

Street Farmhouse, Main Street, Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire CB1 6RA.
Recording and analysis of the house. Surveyed 19 09 2016/04 06 2017



2006 Google earth. Location of Street Farm, Shudy Camps.



2006 Google earth. Detail of the site showing the building under study.

Location

Street Farmhouse, Main Street, Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire CB1 6RA. The Farmhouse stands 10m north of the Main Street. The main range is oriented E-W.
Listing NGR: TL614964504.

Listing



© Mrs Berenice Smith

IoE Number: 51304. Location: STREET FARMHOUSE, MAIN STREET (north side)
SHUDY CAMPS, SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Photographer: Mrs Berenice Smith. Date Photographed: 04 May 2003

Date listed: 22 November 1967. Date of last amendment: 22 November 1967

Grade II

SHUDY CAMPS MAIN STREET. TL 64 NW. (North Side). 8/102
Street Farmhouse. 22.11.67. GV II.

House. Early-mid C17, extended on north side c.1800. Timber-framed, plastered. Tiled roof with original barge boarded east and west gable ends. Triple shafted ridge stack. Straight range with original two storey porch at the front, later extended at the rear to for an L-plan. Two storeys and attic. Attic storey jettied at gable ends and the moulded bressumer has an apron below from which depend three acorn pendants, possibly a restoration. Front wall has three first floor modern casements including that to the porch. C19 doorway with side flanking hall lights. Rear wing. c.1800. Red brick. Hipped roof, tiled. Side walls divided into three bays, each divided by a pilaster. One dormer on west side.

R.C.H.M. Record Card (1949)

Listing NGR: TL614964504.

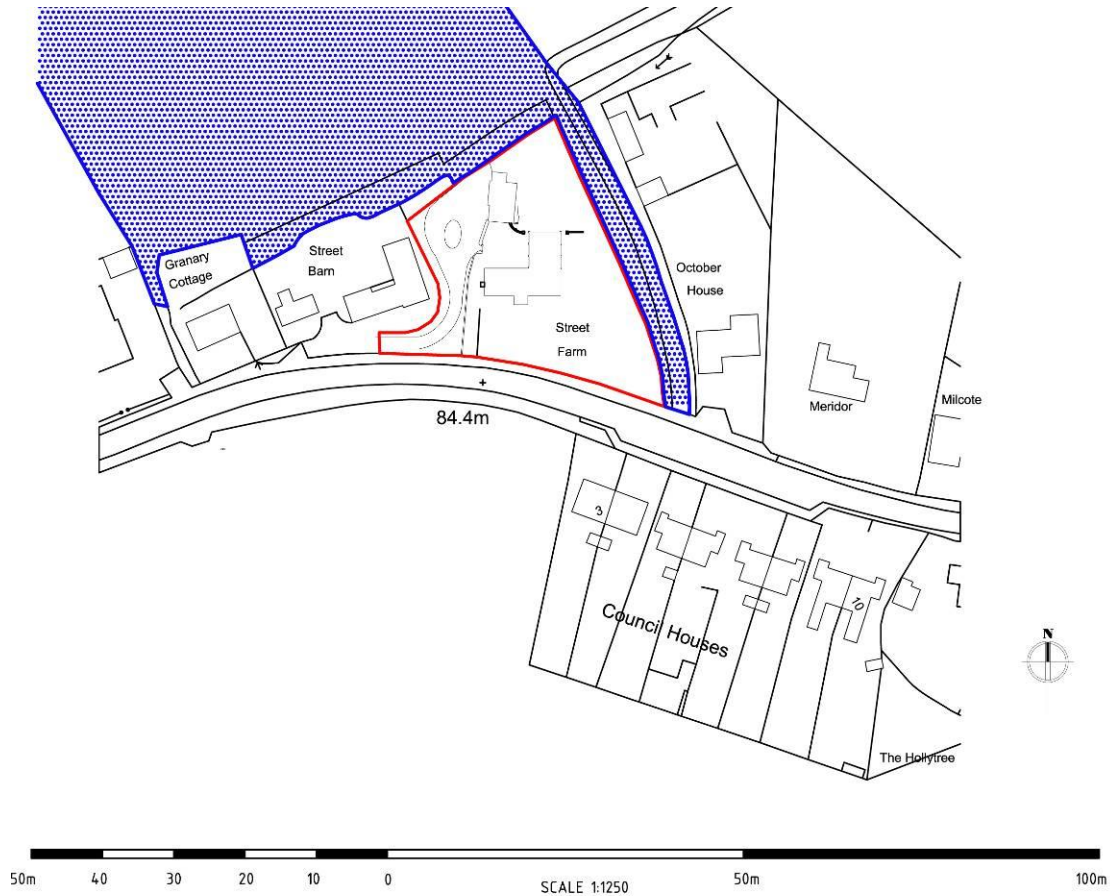
Scope of this Report

This report describes and analyses the farmhouse from records made during visits before (19 09 2016) and during its refurbishment (04 06 2017).

The report adheres to Historic England Level 3 as outlined in Historic England. Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice. 2016. Page 22.



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REV	BRIEF DETAILS	DATE
A	Scales amended	07/08/13
B	Additional ownership added, private drive shown.	25/03/2014

LOCATION PLAN
for MR & MRS JAMIESON
STREET FARM
SHUDY CAMPS
CAMBS
CB21 4RA
© The copyright of this drawing
belongs to Kay Pilsbury Thomas

NO.	1308 / SD / 100	REV	B	CHECKED	ST
SCALE	1 : 1250 @ A4	DATE	MAY '12	DRAWN	ST
KAY PILSBURY THOMAS ARCHITECTS TEL: 01799 599208 FAX: 01799 599665 www.kpt.co.uk info@kpt.co.uk HONEYLANDS, RADWINTER, SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX, CB10 2TJ					

Location of Street Farm, Shudy Camps.



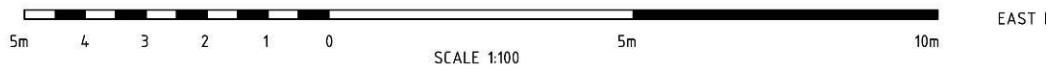
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2016. Street Farm north and south elevations. Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects.



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2016. Street Farm east and west elevations. Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects.

Description – External



South elevation. 2016.



Detail of the 1930's style casements.

South Elevation

The former farmhouse is a timber framed building clad with lath and plaster and fitted with 1930's casements with landscape panes in three lights. There is a centrally placed two storey porch with a C20th front door. The roof is clad with plain clay tiles and was last retiled in the LC20th between 1965 and the 1980's as evidenced by an asphalt membrane.



During the strip out the building was clad with protective sheeting. Looking SE.



Looking S out of the front of the house.

The strip out revealed a highly altered frame with C16th origins but remodelled in the C18th to its present form. The south wall had been particularly dismembered and redesigned and it can be presumed it was fitted with sash windows which were replaced in the MC20th with Crittall style windows.



Detail of the porch. The crude boards are likely C20th.



Roof structure of the porch.

The stripped frame revealed the porch has a paired rafter roof with clasped side purlins. The porch roof rafters are nailed to deep section jack rafters which pass over the rafters of the main roof to form the junction. The interior is clad with riven laths and haired plaster. The form and design of the frame would suggest it was added in the C17th.



The western elevation of the timber-framed house.



The western wall on the first floor looking SW.

Western Elevation

The western elevation has a jettied gable with an attic room over a two storey timber-frame. There are two centrally placed Crittall style windows serving the ground and first floor and a LC20th simple casement for the attic room. The strip out revealed a nailed interrupted studwork primary braced frame made from reused timber almost certainly from the earlier frame.



The western elevation showing the rear wing.



Western elevation of the Rear Range.

The house has been extended in red brickwork under a fully hipped roof clad with C20th plain tiles. The one and a half storey chalet style extension houses the Kitchen with bedrooms and bathroom above and is LC19th in character. The brickwork has pilasters giving three equal panels and there is a corbelled architrave beneath the eaves. The windows are mismatched and indicate an alteration in the LC20th, most likely to insert the staircase which has required an upper window. The brickwork indicates that the door was originally where the staircase windows are as the queen closer bricks are full height on one side. The doors and side window are inserted under soldier course lintels and have no closer bricks. The door itself is a peculiar mix of a Victorian style four panel door with over sized margin glazing. The brickwork is marked KK 1885.



The northern elevation of the main house.



Detail of wattle and daub and lath and plaster panels on the first floor.

Northern Elevation

The northern elevation has seeming a randomly placed selection of windows from the 1930's to the LC20th and these respect the positions of the primary braces which are pegged and side nailed in position.



Reused primary brace nailed in position.



The same brace from inside the building looking NW.

The original heavy frame has been reconfigured to incorporate straight primary braces and the studs sawn down and nailed in place. The studs below the braces are of narrower sections.



The northern elevation of the Rear Range.



Detail of the brick Rear Range.

The Rear Range has a LC20th 3 pane casement placed in an original opening that is correctly finished with closer bricks and a segmental curved lintel. Above and off centre is a dormer with LC20th casement window and deep barge boards with circular holes that matches the other on the western side as part of a LC20th conversion.



The eastern elevation of the House and Rear Range.



Detail of the Rear Range.

Eastern Elevation

The eastern elevation of the Brick Range has three recessed panels defined by pilasters and a corbelled plat band. A LC20th casement has been let into the roof for the bathroom which is betrayed by an ungainly set of white plastic waste pipes. One large LC20th casement is set in an original window opening under a segmental arch. The MC20th half glazed door is inserted and under a soldier course lintel. The two top hung four pane casements are crudely inserted and pointed with grey cement.



The jettied gable for the attic rooms. The exposed frame is shown below.

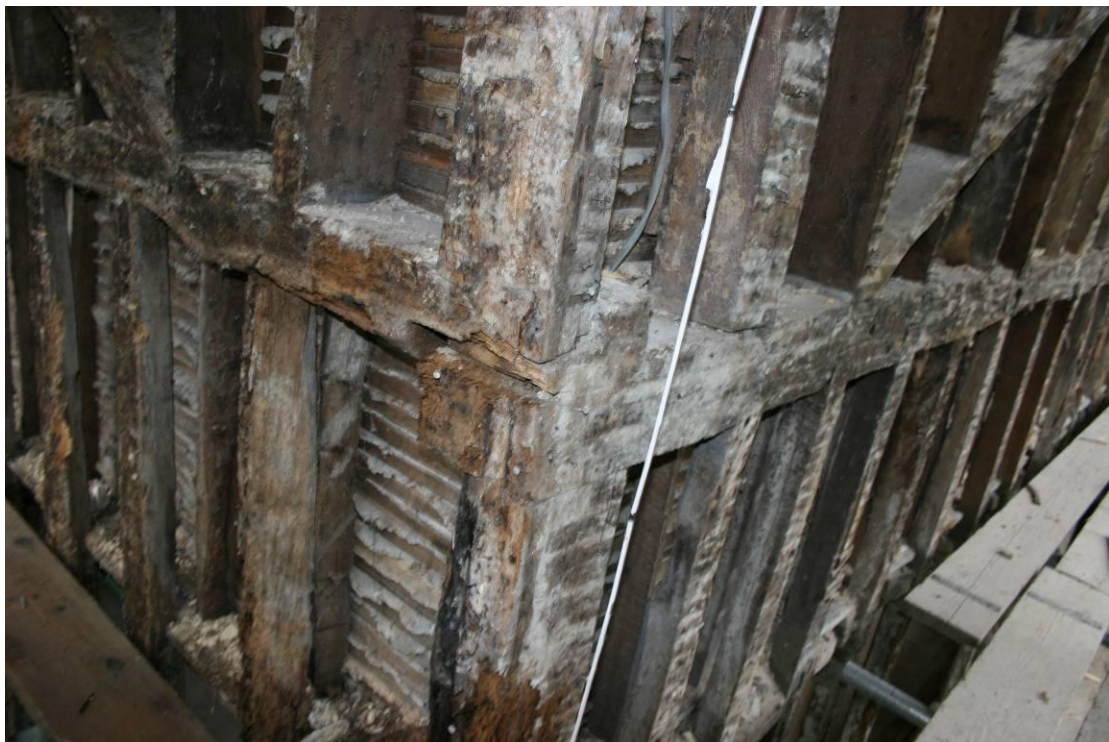


The frame of the eastern wall just below the jettied gable.

When the frame was stripped it became more apparent that the entire western half of the House was a new building from c.1800 (+or- 20 years). The wall frames are composed of deep section nailed interrupted studwork with primary braces. Many of the studs are skew nailed at the midrail. There are no full height storey posts instead the frame are spilt above and below the midrail.



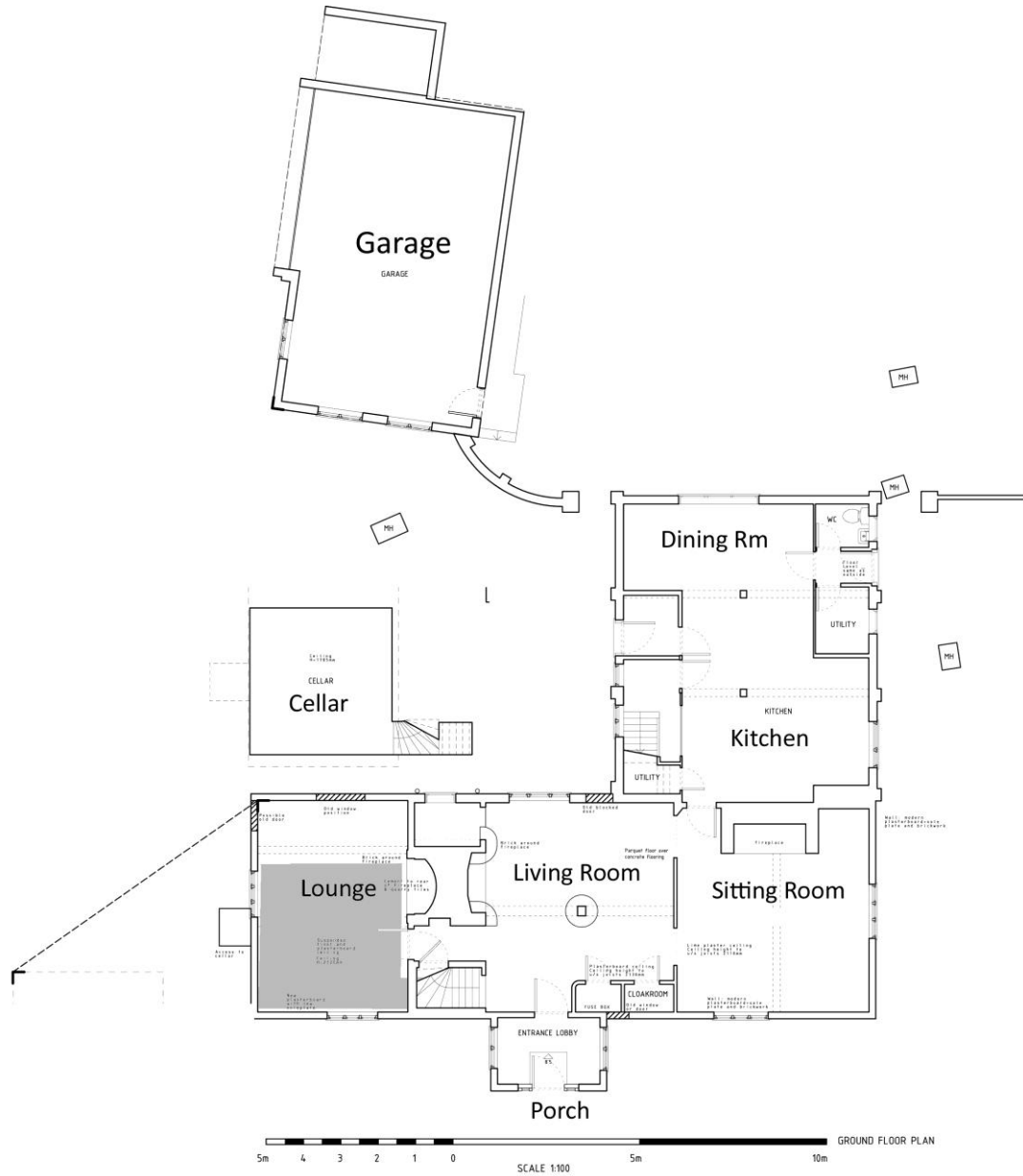
Skew nailed studs.



Detail of the corner post. One midrail sits on the other.

An interesting feature is the creation of a deep cavity wall by the use of deep section, plank like studs. Where the large timber stock ran out there are pairs of studs to make up the depth and these are all skew nailed in place. There are very few carpentry marks and those found seem to mark alterations such as for the window openings.

Description – Internal



2016. Street Farm. Ground floor plan naming the rooms. Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects.



Looking S in the Rear Range at the Kitchen.



Looking E in the Rear Range.

Rear Range

The Rear Range contains the modern Kitchen and Dining Room. The ceiling has an exposed timber frame with large transverse joists supported on timber props. There are no mortices for partition walls but the span is too wide for the joists not to sag. Instead there are shadows and nail holes for side nailed studs which would indicate a reuse of the frame in the LC18th or EC19th. Originally there were three rooms with doorways near the middle.



Historic failure addressed with C.1800 style wrought iron bolts.



Detail of the frame over the Kitcehn.

The exposed frame has been cleaned in various episodes and a large number of LC20th repairs and insertions carried out. The area over the Kitchen is most convincing as it still retains the sooting expected from being over a fireplace. The northernmost transverse main joist has a massive split that has been arrested with C.1800 style wrought iron bolts and is also likely to be original. The common plain joists are of varying sections and some are much less convincing than others. The originals have soffit tenons.



Modern kitchen with Aga. The inserted staircase is also recent.



Distressed pine staircase.

There is a LC20th inserted staircase which has been enclosed in a glass booth presumably to conserve heat and prevent cooking smells going upstairs.



The fireplace in the Sitting Room. Looking NE.



The exposed beams over the Sitting Room.

Sitting Room

The Sitting Room has a large red brick firestack that has been almost completely rebuilt below the bressummer in the LC20th and the upper section which has 2in Tudor style bricks pointed in grey cement. The bressummer itself is a reused timber from elsewhere as the soffit chamfer continues right through into the brickwork repairs instead of being correctly stopped. There is some EC19th style brickwork in the outer flanks with very white lime mortar and timber stakes to apply panelling to.



Detail of the bressummer and modern brickwork.



Detail of the main and common joists.

The heavy main joist has a deep chamfer. The common joists are plain and set on edge. They have soffit tenons with refined entry mortices. A central pillar has been built in to support the failing end of the main floor joist. Originally the fireplace would have been plastered over and ruled to look like stone. Its present appearance is a LC20th interpretation common to that era.



The frame of the wall common with the Living Room.



Looking E in the Living Room.

Living Room

The wall frame between the Sitting Room and Living Room represents a boundary between the older, remodelled frame of the Living Room and Lounge and later c.1800 frame which continues up to a later roof structure. The visible frame is however a modern caprice and does not reflect the design of the rest of the house. Originally there was a very large central post taking the weight of the wall and this has been replaced by a very short interrupted stud nailed on the highly curved brace. All of the joints are nailed and none of the wattling darts and mortices line up. There is a similar structure near the porch door.



Looking W in the Living Room. The post takes the weight of the failing main joist.



The 1970's style fireplace come drinks bar.

The framed floor above has a heavy axial main joist with chamfers and stepped cyma (lamb's tongue) stops. The common joists are plain, nearly square and set on edge indicating a C17th design. The main joist has sagged and is supported on a post cut from another main joist of which the other half has been used as the bressummer for the inglenook fireplace which has been entirely rebuilt in the 1970's.



Looking S towards the Porch.



Looking SW towards the stairs and doorway down to the Cellar.

Two LC20th timber framed closets have been inserted into the Living Room for a coat cupboard and utility room. The wall framing into the porch is not convincing and again LC20th. The glazed door is unusual and has been made from a 6 panel Georgian style door. The staircase in MC20th and the soffit can be examined under the stairs where the Cellar steps descend.



The soffit of the stairs in the Living Room.



The brick steps down to the Cellar.

The staircase is made of rough pine floorboards nailed together. Joints for the larger treads have been made with loose tongues (splines) requiring the grooves to be machine routed. There is a brick staircase down into the Cellar of EC19th white paviors and a section of the floor is also finished in similar bricks. Modern repairs are evident.



Looking NW in the Lounge.



Looking NE in the Lounge.

Lounge

Two large deep chamfered axial joists are visible in the floor frame and are supported on jowled posts that turn into the frame rather than in the plane of the joists. An additional support has been clout nailed on. This would suggest a remodelling of the frame to incorporate the brick fireplace which is of EC19th design.



Detail of the fireplace and Georgian style door.

The fireplace has been rebuilt using Tudor style bricks. The bressumer is a segmental brick arch (very similar to the window lintels in the Rear Range) supported on a wrought iron strap. The back is curved to accept a range or hob grate. The upper section has been corbelled out to support a hearth for the fireplace above. The current hearth is of LC20th quarry tiles.



Detail of the door hinge.

The door into the Lounge is an original EC19th two panel Georgian style door hung on IL hinges which crucially are nailed to the moulded door frame indicating it was fitted in the first 20 years of the C19th when these doors were briefly popular for the main rooms.



Looking NW in the Cellar.



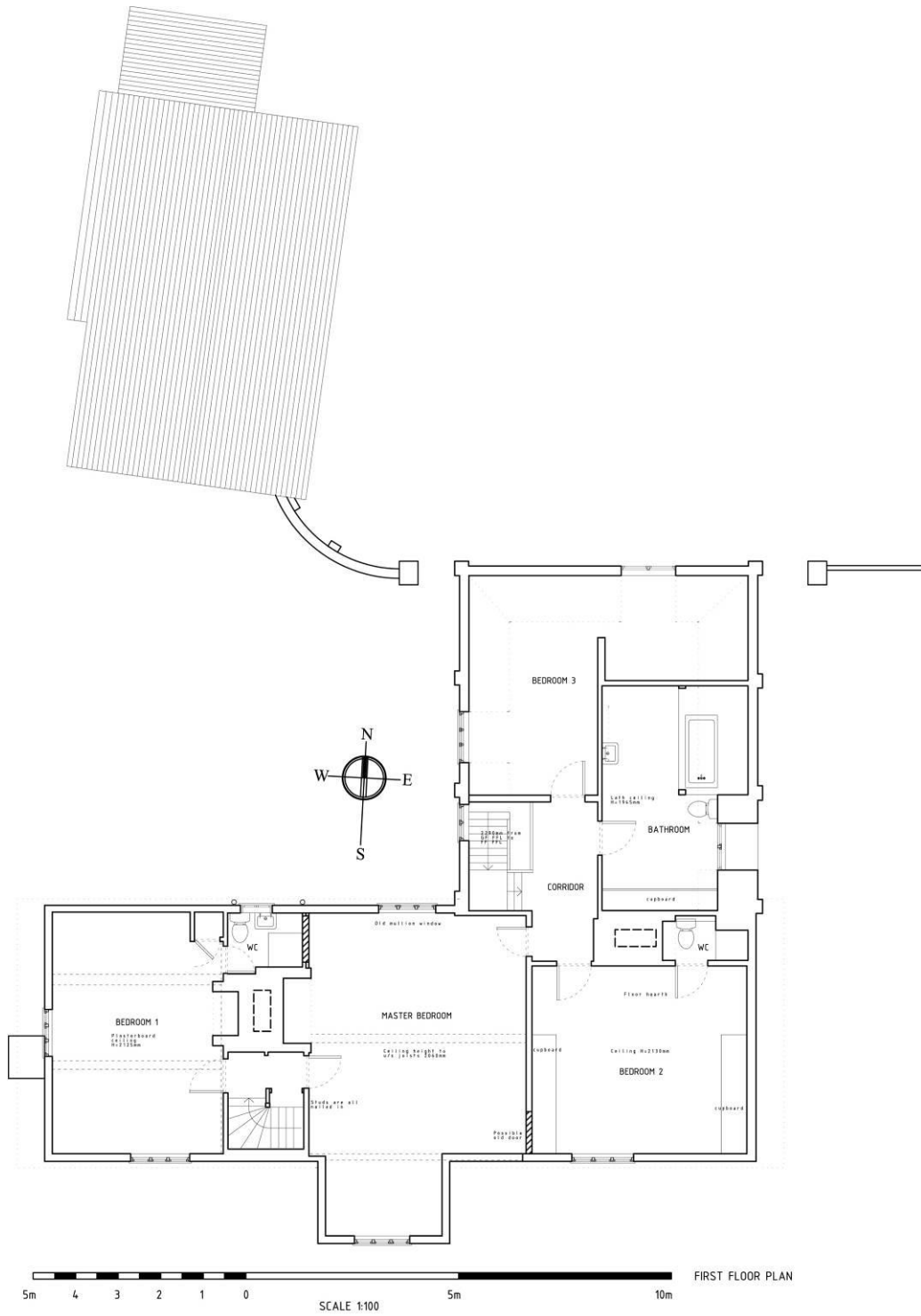
Looking N at the floor of the Lounge.

Cellar

The Cellar is built of C.1800 red bricks set in sandy lime mortar laid in Flemish bond. The framing for the floor is made from a reused C16th or C17th frame that was quite worn when repurposed. The ends of the common joists have been cut to follow the contours of the eroded main joist.



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2016, Plan of the First Floor of Street Farm.



Looking W in Bedroom 1.



Looking E in Bedroom 1.

Bedroom 1

Bedroom 1 has an EC19th two panel door with IL hinges nailed to the door but screwed to the frame. There is a simple brick fireplace of EC19th form added to the main stack with a LC20th tiled hearth. The top plates and central axial main joist is exposed.



Airing cupboard in Bedroom 1.



The stripped frame in Bedroom 1 looking SW.

An airing cupboard of the 1950's remained in Bedroom 1 and could be dated by newspaper stuffed into the cracks in the walls from the Radio Times of December 6 1957. The stripped frame revealed an earlier oak frame with full height studs that had been cut up to insert primary braces and nailed interrupted studwork. One primary brace was later cut through to insert a larger window in the western wall.



Master bedroom looking NE.



Master bedroom looking NNW.

Master (Central) Bedroom

The Master Bedroom has a fully exposed frame of which the north wall only is of the original design. Here there are full height studs and a cranked brace with is trenched across the inside of the studs. It seems likely this has been used as the pattern for the LC20th fake work on the ground floor. The eastern wall has primary bracing with nailed interrupted studwork made of reclaimed timbers of different sections.

The ceiling frame has a chamfered and stopped axial main joist with similar flat common joists. The fireplace is C16th in design and fabric with a Tudor arched segmental brick bressummer. The back has been altered with C18th brickwork to accommodate a cast iron hob grate.



The ceiling frame above the Master Bedroom. Looking NW.



Detail of the forelock bolt and strapping. Looking SE.

The stripped frame revealed that a second axial joist has been placed above the first and secured with wrought iron straps and a large centrally placed forelock bolt. Forelock bolts are the pre-cursors of threaded bolts (which do not become common until c.1800) and indicate a repair in the C17th or C18th. The timber itself is a pitsawn elm tree trunk cut in half.

A recent ceiling has been added with sawn softwood joists and hardboard sheets over timber boards so it could be used for storage.



Looking SE in Bedroom 2.



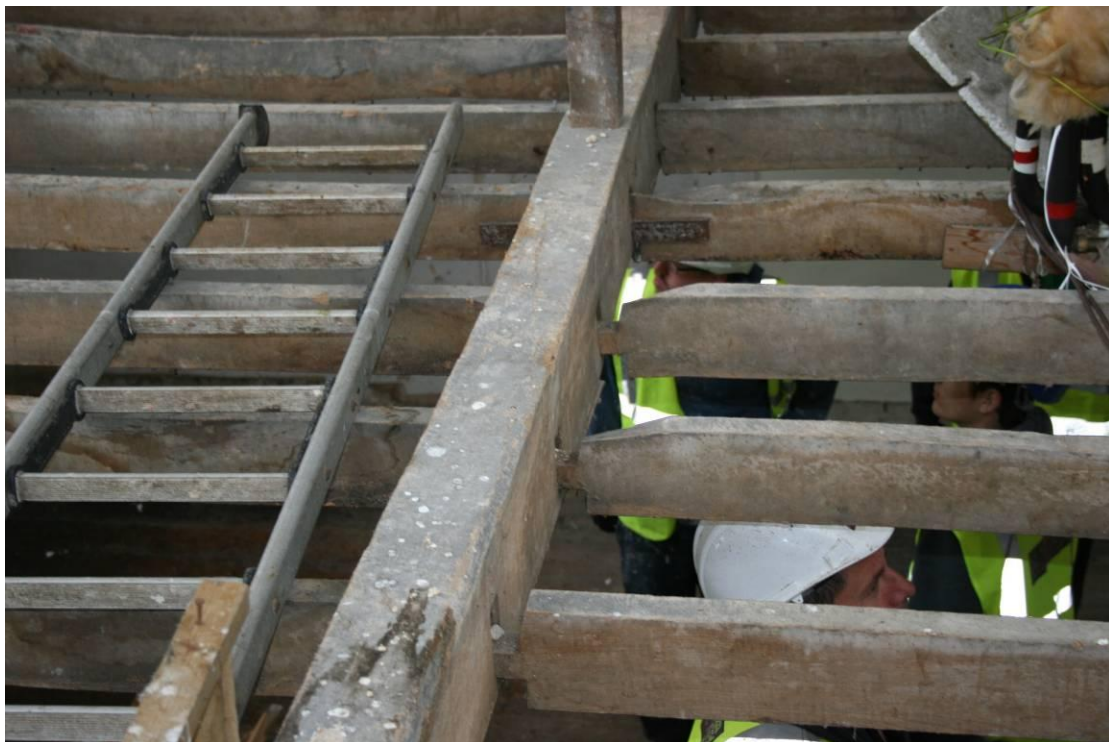
Looking NE in Bedroom 2.

Bedroom 2

Bedroom 2 was outfitted in the 1970's with fitted closets and a battened and hardboard ceiling. The fireplace was covered up.



The frame over Bedroom 2. Looking W



Detail of the ceiling structure above Bedroom 2.

The frame above Bedroom 2 is of c.1800 design and fabric with elm joists set on edge with centre tenons with refined entries. Ironwork straps are inserted to prevent spreading. The mass of the joists indicates an attic room was put in above.



The chimney stack over Bedroom 2. Looking S.



Looking W across the frame above Bedroom 2.

Bedroom 2 lies within a later development of the house than Bedroom 1 and the Master Bedroom. The walls and floors as well as the roof structure above are of Georgian design. The chimney although made of Tudor bricks has been remodelled using sandy lime mortar of Georgian characteristics.



Looking N across the Landing into Bedroom 3.



Looking S in Bedroom 3.

Bedroom 3 and Bathroom

Bedroom 3 is an L shaped room wrapped around the very large Bathroom. The lightweight partition walls are LC20th and most probably from the 1970's. The tie-beam has been cut through to insert a Victorian style four panel door in its original frame. The Bathroom has an early partition wall and the doorframe is fitted with a pintle hinge and wrought iron hasp.



Looking E in Bathroom 3. The access leads to the bath housing and water pipes.



Looking N in the Bathroom.

The bathroom is done out in a sauna style very popular in the 1970's and 1980's. Two C19th timber pillars have been installed and bolted in place. There is another Victorian style stripped pine door.



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Looking E in the Bathroom.



Looking S in the Bathroom.

Description – Roof Structure



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The roof structure over the Rear Range looking N.



The apex of the rafters over the Rear Range looking N.

The roof over the rear range is made of paired rafters each with their own collar supported on a ridge piece that is supported by nailed on struts. The partition wall below (with the Bathroom door) is side nailed onto the collars. Many of the timbers are sliced poles and may be knotty pine. The roof has been retilled in the LC20th between about 1965 and the 1980's inserting an asphalt membrane.



Looking NE at the roof above Bedroom 2.



Detail of the primary bracing.

The roof over Bedroom 2 is made of narrow sawn elm timbers with diagonal primary braces to which the interrupted common rafters are nailed. The main trusses support clasped side purlins with lapped and side nailed collars on every fourth rafter. All appear purpose cut without reuse.



Looking NW at the roof over Bedroom 2.



Detail of lapped and side nailed collar.

The rafters are paired, lapped and nailed together. All the construction is nailed suggesting a Georgian design but late in the period circa 1800.

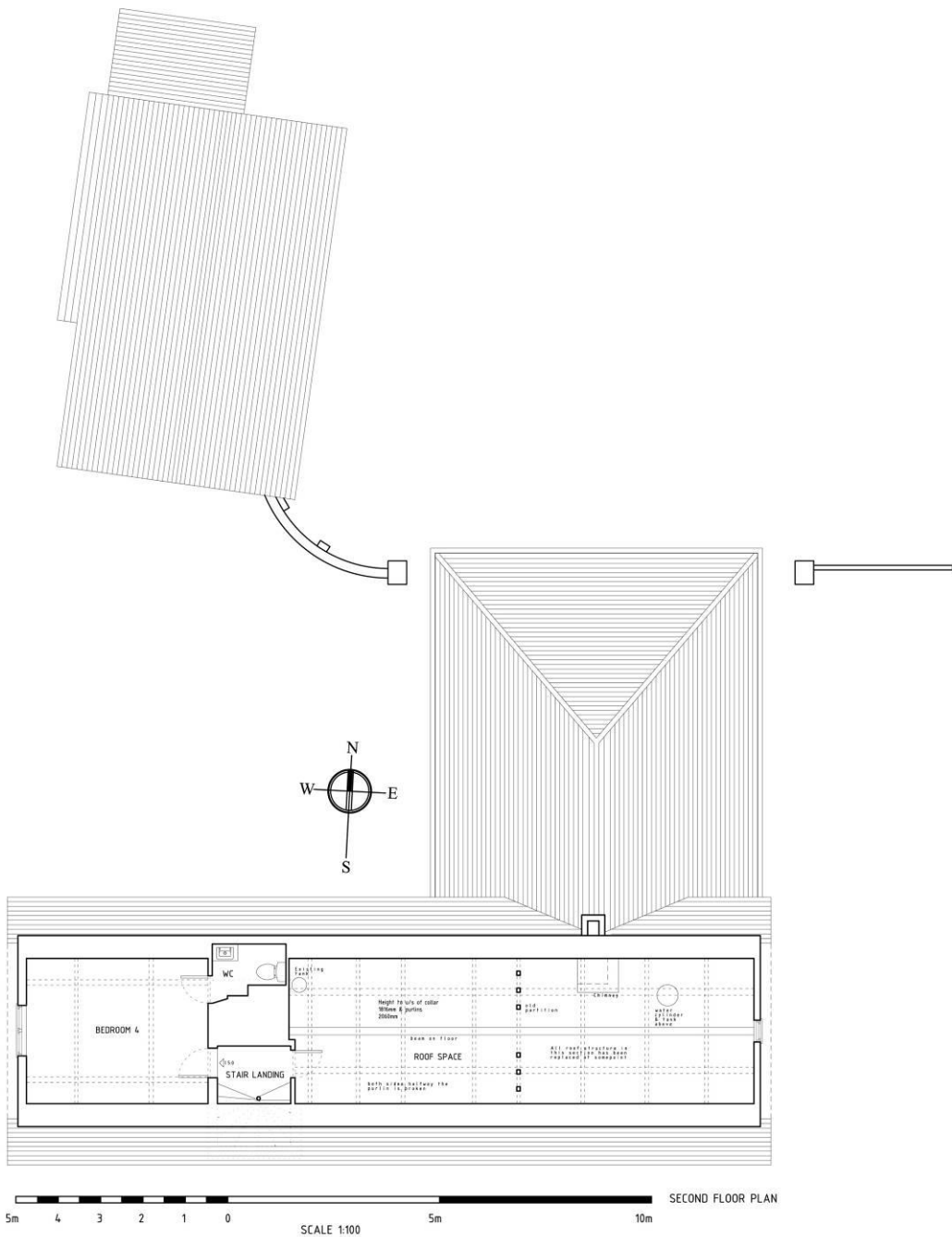


The porch roof looking NW.



The porch roof looking W.

The porch roof consists of pairs of pegged rafters resting on side purlins nailed to the rafters of the main roof and clasped in the front gable. The three rafters nearest the main roof are nailed to the jack rafters. The construction is C18th in style but the supporting structure has a C17th frame with jowled storey posts.



2016. The attic rooms.



The soffit of the winder stair up to the attics.



Detail of the treads.

The attic rooms are reached up a planked winder stair of C18th construction details with pitsawn treads and risers. The soffit has been lath and plastered in typical Georgian fashion.



Looking W in the Western Attic Room. Bedroom 4.



Looking E in the Western Attic Room. Bedroom 4.

The western side of the attic was redecorated as a bedroom in the LC20th complete with a small en-suite WC. The roof above consists of paired flat tapered rafters supported on clasped side purlins.

When the frame was stripped it could be seen that the whole roof had been reworked in the M-LC20th with the addition of many softwood furrings and intermediate 2x4in rafters. The roof over the western side had also been reworked to remove the curved windbraces which are evident over the centre of the building.



The roof over the Western Attic Room. Bedroom 4.



The roof over the Master Bedroom. Looking SE.

The central roof has curved windbraces that connect the principal rafters to the purlins. The collars are centre tenoned into the principal rafters and additional birdsmouthed struts added to prevent sagging. The flat, tapered rafters are paired and pegged in the same fashion.



The windbraces seen in the eastern attic. Looking NW.



The junction of the original roof with the added eastern roof. Looking W.

The roof changes form part way along the purlin where a primary brace has been inserted to stiffen the frame between the two structures. The windbraces by the door are numbered V with a race knife. The original lapped and pegged collar has been removed and replaced by a birdsmouthed strut.



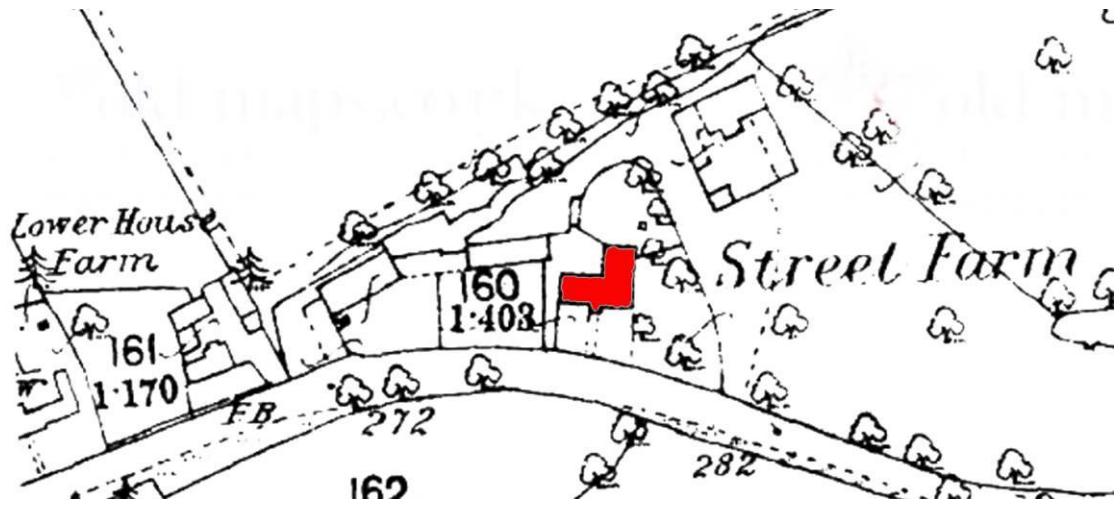
The EC19th door into the Eastern Attic.



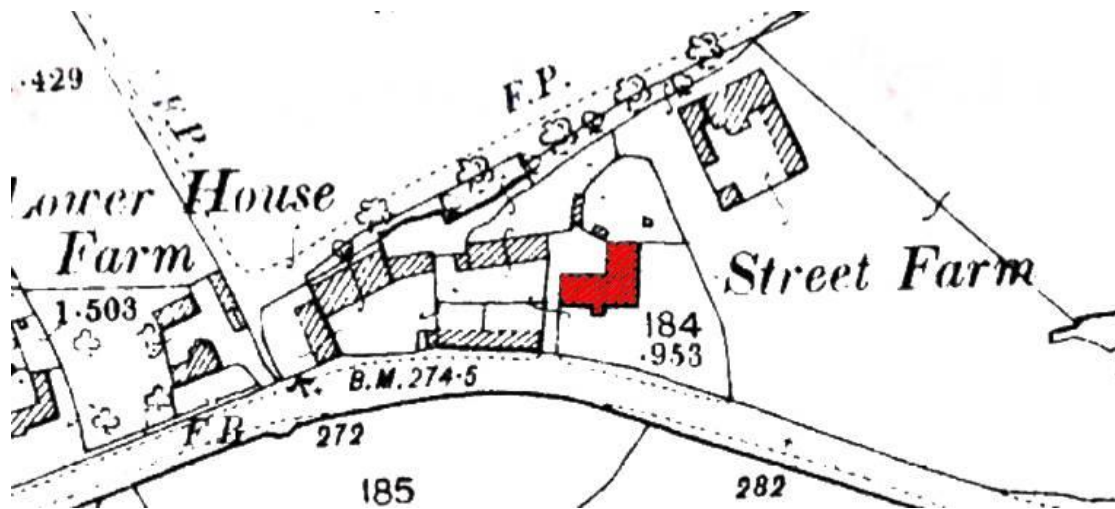
The Eastern Attic was boarded out as two store rooms. Looking W.

The Eastern Attic was converted in the EC19th and divided into two areas with side nailed studwork some of which appeared burnt before reuse. The striping across them indicated they were boarded rather than lath and plastered. A stout edge moulded plank and ledger door hung on wrought iron pintles was used to protect the rooms which may have been habitable as the Suffolk latch and bolt are on the inside. (The other option being the door has been turned upside down).

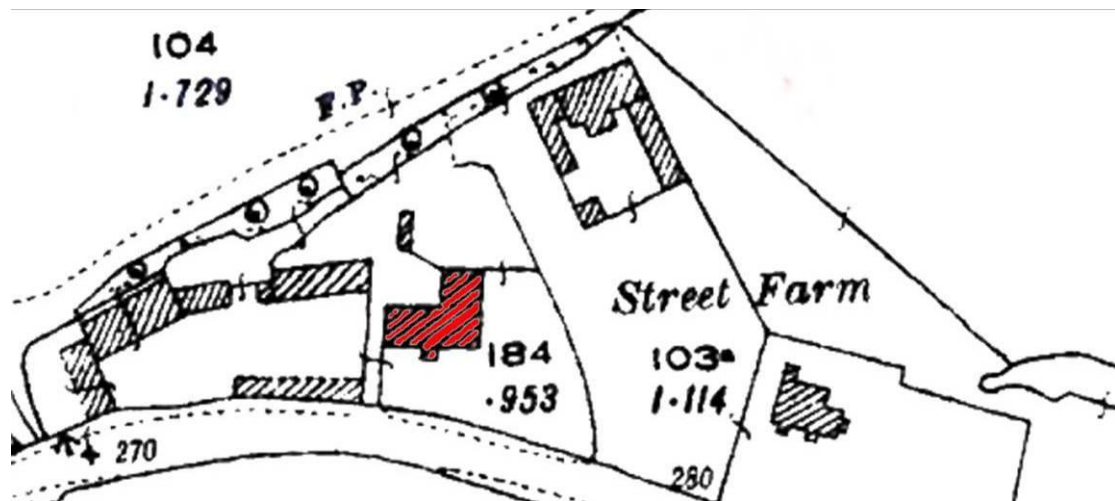
Topographical Survey from Maps



1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey.



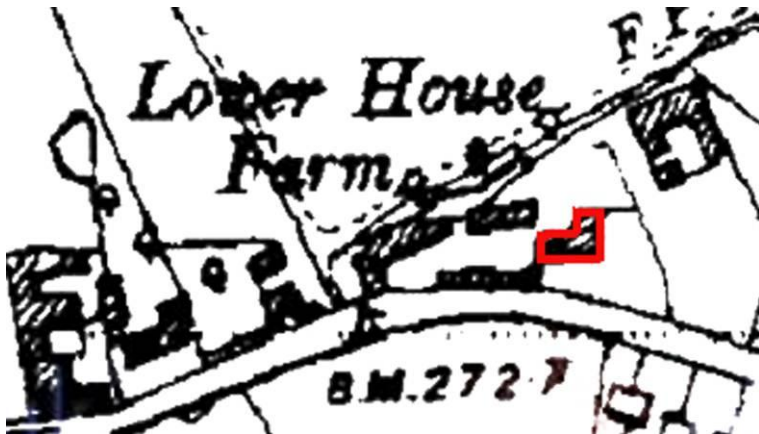
1903 Ordnance Survey.



1926 Ordnance Survey.



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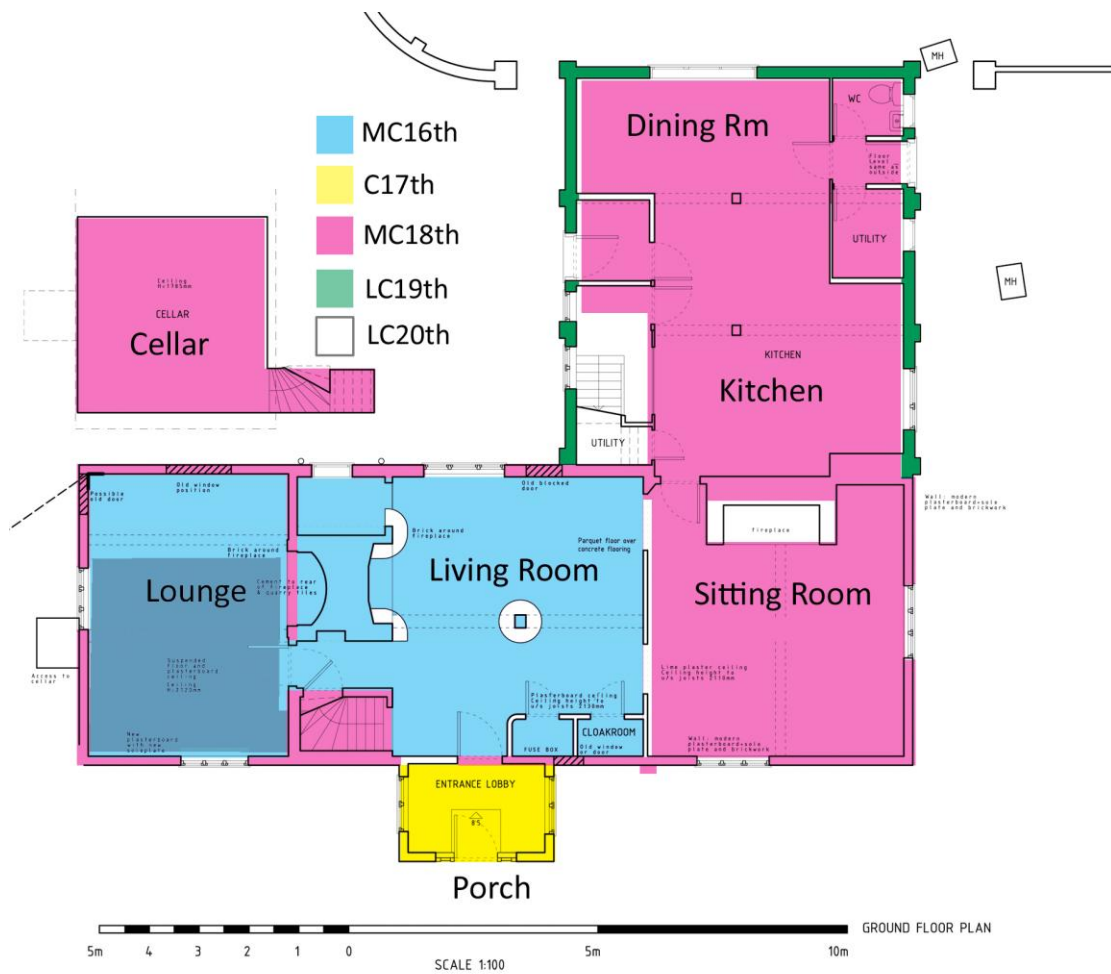


1951 Ordnance Survey. 1:10560 series.



1980 Ordnance Survey.

Phasing and Discussion



General Phase Plan

Phase 1 – MC16th Original House.

The original oak timber framed house is still reflected in the full height studwork of the walls, the floor frames, the main firestack and the central part of the roof. The central frame of the Living Room, Master Bedroom and Roof above is the most complete and represents a MC16th two storey building fully floored with fireplaces on each floor with a clasped side purlin roof with curved windbraces. The north wall retains a single cranked brace trenched on the inside in the Master Bedroom and regular close studding.

The other walls have been almost completely dismantled to reconfigure the house in the MC18th. It is likely the house originally had a central range with cross-wings at both ends with a cross-passage running through the eastern end of the Living Room. The present exposed cross-passage frame in the Living Room is a modern piece of fakery but may resemble the original format.

While large parts of the frame have been reused in the western end only the framed floor remains in the eastern end over the Sitting Room. This end and the rear range are new builds put up in the C18th, no doubt replacing the original cross-wing and rear range.

The roof over the western end retains the old flat rafters but all the windbraces have been lost and this is because the cross-wing roof was rotated through 90 degrees to give the regular Georgian style roof seen today.

The main fireplace, although heavily modified still retains enough brickwork and the correct massing to be recognised as part of the C16th house supporting the main joists and providing a fireplace in each room. The fireplace in the Sitting Room is C18th but heavily reworked in the LC20th to resemble an older style.

Phase 2. C17th Porch.

Although the roof of the porch has been reworked in the C18th it still retains a full height frame with jowled posts that would place it in the C17th when this type of addition was most popular. The front door would have been moved and the cross-passage abandoned.

Phase 3. MC18th remodelling.

The house was thoroughly Georgianised in the MC18th. It is likely that the level of disassembly exceeded that seen on the survey of the stripped building. Nearly all the walls have been reconfigured by cutting the original studs and inserting primary braces with nailed, interrupted studwork. Large openings were made for sash windows and the main fireplace reconfigured for a cast iron hobgrate fireplace on both floors. On the ground floor in Lounge the fireplace retains its original Tudor segmental arched bressummer but it was reinforced with a wrought iron strap. The fireplace in the Living Room was built from scratch using C18th and reused Tudor bricks. All the fireplaces would have been plastered over and ruled to look like stone.

The roof over the western wing was dismantled and rebuilt using the old flat rafters of the earlier roof. The eastern wing was a completely new structure except for the reuse of the floor frame in Bedroom 2. The ceiling above has typical C18th characteristics throughout with deep section joists and centre tenons with refined entries. The ceiling above the Master Bedroom (within the older frame) was reinforced with half a tree trunk fixed with a large forelock bolt. Other forelock bolts were added at key weak points.

The Rear Range was built at this time but only parts of the frame and the roof structure remain. The partition wall for the Bathroom is side nailed to the collars and had a pintle hung door and so may date to this period.

Phase 4. LC19th. Brick underpinning of the Rear Range.

The Rear Range now containing the Kitchen and Dining Area was underbuilt with red brick panels with pilasters to support the principal rafters. The form of the bricks, the style of the brickwork and the mortar all support a date late in the C19th. The back door is a LC19th margin glazed four panel door which may be original to the rebuild. Graffiti stating KK 1885 gives a reasonable date.

Phase 5. M20th.

The 'Crittall style' timber casement windows will date from the 1920's to the 1950's. An airing cupboard remains in Bedroom 1 that was put in before newspapers from 1957 were stuffed in the cracks. It is all that remains of the decor from this era.

Phase 6. LC20th. 1970's.

The building underwent a major refit in the 1970's including retiling the roof, inserting a new bathroom and stripping back the finishes to bare brick and exposing timbers. The fireplaces were stripped of their plaster and rebuilt in the imaginative style of the 1970's including adding a drinks bar to the main fireplace with tiles matching the earth and side seats.

There are a number of historic doors in the building but it is unlikely that any of them are in their original positions as they are screwed to the frames or fitted the wrong way round. There are two 2 panel Georgian doors into the principal rooms (which was a short lived fashion from 1800-1830) but proving them original is not possible. More likely is that they are part of the 1970's decorative scheme.

Phase 7. C21st Kitchen and new staircase.

The Kitchen in the building is very recent. The staircase up to the Rear Range first floor and its draught screen and windows has also been installed this century. The two tier windows for the staircase replace the previous back door.

Summary of Significance

Street Farmhouse is a Listed building with a prominent position in the street of Shudy Camps. It was originally built in the MC16th as a comfortable farmhouse with heated rooms, a main range and two cross-wings.

In the MC18th it was almost completely dismantled and rebuilt as a fashionable Georgian house, remodelling the roof and walls, installing sash windows and building a rear kitchen range. The kitchen range was underbuilt in brick in the LC19th. The windows were replaced in the MC20th with timber casements that look like Crittall windows.

In the LC20th, most likely the 1970's, the building was stripped out, the frames re-exposed and the fireplaces remodelled in the idiom of the day. The roof was re-laid, a new bathroom and kitchen installed and many windows replaced. Several interesting doors were put in.

The present refit has removed most of the LC20th interventions.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Mr and Mrs Jamieson for engaging me to record the building and to Richard Ellis of Kay Pilsbury Thomas for recommending me and supplying the architect's drawings.



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