

**Pig sheds  
at Lindsell Hall, Lindsell,  
Essex  
July 2011**



**report prepared by  
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**on behalf of  
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**CAT Report 611**

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## 1 Summary

*A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on four buildings at the medieval farm complex of Lindsell Hall, Lindsell, Essex in July 2011. The work was commissioned by Andrew Stevenson Associates on behalf of the landowner, Mr Stephen Leeder. Three of the buildings date from between 1838-1876, whilst the oldest dates from between 1777-1838. All of the buildings are curtilage-listed to Lindsell Hall. The buildings are associated with pig farming and provide examples of the re-use of older structures and materials in farms. Three of the buildings have been partially demolished and are in a dilapidated state. The remaining building has been altered significantly. The significance of these buildings is in their connection to farming life in Essex and the historic farm complex at Lindsell Hall.*

## 2 Introduction (Figs 1-2)

This is the archive report on building recording carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on four farm buildings at Lindsell Hall, Lindsell, Essex, on 25th July 2011. The locations of these buildings (1-4) are shown in Figure 2. The proposed development comprises the conversion of these buildings for residential use. The site is located to the west of a concentration of listed farm buildings at NGR TL 6427 2708 (c.). A planning application for the conversion of the farm buildings was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in November 2008 (UTT/1829/08). Given the impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity of the buildings, a full archaeological condition was recommended to be attached to the planning consent. This recommendation followed advice given in Planning Policy Guide 16: Archaeology and Planning.

A brief detailing the required building recording was written by the HEM officer (Richard Havis: HEM 2011). All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by CAT in response to the HEM team brief and agreed with the HEM team (CAT 2011). All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14). The aim of the building recording was to make a detailed record and assessment of the farm buildings prior to their conversion. The written report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record of digital images (Appendix 2) and black and white prints with negatives (Appendix 3). The report also includes eleven printed photographs from the photographic record.

## 3 Historical background (Fig 2)

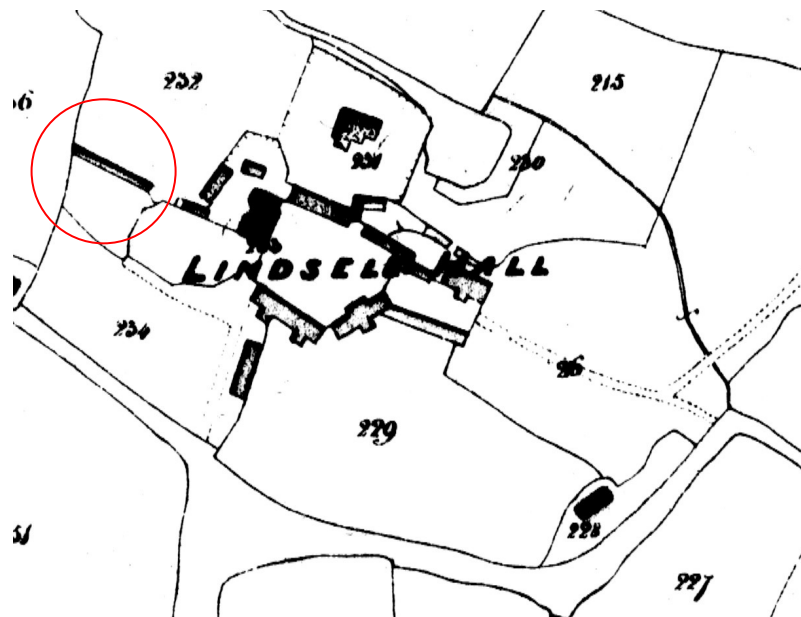
The buildings proposed for conversion form part of an important medieval and post-medieval site and farm complex at Lindsell Hall. The farm buildings lie to the west of, and are curtilage-listed to a concentration of listed farm buildings sited directly south-west and in close proximity to the C12th church of St Mary the Virgin (EHER 37588).

The C12th church of St Mary the Virgin would have formed the focus for settlement in the medieval period. Other than the church, ten more listed buildings make up the farm complex, dating from the C15th Lindsell Hall to barns of the C19th (Fig 2).

Documents held at the Essex Record Office make reference to Lindsell Hall. In 1573 William Innever a yeoman of Lindsell Hall was mentioned (amongst others) in a writ of distraint for the construction of the Blackwater Bridge. Other documents from 1715 show the manor of Lindsell Hall being leased out by New College, Oxford.

#### 4 Cartographic survey (Illustrations 1-3)

Although the Chapman and André map of 1777 shows the Hall, the earliest mapping which shows the farm buildings is the 1838 tithe map for the parish of Lindsell. This shows only one of the structures, Building 2 and it suggests the structure was originally much longer than at the time of the survey, with its west end abutting the field boundary wall to the neighbouring Prior's Hall, and fields to the north and south. The tithe awards for these describe the field to the north as an orchard (parcel 232) and that to the south as 'cart lodge field' (parcel 234), all of which were owned by one Stephen Alger.

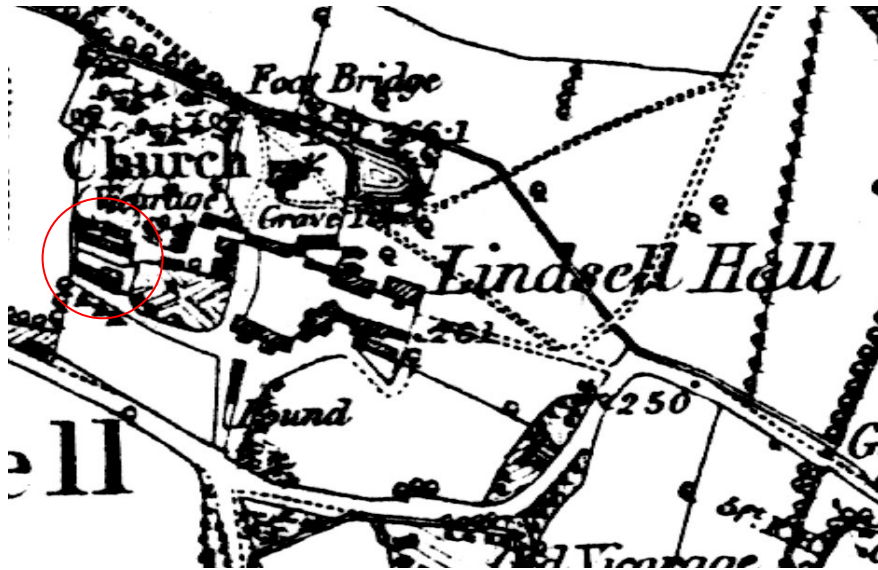


**Illustration 1** 1838 tithe map of Lindsell parish (D/CT 222) showing Building 2 ringed in red.

The cart lodge that gave its name to the south field is located to the west of the field (see Fig 2). Although it is possible that Building 2 was also a cart lodge at this time, it is far more likely to have had another function, possibly associated with the orchard to the north.

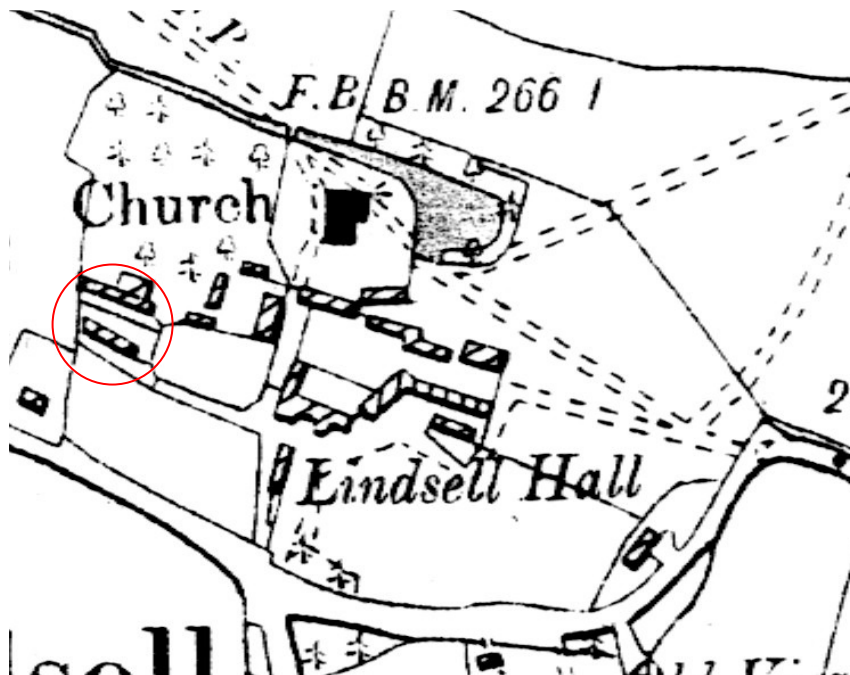
The 1876 1:2500 edition Ordnance Survey shows all of the surveyed buildings (i.e. Buildings 1-4). Building 2 appears the same length as in the tithe map of 1838 but now has a rectangular structure aligned parallel to it to the north (Building 1). Building 1 does not extend as far east as Building 2 and indicates that the earlier structure has been truncated at some point after the creation of this map. Projecting flint walls from the corners of Building 1 form an enclosed space between Buildings 1 and 2. A further structure (comprising Buildings 3 and 4) is shown to the south of Building 2. This also abuts the west field boundary wall but is not parallel to the original structure. Instead it is aligned north-west to south-east so that the two long structures form a yard with a wide opening to the east. This yard is divided by a wall (parallel to Building 2) that extends from the boundary wall in the west, to the garden wall of Lindsell Hall at the east edge of the yard. This suggests the buildings were being used as animal pens, in particular, pig sheds. This theory is substantiated by comments from Mr Stephen Leeder whose family were tenants in 1890 and who bought Lindsell Hall in 1926. He informed the author that Buildings 2 and 3 were used for pigs from at least 1946 and probably before that.

An additional structure is shown to the west of Building 1 but this was not present at the time of the survey and it can only be speculated as to what this may have been.



**Illustration 2** 1876 1:2500 edition Ordnance Survey (sheet 24) showing Buildings 1-4 ringed in red.

The 6" edition Ordnance Survey of 1898 shows the same detail as the 1:2500 edition. Building 2 is still the longest structure and no alterations appear to have been made to any of the other structures in the survey. However, the structure to the west of Building 1 has been removed.



**Illustration 3** 1898 6" edition Ordnance Survey (sheet 24 NW) showing Buildings 1-4 ringed in red.

A later Ordnance Survey edition (1923) shows Building 2 as much shorter than in the previous editions and it appears to be the same length as it was at the time of the survey.

## 5 Descriptive record

The buildings at Lindsell Hall are very dilapidated with (in some instances) an almost complete covering of vegetation. In several places the main posts supporting the roof have given way causing partial collapse and several of the bays were too full of debris to enter. Because of this, the quality of the photography is perhaps lower than it could have been.

### **Building 1** (Figs 2-3, 5-6)

This is rectangular in plan with five bays, and is constructed of flint walls with brick quoins to the north and west, whilst the south wall is timber-framed clad in horizontal weatherboarding (Plate 1). The east wall is almost entirely taken up with a large pair of wooden doors. A second pair of doors is in the south elevation. This side of the building was originally open with a series of four posts supporting an eaves beam upon which the roof was supported. The roof is of timber trusses sitting above the posts with purlins supporting corrugated asbestos sheeting (Plate 2). The main posts in the south elevation are supported by concrete plinths and are a mix of re-used roughly-squared timbers and un-planed timber with nailed straight braces to the wall plate. The exceptions to this are the braces in the central bay, which are re-used knee braces. However, these have also been nailed to the posts and the eaves beam (Plate 3). At the centre of this bay, the eaves beams are joined with a pegged scarf joint. A loft has been inserted above the three bays to the west.

### **Building 2** (Figs 2-3, 7-8)

Building 2 is a parallelogram in plan divided into five bays, with timber-framed walls clad in horizontal weatherboarding to the north and west, with the east wall being red stock brick laid in English bond and the south wall open (Plate 4). The roof is supported on the south side by an eaves beam supported by a series of freestanding brick walls that are not joined to the north wall and project beyond the eaves. One of these freestanding walls is brick beneath the roof and flint with brick quoins at either end where it projects into the yard. Large re-used tie beams span the width of the building above the brick walls. The roof is supported on closely-spaced rafters which carry sarking boards with ceramic pan tiles above. The timber-framed wall sits upon a brick plinth with original sill beams, posts and bracing, but the wall-plate has been replaced (Plate 5). The majority of the timbers are re-used and the framing has been nailed together in many places. Bays 4 and 5 have noggin to half the height of the wall. Carpenters' marks are present on one of the posts (Plate 6). There is a channel cut into the floor in the gap between the north timber-frame wall and the freestanding brick cross-walls. The projecting brick cross-walls originally extended further into the yard. Remains of this can be seen in the dirt of the yard surface. Iron hinges on the end of the east brick wall (Plate 4) indicate the presence of a gate – this gate was found lying inside the building.

### **Building 3** (Figs 2, 4, 9)

This is also a parallelogram in plan (Plate 7). The south and east walls are of red stock brick laid in Flemish bond, whilst the west wall is of flint with later brickwork on top (Plate 8). Two internal freestanding cross-walls of red stock brick in English bond divide the building into three bays. The north side is open. Both east and west walls project north past the eaves. Remains in the surface of the yard indicate these had returns and formed enclosed spaces with the freestanding walls. A large-section eaves-beam and a similar sized wall plate sit upon the brick walls. These support four large-section, re-used tie beams and a series of closely spaced rafters with purlins and collars (Plate 9). The roof itself is of galvanised corrugated iron. All of the timber in the roof (apart from the tie beams) is relatively new and machine-cut.

### **Building 4** (Figs 2, 4, 9-10)

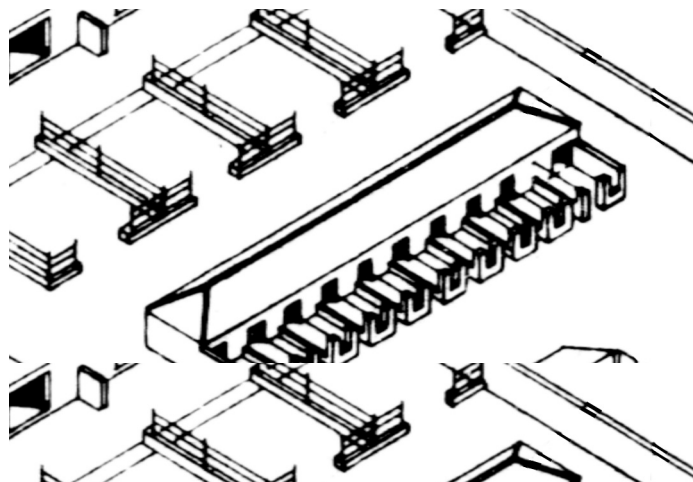
Building 4 is another parallelogram (Plate 10). It shares its east wall (flint with brick above) with building 3 and the flint boundary wall to Priors' Hall forms the west wall. The north wall is of red stock brick laid in English bond, whilst the south side is open. The south side has four large, square-section posts supported by concrete plinths. These appear to be re-used timbers: they support an eaves-beam that is modern, as

is the wall-plate to the north. Re-used tie beams sit upon the posts and modern straight braces have been nailed between post and tie beam (Plate 11). The roof is of closely-spaced rafters and purlins supporting slates.

## 6 Discussion

The exact construction dates of the four buildings has not been confirmed. Based on the map evidence it is possible to provide a date range for them. Buildings 1, 3 and 4 are between 1838-1876, whilst the oldest of the structures, Building 2, is between 1777-1838. The history of the four buildings is probably linked to pig rearing. Although Building 2 may have had a connection to the orchard or fulfilled another function prior to the installation of the brick cross-walls, it is likely that it started out as a timber-framed open-fronted shed divided into bays by partitions to accommodate pigs. The partitions were constructed from re-used timbers. The channel running the length of the building was probably for swill. The proximity to both the orchard and the kitchen of Lindsell Hall support this theory. It was common practice in farming to have a few pigs which usually roamed free in the woods and fields (the orchard would have been ideal for this) and were fed scraps from the kitchen. Accommodation for pigs was really only necessary for farrowing and final fattening. If pig husbandry was taking place at Lindsell Hall, then it must have been on a commercial scale rather than a domestic one, because of the number of bays in the original building (probably eight based on the early map evidence). This would fit with the increased agricultural output of the early C19th, which was encouraged by rising grain prices and the demands of an increasingly urban population. Improvements in animal husbandry coincided with a greater understanding of the need for housing, which hastened fattening and meant that manure could be collected and stored better. Building 2 was probably the start of Lindsell Hall's foray into commercial pig farming. However, because of the 'celebrated "pig cycle" of alternate booms and slumps' (Harvey 1984), it was common for commercial pig-farmers to use any type of building or structure that was available on the farm. This is exactly the case with Building 2.

By at least 1876, this commercial pig farming had expanded to include another range of pig sheds to the north (Building 1) and one to the south (Building 3). This reflects the prosperity and productivity of the 'High Farming' years of the 1840s to the 1870s and the start of an understanding of the need for more specialized buildings. Illustration 4 shows an example of a piggery from a dairy farm of 1851, similar in appearance to that at Lindsell Hall.



**Illustration 4** 1851 example of a piggery similar to that at Lindsell Hall (Harvey 1984).

Building 1 was probably constructed first. It was a U-shape of flint walls the arms

of which formed a yard with the north wall of Building 2, with an open front of re-used timbers. Buildings 3 and 4 may have been contemporary to Building 1 or have come later. Although all the walls of Building 3 are brick, the dividing wall between Buildings 3 and 4 is the same flint construction as the projecting walls from Building 1 and the freestanding wall from Building 2. It is possible that the pig shed walls were all originally flint construction but that poor quality work or inter-war hygiene regulations saw them converted to brick. The truncation of Building 2 sometime before 1923 is likely a result of this as well.

The open front of Building 4 may indicate a similar arrangement of pig sheds but there is no evidence of brick walls to support this. It is possible that all four of the buildings were pig sheds but, when Buildings 2 and 3 were re-built in brick, it was decided not to upgrade Building 4.

The alterations to Building 1 probably occurred when Building 2 was reduced in size. This would have made the yard unusable and it was probably then that the open side was filled in with stud-work and weatherboarded. The function of the building was changed and the large double doors at the east end, which appear to have been inserted, suggest it became a machine store.

The significance of the buildings is in their connection to farming life in Essex and the start of diversification at Lindsell Hall. They show how the fabric of an historic farm complex such as Lindsell Hall is continuously recycled over the centuries and that, although functions may change, a connection is maintained with the past. That connection will continue with the conversion of the pig sheds into housing.

## 7 Acknowledgments

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Andrew Stevenson Associates for commissioning the building recording.

Mr Stephen Leeder for his assistance on site and personal comments regarding the history of the buildings.

The building recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Ben Holloway.

The project was monitored by Richard Havis on behalf of Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch.

## 8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2011	Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological investigation on farm building conversion at Lindsell Hall, Lindsell.
DoE	1990	Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning
EAA 14	2003	Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, <i>East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14</i> , ed by D Gurney
Harvey, N.	1984 (2 <sup>nd</sup> ed.)	A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales
Havis, R.	2011	Archaeological investigation on farm building conversion at Lindsell Hall, Lindsell: building recording and detailed monitoring and recording ( <i>ECC HEM team brief</i> )
IfA	2008a	Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures ( <i>IfA 2008a</i> )
IfA	2008b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
Lake, J.	1989	Historic Farm Buildings
MoRPHE	2006	Management of research projects in the historic environment ( <i>English Heritage</i> )
University of Gloucestershire	2006	Historic Farmsteads, Preliminary Character Statement: East of England Region.



## 9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Distrain	The act of seizing goods and property to compel payment
EH	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
HEM	Historic Environment Management Team
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
Modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
Noggin	Brick infill panels in timber-frame walls

## 10 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological trust at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but it will be permanently deposited with Saffron Walden Museum under accession code SAFWM 2011.61.

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### Distribution list

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**11 Appendices**  
**Appendix 1**  
**Selected photographs**



**Plate 1 Building 1.**



**Plate 2 Interior of Building 1 showing flint walls and modern roof.**



**Plate 3 Building 1 re-used knee braces and scarf joint.**



**Plate 4 Building 2, bay 1 with the original timber-frame wall to the rear and the later brick cross-walls.**



**Plate 5 Building 2 original timber-framing of the north wall with scarf joint on sill beam.**



**Plate 6 Carpenters' marks and nails holding the frame of Building 2 together.**



**Plate 7 Building 3 showing the open-fronted bays.**



**Plate 8 The flint wall separating Buildings 3 and 4 with later brickwork on top.**



**Plate 9** Interior of Building 3 showing the freestanding brick wall and re-used tie beam.



**Plate 10** The south side of Building 4, showing the difficulty the vegetation presented.



**Plate 11 Interior of Building 4 showing the large re-used tie beams and the modern nailed straight bracing.**

## Appendix 2

### Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)

Lindsell Hall BR 01.JPG Building 1 front elevation - view north-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 02.JPG Building 1 east elevation – view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 03.JPG Building 1 internal shot - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 04.JPG Building 1 rear wall (flint built) - view north-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 05.JPG Building 1 bay 3 original brace/wall plate - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 06.JPG Building 1 bay 4/5 post (nailed brace) - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 07.JPG Building 1 bay 3 original post/brace - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 08.JPG Building 1 bay 3 original post/brace - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 09.JPG Building 1 scarf joint bay 3 - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 10.JPG Building 1 brick repair to flint wall north-west corner - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 11.JPG Building 1 weatherboarding showing new and reused timbers - view south.  
  
Lindsell Hall BR 12.JPG Building 2 East elevation - view south-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 13.JPG Building 2 general shot - view north-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 14.JPG Building 2 bay 1 - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 15.JPG Building 2 bay 1 original rear wall - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 16.JPG Building 2 dividing wall bay 1/2 - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 17.JPG Building 2 carpenters' mark II rear wall bay 1 - view east.  
Lindsell Hall BR 18.JPG Building 2 gate to bay 1.  
Lindsell Hall BR 19.JPG Building 2 iron gate mounts bay 1 - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 20.JPG Building 2 bays 2-5 general shot - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 21.JPG Building 2 bay 2 - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 22.JPG Building 2 bay 3 - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 23.JPG Building 2 bay 4 - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 24.JPG Building 2 bay 5 - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 25.JPG Building 2 derelict farm cart bay 3 - view north-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 26.JPG Building 2 brick noggin rear wall bay 4 - view north.  
Lindsell Hall BR 27.JPG Building 2 west gable bay 5 - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 28.JPG Building 2 lathes west gable wall bay 5 – view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 29.JPG Building 3 north elevation - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 30.JPG Building 3 bay 3 dividing wall building 3/4 - view south-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 31.JPG Building 3 dividing brick wall bay 3 - view east.  
Lindsell Hall BR 32.JPG Building 3 bay 2 internal shot - view south.  
Lindsell Hall BR 33.JPG Building 3 bay 1 internal shot - view south-east.  
Lindsell Hall BR 34.JPG Building 4 interior - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 35.JPG Building 4 nailed wind braces - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 36.JPG Building 4 interior - view east.  
Lindsell Hall BR 37.JPG Building 4 south elevation - view north-west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 38.JPG Stone water trough.  
Lindsell Hall BR 39.JPG Detail lead sealing joint.  
Lindsell Hall BR 40.JPG General farm buildings - view west.  
Lindsell Hall BR 41.JPG General farm buildings - view west.



### Appendix 3

#### Full list of black and white photographic record (images on accompanying CD)

Lindsell Hall BR bw01.jpg	Church of St Mary the Virgin - view east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw02.jpg	Church of St Mary the Virgin - view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw03.jpg	C19th granary – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw04.jpg	Church of St Mary the Virgin – view north-east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw05.jpg	Lindsell Hall – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw06.jpg	Mid C16th byre – view north.
Lindsell Hall BR bw07.jpg	Late C17th cart lodge – view north-east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw08.jpg	Building 3 – view south-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw09.jpg	General site shot – view south-east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw10.jpg	Mid C17th stable block – view north-east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw11.jpg	Detail of lead seal on water trough.
Lindsell Hall BR bw12.jpg	Stone water trough.
Lindsell Hall BR bw13.jpg	Building 3, roof detail – view south.
Lindsell Hall BR bw14.jpg	Dividing flint wall between building 3 and 4 – view south-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw15.jpg	Building 3 – view south-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw16.jpg	Building 3 with yard wall to the left – view south-east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw17.jpg	Building 2 timber-framing and lathes at west end - view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw18.jpg	Building 2 re-used timber-framing of north wall – view north-east.
Lindsell Hall BR bw19.jpg	Building 2 interior of west end showing re-used timbers – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw20.jpg	Building 2 derelict farm cart – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw21.jpg	Building 2 dividing wall bay 1/2 - view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw22.jpg	Building 2 bay 1, detail of carpenters' mark and nailed construction – view north.
Lindsell Hall BR bw23.jpg	Building 2 bay 1, re-used timber-frame wall – view north.
Lindsell Hall BR bw24.jpg	Building 2 – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw25.jpg	Building 2 projecting flint wall – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw26.jpg	Building 2 east end – view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw27.jpg	Building 1 bay 3 scarf joint.
Lindsell Hall BR bw28.jpg	Building 1 bay 3, re-used knee brace – view south-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw29.jpg	Building 1 bay 3, blocked open front with re-used posts and knee braces – view south.
Lindsell Hall BR bw30.jpg	Building 1 interior showing flint walls and later roof – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw31.jpg	Building 1 interior showing flint walls and original open front (blocked) – view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw32.jpg	Building 1 – view north-west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw33.jpg	Building 1 east elevation with flint yard wall – view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw34.jpg	Building 4 exterior – view west.
Lindsell Hall BR bw35.jpg	Building 4 re-used tie beam and modern nailed straight brace.
Lindsell Hall BR bw36.jpg	Building 4 interior showing re-used tie beams and modern roof timbers – view east.

## **Appendix 4: contents of archive**

One A4 document wallet containing:

### **1 Introduction**

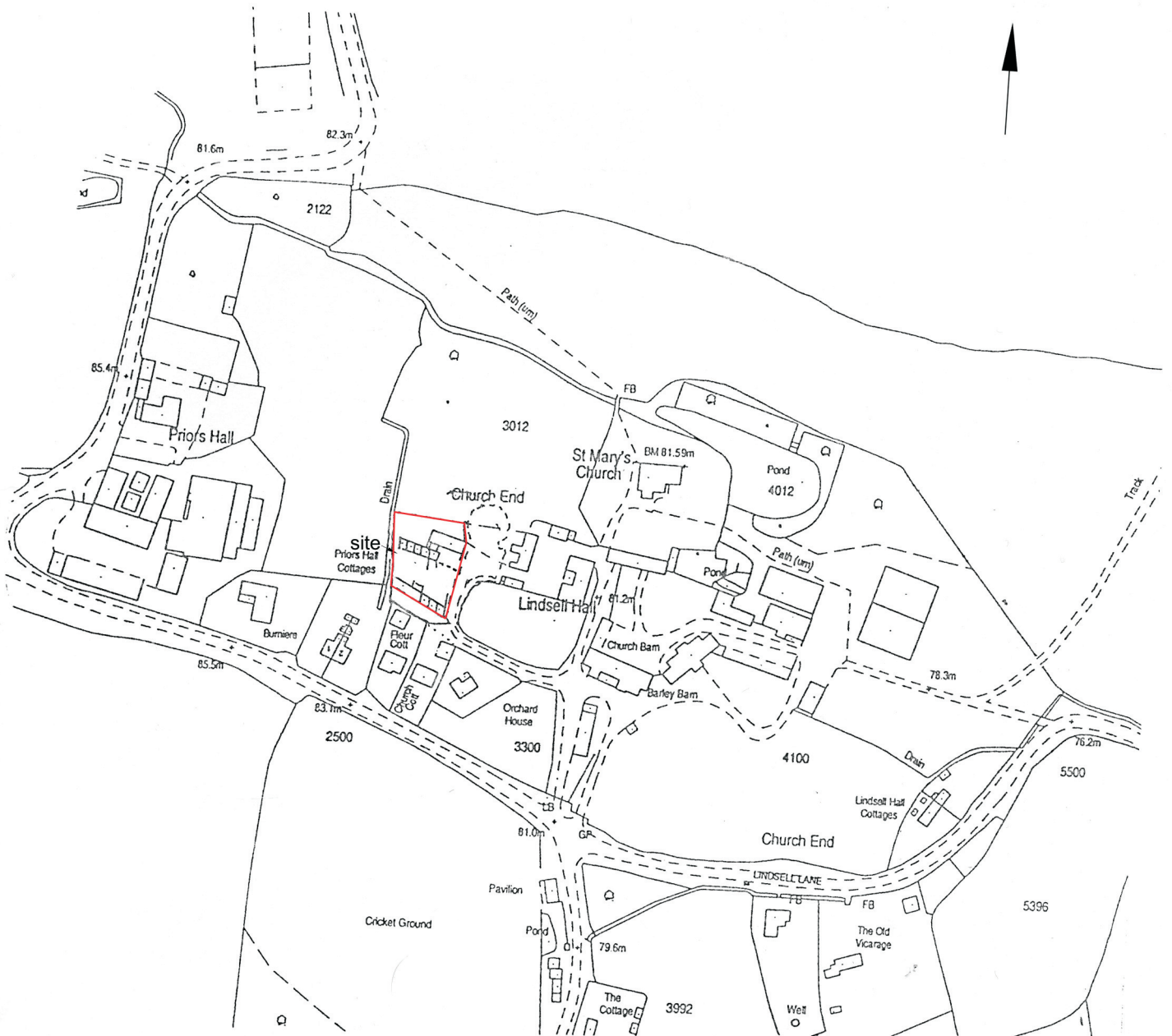
- 1.1 Risk assessment
- 1.2 Site plans provided by the developer
- 1.3 Structural Survey
- 1.3 ECC brief
- 1.4 CAT WSI

### **2 Site archive**

- 2.1 Digital photo record.
- 2.2 Digital photo contact sheet.
- 2.3 Black and white photo record.
- 2.4 Black and white photo contact sheet.
- 2.5 Attendance register
- 2.6 Site photographic record on CD

### **3 Research archive**

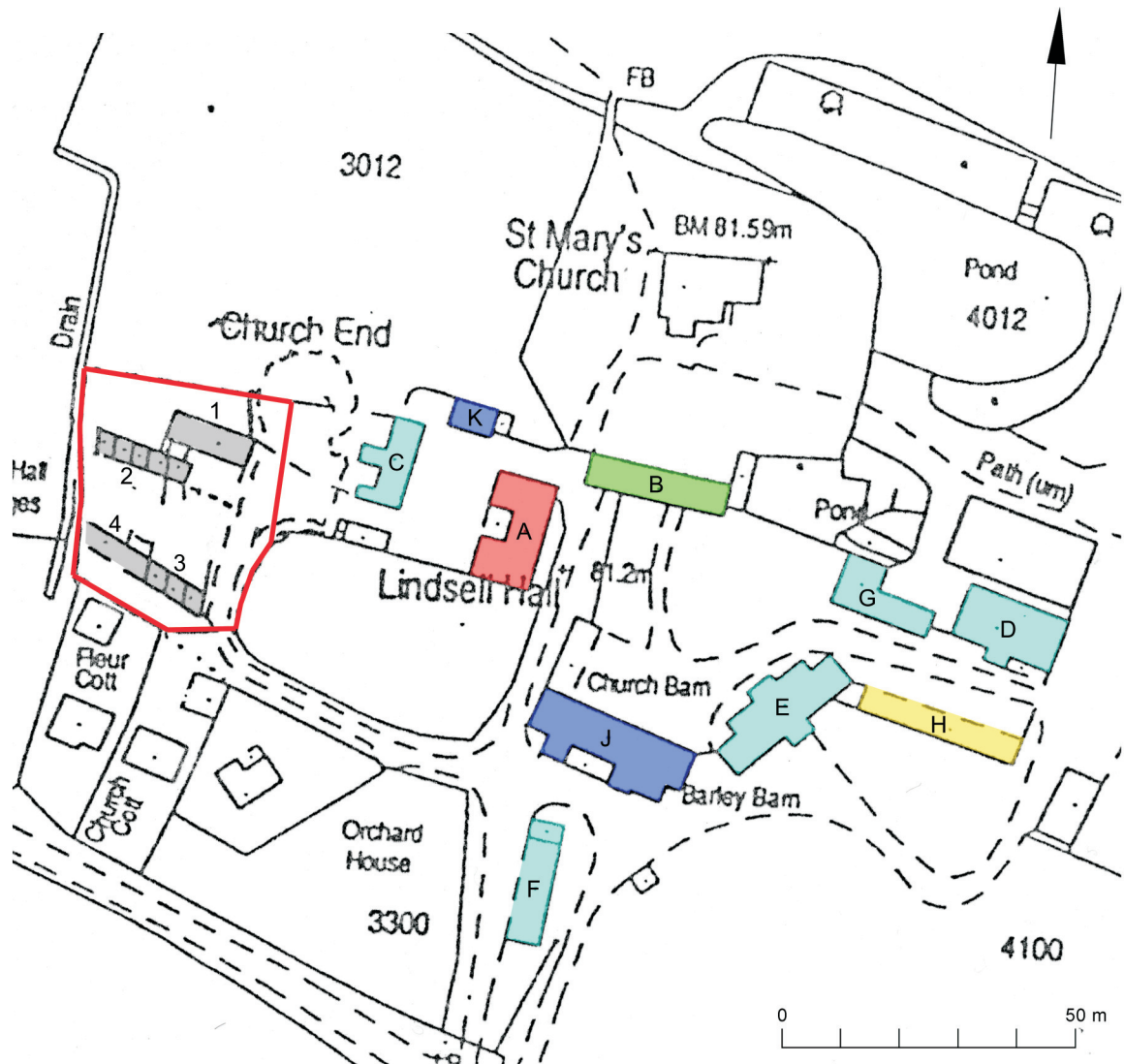
- 3.1 Report



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Fig 1 Site location.





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- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| A Lindsell Hall - C15th   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></span> C15th               |
| B Byre - mid C16th        | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: green; border: 1px solid black;"></span> C16th             |
| C Stable - mid C17th      | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black;"></span> C17th         |
| D Barn - late C17th       | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> C18th            |
| E Barn - late C17th       | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black;"></span> C19th              |
| F Cart lodge - late C17th | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: grey; border: 1px solid black;"></span> surveyed buildings |
| G Granary - late C17th    |   |
| H Cart lodge - late C18th |   |
| J Barn - early C19th      |   |
| K Granary - C19th         |   |

Fig 2 Block plan showing survey Buildings 1-4 and listed buildings at Lindsell Hall.

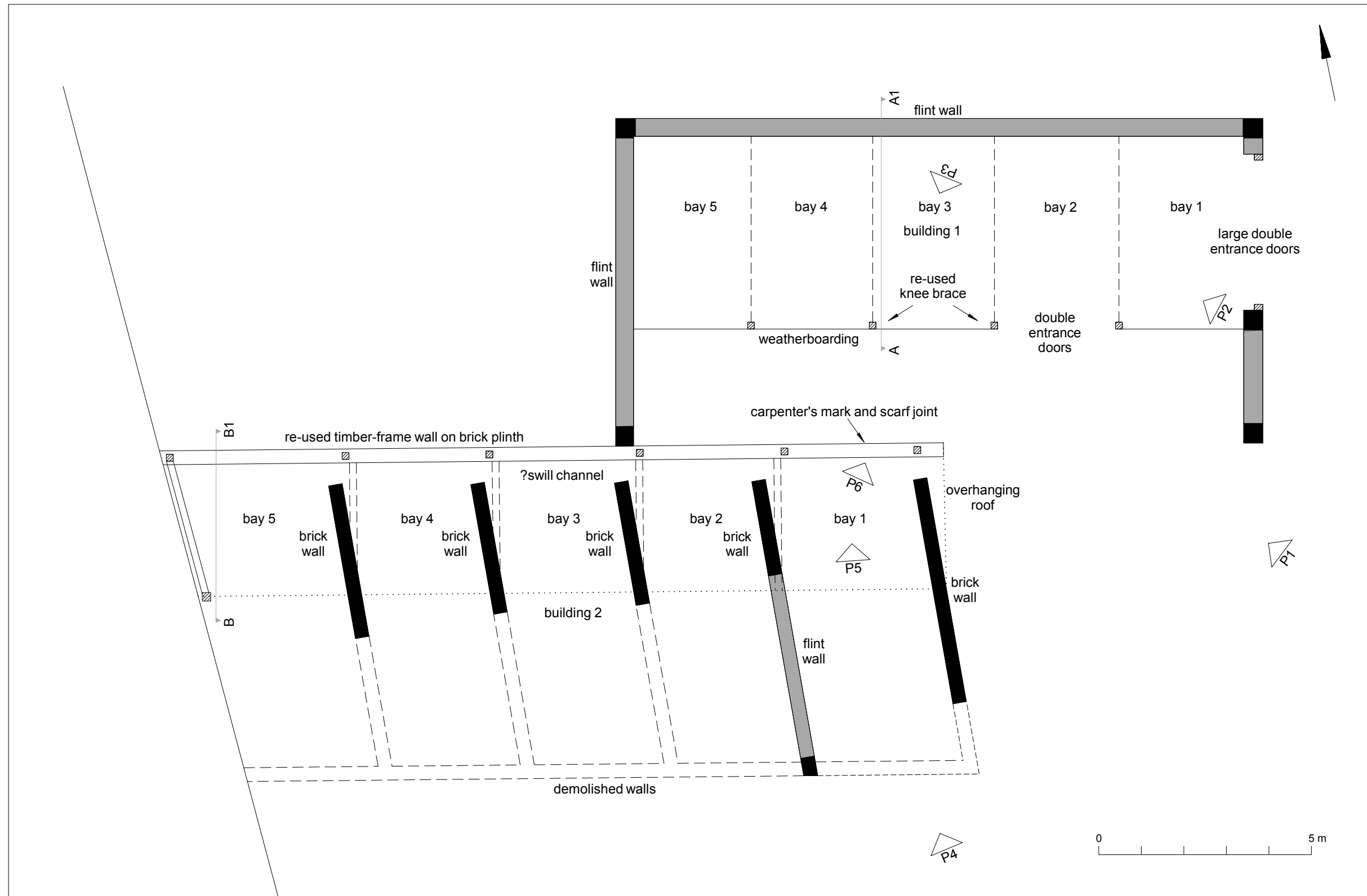


Fig 3 Buildings 1 and 2: plan.

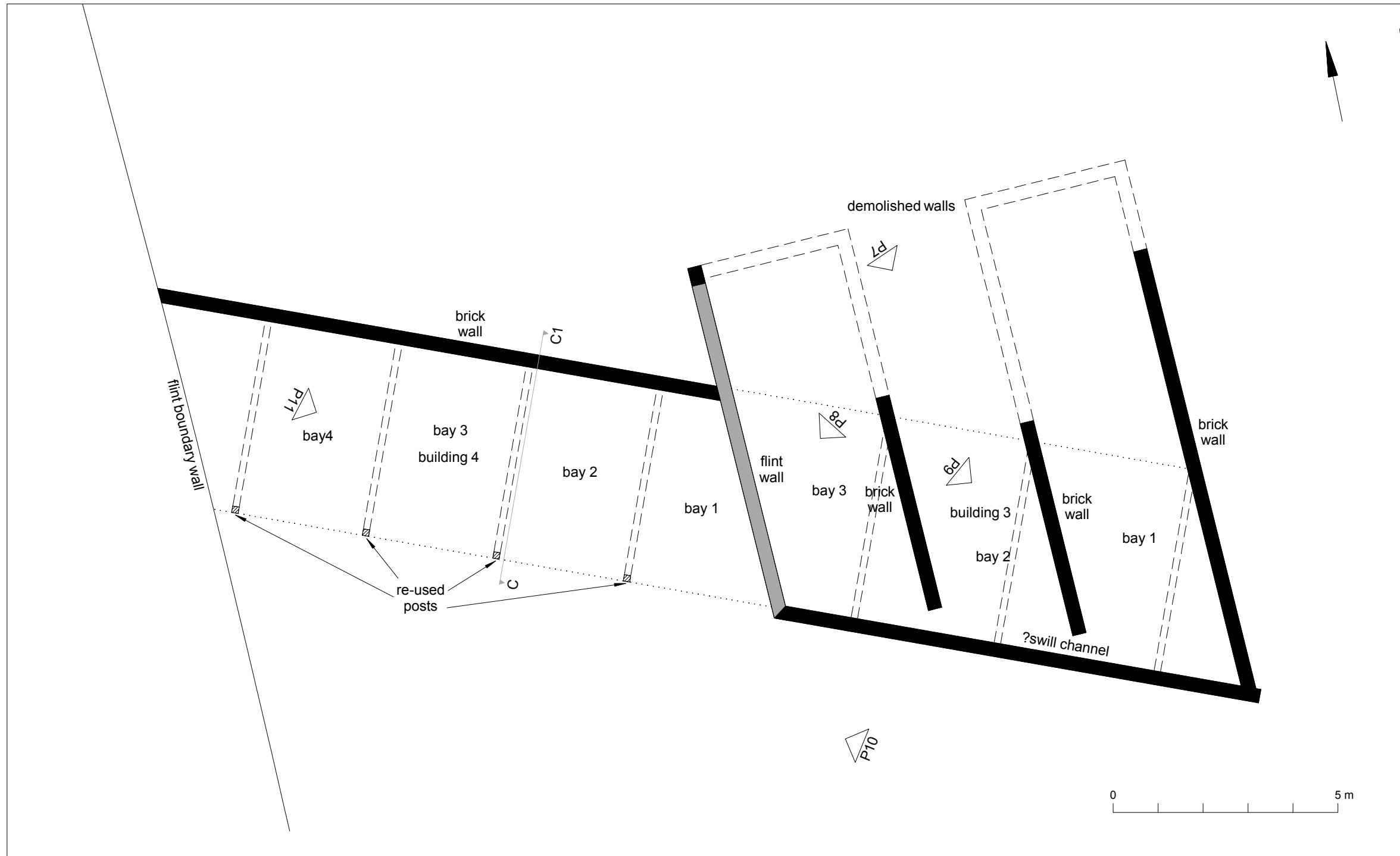


Fig 4 Buildings 3 and 4: plan.

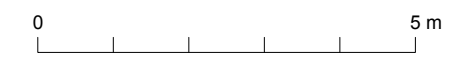
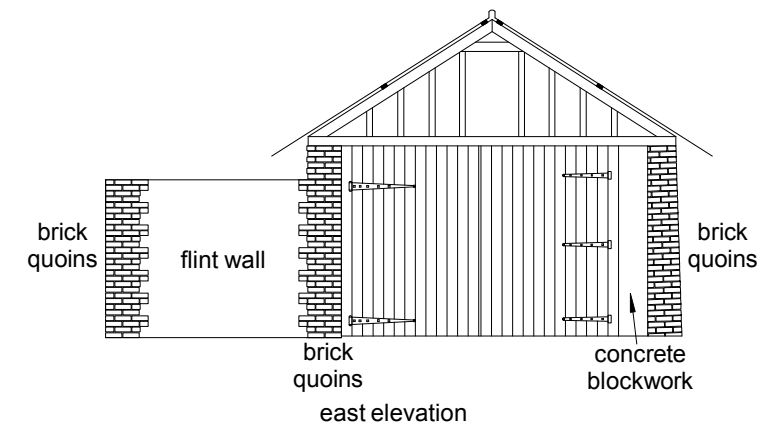
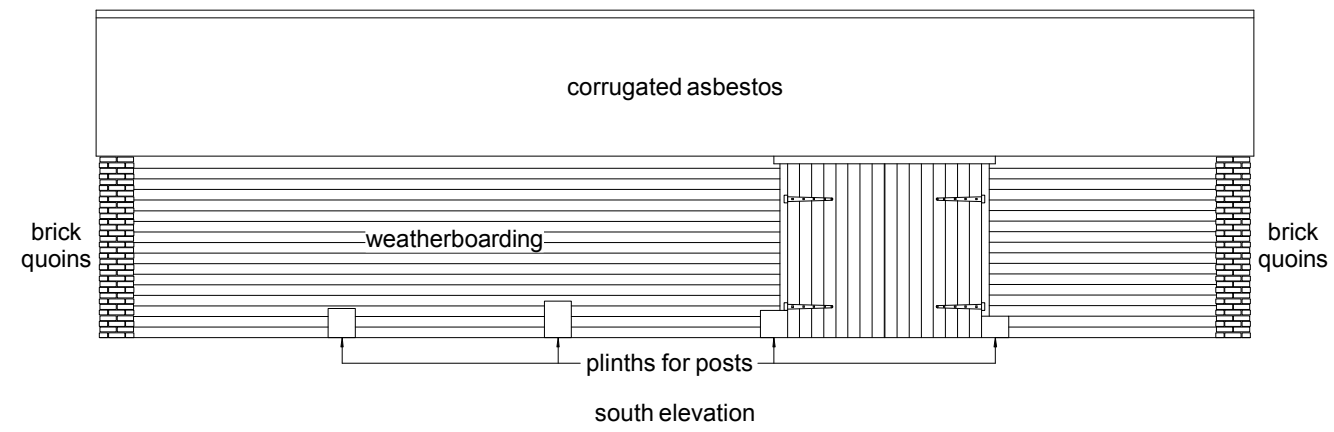
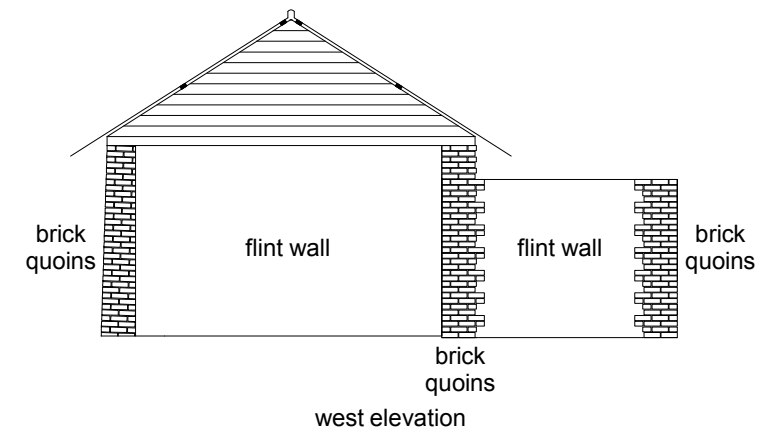
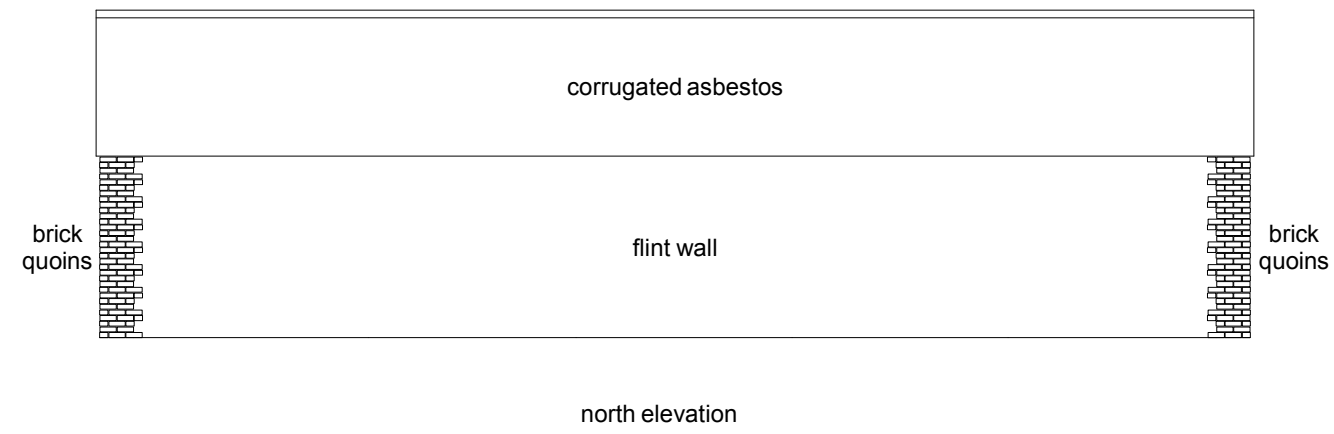


Fig 5 Building 1: elevations.

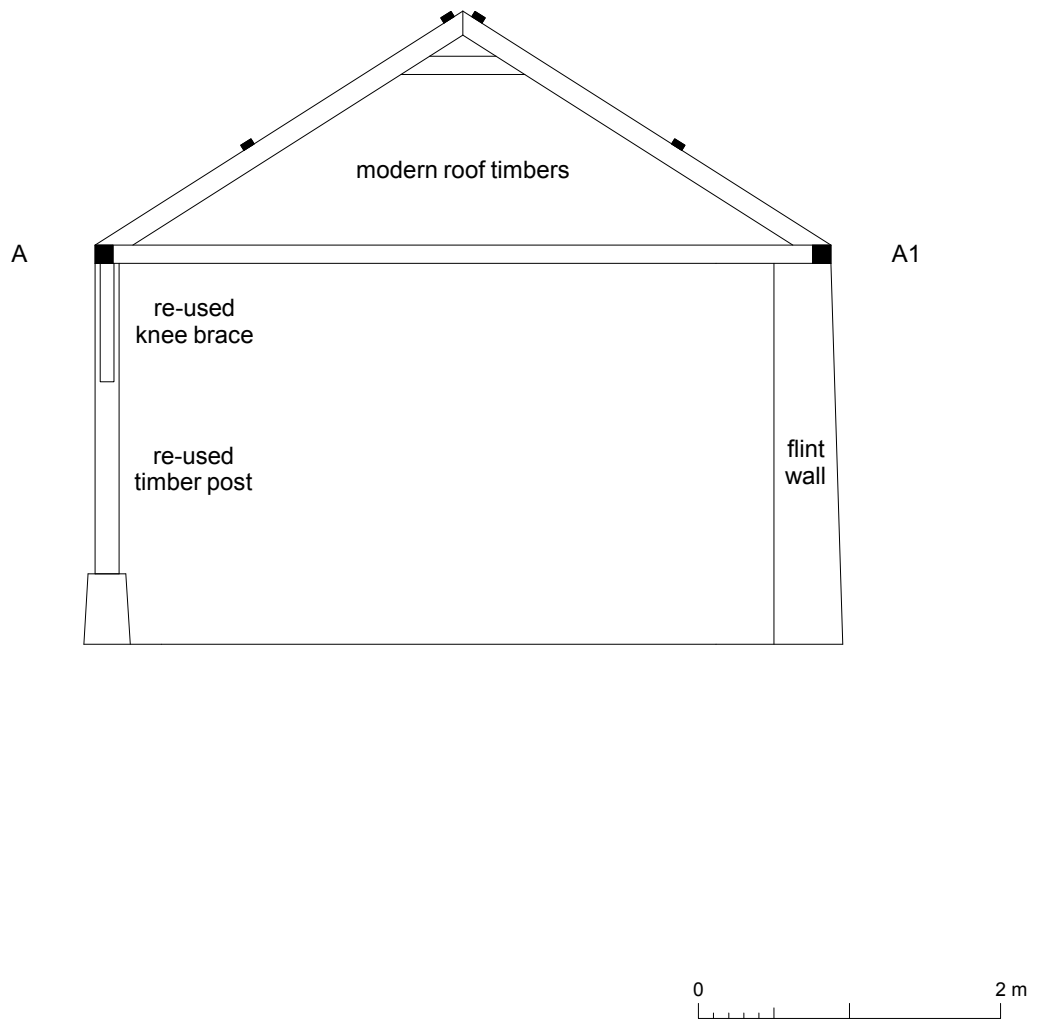
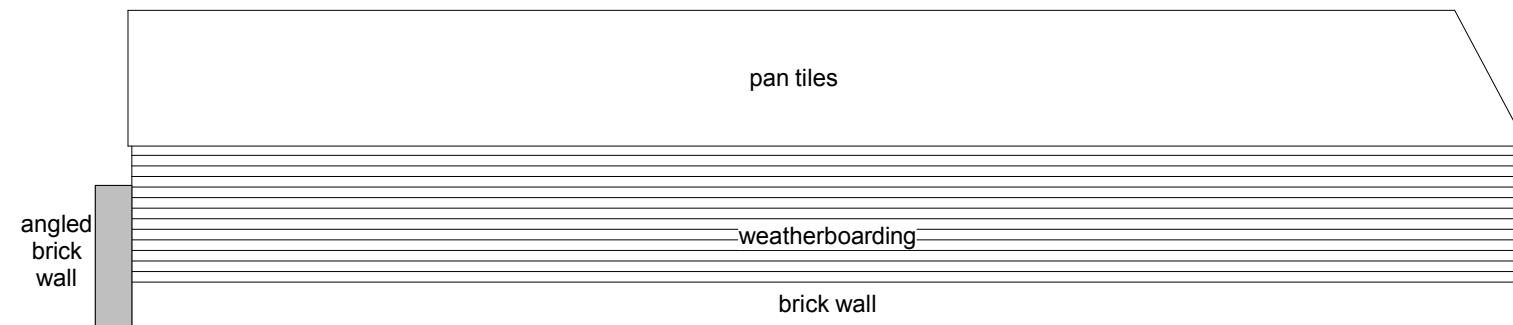
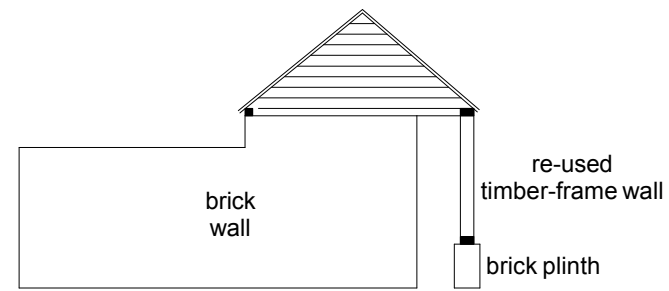


Fig 6 Building 1: cross-section.

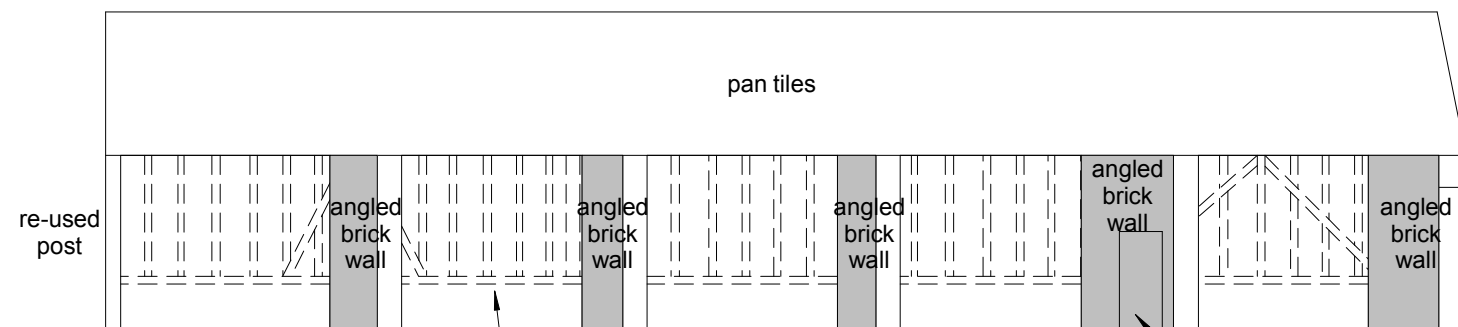




north elevation



east elevation



brick plinth and re-used timber-framing of north wall

south elevation



Fig 7 Building 2: elevations.

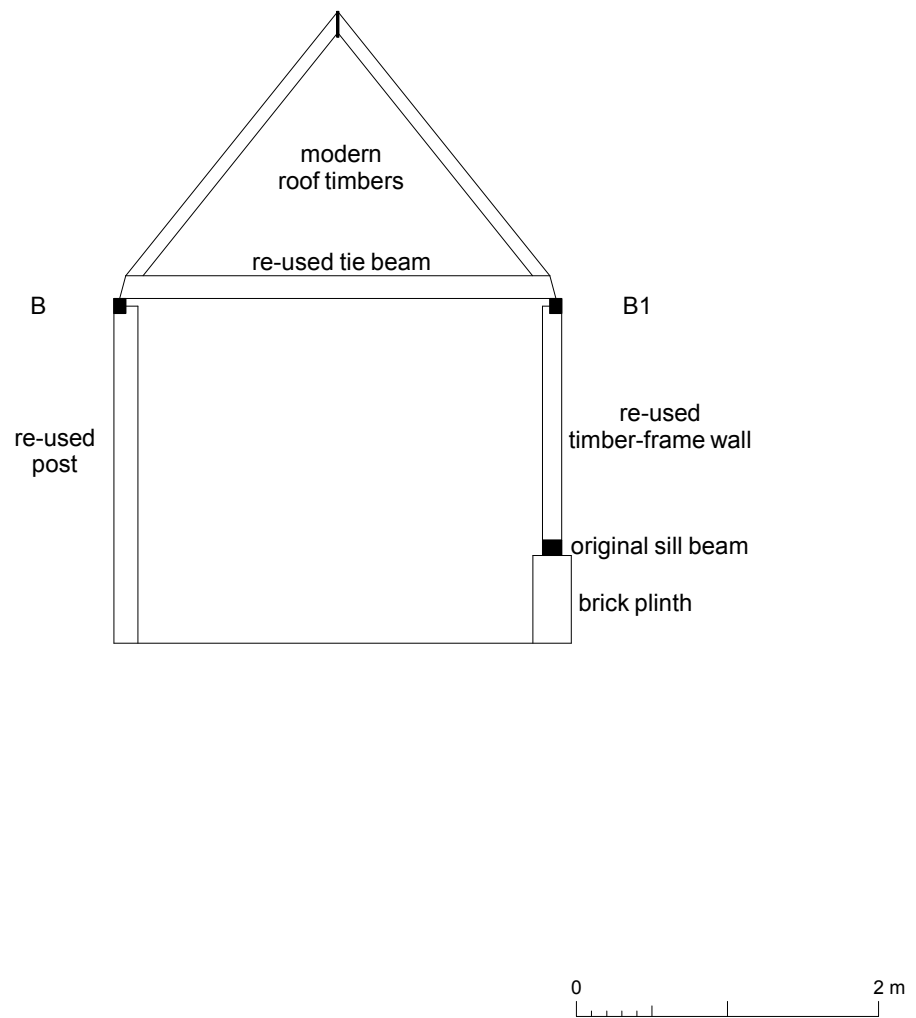


Fig 8 Building 2: cross-section.

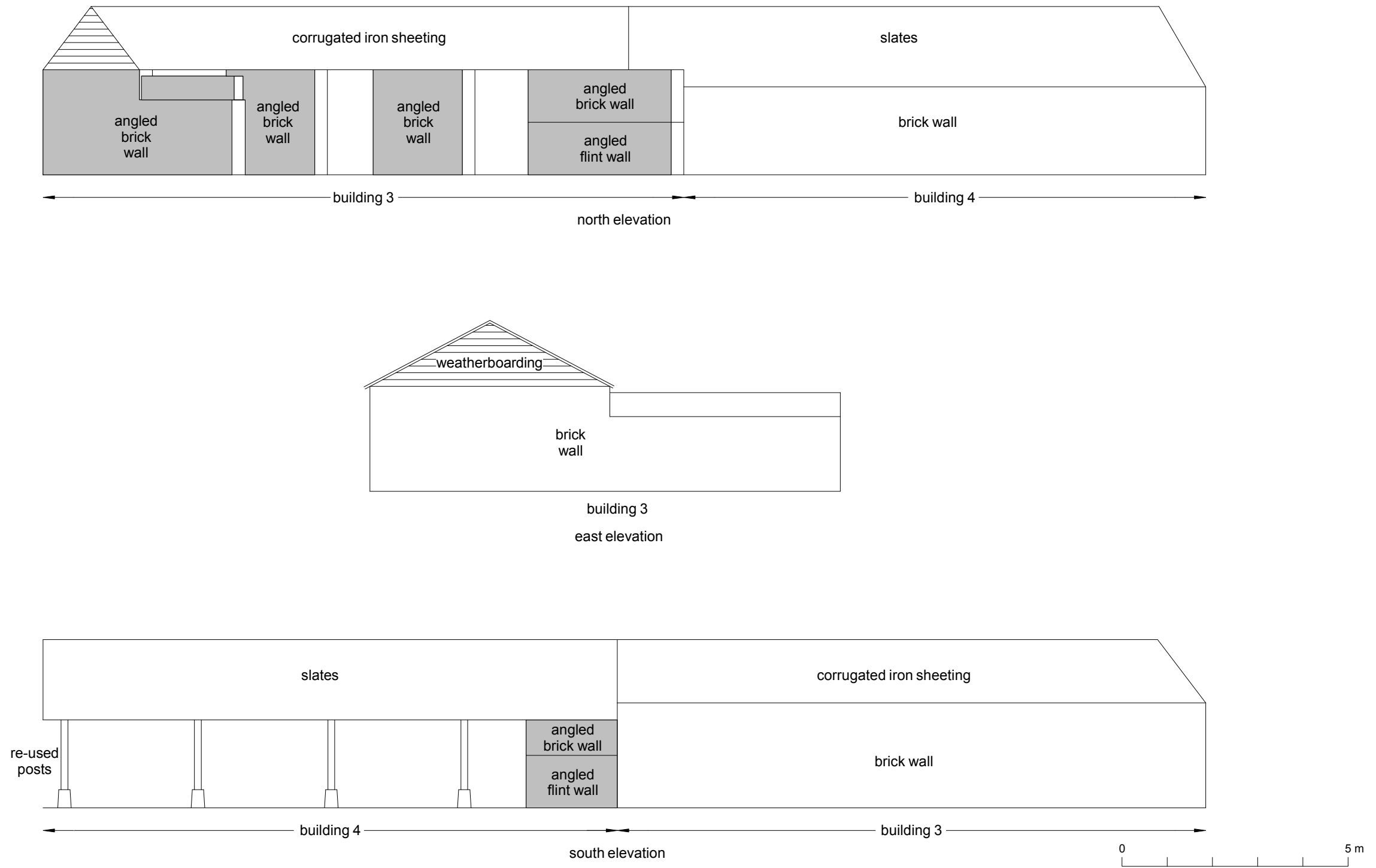


Fig 9 Buildings 3 and 4: elevations.

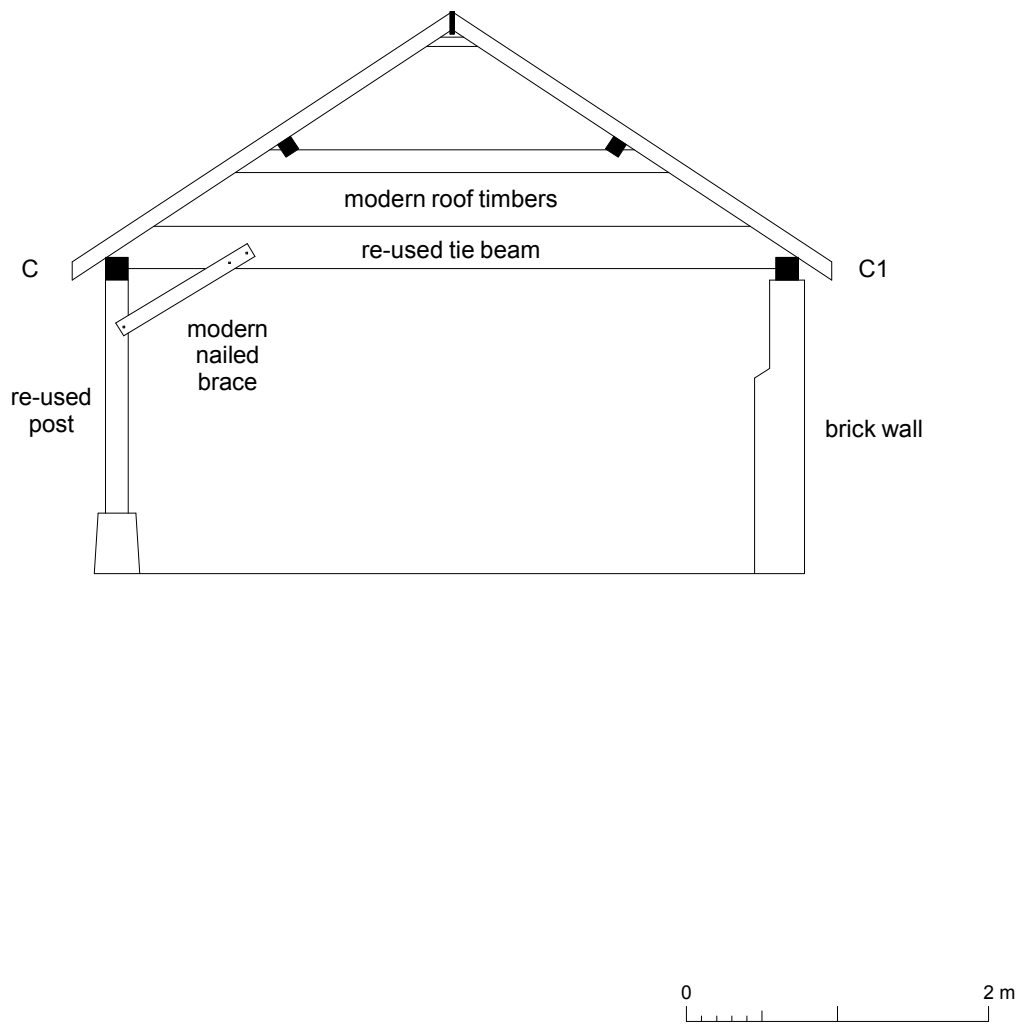


Fig 10 Building 4: cross-section.

## Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

### Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Lindsell Hall, Lindsell, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Lindsell	<b>District:</b>
<b>NGR:</b> TL 6472 2708 (c)	<b>Site codes:</b> CAT project – 11/7c ECC – LINLH11 Museum accession – SAFWM 2011.61
<b>Type of work:</b> Building recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> July 25th 2011	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> approximately 1 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Saffron Walden Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Client
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related EHER numbers:</b> 37588
<b>Final report:</b>	CAT Report 611
<b>Periods represented:</b>	<i>post-medieval</i>
<b>Summary:</b> A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on four buildings at the medieval farm complex of Lindsell Hall, Lindsell, Essex in July 2011. The work was commissioned by Andrew Stevenson Associates on behalf of the landowner, Mr Stephen Leeder. Three of the buildings date from between 1838-1876, whilst the oldest dates from between 1777-1838. All of the buildings are curtilage-listed to Lindsell Hall. The buildings are associated with pig farming and provide examples of the re-use of older structures and materials in farms. Three of the buildings have been partially demolished and are in a dilapidated state. The remaining building has been altered significantly. The significance of these buildings is in their connection to farming life in Essex and the historic farm complex at Lindsell Hall.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> none	
<b>Keywords:</b> <i>post-medieval</i>	<b>Significance:</b> *
<b>Author of summary:</b> Chris Lister	<b>Date of summary:</b> August 2011