



**REGISTER OF BUILDINGS OF
LOCAL IMPORTANCE IN
BALDOCK
(17th June 2003)**

INTRODUCTION

Listed Buildings are important nationally because of their special architectural or historic interest. The criteria used are defined in national terms. However, some buildings are locally important because of their local historical connections, local vernacular construction or detailing or their contribution to the local cherished scene.

A number of buildings in Baldock do not merit statutory listing, but are important individually in a local context. Therefore this Register lists buildings of local importance in Baldock Town both inside and outside the Conservation Area Boundary.

Government guidance leaves it open to planning authorities to produce their own lists of buildings of local importance and to formulate local plan policies for their protection through normal development control procedures. Therefore, when planning permission is required, the district council in making a decision on the application will take into consideration the local importance of the buildings included on the Register.

The buildings were selected according to the following criteria:

- Good quality work of a well known local architect or craftsman.
- Buildings of particular local architectural interest, which are important locally for their special architectural design, decoration, craftsmanship or construction including technical innovation and particular important local building types.
- Buildings of particular local historic interest which clearly illustrate important aspects of local social, industrial, cultural or military history or the historic development of the town.
- Buildings which make a valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.
- Buildings which act as a focal point or landmark within in an historic street scene or setting.
- Buildings which are well documented to have a close historical association with important and significant local historic events or people.

REGISTER OF BUILDINGS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE IN BALDOCK

1. **Timber framed building to rear of Butlers Yard**

Late 18th Century timber-framed building situated to the rear of the plots within Whitehorse Street. Representing the functional historic use of the rear plots.

Reason for Inclusion:

- *Building of particular local architectural interest, important for its timber-framed construction.*
- *Building of Local historic interest- Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*

2. **Chapel, Church Street.**

19th Century Methodist Chapel, constructed in red brick and classical in design, with large upper floor arch windows with glazing bars and brick dentilation to pediment.

Reason for Inclusion:

- *Building of particular local architectural interest for its architectural design and as an important building type.*
- *Local historic interest- Important to the religious history of Baldock*

3. **Aircraft Hanger at Tapps Garden Centre, Clothall Road.**

A hot weather hanger constructed of Cedar. The walls would originally have been of canvas so that they could have been rolled up. These buildings were designed to be easily transported and constructed for use in hot countries during the First World War.

Reason for Inclusion:

- *Building of particular local architectural interest for its construction and as an important building type.*

4. **The Town Hall, High Street.**

In 1894 Baldock became an Urban District. The site was offered free by The Lord of the Manor, Thomas Pryor following a fire that destroyed the shop, which occupied this prominent plot. The Hall was designed to include a large hall, a public library and reading room in the basement and a fire station on the ground floor. Mr. Pryor opened the building on 25th November 1897. The building forms a focal point within the town centre on the junction where the four main streets cross. The building has a tower facing onto the crossroads, on this tower is a relief of the Knights Templar Shield and on the east, the arms of the Hospitallers.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest- Special architectural design and important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest- Important to the local social history of Baldock*
- *Acts as an important focal point and landmark within the town.*
- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

5. Numbers 2 and 4, High Street.

These buildings form part of the row of island buildings between the High Street and Bell Row. They are important to the historic development of the town and form part of the group between Number 8 and 6, which are listed and the prominent Town Hall.

Reason for Inclusion:

- *Local historic interest- Important to the historic development of Baldock.*
- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

6. Number 29, High Street.

This building dates to the 19th Century and is constructed in gault brickwork. The building is effectively designed with pointed arched windows. The building relates successfully to the adjoining listed buildings.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local Architectural Interest; Special architectural design and decoration.*
- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

7. 28 & 30 Walkers Court, (Roes Almshouses), adjacent to Pepper Alley.

Built in 1838 and set behind Wynne's Almshouses. They were a gift of Henricus Octavus Roe a Maltster in High Street. They were designed to house two married couples over fifty. Small in scale and constructed of red brick these relate in style and materials that complement the design of the adjacent listed Almshouses. The Almshouses are a special example of a local building type.

Reason for Inclusion:

- *Local Historic Interest; Illustrates important aspects of the local social history of Baldock.*

8. The Lodge, 56 High Street.

The Lodge is situated at the entrance of what was the drive of Elmswood Manor. Elmswood Manor was destroyed by fire in 1916. The lodge and the adjoining remains of the kitchen garden wall as well as the scattering of trees in this area provide information regarding the history and layout of the house and parkland, which covered a large area to the Southwest side of the town. The lodge is constructed in brick that has been painted white with a shallow Welsh Slate hipped roof, with over hanging eaves and brackets. The front elevation has a simple canted bay with narrow semi-circular arched sash windows.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Special architectural design and important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local history and development of Baldock.*

- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

9. Numbers 45-55 (odd) and 59 to 63 (odd), High Street.

These buildings form an effective group of 19th Century buildings to the southern end of the High Street lining the eastern side. They follow the characteristic classical style of the buildings within the High Street with regularly placed vertical sliding sash windows.

Reason for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Architectural design and traditional craftsmanship.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the historic development of Baldock.*
- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

10. Tesco Building, High Street.

Factory Building with impressive façade built in early 20th Century. Built as a factory for a firm of photographic chemists, later used for silk production. This is a dominant and imposing building within the town and was one of the first industrial buildings within this area following the destruction of Elmswood Manor by fire in 1916. Included for its classical façade, which is architecturally interesting and is important to the appearance of this part of the town.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Special architectural design and traditional craftsmanship.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*
- *Acts as an important focal point and landmark within the town.*

11. Drapers Court, rear of 39 High Street.

Drapers Court occupies the site of a malting, indeed the building is shown on the 1850 Tithe map. The building is of timber-framed construction in filled with brick. This building reflects the importance of the malting industry within the town.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*

12. Maltings Court and 46a Taylors Fish and Chips Shop, High Street.

A range of buildings that originally formed part of the White Lion Maltings and date to the 18th Century. The other malting buildings were demolished to make way for the construction of Mansfield Road. Part of the buildings have been converted for residential occupation the remainder is used for workshops. The buildings are brick to the lower level with weather-boarding above. They form a simple 'L' shape, with gabled plain tiled roofs. A roof vent exists to the

ridge. The buildings are of particular local interest of a local building type and reflect the importance of the malting industry within the town.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*

13. Maltings buildings to the rear of 31a Hitchin Street.

A range of buildings that originally formed part of the Musgrove Maltings. The buildings are of particular local interest of a local building type. The Maltings buildings reflect the importance of this industry within the town.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*

14. Hillcrest, (Rentokill House) London Road.

A large Edwardian brick house with large plain clay tile hipped roof and prominent chimneys. Symmetrical in design with a mix of casement and sash windows with small panes. Built for the Sale family, who were important local landowners and farmers within Baldock.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Special architectural design and decoration.*

15. Buildings to the rear of 42 Church Street, lining Meeting House Lane.

These buildings once formed part of a malting occupying this site. The buildings are timber-framed and clad in weather-boarding. The building reflects the importance of the malting industry within the town and has historic connections with the frontage building, which is grade II listed.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*

16. Outbuilding, The Barn, 18 Park Street.

Timber-framed building with plain clay tiled roof. Orientated to follow the elongated and narrow form of the plot, reflecting the characteristic arrangement of outbuildings within the historic core of Baldock. One of the small number of surviving outbuildings, reflecting the past functional uses to the rear of plots.

Reasons for Inclusion:

- *Local architectural interest: Important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial history of Baldock.*

17. 53, South Road

19th Century house positioned directly opposite number 74 at the entrance to South Road from Clothall Road. Symmetrical façade with small paned sash windows, with bay windows and gabled central porch to ground floor. Gabled slate roof with brick chimney stacks either end of ridge.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Acts as an important focal point with 74 South Road within Baldock.*

18. 74, South Road.

19th Century house positioned directly opposite number 53 at entrance to South Road from Clothall Road. Symmetrical façade with sash windows with margin lights to first and ground floor. Central panelled door with pilaster running the full height of the façade either side of the door and at either end of the front elevation. Gabled slate roof with brick chimney stacks either end of ridge.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Acts as an important focal point with 53 South Road within the town.*

19. Numbers 1 Whitehorse Street

Effective focal building on the corner of Whitehorse Street and Church Street. Dating to the early 20th Century. Classical in design and constructed of brick with small paned sash windows.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Acts as an important focal point within the town.*
- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

20. Number 11, Whitehorse Street.

This building is located in an important position as a focal building to the end of Whitehorse Street. It follows the character of buildings within the Conservation Area with its brick walling, vertical sliding sash windows and classical features.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Acts as an important focal point within the town.*
- *Makes a particularly valuable contribution to the architectural, historic and visual quality of the Conservation Area.*

21. 15 Whitehorse Street.

Built for the Minister of the Methodist Chapel. Constructed of red brick its is largely unaltered and effectively designed building. Positioned to the rear of the frontage buildings within the street it is unusually positioned, providing depth to the layout of the street.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Close historical association with the Methodist Chapel a grade II listed building.*

22. United Reform Church, Whitehorse Street.

Small red brick Church, built in 1904 with pointed arched windows set back from the road frontage. Important particular local building type within the town, with local architectural and historic interest.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Building of particular local architectural interest for its architectural design and as an important building type.*
- *Local historic interest- Important to the religious history of Baldock*

23. New Farm and Farmhouse, Weston Way.

Farmhouse appears to have origins in the 18th Century, largely altered and extended in the 19th Century. Double gabled plain clay tile roof, symmetrical façade. Original sashes replaced with UPVC windows. Flat roofed porch with columns and bay window to ground floor. 19th Century brick side wing.

19th Century farm buildings to Farmhouse. Forming a courtyard to South of Farmhouse. Constructed of gault brick with recessed semi-circular arches forming a feature over the openings. Hip slate roofs. Included as evidence of the importance of surrounding farmsteads to the historical development and original character of Baldock. The last reasonably complete old farm complex in Baldock.

Reason for Inclusion

- *Local architectural interest: Important local building type.*
- *Local historic interest: Important to the local industrial and agricultural history of Baldock.*