

**LONGFIELD FIRE AND RESCUE
TRAINING CENTRE SITE
STEVENAGE
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Project: LFR1541

Document: 2009/77
Version 1.1

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Issue date: 11th August 2009

Produced for:
Vincent and Goring

On behalf of:
Hertfordshire County Council



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This document was researched and written by Joe Abrams (Project Manager) and approved by Hester Cooper-Reade (Business Manager). The figures were prepared by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.

Albion Archaeology is grateful to Richard Parsons (Vincent and Gorbing Ltd, Stevenage) for commissioning the project on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies and the National Monuments Record, all of whom supplied records relating to the potential development area.

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Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>8th July 2009</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>11th August 2009</i>	<i>To make specific recommendations regarding built heritage recording. These additions made at the request of the Hertfordshire Environment Unit.</i>

The Structure of this Document

After the introductory Section 1, there is a statement (Section 2) on the aims and methodology of the desk-based assessment. Section 3 is a discussion of the archaeological and historical background and cartographic information relevant to the potential development area (PDA). The significance of these sources is summarised at the end of this section, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the PDA. The archaeological potential of the PDA by building/open area is discussed in Section 4. Section 5 is the bibliography and Section 6 contains the appendices.

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following abbreviations are used:



Albion Client	Albion Archaeology Vincent and Gorbing Ltd on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council
EH	English Heritage
HER	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, Hertfordshire County Council
HALS	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
HEUCP	Historic Environment Urban Characterisation Project



Non-technical Summary

Vincent and Gorbing (on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council) are promoting the Longfield Fire and Rescue Training Centre Site, Stevenage for residential development through the Local Development Framework (LDF) process. As a result, they are gathering baseline information on the potential development area (PDA). As part of this programme, Albion Archaeology has been commissioned to prepare this archaeological desk-based assessment. Its purpose is to characterise the nature, likely date and potential for survival of archaeological remains within the PDA. It also advises on the most suitable techniques currently available to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the PDA prior to development.

The assessment reviews the available documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence for the PDA and land within a 750m radius of its centre point (henceforth referred to as the Study Area). Analysis of the known historical and archaeological background of the Study Area has been used to characterise, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the PDA. The study has shown that the archaeological potential of the PDA is variable depending upon which period is being considered.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Potential for finding archaeological remains (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Relative significance of archaeological remains on a regional/national level (Low, Moderate, High)</i>
<i>Prehistoric (before AD 43)</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Roman (43–450)</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Anglo-Saxon / Saxo-Norman (450–1066)</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Medieval (1066–1550)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Post-medieval (1550–1900)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Modern (1900–present)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low-Moderate</i>

The putative line of a NW-SE aligned Roman Road (NMR1044984) forms the south-western boundary of the PDA. This record is not based on physical evidence. Instead, it is based on the study of cartographic data. There are many such putative Roman roads in the region, and this postulated route should be treated with caution. The presence of Roman activity is also supported by findings from nearby Corey's Mill, c. 600m north-east of the PDA.

Cartographic analysis carried out as part of this assessment has identified that the PDA was in a rural setting during the post-medieval and early modern periods; it is safe to assume this was also the case during the medieval period. During all three periods the PDA lay adjacent to the locally important Hitchin Road. It is highly likely that the remains of field systems will be preserved within the PDA. These will almost certainly have left their mark in the form of backfilled field boundary ditches and/or grubbed out hedgerows.

If archaeological remains are present, they are most likely to be preserved in the open, (grassed) parts of the PDA, such as the strip on south-western boundary and the south-eastern corner. However, even in the more severely damaged parts of the site – the centre and the north-eastern corner – there are pockets of land which may preserve sub-surface remains. These will be detectable through a field-based archaeological evaluation that may include non-intrusive (geophysical survey) and/or intrusive trial trenching.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background and Objective*

Vincent and Gorbing (on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council) are promoting the Longfield Fire and Rescue Training Centre site, Stevenage for residential development through the Local Development Framework (LDF) process. The current facility is due to be relocated off-site in 2011/12. As a result, Vincent and Gorbing are gathering baseline information on the potential development area (PDA). As part of this programme, Albion Archaeology has been commissioned to prepare this archaeological desk-based assessment. Its purpose is to characterise the nature, likely date and potential for survival of archaeological remains within the PDA. It also advises on the most suitable techniques currently available to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the PDA prior to development.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA comprises the whole of the Longfield Fire and Rescue Training Centre Site and is located in the eastern part of modern Stevenage, centred on (NGR) TL 2292 2592 (Figure 1). It lies within the Corey's Mill District (Zone 7) of Stevenage, which is dominated by the Lister Hospital and two historically important roads: Hitchin Road (which runs past the PDA) and the A1M a short distance to the west. There is also modern housing, a supermarket and some formal open spaces within the zone.

Training facility buildings, storage areas and administrative buildings are located in the central and north-eastern parts of the PDA (Figure 4). Open, grassed areas are located in narrow strip along the south-western edge and constitute a large proportion of the south-eastern corner of the PDA.

Topographically, the PDA is relatively flat and lies at *c.*100m OD. It is accessed from Hitchin Road on its north-eastern side.



2. AIMS AND METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Aims

An archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource of a given area, consisting of a collation of existing archaeological, historical and topographical information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource.

This assessment reviews the available documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence for the PDA and land within a 750m radius of the centre of the PDA (henceforth referred to as the Study Area). Analysis of the known historical and archaeological background of the Study Area has been used to characterise, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the PDA.

2.2 Method Statement

During the preparation of this document, the sources of information listed below were consulted. Where relevant information was available, it was incorporated into the assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA.

2.2.1 Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

This is a database of archaeological information, which contains written and pictorial records of known archaeological monuments, previous archaeological investigations, find spots and buildings of historical and archaeological significance.

The HER contains information specific to the county of Hertfordshire. It is maintained by Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, Hertfordshire County Council, Hertford.

2.2.2 The National Monuments Record (NMR)

This is a database similar in content to the HER. However, it is a national database rather than a county-specific one. For a comprehensive assessment of the known archaeology of an area, it is often helpful to search both the HER and the NMR.

The NMR is maintained by English Heritage, Swindon.

2.2.3 Cartographic data

Early maps and other illustrations of an area can be a very productive form of research. Often, they indicate dramatic changes in land-use during the post-medieval and modern periods. This can be very helpful in appreciating how the archaeological resource may have been affected by the expansion of settlements and/or industrial sites during, in particular, the 19th and 20th centuries.

The principal source consulted in this case was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, which is maintained by Hertfordshire County Council, Hertford.

2.2.4 Walk-over survey

As part of the desk-based assessment, a preliminary walk-over survey of the PDA was undertaken in July 2009, with the following aims:



- to examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present;
- to consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present;
- to assess the present ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of evaluative fieldwork techniques, if required.



3. RESULTS

3.1 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

3.1.1 Introduction

Figures 2 and 3 should be viewed in conjunction with this text which describes the significance of the remains listed in Appendices 1 to 4.

The putative line of a NW-SE aligned Roman Road (NMR1044984) forms the south-western boundary of the PDA. This record is not based on physical evidence. Instead, it is based on the study of cartographic data and its significance for the archaeological potential of the PDA is considered in Section 3.1.3. Aside from that record, both the PDA and the Study Area contain relatively few heritage-related records, especially when compared with the historic core of Stevenage, *c.* 1km to the south-east (Figure 2).

It is possible that if the large-scale development of the Corey's Mill district had taken place today (with more attention and resources for archaeological remains), then the map of archaeological sites and findspots recorded on the HER/NMR might look very different from that shown in Figures 2 and 3.

3.1.2 Prehistoric (before AD43)

A scatter of flint tools dating from the Palaeolithic (HER608), Mesolithic (HER421) and Neolithic (HER422) have been recorded to the south and west of the PDA. These are in relatively small numbers and did not (apparently) come from archaeological features; they were recovered as surface finds. Therefore, while of background interest, they do suggest there is high potential for prehistoric finds within the PDA.

On present evidence, the PDA has a *low potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would be considered of relatively *high significance*.

3.1.3 Roman (43–*c.* 450)

The NMR records two Roman roads within the study area. NMR1044984 forms the south-western boundary of the PDA. It runs broadly parallel with the present day railway line (NMR1364309). There is no physical evidence of this road within either the PDA or the Study Area. The study of maps and earthworks led to the suggestion that a road formerly ran through Stevenage to Cripplegate in London. There are many such putative Roman roads in the region, and the reliability of this particular example is open to question.

A second road of the period (NMR1044830) runs through the north-western part of the Study Area on a NE-SW alignment. There is more concrete evidence for this road, as an agger (road surface) was recorded in the 1960s. This route has been traced from Baldock to Rush Green, and is thought to have run on to the Roman town of Verulamium (St Albans).

Roman/Iron Age activity (HER9318) was recorded at Corey's Mill, *c.* 700m north of the PDA. A pottery findspot (HER12567) is recorded *c.* 800m north of the PDA. A



coin (HER429) of the period was also found at this location, as were a burial/s excavated in the 19th century (Thomson 2002, 4).

The PDA retains a *moderate potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would be considered of relatively *high significance* due to the relative scarcity of remains of this date.

3.1.4 Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman (c. 450–1066)

The name Stevenage is thought to derive from the Saxon name *Sticenaeece*, which appears in early medieval documentary sources (Thomson 2002, 4). Despite this, there is very little evidence for occupation in the area during this period and none within the Study Area.

The PDA has a *low potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would be considered of relatively *high significance*.

3.1.5 Medieval (1066–1550)

HER12371 is a piece of registered common land, located c. 500m west of the PDA. Such land was a crucial part of the medieval agricultural economy. Much of these common lands were lost during the post-medieval period as Enclosure of land accelerated. Its presence this close to the PDA assists in understanding the medieval landscape, but does not indicate the presence of contemporary archaeological remains within it.

Stebbing Farm (NMR365226) had its origins in the late medieval period and lies north-west of the PDA. Both records support the idea that the PDA lay in a rural setting during this period, around 1km north-west of the historic core of Stevenage. It was adjacent to an important local route (Hitchin-Stevenage) and roadside boundaries may exist within the north-eastern part of the PDA. It is likely that the remains of field systems also exist within the PDA (Section 3.2).

The PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would probably be of *low significance* as they would be most likely to comprise the remains of field systems.

3.1.6 Post-medieval (1550–1900)

The study area contains several buildings of significance (Appendix 3, Figures 2 and 3). The vast majority located in the historic core of Stevenage (Old Stevenage), c. 1km to the south-east of the PDA. None of these border the PDA and, therefore, are not of direct concern in predicting the archaeological potential of it.

Cartographic data (Section 3.2) demonstrates that this land was in agricultural use during the post-medieval period and, therefore, the PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would be considered of relatively *low significance* as they would be most likely to comprise the remains of field systems.



3.1.7 Modern (1900–present)

The largely agricultural character of the Study Area and PDA changed radically during this period, leaving the most visible, and significant, archaeological remains within, and within the immediate vicinity of, the PDA. These comprise modern roads, houses, hospitals, schools and the Fire and Rescue Training Centre.

The Training Centre is, by its very nature, unusual in its function and its architecture, most of which reflects that function. Staff trained at and using this facility have played a special role in the community; that role has bestowed a special place upon the facility and its buildings, when compared to other civic buildings. However, that significance should not generally be confused with special architectural merit.

Buildings at the north-western end of the site (Figure 9, now administration and canteen for the Fire and Rescue Training Centre) were originally part of St Angela's Catholic School amalgamated with St Michaels in 1987 to form the John Henry Newman school co-educational school. Although a significant proportion of these buildings remain intact (compare Figure 4 - Current land-use and Figure 9 - Ordnance Survey Map 1981), little remains of the internal layout and overall integrity of the buildings. The inside of the buildings has altered and been updated when the site changed use. In addition, more recent extensions have impacted on built heritage value of these buildings. Even so, from the outside, it is clear that the external shell of the former school remains largely intact.

As the establishment of the school fell under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, it is not listed in the Hertfordshire New Schools Building Programme and most of the information on the school's construction comes from the original architectural drawings, which are lodged with Hertfordshire County Council's Terrier Department. These indicate that the school was built between 1967 and 1968.

The PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. However, they are considered of relatively *low significance* as they comprise the remains of the Fire and Rescue Training Centre. The built heritage value of the former school buildings in the north-western part of the PDA are considered of *moderate significance*.

3.2 Cartographic Evidence and Historic Landscape Character

3.2.1 Introduction

Figures 5 – 8 should be viewed in conjunction with this text which describes the changes visible on cartographic sources from the pre-enclosure period (1834) to the late 20th century.

3.2.2 Tithe map 1834 (Figure 5)

The Tithe map is particularly useful when trying to understand the pre-enclosure landscape of an area. Often it is the only documentary source available to try to reach an understanding of the late medieval/post-medieval landscape.



The picture which emerges for the PDA is a rural, agricultural setting. Parts of two fields lie within it and the Hitchin Road can be seen forming the north-eastern boundary of the PDA.

3.2.3 Enclosure map, 1851 (Figure 6)

The Great Northern Railway (NMR1364309) opened in 1850. This now formed the south-western boundary of the PDA. The arrival of the railway had far-reaching effects for Stevenage, the Study Area and the PDA. It made the transportation of goods and people much easier and contributed to the growth of the town.

3.2.4 Second edition Ordnance Survey map 1889 (Figure 7) and Ordnance Survey map 1925 (Figure 8)

The amalgamation of land in the late 19th century meant that the PDA was now in a single plot of agricultural land. To the south, housing development is extending along the Hitchin Road towards the PDA.

3.2.5 Ordnance Survey map 1981 (Figure 9)

A school exists on the north-western part of the PDA. Parts of this simple T-Shaped block are retained on the site at the present time. They form (with some additions) the current administration/canteen blocks of the Longfield Fire and Rescue Training Centre Site. The remainder of the site was open playing fields at this time.

3.3 Synthesis

3.3.1 Summary

The putative line of a NW-SE aligned Roman Road (NMR1044984) forms the south-western boundary of the PDA. This record is based on the study of cartographic data rather than physical evidence. There are many such putative Roman roads in the region and the reliability of this example is uncertain. The presence of Roman activity within the Study Area is also supported by findings from Corey's Mill, *c.* 800m north-east of the PDA.

Cartographic analysis has identified that the PDA was in a rural setting during the post-medieval and early modern periods; it is safe to assume this was also the case during the medieval period. During all three periods the PDA lay adjacent to the important Hitchin Road. It is highly likely that the remains of field systems will be preserved within the PDA. They will almost certainly have left their mark in the form of backfilled field boundary ditches and/or grubbed out hedgerows.

The following table summarises the archaeological potential of the PDA from the prehistoric to the modern periods, and gives an indication of the relative significance of any remains from those periods when considered on a regional/national basis.

Period	Potential for finding archaeological remains (Low, Moderate, High)	Relative significance of archaeological remains on a regional/national level (Low, Moderate, High)
Prehistoric (before AD)	Low	High



43)		
Roman (43–450)	Moderate	High
Anglo-Saxon / Saxo-Norman (450–1066)	Low	High
Medieval (1066–1550)	High	Low
Post-medieval (1550–1900)	High	Low
Modern (1900–present)	High	Low-Moderate

3.3.2 Impact of Proposed Development

The detailed nature of development was not known at the time of writing this report. However, any development involving substantial groundworks is likely to have a significant impact on any archaeological remains that may still exist within the area, unless appropriate mitigation measures are adopted where necessary.

3.3.3 Confidence rating for the current study and recommendations for further archaeological evaluation

The present study has established that the PDA has a variable potential to preserve archaeological remains. However, it must be stressed that much remains unknown. A desk-based assessment clearly has only limited value as a predictive tool for the precise location and characterisation of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

If archaeological remains are present, they are most likely to be preserved in the open, (grassed) parts of the PDA, such as the strip on south-western boundary and the south-eastern corner. Even in the more severely damaged parts of the site – the centre and the north-eastern corner – there are pockets of land which may preserve sub-surface remains. These will be detectable through a field-based archaeological evaluation that may include non-intrusive (geophysical survey) and/or intrusive trial trenching.

3.3.4 Recommendations for built heritage recording

It is recommended the administration block and canteen of the Longfield Fire and Rescue Training Centre site (formerly a school, closed in 1987) should be recorded to the standard of an English Heritage Level 1 survey (EH 2006). This survey should largely comprise a photographic survey of its exterior.

The drawn record should make use of existing plans with the record of elevations and architectural detail largely covered by the photographic survey.

The remains of this School should be set in a descriptive context with other contemporary secondary schools in Stevenage (particularly John Henry Newman) as it forms part of a group of buildings that were part of the post-war educational building programme in Hertfordshire.



4. VARIABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PDA

4.1 *Introduction*

As part of the desk-based assessment, a walk-over survey was undertaken in July 2009. This examined the PDA with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any archaeological remains present. It was considered necessary to sub-divide the land in order to demonstrate the variable nature of its archaeological potential (Figure 4).

4.2 *Open Area*

Around fifty percent of the PDA comprises Open Areas (OA). Currently, these are under grass and relatively flat. The piece of grassland which lies in the south-eastern corner of the site (currently used for training rescue dogs) is the least disturbed part of the PDA. Prior to the construction of Longfield Fire and Rescue Training Centre Site this land was occupied by agricultural fields (Figures 5-8). Prior to mechanised ploughing, such conditions were relatively benign so far as the preservation of sub-surface archaeological remains are concerned. Therefore, this land retains the potential to contain archaeological remains.

4.3 *Hard-Surface Yard Areas*

There are hard-surface yard areas within the PDA and their creation will have involved truncating land by c. 300–500mm. Despite this, they would retain the potential to contain sub-surface remains.

4.4 *Buildings, roads, car parks, paved areas*

Several 1 and 2 storey buildings lie in the central and north-eastern parts of the PDA. The construction of these buildings would have required footings, and therefore archaeological remains would have been truncated in parts of these areas.

Overall, the central and north-eastern parts of the PDA have a lower potential to preserve archaeological remains, although they will retain pockets of relatively undisturbed ground which retains the potential to contain archaeological remains. If any were present, they would be most likely to survive beneath the tarmac road and car-parking areas (shown in yellow, Figure 4). Ground disturbance associated with laying the tarmac surface will have been relatively shallow, probably involving excavation to a depth of no more than 400mm.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Thomson, I 2002, *Stevenage: Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. Hertfordshire County Council.

Thomson, I 2005, *The Historic Character of the Borough of Stevenage: Historic Environment Urban Characterisation Project*. Hertfordshire County Council.



6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1: Listed Buildings

Reference	Building	Listing grade
HER10558	Trigg's Barn, to rear of 37 High Street., 17th-century outhouse.	II
NMR365226	Stebbings Farm.	II
NMR365241	Alleyes Grammar School.	II
NMR365252	Late medieval timber-framed house, 94-98 High Street.	II*
NMR537974	68 High Street. 17th/18th century.	II
NMR540316	49-51 High Street. 17th-century cottages.	II
NMR540317	62 High Street. 16th-17th century house. 64 High Street. Late 18th-century house.	II
NMR540318	72 High Street. 17th /18th century house.	II
NMR541122	16th/17th-century, timber-framed house on High Street.	II
NMR541123	16th/17th-century, timber-framed house on Hitchin Road.	II
NMR541125	Former Yorkshire Grey Public House.	II

6.2 Appendix 2: Buildings, Archaeological Sites and Archaeological Investigations Listed on the Hertfordshire HER and the National Monuments Record

HER	NMR	Description of site/find	Period
18		Site of medieval settlement. The settlement was recorded in Domesday survey. Market and fair granted in 1281.	Medieval
69	365241	The Old School House, Alleyes Grammar school. Original timber-framed building (AD1561) has been much altered. This is now a de-scheduled monument but is Grade II listed. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
70	365139	Former malthouse and kiln. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (53:11232) - now used as classrooms. (Appendices 1.1 and 1.2).	Post-medieval
5103		Road Bridge, originally built 1850, rebuilt 1916. Demolished.	Modern
	365226	Stebbings Farm. Late 15th-century and later, timber-framed farmhouse, formerly hall house and dairy. (Appendix 1.1)	Medieval to post-medieval
9949	365229	The Grange, High Street. Formerly a hostelry called The Old Swan. First documented 1530. Converted to residential use in 1998/9. Monitoring of groundworks on surrounding development suggested considerable disturbance of area.	Post-medieval
	365252	94-98 High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	537972	3 High Street. Late 17th-century, timber-framed house. (Appendix 1.1)	Post-medieval
	537974	68 High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	540316	49-51 High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	540317	62-64 High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	540318	72 High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	540328	23-25 Middle Row, 18 th century house.	Post-medieval
	541122	Timber-framed house on High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	541123	Timber-framed house on High Street. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	541125	Former Yorkshire Grey Inn, High Street. Recorded as an Inn since 1754, timber-framed building is of unknown date. Trial trenching revealed post-medieval disturbance. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
	541126	90 High St. 17 th century or earlier house, now shop. Appendix 1.1	Post-medieval
	541128	Early 19 th century building, now Cromwell Hotel. Appendix 1.1	Post-medieval
	541127	31 High St. House Built 1749. Appendix 1.1	Post-medieval
	541124	29 High St. Early 19 th century house.	Post-medieval
	541129	Early 19th-century building, now Cromwell Hotel. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval



HER	NMR	Description of site/find	Period
	1222710	DBA by Herts. Archaeological Trust suggesting Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.	Roman to post-medieval
	1301987	DBA by Herts Archaeological trust suggesting Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.	Roman to post-medieval
	1315373	Land to rear of 12-16 High Street. Evaluation carried out by The Heritage Network showed only modern activity.	Modern
	1383404	Evaluation by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group. Post-medieval activity recorded – pit, well and cesspit.	Post-medieval
421		Mesolithic core, Fishers Green, Stevenage.	Prehistoric
422		Neolithic stone adze, Essex Road, Stevenage.	Prehistoric
429		Coin of Septimus Severus (AD193-211) found south of Corey's Mill.	Roman
608	365160	Palaeolithic stone implements – a flake, a scraper, a partly worked flint axe, three hand axes and one rough-out. Found in late 19th-century brickearth pits at Fishers Green, Stevenage.	Prehistoric
	1044984	Supposed line of Roman Road from Cripplegate, London through Stevenage. This line is based on antiquarian studies of earthworks and cartographic data. No unequivocal evidence of a Roman date, or a road. Called the <i>Via Alba</i> by 19th-century historians. Roman Road 220.	Roman
5034		Milestone, near Rectory Lane.	Post-medieval
5104		Road bridge, built 1850. North of old station.	Post-medieval
5528	497852	Site of railway station on Great Northern Railway, built 1850.	Post-medieval
5993		Site of Corey's mill. Windmill first mentioned 1595, burnt down in 1878. Only mound remains.	Post-medieval
6866		Turnpike cottage, North Road. Location uncertain due to demolition and subsequent development of the area.	Post-medieval
6952		Spigot mortar base.	Modern
9318		Iron Age or Roman activity at Corey's mill. No information available at this time (report pending).	Undated
	1364309	The Great Northern Railway. Opened in 1850.	Post-medieval
10557		Educational Supply Association Factory	Modern
10558		Triggs Barn. (Appendix 1.1).	Post-medieval
10561		Former Old Castle Inn (1774) at 37 High Street. Earliest phase was a 16 th century timber-framed house. Has been a bank since 1929.	Post-medieval
10569	1447419	Former headmaster's house built in 19th century. This is the only surviving part of the Stevenage National School. First publicly funded school in Stevenage, built in mid-19th century and demolished in 1963.	Post-medieval
10929	1383458	Post-medieval. Occupation evidence, structural.	Post-medieval
11657	1447467	Woodfield is a late 18th-century house on Rectory Lane. It incorporates elements of 17th- and 18th-century building material.	Post-medieval
11658		White Lion Inn stable block, High Street. Inn is 17 th century, date of stable block in unknown.	Post-medieval
11659		White Hart Inn, High Street. Coaching Inn first mentioned in 1789. In 1829, burned down and rebuilt.	Post-medieval
11660		Marquis of Granby Inn. Initial building dates to 1745.	Post-medieval
11661		Corey's Mill Inn. Building dates to 17th/18th century.	Post-medieval
11662		Fire Engine house (1835). Later public bathhouse.	Post-medieval
11663		Almshouses, Church Lane originally built 1506. Burnt down and replaced in 1807.	Post-medieval
11665		Fisherman public house. 19th-century red brick building.	Post-medieval
11667		Former Post Office Complex, 13 High Street, Stevenage.	Post-medieval
11668		Tower House, 17 Church Lane. Built 1895.	Post-medieval
11669		13-15 Church Lane. Semi-detached houses. Built 1895.	Post-medieval



HER	NMR	Description of site/find	Period
11676		81-83 High St. Early to mid 19 th century brick houses. Shop fronts 20 th century.	Post-medieval
11677		85-87 High St. 19 th century red brick houses. Shop front 20 th century.	Post-medieval
11679		22 High Street. 19th-century red brick house.	Post-medieval
11680		Springfield House, 24 High Street. 19th-century red brick house.	Post-medieval
11681		30 High Street, mid 19th-century red brick house.	Post-medieval
11682		34-36 High Street. 19th-century shop front. Rear dates from 18th-century.	Post-medieval
11683		44 High Street. 17th-century house with later façade.	Post-medieval
12371		Registered common land.	Uncertain
12567		Roman pottery - samian and grey ware sherd found beside stream.	Roman
12631		Former Yorkshire Grey Public House.	Post-medieval
12654		Post-medieval remains at Middle Row. Area part of medieval market place but evaluation by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust only found remains from 18 th century onwards.	Post-medieval
	1436752	Monitoring carried out by The Heritage Network revealed no archaeological activity.	Unknown
13428	1455835	1 High Street, Stevenage. Timber-framed house dating from late 16th-early 17th century. Built by Thomas Alleyne School. Building survey carried out.	Post-Medieval
	1044830	Line of Roman Road Baldock to Coleman Green. Possibly originally a prehistoric trackway.	Roman

6.3 Appendix 3: Documentary Sources

Year	Map/document	Source
1834	Tithe map (1834)	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
1851	Enclosure map (1851)	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
1889	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1889)	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
1925	Ordnance Survey map (1925)	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies

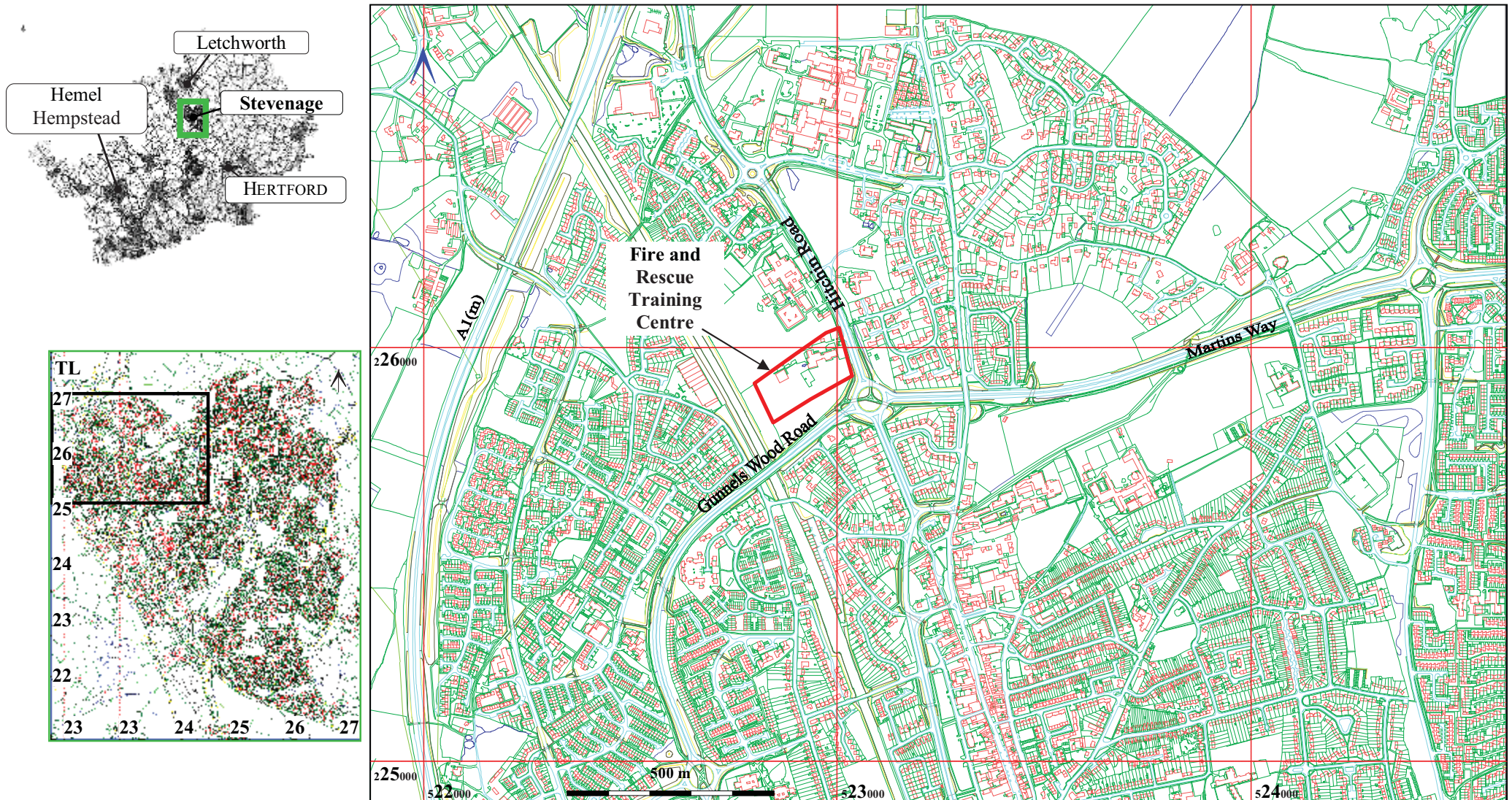
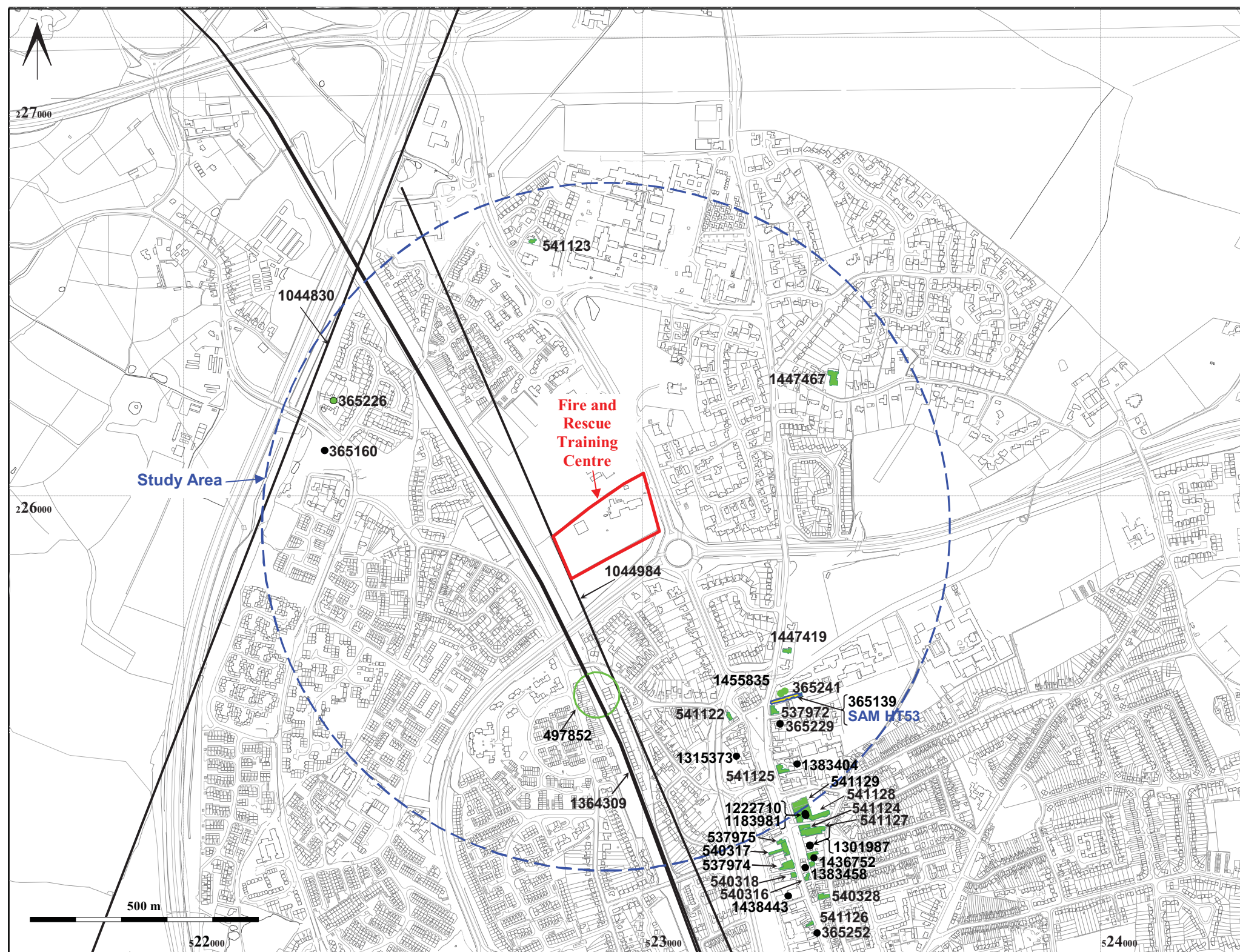


Figure 1: Site location plan

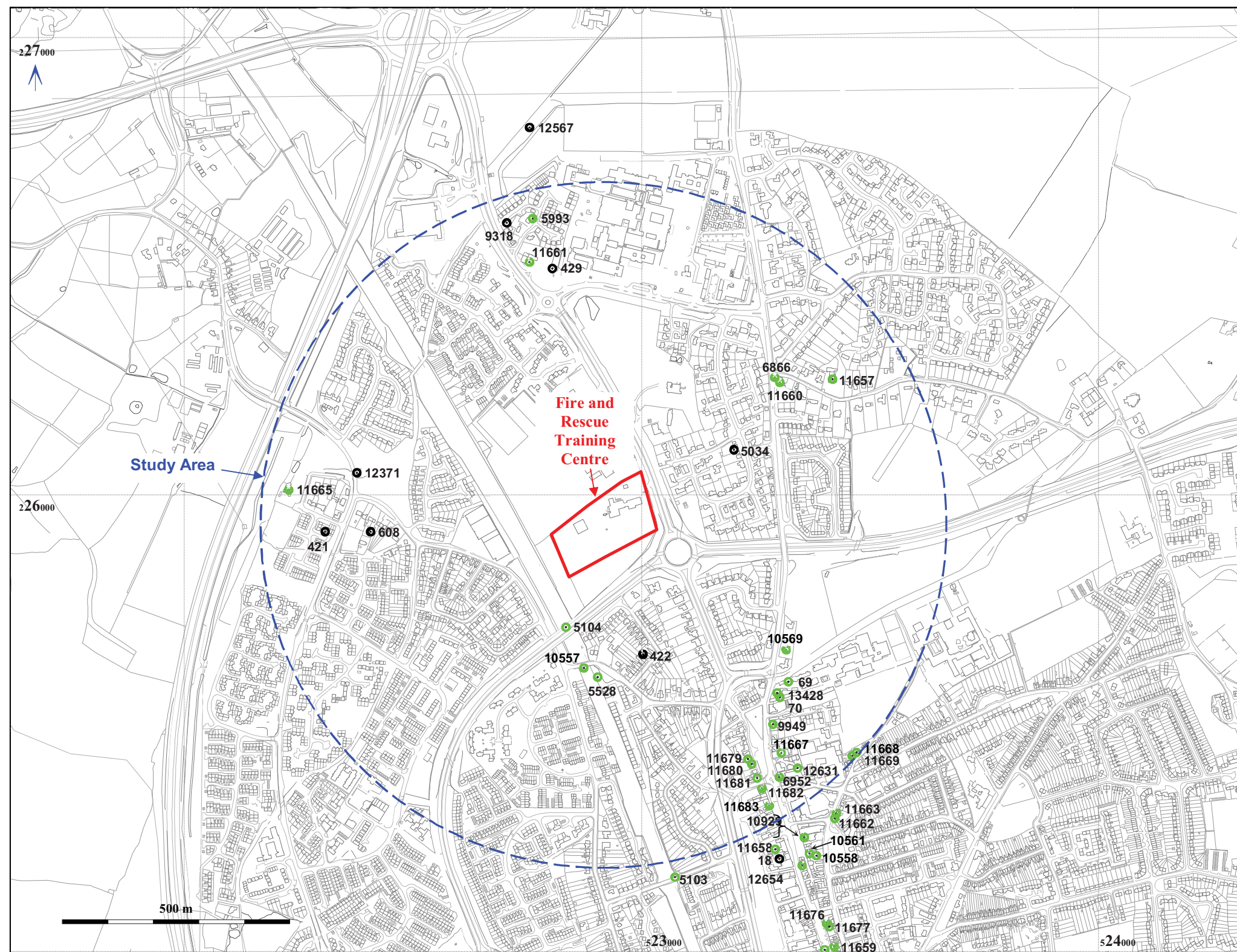
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- Archaeological site/findspot
- Extant building/site of building of historic interest
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

Figure 2: NMR data

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- Archaeological site/findspot
- Extant building/site of building of historic interest
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

Figure 3: HER data

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-  Buildings
-  Roads/car-park/paved areas
-  Grass and vegetation
-  Fire and rescue equipment, outside storage
-  Bank

Figure 4: Current land use.

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Figure 5: Potential Development Area overlaid on Tithe map 1834
Scale approximate



Figure 6: Potential Development Area overlaid on Enclosure map 1851
Scale approximate

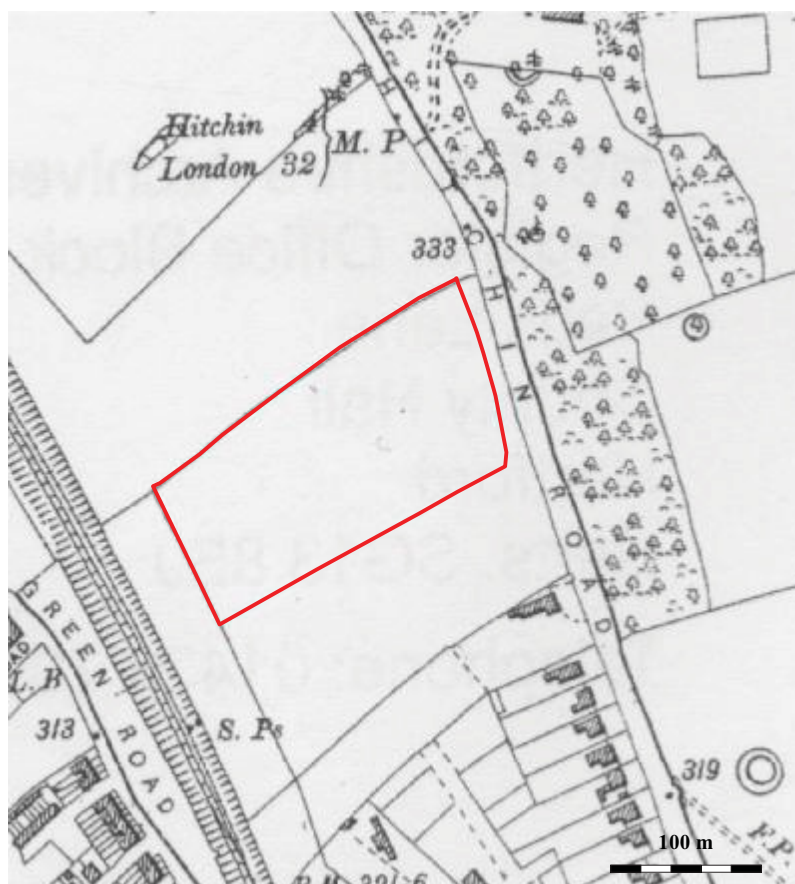


Figure 7: Potential Development Area overlaid on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map 1889
Scale approximate

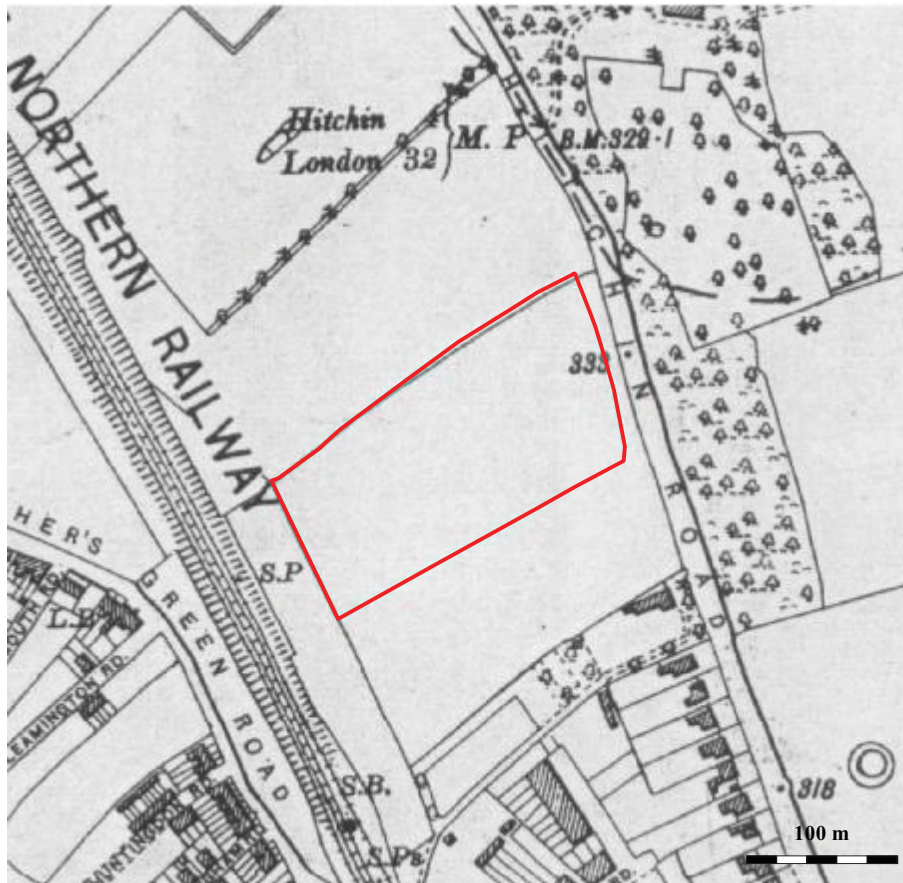


Figure 8: Potential Development Area overlaid on Ordnance Survey map 1925
Scale approximate



Figure 9: Potential Development Area overlaid on Ordnance Survey map 1981