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**BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT  
10 IRONMONGER STREET,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SIS05)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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**BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT  
10 IRONMONGER STREET,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SIS05)**

**Work Undertaken For  
John Martin and Associates**

January 2006

Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor BA (Hons) MA

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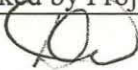



APS Report No. 8/06

## Quality Control

### STAMFORD, 10 IRONMONGER STREET (SIS05) BUILDING ASSESSMENT

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Building Examination	Gary Taylor
Research	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor
Illustration	Sue Unsworth,
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Analyst	Gary Taylor

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 16/01/06	Date: 16-01-06

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological building assessment was undertaken at 10 Ironmonger Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The assessed building is to the rear, and in the curtilage, of a Listed Grade II\* shop of early 18<sup>th</sup> century date.*

*Historical evidence indicates that this part of Stamford was occupied by houses and shops in the medieval period. However, there was major rebuilding later and 10 Ironmonger Street was probably constructed between about 1708 and 1736. It seems likely that the assessed structure behind the street frontage was also built at about this time. Documentary information reveals that 10 Ironmonger Street was used as a shop and for accommodation from this time onwards.*

*Map evidence indicates that in 1833 the assessed building was L-shaped, with a southern extension, though by 1885 this southern extension had been removed. However, by 1901 the building seems to have been extended southwards again.*

*Examination of the structure itself revealed the initial limits to the building to be smaller than at present. This examination also showed that the original southern wall had been removed and the building extended southwards. This major alteration probably occurred in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as indicated by the cartographic evidence. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the height of the building was increased by the addition of an upper storey, though it is likely that the original Collyweston slate roof was salvaged and reused on the building. In the late 1970s a brick passageway was built between the rear of the street front shop and the east side of the assessed building.*

*Internally, the building lacks any distinct features, other than a late 19<sup>th</sup> century cast iron fire place. The evidence for fireplaces on the ground and first floor suggest that*

*the building served as accommodation, probably for apprentices and servants, in addition to its use as a storage area.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

*"... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land or under water."* (IFA 1996).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by John Martin and Associates, on behalf of Hegarty & Co Solicitors, to undertake a programme of historic building assessment at 10 Ironmonger Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire. A listed building application (S05/LB/6435/69) had been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for proposed alterations to the building. These proposals involve partial demolition (specifically, removal of upper storeys), extensions to the ground floor and internal alterations. In order to assist the planning decision a programme of building assessment was required.

Examination of the building took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2005.

### 2.3 Site Location

Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The investigation area at number 10 Ironmonger Street is on the north bank of the River Welland, in the town centre. Ironmonger Street is a short link route between the major thoroughfares



High Street and Broad Street and is located directly to the northwest of the redundant church of St. Michael and 200m northeast of the church of All Saints (Fig. 2). The investigation site is on the west side of road, behind the street front buildings of number 10 Ironmonger Street, at National Grid Reference TF 0310 0710 (Fig. 3).

As an urban area the natural soils at the site have not been mapped. However, on the basis of nearby deposits, they are likely to be Elmton 3 Association, brown rendzinas over limestone, or Fladbury 1 Association pelo-alluvial gleys on river alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181; 194). Lying about 250m north of the river, the site is on gentle slope down to the south at a height of approximately 36m OD.

## 2.4 Historical Setting

The investigation site lies within the medieval walled town of Stamford and close to the now redundant church of St. Michael, of probable 13<sup>th</sup> century origin (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 705).

During the medieval period Ironmonger Street was probably called *Feldovensty* but was renamed by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century due to the frequency of ironmongers living and working in the area (Smith 1992, 71). It has also been suggested that Ironmonger Street was previously Clement, or Claymont, Lane (Butcher 1646, 4 n.b). However, this latter suggestion seems unlikely as Clement's Gate was an entry through the town walls located on Scotgate (RCHME 1977, 4-5). Moreover, a land grant of 1340 noted a particular messuage was bounded to the south by Claymond and the town wall to the north (Peck 1727, XI, 36). As Stamford town wall followed the courses of West Street, North Street and Elm Street (RCHME 1977, fig 17), it seems likely that Claymond was located beyond Broad Street, which forms the northern limit of Ironmonger Street.

In about 1290 Emma, daughter of Walter

de St. Eadmund, late burgess of Stamford, gave to Walter of Stamford, a physician, a house of hers in St. Michael's parish, at the southern end of *Feldovensty*. This house was on the west side of the street and was bounded by Emma's properties to north and south and a tenement of Roger de Offington on the west (Peck 1727, IX, 22). In 1297 Walter the physician obtained a second property on the north side of his existing one. This new acquisition, given to him by William de Saham, apothecary of Stamford, was then open ground and was bounded on the north side by a tenement of Hugh Hod (*ibid.*, 30). In 1299 Emma gave Walter all her remaining houses in the *Feldovensty* area (*ibid.*, 34). In 1301, Hugh Hod's daughter, Letitia, gave a shop in *Feldovensty* to Nicholas Hod, burgess of Stamford (*ibid.*, 45). Walter the physician obtained a shop from the widow of Reginald Smereman in 1305. This was situated on the west side of the street and was bounded on the west by another of Walter's tenements (*ibid.*, 58). In 1316, Agnes, the widow of Symon Chyld, gave an empty piece of ground in *Feldovensty* to Henry the physician. This was located on the north side of a property already owned by Henry and was bounded to the north by Richard de Brigestoke's tenement (Peck 1727, X, 10).

In 1698 Richard Cosins, goldsmith of Stamford, mortgaged to Thomas Truesdale (acting in trust for Elizabeth Saunders of Carlby, a widow) a messuage or tenement theretofore the Blew Boar, afterwards the White Hart. This property, 10 Ironmonger Street, was adjacent to the other part of the messuage on the north, late in the possession of Edward Barlow, then William Sutton, with one of the chambers being over the part held by Barlow/Sutton.

Subsequently, in 1706, the executors of both Thomas Truesdale and Elizabeth Saunders, together with Richard Cosins, assigned the mortgage to Elizabeth Mears, widow, of Stamford.

In the same year Henry Butcher, upholsterer, bought 8 Ironmonger Street from the executors and heirs of the late Dr George Denham for £70.

Two years later, in 1708, Butcher bought 10 Ironmonger Street from Richard Cosins. The property was part of a messuage called The Blue Boar, afterwards the White Hart, then in the tenure of Thomas Mains and was adjoining another part of the messuage on the north side late in the possession of Edward Barlow, then held by Richard Cosins. One of the chambers of the property purchased by Butcher was over the shop of Cosins' part of the messuage. At the same time Butcher also bought 9 Ironmonger Street from Cosins.

Upon his death in 1736, Henry Butcher's will devised all his property in Stamford to his nephew, Culpepper Butcher, clerk, rector of Carby. Culpepper's will made in 1751 in turn devised the three messuages, then occupied by people named Reddish, Bass and Smith, to his wife, Dorothy. All three messuages, at that time in the tenures of Daniel Reddish, William Adams and Robert Smith, were sold by Dorothy in 1753 to Henry Ward, ironmonger.

Henry Ward senior bequeathed the properties to his son, Henry junior, in 1780. In 1781 Henry junior died intestate, having one daughter, Sarah who married John Mansfield (see below), and a son, also called Henry, who died an infant. Henry senior also had three daughters: Bridget; Mary, who married Thomas Harper and had a daughter, Hannah Mary; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Smith and bore a son, also called Thomas. This Thomas had a son of his own and similarly named him Thomas. Due to the sequence of deaths and incapacities within the family, Sarah Ward obtained one-third of the property, as did her cousin Hannah Mary Harper, and Thomas Smith the younger. After her death in 1813, Sarah's widower, John Mansfield, subsequently, in

1815, married her cousin, Hannah Mary Harper.

In 1798 an indenture of exchange was made between Thomas Smith, merchant of Stamford and family, and Thomas Harper, ironmonger, and wife, and Bridget Ward, spinster. Harper had lately (in 1796) purchased from John Warrington, whitesmith, an ancient messuage at number 11 Ironmonger Street and newly erected another messuage on the site. Warrington occupied the ancient messuage and there was a room over his shop adjoining and belonging to adjacent 10 Ironmonger Street, in the possession of Harper who used it as a warehouse. The Smiths, Harpers and Ward were each seized in fee simple of one-third of number 10 and one-third of the room over number 11 Ironmonger Street. Harper was also seized in fee simple of the new erected messuage (number 11) and had free access via the yard and entry belonging to 10 Ironmonger Street, then in his possession. All three parties agreed to exchange the room in number 11 for the right of access.

Three tenements and shops in Ironmonger Street, including number 10, are mentioned in an Indenture made in 1813 between John and Sarah Mansfield of Birstall and Henry Rogers of Baston. At that time 10 Ironmonger Street was in the tenancy of Robert Smith.

In 1815, a lease, release and settlement of 4 parts was made between John Mansfield, Thomas Harper, his daughter Hannah Mary Harper, and Henry Fryer and George Crump. In respect of the forthcoming marriage between Mansfield and Hannah Mary Harper, Miss Harper released to George Crump the third-part of the estate she was entitled to, being her share of two messuages in Ironmonger Street, then in the tenures of Charles Heppenstall and Charles Neal Fox.

In 1815 the trustees and descendents of Henry Ward sold, for £1200, 10

Ironmonger Street to Charles Neale Fox, ironmonger, with James Fox, cabinet maker of Huntingdon. The message included the passage abutting Ironmonger Street at its eastern end; the estate of Samuel Coddington on the west side; the dwelling house belonging to Charles Heppenstall to the south, then in the occupation of Charles Neale Fox; and particularly the passage leading from the Town Street and also the cellar under the garden, in the occupation of Charles Heppenstall.

Charles Neale Fox mortgaged the property to Robert Hurst in 1816. In 1849 Fox sold the property for £1800 to Henry Johnson, ironmonger. The property was then bounded to the west by the estate of John Gadsby's trustees, in the occupation of Massey and Blott, drapers, in part and the estate of John Roden in the other part; to the north by the dwelling house previously of Thomas Harper but then John Roden; and the dwelling house formerly of Charles Heppenstall but then of Richard Goodyer on the south side (notes held by Stamford Museum).

In 1850 number 10 Ironmonger Street was occupied by Robert Bagley, who traded as a letter press and copperplate printer, bookseller, stationer and bookbinder. Bagley continued trading until the 1870s, when Edward Israel Orford had the property. He became well-known as a wholesale and retail ironmonger, iron merchant, tin man and brazier (Ford 2003, 42). Nearby shops in 1850 included Richard Goodyer and Son, saddlers; Henry Johnson, cheesemonger; H. C. Handley, chemist; Howes, Roden and Son, drapers (Hodgkinson and Tebbutt 1954, 119; 129; Ford 2003, 41-2).

After the death of Henry Johnson in 1895, his trustees sold 10 Ironmonger Street to William Langley, estate agent and auctioneer for £485. Langley died in 1902 and his executors sold the property to Joseph Hambleton Woods, cabinet maker.

Recent occupiers of the premises were recorded as Edward Israel Orford, M. T. Wood, then Mrs Denning, but at that time the building was unoccupied (notes held by Stamford Museum). Hambleton (or Hamilton) Woods was also a furniture dealer and his family continued the business here into the late 1970s. The property is currently occupied by Hegarty & Co. Solicitors and Scrivens Opticians (Ford 2003, 42).

In 1978, proposals were made to convert the store to a shop and to erect a covered way (Ref: LBC/SK.386; Planning no: 1310/782206). This conversion involved the insertion of a dividing wall on the ground floor of the store, expansion of a doorway and the construction of a brick covered way between the rear of the street front shop and the store. This alteration was subsequently carried out, with slight amendments, with the result that the northern two-thirds of the ground floor of the store is now part of Scrivens Opticians.

Further proposals for alterations to 10 Ironmonger Street were made in 1996. In addition to changes proposed for the shop front area, the application also involved amendments to the covered yard, specifically providing a roof with skylight to the yard (Ref: 96/LB/4795/69/17). These latter amendments were not carried out and the yard is still open.

A Grade II\* Listed Building, 10 Ironmonger Street is surrounded on either side by other listed buildings, though mostly of Grade II status (Plate 1). Immediately to the south, and originally part of the same building as number 10, is 9 Ironmonger Street. Together, 9 and 10 form an early 18<sup>th</sup> century 7-bay structure of two storeys with cellars and attics. This building has an ashlar front and rubble rear walls and a stone slate roof. The front elevation is of painted stucco with rusticated quoins, a moulded cornice and small parapet. At ground floor level there are early 19<sup>th</sup> century shop front windows

to the Grade II Listed number 9, while the street level of number 10 is a modern shop front (DoE 1974, 55; RCHME 1977, 246; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 703).

Directly north of 10 Ironmonger Street, number 11 is a three-storey building of coursed rubble with stone dressings and stone slate roof. Built between 1796-8, this is Listed Grade II and has a rainwater head dated 1802, though there is a modern bank front at street level (RCHME 1977, 107-8; DoE 1974, 55).

North of number 11 are 12-14 Ironmonger Street which form one range of building. Listed Grade II, they are of coursed rubble with stone dressings and a stone slate roof. Each house is three windows wide and has rusticated quoins and two dormer windows in the roof. There are modern shop fronts to numbers 12 and 14, while 13 has a 19<sup>th</sup> century façade (DoE 1974, 55-6). This block was part of the 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Exeter's programme of rebuilding in Stamford. Between the end of the 1770s and his death in 1793, the Earl constructed various large three-storey terraces around the town, including these on Ironmonger Street, to designs by Lincoln architect Thomas Lumby (Smith 2000, 80; 128).

To the south of 9-10 Ironmonger Street are numbers 8 and 7. Of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date, perhaps built *c.* 1800, number 8 is built of ashlar and is 3 bays wide and 3 storeys high with attics. It has a Mansard roof of stone slates with dormers and is Listed Grade II (DoE 1974, 54; RCHME 1977, 107). Adjacent to this is 7 Ironmonger Street, which is part of the return front comprising 21 and 21a High Street. This is Grade II\* Listed and is 3 storeys and attics and constructed of ashlar. There is a chimney stack dated 1732, probably the date of construction of the building, and another moulded stone stack inscribed with the date 1793. Additionally, the rainwater heads on Ironmonger Street are inscribed 1801. On Ironmonger Street the shop front windows, which have Doric

pilasters, were installed in 1836 (DoE 1974, 44; 54; RCHME 1977, 86; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 703).

## 2.5 Cartographic Evidence

The earliest available detailed map of the area is the 1833 'Plan of the Borough of Stamford...' (Knipe 1833). This shows a building at the site of the assessed structure, though the mapped figure is L-shaped, extending to the south (Fig. 4).

Although of large scale, the 1847 tithe map for St. Michael's parish does not record any buildings on Ironmonger Street, as these were not titheable (Anon. 1847).

The assessed building is next recorded on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map of Stamford (Fig. 5). This plan shows the building to be separate from structures to the south, lacking the southwards extension depicted on the earlier Knipe map.

Dating from 1901, the second edition Ordnance Survey map records alterations in the proximity of the assessed structure. Most significantly, the assessed building was by this time attached to another structure to the south (Fig. 6).

Subsequent maps of the area at 6" to 1 mile or 1:10000 were examined but were of too small a scale to accurately depict the assessed building. None of the consulted repositories possessed later editions of large scale, 25 inches to 1 mile or 1:2500 (or above) maps of the area, other than very recent ones.

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the work was to provide an assessment of parts of the building to assist decisions on proposed alterations in these areas. These sections of the building included all accessible areas to the rear of Hegarty and Co Solicitors, these parts

comprising the ground floor passage and entire 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors. The section of the ground floor that is currently part of Scrivens Opticians was not examined.

#### 4. METHODS

Assessment of the building was undertaken to approximate Level I standard, according to the Royal Commission specification and in line with recommendations by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers. This involved:

- the production of roughly dimensioned sketch plans (Fig. 7-9)
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas
- a written record of the building's type, materials and possible dates.
- photographic coverage of the external appearance and effect of the design of the buildings.
- photographic coverage of internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings (RCHME 1996; ALGAO 1997).

Photographic recording was undertaken with a digital camera fitted with a macro lens. Where appropriate, particularly for internal views of the building, a flash-gun was used. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

#### 5. RESULTS

Only specific parts of the building included in the proposals for alteration were examined. These examined areas included the exterior east and north sides, the first and second floors on the interior and the ground floor passage and stairwell

behind 10 Ironmonger Street. The remaining part of the ground floor of the assessed structure is not affected by the proposals.

#### Exterior

Located behind street front shops, the assessed building is not visible from the highway and is not overlooked by other structures except 10 Ironmonger Street and a factory/industrial unit to the west.

Facing the rear of 10 Ironmonger Street, the eastern elevation is predominantly of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. There is a straight join that rises to two storeys height and the façade south of this is slightly recessed (Plates 2 and 3). Within this recessed wall face are the door giving access to the structure, a narrow ground floor window and a large wide first floor window. Above the door is a rectangular fanlight. North of the straight join the elevation is mostly plain and partially obscured at ground floor level by a linking passageway. This passageway, between the assessed structure and the rear of 10 Ironmonger Street, is of late machine-made brick. There is a small window at first floor level north of the passageway.

The straight join terminates directly beneath the lintel of the first floor window (Plate 4). At this point the entire 2<sup>nd</sup> floor elevation is in a single plane, with the section north of the straight join set back slightly and in line with that to the south. This section of the elevation is of coursed limestone rubble and contains a low, wide window placed just to the north of the straight join.

The junction between this eastern elevation of the assessed building, and the brick wall of a separate structure directly to the south was obscured by a drainpipe.

The north side of the building was only visible from the upper rear windows of 10

Ironmonger Street (Plate 5). This view indicated that the elevation was a plain wall of coursed limestone rubble to two storeys height, with the third storey (2<sup>nd</sup> floor) being of machine-made brick. This height raising in brick was slightly set back on the stone walling (Plate 6).

There was no access to the west side of the building.

Clad with Collyweston slate, the roof is hipped (on the east side) and gabled. There are two skylights in the northern side of the roof (Plate 6).

### Interior

At ground floor level the only examined section of the building was the entry passage and stairwell on the south side of the building. There is modern machine-made brick dressing around the entry doorway and a recent breeze block wall forms the northern side of this passage. North of this wall is part of the Scrivens Opticians shop which is not included in the proposals for alteration and which was consequently not examined. At the end of the passage way is a set of wooden stairs up to the first floor (Plate 7).

At the top of the stairs are a landing and a door giving access to the first floor room. The entire first floor is this single room, except the wooden compartment enclosing the stairwell (Plate 8). In addition to the windows in the east wall (evident from the exterior) there is a small window in the western elevation (Plate 9). Two beams cross the room north-south. These are both chamfered but straight cut.

In the middle of the north wall is a cast iron fire range of perhaps late 19<sup>th</sup> century date set in a projecting chimney section. Directly alongside this to the east is another, but less prominent, projection (Plate 10).

Also in the north wall and a short distance

to the west of the chimney, is another projecting section. Although the west side of this is fairly vertical the eastern edge curves and narrows upwards (Plates 9 and 10). This is probably a further chimney, from a ground floor fireplace.

From the landing a further set of stairs gives access to the second floor. Again a single open area, this is partially within the roof space of the building. Two steel trusses cross the room east-west (Plate 11). The walls are entirely of modern machine-made brick and incorporate plinths, some of which support the trusses or roof joists. In addition to the window in the east wall (Plate 12), evident from the exterior, there is a window in the western elevation (Plate 13). Just north of this western window, but close to the floor and partially covered by one of the brick plinths, is a recessed area, apparently a blocked window (Plate 14).

In the lower part of this second floor, the western elevation is separating from the south wall, resulting in a prominent crack at the junction through which daylight is visible (Plate 15).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The examined building, to the rear of 10 Ironmonger Street, Stamford, is an unused store set behind a streetscape of commercial structures.

Historical evidence suggests that the buildings that comprise 10 Ironmonger Street, including the assessed structure, were perhaps in existence by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and definitely in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Moreover, these buildings were established in an area that had been shops, houses and physicians' premises in the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Given the early 18<sup>th</sup> century style of the façade of the street frontage of 9-10 Ironmonger Street, it is likely that this was erected by Henry Butcher who acquired

the property in 1708 and held it until his death in 1736. It remains entirely possible that the entire street front building, and the assessed structure to the rear, were built at this time. There are no obvious chronologically-distinct architectural features within the assessed structure to indicate when it was originally built, though a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date is likely.

From the early 18<sup>th</sup> century until the 20<sup>th</sup> century 10 Ironmonger Street has been used for a combination of uses comprising shop, storage and accommodation. It would seem likely that the assessed building to the rear was used as additional storage, though evidence of fireplaces suggest it also served for accommodation, perhaps for apprentices or servants. One of the fireplaces, on the first floor, contains a probable late 19<sup>th</sup> century cast iron fire surround. This is set in to a wider projection that may indicate an earlier, larger, fireplace was located here. A section of chimney evident at first floor level also implies there was a fireplace at ground level.

The western side of Ironmonger Street, including number 10, is a streetscape of predominantly 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date. In addition to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century numbers 9 and 10, there is the nearby late 18<sup>th</sup> century block comprising numbers 12-14. Many of the buildings were altered with several having 19<sup>th</sup> century ground floor shop fronts, though this evolution did not terminate there but continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century when some of the 19<sup>th</sup> century façades were replaced by new shop windows.

However, the rear outbuildings did not require a public façade and were consequently constructed in a fairly plain functional style. Cartographic evidence shows that the assessed building was in existence in 1833 but, more importantly, in 1885 it was not as large as at present. A slightly later map, dating from 1901, indicates the structures had by that date

been extended southwards to its present ground area. This expansion of the building is evident in its structure, where the straight join and recessed section in the eastern elevation mark the junction between the original building and the extension made between 1885-1901. This late 19<sup>th</sup> century extension involved the removal of the south wall of the original building.

A step-back in the wall line and construction in machine-made brick indicate that further alterations were made later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the roof of the building was removed and a new upper storey was added. This upwards extension was roofed with Collyweston slate and it would seem likely that this material was salvaged from the previous roof and reused. A clear structural flaw exists in the building and the added upper west wall is becoming separated from the building to the south that it butts against.

Further alterations were made to the assessed structure in the late 1970s when a new dividing wall was inserted on the ground floor, compartmentalizing this into two separate units. Additionally, a covered walkway was constructed between the rear of the shop and the east side of the assessed structure. This alteration also involved the significant widening of doorway, which also resulted in the removal of a window, in the assessed building (Fig. 10).

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Assessment was undertaken on a building at the rear of 10 Ironmonger Street, Stamford as the structure is of historic and architectural significance and proposals have been made for alterations to it.

The assessment has indicated that the examined building was a plain functional structure of probable 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date behind a more elaborate street frontage.

Examination of the structure has shown that only three sides of the original building survive. Removal of the fourth, southern, side occurred in the very late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the building was extended in that direction. Later, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the height of the building was increased by the addition of a new storey constructed of brick. This was roofed with Collyweston slate that was probably salvaged and reused from the original roof. The floor to this new upper storey crossed a blocked window and this relationship suggests that the original first floor of the building was open all the way to the roof. Subsequently, in the late 1970s, a brick passageway was constructed against the east side of the original building and a new entry created (Fig. 10).

All of the glazing is late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, though windows on the first floor of the building may be in original apertures. There is evidence that there were fireplaces on the ground and first floor of the building and that on the first floor still contains a cast iron range of probable late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

In summary therefore, although associated, and probably contemporary, with a significant and elaborate early 18<sup>th</sup> century building, the assessed structure was not intended to be seen from the highway or publicly accessible. Consequently, it was constructed as a plain and functional building and does not contain any structural or decorative features indicative of either use or original date. Moreover, the building has been much altered in the past so that less than three-quarters of the original structure survives. These alterations included the removal of one entire outer wall and the roof, the blocking of a window, expansion of an entry and construction of lateral and vertical extensions. It is possible that internal divisions were also removed at various times.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ms P. Parkin of John Martin and Associates who commissioned this work. Our appreciation is also expressed to the staff of Hegarty and Co Solicitors. The assistance of the staff of Lincolnshire Archives, Lincoln Central Reference Library, Stamford Library and Stamford Museum is gratefully acknowledged. This report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Thanks are also due to David Start who allowed access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Building Assessment: Gary Taylor  
 Research: Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Sue Unsworth  
 Analysis and reporting: Gary Taylor

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO Association of Local Government  
Archaeological Officers

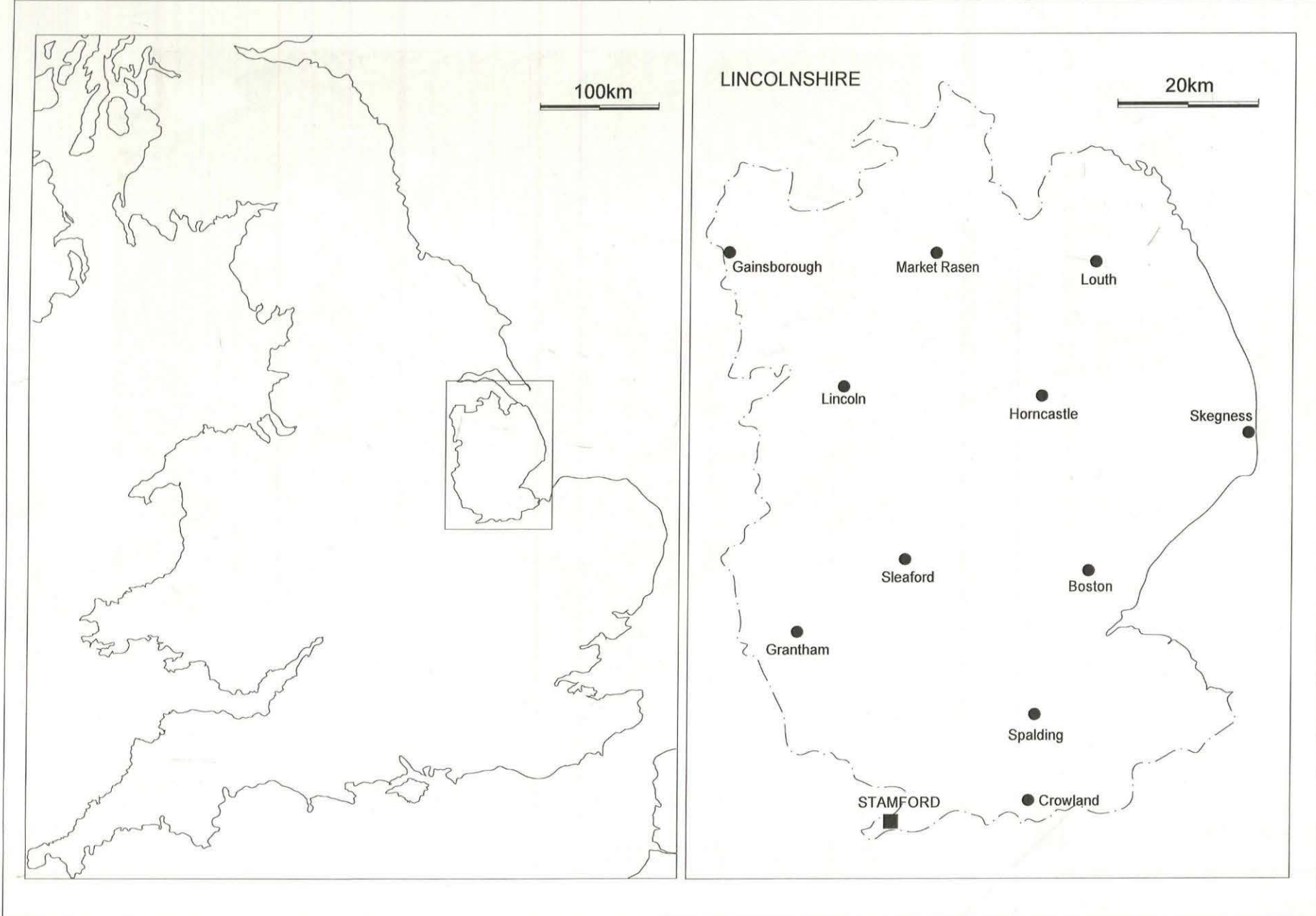
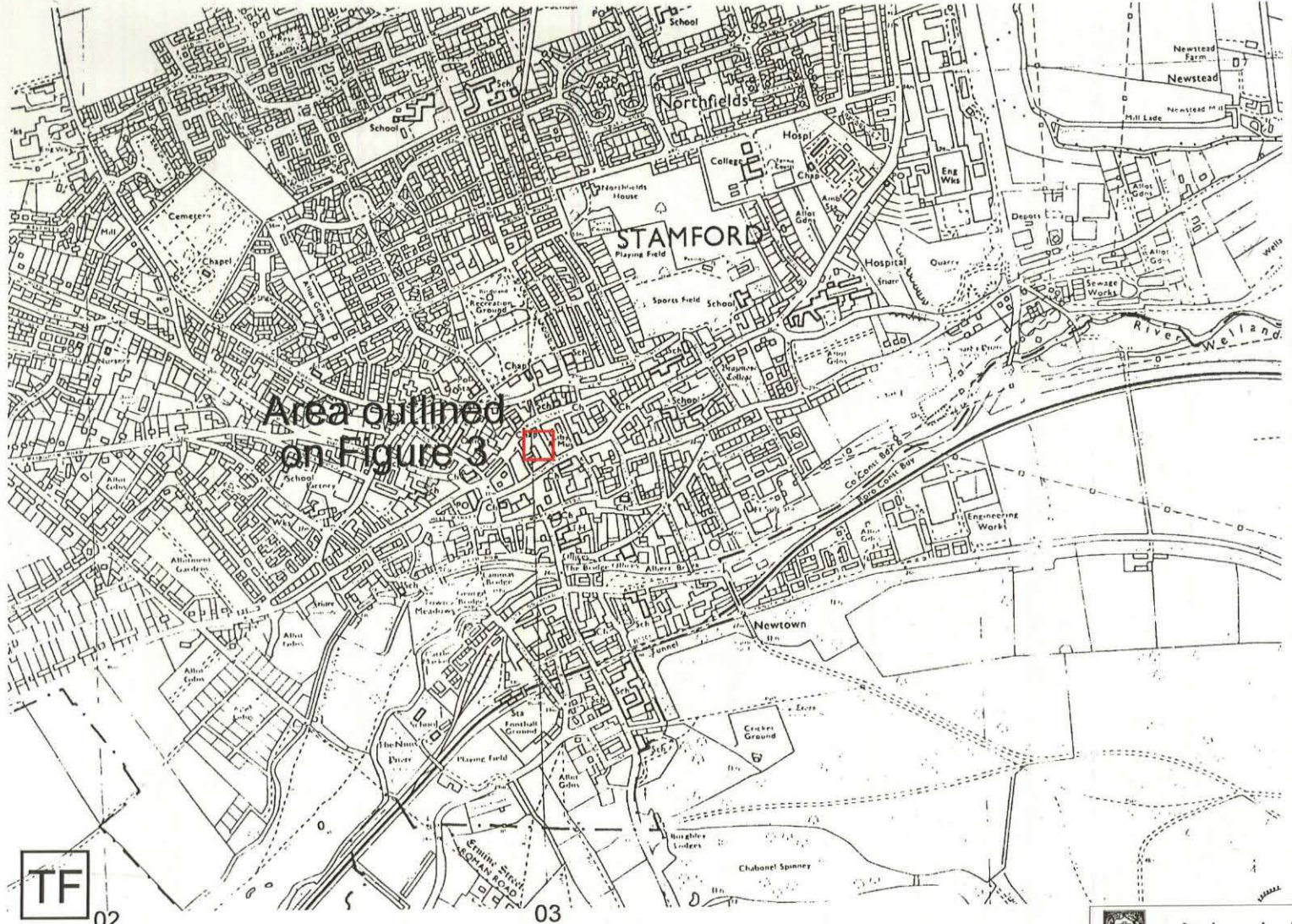


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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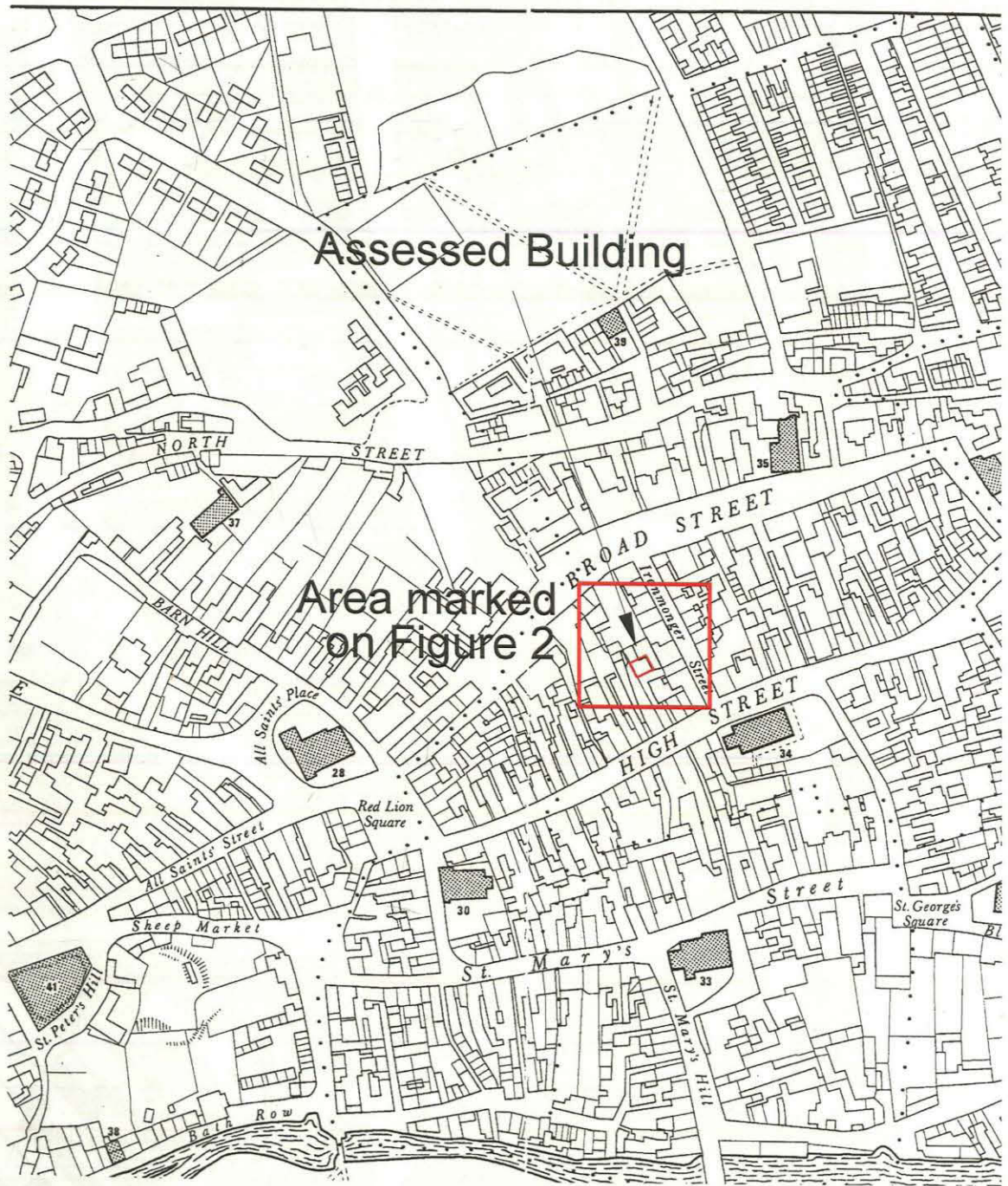
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Project Name: Stamford, Ironmonger Street SIS05		
Not to Scale	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 8/06

Figure 2 Site Location Map

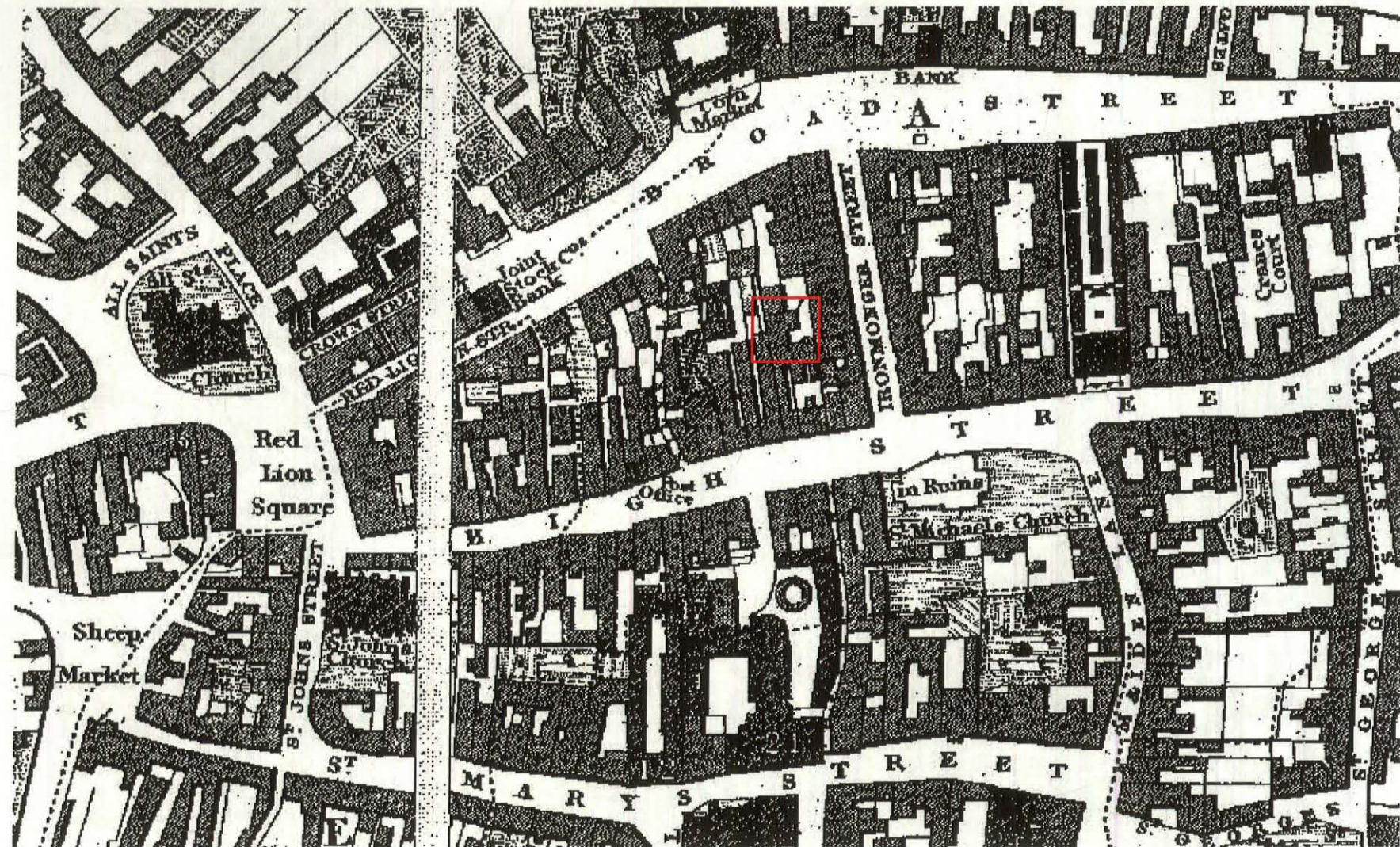


Archaeological Project Services

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Not to Scale    Drawn by: SU    Report No: 8/06

Figure 3 Detailed Site Location Plan, showing position of Assessed Building (after RCHME 1977)




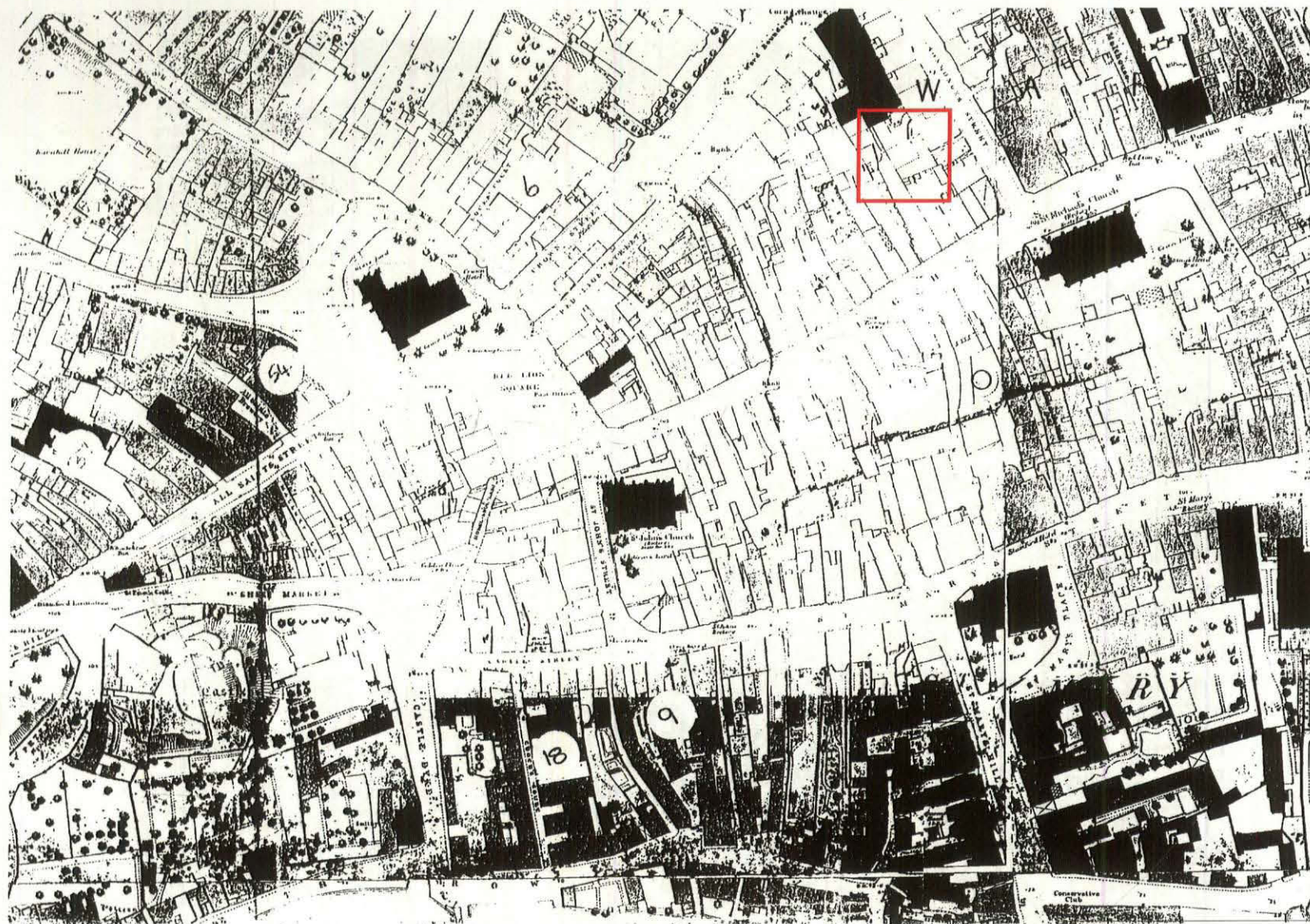
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Stamford, Ironmonger Street SIS05		
Not to Scale	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 8/06

Figure 4 Extract from Knipe's 1833 Plan of Stamford, showing site



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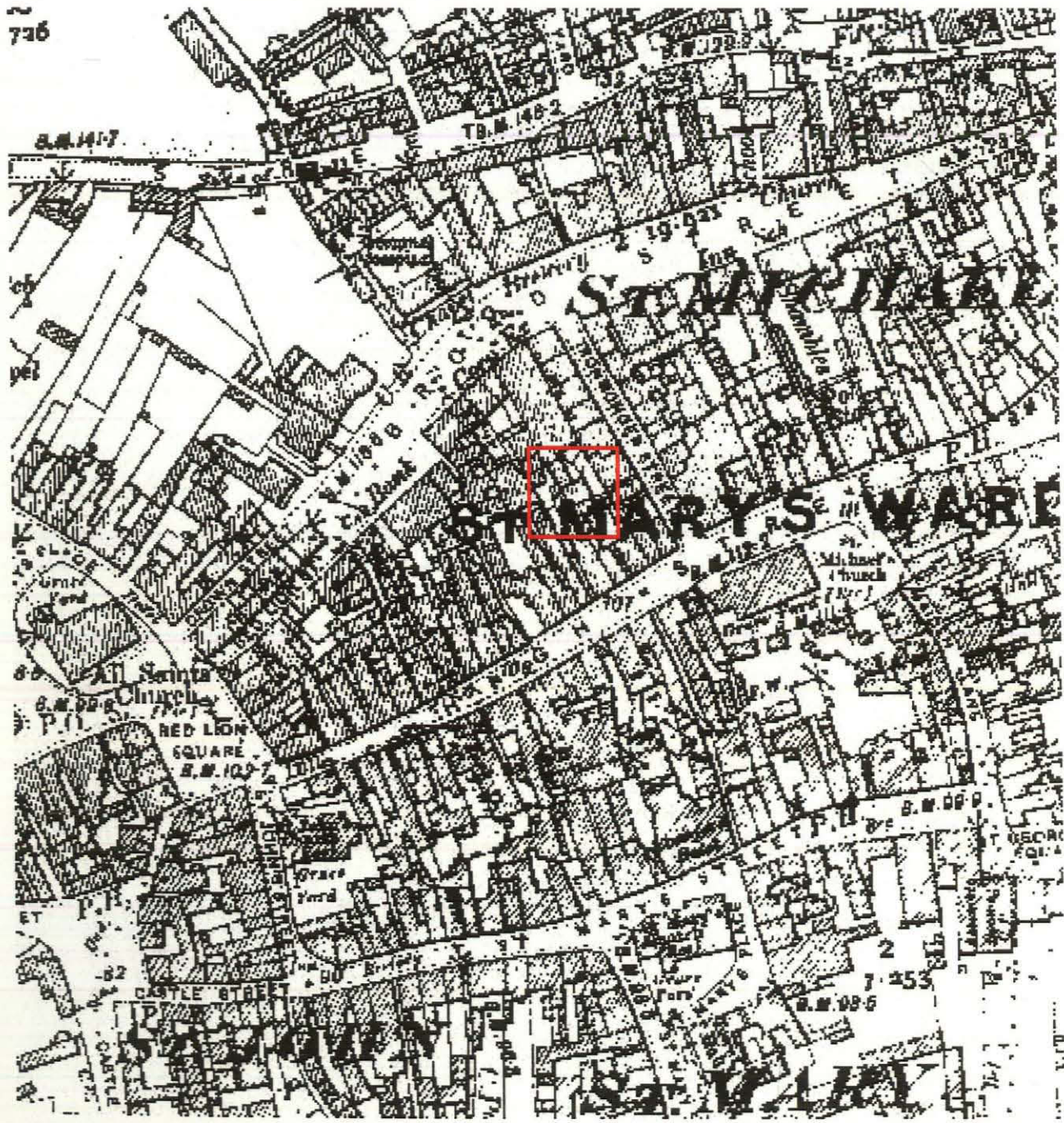
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Figure 5 Extract from 1885 Ordnance Survey Map, showing site location



726




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Figure 6 Extract from 1901 Ordnance Survey Map, showing site location

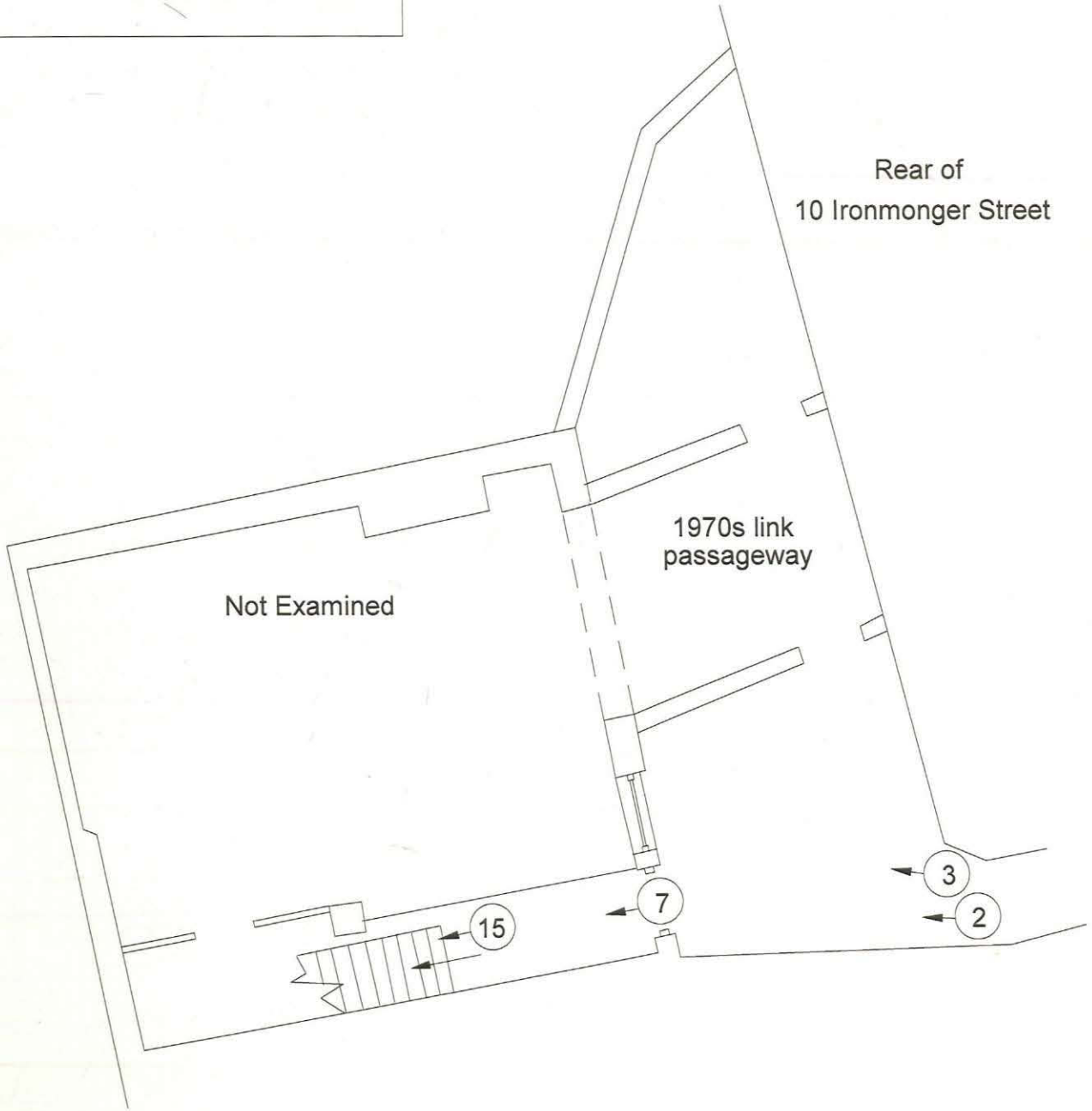
# KEY

12

Plate number and direction of view



Rear of  
10 Ironmonger Street



Not Examined

1970s link  
passageway

15

7

3

2



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Scale 1:100

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 8/06

Figure 7 Ground Floor Plan (approximate only)

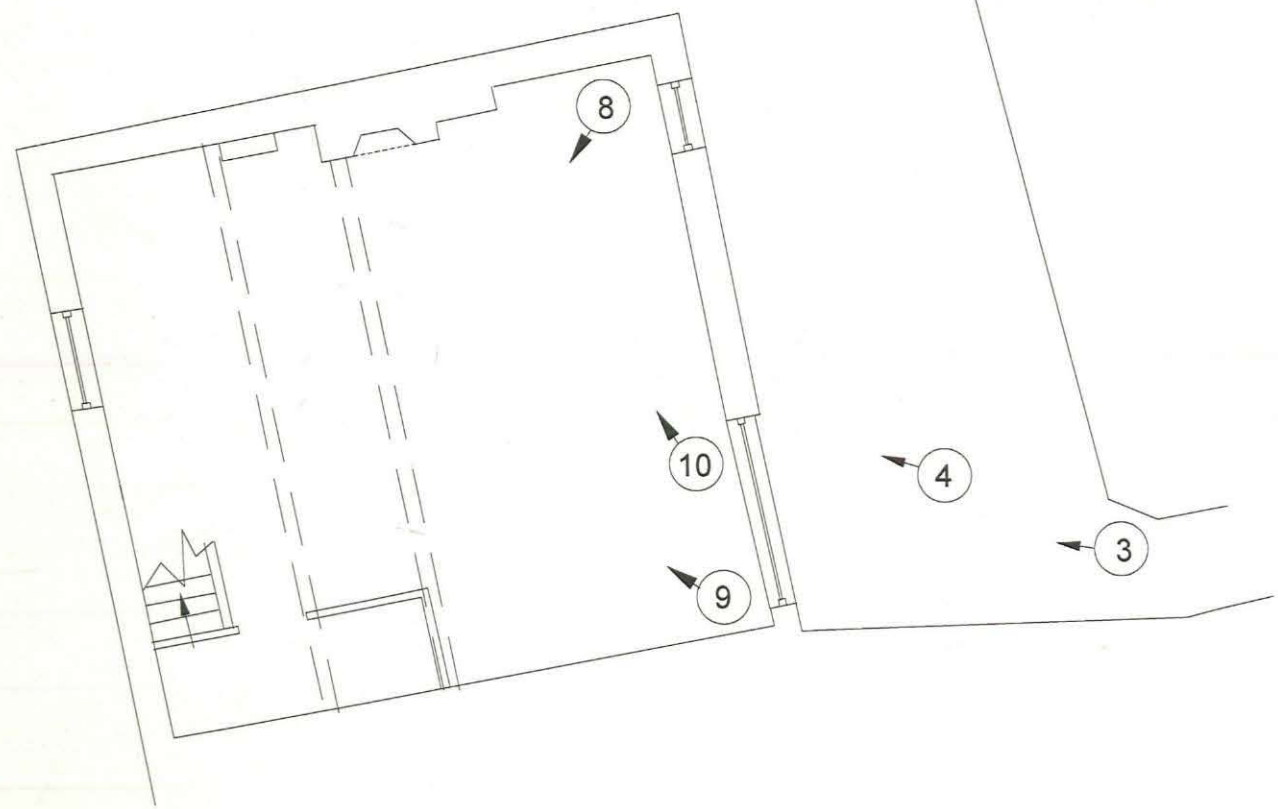


**KEY**

Plate number and direction of view



Rear of  
10 Ironmonger Street




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Stamford, Ironmonger Street SIS05		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 8/06

Figure 8 First Floor Plan (approximate only)



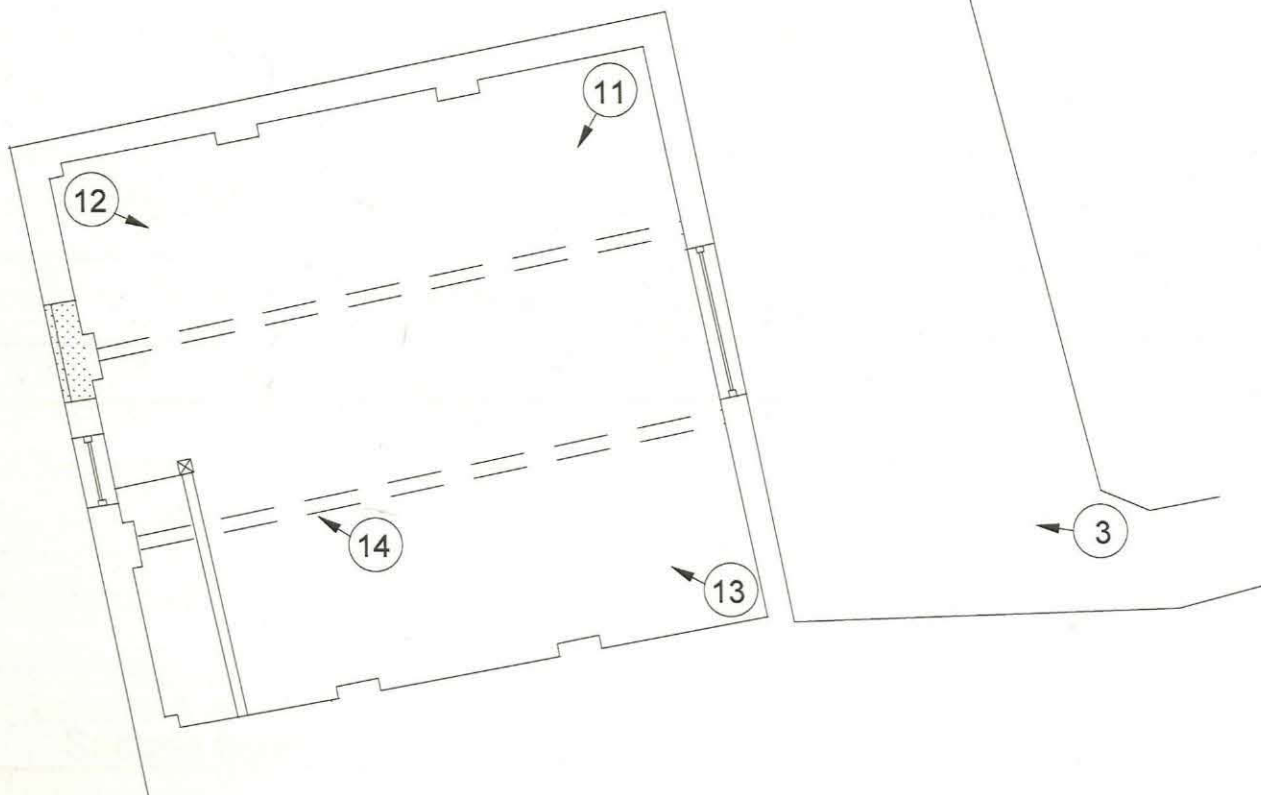
### KEY



Plate number and  
direction of view



Rear of  
10 Ironmonger Street



0 5m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Stamford, Ironmonger Street SIS05

Scale 1:100

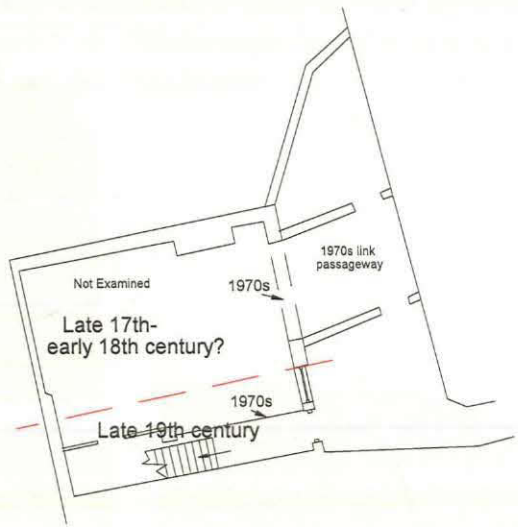
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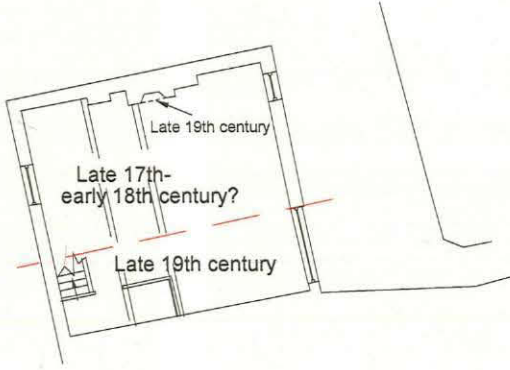
Figure 9 Second Floor Plan (approximate only)



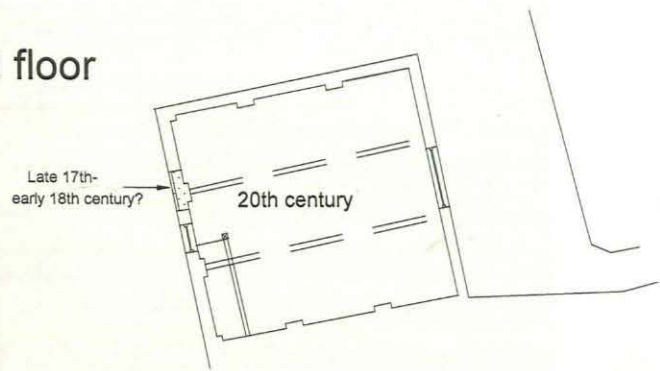
### Ground floor



### First floor



### Second floor




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Stamford, Ironmonger Street SIS05		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 8/06

Figure 10 Phased Plans of each floor of assessed building



Plate 1 General View showing 10 Ironmonger Street frontage, looking northwest



Plate 2 Assessed Building, eastern elevation (southern part), looking west



Plate 3 Assessed Building, eastern elevation, upper levels, looking west



Plate 4 Assessed Building, eastern elevation showing straight join and offset of wall, looking northwest



Plate 5 Assessed Building,  
eastern and northern  
elevations, looking south



Plate 6 Assessed Building,  
northern elevation, showing  
offset, looking southwest



Plate 7 Assessed Building,  
ground floor passage and  
stairwell, looking southwest



Plate 8 Assessed Building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, view toward stair  
compartment, looking south



Plate 9 Assessed Building,  
1<sup>st</sup> floor, general view,  
looking west



Plate 10 Assessed Building,  
1<sup>st</sup> floor north side, showing  
fireplace, looking northwest



Plate 11 Assessed Building,  
2<sup>nd</sup> floor, view toward  
stairwell, looking southwest



Plate 12 Assessed Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, general view, looking east



Plate 13 Assessed Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, general view, looking west



Plate 14 Assessed Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, west side, showing blocked window crossed by floor and plinth, looking west



Plate 15 Assessed Building, stairwell up from ground floor, showing separating walls, looking west

## Appendix 1

### GLOSSARY

<b>Ashlar</b>	Masonry of large blocks worked to even faces and square edges.
<b>Bay</b>	Regular structural subdivision of a building; the bays may be marked by roof-trusses, beams etc.
<b>Burgess</b>	Citizen or freeman of a borough, especially a member of the governing body of the town.
<b>Cornice</b>	Crowning projecting moulded horizontal top of a building or part of a building.
<b>Doric</b>	Classical order of architecture often incorporating columns, much copied in 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<b>Fee simple</b>	Freehold land that can be disposed of according to the wishes of the owner.
<b>Intestate</b>	Having died without making a will.
<b>Mansard Roof</b>	Roof having a change in the pitch with the lower part having a steep slope rising from the eaves and then angling to a shallower slope up to the ridge. Named after the French architect Francois Mansard who designed this style of roof in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Messuage</b>	A dwelling-house and the surrounding property, including outbuildings.
<b>Parapet</b>	Low wall or barrier at the edge of a roof, rising above the eaves.
<b>Pilasters</b>	Decorative element resembling column and associated parts. However, pilasters are rectangular (rather than circular) in section and they are attached to and only slightly projecting from a wall.
<b>Quoins</b>	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
<b>Rusticated</b>	Masonry blocks that have sunken, recessed edges and roughened projecting faces.
<b>Seized</b>	Possession of a property, as distinct from ownership.
<b>Straight join</b>	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
<b>Whitesmith</b>	Tin worker, or polisher and finisher of metalware.



## Appendix 2

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 1 Daily record sheet
- 2 Sheets of site notes and sketches
- 2 Photographic record sheets

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.246  
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SIS05

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School • Cameron Street • Heckington • Sleaford • Lincs • NG34 9RW  
Tel. (01529) 461618 • Fax (01529) 469444 • Email. [info@apsarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)

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