
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LISTER HOSPITAL, COREY'S MILL LANE,
STEVENAGE, HERTFORDSHIRE**

EXTENSION TO THE MATERNITY UNIT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
VIA 'STRIP, MAP AND RECORD'**

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NGR: TL 2298 2660	Report No. 3460
District: Stevenage	Site Code: AS 1220
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3510
Signed:	Date: Jan 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Extension to the Maternity Unit.</i>		
<i>Between August and November 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map and record' at Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2298 2660). The investigation was commissioned by Medicinq Osborne, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of an extension to the Maternity Unit.</i>			
<i>The hospital is situated on the northern edge of the New Town of Stevenage. The site has the potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and Roman remains.</i>			
<i>In the event the investigation revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was truncated during the construction of the original hospital building.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	19/08/09, 16/09/09, 23/09/09, 22/10/09, 12/11/2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3510	Site code	AS 1220
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map and Record'</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Hospital grounds</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension to the building of the Maternity Unit</i>		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Stevenage</i>	<i>St Nicholas, Stevenage</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG1 4AB</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 14.50ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 2298 2660</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 100m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski, Gareth Barlow, Andrew Newton</i>		
Funded by	<i>Medicinq Osborne</i>		
Full title	<i>Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Extension to the Maternity Unit. Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map and Record'</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3460</i>		
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SUMMARY

Between August and November 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map and record' at Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2298 2660). The investigation was commissioned by Medicinq Osborne, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of an extension to the existing Maternity Unit.

The hospital is situated on the northern edge of the New Town of Stevenage. The site has the potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and Roman periods.

In the event the investigation revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was truncated during the construction of the original hospital building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between August and November 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map and record' at Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2298 2660; Figs. 1 & 2). The investigation was commissioned by Medicinq Osborne, in compliance with a planning condition required by the local planning authority (Stevenage Borough Council, Planning Ref. 2/00100/09), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).

1.2 Lister Hospital is situated on the northern edge of Stevenage, on Corey's Mill Lane, close to Junction 8 of the A1 (M). Construction began on the hospital in 1967 and finished in 1974. The hospital was opened in 1972. The Maternity Unit was added in 1983 and only small additions have been made since. The hospital is to be subject to a major programme of extensions and redevelopment, including a new main block, an extension to the Maternity Unit and a new multi-storey car park.

1.3 This element of the project comprised an archaeological investigation during the construction of an extension to the existing Maternity Unit. The latter is located in the northern sector of the site. An archaeological investigation comprising 'Strip, Map & Sample' was previously undertaken in

advance of the construction of the Strathmore Temporary Car Park'. No archaeological features or finds were present (Pozorski 2009)

1.4 The investigation was undertaken according to a design brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 30/07/2009). It adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 05/08/2009). The project conformed to the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (revised 2001), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.5 The project aimed to provide:

- the investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the areas subject to development in accordance with the requirements of the HCC HEU brief;
- the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- the provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research; and
- the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

Planning policy context

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.7 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.8 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is situated on the northern edge of the New Town of Stevenage (Figs. 1 - 2). It is bounded to the west by Corey's Mill and Hitchin Road (A602). The A1(M) motorway (Junction 8) is situated c. 500m to the west. Corey's Mill Lane forms the southern boundary, south of which is Whitney Wood (a designated wildlife site). North Road forms the eastern boundary, beyond which is a residential development and Cuckoo Wood. To the north lie the grounds of Stevenage Town Rugby Football Club.

2.2 Lister Hospital comprises a complex range of buildings, car parks and grounds. The proposed extensions and redevelopment are to be constructed in phases scheduled for 2009-2015 and comprising:

- a two-storey extension to the existing Maternity and Women's and Children's Unit (Phase 2);
- a multi-storey car park and landscaped plaza immediately adjacent to the main entrance of the hospital. A temporary car park will also be established in the south-western corner of the site (Phase 3);
- the construction of an Urgent Care Centre and the upgrading of the adjacent Accident and Emergency unit (Phase 4);
- the demolition of up to eight units on the south-west part of the site, the construction of a new Main Block to comprise theatres, critical care and ward accommodation (Phase 5);
- the opening up of the existing access off North Road which is currently closed;
- the conversion of the existing boiler house to a Combined Heat and Power unit; and
- amendments to the internal road layout, the removal of identified trees and the planting of new trees and open space.

2.3 This report encompasses the extension to the maternity unit (Phase 2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is relatively level at c.98-100m AOD. The surrounding landscape is gently undulating with low hills surrounding Stevenage rising to c.115-140m AOD.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is of Middle Chalk to some depth, overlain by soils of the Ludford Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). These are well-drained, flinty and loamy soils, overlying glacio-fluvial deposits, including gravel and clay-with-flints.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A desk-based assessment has been prepared (Peachey 2009) providing detailed background for the site.

In summary:

4.2 Archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity is well-attested in the vicinity of the site, and is generally represented by scatters of flint artefacts and debitage with sparse sherds of pottery dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. These scatters of finds have been recovered through archaeological field walking and excavation to the west of the site on land of comparable geology and topography.

4.3 The site is passed at its south-western corner by a Roman road and lies close to the junction of this road with the Roman Road which connects Verulamium and Baldock. The Corey's Mill area beside these roads, and adjacent to the west of the site, has produced significant Roman archaeology including a cemetery, pottery and a coin. Several farmsteads with associated cemeteries, such as Lobs Hole and Boxfield, have been identified in the Roman landscape in the Stevenage area, with further examples at Wymondley and Hitchin.

4.4 The site is situated just outside the medieval parish of Stevenage and at some distance from the medieval nucleus of Graveley. No significant medieval remains have been recorded in the vicinity.

4.5 Post-medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site is focussed on the windmill and public house at Corey's Mill adjacent to the west, and the public house and turnpike tollgate at the Marquis of Granby adjacent to the east. Corey's Mill Lane appears to have been a minor road between these two locations. The site appears to have remained agricultural.

4.6 Prior to the construction of Lister Hospital (opened 1972), the only development was the construction of a house and outbuildings: St Margaret's between 1898 and 1923. These buildings were subsequently demolished to make way for hospital buildings.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological investigation comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector. The site was stripped using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.

5.2 The principal elements monitored were

- the mechanically-excavated ground reduction within the area of proposed building extension,
- the service trenches along northern edge of the site and the access road in the northern part of the site,

- the excavations for manholes, foundation trenches for the extension to the maternity block and a trench for crane use.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits encountered during the investigation were recorded in sample sections.

Service trench to the north of the access road (Figs. 2 - 3, DPs 5-10)

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP 5), S side, facing N</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Tarmac surface.
0.08 – 0.22m	L1001	Brownish yellow, firm, sand with cement.
0.22 – 0.31m	L1002	Dark greyish brown, compact, silty sand with gravel.
0.31 – 0.40m	L1003	Mid greyish and orange brown, firm, sandy silt with gravel.
0.40m+	L1004	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt.

<i>Sample Section 2 (DP 6), S side, facing N</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.11 – 0.29m	L1001	Sand with cement. As above.
0.29 – 0.43m	L1002	Silty sand with gravel. As above.
0.43 – 0.92m	L1004	Sandy silt. As above.
0.40m+/ 0.92m+	L1005	Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.

<i>Sample Section 3 (DP 7), S side, facing N</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.12 – 0.29m	L1006	Mid brownish red, friable, silty sand with CBM rubble.
0.29 – 0.43m	L1002	Silty sand with gravel. As above.
0.43 – 0.88m	L1007	Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with chalk and flint gravel.
0.88m+	L1005	Clayey silt. As above.

<i>Sample Section 4 (DP 8), S side, facing N</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.09 – 0.27m	L1009	Pale grey, compact concrete.
0.27 – 0.47m	L1006	Silty sand with CBM rubble. As above.
0.47m+	L1011	Mid orangey grey, firm silty clay with chalk.

<i>Sample Section 5 (DP 9), S side, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.12 – 0.23m	L1009	Concrete. As above.
0.23 – 0.52m	L1006	Silty sand with CBM rubble. As above.
0.52m+	L1010	Yellowish brown, firm, silty sand with chalk.

<i>Sample Section 6 (DP 10), S side, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.10 – 0.22m	L1008	Yellowish grey, friable crushed concrete and CBM rubble.
0.22 – 0.53m	L1006	Silty sand with CBM rubble. As above.
0.53m+	L1010	Silty sand with chalk. As above.

Test pit (Figs. 2-3, DP 11)

<i>Sample Section 7 (DP 11), S side, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1502	Gravel surface.
0.08 – 0.28m	L1503	Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.28 – 0.66m	L1504	Pale grey, compact, concrete.
0.66 – 1.26m	L1505	Mid yellowish and orangey brown, firm, sandy silt.
1.26m+	L1506	Natural. Mid orange brown, compact, silty clay with chalk.

Excavation for a new manhole (Figs. 2-3, DP 12)

<i>Sample Section 8 (DP 12), S side, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1505	Sandy silt. As above.
0.50m+	L1506	Natural. Silty clay with chalk. As above.

Service trench along the N edge of the site (Figs. 2-3, DPs 13-14)

<i>Sample Section 9 (DP 13), S side, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.10 – 0.22m	L1012	Dark blackish grey, firm, silty sand with gravel.
0.22 – 0.32m	L1007	Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with chalk and flint gravel.
0.32m+	L1013	Natural. Greenish yellow, compact, clay with chalk and flint gravel.

<i>Sample Section 10 (DP 14), S side, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.12 – 0.64m	L1012	Dark blackish grey, firm, silty sand with gravel.
0.64 – 0.75m	L1007	Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with chalk and flint gravel.
0.75m+	L1013	Natural. Greenish yellow, compact, clay with chalk and flint gravel.

Foundation trenches for an extension to maternity block (Figs. 2-3, DPs 15-19)

<i>Sample Section 11 (DP 15), E part, facing S</i> <i>0.00 = 99.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	L2000	Mid brown, loose, sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble.
0.45m+	L2001	Reddish brown, firm, silty clay.

<i>Sample Section 12 (DP 16), E part, facing S</i> <i>0.00 = 99.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L2000	Sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble. As above.
0.50 – 1.00m	L2002	Mid brown, firm, clayey silt with CBM.
1.00m+	L2003	Brown and grey, compact, gravel with chalk.

<i>Sample section 13 (DP 17), central part, facing E</i> <i>0.00 = 99.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L2000	Sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble. As above.
0.37 – 0.63m	L2004	Mid brown, firm, clayey silt with CBM.
0.63m+	L2005	Brown and grey, compact, gravel with chalk.

<i>Sample section 14 (DP 18), W part, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2000	Sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble. As above.
0.21 – 0.35m	L2006	Dark grey, loose, silty gravel with CBM.
0.35 – 0.68m	L2007	Mid grey, firm, clayey silt with gravel.
0.68m+	L2003	Gravel with chalk. As above.

<i>Sample section 15 (DP 19), W part, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 99.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L2000	Sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble. As above.
0.06 – 0.34m	L2006	Silty gravel with CBM. As above.
0.34 – 0.53m	L2008	Mid brown, firm, clay with CBM.
0.53m+	L2009	Mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.

Trench for a crane base (Figs. 2-3, DP 20)

<i>Sample section 16 (DP 20), S side, facing N</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.60m	L2000	Sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble. As above.
0.60m+	L2001	Silty clay. As above.

6.1 The investigation revealed no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the northern part of the site, to the north of access road, the excavations did not reach the natural geology and archaeological remains, if present, would not been revealed. In the area between the existing Maternity Unit and the access road to the north, the ground was heavily disturbed by former construction works related to hospital complex.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Tarmac, L1000, the surface of the access road and a car park. Levelling layers and earlier, possibly temporary surface (L1012) were present below the tarmac.

8.2 The site contained large amounts of made ground and layers of redeposited natural clay. These deposits contained CBM rubble and most probably have related to construction of the existing Maternity Unit building. These deposits varied in depth from 0.40 to 1m below existing.

8.3 Natural geology was recorded in area between the access road and the existing building. It was a solid greenish clay, L1013, and it was present at c.0.35 – 0.75m below surface. Also a deposit of orangey brown clay (L1506), encountered within a manhole pit, seemed to be of natural origin. Similar to L1506 was L2001, a deposit of reddish brown, firm silty clay present in foundation trenches close to the existing building to the south of the site. Gravels L2003 and L2005 and Silt L2009 may have been deposits overlaying the clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present, in particular for the prehistoric and Roman periods, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the development.

9.2 Any archaeological remains which may have been present may have destroyed during the groundworks associated with construction of the hospital buildings.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Stevenage Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HCC HER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
608	TL 2240 2592 (point)	Palaeolithic Stone Implements, Fishers Green, Stevenage. One flake (in the Ashmolean Museum), a scraper (BM 1915-12-8, 275) and a partly worked flint axe (Hitchin Museum 81), 3 handaxes and 1 rough-out. PRN card also refers to Letchworth Mus 1493, Ashmolean Mus (1928) 105b 105a. 3, and to Ransom as the finder of many of the flints, in 1882. It also notes that several Palaeolithic flints 'from Brickfield South Railway Station' are now in the Ashmolean. The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project (Wessex Archaeology 1996, 153) specifies the BM, Cambridge Univ Museum (A & A), Hitchin Museum and the Ashmolean, NGR TL 223249. The palaeoliths were found in brickearth pits operating from 1867 to 1907, and now backfilled and covered by the residential estate of Clovelly Way. The brickworks [13651] on the OS 1898 25" plan gives the NGR.
421	TL 2230 2592 (point)	Mesolithic Core, Fishers Green, Stevenage. Flint core.
422	TL 2300 2565 (point)	Neolithic Stone Adze, 11 Essex Road, Stevenage. Stone adze, found 1964.
6649	TL 2240 2691 (point)	Prehistoric Flints, SSW Of A1(M) Junction 8, Stevenage. Prehistoric flint flakes recovered from fieldwalking of Plot 15/110, adjacent to the west side of the A1(M) and within the land taken for the widening scheme. Six flint flakes came from an initial walkover; a further six from systematic fieldwalking (Murray 1993, Figs. 4 & 10).
6650	TL 2246 2714 (point)	Cropmark Of Possible Enclosure, North Of Junction 8, A1(M), Stevenage. Cropmark of a possible large penannular or pentagonal enclosure, located immediately north of Junction 8 on the A1(M), close to the western side of the present motorway (Murray 1993). Identified during desk top survey (A1(M) widening scheme) from RCHM AP (No. TM15/14, 7765/6), but is not included in RCHM NMP report or sketch plot. A faint cropmark in this location on HCC Vertical Photomap 209 might represent part of this enclosure but it is not definitive.
6651	TL 2255 2746 (point)	Prehistoric Flints, N Of Junction 8, A1(M), Stevenage. Prehistoric flints recovered during fieldwalking of Plots 16/064 and 16/147, A1(M) widening scheme. An initial walkover of Plot 16/064 produced a total of 21 flint flakes - 1 from the western sector, 7 from the southern sector, and 13 from the northern sector. Detailed fieldwalking of a 400 metre long corridor alongside the

		western carriageway of the present motorway, southwards from the field boundary at TL c. 2260 2760, recovered another 17 flints. A further 12 flint flakes, including a scraper, which probably represent a continuation of the same occupation activity, were recovered from detailed fieldwalking of Plot 14/147, on the eastern side of the motorway. NB these were initially recorded in Murray (1993) as part of [6652].
Late Iron Age and Roman		
429	TL 228 265 (point)	Roman Coin, South Of Corey's Mill, Stevenage. Coin of Septimius Severus (193-211 AD), found in 1969. The entry in the source gives the NGR as TL 225 268, which is clearly incorrect as the coin is described as having been found 'just south of Corey's Mill'. The NGR given here is more likely to be correct.
1806	TL 224 268 (point)	Romano-British Cemetery, Corey's Mill, Stevenage. Vases of rough clay, fragments of bone, nails and a 'jug-shaped' bottle found 5 ft below the surface c1841.
4184	TL 2255 2689 (point)	Supposed Line Of Roman Road. Viatores' route 220 (see also [4637-4645]), from TL 2255 2689 to 2340 2500. See [4637].
9318	TL 227 266 (point)	Iron Age Or Roman Activity, Corey's Mill, Stevenage. Info required from J Hunn/Stevenage Borough Museum Gazetteer.
12567	TL 2275 2681 (point)	Roman Pottery, North Of Corey's Mill, Stevenage. 'Samian and grey ware sherd found in 1970 beside stream during preparation of pony track'. The NGR given in is TL 228 268; the one given here is arbitrary, but is on the track by the stream.
Post-Medieval		
2521	TL 2366 2635 (point)	Site Of Probable Decoy Pond, West Of The Bury, St Nicholas, Stevenage. A C-shaped earthwork comprising a curved double banked ditch 2m deep, which runs into a dry pond at the south end. The site is now built over.
5034	TL 232 261 (point)	Milestone, Near Rectory Lane, North Of Stevenage. Milestone, made of stone, about 45cm square, and about 93cm high. Mileages incised in Roman numerals and 18th century lettering, apparently recut. Turnpike Trust created 1720. 32 miles from London. Letters and numbers, which are in Arabic numerals, have been painted black.
5993	TL 2275 2661 (point)	Site Of Corey's Mill, Stevenage. Post mill first mentioned in 1593; of an early design with 4 common sails and timber roundhouse with thatched roof. Burnt down in 1878. Mound on which mill stood remains in small field behind Corey's Mill public house [11661] (Williams 1986, 40). The mound is grass covered with a tree on it. The first Corye is named in 1613; Henry Corye was the miller until 1658. The mill, which operated until c1870, gradually acquired other buildings around it, including the inn at the crossroads. Dury and Andrews' 1766 map of Hertfordshire depicts a post mill on the east side of the Hitchin road, in

		'Whitneys Wood'; the surviving part of this woodland lies just south of Corey's Mill today.
6652	TL 2269 2739 (point)	Post-Medieval Brick & Tile And Medieval Or Roman Sherds, S Of Graveley. Detailed fieldwalking of Plot 16/147, on the east side of the A1(M), recovered a very large quantity of post-medieval brick and tile debris, indicating a building, and also a 'few' sherds of abraded Roman or medieval pottery. The fieldwalking also recovered 12 prehistoric flints [6651].
6866	TL 2329 2626 (point)	Site Of Turnpike Cottage, North Road, Stevenage. Site of a turnpike cottage, unlocatable due to development in the area. - the NGR given by Wild (1994) was 233 259, but the tollgate was at the Marquis of Granby, further north (Joliffe et al 1995, 145). There could well have been a turnpike cottage on the corner of Rectory Lane by the tollgate, but the corner has long since been widened.
10563	TL 2365 2620 (point)	Former Rectory, Rectory Lane, Stevenage. Nos.1-2 Rectory Lane were the main house, probably built in the late 18C as it was drawn by Oldfield in 1804; it is not known where the previous rectory stood (although see [11657]). It is a two-storey house, now faced in grey brick with a low-pitched roof of Welsh slate, and with projecting wings added in the 19C. In 1919 another new rectory (now demolished) was built further up the lane, and the 18C house was sold and renamed The Priory. It is now divided into two. Priory Cottage, next door, was originally the stable block for the house, with loft above, red brick symmetrical front and single-storey side wings. An 18C barn, weatherboarded with a red brick base and tiled roof, is now the garage for no.4 Nicolas Place but stands in what were the rectory grounds.
10572	TL 2369 2623 (point)	Former Rectory Cart Shed, 'Rivelin', Rectory Lane, Stevenage. The structure is a five bay block alongside Rectory Lane. It is timber-framed, the eastern two bays on a red brick plinth; the north wall facing the road is of red brick and the rest are weatherboarded. The roof was apparently once thatched; it is now tiled. The building is described as late 17C or 18C; it stood in the grounds of Stevenage Rectory, a house built in the late 18C (and now The Priory, nos.1-2 Rectory Lane). This outhouse had a matching barn to the east, in the grounds of 4 Nicholas Place; this was demolished in 2002. It appears to have served as a cart shed.
11657	TL 2341 2625 (point)	Woodfield, Rectory Lane, Stevenage. A two-storey 18C house in red brick, with a 19C front block in grey brick, making an L-shaped plan. The front block has a semi-octagonal bay window on the left ground floor, with mock castellated parapet, and a porch on the right. The walls are now painted. Late 18C and 19C documents refer to the house as Nicholls or Saunders Green House. Documents in Trinity College Library, dated 1550, refer to the 'message called Nycolles at Nycolles grene in Stevenache with barn, orchards....in the tenure of

		Nicholas Saunders'. There is a suggestion that Woodfield (called by this name from at least 1834) was used as the rectory until a new one (now 1-2 Rectory Lane) was built in the 18C; the name Nicholls might imply a link with the church, which is dedicated to St Nicholas. The actual date of the present building has not been ascertained, and it may have an earlier core. It may be as early as 16C, later encased in brick with brick additions to front and side.
11660	TL 2330 2624 (point)	Marquis Of Granby, 4 North Road, Stevenage. The building was put up by 1745 by John Thompson, a brickmaker who owned the plot of land on the corner of Rectory Lane. In 1759 the house was bought by the Baldock brewer Robert Thurgood, and it was probably at this time that it became an inn. Outside was the tollgate at the north end of Stevenage town. The inn has remained in the hands of Thurgood's successors, and although the original building survives it was extensively altered in 1989. It is a two-storey structure with tiled roof, and is now faced in colour-washed pebbledash; its red and grey bricks are visible on the north gable elevation.
11661	TL 2275 2651 (point)	Corey's Mill Public House, Hitchin Road, Stevenage. The inn at Corey's Mill [5993] is likely to have been licensed from at least the mid 18C. In 1769, when Nathaniel Cook, blacksmith, mortgaged the property, it was 'lately known as the Harrow and now as the White Horse'. In 1899, when it was a beerhouse, it was still called the White Horse. The name was changed to the Mill by 1961 and to its present name after 1976. The building dates to the 17C or 18C; two storeys, now faced in colourwashed pebbledash, under an old tiled roof. The lower wing on the left is also two storeys, with painted weatherboarded walls and Welsh slate roof, and a segmental oriel bow window on the ground floor. The back wing, two storeys and painted brick, under a Welsh slate roof, is 19C. The front porch and single-storey wing on the right are 20C.
13650	TL 22329 25994 (point)	40 Fishers Green, Stevenage. When the house was built, possibly in the 18C and certainly by the 1830s, it stood in a rural setting on the south side of the common at Fishers Green. It is a two-storey brick house, with end chimney stacks and a gabled slate roof, with a single-storey addition on the west side. This extension was added c1800; at some time in the mid to late 19C the main house was updated or rebuilt, probably using bricks from the local brickyard [13651]. The house maintained its L-plan until the mid 20C when a two-storey rear extension was built. The plot to front and rear is still largely the original, including part of the older wooded land or orchard on the south side.
19th Century - Modern		
5104	TL 2283 2571 (point)	Road Bridge, North Of Old Station, Stevenage. Road bridge, carrying road to Fishers Green. Built in 1850.

		Has brick piers and 3 arches, the middle one over 2 tracks, the outer ones over 1 track each. Width c6.7m. Not as described at Johnson survey. Now has brick piers, wing walls and parapet with stone coping and an iron girder.
5528	TL 229 256 (point)	Site Of Railway Station, Julians Road, Stevenage. The original Stevenage station, built in 1850. The booking hall is single floored and constructed in yellow brick. Access to platforms is by a covered iron footbridge. 2 island platforms with canopies on iron pillars, wooden waiting rooms, 2 double tracks. Coal sidings, brick goods shed. Has since been demolished and replaced by an industrial complex.
10557	TL 2287 2562 (point)	The Educational Supply Association Factory, Julians Road, Stevenage. First factory built in Stevenage in 1883, for the Educational Supply Association. It was built at the top end of Julians Road near the original railway station. Subsequently a series of new roads and houses were built to house the factory workers, including Basil's Road, named after the managing director's son.
10569	TL 2331 2566 (point)	National School, Bury Mead (2 North Road), Stevenage. The National School was built on Bury Mead with funds raised by the rector in 1833, and opened on 1st January 1834. The new schoolroom was also used for vestry meetings and other functions, and was extended in 1851 with a room for the infants. Further accommodation was provided after the 1870 Education Act. As St Nicholas' School it moved to a new site in Six Hills Way in 1966. Most of the Bury Mead buildings were later demolished and two new houses built. All that remains of the old school is the master's house with bell turret. This is a two-storey, multi-phase red brick building under a shallow pitched Welsh slate roof. The core of the house, based on the five bays centred on the front door and a rear wing, was built in 1833. The west cross wing and eastern extension of the original house were probably added in 1870. The three-storey bell tower, which has an octagonal lantern cupola with pointed lead roof, was added at an unknown date between 1833 and 1870, and incorporated the entrance to the infants' classroom. The multiple rear extensions were added in the late 20C.
11665	TL 2222 2601 (point)	Fisherman Public House, Fishers Green, Stevenage. A two-storey, three-bay 19C building in Flemish bond red brick, with grey brick headers, and a shallow-pitched Welsh slate roof. The extension to the north-east is late 20C.
13651	TL 22370 25937 (point)	Site Of Brickfield, Fishers Green, Stevenage. 'Brick Field' and 'Brickkiln' are marked in a field south of Fishers Green on the 1881 1 st edition OS. Production began here in 1857, when a Stevenage builder, Samuel Muncey, was licensed to dig for brickearth. The works

		were used until 1907.
15325	TL 23068 26235 (point)	The Mansion, Whitney Wood, Stevenage. A large Victorian house in red brick with stone dressings, built in 1872 within woodland (now Whitney Wood) along the Hitchin Road. It has recently been divided into apartments. The house is named Whitney Wood on the 1881 1 st edition OS map
Undated		
9782	TL 228 270 (point)	Undated Ditch, Possible Field Boundary, Hitchin Road, Stevenage. The site was field-walked during an assessment of land involved in proposed widening of the A1(M) J6-8, in 1993. Few finds were recovered, but the area was then set aside. See [6649-6652]. In 1996, the site was evaluated prior to development. 17 trial trenches were cut and a single linear ditch, interpreted as a field boundary ditch, running WNW/ESE, was located in three trenches. Partial excavation merely recovered a cow tooth and a struck flint flake. Subsequent field walking over the entire field recovered c.80 struck flint fragments and 10 tools comprising scrapers and retouched flakes, and a scatter of post-medieval pottery, tile and brick. The finds appear to reflect superficial or nearby activity (Murray 1996).
12371	TL 2237 2605 (point)	Fishers Green, Stevenage. Registered common land. NGR = approximate centre point.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

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APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Extension to the Maternity Unit.
County: Hertfordshire	District: Stevenage
Village/Town:	Parish: St Nicholas, Stevenage
Planning application reference:	2/00100/09
Client name/address/tel:	East and North Hertfordshire NHS Trust
Nature of application:	Extension to the existing building of Maternity Unit
Present land use:	Hospital grounds
Size of application area	Size of area investigated <i>c. 14.47ha</i>
NGR (8 figures):	TL 2298 2660
Site Code:	AS 1220
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Limited
Type of work:	Monitoring and Recording
Date of work:	19/08, 16/09/ 23/09, 22/10, 12/11/2009
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Stevenage
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Strathmore Temporary Car Park. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Peachey 2009. AS Report No. 3320 Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Strathmore Temporary Car Park. Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record'. Pozorski et al 2009. AS Report No. 3365
Summary of fieldwork results:	Between August and November 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map and record' at Lister Hospital, Corey's Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2298 2660). The investigation was commissioned by East and North Hertfordshire NHS Trust, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of an extension to the existing building of the Maternity Unit. The hospital is situated on the northern edge of the New Town of Stevenage and the proposed new extension building is located in its northern part. The site has the potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and Roman remains. In the event the investigation revealed no archaeological features or finds.
Author of summary: Zbigniew Pozorski	Date of Summary: Jan 2010

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Lister Hospital, Stevenage. Area of extension to Maternity Unit. View NE.



DP 2. The site. View WSW.



DP 3. Service trench along the N edge of the site. View WSW.



DP 4. Service trench to the N of the access road. View ENE.



DP 5. Sample section 1. View S.



DP 6. Sample section 2. View S.



DP 7. Sample section 3. View S.



DP 8. Sample section 4. View S.



DP 9. Sample section 5. View S.



DP 10. Sample section 6. View S.



DP 11. Sample section 7. View S.



DP 12. Sample section 8. View S.



DP 13. Sample section 9. View S.



DP 14. Sample section 10. View S.



DP 15. Foundation trench, E part. Sample section. View N.



DP 16. Foundation trench, E part. Sample section. View N.



DP 17. Foundation trench, central part. Sample section. View W.



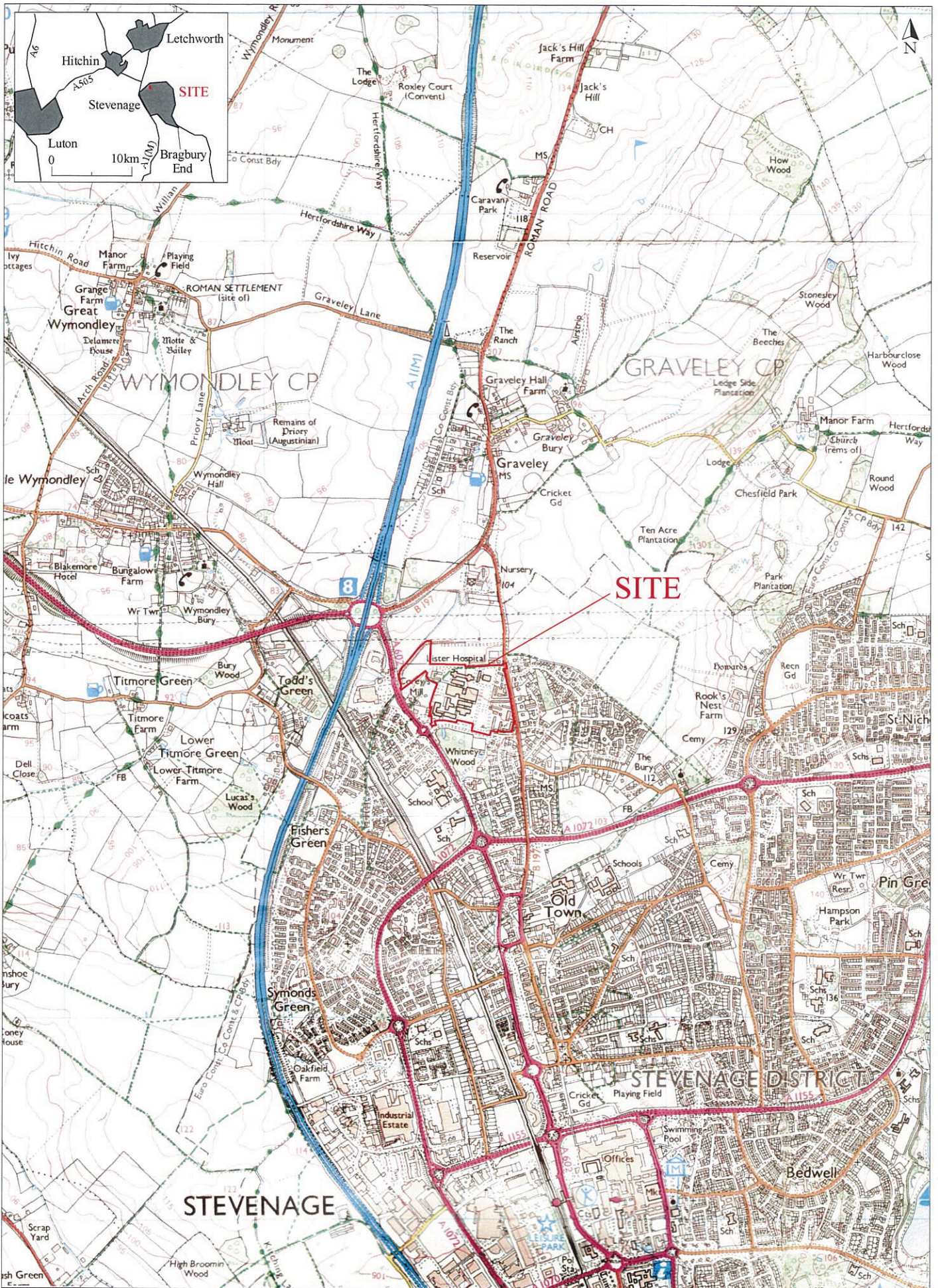
DP 18. Foundation trench, W part. Sample section. View S.



DP 19. Foundation trench, W part. Sample section. View S.

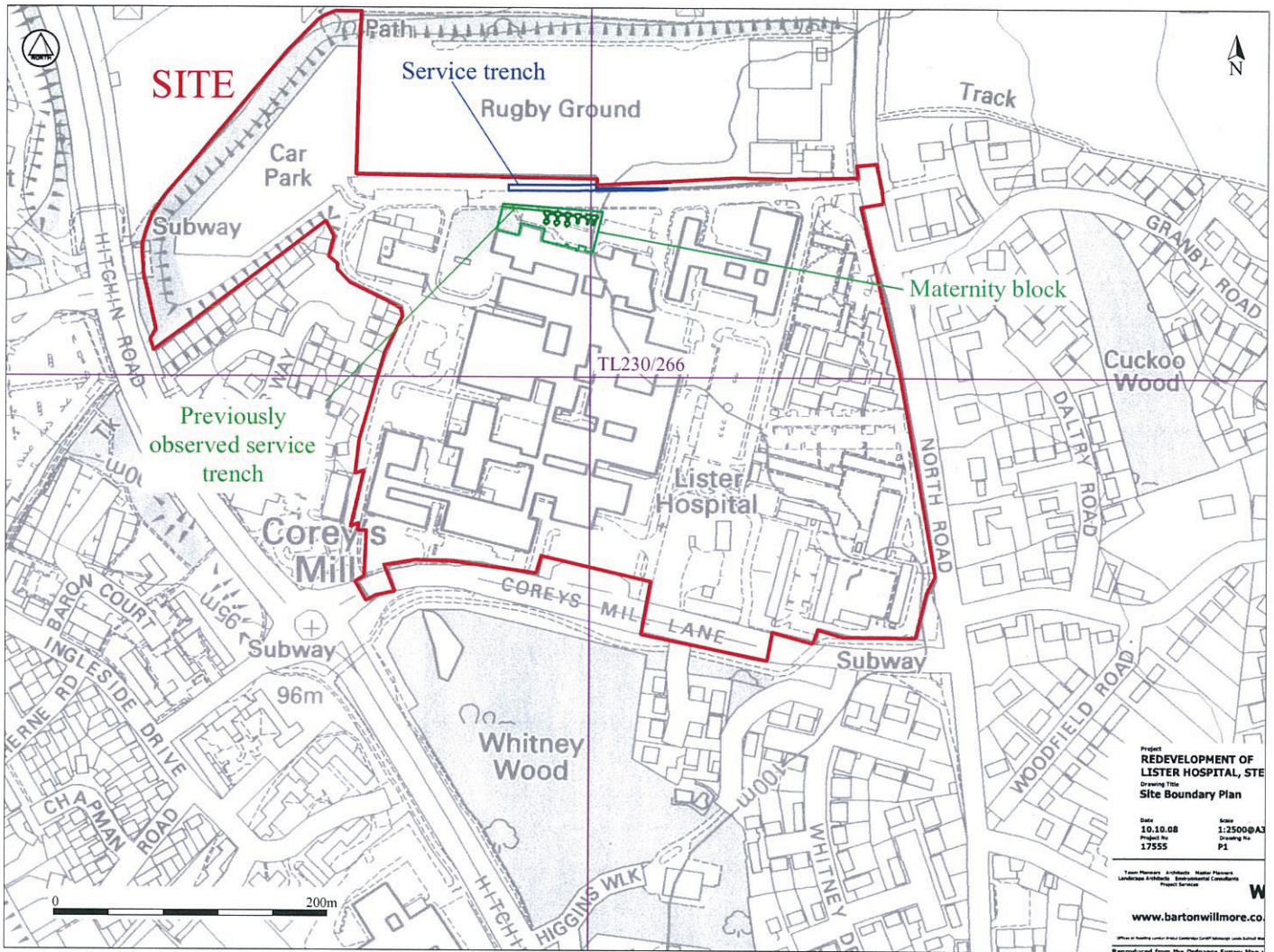


DP 20. The trench for crane base. View SW.



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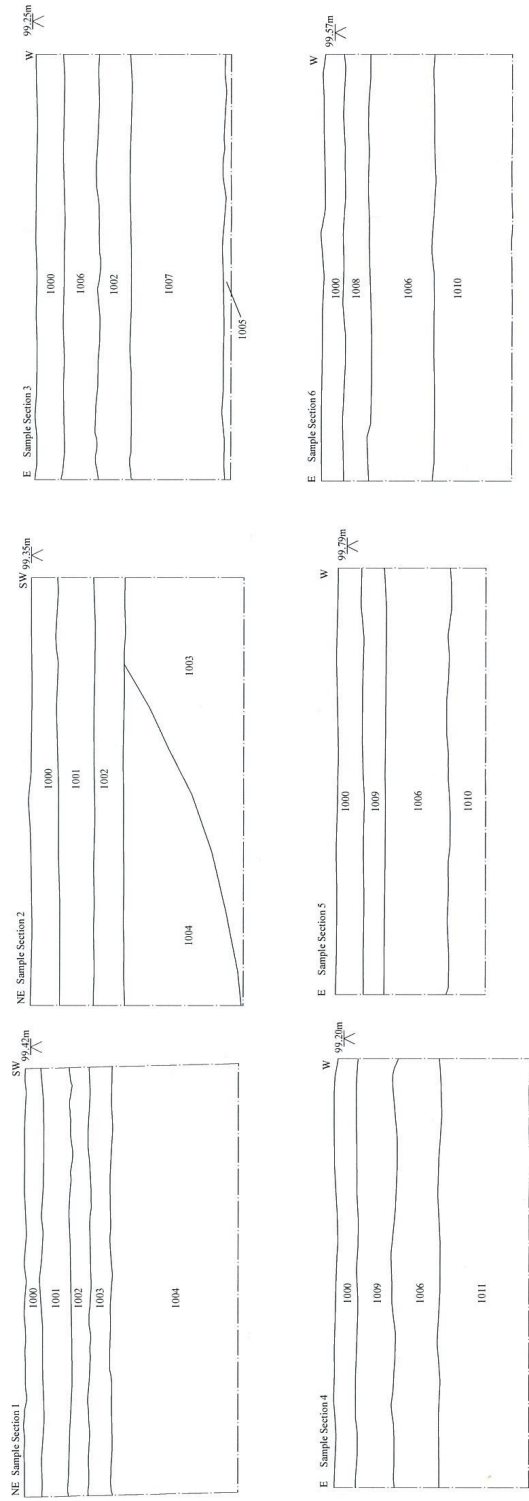
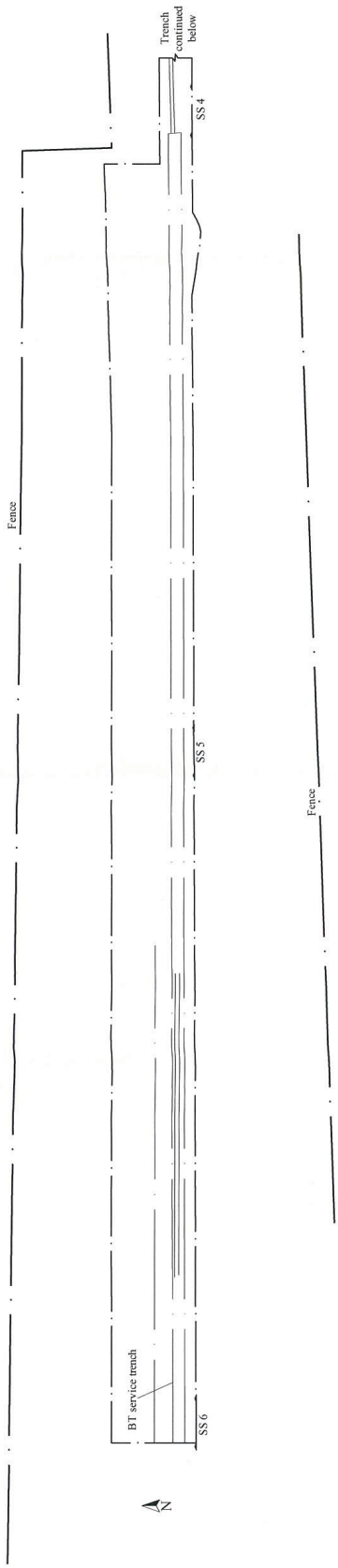
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



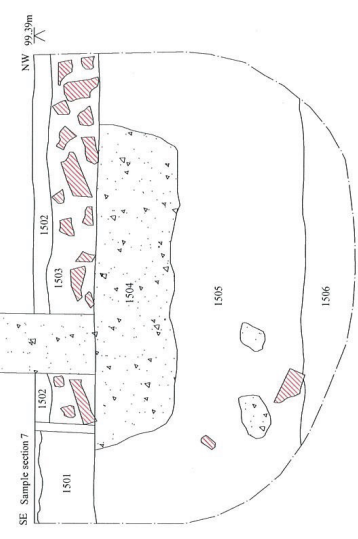
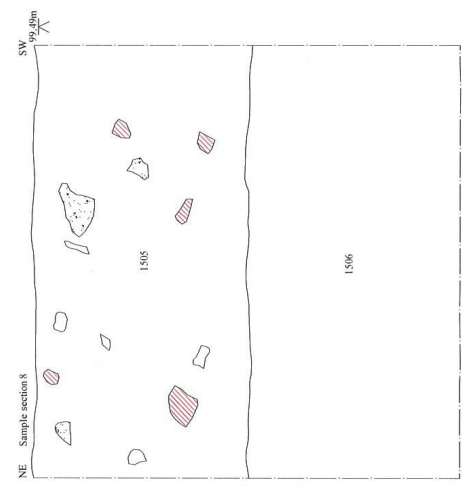
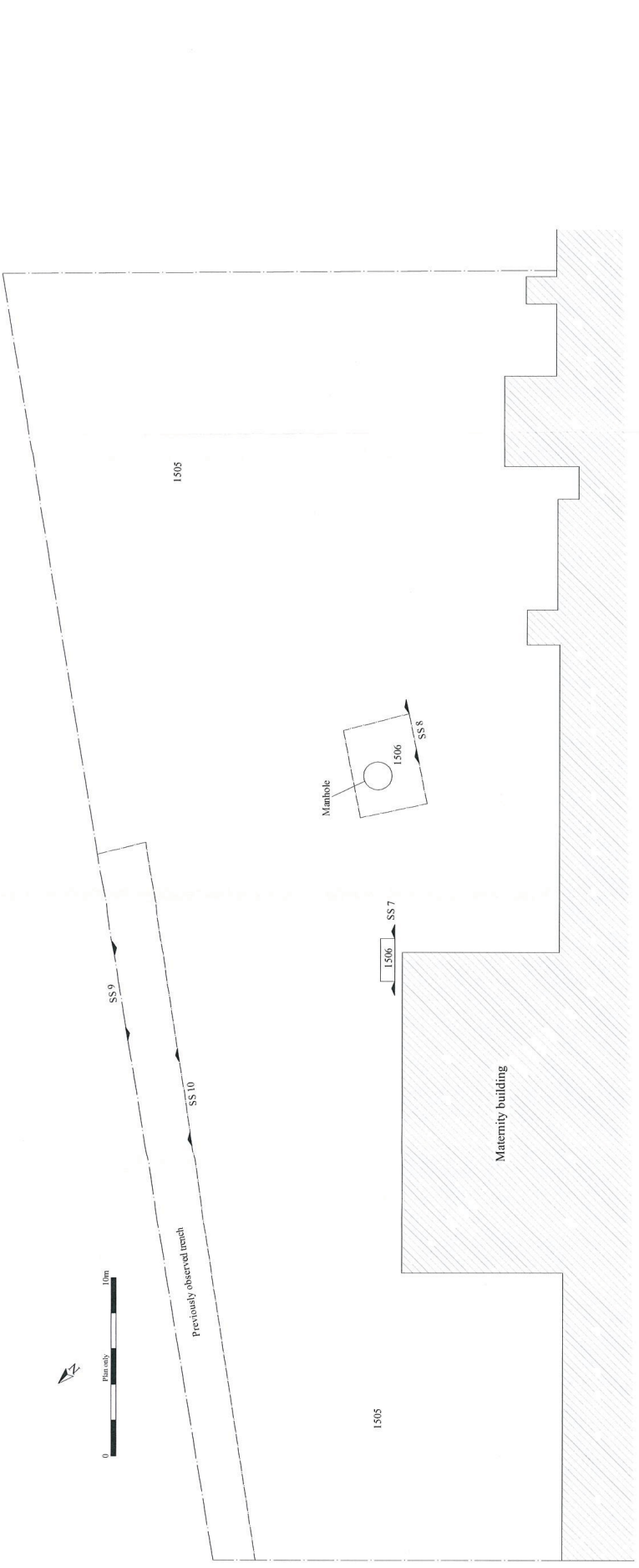
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- Service trench (see fig. 3)
- Maternity block (see figs. 4 & 5)

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



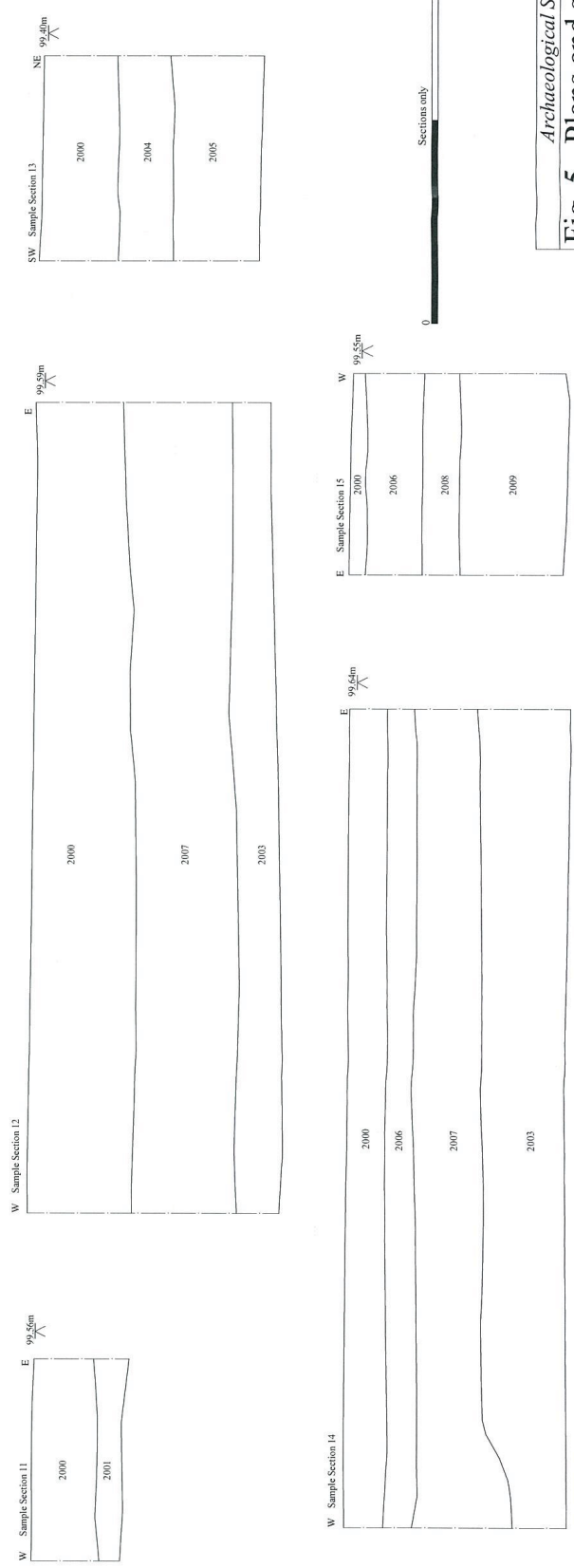
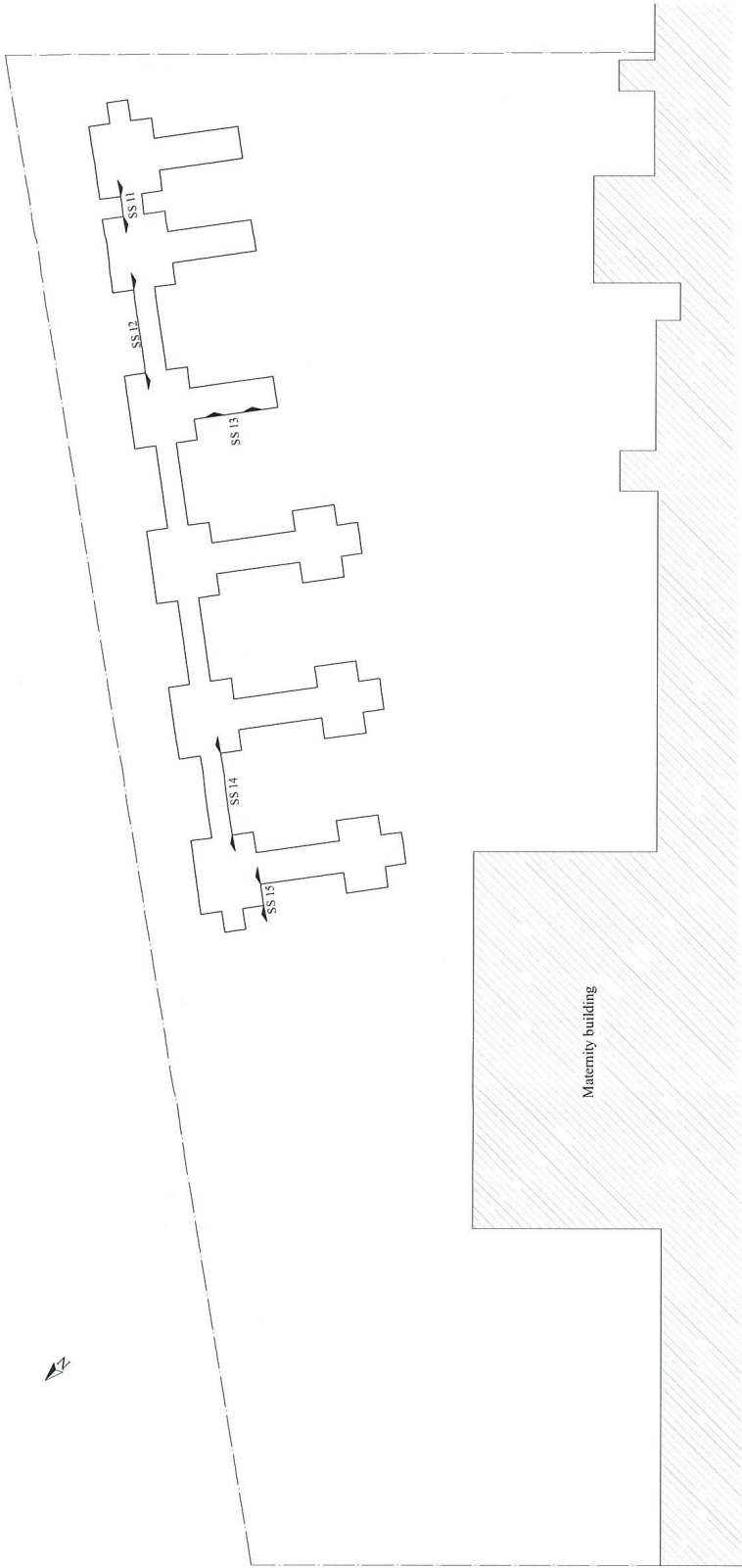
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Fig. 3 Plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:250 & sample sections at 1:25 at A3



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Fig. 4 Plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:250 & sample sections at 1:25 at A3



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Fig. 5 Plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:250 & sample sections at 1:25 at A3