

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Historic Building Recording*


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*Geophysical Survey*

**Crunklaw Steading, nearDuns  
Scottish Borders  
Historic Building Survey**

**Report No. 3340**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

 [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380

Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Michael Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MCifA FSA Scot
Illustrator	Graeme Carruthers MA MCifA
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc PG Dip MCifA
Commissioned by	Mrs Helen Bruce
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an enhanced historic building survey carried out at Crunkaw Steading, near Duns, Scottish Borders (NGR NT 78081 50303) (Fig. 1) by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in September 2015. The work was undertaken as part of a planning condition for the conversion of a steading into modern dwellings (Ref 12/01499/FUL). A Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by Dr Chris Bowles, Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist, prior to commencing the survey.

### **1.2 Site Background**

Crunklaw is a Category C(S) Listed early-19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead with later alterations. The steading occupies a single and 2-storey U-shaped plan; the buildings reflect animal husbandry and agricultural use and are of architectural interest due to their careful planning and symmetry. The formal list includes the farmhouse, a cartshed and a granary situated on the west side of the steading. The cartshed and granary were converted into a studio in c.1996, and partially destroyed by a fire in June 2015 (Fig 24). These buildings lay outside the proposed development area. However, it is included on the layout plan and was photographically recorded for completion.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The objectives of the programmes of archaeological works are:

- to carry out a routine desk-based assessment to put Crunklaw Steading in its historical context
- to carry out an *Enhanced* building survey of the interior and exterior of the upstanding buildings using a combination of photography and architectural recording
- to produce an illustrated *Enhanced* survey report.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 General**

An effective standard for this type of project has been established by previous building recording surveys conducted by CFA. CFA follows the Codes and appropriate Standards set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Recording conventions followed ALGAO (2013).

### **2.2 Desk-based assessment**

A desk-based assessment of the readily available sources associated with Crunklaw Steading was made to assess the significance of the buildings that were the subject of

the survey. The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) was consulted to examine what records they held.

The National Map Library of Scotland was consulted to assess the cartographic record relating to the site. Selected extracts from historical maps have been used in Figs 2a-f.

The Family History Society in Selkirk was contacted for copies of the Census Returns for Crunklaw Farm between 1841-1901.

### 2.3 Building Recording

The survey requirements for the building are listed in Table 1 and are based on the ALGAO 2013 guidelines.

Specific area or feature	Drawings	Photographic Survey
Exterior elevations and gables	Architects' elevations with fabric detail	General to complement and aid written descriptions.
Interior elevations	Annotated cross-sections	General to complement and aid written descriptions
Ground plan	Annotated ground and floor plans	General to complement and aid written descriptions

Table 1 – List of specific recording requirements for Crunklaw Steading.

A written descriptive record of the steading was made on pro-forma building recording forms to record all significant building fabric and blocking work and any other features of historical and architectural significance.

The interior of the buildings was confined to photographic survey only, supported by a descriptive narrative.

#### *Metric Survey*

The architect's ground plans were checked for accuracy and have been amended where required using a hand held distometer to plot salient missing features. The plan is produced as Figure 3.

#### *Photographic survey*

CFA used a digital Nikon D300 during the photographic survey. A photographic record was made of all internal and external elevations of the steading. The orientation at which each photograph was taken is shown on Fig 3.

A full list of all the photographs taken is appended in the rear of the report (Appendix 1). A full set of thumbnail prints is included at the rear of the report.

### 3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

#### 3.1 Cartographic

Crunklaw Steading first appears as a placename on General Roy's map of 1752-55 and is depicted as *Crunkle* (Fig 2a). The map shows a dispersed settlement pattern in an area that was had unenclosed rig and furrow. Armstrong's map of 1771 depicts Crunklaw as a single inverted L-shaped building (Fig 2b). Blackadder's map of 1797 depicts Crunklaw as three separate buildings (Fig 2c). Ainslie's map of 1821 depicts Crunklaw only as a placename only. Sharp's map of 1826 shows a U-shaped building arrangement situated close to a trackway with two more buildings on its south side (Fig 2d). The same building arrangement is shown on Forrest's map of 1843.

The 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2e) shows Crunklaw as a formal courtyard steading with a horse engine house situated on its east side. A small outshot building is shown adjacent to the horse engine. On the west side of the courtyard is a single rectangular building and to the south is a smaller L-shaped building (farmhouse?). An irregular shaped mill pond and sluice is present to the south of the aforementioned building. The 1898 Second Edition map (Fig 2f) shows Crunklaw with the addition of a central range within the courtyard. The horse engine has been removed. The buildings to the west have now increased to three individual buildings and another building has been built on the northwest side of the farmhouse. The mill pond is considerably smaller and an 'overflow' has replaced the earlier sluice. The 1900 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2g) shows the same formal arrangement for the main steading but the buildings on its west side have been rebuilt or altered to two smaller cottages. The farmhouse has also been altered and now has a square footprint and now is attached to the smaller building on its northwest side. The mill pond is still present but has further reduced in size.

The 1954 Ordnance Survey map depicts Crunklaw in block layout form and is of little use in differentiating the individual elements that make up the steading. The two buildings that were on the west side of the steading have gone and replaced by a single rectangular building. The farmhouse is now a single square building set within a trapezoidal enclosure. The mill pond was longer depicted.

#### 3.2 National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS records Crunkaw Steading as entry NT 75SE 305.1 but it contains no descriptions or bibliographic details.

#### 3.3 Statutory List

Historic Scotland's Statutory List (Building Ref 44484) records Crunklaw Steading as a Category C (s) Listed building. The full citation is shown below:

Mid 19th century with later alterations. U-plan single and 2-storey steading sited to NW of Crunklaw farmhouse with turnip shed/midden and former open cattle court between ranges; former cartshed and granary to SW. Whinstone and sandstone rubble with tooled ashlar dressings.

SW RANGE: former byre, now used as stable (1996). Crowstepped gable to SE with point-arched arrowslit opening to gablehead. SW ELEVATION: blank. NE ELEVATION: 6-bay (altered in recent years, forming new openings). Door opening to each bay except to each penultimate bay.

NW ELEVATION: piended with sliding boarded door in bay to outer left. Slate roof with continuous cat-slide vent near to ridge; flush 19th century skylights to SW.

NW RANGE: former byres. NW ELEVATION: slightly set back from line of NW elevation of SW range. Arrow slit to outer bays. Boarded door to left of centre. SE ELEVATION: broadly-spaced 4-bay with segmental-arched openings to inner bays; boarded door in bay to outer left; door opening in bay to outer right. Rubble open-court wall projecting between inner and outer bays. Slate roof with cat-slide vent near ridge to NE end of range (both sides).

NE RANGE: single storey to SE; 2-storey to NW end. SE ELEVATION: crowstepped gable with double door opening with timber lintel at ground; point-arched arrowslit to gablehead. NE ELEVATION: grouped 3-2. 2-storey, 2-bay group to right (threshing barn) with blinded window at ground of bay to right, window at 1st floor above; window at 1st floor of bay to left (ground not seen, 1996). Possible indication of stack flue entry to threshing barn to outer left. Single storey projection (former power house) in bay to right of single storey group (roof now collapsed, 1996). Possible former open court to re-entrant angle, in bay to centre with segmental-arched opening to SE return elevation. Blank bay to left. SW ELEVATION: door to outer left of single storey group (possibly former bagging barn). Door at ground in bay to right of 2-storey group with non-aligned window at 1st floor. Window to each floor of bay to left. NW ELEVATION: gabled with coped ashlar skew. Deep-set door at ground to left. Opening at 1st floor of bay to right. Modern corrugated roof, 1996.

TURNIP SHED/MIDDEN AND OPEN COURT: turnip shed positioned between SW and NE ranges. Square-plan single storey building with piended half-slatted roof. 2-leaf boarded door to SE. Cattle court wall now partly demolished (1996)- rubble with rubble coping. Covered with open modern corrugated shed roof, 1996.

CARTSHED AND GRANARY: to SW of U-plan steading. Harl-pointed whinstone and sandstone rubble with droved ashlar dressings. NE ELEVATION: 5-bay. Segmental-arched cartshed opening (now with modern glazing, 1996) with window at 1st floor above to each bay, except boarded door at ground of bay to outer left. SW ELEVATION: 4-bay. Window at 1st floor of each bay. Slate roof.

### 3.4 Bibliographic sources

The Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1857 lists a Thomas Alan as the main occupant along with a Mr John Ford and Mr Pringle as tenants. The entry also mentions:

A small farm house with offices in good repair and an arable farm attached - It is the property of Lord Sinclair and tenanted by Sir Thomas Allen.

The Census Returns for 1841-1901 are summarised in Table 2. This lists the Head of the farm, family size and the number of farm workers employed. The 1841 census mentions *Crunklaw Farmhouse* and *Crunklaw Farmhouse Stables* showing occupancy within the steading itself. By contrast the 1851 census lists three *Crunklaws* and three *Old Crunklaws*. These entries probably relate to both the farm house and the three workers cottages. In 1871 we now have *New Crunklaw Farmhouse* with 7 rooms. The 1871 entry also lists the cottages as *New Crunklaw Farm Cottages* again showing that a major re-building programme had been undertaken by this year. The head of the farm was Peter Simpson who farmed 300 acres of pasture, 282 acres of arable land and employed four men. The 1901 census records the head of Crunklaw as James Sanderson with one shepherd, three ploughmen and a cattleman living in one of the Crunklaw Cottages.

Year	Head of Crunklaw	No of Occupants	Employees
1841	Thomas Allan	8	2 (Ag.Lab.)
1851	Alexander McCraw	5	8 (Ag Lab.)
1861	Agnes Allan	4	7 (Ag. Lab.) 1 PM
1871	Thomas Gibson	3	4 (Ag. Lab.) 1 PM
1871	Peter Simpson	10	4 (Ag. Lab.)
1901	James Sanderson	3	1 Shep.3 PM 1CM

Table 2 Summary list of tenant farmers, number of occupants and employees (PM = Ploughman, CM = Cattleman, Ag. Lab = Agricultural Labourer, Shep = Shepherd)

#### 4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

The individual buildings that make up the steading are now described. Each interior compartment has been afforded a unique Unit number (Units 1-8). These are shown on Fig 3. For descriptive purposes the U-shaped block forming the core block of the steading is described as East, North and West Range.

##### **Turnip Shed (Unit 1), exterior and interior descriptions**

###### *Turnip Shed, exterior description (Fig 5)*

This single storey detached building measured 7.7m by 6.5m and was built of coursed sandstone and whinstone rubble framed by droved ashlar quoins. The roof was hipped and covered with slate with galvanized zinc flashings. The north-facing elevation contained two small rectangular blocked windows partially hidden by a metal container. The east and west-facing elevations were featureless. The south-facing elevation had a large single bay-opening with a large double-leaved sliding door.

###### *Turnip Shed, interior description (Fig 6)*

The south-facing elevation (Fig 6) contained the two aforementioned windows hidden behind stored materials. The east and west-facing elevations were featureless. The north-facing elevation had ashlar quoins around the bay opening and a large timber lintel had been inserted across the door. The softwood rafters were scarfe-jointed and nailed. Each rafter rested on the wall heads.

##### **East Range (Unit 2) exterior descriptions**

The East Range occupied a rectangular footprint and measured 23.5m long and 6.8m wide and comprised a single and two storey block (Unit 2) (Fig 3) with an attached ruined structure (Unit 3) on its east side.

###### *East Range, exterior north-facing gable, Fig 4c & Fig 7*

The pitched two-storey north-facing gable was constructed of random rubble (sub-rounded sandstone and whinstone) and framed with droved ashlar quoins. A doorway occupied the left-hand side of the doorway (facing). This had a single step and a timber lintel. To the right of the doorway was a blocked window with ashlar surrounds and internal rubble blocking. At first-floor level there was a boarded-up pitching door



framed by ashlar surrounds. The gable was advanced by 0.5m off the wall line of the North Range.

*East Range, exterior east-facing elevation Figs, 4a, 8-10*

The two storey east-facing elevation was constructed of coursed rectangular and sub-angular stones with a greater proportion of whinstone at the foot of the wall. Ashlar quoins framed the elevation and three windows. A roofless ruin (Unit 3, Fig 8) ran at right-angles to the main elevation. The south end of the east-facing elevation was single storey and had a slit vent facing into Unit 3.

At the north end of the elevation at ground-floor level there was a blocked window. Also at the same level, but further south was a large void with collapsed blocking work. At the ground floor more or less in line with the void was a segmented arched opening that was partially blocked with stone (Fig 10). The arch has seven segments and the opening measured 0.7m wide by 0.7m high. The opening marks the position of an undershot low-breast water wheel and wheel pit. The section of wall within the interior of Unit 3 was masked by vegetation. At the south end of the elevation, towards the south gable, the wall contained a crude foundation layer of large projecting boulders surmounted by coursed random rubble.

*East Range, exterior south-facing gable, (Fig 4d & 11)*

The south-facing crow-stepped gable was rubble built and was framed with droved ashlar quoins. A single bay-opening was surmounted by an arrow slit below the gable head.

*East Range, exterior west-facing elevation (Figs 4b & 12)*

The single-storey west-facing elevation is comprised a featureless random rubble wall with a single doorway framed with droved ashlar surrounds. The door adjoins the two-storey block which contained an off-centre plank-built door within ashlar surrounds. A ground floor window opening was present on the left of the door (facing). At the first floor two windows were present. The larger was rectangular and had brick surrounds and was a later insert. The smaller window had stone surrounds. The north end of the elevation is hidden by the roof of the North Range.

**East Range (Unit 2) interior descriptions**

*North gable wall, south-facing elevation, Fig 13*

The interior south-facing elevation included a blocked ground floor window and a doorway in the right-hand corner (facing). A timber floor joist marked the position of the floor that had been removed. Immediately above the joist was a boarded pitching door. The A-frame collar rafters were clad with corrugated metal sheeting.

*East wall, west-facing elevation, Fig 14*

The north end of the west-facing elevation had a blocked ground floor window that had a later bearing box inserted into it (Fig 14). Above were two windows with

splayed reveals at first floor level. A line of sockets marked the position of the loft floor. Roughly at the centre of the elevation were two more blocked bearing boxes. The lowest was c.1.5m above the ground floor and the second one was c.3m high and set within the rubble wall. At the junction of what was the two-storey and single storey wall line was a raggle of a partition wall. Just above the ground floor and inserted into the raggle was another bearing box. A single slit vent facing into Unit 3 was the only opening on this end of the building.

#### *South gable wall, north-facing elevation*

The south gable had a large bay opening framed by rough-dressed ashlar quoins with timber lintels. The walls above the door had the splayed interior of the aforementioned arrow slit vent.

#### *West wall, east-facing elevation, Fig 15*

The east-facing wall of Unit 2 was featureless with a doorway at its north end. The remains of a partition wall survived to loft height and contained a doorway that once led into the northern half of the building. On the north side of the partition wall a window and door was present at ground floor level. Above these features was the line of timber floor joist stubs running the full length of the wall. These marked the position of the loft floor. Two windows of unequal size were present at loft level. The rest of the wall was featureless.

### **Roofless outshot building (Unit 3) exterior and interior descriptions**

This building was rubble built and measured 9.3m by 4.7m and has been built at right-angles to the East Range. The walls survived to a height of 3m.

#### *South-facing elevation, Figs 4d & 16*

The south-facing elevation had a central segmented arched doorway framed by ashlar quoins. On the west side of the opening was a segmented arched mill lade that ran under the floor of the building. The arch had nine voussoirs. On the east side of the elevation a boundary wall had been incorporated into its construction. The boundary wall was 5.6m long, c.2m high and 0.45m wide.

#### *East-facing gable (Fig 4a)*

The east-facing gable rose to a height of 3m and was framed by ashlar quoins and was featureless.

#### *North-facing elevation, Fig 4c*

The north-facing elevation had no fenestration. At the west end of the wall, was a stone lintel marking the position of the mill lade. The lintel was approximately 1m wide.

### *Building interior*

The interior elevations were masked by dense vegetation and no photographs were taken.

### **North Range (Units 4 &5) exterior descriptions**

The single storey pitched roofed North Range measured 32m by 5.4m and contained Unit 4, the main byre and Unit 5 a small animal house (Fig 3).

#### *North-facing elevation, Figs 4c & 17*

The north-facing elevation incorporated the two-storey gable of the East Range (Unit 2) and the West Range (Units 6-8). The elevation was set back by 0.5m from the two gable walls. It was constructed of coursed rubble throughout, the fenestration included a single off-centre doorway and two slit vents. All were framed by rough dressed and droved ashlar quoins.

#### *South-facing elevation, Figs 4d & 18*

The south-facing elevation had symmetrical fenestration including two outer stable doors and two inner segmented arched openings. These were all framed with ashlar surrounds. The stonework used to create the segmented arches were recent inserts. The slate roof had a cat-slide vent at the east end.

### **North Range (Units 4 &5) interior descriptions**

The North Range contained Units 4 and 5 (Fig 3) and all the walls were a coursed rubble build and largely featureless.

#### *Unit 4, Byre Fig 19*

Unit 4 measured 27.4 m long and 4.7m wide and had featureless rubble walls throughout its length. The roof comprised A-frame collar rafters that rested on the wall heads.

#### *Unit 5, Animal shed*

Unit 5 measured 4.7 x 4.6m and had white-washed rubble walls. The only feature worthy of note was a slit-vent on its north wall (south-facing elevation). The roof trusses were a continuation of those in Unit 4.

### **West Range (Units 6-8) exterior descriptions**

The West Range measured 23.9m m long and 5.9m wide and contained Units 6-8.

#### *East-facing elevation (Fig 4e, & 20)*

The east-facing elevation was rubble-built and contained 6 bays with two central doorways flanked by two windows. A doorway was situated at each end of the

elevation. The doors were all plank-built and the window frames were modern. All the openings were framed by droved ashlar sandstone and the lintels were modern inserts.

*South-facing gable, Fig 4d & 21*

The south-facing crow-stepped gable was built using random rubble and was framed with droved ashlar quoins. An ashlar-built arrowslit opening was present towards the gable head.

*West-facing elevation, Fig 4f*

The west-facing elevation was constructed of coursed rubble and framed by aslar quoins. The elevation had no fenestration.

*North-facing gable, Fig 4c*

The north-facing gable was advanced of the line of the North range by about 0.5m and built of coursed rubble and had been repaired with common brick at its wall head. An earlier door had been recently widened. The roof was hipped and covered with slate.

**West-Range (Units 6-8) interior descriptions**

The interior of the West Range contained Units 6, 7 and 8 (Fig 3) and the walls were random rubble-built and very uniform in character.

*Stable (Unit 6), Fig 22*

The stable was a large rectangular unit measuring 13m long and 4.7m wide. The walls were random rubble with a white-painted lower walls. Three-brick-built stalls with a height of 1.5m were present. The southernmost stall has an iron rail resting on top of the stall, behind which is a store for feed and equipment. The northernmost stall had an original cobble floor with a central soak away. The rest of the unit had a concrete floor. The roof was exposed and comprised pine A-frame collar rafters with pine sarking boards.

*Unit 7*

There was no interior access to Unit 7.

*Stable/Animal house (Unit 8) Fig 23*

Unit 8 measured 4.8m by 3.6m and had heavily pointed rubble walls and a cobble floor. Brickwork associated with the insertion of a new lintel above the door and window was evident. The rubble-built walls had been painted with whitewash and apart from some minor blocking work on the north partition wall (between Unit 8 and 7) the walls were featureless.

## 5. DISCUSSION

Cartographic evidence shows that Crunklaw Steading was constructed sometime during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The formal courtyard arrangement appears to have evolved during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued up until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1898 the steading developed into an E-shaped footprint with the addition of a building that connected the turnip store to the south-facing elevation of the North Range. This building was probably a covered feed stall. This was later removed leaving the formal open courtyard that we see today.

The 1857 First Edition map clearly shows the position of a circular horse gin on the north side of the outshot building (Unit 3) on the East Range. The same map depicts a mill pond that supplied the mill that operated a low-breast waterwheel. Both wheel and the horse gin were in operation at the time presumably to crush grain for cattle feed.

The 1871 census mentions *New Crunklaw Farmhouse* and *New Crunklaw Cottages* showing that there had been a major investment in the farmstead. It seems likely that by this year the courtyard steading also underwent major refurbishment. Collectively the census returns also show the number of agricultural workers with 1851 listing the highest number of employees.

In the East Range the internal bearing boxes that were located on the east wall were probably for belt-driven take-off drives for threshing machinery and belt-driven bruisers for crushing cattle cake. The loft floor was probably removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century making it more convenient to store tractors and other farm machinery.

The North Range appears to have always functioned as a byre for overwintering cattle and has largely been unaltered although it was re-slatted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The west-range has been modified with the installation of brick-built stalls. Recent repairs to the external stonework have also been carried out.

Crunklaw steading is typical of lowland farmsteads that were laid out on a courtyard plan with symmetrical gables. The use of horse traction and water power are both represented within the East Range. Later mechanisation within the East Range is represented by the presence of bearing boxes that were probably associated with drive shafts driven by an early 20<sup>th</sup> century stationary steam engine.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The *Enhanced* historical building survey has adequately recorded the plan form and architectural layout of the steading prior to its conversion.

It is recommended that no further archaeological recording is required but it is recognised that the final decision rests with the Scottish Borders Council.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 2) will be sufficient to disseminate the results of the building survey.

## 7. REFERENCES

### *Bibliographic*

ALGAO (2013) Scotland *Historic Buildings Guidance* Association of Local Government Archaeologists and East Lothian Council Archaeology Service. Unpublished.

### *Cartographic*

Armstrong, A, 1771 Map of the County of Berwick

Blackadder, A & M 1797 Map of the County of Berwick

Greenwood, C 1826 The County of Berwick

Roy, W Military Map of Scotland 1747-55

Sharp, T, Greenwood, C and Fowler, W. The County of Berwick

Ordnance Survey First Edition 1857 Edrom XV1 Sheet 1:2500 scale

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1898 Berwickshire Sheet 016.15 1:2500 scale

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1900 Berwickshire Sheet 016.15 1:2500 scale

## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

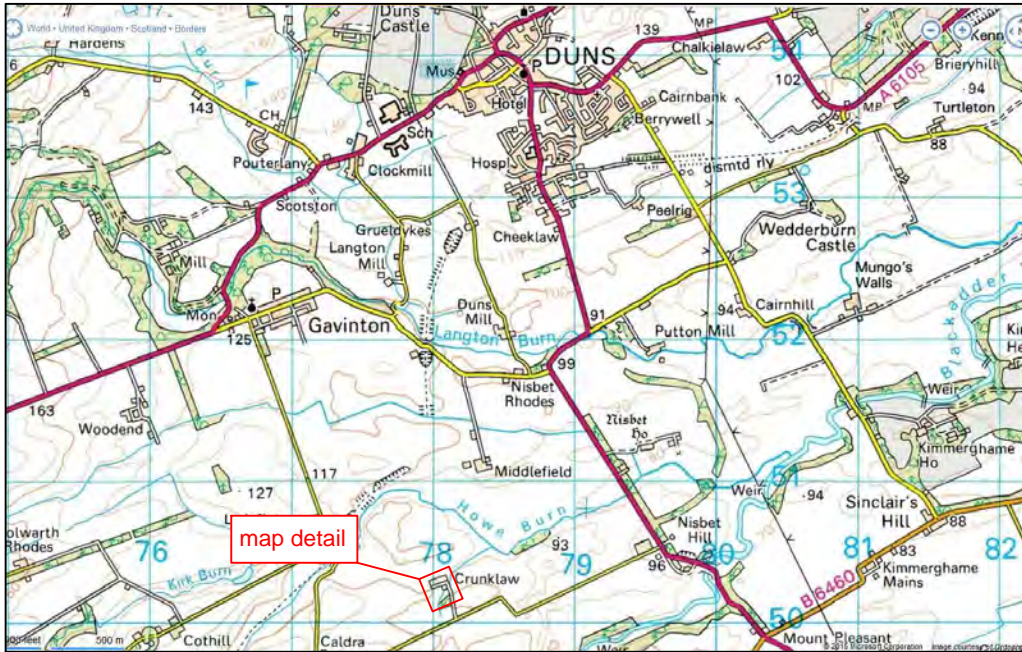
Shot No	Summary description	Facing
001-002	Turnip Store, Unit 1, exterior N-facing elevation	NW
003	Turnip Store, Unit 1, exterior E-facing elevation	W
004	Turnip Store, Unit 1, S-facing elevation	N
005	Turnip Store, Unit 1, W-facing elevation	E
006	Turnip Store, Unit 1, interior S-facing elevation	N
007	Turnip Store, Unit 1, interior E-facing elevation	W
008	Turnip Store, Unit 1, interior N-facing elevation	S
009	Turnip Store, Unit 1, interior W-facing elevation	E
010	East Range, exterior W-facing elevation	E
011	East-range, W-facing elevation, oblique shot	NE
012	East Range, W-facing elevation, quoin detail	E
013	East Range, W-facing elevation, 2 storey block	E
014-019	East Range, W-facing elevation, overlapping shots	E
020	North-Range, S-facing elevation, east end	N
021	North-Range, S-facing elevation, general shot	N
022	North-Range, S-facing elevation, fabric detail	N
023-024	North-Range, S-facing elevation, segmented arched doorway with rebuilt quoins	N
025-026	North-Range, S-facing elevation, door to Unit 5	N
027-028	North-Range, S-facing elevation, general shot	NE
029	West-Range, E-facing elevation, general shot	N
030-041	West-Range, E-facing elevation overlapping shots	W
042	West-Range, S-facing crow-stepped gable	N
043	West-Range, W-facing elevation	E
044	Former granary and cart-shed demolished by fire in 2015	N
045	West Range, N-facing gable and stable door	S
046-048	General distance shots of the North Range, N-facing elevation	S
049	North-range, N-facing elevation, slit vent detail	S
050-053	North-range, N-facing elevation, main door	S
054	North-range, N-facing elevation slit vent detail	S
055	North-range, N-facing elevation showing advanced E gable	E
056	East-Range, N-facing gable, blocked window	S
057	East-Range, N-facing gable, pitching door	S
058	East-Range, N-facing gable, quoin detail	S
059	East-Range, N-facing gable, ridge copings and pitching door	Near vertical
060-064	East-Range, N-facing gable, blocked ground floor window	S
065	East-Range, N-facing gable, gable fabric detail and cracks	Near vertical
066-069	East-Range, N-facing gable, door detail and cracks	S
070	East-Range, E-facing elevation, general view	W
071-072	East-Range, E-facing elevation, blocked window	W
073-074	East-Range, E-facing elevation, quoin detail	W
075-077	East-Range, E-facing elevation, segmented arched wheel shaft	W
078	East-Range, E-facing elevation, segmented arched wheel shaft and a blocked opening above	W
079	East-Range, outshot Unit 3 building, N-facing elevation	S
080	East-Range, outshot Unit 3 building, N-facing elevation, mill lade opening	SW
081	East-Range, outshot Unit 3 building, E-facing elevation	W
082-084	East-Range, outshot Unit 3 building, E-facing elevation, quoin detail	W
085	East-Range, S-facing elevation, arched doorway	W
086-090	East-Range, S-facing elevation, fabric detail	N

<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description</b>	<b>Facing</b>
091	East-Range, Unit 3, outshot building, arched opening at the foot of the wall	N
092	East-Range, E-facing elevation, foundation courses	W
093	East-Range, S-facing elevation, crow-stepped gable	N
094	East-Range, S-facing elevation, quoin detail	N
095-098	East-Range, S-facing gable, overlapping shots	N
099-102	East-Range, S-facing gable crow-steps and arrow slit vent	N
103-104	East-Range, interior S-facing gable and blocked window	N
105	East-Range, interior W-facing elevation, mid-section	S
106	East-Range, interior W-facing elevation, bearing box inserted into the window blocking	E
107-108	East-Range, interior W-facing elevation, blocked bearing boxes	E
109	East-Range, interior W-facing elevation, blocked bearing box and slit vent facing Unit 3, the outshot building	E
110	East-Range, interior W-facing elevation	NE
111	East-Range interior of the S-facing gable	S
112	East-Range, interior E-facing elevation	N
113	East-Range, interior partition wall and door	N
114	East-Range, interior E-facing elevation, doorway	W
115	East-Range, interior E-facing elevation, loft windows	W
116	East-Range, interior E-facing elevation	N
117	North-Range, interior S-facing elevation	NW
118	North-Range, interior view of the roof detail	W
119	North-Range, interior S-facing wall, at the W end	E
120	North-Range, interior W-facing gable wall	E
121	North-Range, interior N-facing wall fabric	S
122	North-Range, interior N-facing openings	SW
123	North-Range, interior N-facing segmented arched doorway	S
124	North-Range, interior E-facing gable wall	W
125-128	North-Range, Unit 5 interiors of the animal shed	N, E, S & W
129	West Range, Unit 6 stall with N doorway	N
130	West Range, Unit 6 cobble floor	S
131	West-Range, general shot	S
132	West Range stall gates	S
133	West-range stall walls and railings	W
134	West-Range stalls and roof detail	N
135	West-Range, Unit 6 storage area	W
136	West-Range, Unit 8 S-facing elevation	SW
137	West-Range, Unit 8 E-facing elevation	W
138	West-Range, Unit 8 W-facing elevation and openings	E
139	West-Range, Unit 8 N-facing gable wall	S
140	General view of Crunklaw Steading	SE
141-142	General views of the N-facing elevation of the farmhouse	S
143	General view of Crunklaw Steading	SW
144	General view of the East-Range and outshot building	N

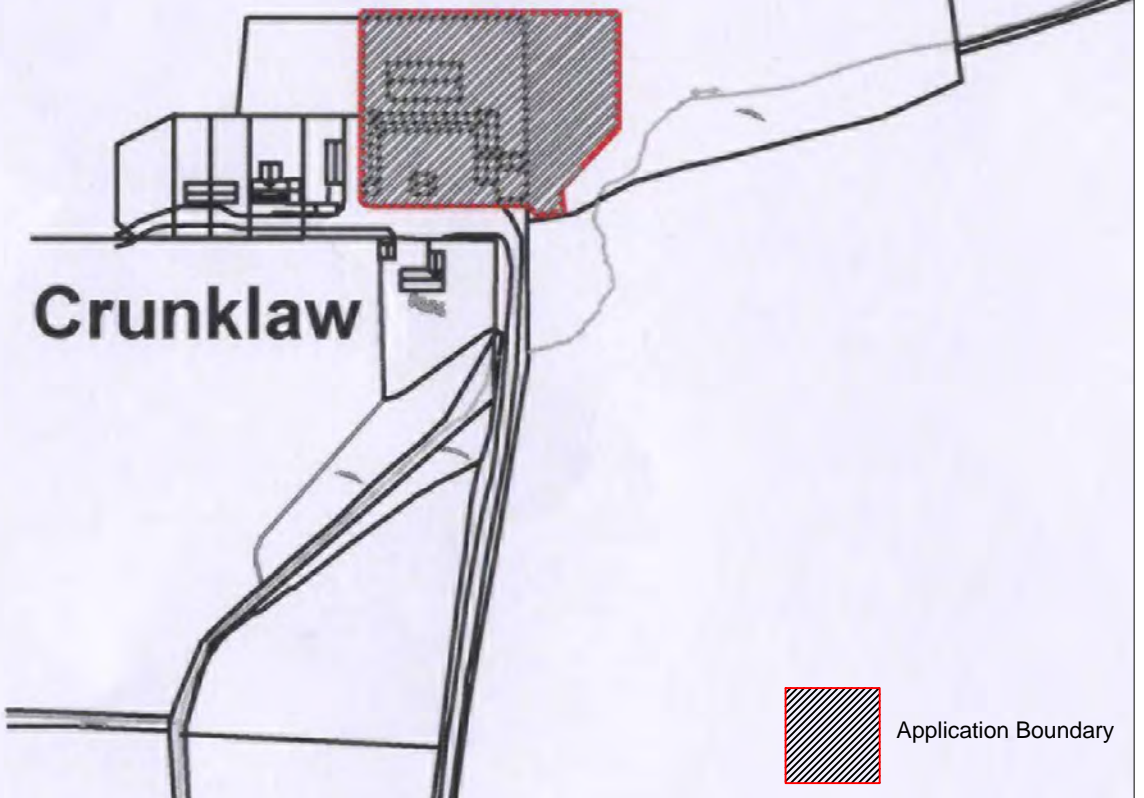


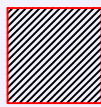
## APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Crunklaw Steading, near Duns, Scottish Borders Historic Building Survey
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	CRUN
<b>PARISH:</b>	Edrom
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	M Cressey
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Enhanced Historic Buildings Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT 75SE 305.1
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/a
<b>NGR</b>	NT 78081 50303
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	September 2015
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	September 2015
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An Enhanced standing building survey was carried at Crunklaw Steading prior to its conversion into a series of modern dwellings. The east range was a single and two-storey lofted structure with a crow-stepped gable. The single storey north and west range were former byres and animal houses. A detached turnip store was also recorded. Census returns show that the steading was engaged in both agriculture with animal husbandry throughout the second half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mrs Helen Bruce
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	mressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



# SITE



 Application Boundary



**CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**  
 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

<b>Title:</b> Location map also showing the application boundary	<b>Fig No:</b> 1	<b>Report:</b> 3340	<b>Drawn by:</b> GC	<b>CKD:</b> MC	<b>Date:</b> 26/10/15
<b>Project:</b> Crunklaw Steading, Duns, Scottish Borders Enhanced Historic Building Survey	<b>Client:</b> Mrs Helen Bruce				
	<b>Scale:</b> 1:2500				



Fig. 2a Extract from map by Roy, 1752-1755

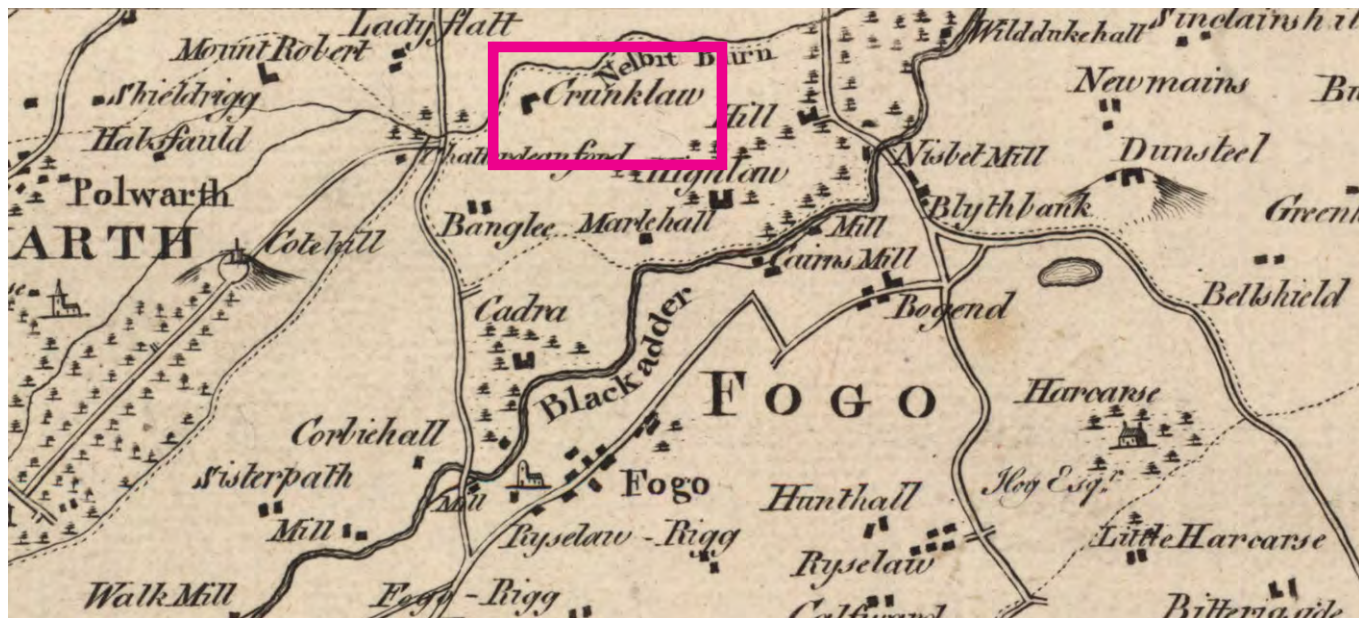


Fig. 2b Extract from map by Armstrong, 1771



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 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title: Map Regression	Fig. 2a-b	Report: 3340	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 29/10/15
Client: Mrs Helen Bruce					
Project: Crunklaw Steading, Duns, Scottish Borders, Enhanced Building Recording					



Fig. 2c Extract from map by Blackadder, 1797

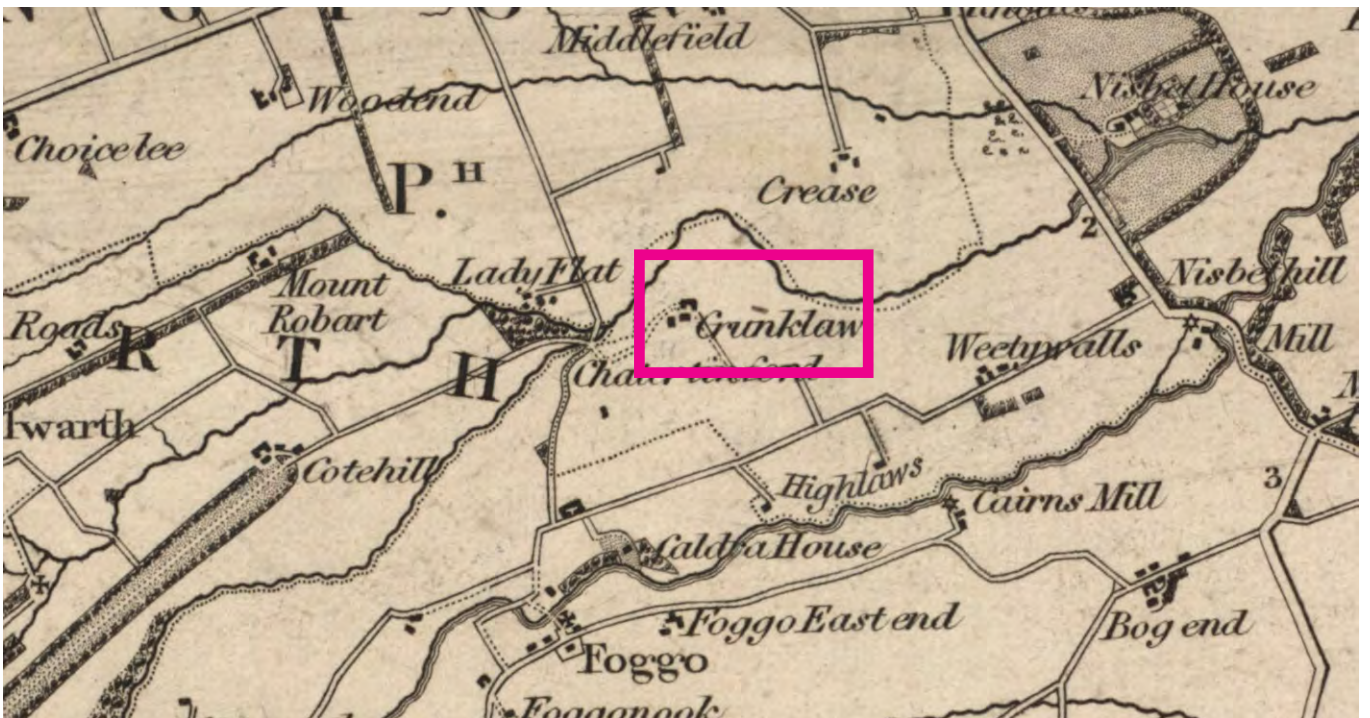


Fig. 2d Extract from map by Sharp, 1826

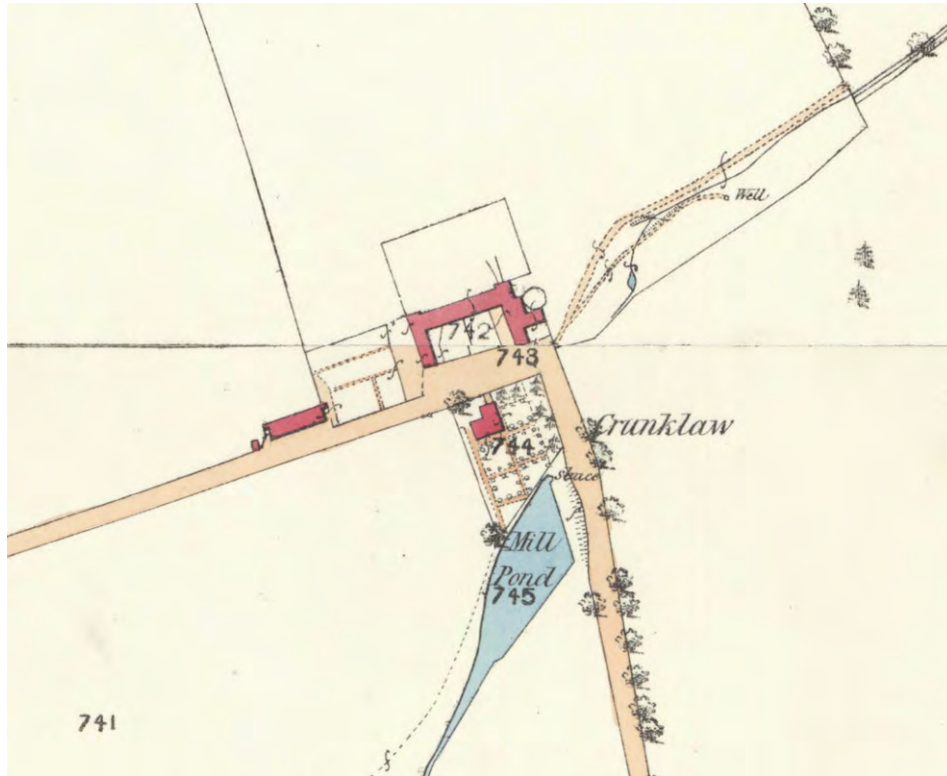


Fig. 2e Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1857

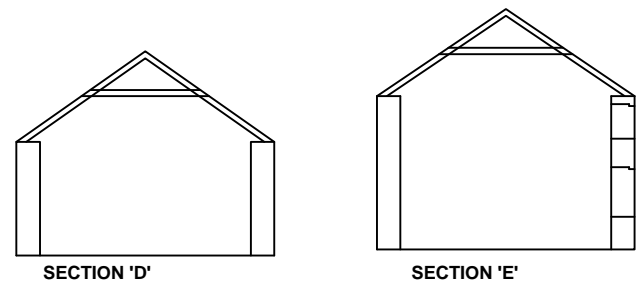
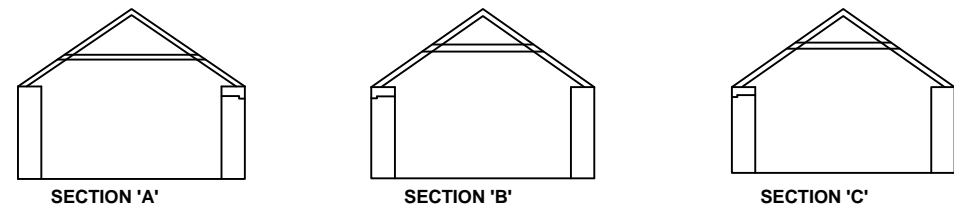


Fig. 2f Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1898



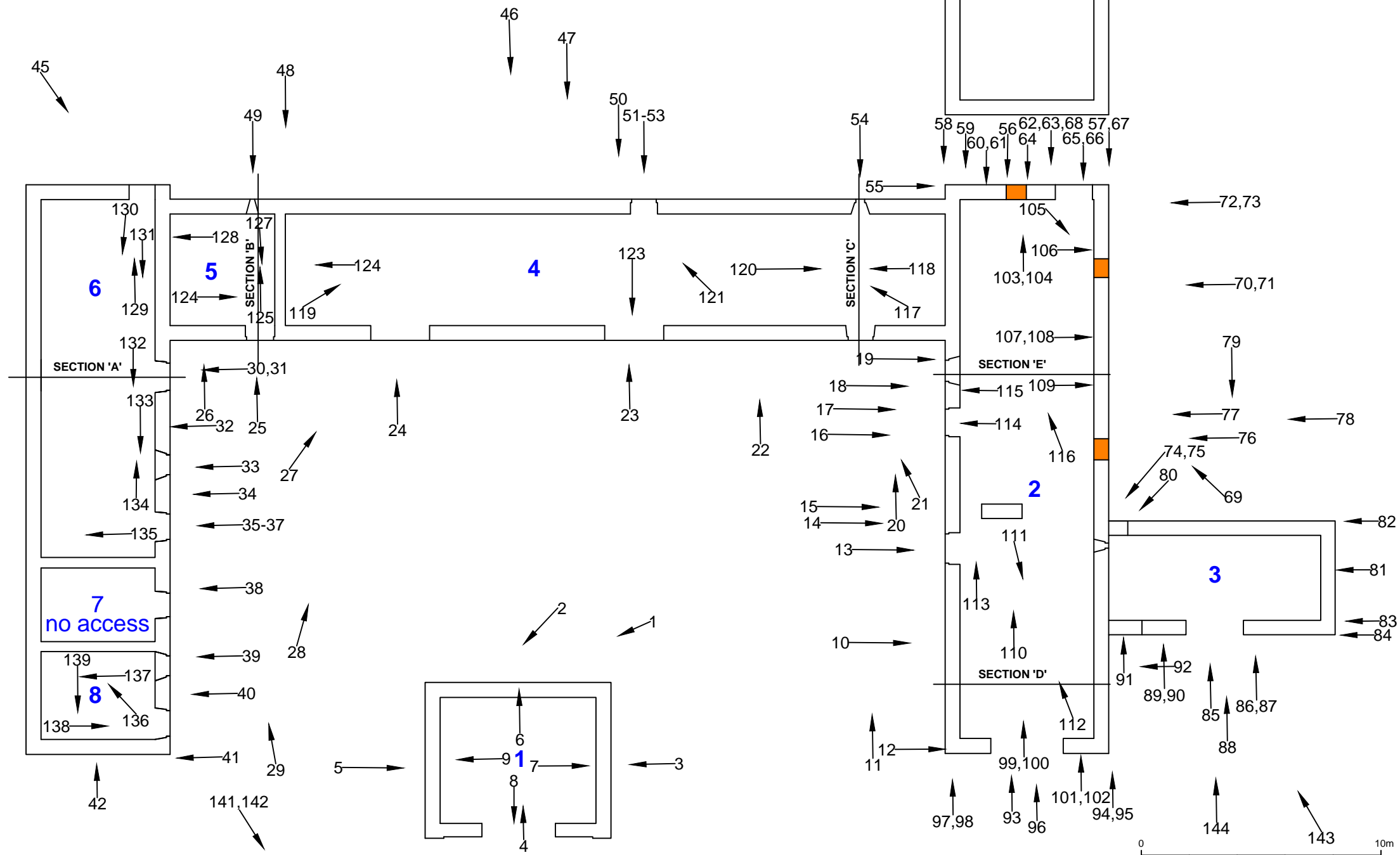
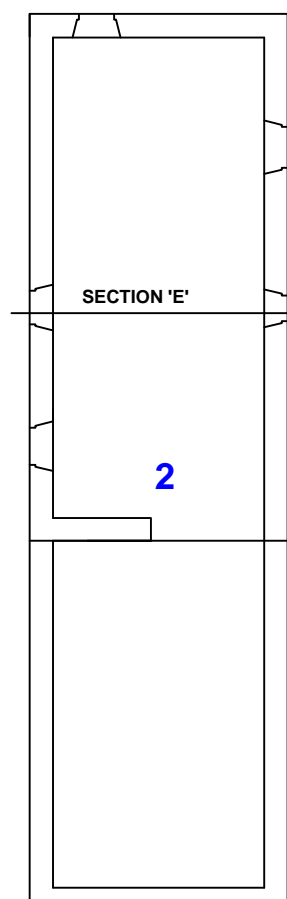
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 Old Engine House  
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 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title: <b>Map Regression</b>	Fig. <b>2e-f</b>	Report: <b>3340</b>	Drawn: <b>GC</b>	CKD: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>29/10/15</b>
	Client: <b>Mrs Helen Bruce</b>				
Project: <b>Crunklaw Steading, Duns, Scottish Borders, Enhanced Building Recording</b>					



**Key:**

- 2 Unit Number
- ←57 Photo number and direction
- Blocked openings



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 T: 0131 273 4380  
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Fig. No: **3** Report No: **3340**

Title:  
**Ground Plan of steading showing Unit 1-9 and photo location arrows and building cross-sections (A-E)**

Project:  
**Crunklaw Steading, Duns, Scottish Borders, Enhanced Historic Building**

Client:  
**Mrs Helen Bruce**

Scale at A3:  
**1:200**

Drawn by: **GC** Checked: **MC** Date: **20/10/2015**

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**Key:**

- Blocked opening
- wooden lintel beam
- brick

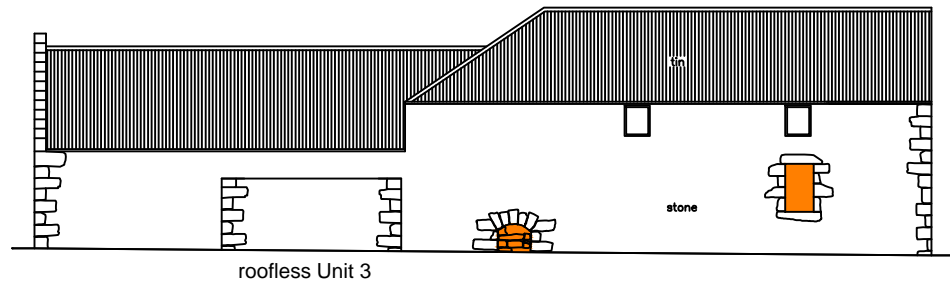


Fig. 4a East Range, east-facing

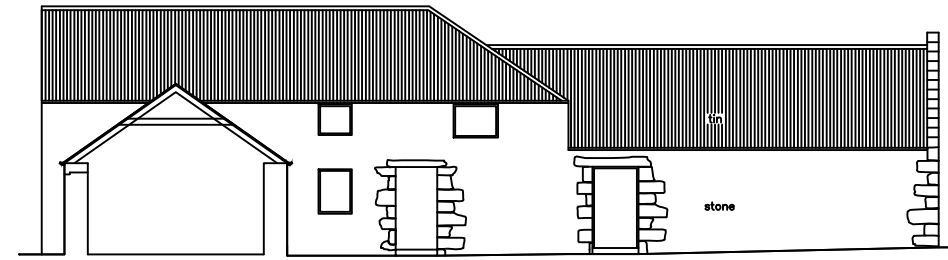


Fig. 4b East Range, west-facing

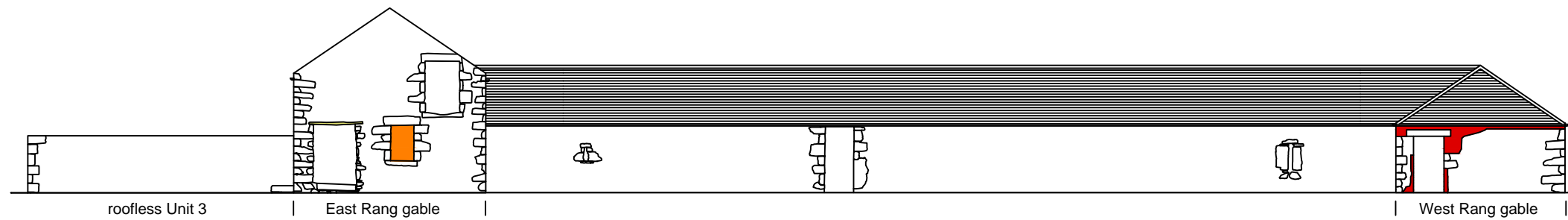


Fig. 4c North Range, north-facing

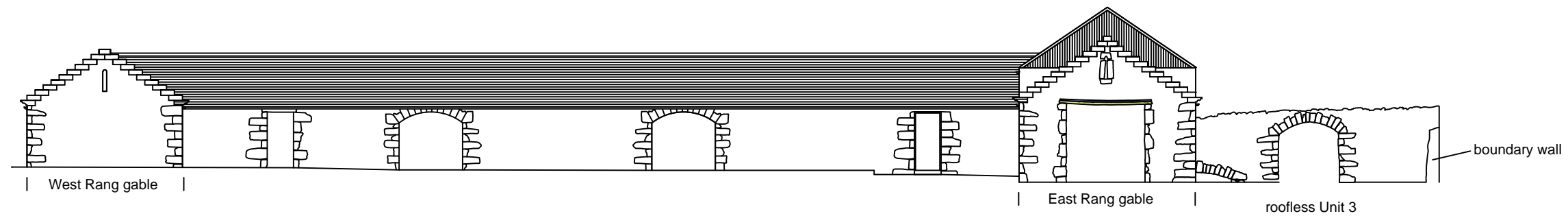


Fig. 4d North Range, south-facing

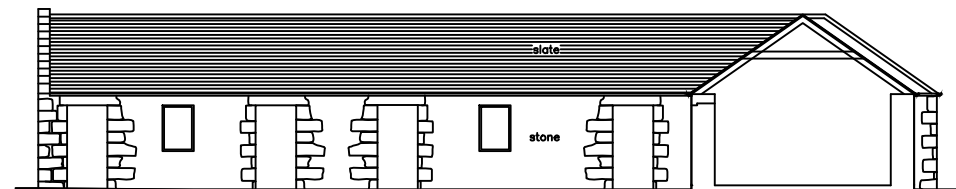


Fig. 4e West Range, east-facing

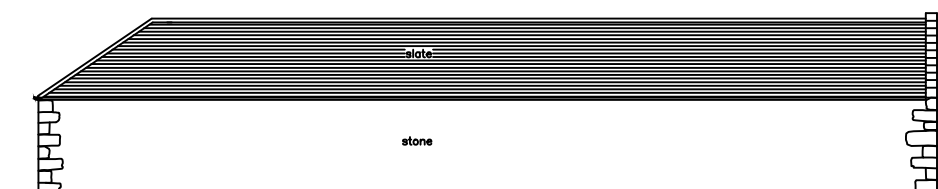


Fig. 4f West Range, west-facing

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 Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: **4a-f** Report No: **3340**

Title:  
**Building elevations**

Project:  
**Crunklaw Steading, Duns,  
 Scottish Borders, Enhanced  
 Building Recording**

Client:  
**Mrs Helen Bruce**

Scale at A3:  
**1:200**

Drawn by: **GC** Checked: **MC** Date: **29/10/2015**

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Fig. 5 Exterior view of the Turnip Shed, Unit 1



Fig. 6 Interior view of the Turnip Shed, Unit 1



Fig. 7 East Range, north-facing gable



Fig. 8 East Range, east-facing elevation, south end



Fig. 9 East Range, east-facing elevation, north end



Fig. 10 East Range, east-facing elevation, segmented arched opening





Fig. 11 East Range, south-facing crow stepped gable



Fig. 12 East Range, west-facing elevation



Fig. 13 East Range, interior south-facing elevation



Fig. 14 East range, west-facing elevation bearing box and first floor joist sockets



Fig. 15 East Range, east-facing elevation with surviving section of a partition wall



Fig. 16 East range outshot building, south-facing elevation



Fig. 17 North Range, north-facing elevation



Fig. 18 North Range, south-facing elevation



Fig. 19 North Range, general view of the interior



Fig. 20 West Range, east-facing elevation



Fig. 21 West Range, south-facing gable



Fig. 22 West Range, interior view of the stable stalls

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 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
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Fig. No: 17 - 22 Report: 3340

Title

Project  
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Client  
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Fig. 23 West Range, interior of Unit 8, stable



Fig. 24 General view of the fire-damaged former granary building and cart shed

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Fig. No:	23 - 24	Report:	3340
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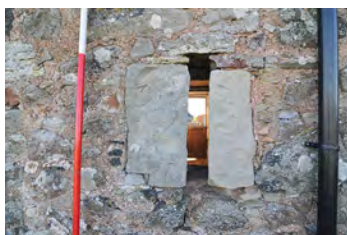
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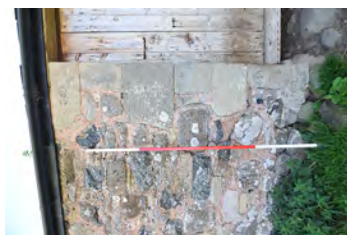
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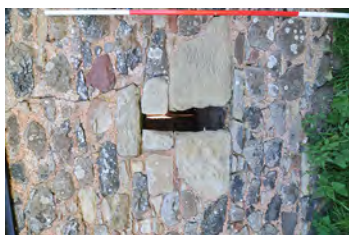
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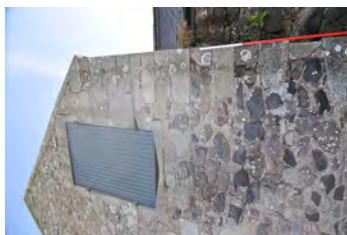
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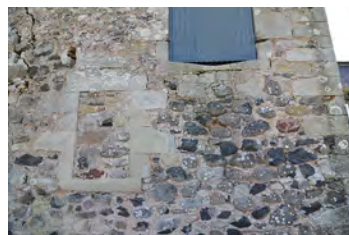
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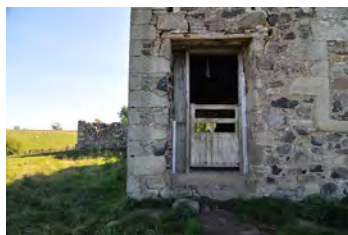
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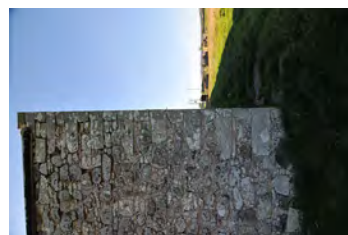
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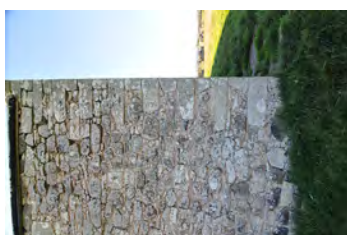
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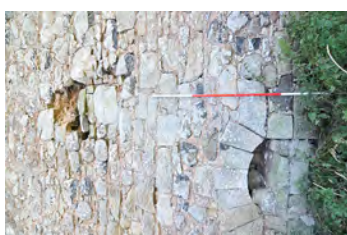
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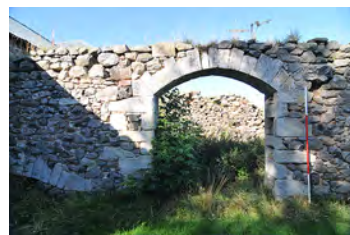
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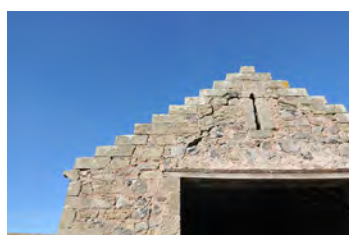
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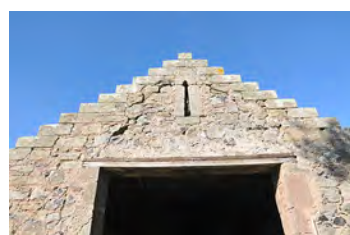
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