

CAPTURING
MILL ROAD
CAMBRIDGE

MILL ROAD HISTORY SOCIETY

BUILDING AND SITE REPORT NO. 19

BROOKFIELDS AND BURNSIDE, ROMSEY TOWN, CAMBRIDGE

The Development of Two Streets



John McGill

The Mill Road History Society was formed in 2015 to continue the work of the HLF-funded Mill Road History Project (2013–2015). One of the Project’s principal products was a series of twelve building or site reports, researched and produced by volunteers. These were published in print form for limited deposit, and on the website www.capturingcambridge.org. The Society has maintained this important facet of the Project’s work, and the present report is the nineteenth in the series.

First edition – May 2021

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Cover image: Burnside and bridge from the north (photo: John McGill, 2020)

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Corporation Storeyard – City Council Depot
18. Madras Road, Romsey Town, Cambridge *John McGill* (2020)
19. Brookfields and Burnside, Romsey Town, Cambridge *John McGill* (2021)

Also published by the Mill Road Society:

A Guide to Researching and Writing a Building or Site Report for the Mill Road Area
Ian Bent, Katie Blyth and Allan Brigham (2017)
[includes 'Glossary of Useful Architectural and Building Terms for local historians
working in the Mill Road Area'].

ABBREVIATIONS

CA: Cambridgeshire Archives

OS: Ordnance Survey

NOTE

The assistance of the Cambridgeshire Archives in making documents available for research is greatly appreciated, especially as this was undertaken during quarantine (lesser intensity) of 2020.

The Archivist of Jesus College was also very helpful concerning documents related to the development of the Jesus College estate.

Comment and suggestion by residents of Brookfields and Burnside is also greatly appreciated, with particular thanks to Samuel Lagdon and Lucy Rhymer.

Location

Brookfields constitutes the easterly continuation of Mill Road, Cambridge, from its junction with Montreal Road. Brookfields itself has been severed into a western and eastern section by the intervening ring road (Perne and Brooks Road). This report concerns the eastern section of Brookfields together with Burnside, which is its further continuation to the east.

National Grid reference (median)

TL 475575

547529, 257502

52.196020, 0.15707015

52° 11' 46' N 00° 09' 25' E

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	6
Overview of the Development of Brookfields and Burnside	7
House Numbering	14
Brookfields	14
Burnside	16
Design and Construction	17
Utilities	22
The Development of Perne Road and the Cutting in Half of Brookfields	22
Social and Economic Change and Valuation	26
The Houses	28
BIBLIOGRAPHY	45

INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on a small area of Romsey Town – a mere two streets, in fact – that lies just beyond the far eastern end of Mill Road. There are stories to be told about any geographical spot, and these two streets – Brookfields and Burnside – have their own particular history.

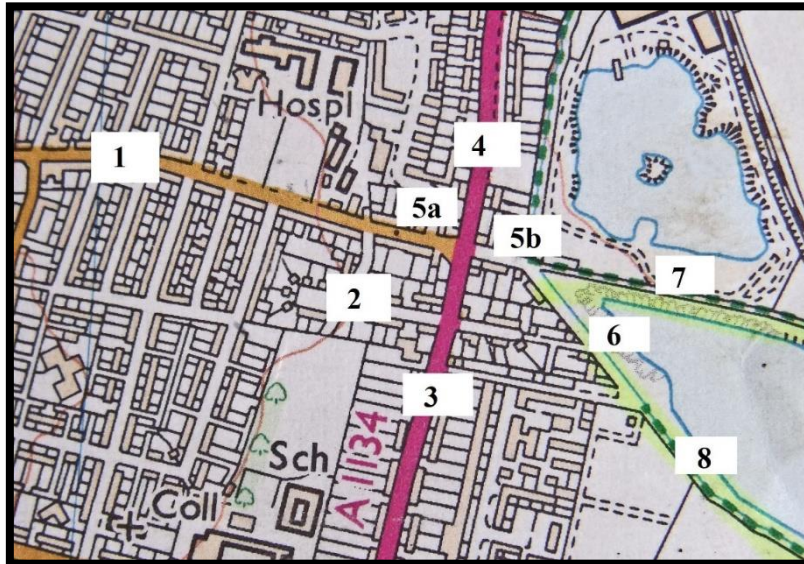


Figure 1 – General orientation, extract from OS map of 1999 (adapted)
 1 = Mill Road; 2 = Montreal Road; 3 = Perne Road; 4 = Brooks Road;
 5a = Brookfields (western part); 5b = Brookfields (eastern part);
 6 = Burnside; 7 = The Tins (foot and cycle path); 8 = Snakey Path
 (foot and cycle path)

Figure 1, above, shows the Brookfields/Burnside vicinity as it presently (2021) stands. At the centre left is the main junction where four streets meet; or is it three streets? Running to the south is Perne Road and to the north is Brooks Road – they have the same alignment and both act as parts of the Cambridge ring road. Brookfields runs both west and east (Perne Road/Brooks Road severing it into two sections, just as Perne Road severs Natal Road).

This complexity stems from the imposing of a new road network on to an older one. Urban areas in particular are likely to represent a form of palimpsest – new development being placed over the old, with marks of the old still remaining, and an accommodation must be established. Renaming streets can cause some commotion and inconvenience, and here, in this part of Romsey Town, is an example of such a muddle. To complicate matters further, one of the streets – Burnside – has had its name changed, and the original system of house numbering has been considerably altered.

Apart from exploring the history of the development of the streets, this report looks into why this muddle came about.

Mill Road commences in the north west at Donkey Common and runs south east through Petersfield, over the railway, and through the centre of Romsey Town. Throughout its alignment it acts as the spine of the district, with the residential roads running off it north and south. However, at its junction with Montreal Road (more or less across the road from Brookfields Hospital) the street ceases to be Mill Road and becomes Brookfields, which crosses Perne Road, continues for some distance and then, after a slight turn to the south,

becomes Burnside. The general alignment then carries on eastwards with the footpath/cycleway Snakey Path.

Why this change from Mill Road to Brookfields?

The 1830 map below (Figure 2) shows the area that would become Romsey Town later in the 19th century. It has an almost total rural character and apart from the absence of streets and houses two other particular things are missing: the railway, which would plough through the middle, and Perne Road, which would also plough through further to the east, though not until the early 1930s. Yet the 1830 Mill Road came to a stop just past Polecat Farm, around about what is now Coleridge Road. The road was later extended further, but came to a final stop where a ditch/drain crossed south to north (shown dashed) – this is the alignment of Montreal Road, and this is where the Borough of Cambridge ended and the parish of Cherry Hinton began. This surely must be the reason for the name change.

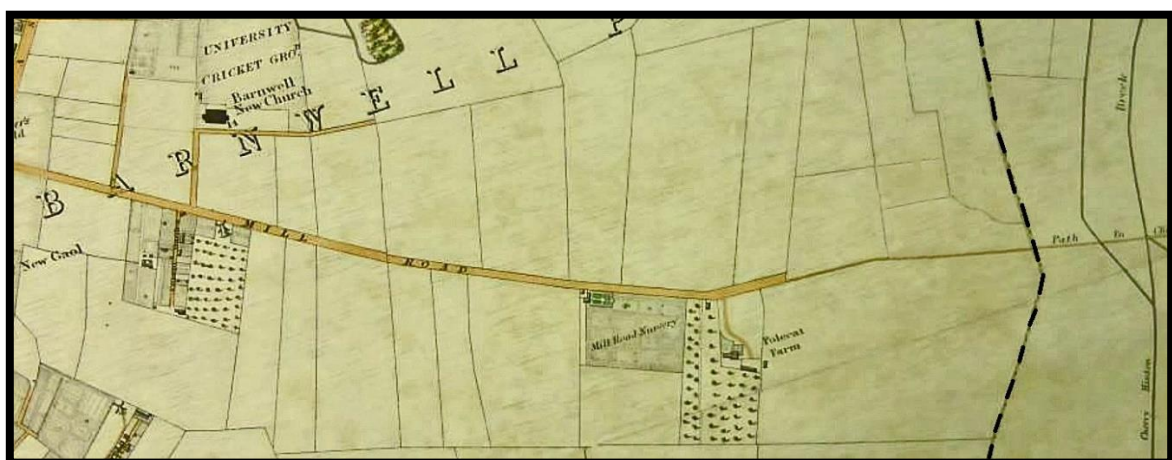


Figure 2 – Extract from Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge showing the Mill Road vicinity (CA: KP79/28/2)

Overview of the Development of Brookfields and Burnside

Three particular factors should be considered when trying to trace the history of Brookfields and Burnside. Firstly, neither of the streets was within Cambridge when first developed – they were in Cherry Hinton. Secondly, Burnside wasn't initially Burnside – it was Brookside. Thirdly, the house numbering system was not what it is today, and in some cases houses had no numbers. As stated above, it should also be noted that Brookfields lies to both the east and west of Perne Road – it was cut in half.

The 1881 issue of *Spalding's Street & General Directory of Cambridge*¹ makes no mention of Brookfields or Burnside. The recorded addresses go no further east on Mill Road than Hobart and Vinery roads: from there it is "Cherryhinton[sic] fields".

¹ Spalding's directories record, among other things, the residents of each street and often their trade. They were published annually from 1874 to 1939/40, after which Kelly's directories took over from 1948 to 1975, giving less detail. Good collections of Spalding's and Kelly's directories are held by the Cambridgeshire Archives and by the Cambridgeshire Collection in the Cambridge Central Library.

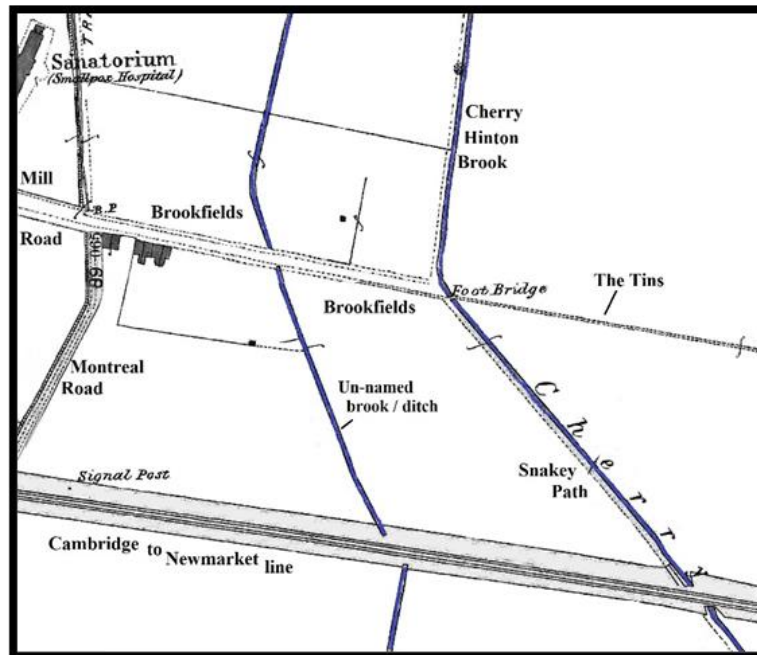


Figure 3 – Extract from OS map of 1888 (augmented).

The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1888 (Figure 3 above) shows that building work had commenced on Brookfields and about six houses had been constructed by the mid-1880s, and these were next to the junction with Montreal Road (possibly the current Nos 1 to 3 and Nos 9 to 15), with a short gap between. Burnside did not exist, it was merely a part of Snakey Path. Note, however, the footbridge over Cherry Hinton Brook leading to the Tins (the footpath and cycleway that leads to the Church End part of Cherry Hinton), and the footpath running along the west side of the brook north to where Sainsbury's presently is. Note too the brook or ditch running south to north with almost the same alignment as Cherry Hinton Brook: this would, in time, disappear from sight. The old Cambridge to Newmarket/Bury St Edmund's railway line runs west to east along the bottom.

The OS map of 1888 is a subsequent issue of that for 1886, so we can take it that this image represents the situation around the middle of the 1880s.

A close inspection shows "B.P." at Montreal Road. This marks the "boundary post" between Cambridge and Cherry Hinton.

By the time of the 1903 OS map (Figure 4 below) things have changed considerably: most of the houses have been built, Burnside (then still called Brookside) has become a street, and the beginnings of Natal Road are in evidence. The un-named brook or ditch is still there, and now it has a path running along its west side from Natal Road to Brookfields. Some greenhouses have been erected on both sides of the road around about where Perne Road and Antwerp House² are now. These belonged to the Green family, greengrocers of No. 34 Brookfields (see footnote 3 below).

² Antwerp House is the prominent dentists' surgery standing at the northwest corner of the Brookfields/Brooks Road junction.

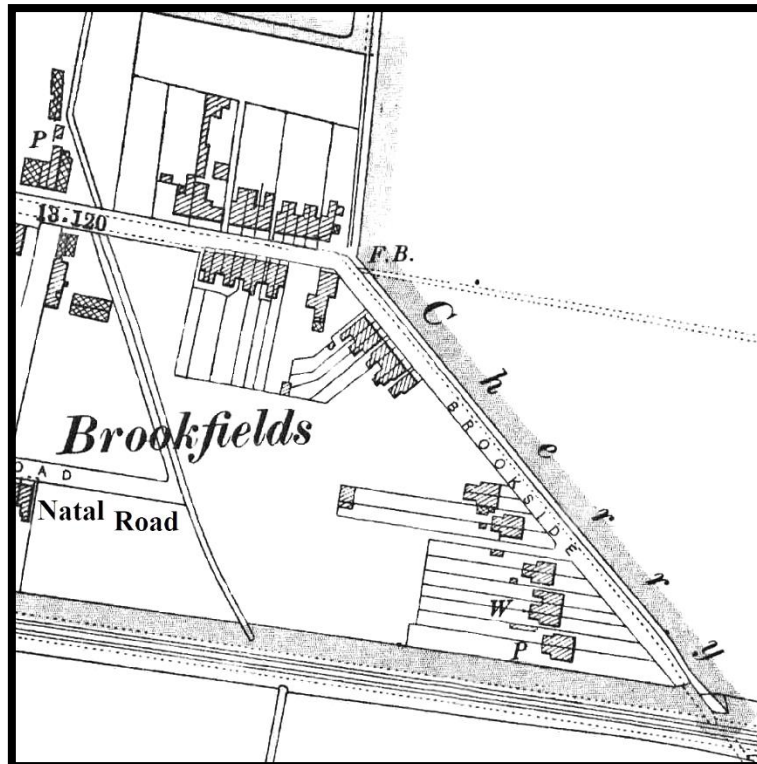


Figure 4 – Extract from OS map of 1903 (augmented)
(greenhouses are indicated by cross-hatching).

There is no mention of “B.P.” on this map as by that time this area had been incorporated into the Borough of Cambridge.

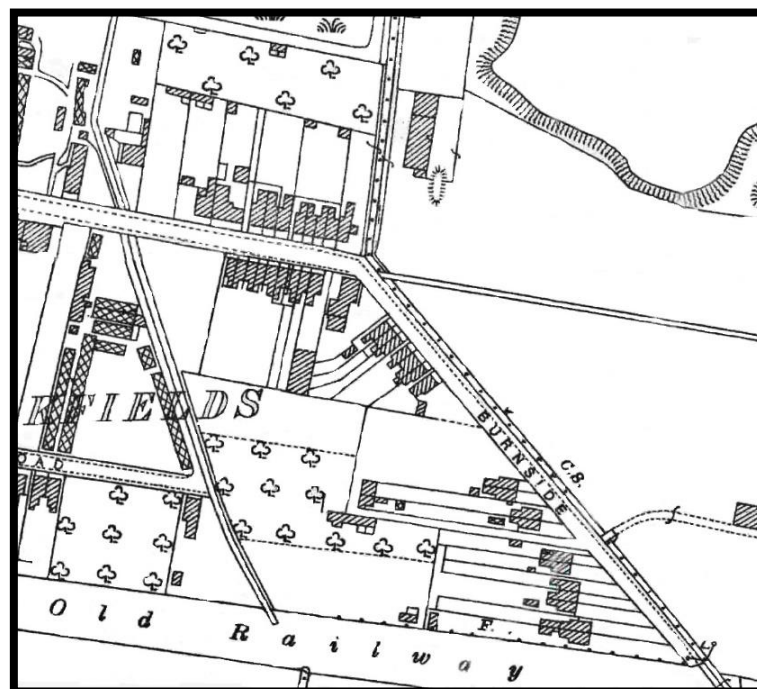


Figure 5 – Extract from OS map of 1927

Above (Figure 5) is the area in or shortly before 1927. Several things have changed since 1903. No. 61 Brookfields has been built and it has a large building to the rear, possibly for storage; Mr Green's³ greenhouses extend south to Natal Road, where Miss G. Green's house has been built (now No. 44 Natal Road); the out-buildings behind No. 50 seem to have been reduced, while various others have gone up around other houses. Brookside has now been changed to Burnside (to avoid confusion with the Brookside by Trumpington Road). Furthermore, several orchards have been planted and the railway line is now disused.

However, what are particularly noticeable are the developments in the land across Cherry Hinton Brook – some new buildings and an entry road into the area from opposite No. 95 Burnside – the beginnings of the excavations (the quarrying of clay/marl for cement production at the nearby Saxon and Norman cement works). The excavation sites south of the Newmarket railway line later became inundated to form what is now referred to as either the Cherry Hinton or the Burnside lakes – no final name has yet been established. The map shows that there had been considerable excavation of the land that is today in the Army Reserve centre. This work will have been done by the Saxon cement works which was then sited where the Army Reserve area now is, across the brook from present-day Sainsbury's.

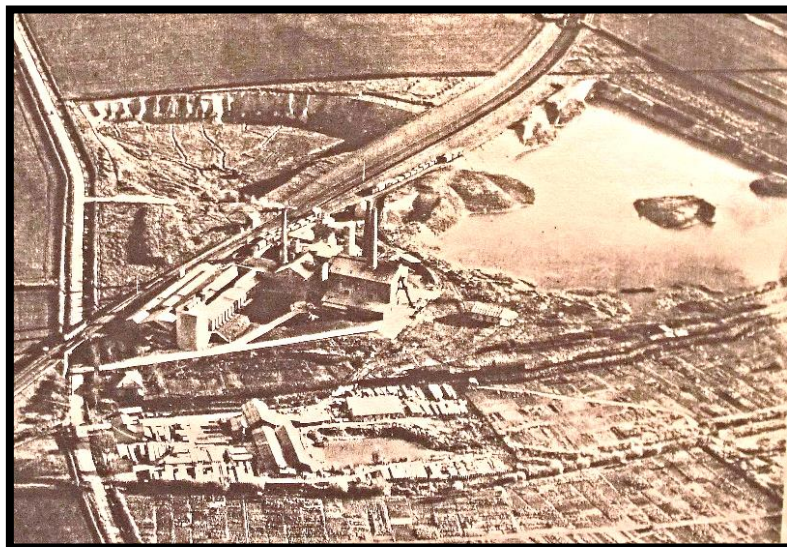


Figure 6 – Saxon Portland Cement works
(www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/epw025477)

The aerial photo above (Figure 6) shows the Saxon works with two large excavation pits separated by the new Newmarket railway line. The pit on the right (south) is inundated, and this is the one in the 1927 OS map. The photo shows Coldham's Lane running along the left (north) side, and Cherry Hinton Brook running right to left in the bottom half, with the Atlas Artificial Stone works where Sainsbury's now stands. A short stretch of the Tins can just be seen at the top right.⁴

³ Mr Solomon Green was a man of some local importance. He lived at No. 34 Brookfields and had quite extensive land holdings thereabouts, which, it seems, he used largely for cultivation, and had a number of substantial greenhouses. It may be taken that Miss G. Green is a relative, possibly a daughter or sister.

⁴ A report on the Romsey Town cement works (No. 2 in the MRHS series) can be found on the Capturing Cambridge website: <https://capturingcambridge.org/barnwell/coldhams-lane/norman-cement-works/>

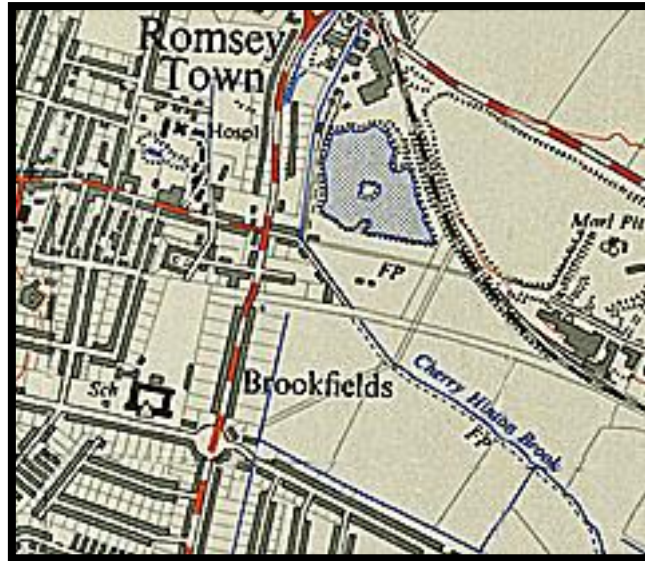


Figure 7 – Extract from OS 1:25,000 scale map of 1937

By the time of the 1937 map (Figure 7 above, ten years after that shown in Figure 5), Perne Road/Brooks Road has sliced Brookfields in half and has rows of 1930s housing alongside it.⁵ Natal Road (eastern section) has been built up all along its south side. The Birdwood Road area has been developed as have the Suez and Hobart road extensions and the Radegund Road area. The Norman and Saxon cement works are operative though clay/marl excavation has not yet commenced south of the Tins. The alignment of the old railway is clear.

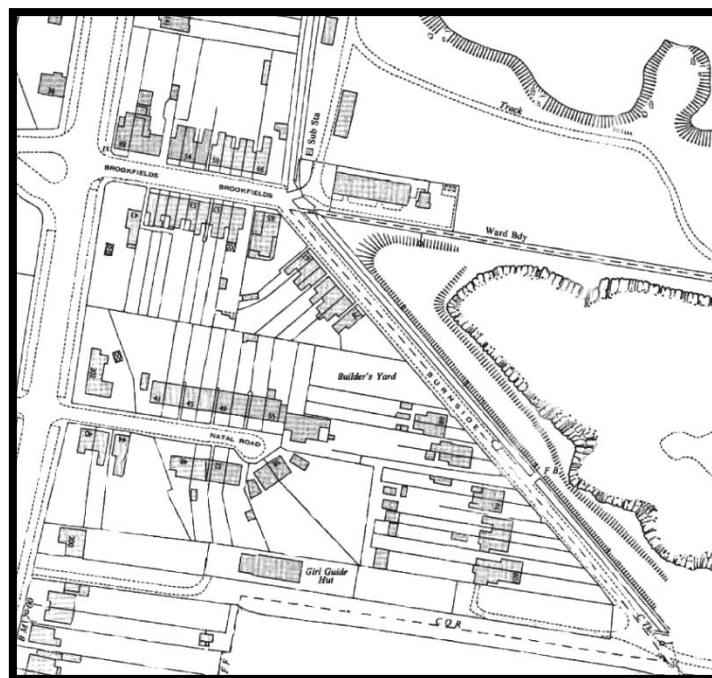


Figure 8 – Extract from OS map of 1967

⁵ For a full description of the development of Perne and Brooks roads please see section "The Development of Perne Road and the Cutting in half of Brookfields" on p.22 below.

Jumping ahead thirty years to 1967, we can see in Figure 8 that there has been substantial development. No. 43 Brookfields has been erected, stepped back from the street, and there has been in-filling at Nos 50 and 65. A builder's yard is clearly labelled where Nos 83 and 85 Burnside now stand. The backs of Nos 97 to 109 Burnside are more or less as they currently are, except for the recent house building at the rear of Nos 97 and 99. The eastern part of Natal Road has largely been completed, and there is no longer any mention of a railway – a Girl Guide's hut is standing where locomotives would have once chugged through. The Budleigh Close/Tiverton Way houses are yet to come.

The un-named brook or ditch (see figures 3, 4 and 5) has presumably gone underground, though its alignment is still evident in some diagonal property boundaries in Figure 8.

There have been big changes on the land across the Cherry Hinton Brook. The block directly opposite Burnside has been thoroughly excavated (this time by the Norman Cement Works, then sited where the Holiday Inn Express and David Lloyd gym now stand) though it doesn't look as if it is yet a lake. There is further building in the land north of the Tins (marked "West Bdy") as the Army Reserve centre has developed. Indeed, local knowledge has it that the large building across the bridge, fronting on to the Tins, was where school dinners were prepared. After it had been decided it was better to prepare dinners in schools, the building was used as a garage, which was shut down by the police after someone bought a car and drove to the traffic lights at the end of Brookfields only to find that the brakes failed. Luckily everyone escaped, apart from the garage.

Figures 9 and 10 (below), probably taken in the mid-1960s to early 1970s (judging by the car in the Figure 10), show how Burnside looked in that period. The first one shows two people cycling across the Tins bridge, then a relatively narrow wooden structure. Beyond lies Burnside, with only one parked car. Yet much looks very similar to 2020. The street lights are shorter, there's wall edging the side of No. 79, Nos 81, 83 and 85 are missing, and there are no trees on the north side of the brook – this, apart from the lack of cars, is the main difference between then and now. The land across the brook had been excavated, yet perhaps not rehabilitated and/or leased to the fishing association (which, it is understood, is responsible for much of the tree-planting).



Figure 9 – 1960s/70s, origin unknown



Figure 10 – 1960s/70s, origin unknown

Figure 9 shows two cyclists crossing the bridge leading to The Tins. Figure 10 shows Burnside from the east – from Snakey Path. Two youths are messing about at the point where the brook goes through a grate and under the entrance to the lakes – though the second (easternmost) excavation might not yet have been undertaken (remember that this is the alignment of the old railway). Snakey Path is somewhat rougher than it is today (2021), and a stout pillar seems to impede cycle and pram access; the Burnside allotments are there (see the compost dump on the side); yet trees are noticeably absent – there’s no substantial row of fringing willows, the little patch of trees across from the bench is not there, and the Burnside front gardens are far less en-treed than they are now.

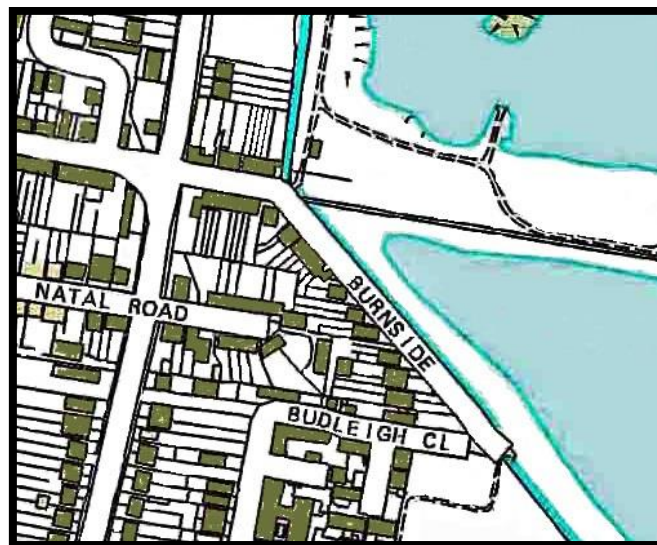


Figure 11 – Extract from OS map of 2002 (slightly augmented)

The 2002 OS map (Figure 11, above) is not a proper cadastral map; it’s from a regular 1:25,000 scale map. However, it does give a good indication of the situation in 2002, or a little bit earlier.

The houses on Brookfields and Burnside, and Natal Road are largely as they presently are (2021), the main exceptions being the unapproved one-storey “summerhouse” at the rear of No. 93, the garage (now a building site) in the rear of Nos 97 – 99, and some extensions. No. 81 Burnside (the bungalow) has been built on land excised from No. 79, and Nos 83 and 85 have been erected on what was the builder’s yard. The Budleigh Close/Tiverton Way estate has been built on what was previously allotment land.

On the other side of the brook, both pits are now inundated – indeed, the last of the cement works, the Norman, ceased operations in 1984, the buildings being demolished in 1988.

Since 2002 there have been few structural changes. There have, though, been numerous extensions to the rear of houses – ground floor, first floor or attic, or all three – but generally the configuration of the houses has not greatly changed. Six or so houses have re-arranged fenestration on their front elevation – reducing the size of the upper and lower windows, as was considered desirable in the 1960s, ‘70s and ‘80s. Proposals for planning permission for such alterations to the front façade would probably not be favourably received these days

both Brookfields and Burnside being included in the Romsey Town section of the Mill Road Conservation Area.⁶

House Numbering

In their first few decades the Brookfields and Burnside houses had a numbering system quite different to their present one. The Brookfields numbers are somewhat confusing because (as explained earlier) it was originally one unbroken street starting at the Mill Road/Montreal Road junction and continuing to Burnside (then called Brookside). The making of Perne Road, which cut Brookfields into two, occurred in the early 1930s.

Furthermore, there was no comprehensive numbering system for either of the streets – in several cases discrete numbers were allotted to individual groups of terraces.

Brookfields

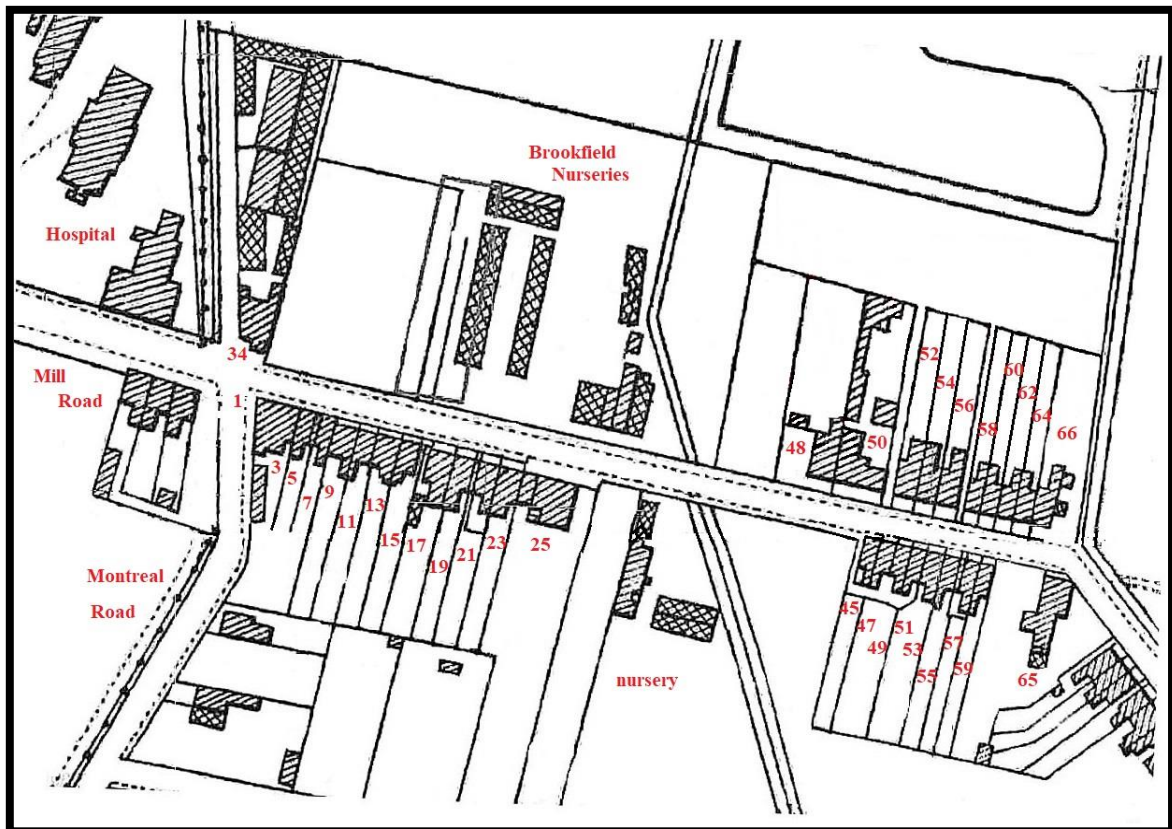


Figure 12 – Brookfields in 1904 with 2021 house numbers (adapted from 1903 OS map)

The house numbers in Figure 12 above are given as they currently are. Table 1 below shows them as they were recorded in 1904.⁷

⁶ As it happens, none of the houses in Brookfields and Burnside is recorded as either “listed” (meaning officially registered as of national architectural or historic interest, and accordingly requiring protection), or “positive un-listed” or “local interest” (meaning recognised as being of local architectural or historic interest). Hence, it seems that the houses of Brookfields and Burnside might be included in the conservation area on the basis of their collective, rather than individual, architectural and historical interest. The Mill Road Conservation Area remains what is generally termed a “paper conservation area” – a delineation of the area without any specific development guidelines.

⁷ Based on the 1904 issue of *Spalding’s Street & General Directory of Cambridge*.

South Side		
2021	1904	Notes
Nos 1 to 7	Montreal Terrace, no numbers	Now combined (Kip McGrath).
Nos 9 & 11	Brookfield Cottages, no numbers	
Nos 13 & 15	Palmerston Houses, no numbers	
Nos 17 to 25	Brook Terrace, no numbers	<i>The Brook</i> was then called <i>The Brookfield Tavern</i> .
	Nursery	Now occupied by No. 31 Brookfields & Perne Road.
No. 43	-	No. 43 did not exist in 1904.
No. 45	No. 1 Monmouth Terrace	
No. 47	No. 2 Monmouth Terrace	
No. 49	No. 3 Monmouth Terrace	
No. 51	No. 4 Monmouth Terrace	
No. 53	No. 5 Monmouth Terrace	
No. 55	No. 6 Monmouth Terrace	
No. 57	No. 7	
No. 59	No. 8	
No. 61	-	Nos 61 didn't exist in 1904.
-	-	There has never been a No. 63.
No. 65	Hinton Villa	
North Side		
2021	1904	Notes
No. 34	Brookfield House	
	Brookfield Nurseries	Now occupied by No. 36 (Antwerp House) & Perne Road.
No. 48	Rose Villa	
No. 50	Brook Villa	
No. 52	No. 1 Brookfield Cottages	
No. 54	No. 2 Brookfield Cottages	
No. 56	No. 3 Brookfield Cottages	
No. 58	No. 1 German Cottages	
No. 60	No. 2 German Cottages	
No. 62	No. 3 German Cottages	
No. 64	No. 4 German Cottages	
No. 66	Brook Villa	

Table 1 – Brookfields house numbers 1904 and 2021

It is a complicated arrangement, for both then and now. Note how there were two sets of Brookfield Cottages in one street, and two Brook Villas. As to the names of the terraces, cottages and houses, three stand out: Palmerston Houses: Were these named after Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister in the 1850s and 60s, or perhaps the builder's best friend? Monmouth Terrace: Named after the town in the Welsh borders or the 1685 rebellion against James II? German Cottages: Named after a Germanophile or a local property owner?⁸ Nonetheless, it is pleasing to see the emphasis put on the individual house names.

Burnside

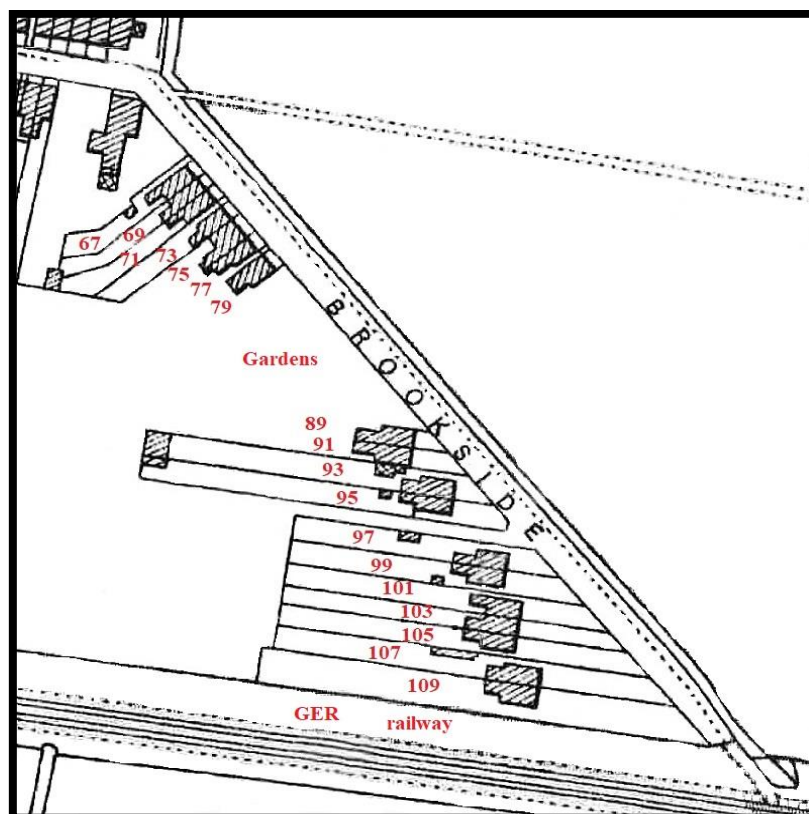


Figure 13 – Brookside (Burnside) 1904 (adapted from 1903 OS map) with 2021 numbering

⁸ If you glance up at the inscription today you will see simply “Cottages”, with a gap where there was once “German”. Legend has it that “German” was chiselled off in a demonstration of patriotic fervour in either the First or Second World Wars. This kind of thing went on throughout the UK. Indeed, in 1917 the royal family changed its name from the German Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to the British Windsor. Furthermore, there was a local property owner named C. A. Germany – recorded in the 1920s when the means of laying out of Perne Road were being explored. It has not been established whether there is a link between the German Cottages and C. A. Germany.

West Side (there is no East Side)		
2021	1904	Notes
No. 67	No. 1 Brookside	
No. 69	No. 2 Brookside	
No. 71	No. 3 Brookside	
No. 73	No. 4 Brookside	
No. 75	No. 5 Brookside	
No. 77	No. 6 Brookside	
No. 79	No. 7 Brookside	
	Gardens	Now occupied by Nos 81, 83 & 85.
	-	There has never been a No. 87.
No. 89	No. 8 Brookside	
No. 91	Un-numbered	
No. 93	Un-numbered	
No. 95	Un-numbered	Vine Cottage
	Opening leading to Natal Road	
No. 97	Rose Cottage	
No. 99	Fern Cottage	
No. 101	Un-numbered	
No. 103	Un-numbered	
No. 105	Un-numbered	
No. 107	Un-numbered	
No. 109	Brookside Cottage	

Table 2 – Burnside house numbers in 1904 and 2020

There seems to have been a small error in Spalding's 1904 recording, having eight addresses prior to the "gardens" (where Nos 81, 83 and 85 currently stand); there are only seven.

By 1913, however, the numbering system we at present have had been adopted, and Brookside had been changed to Burnside (to avoid any confusion with the other Brookside. Why there is no No. 87 is a mystery.

Design and Construction

Have a glance up at the inscription on the front of some of the houses on Brookfields and you can see the dates of their construction – Nos 58, 60, 62 and 64 (Cottages) in 1888, and No. 65 (Hinton Villa) in 1889. Looking around at the similarity of the other houses it is probable that they too were built in the late 1880s, though it is quite possible that one or two date from the

1890s, if not from the early 1900s. The exceptions are No. 61 (built sometime between 1904 and 1913), and No. 43 which quite clearly states 1927.

No dates are inscribed on any of the Burnside houses, though again, from the look of them they date from the 1890s and 1900s – the exceptions being Nos 81, 83 and 85.

As is usual in many Romsey Town streets (and with 19th century terraced housing in general) the houses in a street were erected though a combination of grouped and individual buildings. The land would have been acquired from the landowner (possibly a farmer, though quite probably a university college) by a speculator who would then demarcate the land into saleable plots. Who that speculator was has not been determined, though it could, of course, have been the original landowner having an eye to likely demand and potential profit. The plots would then be purchased by entrepreneurs (generally local), the houses built (by local builders), and services – water supply, drainage and waste collection in particular – arranged a few years later (see Utilities below).

In Brookfields (the eastern part) there are two sections of grouped terraced houses – Montreal Terrace (Nos 53, 51, 49 and 47, and possibly 45⁹) and (German) Cottages (Nos 64, 62, 60 and 58). Also, Nos 52, 54 and 56 appear to have been built by one developer – their elevations and details are the same, as are Nos 55, 57 and 59. No. 50 has had a chequered history, originally being one house including, seemingly, a shop, then two and now one again, though an HMO (house of multiple occupation). Nos 43, 48, 50, 61, 65 and 66 are all individually built, most of them with bay windows (No. 65, Hinton Villa, with an impressive two-storey bay).

Burnside is a lot more mixed. Commencing from the junction with Brookfields, Nos 67 to 71 are very similar, though there are some small differences such as with the door and window lintels, and there is a clearly visible dividing line in the facing brickwork: these buildings were probably built individually though designed to be harmonious (this was a common practice). No. 73 is individual, while Nos 75 and 77 seem to be a pair, with distinct red-brick banding. No. 79 appears to be part of this group, though an alley separates it.

Next is No. 81, a bungalow erected in the mid to late 1980s with no reference to the vernacular beyond the colour of the brick.

Then come Nos 83 and 85, built in the 1990s. They reflect the overall bulk of Nos 89 to 109 (actually, a bit bulkier, with bay windows) and make an attempt at following the local style by including red-brick banding: But is it the fenestration and/or the lack of chimneys that prevents them from fitting in architecturally? Here, though, appear the front gardens which are a feature of the rest of Burnside.

Nos 89 and 91 appear to have been built as a pair and are relatively unadorned.

Nos 93 and 95, and Nos 97 and 99, are two pairs, though by the looks of them built by one developer – the façade details are alike throughout. Here are bay windows and a central chimney stack (now regrettably gone from 97 and 99), and side entrances – an uncommon arrangement. However, these houses have only one first-floor window, while Nos 89 and 91, of the same volume, have two. Furthermore, Nos 95, 97 and 99 have inscribed names (Vine,

⁹ “Possibly” as the terrace inscription was usually in the middle of the group, which in this case would have had No. 45 tacked on to the side, which was quite common.)

Rose and Fern¹⁰ Cottages) whereas No. 89, 91 and 93 have none. These houses could have been built in a terrace of four save for the need to keep a gap open for access to Natal Road, or it may have simply been the stepping back to align with the road.

Nos 101, 103 and 105 look as though they were built as one terrace, though the central chimney stack between 101 and 103 might indicate that those two were a pair and No. 105 was tacked on. There is no obvious break in the brickwork? Either way, here there are no bay windows. Could this be due to their being fractionally smaller than Nos 95 to 99? The entrances are in the front.

Nos 107 and 109 are a pair, with a central chimney stack, with side entrances and again no bay windows, though of very similar proportions to their neighbours. Of note is the side wall of No. 107 – stone work, not brick. The house was occupied in its early years by Frank Saunders, stonemason.

At the end is the alignment of the Great Eastern Railway to Newmarket. This stretch of the line ceased to be used in the 1890s as a new alignment – the present one – was built to allow for easier access to Cambridge Station. The old line was kept open until the late 1910s for parking rolling stock.

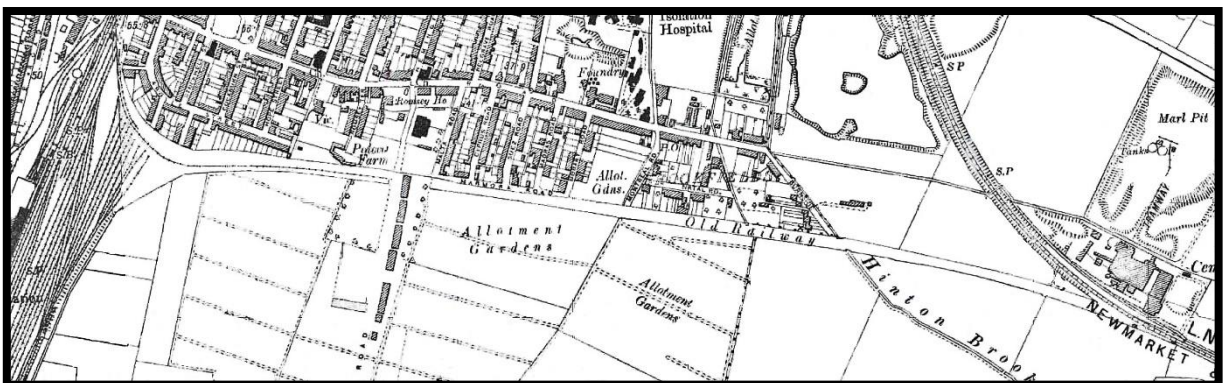


Figure 14 – Extract from OS 1925 map

Figure 14 above shows the old railway route as it was in 1925. The new route is shown clearly heading north to Coldham's Common where it turns to join the main line into Cambridge. The separation point of the old and new routes is just by the Norman Cement Works, which, by 1925, had yet to extend its excavation to dig out the lands between it and Cherry Hinton Brook. The old line went past No. 109 Burnside, along what is now Budleigh Close, beside Marmora Road, to bend south to join routes to Cambridge Station, or north, round the back of Argyle Street, to join routes to Ely and beyond. Note how Perne Road had not yet been thrust across Brookfields, how the housing along Coleridge Road was beginning to be laid out, and how many allotment gardens there were.

The 1875 Public Health Act required the local municipal authority to ensure construction standards, and this in turn necessitated the submission of building plans by the developer to the local authority – an early form of planning approval. These plans are revealing, and the Cambridgeshire Archives has a wealth of them submitted originally to the Borough of Cambridge. Brookfields, however, was not in Cambridge but in Cherry Hinton, and Cherry Hinton

¹⁰ Enthusiasm for ferns, or pteridomania, was a craze in the late 19th century.

was not incorporated into Cambridge until 1934. Furthermore it appears that the Parish of Cherry Hinton came under the municipal authority of Chesterton Rural District, which was extensive and included much of what was physically, though not municipally, Cambridge. Hence, building plans had to be submitted to Chesterton – and the ones for Brookfields and Burnside seem to be missing.

The only plan that has been unearthed is the “building byelaw plan” for No. 43 Brookfields. The application was submitted in October 1927 by Solomon Green – of No. 34 Brookfields (now in the western part). The file was given to the archives by the Municipal Corporation of Cambridge; why it came from there and not Chesterton is unclear.



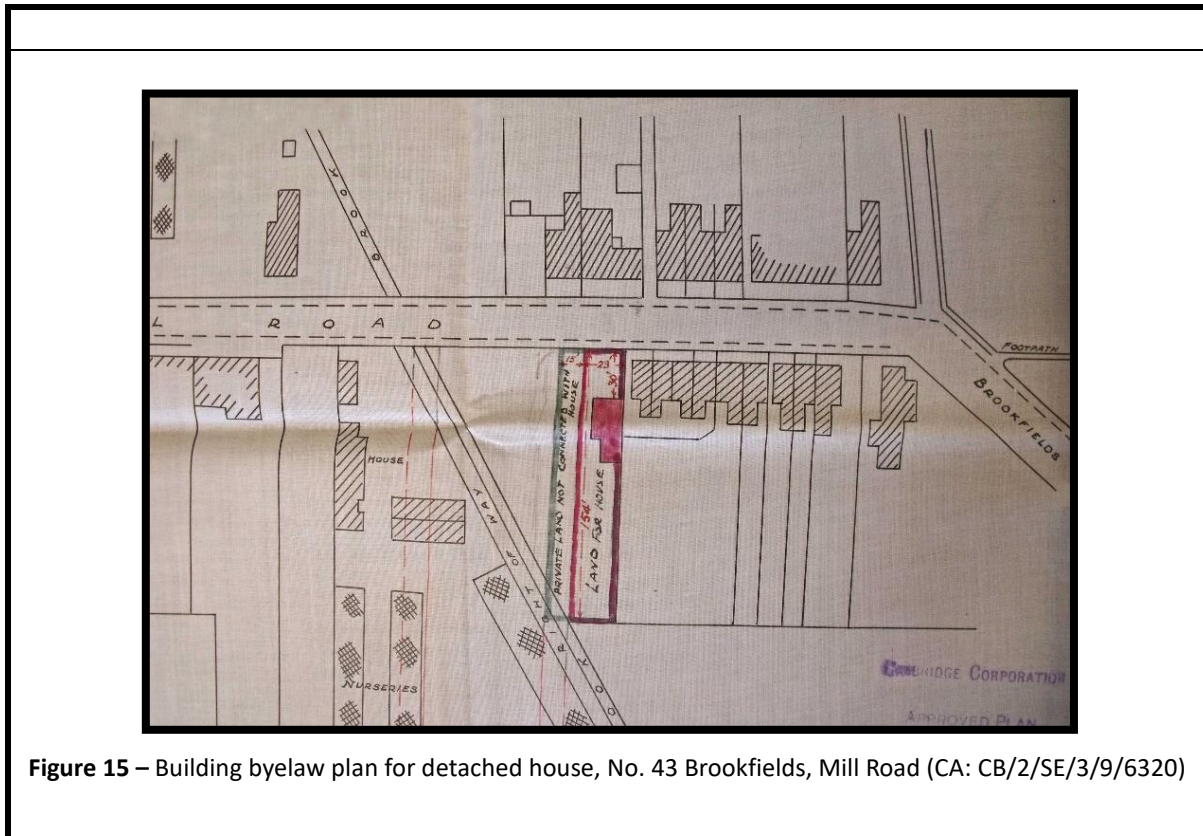


Figure 15 – Building byelaw plan for detached house, No. 43 Brookfields, Mill Road (CA: CB/2/SE/3/9/6320)

Although dated 1927, these plans are much the same as those from the 1880s–1900s, the period when the other houses went up; the design is very conventional except for the inclusion of the bathroom on the first floor – earlier houses of this type would not have had this luxury.

It is a handsome three-bedroom house, entered via a passageway, bay-windowed and with a fire place in all main rooms except the kitchen. In the kitchen there is a sink, the traditional “copper”,¹¹ larder, coal store and space for a cooking range. The W.C. is accessed from the outside, as was the custom. It is likely that when built it had no electricity infrastructure, though gas piping may have been included.

The location plan shows the odd stretch of land that currently lies between the house grounds and Perne Road.¹² Here it is described as “private land not connected with house”. The plan shows that it is 15 feet wide and 154 feet long – too narrow for much use. Why didn’t Mr. Green simply include it in the house’s garden? As described in footnote 3, Solomon Green was the owner of the quite substantial market gardening business that occupied land lying between “west” and “east” Brookfields.

¹¹ An early form of boiler – a brick-built fireplace with large copper basin on top, for heating quantities of water larger than a kettle could.

¹² Though Perne Road is not shown on this location plan, by 1926/27 it must have been common knowledge that the road was going to proceed. Perhaps this wedge of land was supposed to act as potential buffer.

Utilities

Each house would have been built with the means of water supply – pipes, taps, and generally a sink or maybe two – yet connection would be a private arrangement with the local water company. Connection to gas and electricity were through individual arrangements, presumably undertaken by the property owner, and the latter seems to have been rare up to the 1920s and 30s.¹³

Sewerage was then a municipal affair, and householders would have to enter into a contract with the municipal authority. An example is the November 1913 “drainage agreement” between the developer – Charles Howard Smith, grocer of Cherry Hinton – and the “the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge”, the witness being one Charles Scott, builder from Cherry Hinton, and probably the builder of the houses. Mr Smith had two “mesuages” (i.e. dwellings) in Brookside (now Burnside) (CA ref: CB/2/C2/is/12/296).

Often houses would initially be served by a pit latrine¹⁴ in the backyard – which had implications for the length of the back yard – yet as standards were improved connection to the main sewerage system became axiomatic.

The Development of Perne Road and the Cutting in Half of Brookfields

As we have seen, Brookfields used to be one unbroken road – continuing the alignment of Mill Road from its junction with Montreal Road to Burnside. It is now sliced in two by Perne Road – as is Natal Road. Why and how did this happen?

Jesus College (full name: the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint John the Evangelist and the Glorious Virgin St Rhadegund) was the owner of the extensive lands – then largely fields – lying between Mill Road (to the north), the railway (to the west), Cherry Hinton Road (to the south), and beyond to the east (the estate continued north of Mill Road up to Stourbridge Common).

¹³ In some cases later: the 1944 auction brochure for No. 66 Brookfields states that it had water, gas and electricity only on the ground floor (CA ref: 515/SP 1799).

¹⁴ Pit latrine: a pit, with a slab at the surface, with drop-hole, for urine and faeces. When sewerage connection later took place, presumably such pits were filled in.

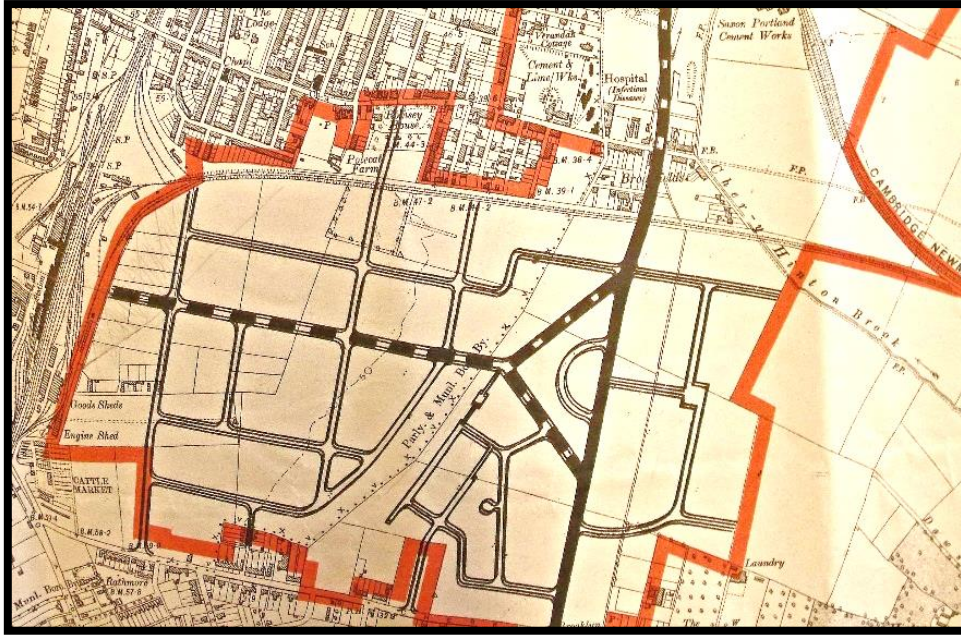


Figure 16 – The red line indicates the boundary of part of the Jesus College estate in the Romsey Town vicinity, with draft road layout for possible future development (Jesus College Archives, 1927)

By the late 1920s the college assumedly came to acknowledge that it was sitting on a gold mine and had plans drawn up for the development of its estate. Figure 16 above gives an indication of the initial proposals for housing in the area from Perne Road to Rustat Road – then labelled the Station Building Estate.

Apart from the road layout (which was only draft), one relevant feature on this map is that Jesus College may have been the owner of the land upon which Brookfields and Burnside were built – this has not been ascertained, and the map may be a generalisation.¹⁵ However, what is critical is the mooted Perne Road alignment, which cuts through Brookfields to join up with Coldham’s Lane farther to the north.

Once the plan had been approved by Jesus College and the Borough the severance of Brookfields became a technical matter: where and how the new road would be made.

¹⁵ Besides, all these properties are surely now freehold.

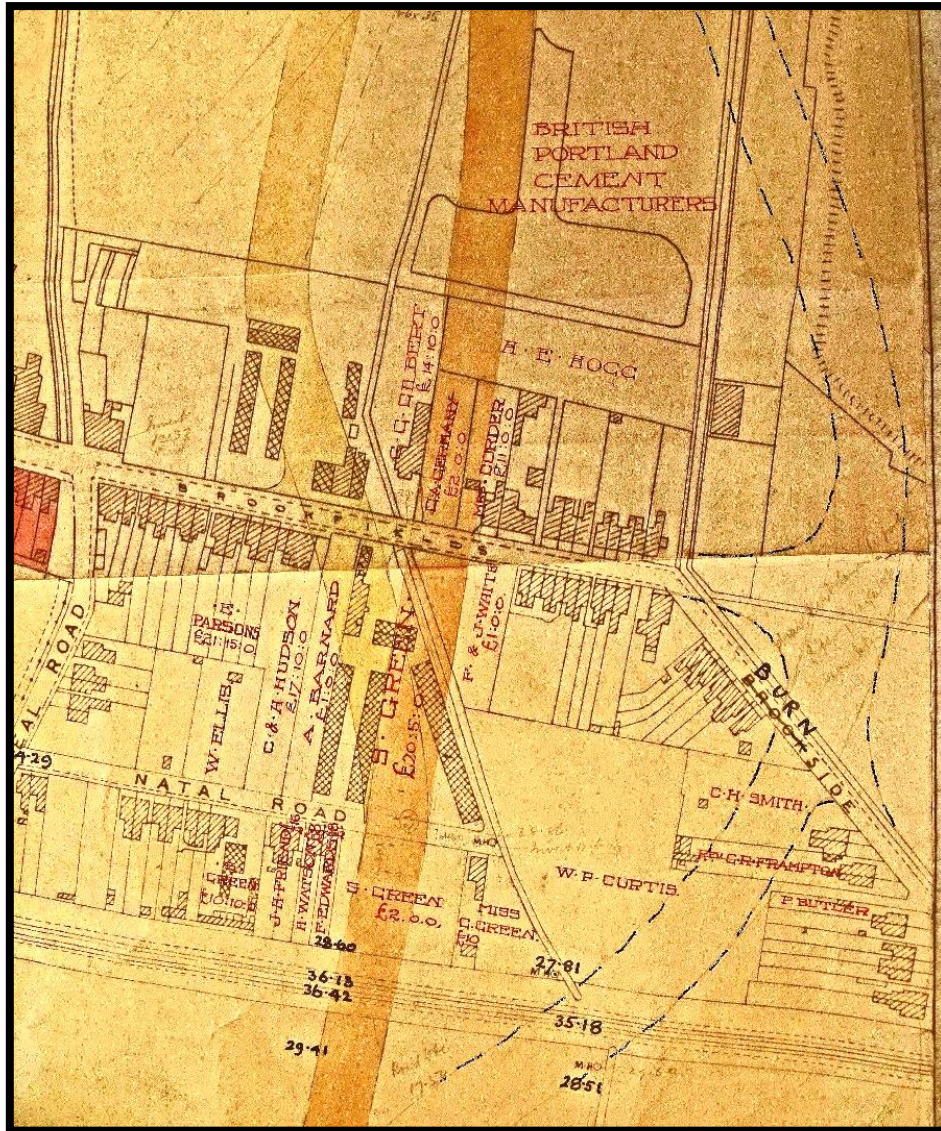


Figure 17 – Outline plan of options for Perne and Brooks Road alignment, 1931 (CA CB/2/SE/1/Roll 42/30)

Figure 17 above shows some proposals for Perne Road alignment. The main one (the thick darker line) appears to be the one that was decided upon. It avoids all structures apart from Mr. Green’s greenhouses and a shed next to No. 48. The second (lighter) option branches off to the north west and would require the demolition of more structures, including Mr. Green’s house, but it may have been avoiding land owned by “British Portland Cement Manufacturers”, which might have been costly. There is an interesting third option (the original pencil line has been strengthened) which went to the east of Brookfields, cut Burnside into two, and fed on to Snakey Path.

The map also reveals the land owners that would be affected and gives an indication of the costs of compensation. At the bottom, south of Natal Road (which was then wholly a cul-de-sac), there is S. (Solomon) Green (£2.00) and Miss G. Green (£10.00).¹⁶ North of the road there is S. Green again (£20.5.0). Mr. Green, of No. 34 Brookfields, was (as we have seen) a

¹⁶ Miss G. Green’s house, which would be cut off by Perne Road, is taken to be the current No. 44 in the eastern section of Natal Road.

local man with a seemingly extensive market gardening business; Perne Road would go right through his greenhouses. Proceeding north it would clip No. 48 Brookfields, where Mrs Corder (the owner, not the occupant) would require £11.00. Next to her was C. A. Germany,¹⁷ with no structure and therefore deemed worth only £2.00, and next again is C. G. Gilbert, requiring £14.00 – this is taken to be the current Antwerp House.

Some of the other eastward landowners shown are: W. P. Curtis, owner of a large block of then undeveloped land where the eastern section of Natal Road now lies; P. Butler, owner of No. 97 Burnside; the Reverend G. R. Frampton, owner of Nos 95 and 93 Burnside; C. H. Smith of Nos 91 and 89 Burnside, and the undeveloped land up to No. 79; F. & J. White of the then undeveloped No. 43 Brookfields; H. E. Hogg of an undeveloped block lying between Cherry Hinton Brook and the current Brooks Road.¹⁸

Note that F. & J. White are recorded as owners of the site of No. 43 Brookfields. As mentioned above, this was the location of Solomon Green's 1927 application to build No. 43. It might be assumed that once the route of the road had been officially decided, Mr. Green, taken as being quite savvy, bought the remainder of the land from the Whites and put in his housing application. Though it still remains a mystery why that narrow stretch of private land is there.

What else does the map reveal? That British Portland Cement Manufacturers (then the owners of the Saxon and Norman Cement Works, now the Army Reserve site and the Holiday Inn Express and David Lloyd Gym) had large land holdings thereabouts, and that "Burn" had to be superimposed on "Brook" side.

There is, however, some confusion, this time over land ownership. Figure 16 shows land within the red line supposedly owned by Jesus College. Yet another map (Figure 18 below, titled Cambridge (East) Town Planning Scheme (1927)) shows the land lying immediately east of the then brand new Perne Road as owned by The Master, Fellows and Scholars of Peterhouse. Was there a discrepancy, or did Jesus College sell those lands to Peterhouse after the new Perne Road had been developed?

¹⁷ The builder of the German Cottages? Cf. footnote 8 above.

¹⁸ Why the name changed from Perne to Brooks Road has not been discovered. Road names in the vicinity are somewhat confusing.

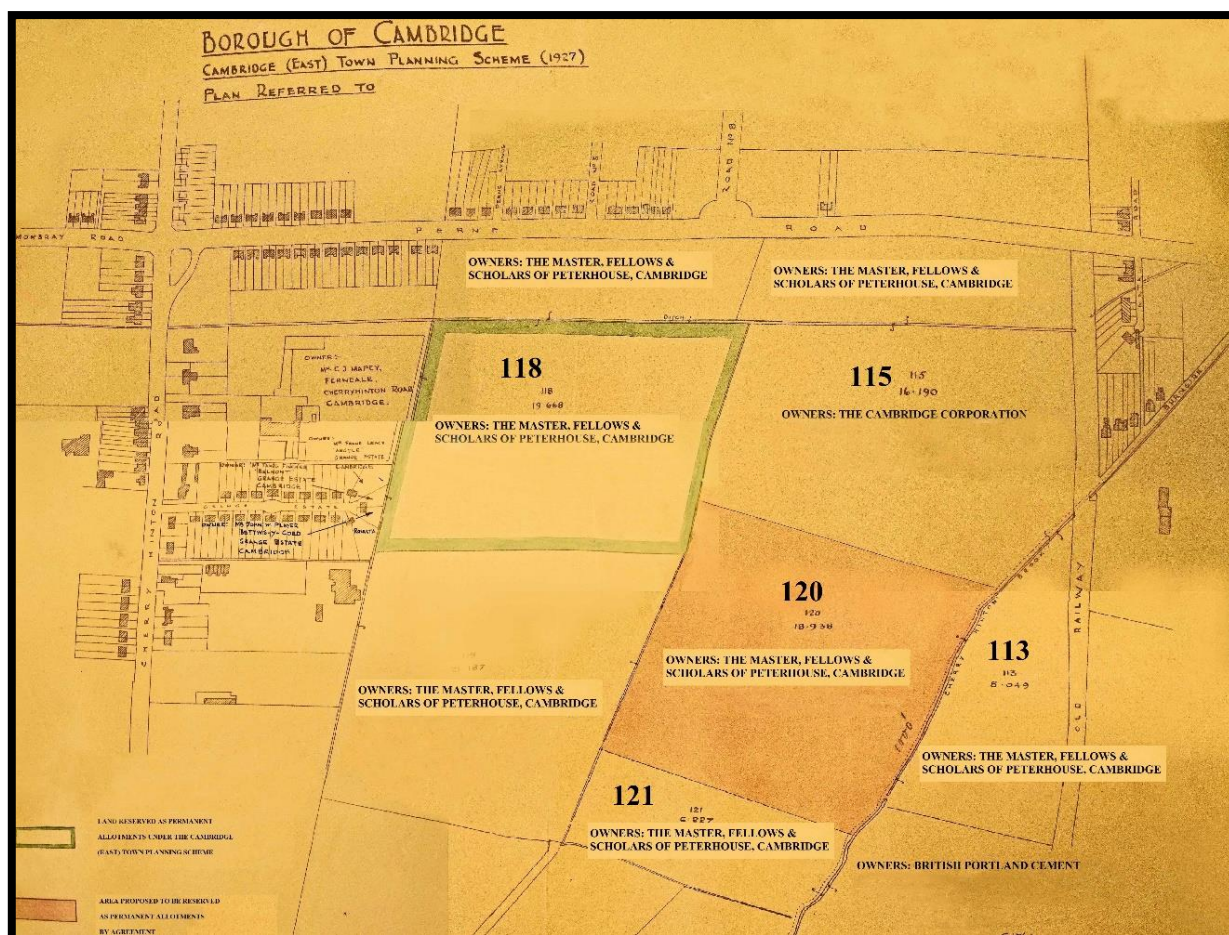


Figure 18 – Cambridge (East) Town Planning Scheme, 1927 (augmented) (CA CB/2/SE/3/2/10)

The designation of the area as a town planning scheme doesn't seem to have resulted in much: block 118 (outlined in green) was intended to be allotments – it is now all housing (the Chalmers Road area); block 115 does now have the Burnside allotments and the Tiverton Way housing; and 120 and 121 are now St. Bede's school.

Social and Economic Change and Valuation

Obviously, the values of the houses on Brookfields and Burnside have changed greatly since the time they were built. When these streets were laid out during the 1880s–1900s, this part of Romsey Town was not considered upmarket. The two neighbouring cement factories (Saxon and Norman) emitted enough dust, smell and noise to provoke strong protest from the locals and from local councillors. The houses were generally small – few had more than two bedrooms – and neighbourhood amenities were relatively scarce, except for the then wide range of shops in Mill Road. Many people associated with the University had little or no knowledge of the area – it was decidedly “town”, not “gown”.

A look at the trades of some of the occupants recorded in the Spalding's directories between 1904 and the mid-to-late 1930s gives an idea of who lived here. In Brookfields there were five cement workers, five railway men, ten labourers, a packer, coal and coke merchant, corporation servant, two bricklayers, a blacksmith, carpenter, dairyman, clerk and a garner. In Burnside there were seven labourers, two cement workers, two carpenters, a grocer's assistant, bricklayer, railway man, tailor, baker, stonemason, motor-driver, and an insurance

agent. These are all good occupations, but unlikely to enable substantial savings to mount up.

What this lack of ready capital entails is illustrated below in the 1893/94 case of William Tabor. He was a greengrocer and resident of Brookfields (though not recorded in Spalding's directories). In 1893 his horse, a vital asset, died, and assumedly having little or no savings he applied to the Cambridge Charity Organisation Society for a loan to buy a new one. The file gives some interesting detail. He was 41 and his wife Elizabeth (housewife) was 39. They had six children – a daughter of 18 in service, 15-year-old Frederick working as a gardener at the Leys School, 11-year-old Harry, a "workman", Robert aged 6, Emily aged 5, and a one-month-old baby. It also states that they occupied seven rooms, "clean and comfortable", and two greenhouses. The only house that could have seven habitable rooms, with a garden large enough for two greenhouses, is surely No. 50. The rent was £17 per annum. Mr Tabor's character references were Mr Gillett (landlord), Mrs Pascoe (shopkeeper), Mr Cowell (carter and coal dealer, Mill Road), and Mr Ward (baker) (CA Case 2500 of 1893/940). Despite all of this, it seems that his application was unsuccessful.

Perhaps it is the changing face of Mill Road that reflects the social and economic transformation hereabouts. It appears that shops catering to household needs – hardware, groceries, etc. – are today (2021) gradually being replaced by restaurants, take-outs, cafés and entertainment businesses.¹⁹ Many a household in Romsey Town will shop at supermarkets and only go to Mill Road for a coffee and a snack or a meal out.

However Cambridge, as has been stated in numerous reports, is an economic boom town, and this is directly reflected in house prices. Romsey Town might have been "Red Romsey" in the 1920s, but that radicalism has become somewhat compromised over the years and the area is now distinctly inner-city "des-res".

In the 1960s and 70s, streets of Victorian and Edwardian "working class" terraced housing was often identified as sub-standard and designated for demolition and re-building; yet Romsey was included in the Romsey General Improvement Area (GIA²⁰) in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Though few houses in Brookfields and Burnside actually qualified for improvement grants, any ideas of comprehensive redevelopment were evaded.

Since then, and particularly in the 2000s, a combination of factors seems to have resulted in significant changes. Professional and academic employment has increased, leading to more people (whether Cantabrigian or from other places) seeking housing; inner-city terraced housing has come to be perceived as desirable; amenities have improved; prices may be competitive with other locations; older residents have moved on. For Brookfields and Burnside there are added factors – relative proximity to the railway station, the ambience of the lakeside location (albeit closed to the public), and the closure of the blighting activities of the

¹⁹ For example, this was stated as the main reason given by the owners of Kailash – household and hardware shop on Mill Road – when it recently closed down.

²⁰ GIAs were a central government intervention in urban improvement. They were, essentially, area-based housing improvement schemes, and local councils were able to declare areas of run-down though basically sound housing as GIAs and make grants available for improvements. This was intended to encourage lending institutions to invest in areas of low rateable value.

cement works – though Cambridge airport continues occasionally to blight the area with a phenomenal racket.²¹

Suffice to state that when No. 3 Monmouth Terrace (No. 49 Brookfields) was auctioned by Scruby & Gray in 1917 (“three rooms on ground floor and three rooms on upper floor”) it was “producing” an annual rent of £10.12.4 (CA 107/SP/45), calculated as being around £710 in 2021 prices.

In 1938 No. 58 Brookfields was auctioned (by A. F. Lofts), the annual rent being stated as £14.6 (approximately £1,016).

When auctioned in 1940 (by Robert W. Bell & Son) Nos 54 and 56 Brookfields were sold for £200 each (approx. £12,000 in 2021 terms). No. 52 went for £300 (£17,000) in the same auction.

The 1970s/early 1980s sale brochure (Drivers), asked for offers of around £21,500 for the “modernised” No. 47 Brookfields (CA SP20/409). This would be somewhere around £95,000 in 2021.

Lately, house values have accelerated. In 1996 a house in the streets was bought for £78,000; in 1999 it was sold for £139,000. A two-bedroom house was sold in 1999 for £114,000; in 2007 for £265,500. Another two-bedroom house was sold in 2004 for £150,000 and again for £248,000 in 2011. Indeed, a three-bedroom house was sold in 2003 for £189,500, then again in 2014 for £375,000, and yet again in 2018 for £487,000.²²

The Houses

The tables below are based on information gained from the Spalding’s Directories (1874 to 1940), and the Kelly’s Directories (1948 to 1975), from the Cambridge City Planning Department’s website (<https://applications.greatercambridgeplanning.org/online-applications/>), from www.rightmove.com, and from Samuel (Keith) Lagdon, long-time resident of No. 66 Brookfields.

Brookfields

No. 66 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Arthur Clarke	Un-numbered, recorded as “Brook Villa”.
1913	A. Sargent	Recorded as No. 66.
1935/36	E. Salmon, cement worker	
1944	Alfred Chivers	Auctioned. Execution of will of Mrs Beatrice Alice Sebley. Ground floor: small entrance lobby, sitting room with bay window & fireplace, living room with fireplace, kitchen – scullery with portable range, glazed white sink. First floor: double bedroom with fireplace, front double bedroom with fireplace &

²¹ Cambridge Airport has stated that it intends to relocate, opening up its area for a considerable amount of housing.

²² The website www.in2013dollars.com/uk/inflation has been used to estimate the effect of inflation. It may not be precisely correct but probably gives a good indication.

		gas lighting, back bedroom. Water & electric lighting only on ground floor. WC & coalhouse. Kitchen garden & air raid shelter. Rent 13s per week (CA 515/SP 1799).
1948	Rt Lagdon, labourer	
1953	Rt Lagdon	
1964	Rt Lagdon	
1967	Rt Lagdon	
1973	Rt Lagdon	
1988		Approval of application for part single part double storey extension .

No. 65 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Fredrick Brigham	Un-numbered, recorded as "Hinton Villa".
1913	Fredrick Brigham, clerk	Recorded as No. 65.
1935/36	C. H. Cracknell, fireman LNER	
1948	Christopher H. Cracknell, Cherry Hinton church warden	
1953	Christopher H. Cracknell	
1964	Christopher H. Cracknell	
1967	Christopher H. Cracknell	
1973	Harry Cracknell	
2004		Withdrawal of application for roof extension.
2005		Approval of application for rear roof extension.

No. 64 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Frederick Wilderspin	Recorded as No. 4 German Cottages 1888.
1913	Frederick Wilderspin, labourer	Recorded as No. 64.
1935/36	Frederick Wilderspin, labourer	
1948	Frederick Wilderspin	
1953	Frederick Wilderspin	
1964	Frederick Wilderspin	
1967	Frederick Wilderspin	
1973		Approval of application to erect two-storey extension.
1978		Approval of application to erect front porch.

There is no No. 63 Brookfields.

No. 62 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Henry H. Wright	Recorded as No. 3 German Cottages 1888.
1913	Sidney Dean	Recorded as No. 62.
1935/36	H. Wilderspin, packer	
1948	Herbert C. Wilderspin	
1953	Herbert C. Wilderspin	
1964	Herbert C. Wilderspin	
1967	Herbert C. Wilderspin	
1973	Herbert C. Wilderspin	
1978		Approval of application to erect front porch.
1982		Approval of application to erect 1 st floor extension.

No. 61 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904		Unbuilt .
1913	E. Potter, coal & coke merchant	
1935/36	E. Potter, coal & coke merchant, and haulage contractor (<i>Kia Ora</i>)	
1948	Lawrence Arthur Jakes, taxi driver	
1953	Lawrence Arthur Jakes	
1964	H. Bird Jr, maintenance man at Addenbrookes	
1967	H. Bird Jr	
1973	H. Bird Jr	
1988		Approval of application to erect two storey side extension.

No. 60 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	William Watts, labourer	Recorded as No. 2 German Cottages 1888.
1913	William Watts, labourer	Recorded as No. 60.
1935/36	Fred Baker, painter	
1948	Walter Rt Hardy, fueller at Marshall's	
1953	Walter Rt Hardy	
1964	Walter Rt Hardy	
1967	Walter Rt Hardy	
1973	Walter Rt Hardy	

No. 59 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Arthur Hayes	Recorded as No. 8.
1913	Charles Bedwell, cement labourer	Recorded as No. 59.
1935/36	C. F. Doggett, corporation servant	
1948	Chas F. Doggett	
1953	Chas F. Doggett	
1964	Chas F. Doggett	
1967	Chas F. Doggett	
1973	Chas F. Doggett	
1981		Approval of application to erect front porch.

No. 58 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	William C. Cracknell, labourer	Recorded as No. 1 German Cottages 1888.
1913	William C. Cracknell, labourer	Recorded as No. 58.
1935/36	George Jasper	
1938	G J Dunsdon	Auctioned. Two sitting rooms (front with Register stove, back with range), kitchen (sink and copper & point for gas), three bedrooms (front & middle with stove). Outside WC & coal store. No electricity. Annual rent £14.6.0 per annum (CA 515/SP1575).
1948	Mrs B Odell	
1953	Mrs B Odell	
1964	Mrs B Odell	
1967	Mrs B Odell	
1973	Samuel Lagdon, commercial vehicle body builder	

No. 57 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	L. Gawthrop, labourer	Recorded as No. 7.
1913	Harry Shipp, labourer	Recorded as No. 57.
1935/36	Harry Shipp, labourer	
1948	Harry Shipp	
1953	Harry Shipp	
1964	Mrs Shipp, retired sisters	

1967	Mrs Shipp	
1973	Mrs Shipp	
2002		Approval of application to erect single storey front extension.

No. 56 Brookfields

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	William Harding, labourer	Recorded as No. 3 Brookfield Cottages.
1913	Lawrence Simmonds, garner	Recorded as No. 56.
1935/36	Charles Taverner, labourer	
1940	Chas Taverner	Auctioned. Acting on instructions of will of John Hardwick. Front & back living rooms with Register stoves, kitchen with sink & copper & pantry, outside WC. Iron palisaded fences at front. Rent £28.12 pa (CA 515/SP 1695).
1948	Chas Taverner	
1953	Chas Taverner	
1964	Chas Taverner	
1967	Chas Taverner	
1973	Chas Taverner	

No. 55 Brookfields

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	George Hunt, labourer	Recorded as No. 6.
1913	Walter Edwards, cement worker	Recorded as No. 55.
1935/36	P. G. Shadbolt, college servant	
1948	Percy G. Shadbolt	
1953	Percy G. Shadbolt	
1964	Percy G. Shadbolt	
1967	Percy G. Shadbolt	
1973	Percy G. Shadbolt	

No. 54 Brookfields

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Ezra Phillip Dobson, bricklayer	Recorded as No. 2 Brookfield Cottages.
1913	Charles Brown, shunter GER	Recorded as No. 54.
1935/36	W. R. Street, signalman	
1940	Frederick Taverner	Auctioned. Acting on instructions of will of John Hardwick. Front & back living rooms with Register stoves, kitchen with sink & copper & pantry, outside WC. Iron palisaded fences at front. Rent £28.12 pa (CA 515/SP 1695).

1948	Frederick Taverner	
1953	Frederick Taverner	
1964	Clifford Matthews, engineer	
1967	Clifford Matthews	
1973	Clifford Matthews	

No. 53 Brookfields

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Archibald Douglas, blacksmith	Recorded as No. 5 (Monmouth Terrace).
1913	Alfred Sadler, railway employee	Recorded as No. 53.
1935/36	Thomas John Nelson, labourer	
1948	Harry Chas Powter	
1953	Harry Chas Powter	
1964	Harry Chas Powter	
1967	Harry Chas Powter	
1973	Harry Chas Powter	
1982		Approval of application to erect two storey extension.
1984		Approval of application to erect single storey front extension.

No. 52 Brookfields

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	A. Smith, bricklayer	Recorded as No. 1 Brookfield Cottages.
1913	Walter Smith, bricklayer	Recorded as No. 52.
1935/36	J. Hardwick	
1940		Auctioned. Acting on instructions of will of John Hardwick. Front & back living rooms with Register stoves, kitchen with sink & copper & pantry, outside WC. Iron palisaded fences at front. Rent £28.12 pa (CA 515/SP 1695).
1948	Mrs A Jarman	
1953	Leonard Stanley Clark	Owned a Lanchester car.
1964	Denis Bowles	
1967	Denis Bowers	
1973	Denis Bowers	
2015		Approval of application to erect Part two storey, part single storey rear extension following demolition of lean-to, plus loft conversion.
2016		Approval of application to erect part two storey, part single storey rear extension & loft extension.

No. 51 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Levi Coe	Recorded as No. 4 (Monmouth Terrace).
1913	Levi Coe, coal carter	Recorded as No. 51.
1935/36	Mrs Bell	
1948	Kenneth Bell	Owned a goat which he tethered at various places up and down the road to eat the grass.
1953	Kenneth Bell	
1964	Kenneth Bell	
1967	Kenneth Bell	
1973	Kenneth Bell	
2001		Approval of application to erect single storey front extension.

No. 50 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	William Hogg, carpenter	Recorded as Brook Villa.
1913	Mrs Hogg & Harry Edward Hogg, college cook	Recorded as No. 50 (Brookville).
1935/36	Arthur Jasper Thompson, dairyman	
1948	Walter G. Thompson, shopkeeper & post office	
1953	Abner Page, shopkeeper	
1964	50a: Mrs M. Smith, grocer / 50b: E. W. King	Divided into two units.
1967	50a: Mrs M. Smith, grocer / 50b: E. W. King	
1973	50a: Mrs M. Smith, grocer / 50b: E. W. King	
1974		Approval of application for change of use from retail to residential & alteration to front.
1981		Approval of application for first floor extension.
2011		Approval of application for change of use to HMO and extension.

No. 49 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	S. P. Palmer, engine driver	Recorded as No. 3 (Monmouth Terrace).
1913	Herbert Harris, cement worker	Recorded as No. 49.
1917	Mrs Harris	Auctioned. 3 rooms on ground floor & 3 rooms on upper floor. Rent valued at £10.12.4 pa (CA 107/SP/45).
1935/36	Mrs Harris	
1948	Mrs L. Lilburn	
1953	Mrs L. Lilburn	

1964	Mrs L. Lilburn	
1967	Mrs L. Lilburn	
1973	Mrs L. Lilburn	
1988		Approval of application for extension & retention of front porch.

No. 48 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Albert Corder, cook	Recorded as Rose Villa.
1913	Albert Corder, cook	Recorded as No. 48 (Rose Villa).
1935/36	Mrs Sargeant	Recorded as No. 48 (Rose Villa).
1948	Mrs E. Routley	
1953	Mrs E. Routley	
1964	Mrs E. Routley	
1967	Mrs E. Routley	
1973	Mrs E. Routley	

No. 47 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Edward Trudgill	Recorded as No. 2 (Monmouth Terrace).
1913	Walter Eusden, labourer	Recorded as No. 47.
1935/36	Daniel Wright	
1948	Miss G. Wright	
1953	Miss G. Wright	
1964	Peter Christmas	
1967	Peter Christmas	
1968		Approval of application to erect storm porch.
1973	Mavis Cracknell	
1970s		Sold as "modernised" (CA SP20/409).

No. 45 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Alfred Sadler	Recorded as No. 1 (Monmouth Terrace).
1913	Richard Dearsley, cement labourer	Recorded as No. 45.
1935/36	Mrs E. M. Bush	
1948	Miss W. Bush	

1953	Harry S. Tuck	
1964	Kenneth Shaw	
1967	Cyril Shaw	
1973	A. Shaw	

No. 43 Brookfields		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	-	Unbuilt.
1913	-	Unbuilt.
1927		Application by Solomon Green, of the "Retreat", 34 Brookfields, to erect "parlour type" dwelling with 3 bedrooms. Builder = JM Hammond, City Road (CA 6320).
1935/36	B. Porter, LNER servant	Recorded as The Ramblers.
1948	Harold B. P. Porter	
1953	Harold B. P. Porter	
1964	Harold B. P. Porter	
1967	Harold B. P. Porter	
1973	Harold B. P. Porter	

Burnside

No. 67 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	William Shedd, fitter	Recorded as No. 1 Brookside.
1913	William Shedd, fitter	Recorded as No. 67 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	W. H. Lenton, fitter	
1948	William Hy Lenton	
1953	William Hy Lenton	
1964	Frank Clarke	
1967	Frank Clarke	
1973	Frank Clarke	

No. 69 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Thomas Fordham, labourer	Recorded as No. 2 Brookside.
1913	Thomas Fordham, labourer	Recorded as No. 69 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Frankling, motor driver	

1948	Frederick Newman	
1953	Frederick Newman	
1964	Frederick Newman	
1967	Frederick Newman	
1973	Frederick Newman	

No. 71 Burnside

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Thomas Buttress, labourer	Recorded as No. 3 Brookside.
1913	Thomas Buttress, labourer	Recorded as No. 71 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Mrs Buttress	
1948	Ronald Frost	
1953	Ronald Frost	
1964	Ronald Frost	
1967	Ronald Frost	
1973	Ronald Frost	
1986		Approval of application to erect 1 st floor extension.

No. 73 Burnside

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Mrs Smith	Recorded as No. 4 Brookside.
1913	Mrs Smith	Recorded as No. 73 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Walter Brown, tailor	
1948	Reuben Langford	
1953	Reuben Langford	
1964	Ernest S. Cuthbert	
1967	Ernest S. Cuthbert	
1973	Ernest S. Cuthbert	

No. 75 Burnside

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Edward Bell	Recorded as No. 5 Brookside.
1913	Edward Bell, labourer	Recorded as No. 75 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Edward Bell, labourer	
1948	Herbert Edward Salmon	

1953	Herbert Edward Salmon	
1964	Herbert Edward Salmon	
1967	Herbert Edward Salmon	
1973	Herbert Edward Salmon	
2015		Approval of application to erect single storey rear extension.

No. 77 Burnside

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Samuel Pilsworth	Recorded as No. 6 Brookside.
1913	Samuel Pilsworth, labourer	Recorded as No. 77 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Samuel Pilsworth, labourer	
1948	Misses Pilsworth	
1953	Misses Pilsworth	
1964	Misses Pilsworth	
1967	Misses Pilsworth	
1973	Misses Pilsworth	

No. 79 Burnside

Date	Occupants	Events
1904	J. Edwards	Recorded as No. 7 Brookside.
1913	Walter Haywood, carpenter	Recorded as No. 79 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	W. Jackson	
1948	Mrs A. M. Jackson	
1953	Mrs A. M. Jackson	
1964	Mrs A. M. Jackson	
1967	Mrs A. M. Jackson	
1973	Mrs A. M. Jackson	

Land lying between 79 & 89 Burnside

Date	Occupants	Events
1945		Auctioned as "suitable for immediate development for small houses" (CA 515/SP1868).

No. 81 Burnside (previously part of 79)

Date	Occupants	Events
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1984		Approval of application to build detached bungalow.
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No. 83 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1995		Withdrawal of application to build 5 flats for elderly / infirm + warden flat.
1995		Outline application for residential development on site of former builders' yard approved.
1996		Application for 2 houses on land at rear of 83 approved.

No. 85 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1965		Refusal of application for temporary builders' yard.
1995		Application withdrawn to build 5 flats for elderly / infirm + warden flat.
1995		Outline application for residential development on site of former builders' yard approved.
1996		Application for 2 houses on land at rear of 83 /85 approved.

There is no No. 87 Burnside.

No. 89 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	J. Rolph	Recorded as No. 8 Brookside.
1913	Walter Briggs, carpenter	Recorded as No. 81 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Walter Briggs, carpenter	Recorded as No. 89 Burnside (late Brookside).
1948	Walter Briggs	
1953	Denis H. Scarff	
1964	Jas Haynes	
1967	Jas Haynes	
1973	Reed (Jn)	

No. 91 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	-	Recorded as "gardens".
1913	William Stearn, cement labourer	Recorded as No. 83 Burnside (late Brookside).
1935/36	Charles Henry Challis	Recorded as No. 91 Burnside (late Brookside).
1948	Mrs Challis	
1953	Sidney Challis Jr	
1964	Sidney Challis Jr	

1967	Sidney Challis Jr	
1973	Sidney Challis Jr	

No. 93 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	John William Langley, plasterer	Un-numbered.
1913	Jonas Coulson, engine driver Saxon cement works	Recorded as No. 93 Burnside (late Brookside).
1913		Drainage agreement between council and George Richard Frampton (Sunlight Villa, Great Shelford) (CA CB/2/a/15/26/298).
1935/36	Gerald Collins, grocer's assistant	
1948	William McKenzie	
1953	William McKenzie	
1964	Benjamin Collins	
1967	Benjamin Collins	
1973	Douglas Collins	
2010		Refusal of application to erect a one-bed bungalow (following demolition of existing garage, appeal dismissed).
2011		Refusal of application to erect dwelling to replace former garage, appeal dismissed.

Land to the rear of 91 to 93 Burnside	
Date	Events
2015	Refusal of permission to demolish and make alterations to form one bedroom single storey dwelling (appeal dismissed).

Land to the rear of 89 to 95 Burnside	
Date	Events
1991	Application to erect a detached bungalow with vehicular access from Natal Road refused & appeal dismissed.
1993	Approval of application to erect a detached bungalow (reserved matters application) (amended by letter dated 18.10.93 and accompanying drawings).

Land to the rear of 87 to 95 Burnside	
Date	Events
1992	Approval of outline application to erect a bungalow.

As can be seen in the four entries immediately above, there has been a lingering question over whether permission has been satisfactorily obtained to erect a dwelling on the land to the rear of Nos 93 and 95. An application was made in 1991 to "erect a detached bungalow with vehicular access from Natal Road" (Greater Cambridge Planning), but it was refused, as was

the subsequent appeal. Then in 1992 “outline approval” (meaning approval of the concept, but not the details) was given. This was consolidated in 1993, though based on amended architectural drawings. In 2010 a revised application was dismissed, along with its appeal. This was repeated in 2011. In 2015 there was again a refusal of permission and dismissal of appeal. This has, evidently, been a protracted affair. A building was erected to the rear of No. 93 in the mid-2010s, the planning authority subsequently ruled it illegal and required its demolition. The building still (2021) stands, used though not inhabited.

No. 95 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	George Northfield, carpenter	Un-numbered.
1913	John William Northfield, bricklayer	Recorded as No. 95 (Vine Cottage).
1913		Drainage agreement between council and George Richard Frampton (Sunlight Villa, Great Shelford) (CA CB/2/a/15/26/298).
1935/36	Edwin Collins	
1948	Mrs C. Collins	
1953	Mrs C. Collins	
1964	Anthony Sommerville	
1967	Anthony Sommerville	
1973	Anthony Sommerfield (<i>sic</i>)	
2008		Approval of application to erect two storey side extension.
No. 97 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	John Thurley, labourer	Un-numbered, recorded as Rose Cottage.
1913	William Hancock	Recorded as No. 97 (Rose Cottage).
1935/36	Edgar F. Tompkins, labourer	
1948	Edgar F. Tompkins	
1953	Edgar F. Tompkins	
1964	Mrs B. Tompkins	
1967	Mrs B. Tompkins	
1973		
1976		Approval of application to erect double garage at rear.
1980		Approved change of use from residential to dental surgery (combining of Nos 97 & 99 into one unit).
1983		Approved change of use from residential to dental surgery with residential flat over.
2016		Approval of application to erect 2 semi-detached houses at rear after demolition of existing garages.

No. 99 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Mrs Thurley	Un-numbered, recorded as Fern Cottage.
1913	Mrs Thurley	Recorded as No. 99 (Fern Cottage).
1935/36	Mrs Thurley	
1948	Joseph Morgan	
1953	-	
1964	William Green	
1967	William Green	
1973	K. Green	
1980		Approved change of use from residential to dental surgery (combining of Nos 97 & 99 into one unit).
1983		Approved change of use from residential to dental surgery with residential flat over.
2016		Approval of application to erect 2 semi-detached houses at rear after demolition of existing garages.

No. 101 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Wilfred Freeman	Un-numbered.
1913	James Ward, baker etc	Recorded as No. 101.
1935/36	James Ward, baker etc	
1948	Mrs D. Ward	
1953	Mrs D. Ward	
1964	Miss E. Ward	
1967	Miss E. Ward	
1973	Miss E. Ward	
1979		Refusal of application to extend existing house and erect a garage.
1980		Approval of application to erect a private garage.
1980		Approval of application to extend existing dwelling.

No. 103 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Mrs. Parker	Un-numbered.
1913	Mrs. Ann Parker	Recorded as No. 103.
1935/36	Miss Elizabeth Parker	
1948	David E. Prewer	
1953	David E. Prewer	

1964	David E. Prewer	
1967	-	
1973	Sidney Westwood	
2010		Approval of application to erect single storey rear extension.

No. 105 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1897		Construction by Joseph Joseph.
1904	John Rayment, labourer	Un-numbered.
1913	William Doggett, labourer	Recorded as No. 105.
1935/36	William Titmuss	
1948	Mrs A. Titmuss	
1953	Mrs A. Titmuss	
1964	Jan Ozerow	
1967	Melvin Ebanks	
1973	-	

No. 107 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	Frank Saunders, stonemason	Un-numbered.
1913	Frank Saunders, stonemason	Recorded as No. 107.
1935/36	Alfred William Sharp	
1948	Wiseman Jn	
1953	Wiseman Jn	
1964	Reginald C. James	
1967	Alfred James	
1973	Alfred James	
2008		Refusal of application to erect single storey rear extension following demolition of existing store.
2009		Approval of application to erect single storey rear extension.

No. 109 Burnside		
Date	Occupants	Events
1904	-	Un-numbered.
1913	Goodwin Briars, insurance agent	Recorded as No. 109 (Brookside Cottage).
1935/36	Douglas Bernard Fitzgerald	

1948	Sidney G. Cornwell	
1953	Sidney G. Cornwell	
1964	Sidney G. Cornwell	
1967	Sidney G. Cornwell	
1973	Sidney G. Cornwell	
2004		Approval of application to erect single storey rear extension.
2012		Approval of application to erect single storey rear extension.

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