

HERITAGE NETWORK



THE GOSPEL HALL, Orchard Road, Baldock, Herts.

HN965

***HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD &
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

THE GOSPEL HALL, Orchard Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire

Project ref.: HN965
Planning ref.: 11/02103/1
HER consultation number: 229/11

Historic Building Record & Archaeological Monitoring Record

Prepared on behalf of Mrs B. Robertson

by

David Hillelson, BA (HONS) MIFA, Helen Ashworth, BA (HONS) AIFA

& Greg Jones, BA (HONS) MA AIFA

Report no.714

April 2011

© The Heritage Network Ltd

11 FURMSTON COURT, LETCHWORTH HERTS. SG6 1UJ
TEL: (01462) 685991 FAX: (01462) 685998

Contents

	Summary.....	Page i
Section 1	Introduction.....	Page 1
Section 2	Historic Evidence	Page 3
Section 3	Building Record	Page 4
Section 4	Archaeological Fieldwork.....	Page 6
Section 5	Discussion	Page 9
Section 6	Schedule of site visits	Page 11
Section 7	Sources Consulted	Page 11
Section 8	Illustrations	following Page 12
Appendix 1	Photographic Log	Page 13
Appendix 2	OASIS Data Entry.....	Page 15

The cover photograph shows the Gospel Hall looking west

Acknowledgements

The historic building record was carried out by David Hillelson and the monitoring of the development groundworks was carried out by Greg Jones. The animal bone assessment was undertaken by Mark Winter. The report text and illustrations were prepared by David Hillelson, Helen Ashworth and Greg Jones and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Brenda Robertson, and to Andy Instone & Isobel Thompson, Historic Environment Unit, HCC, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock, Herts. SG7 5AG		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	North Hertfordshire
Village/town:	Baldock	Parish:	Baldock
Planning reference:	11/02103/1	NGR:	TL 24446 34075
Client name and address:	Mrs Brenda Robertson, 19 Rookes Close, Letchworth, Herts. SG6 2SN		
Nature of work:	New dwelling	Former use:	Chapel
Site Status:	Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS96)	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (PPS5)
Position in planning process:	After full determination	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Site Code:	HN965	HER consultation:	229/11
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	HBR / OR	Archive Recipient:	HALS (Building record); North Herts Museums (OR record)
Start of work	06/01/2012	Finish of work	08/03/2012
Related HER Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Modern, Roman
Oasis UID	heritage1-114575	Significant finds:	Pottery - Roman
Monument types:	Ditch – Roman, Nonconformist Meeting House		
Physical archive:	Pottery, animal bone		
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

Synopsis:

As the result of an archaeological condition on planning consent for the development of the site of the Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock, Herts., the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the existing building and to undertake archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks.

The former Gospel Hall is a typical example of a so-called 'Tin Tabernacle', originally built as a Mission Hall in the 1880s. It was extended with the addition of an entrance hall, kitchen and toilets in the latter part of the 20th century, although the original building survived largely unaltered. The structure consisted of a light wooden framework, formed of softwood uprights linked by battens on both the internal and external faces, and supporting wooden panelling on the interior, and corrugated iron on the exterior elevations and roof slopes. No specifically dateable elements were observed.

The monitoring programme revealed two parallel linear features. The pottery sherds uncovered from the larger ditch, and the large quantity of animal bone, some pieces of which revealed butchery marks, suggests Romano-British domestic activity spanning a 200 year period in this area of Baldock, confirmed by similar findings from the nearby site at 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of *Mrs Brenda Robertson*, as part of a programme of archaeological works carried out on the redevelopment of the site of the Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock, Herts.

1.2 The planning permission for the development (ref: 11/02103/1) granted by North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC), has been subject to a standard archaeological condition (Condition 9) issued in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Communities and Local Government's *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5). The development proposes the demolition of the existing building and its replacement with a detached two storey dwelling with associated services and landscaping.

1.3 The extent of the work was defined in an advice letter prepared by the Historic Environment Unit (HEU) of Hertfordshire County Council (ref: AI 05/10/2011). A full specification for the works was contained in Heritage Network's approved *Project Design*, dated November 2011 (Snee 2011).

1.4 The present site lies in the northern part of Baldock, centred on NGR TL 24446 34075. The Gospel Hall is located on the junction of Orchard Road and Jackson Street (Figure 1) at approximately 60mOD.

1.5 The study area is located within Area of Archaeological Significance no. 96, as identified in the District Local Plan. This notes that Baldock is an important Iron Age, Roman and medieval town. The front part of the existing Hall is shown on OS mapping from the late 19th century and may be of a similar type to the 'Tin Tabernacle' corrugated iron chapels of the period.

1.6 The aim of the building recording has been to make a detailed record of the building scheduled for demolition, in its present condition, to monitor the demolition works and record any features not previously accessible, and to undertake additional research, as necessary, to place the building in its local and regional archaeological and historical context. It was considered that such recording had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the origin and construction of the Hall, its setting and its context currently and historically.

1.7 The aim of the groundworks monitoring programme has been to identify and record any below ground archaeological remains that were liable to be threatened by the development, consider their location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Medlycott 2011), and provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them.

1.8 It was considered that the below ground investigation had the potential to contribute to a number of regional research topics, and, in particular, to an increased understanding of

- the origins and development of the settlement at Baldock from the prehistoric period onwards;
- the domestic and industrial economy of Baldock in the Romano-British period;
- land division and use in Baldock during the Romano-British period;
- the Iron Age to Roman, and the Roman to Saxon transition periods.

1.9 The present report, together with the deposition of the project archives with Hertfordshire Archives and with North Herts Museums Service, and the publication of a short

note in *Hertfordshire Archaeology and History*, is intended to complete the archaeological requirements of the planning consent and allow Condition 9 to be discharged.

2. Historic Evidence

2.1 The study area is located on the north-western side of Orchard Road, at the junction of Jackson Street and Orchard Road. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance no.96, which notes that Baldock is an important Iron Age, Roman and medieval town. In addition, part of Baldock, to the east of the present site, is a Scheduled Monument (SM 27913). This covers the part of the Iron Age settlement and Roman town of Baldock.

2.2 Evidence of Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity has been recorded in the form of burial vessels found off Icknield Way (HER 483), to the west of the present investigation. To the northeast is an area of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation between Orchard Road and Station Road (HER 15295).

2.3 Archaeological investigations at 2 – 24 Orchard Road revealed evidence of Romano-British settlement (HER 10986) along with two burials (HER 10987 & HER 12002) and a pit or ditch (HER 13476). Further evidence of Romano-British settlement, within a 200m radius of the present site, has been recorded in the form of ditches, pits and other features at Whitehorse Street (HER 11423), Football Close (HER 12704), Stationmaster's House (HER 486), High Street (HER 1080 & HER 13444), Station Road (HER 1078) and Norton Crescent (HER 1075).

2.4 The town of Baldock has a medieval core, probably centred on the 14th century St Mary's Church (HER 4062), located to the south of the present study area. Further late medieval remains were revealed during investigations at 2 – 24 Orchard Road (HER 11821). Nos.3 – 4 Sun Street was originally built in the 15th century, although it was substantially modified in the 17th and 19th centuries.

2.5 Orchard Road and Jackson Street were not laid out until the third quarter of the 19th century, with the Gospel Hall being established between 1880 and 1898. The building appears to be a typical 'Tin Tabernacle', a pre-fabricated structure, formed of corrugated iron, that was popular in the mid to late 19th century. The Gospel Hall was extended in the later 20th century.

Cartographic Evidence

2.6 Orchard Road is not shown on the Baldock Tithe map of c.1850 (HALS DSA 4/11/1). At this period the land was occupied by large houses and grounds (not illustrated).

2.7 The OS 1st edition 25" County Series, dated 1880, shows that both Orchard Road and Jackson Street had been laid out by this date (Figure 2). Terraced cottages had been erected along the southern side of Orchard Road, though the northern side was largely open land. The boundaries of the present site had been established by this time, but the property had not yet been developed. The neighbouring plot to the west was also undeveloped, though a range of buildings formed the rear boundary to the study area.

2.8 The OS 2nd edition 25" County Series, dated 1898, shows that the front half of the present building had been built by this time (Figure 3). This appears to have a small porch on the southern side, facing the street.

2.9 No significant changes to the study area, or its immediate environs, are visible on the OS maps of 1922 or 1937 (not illustrated). In the earlier 20th century the building was known as the Mission Hall.

2.10 The original hall was extended to the rear in the later 20th century.

3. Building record

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 The former Gospel Hall is a single storey structure with a pitched roof and a gable end facing onto Orchard Road. It was built in two halves, with the south-eastern end, closest to the road, being the earliest part.

3.2 The front half of the building sits on a brick plinth, the topmost visible course being chamfered, above a header course. The facing to the elevations is formed of corrugated iron with vertical panels on 25 inch (63.5cms) centres. The corrugations are on 3½ inch (8.9cms) centres and the panels appear to overlap by a single ridge. The panels are nailed at top, middle and base with broad headed roofing nails. The roof is of corrugated iron panels of same width and profile as the elevations.

3.3 The rear half is built of Fletton brick and rendered breeze block, with a modern corrugated iron roof.

EXTERIOR

South-east (front) exterior elevation

3.4 The south-east gable end, which faces on to Orchard Road, has a centrally placed corrugated iron porch with a centrally placed gabled door faced with corrugated iron, which opens inwards. The porch sits on a brick plinth, but this is not chamfered. Above the porch, and on the eaves line, is a centrally placed window opening, which has been blocked with hardboard (Figure 4; Plate 1).

North-east exterior elevation

3.5 The north-east elevation, facing on to Jackson Street, has a horizontal sliding sash window, approximately centrally placed in the front half (Figure 4; Plate 2). Adjacent to the junction between the front and rear halves is a modern double door, opening inwards and accessed by a concrete ramp from the pavement. Two modern two light wooden casement windows occupy the remainder of this elevation beyond the door.

North-west (rear) elevation

3.6 The north-west gable end has a modern two light casement window to the left and a modern three light casement to the right, lighting the WC and kitchen respectively (Figure 4; Plate 3).

South-west exterior elevation

3.7 In the south-west elevation a horizontal sliding sash window is approximately central to the front half of the building (Figure 4; Plate 4). There is a blocked single doorway in the rear half, adjacent to the junction between the front and rear halves. To the left of this is a small single light window.

INTERIOR

Lobby

3.8 The door in the north-east elevation opens into a lobby area (Figure 4: Plate 5). To the south-east two openings lead through to the hall. To the north-west one opening leads to the WC, another to the kitchen (Plate 6). The partition walls between these areas have now been demolished. A third opening forms a serving hatch.

3.9 In the south-west elevation is a single light, bottom hinged, wooden window. Brick partitions, subdividing the SW end of the lobby, have been demolished (see Plate 5).

Hall

3.10 The hall is of three bays. At the south-east end is a modern pulpit, essentially a raised plinth enclosed on three sides, with a lectern, which stands in front of the porch noted on the exterior with the blocked window above (Plate 7). This is a single light, centre pivoting, window of six panes. A similar window is located in the north-western elevation (Plate 8). In the south-west elevation a two light horizontal sliding sash is offset towards the south-east end of the middle bay (Plate 9). A similar window is offset towards the north-west end of this bay in the north-east elevation (Plate 10).

3.11 Reeded hardboard panelling has been stripped from the walls, revealing beaded tongue and groove panelling beneath on 6 inch centres, with a plain, slightly chamfered, skirting below (see Plates 7-10).

3.12 A fibreboard covering to the ceiling has been locally removed to show that the ceiling is lined with similar tongue and groove panelling mounted horizontally (Plate 11). The panelling is painted green below the bottom line of the window and custard yellow above, with a 4cm wide dividing line in black (see Plates 7, 9-10).

3.13 Two roof trusses are exposed. These appear to be prefabricated with raking queen struts, stop chamfered on the edges and central steel king bolts (Plate 12).

3.14 The floor is a suspended wooden floor hidden by carpet.

3.15 In the middle of the north-west elevation of the hall, flanked by the entrance doors, is a baptismal pool set into the floor (see Plate 12). This measures 1.35m (4'4") wide by 2.25m (7'4") long and 1.10m (3'6") deep. In the southern corner four steps descend into the pool (Plate 13). A tap is located in the north-western elevation of the pool, above a drain hole.

3.16 Overall the Gospel Hall is built on a frame of 3 x 2" softwood uprights, on 50-inch (1.27m) centres in the gable ends and 68-inch (1.72m) centres in the side elevations, with diagonal bracing to the inside on the gable ends (Plate 14). The outer covering is of corrugated iron supported on battens on 48-inch (1.22m) centres (lower to middle batten) and 65-inch (1.65m) centres (middle to upper battens). The inner lining is of timber panelling supported on four battens on 34-inch (0.87m) centres (see Plate 14).

3.17 The doorways flanking the pool are likely to be contemporary with the construction of the rear half of the building, judging by the way the battens and braces have been sawn through and the corrugated iron bent back (Plate 15).

3.18 The rear half of the building has been butted on the front, leaving the original corrugated iron facing in situ.

4. Archaeological Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

4.1 The site lies in the northern part of Baldock, centred on NGR TL 24446 34075. The Gospel Hall is located on the junction of Orchard Road and Jackson Street (Figure 1) at approximately 60mOD.

4.2 Map sheet 147 of the Soil Survey of England shows the town of Baldock to lie in an area of Moulton series brown earth, formed by chalky, sandy and loamy drift over chalk. Sheet 221 of the British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology comprises Cretaceous Middle and Lower Chalk with a thin superficial covering of clay

METHODOLOGY

4.3 The timetable for the fieldwork followed the client's groundwork schedule. Two site visits were made to monitor the excavation of foundation trenches, which was done using a wheeled 180° JCB fitted with a 0.6m wide bucket.

4.4 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and both IfA and ALGAO standards.

MONITORING AND RECORDING

Stratigraphy

4.5 The stratigraphy on the site consisted of 'dark grey' (7.5YR 4/1) clay silt overburden with occasional chalk flecks, 0.2 – 0.45m thick, overlying the natural substratum which consisted of white (10YR 8/1) chalk and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand.

Archaeology

4.6 In the south-eastern corner, machining revealed a two parallel linear features, both of which were aligned N-S. The larger of the two features, cut [01], measured over 2m in width at its widest point (overall width assumed to be c.2.5m), over 0.6m in depth (overall depth assumed to be c.1m) and was over 8m in length, being observed to run along the full length of the footprint. (Figures 5 & 6, Plates 16 & 17). The fill (02) consisted of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft chalky silt. Finds collected included 4 Roman pottery sherds with a date range from the late 1st century to the early 5th century AD, and 122 animal bone fragments, consisting of 30 of sheep/goat, 1 of pig, 1 of cattle bone and 90 unidentified. Two of the bones recovered displayed evidence of butchery.

4.7 Located parallel and to the immediate west of [01] was a second linear feature, cut [03] (04) (Figures 5 & 6). It measured 1.3m in width, 0.7m in depth, and was over 8m in length, being observed to run along the full length of the footprint. Fill (04) consisted of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft chalky silt and contained no finds.

4.8 No other features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were encountered within the foundation trenches.

FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery		Animal bone		Fe object	
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
02	5	200	122	1015	1	25
Totals	5	200	122	1015	1	25

Pottery

4.9 A total of 5 pottery sherds, weighing 200g, was recovered from 1 stratified context. The assemblage consists of reasonably large, but abraded sherds, which are unlikely to be in their place of primary deposition.

4.10 The material is Romano-British in date, ranging in date from the late 1st/early 2nd century to the 4th/5th century. Fabrics present include grog-tempered ware, Harrold shell-tempered ware, Highgate Wood C reduced ware and Hadham red-slipped ware.

4.11 Three diagnostic sherds are present, including part of the rim of a poppy-head beaker, from Highgate Wood, dating to the mid – late 2nd century. A piece of the rim of a large grog-tempered storage jar of late 1st - early 2nd century date was also recovered, as was part of a flanged bowl in Hadham red-slipped ware, dating to the 4th-5th century AD.

Recommendations

4.12 The pottery recovered from the site indicates that ditch [01] is Roman in date and may have been in use for at least 200 years.

4.13 Given the small size and abraded nature of the assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Fe object

4.14 A single iron bolt or large nail, weighing 25g, was recovered from context (02). It has a circular head, 15mm in diameter, and a square curved shank, approximately 70mm in length and 10mm in width and depth, narrowing to 5mm in depth at the end.

Recommendations

4.15 Given the prevalence of Roman nails, and the small size of the assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Animal bone

Assessment by Mark Winter

4.16 A total of 122 fragments of animal bone, weighing 1015g, was recovered from 2 stratified contexts. The assemblage consisted of 30 sheep/goat fragments, 1 pig mandible fragment, 1 cattle metacarpal fragment and 90 unidentified mammal fragments. The assemblage is in an average condition exhibiting slight wear to the cortical bone and moderate fragmentation of the elements, rodent gnawing was observed on the diaphysis of a sheep humerus.

4.17 A number of unfused sheep/goat and unidentified mammal bones were encountered. In addition to this a sheep/goat mandible with an erupting third molar, a sheep/goat mandible with an erupting second molar, and a pig mandible with the third molar visible in the crypt were recorded.

4.18 Chop marks were observed on an unidentified mammal tibia and pelvis fragment, cut marks were observed on the diaphysis of a recently fused sheep/goat calcaneum, behind the acetabulum of a sheep/goat innominate and on the rib of an unidentified, mid-sized mammal.

Recommendations

4.19 These results demonstrate the presence of both adult and juvenile animals with a prevalence of sheep/goat. The presence of chop and cut marks on several elements also indicates that butchery was taking place.

4.20 Due to the small nature of the assemblage no further work is proposed on this material.

5. Discussion

BUILDING RECORD

5.1 The invention of corrugated iron in 1828 introduced a new construction material that was light and strong and spawned an industry for temporary buildings that were cheap to produce and easy to erect. Their lifespan was intended to be short and, consequently, surviving examples are becoming increasingly rare. The construction of such buildings flourished in the second half of the 19th century and they were exported across the world for domestic, industrial, agricultural and religious use.

5.2 The former Gospel Hall at Baldock is a typical example of a so-called ‘Tin Tabernacle’, originally built as a Mission Hall in a newly expanding part of the town (probably) in the 1880s. Although it was extended with the addition of a kitchen and toilets in the latter part of the 20th century, the original building survived virtually unaltered apart from the addition of new wall and ceiling facings and the opening of two doors in the north-west elevation to link with the extension.

5.3 The present project has demonstrated that the structure consisted of a light wooden framework, formed of softwood uprights linked by battens on both the internal and external faces, and supporting wooden panelling on the interior, and corrugated iron on the exterior elevations and roof slopes. Plasterboard and fibreboard were added to the interior elevations and roof slopes, respectively, at a later date, possible at the same time as the extension was built. No specifically dateable elements were observed.

MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

5.4 The site of the former Gospel Hall lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance with known prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and medieval remains in the vicinity. It was considered that monitoring of the groundworks had the potential to contribute to a number of regional research topics, and, in particular, to an increased understanding of:

- the origins and development of the settlement at Baldock from the prehistoric period onwards;
- the domestic and industrial economy of Baldock in the Romano-British period;
- land division and use in Baldock during the Romano-British period and during the Iron Age to Roman, and the Roman to Saxon transition periods.

5.5 Two archaeological features were identified in the course of the groundworks: a large linear feature, orientated north-south, which contained Roman pottery sherds and animal bone fragments, and a second, smaller linear feature, which ran parallel to the first but contained no dateable material.

5.6 The large linear may represent a Romano-British plot or field boundary ditch. It contained pottery fragments spanning the late 1st to the early 5th centuries and large quantities of animal bone, some of which display evidence of butchery, indicating domestic activity nearby. The second linear feature is also likely to be represent a boundary but its stratigraphic relationship with the first was unclear. The lack of finds within its fill suggests that it may predate the larger ditch and its associated settlement activity.

5.7 Excavations by the Heritage Network in 1997, at nos.2-24 Orchard Road, exposed Romano-British pits, post-holes and ditches, concentrated towards the eastern side of the site, immediately to the south of the present study area (Ashworth, forthcoming). The date range of the finds suggested occupation on the site between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, which matches the date range of the finds collected from ditch [01].

CONCLUSION

Building Record

5.8 The former Gospel Hall is a typical example of a so-called ‘Tin Tabernacle’ dating to the 1880s. It consisted of a light-weight wooden framework supporting corrugated iron facing to the exterior elevations and roof, and beaded tongue and groove panelling to the interior elevations and roof slope.

Monitoring of Groundworks

5.9 The two parallel linear features uncovered during the monitoring of groundworks, demonstrated evidence of land division and use during the Romano-British period.

5.10 The pottery sherds uncovered from the larger ditch, and the large quantity of animal bone, some of which revealed butchery marks, suggests Romano-British domestic activity spanning a 200 year period in this area of Baldock, confirmed by similar findings from the nearby site at 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock.

Confidence Rating

5.11 During the course of the building recording, structural elements were visible and accessible throughout, and on this basis, the confidence rating for the work should be considered to be *High*.

5.12 During the course of the monitoring of groundworks, the overall conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. On this basis the confidence rating for the work should be considered to be *High*.

6. Schedule of Site Visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
06/01/2012	DJH	5	Historic building record
07/03/2012	GJ	9	O/R Foundation trench excavation
08/03/2012	GJ	8	O/R Foundation trench excavation

7. Sources Consulted

Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies

Baldock Tithe map, c.1850 (DSA 4/11/1)

Bibliography

Applebaum, E.S. 1932. 'Excavations at Baldock in 1932' in *Transactions of the St Albans Architectural & Archaeological Soc*, 1932 p238

Ashworth, H. 2004 *Small Sites, 1994-1996, Baldock, Hertfordshire*. Heritage Network report no.237

Ashworth, H. (forthcoming) *2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire*. Hertfordshire Archaeology and History.

Atkinson, M. & Burleigh, G.R., with Went, D. 1992 *An archaeological Investigation of the Stationmaster's House: 16 Station Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire*. NHDC Field Archaeology Section, Report no.14.

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology

Burleigh, G. 1995 "A Late Iron Age Oppidum at Baldock, Hertfordshire" in Holgate, R. (ed) *Chiltern Archaeology, Recent Work: A Handbook for the Next Decade*. Dunstable: The Book Castle

Burleigh, G. & Fitzpatrick-Matthews, K. 2010 *Excavations at Baldock, Hertfordshire, 1978-199. Volume 1: An Iron Age and Romano-British Cemetery at Wallington Road*. North Hertfordshire Museums Archaeology Monograph 1

Dept. of Communities and Local Government, 2010, *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. (TSO)

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*. (HBMC)

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Field Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. (HBMC)

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HBMC)

English Heritage, 2010, *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*. (HBMC)

Glazebrook, J. 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology

Gurney, D. et al, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. ALGAO (EER)

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. (IfA)

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. (IfA)

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Thompson, I. 2002 *Baldock: Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. Hertfordshire County Council

Internet

Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Images of England: www.imagesofengland.org.uk

British Geological Survey (BGS): www.bgs.ac.uk

8. Illustrations

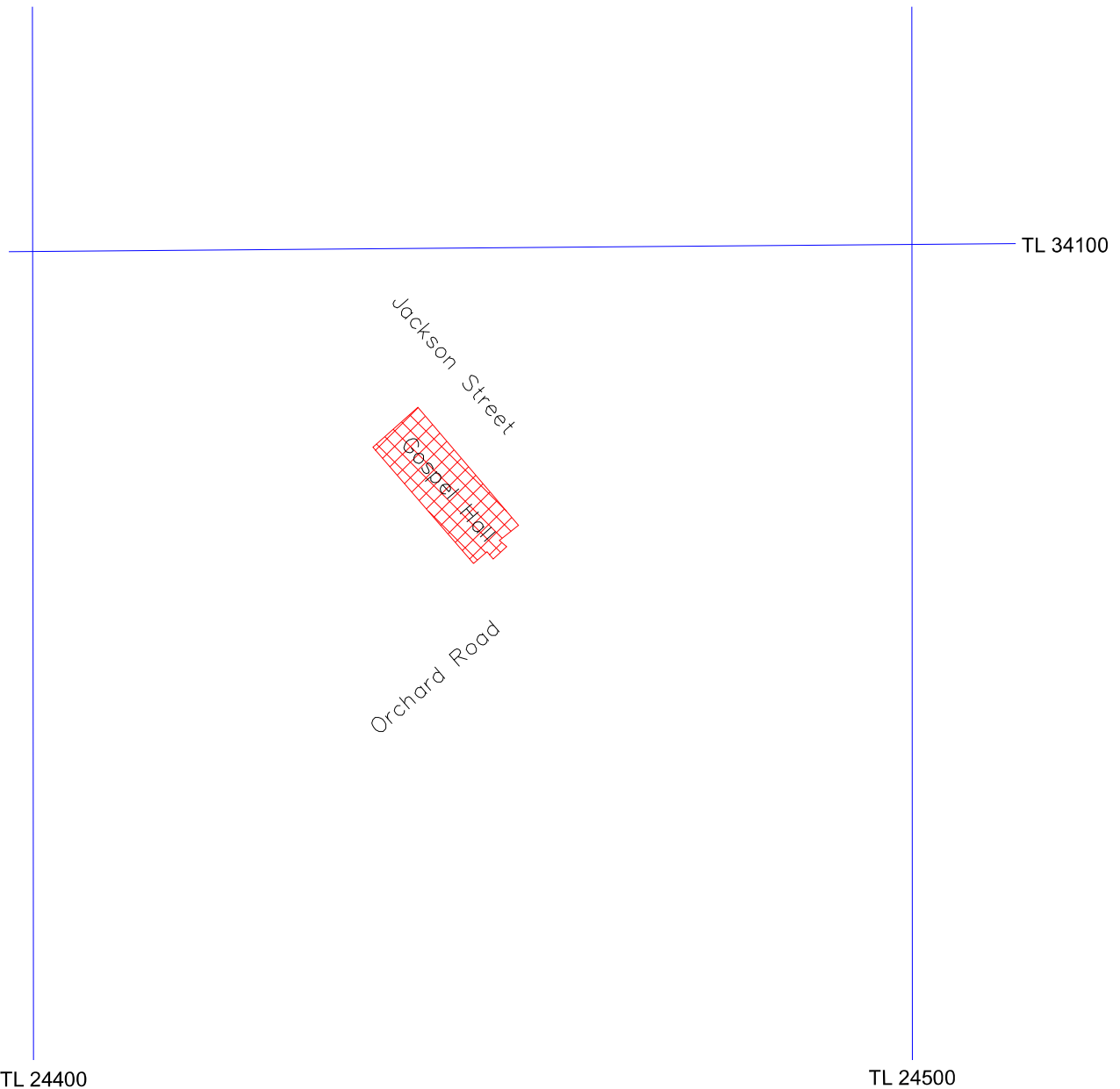
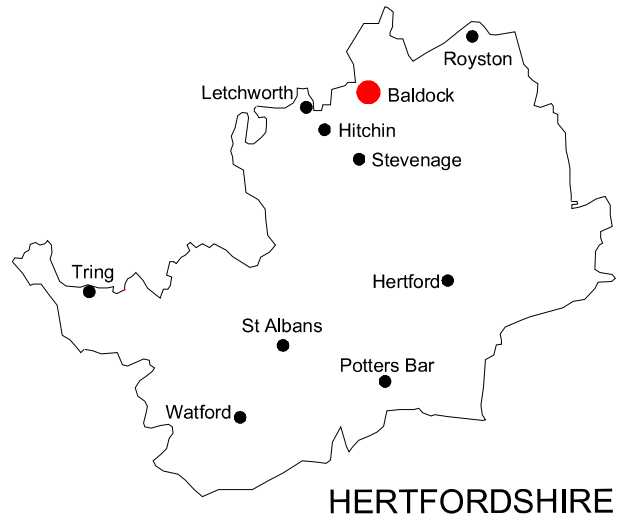
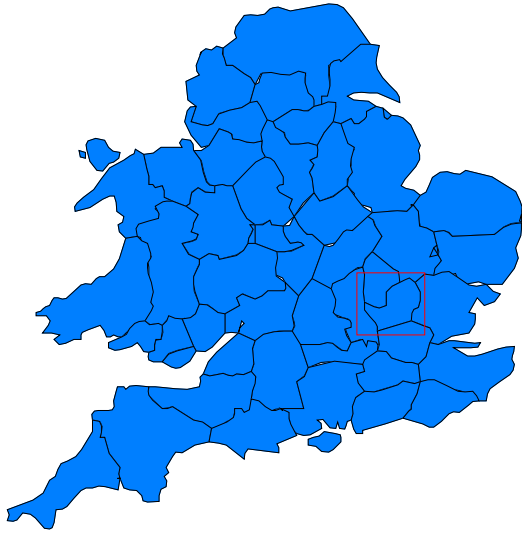
Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Extract from OS 1 st edition map, 1880
Figure 3	Extract from OS 2 nd edition map, 1898
Figure 4	Plan and elevations
Figure 5	Plan of Groundworks
Figure 6	Groundworks Section

Plate 1.....	Front (SE) exterior elevation
Plate 2.....	North-east exterior elevation
Plate 3.....	Rear (NW) exterior elevation
Plate 4.....	South-west exterior elevation
Plate 5.....	Lobby through main entrance, looking SW
Plate 6.....	Kitchen & WCs to NE of lobby
Plate 7.....	The Hall, looking SE
Plate 8.....	The Hall, detail of window in NW interior elevation
Plate 9.....	The Hall, SW interior elevation
Plate 10.....	The Hall, NE interior elevation
Plate 11.....	The Hall, detail of ceiling showing area of panelling
Plate 12.....	The Hall looking NW
Plate 13.....	The Hall, detail of baptismal pool
Plate 14.....	NW gable end of Hall after demolition of extension
Plate 15.....	Section through NW gable wall of the Hallframe
Plate 16.....	Linears [01], (02), [03] & (04) looking W
Plate 17.....	Linears [01], (02), [03] & (04) looking SE

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

The Gospel Hall, Orchard Road,
Baldock, Herts.

HN965

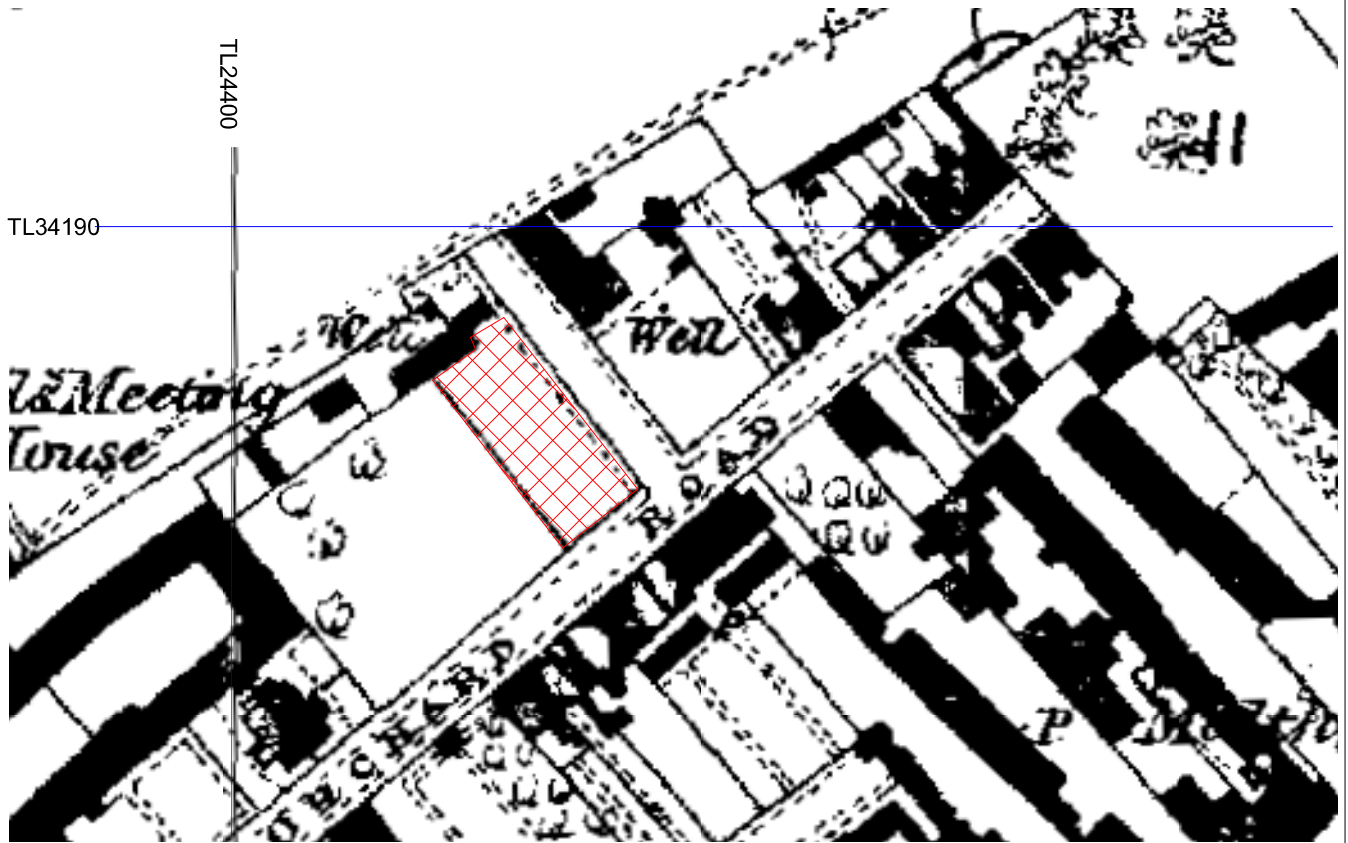


Site Location

Scale 1:750

(Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Licence no.AL100014861)

Figure 1

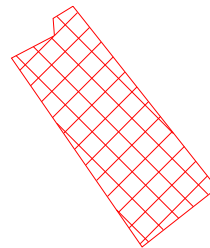


1st edition OS map, 25" scale, 1880

Scale 1:1000

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, licence 1000014861

Figure 2

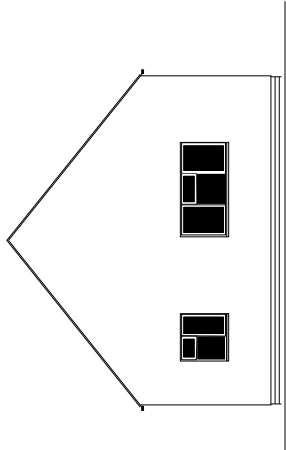


2nd edition OS map, 25" scale, 1898

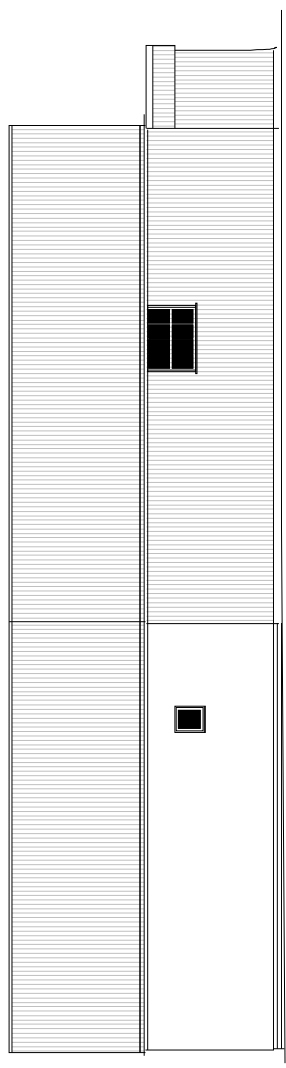
Scale 1:1000

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, licence 1000014861

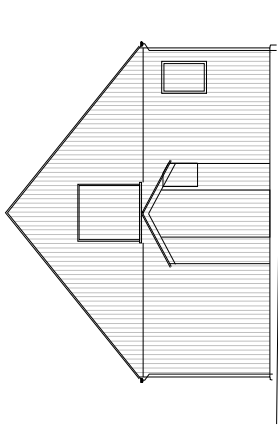
Figure 3



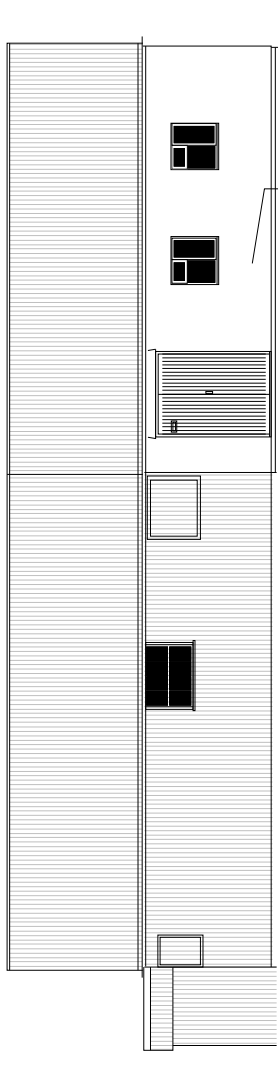
North-west elevation



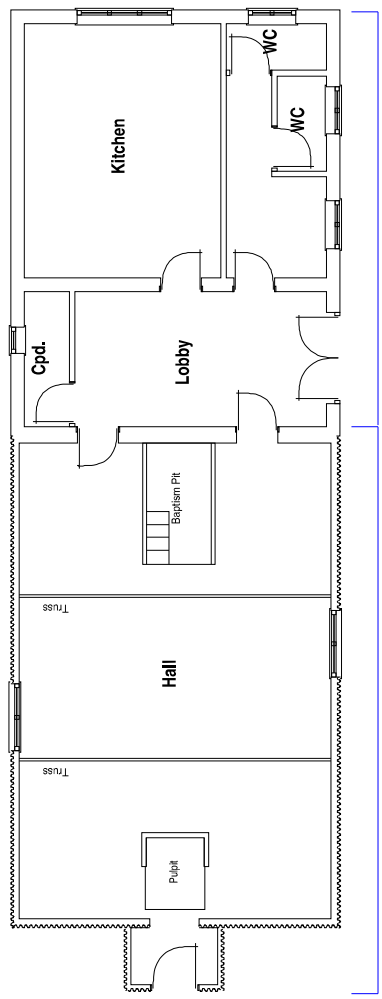
North-east elevation



South-east elevation



South-west elevation



Extent of original building

Extension



Gospel Hall, Orchard Road,
Ballock, Herts.

HN965 Scale 1:100 Figure 4

Floor plan and exterior elevations
Courtesy of Brenda Robertson

Site Boundary

Foundation
Trenches

Modern

03

04

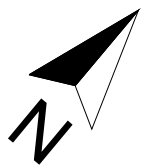
02

01

Section

Section

Jackson Street



0m



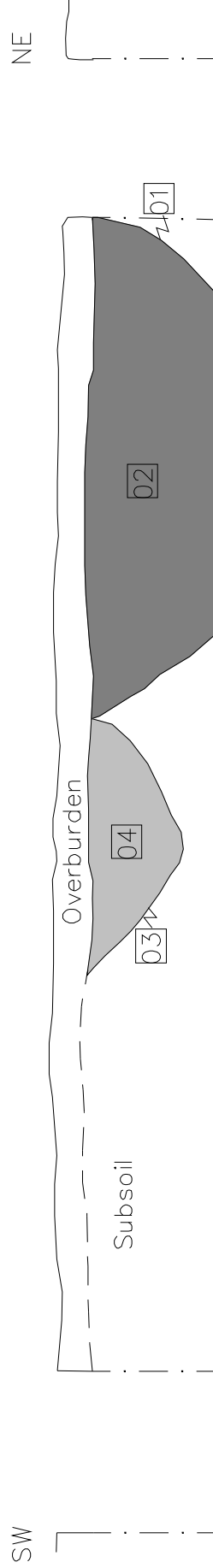
5m

Orchard Road

Plan of groundworks

Scale 1:100

Figure 5



0m

5m

Groundworks Section



Plate 1: Front (SE) exterior elevation, looking NW



Plate 2: North-east exterior elevation, looking S



Plate 3: Rear (NW) exterior elevation, looking SE



Plate 4: South-west exterior elevation, looking N



Plate 5: Lobby through main entrance, looking SW



Plate 6: Kitchen & WC to north-west of the lobby



Plate 7: The Hall, looking SE



Plate 8: Detail of window in the north-western interior elevation



Plate 9: The Hall, south-west interior elevation



Plate 10: The Hall, north-east interior elevation



Plate 11: The Hall, detail of ceiling, showing area of panelling below fibre board covering



Plate 12: The Hall, looking NW



Plate 13: The Hall, detail of baptismal pool



Plate 14: North-west gable end of The Gospel Hall after demolition of the extension

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

The Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldoak

HN965



Plate 15: Section through north-west gable wall showing cut battens and interior and exterior wall facings



Plate 16: Linears [01], (02), [03] & (04) looking W



Plate 17: Linears [01], (02), [03] & (04) looking SE

Appendix 1

Photographic Log

Digital	B&W	Details	Elev'n	Facing	Date
HN965_001	Frame 1	Exterior	NW	SE	06/01/12
HN965_002	-	Exterior	NW	SE	06/01/12
HN965_003	Frame 2	Exterior	NE	S	06/01/12
HN965_004	Frame 3	Exterior	NE	W	06/01/12
HN965_005	Frame 4	Exterior	SE	NW	06/01/12
HN965_006	Frame 5	Exterior	SE & SW	N	06/01/12
HN965_007	Frame 6	Exterior	SW	N	06/01/12
HN965_008	Frame 7	Exterior	SW	E	06/01/12
HN965_009	-	Exterior	SW	E	06/01/12
HN965_010	Frame 8	Lobby, through main entrance	View	SW	06/01/12
HN965_011	-	Lobby, through main entrance	View	SW	06/01/12
HN965_012	Frame 9	Kitchen	View	NW	06/01/12
HN965_013	-	Kitchen	View	NW	06/01/12
HN965_014	Frame 10	WCs	View	NW	06/01/12
HN965_015	Frame 11	Hall	View	SE	06/01/12
HN965_016	Frame 12	Hall	View	NW	06/01/12
HN965_017	-	Hall	View	NW	06/01/12
HN965_018	Frame 13	Hall	SW	SW	06/01/12
HN965_019	-	Hall	SW	SW	06/01/12
HN965_020	Frame 14	Hall	NE	NE	06/01/12
HN965_021	Frame 15	Hall – SE porch	View	SE	06/01/12
HN965_022	-	Hall – SE porch	View	SE	06/01/12
HN965_023	-	Hall – baptismal pool	View	NW	06/01/12
HN965_024	-	Hall – baptismal pool	View	W	06/01/12
HN965_025	-	Hall – baptismal pool	View	W	06/01/12
HN965_026	-	Hall – baptismal pool	View	W	06/01/12
HN965_027	-	Hall – window in NW elevation	NW	NW	06/01/12
HN965_028	-	Hall – section through frame and skins	-	-	06/01/12
HN965_029	-	Hall – section through frame and skins	-	-	06/01/12

Page left blank

HN965: The Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock - Digital Photo Log



HN965_001[S]



HN965_002[S]



HN965_003[S]



HN965_004[S]



HN965_005[S]



HN965_006[S]



HN965_007[S]



HN965_008[S]



HN965_009[S]



HN965_010[S]



HN965_011[S]



HN965_012[S]



HN965_013[S]



HN965_014[S]



HN965_015[S]



HN965_016[S]



HN965_017[S]



HN965_018[S]



HN965_019[S]



HN965_020[S]



HN965_021[S]



HN965_022[S]



HN965_023[S]



HN965_024[S]



HN965_025[S]



HN965_026[S]



HN965_027[S]



HN965_028[S]



HN965_029[S]



Frame 1



Frame 2



Frame 3



Frame 4



Frame 5



Frame 6



Frame 7



Frame 8



Frame 9



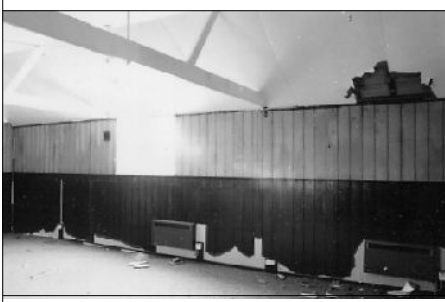
Frame 10



Frame 11



Frame 12



Frame 13



Frame 14



Frame 15

Appendix 2

OASIS Data Entry

OASIS ID: heritage1-114575	
Project details	
Project name	Baldock, The Gospel Hall, Orchard Road
Short description of the project	As the result of an archaeological condition on planning consent for the development of the site of the Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock, Herts., the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the existing building and to undertake archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. The former Gospel Hall is a typical example of a so-called 'Tin Tabernacle', originally built as a Mission Hall in the 1880s. It was extended with the addition of an entrance hall, kitchen and toilets in the latter part of the 20th century, although the original building survived largely unaltered. The structure consisted of a light wooden framework, formed of softwood uprights linked by battens on both the internal and external faces, and supporting wooden panelling on the interior, and corrugated iron on the exterior elevations and roof slopes. No specifically dateable elements were observed. The monitoring programme revealed two parallel linear features. The pottery sherds uncovered from the larger ditch, and the large quantity of animal bone, some pieces of which revealed butchery marks, suggests Romano-British domestic activity spanning a 200 year period in this area of Baldock, confirmed by similar findings from the nearby site at 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2012 End: 08-03-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HN965 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NON-CONFORMIST MEETING HOUSE Modern
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Investigation type	'Field observation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE BALDOCK The Gospel Hall, Orchard Road
Postcode	SG7 5AG
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 244460 340750 51.9907258605 -0.187380531652 51 59 26 N 000 11 14 W Point
Project creators	
Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor (HBR)	David Hillelson
Project supervisor (OR)	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Brenda Robertson
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	North Herts Museum Services
Physical Archive ID	HN965
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	North Herts Museums/Hertfordshire Archives
Digital Archive ID	HN965
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	North Herts Museums/Hertfordshire Archives
Paper Archive ID	HN965
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Manuscript','Plan','Report','Section'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock: Historic Building Record and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hillelson, D., Ashworth, H. and Jones, G.
Other bibliographic details	Report 714
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	The Heritage Network Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth Garden City
Description	A4 Comb-bound report, green cover, 16 pages text, 6 figures, 17 plates