

Brooklands Mill, Kirkpatrick Durham, Dumfries and Galloway

Historic building record



Report by John Pickin, February 2015

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DGC planning reference 14/P/2/0306

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John Pickin High Weirston House, Leswalt, Stranraer , Dumfries and Galloway DG9 0RQ

Tel: 01776 870270 E-mail: pickinjohn@gmail.com

Historic building record: Brooklands Mill, Kirkpatrick Durham, Dumfries and Galloway (NX 8085 7305; DGC HER: MDG 16632; Canmore ID: 178311)

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Planning approval has been given by Dumfries and Galloway Council for a private residential project to convert the former saw mill and steading complex at Brooklands Mill, Crocketford, Kirkpatrick Durham (planning reference 14/P/2/0306)..

1.2 Approval was conditional on a programme of building recording agreed in consultation with the Council Archaeology Service. The results of that programme of building recording are presented below.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The condition agreed with the Council Archaeology Service was for a Basic Survey (as defined by ALGAO 2013) of the standing buildings, the enhanced recording of any significant elements and the preparation of a summary report.

2.2 The field work was carried out on 23 February 2015. A photographic survey with accompanying notes was made of all the buildings and key measurements were taken. An existing floor plan of the buildings prepared by Aitken Turnbull Architects in July 2014 (ref. AT2282/dwng 0030) was used to aid fieldwork and annotations made to it as appropriate. All the buildings were accessible with the exception of Building 2a where the timber floor was too rotten to allow entry.

3 HISTORIC EVIDENCE

3.1 An internet search of the National Archives of Scotland and Dumfries and Galloway Council Archives failed to produce any archival material on Brooklands Mill. The main source of information on the history and development of the buildings has therefore been cartographic.

3.2 The mill and farmstead are not shown on John Ainslie's 'The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright' of 1797. John Thompson's 'Atlas of Scotland' of 1832 marks a building which corresponds with Brooklands House (named 'Brocklands' on the map) but no other structures are shown; the small scale of the Thompson map probably precluded the depiction of lesser buildings. The first map to show the farmstead is the Ordnance Survey First Edition six-inch to the mile map surveyed in 1850 (Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet 25). This depicts the site much as it is today (Fig 2) with a range of buildings around a central divided courtyard and a track entering from the north-east. The lade is shown but no pond is marked. The map also marks a roofless three cell ruin which appears to be attached to the NW corner of the farmstead complex. The site, unlike other neighbouring farmsteads, is not given a name.

3.3 The Second Edition OS six-inch map of 1895 (Kirkcudbrightshire sheet XXVIII.SW) shows the same range of buildings but also depicts a semi-circular pond at the SW end of the lade. The ruined



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Fig 1. Location of Brooklands Mill



Fig 2. 1850 OS six-inch map (left) and 1895 OS six-inch map (right)

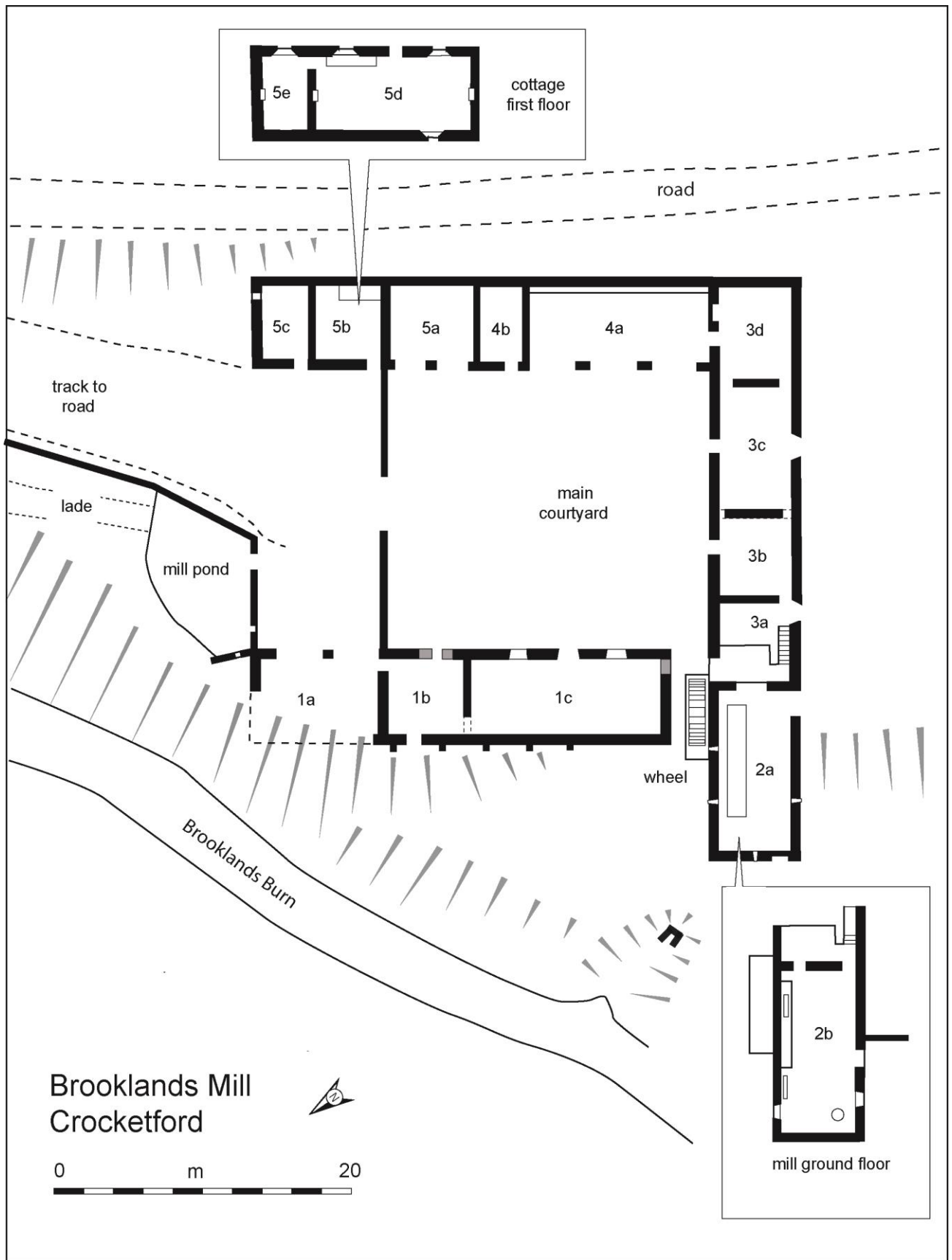


Fig 3. The building complex at Brooklands Mill.

building shown on the First Edition map is not depicted on the Second Edition. Subsequent Ordnance Survey editions show no changes to the building complex.

3.4 The present owners were told that the site has been in a semi-derelict condition since the 1970s with the cottage used as an occasional holiday home. Before that the cottage was in occupation but it is not known when the farmstead and the adjacent saw mill were abandoned. The owners have also been told that the ruined building in the northern corner of the site (Building 1a in the description below) collapsed after it was undermined by water flowing from a break in the wall of the holding pond. This building is shown intact on the 1951 six-inch OS map (based on a revised survey in 1946) so it must have collapsed after this date.

3.5 In summary, the map evidence shows that the complex as it survives today was in existence by the 1850s and had probably been constructed sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century. Before the early 1890s a holding pond was constructed at the end of the lade and is depicted on all later editions.

4 DESCRIPTION

4.1 Brooklands Mill is located 2km north-west of Crocketford, Dumfries and Galloway (Fig 1) and comprises a complex of farm buildings terraced into the hill slope on the south side of the Brooklands Burn. The site is immediately outwith the boundary of the Brooklands estate which is included in Historic Scotland's Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. The mill itself has no statutory designations.

4.2 Brooklands Mill contains a series of buildings built around three sides of a central courtyard. The buildings and their related features are described below and are also shown on Fig 3. Photographs of the buildings are included in Appendix 1.

4.3 The lade and holding pond (Fig 4 and Figs 10-14)

4.3.1 An earth-banked lade, approx. 350m long, leads from a stone weir on the burn (NX 8094 7326) to a small holding pond or mill pond at the NE corner of the farmstead complex. The lade is now dry but a comparatively modern wood and steel sluice gate immediately NE of the pond indicates that the lade was recently operational – or at least held water. Close to the weir and on

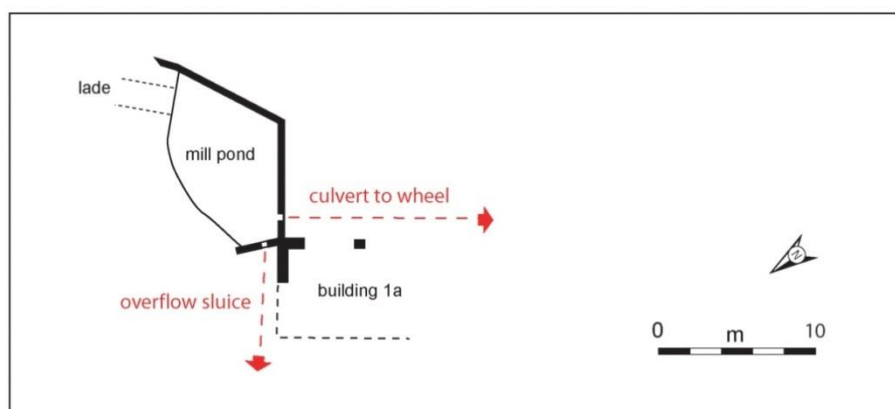


Fig 4. The mill or holding pond

the S side of the lade is a ruinous brick-built and concrete-roofed structure containing the remains of a hydraulic ram pump (NX 8096 7320). The ram, which is probably mid-20th century in date, is no longer working. There is no evidence of there ever having been a piped water supply to Brooklands Mill so the ram may have been installed to provide water for Brooklands House.

4.3.2 The holding pond is at the W corner of the farmstead. It measures 6.40m x 7.90m and the base is some 0.40m below the level of the adjacent courtyard. The S and SW walls are stone-built and partially covered with a cement render and the SW wall is capped with concrete and occasional stone slabs. The N side of the pond is a curving earth bank which has been faced on the inside with a mortared stone retaining wall; this section appears to post-date the rest of the pond and is probably a later re-build (perhaps after the flooding episode described in 3.4 above). The overflow channel is in the NW corner of the pond and comprises a narrow, vertical break in the pond wall lined with brick and containing the steel side supports for a sluice gate; the use of brick and galvanised steel suggests a comparatively modern rebuild. The outflow channel from the pond is at the base of a recess in the W wall of the pond and is culverted under the courtyard in a salt-glazed ceramic pipe; a removable steel drain head above the pipe indicates a modern rebuild, probably contemporary with the alterations to the overflow sluice.

4.4 Building 1 (Fig 5 and Figs 14-18)

4.4.1 Building 1 is a rectangular, three celled structure, 6.20m x 28.25m, of rubble whinstone construction. The NE section is now ruinous but once comprised a cobble-floored unit (Building 1a; 6.20m x 9.25m) with a double arched entrance on the SE or courtyard-facing side. All that survives of this section is the E corner and the central entrance pillar with angled springer stones for the now collapsed arches. The rest of Building 1 stands to the height of the wall head but the gables have been demolished and the W corner is partially collapsed. Joist holes at a height of

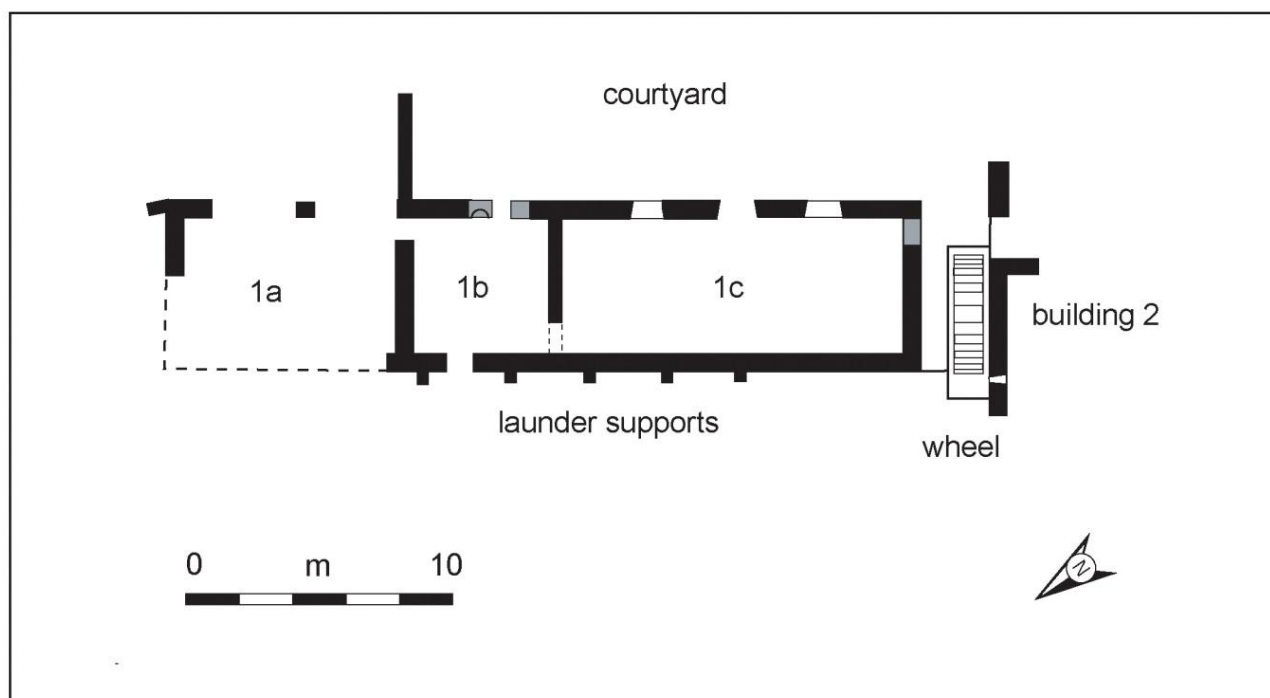


Fig 5. Building 1.

approximately 3m indicate the presence of a first floor but there is no surviving evidence for a stairway. A single shallow-arched entrance, 2.80m x 2.50m high, with a stone linteled window above leads from the courtyard to Building 1b. A doorway in the E corner of this unit connects with Building 1a, there is a partially destroyed window in the NW wall and there is also a blocked first floor window in the NE wall. Space 1b is separated from 1c by a partially collapsed internal wall with a possible doorway at the NW end. The entrance to Building 1b has been partially blocked by the insertion of two unmortared dwarf walls about 1.25m high. The wall on the NW side has an internal curved recess that might have been a small raised hearth or fireplace. These blocking walls are insubstantial and probably postdate the abandonment of the working farm.

4.4.2 The SW end of Building 1 is a large rectangular space (Building 1c) accessed by a central stone linteled door facing the courtyard with a window either side. There is a blocked ground level door in the S end of the gable wall and a first floor window above the courtyard door. No other features were observed within sections 1b and 1c but at the time of the visit much of the interior was filled with recently cut timber.

4.4.5 Running along the outer NW wall are a series of horizontally set stone slabs. Five slabs survive of and each one has a vertically mounted iron bolt in the centre. The slabs correspond in height with the level of the outflow channel from the holding pond and it is likely that they were supports for a wooden trough or launder carrying water to the wheel on Building 2.

4.5 Building 2 (Fig 6 and Figs 19-24)

4.5.1 Building 2 is a two storey mill building and joins with Building 3 to form the NW end of a long range on the SW side of the farmstead. The mill is built against the natural slope of the hill so that the first floor corresponds to the level of the farmstead courtyard and the ground floor is close to the burn. The mill, in common with most of the other buildings at Brooklands, is random rubble

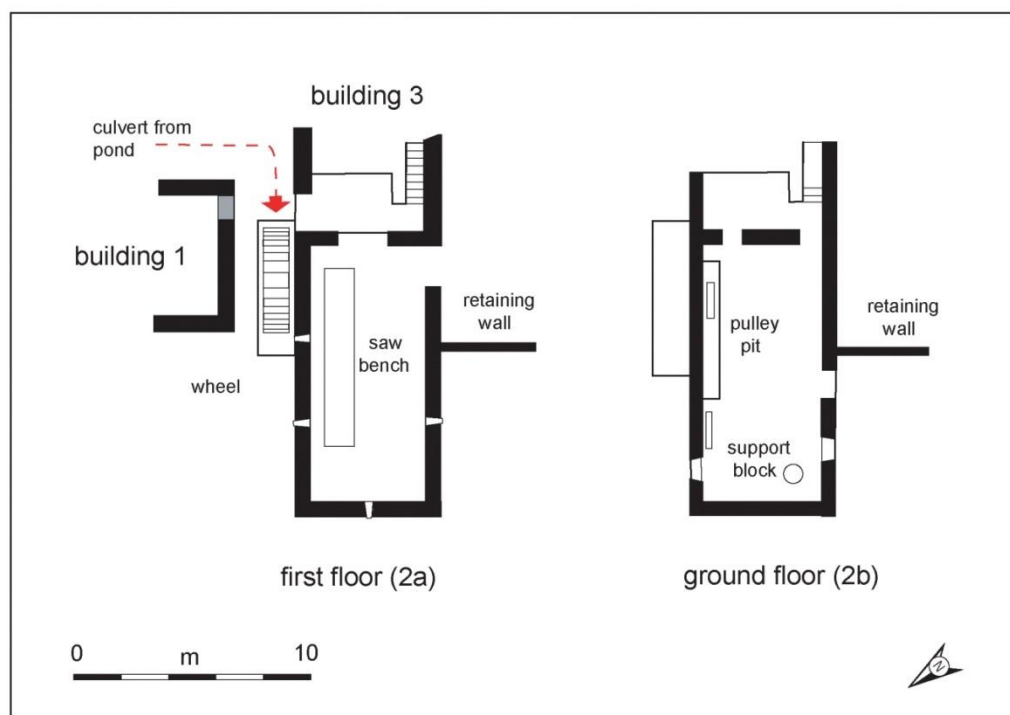


Fig 6. Building 2

construction. Built against the NE wall of the mill is a rectangular wheel pit with a 10m long stone arched, cut-and-cover culvert or outflow at the NW end leading to the burn. The pit contains a complete six-spoke iron wheel, 14' (4.2m) in diameter and 3'7" (1.10m) wide. The sides of the wheel are cast iron and the spokes and bucket plates appear to be steel. No manufacturer's mark was observed on the wheel but the materials and construction suggest a date in the first half of the 20th century. There is no gearing on the wheel but an iron axle bearing set in a wall recess above the wheel indicates the presence of geared machinery associated with an earlier wheel.

4.5.2 The ground floor (Building 2b) measures 4.90m x 10.70m internally and there are windows with modern steel frames on the SW and NE walls and at the SE end two doors give access to a cellar space and stairway beneath Building 3a. There is a rectangular entrance or loading bay in the SW wall and cut into the stone on the external face above the loading bay is a gable line which marks the position of a now demolished building; a short stretch of retaining wall to the S probably formed the back wall of the structure. This structure corresponds to the roofless building marked 'ruin' on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. From the loading bay a track runs SW for approx. 100m before turning back towards the S corner of the farmstead. A stone dyke survives in places along the inner edge of this trackway.

4.5.3 Against the NE wall of 2b is a narrow internal wheel pit which contains a steel pulley wheel connected to the end of the axle of the external water wheel. At the NW end of this pit is a second spoked pulley wheel set in a timber frame. The pulley wheels powered a belt-drive system (now removed) which operated a rotary saw on the floor above. The timber flooring in 2b has been removed to reveal a central stone support spine and set below floor level in the NW corner is a circular concrete block, 0.10m thick and 0.73m diameter with a central iron screw shank; this object was probably a support block for an item of machinery. There are opposing sub- and floor level openings in the side walls at the N end of the building which may once have held timber cross joists, probably support or spring beams for heavy machinery.

4.5.6 The first floor could not be accessed for health and safety reasons. This room has the same internal dimensions as the ground floor space and is lit by three slit windows. There is a large, shallow arched entrance or loading bay in the S corner and an opening with a modern steel framed in the SE end wall. Set against the NE wall is a large rotary saw and boxed timber bench with a timber trestle top at either end.

4.5.7 The NW section of the roof has collapsed but the rest remains in place. It is a timber tie-beam, rafter and purlin A-frame construction with graduated grey tiles attached to timber sarking. There is a metal-framed window light in the roof directly above the first floor window on the SE side. The gable is complete and some stone skewers are still in place.

4.6 Building 3 (Fig 6 and Figs 25-29)

4.6.1 Building 3 is a roofless five cell block, 6.10m x 27m, forming the SE range of the farmstead. The NW space, building 3a, forms a continuation of Building 2. There is a large opening from the courtyard in the N corner, a doorway in the S corner and a set of stone steps constructed against the SE internal wall leads down to a cellar space and the ground floor of Building 2. The cellar is now an open void but would once have had a timber floor connecting 3a with the first floor of Building 2.

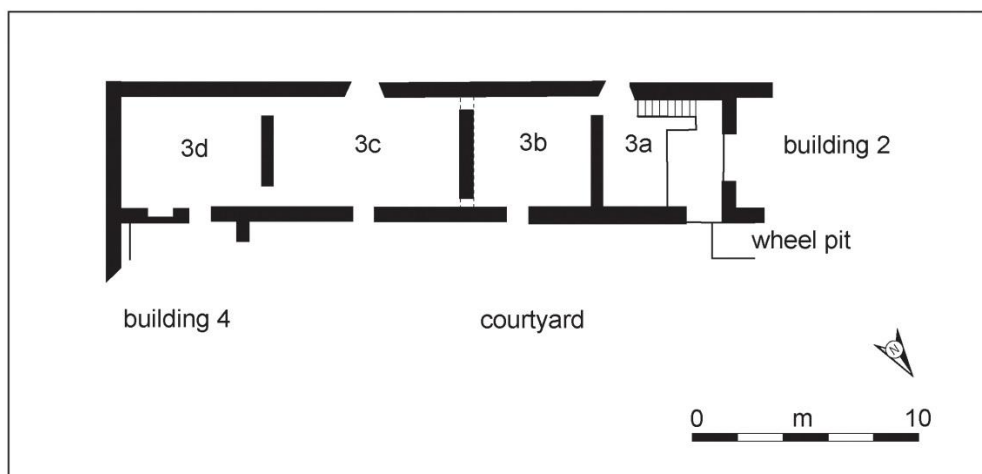


Fig. 7. Building 3.

4.6.2 Building 3b is a rectangular space with an entrance in the NE wall leading to the courtyard. The top of the entrance is absent but angled stones set on both sides will have held a stone lintel. Below the inner wall head and immediately NW of the entrance is a line of vertically set stones similar to voussoir arch stones above a window or door; it is possible that there may have been an opening here predating the current entrance but the evidence is not wholly convincing and these stones may be no more than a structural adaptation in response to a weakness in the wall. There is another opening in the W corner which connects with 3a. Parts of the interior walls, especially in the SE section, retain traces of lime wash.

4.6.3 Building 3c is the largest unit in the block, measuring 4.90m x 7.90m. It is windowless but has opposing entrances in the side walls, one leading to the courtyard and the other to the area outside the farmstead. Both entrances have stone lintels. The party wall with 3d is in a ruinous state but opposing recesses in the side walls indicate possible internal windows. The party wall with 3b has completely collapsed. There are no other internal features in 3c nor any evidence for limewash or render.

4.6.4 Building 3d forms a corner unit with Building 4. It measures 4.90m x 6.10m internally and has a single entrance in the NE wall leading to the interior of Building 4a. The interior side walls at the entrance are constructed from well-cut stone with stone pinnings and there is a recess above for a lintel stone. The wall to the NW is random rubble and to the SE is a recess, possibly for a window or fireplace. Above the entrance are the remains of an internal gable with a recess for an attic floor and to the NW is a short section of dressed stone which probably corresponds to a change in eave heights between Buildings 3 and 4. At the time of the visit the SE interior of 3d was obscured with ivy which may mask other architectural features.

4.7 Building 4 (Fig 7 and Figs 30-33)

4.7.1 Building 4 is a roofless two cell unit forming the SE side of the farmstead. It is terraced into the hill side and its SE wall also acts as a retaining wall. The main section, building 4a, is 12.20m long internally and has three large, shallow-arched entrances facing the courtyard on the NW side. The arch pillars are constructed from dressed whinstone with pinnings. The SW internal end wall shows the same architectural details recorded inside Building 3d and includes a dressed stone lintel supported by end voussoirs. The other side of the recess observed in 3d appears as a rectangular

space filled with well-cut stone and may be a blocked window or the backing for a chimney. The interior of 4a is cobbled.

4.7.2 Running along the interior of the SE wall of 4a is a stone bench, 0.40m high and 0.50m wide, which holds a series of salt-glazed ceramic sinks or troughs. Cut into the SE section of the wall separating 4a and 4b is a roof line which is 1.90m high in the corner above the troughs and slopes down to a height of 0.95m; the SW extent of this feature was not evident but there appears to be a slight change in the rubble construction of the SE wall at a height of approximately 1.90m. The roof cut probably relates to a lean-to type structure associated with and covering the troughs.

4.7.3 The NE and SE interior walls are lime washed to eaves level but the gable space of the NE wall is untreated. This suggests the presence of a first floor or attic space above 4a.

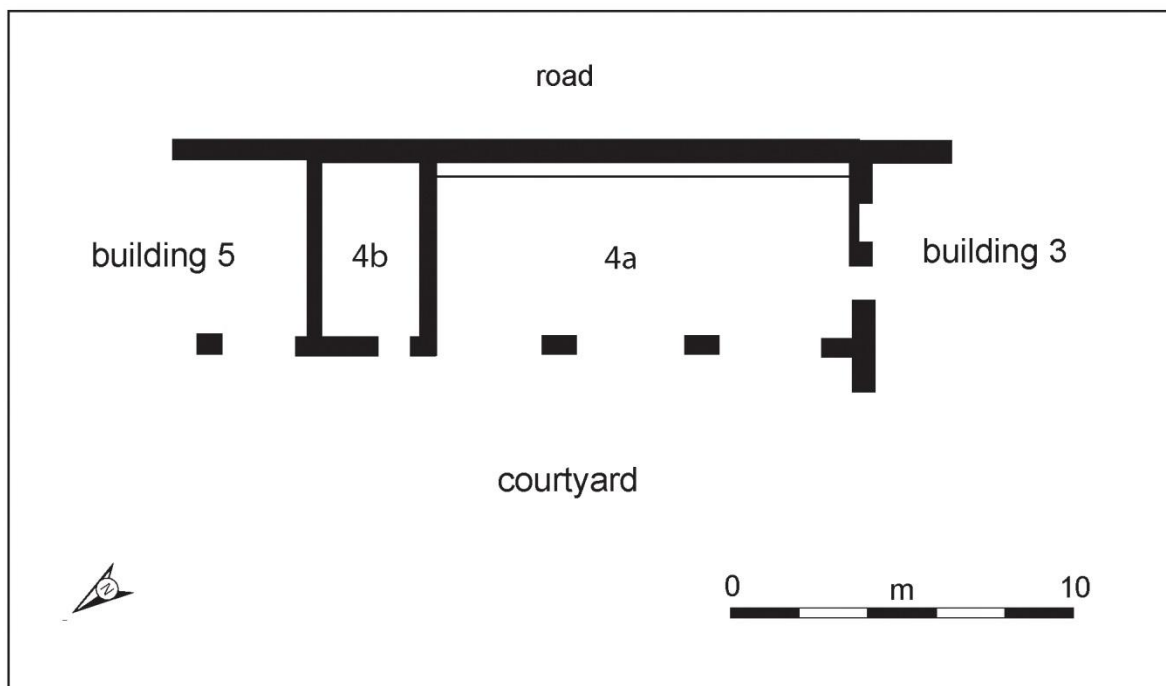


Fig 8. Building 4.

4.7.4 Building 4b is a comparatively narrow rectangular space with a single, timber lintelled door leading onto the courtyard. On the NE interior wall is the gabled outline of the Building 4 roof and below this is a group of cut red sandstone slabs associated with the back of the internal fireplace in the attached cottage (Building 5a). The only internal features in 4b are timber battens attached to the NE and SE walls at a height of around 1.30m. The battens are slotted to hold cross timbers, presumably connected to a wooden surface or bench. At the time of the visit the floor of 4b was covered with rubble.

4.8 Building 5 (Fig 8 and Figs 34-39)

4.8.1 Building 5 forms the NE section of the farmstead and, like Building 4, is constructed against the hill slope. The ground floor section, 5a, b and c, opens onto the courtyards and the first floor, 5 e and d, opens onto the roadside.

4.8.2 Section 5 a is a rectangular space, 4.80m x 5.50m with two shallow-arched entrances leading onto the main courtyard. The arches and support pillars are well finished and are similar in appearance to those in Building 4a. The interior of 5a is cobble floored with suggestions of a central cobbled drain. There are no other internal features and a rough break in the wall with 5b is a comparatively modern knock-through. The steel frames in the two arches are also modern.

4.8.3 5b is accessed from the secondary yard by a single, sunken doorway. There are no windows and the floor is stone flagged. The timber ceiling has been cut to take a flight of wooden stairs but these are not tied into the walls and appear to be a recent insert. The stairs give access to 5d above. A relatively recent knock-through in the W corner provides an internal connection with 5c.

4.8.4 5c is a small, rectangular space with a steel framed (modern) entrance leading into the secondary yard. There is a small, timber framed window – now blocked, in the NE wall and the floor is stone flagged with a broken cement surface above. Two ceramic pipes in the centre of the NE wall relate to an episode of rebuilding or patching of the stone work, possibly associated with the insertion of a stove, and must connect with the gable end chimney flue on the first floor. The walls of 5c are lime washed and there is a cast iron bath in the N corner of the room.

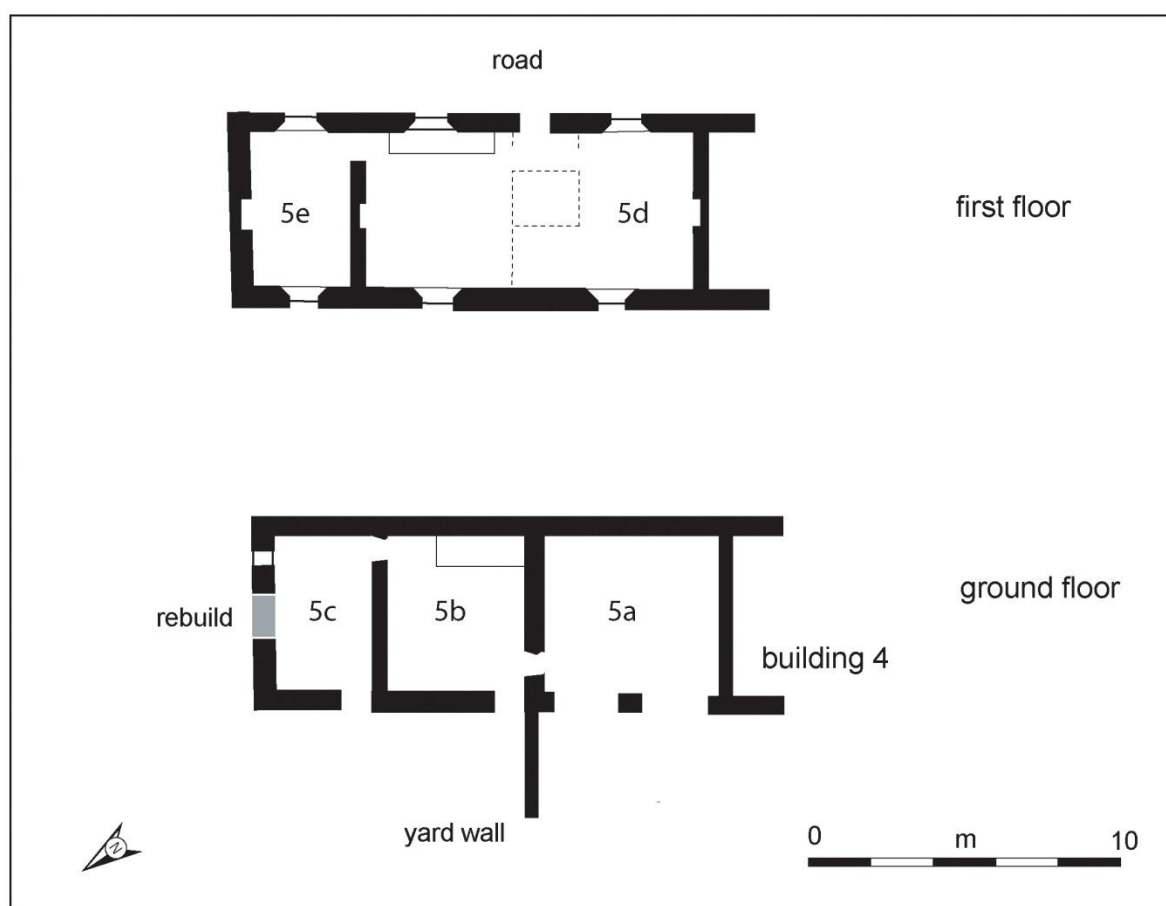


Fig 9. Building 5

4.8.5 The first floor comprises two spaces, 5 d and e. 5d is a rectangular space with a central door and two flanking windows on the SE side giving onto the road. At the S end of the SW side is a single window overlooking the courtyards. There are 20th century fireplaces at either end. Differences in

surface paint and vertical strips on the walls together with corresponding marks on the timber floor indicate the position of internal partition walls which divided 5d into a series of units, probably lobby, pantry/store, bedroom and living room; these are shown on Fig 9. An internal doorway at the NE end of 5d gives access to 5e, a simple rectangular space with a single roadside window and a modern fire unit in the gable wall. The ceilings in 5d and e are brown varnished slatted wood. The main rooms have painted walls and there are no indications of internal timber lining. The roof is timber tie-beam and rafter A-frame construction with sarking.

4.8.6 With the exception of the arches in 5a, the external walls of Building 5 are rough coursed random rubble covered with a grey cement render. The roof is graduated grey slate and the NE end of the roof is hipped. Sandstone ridge tiles survive at the hipped end of the roof but have been removed along the principal ridge line. There are three chimneys, corresponding to the three first floor fire places. The chimney head on the SW gable is brick-built with a concrete (?) cope and a single plain can, the middle chimney head is rendered and has a concrete cope but no can and the NE chimney head, which rises from eaves level, has a cement render, concrete cope, two plain cans and lead flashing at the base.

4.9 The courtyards (Fig 40)

4.9.1 The farmstead buildings have been constructed around two courtyards separated by a stone dividing wall with stone slab gateposts either side of a central entrance. The main courtyard, 18.50m x 19m, is cobbled and has linear, cobbled drains on the same axes as the main buildings. The second courtyard fronts Buildings 1a and 5 and lies at the end of the entrance track from the road. It is also cobbled and is slightly higher than the main courtyard.

5 INTERPRETATION

5.1 In addition to a family farm house or cottage most 19th century farmsteads had a standard range of buildings including cattle byres, stables, cart and implements sheds, straw barns, a threshing mill and a turnip house.

5.2 A functional interpretation of the individual buildings at Brooklands Mill is difficult because nearly all the internal fittings and features have been removed but the size and style of the individual units suggests that they may have been used as follows:

5.2.2 Building 1

The first floor of this building is the largest single space at the farmstead and was probably the straw house. Straw would have been taken from here to the byres and stables. Building 1a on the ground floor is outwith the main courtyard and faces the entrance track and may well have been the cart house. Buildings 1b and c open directly onto the main courtyard and were either byres or stables.

5.2.3 Building 2

In its final form this building was a water powered saw mill with a first floor saw bench operated by a pulley drive connected directly to the water wheel. But when the farmstead was first built this building probably held a water powered threshing mill. Water for the wheel was brought from the lade in a wooden trough or launder supported on the stone slabs built into the external NW face of Building 1. The original wheel would have had teeth connected to a geared drive which operated a

threshing machine on the ground floor; the joist holes observed in the NE end of the building probably held support timbers for the machinery. Threshed grain was delivered through the loading bay-type entrance on the SW wall. The first floor of the mill, lit only by narrow ventilation slits, would have been used as the grain store with access via the large entrance on the SW wall.

At some point the launder water supply on the outside of Building 1 was replaced by a culverted system running under the main courtyard. This change in supply was probably associated with the construction of the holding pond and we know from the map evidence that the pond was in place by the 1890s. The conversion of the mill from threshing to timber cutting is undated but is likely to have occurred after the abandonment of the steading as a working farm. The existing mill wheel, pulley drives and saw mill bench are comparatively modern, perhaps installed in the mid 20th century; the change of use to a saw mill may date from the same period.

5.2.4 **Building 3**

This is a single storey range. Building 3a is best seen as part of the mill, providing access from the courtyard to the threshing mill and grain store. During the re-use of Building 2 as a saw mill this space may have been used to deliver timber to the saw bench.

Building 3b was probably a cattle byre and Building c may have had a similar function. Unusually, however, Building c has two entrances, one into the yard and another in the SW wall leading away from the farmstead complex. It was common for turnip houses to open both into the fields from where the turnips came and into the yard where they were fed to the stock and so Building 3c may actually have been a turnip store. Building 3d is unusual as it has no direct connection with the courtyard and faces instead into the interior of Building 4a. It also had a first floor or attic space and a possible fire place. It is unlikely to have been a byre or stable but may have provided accommodation for farm labourers or servants.

5.2.5 **Building 4**

The main section, 4a, is a long range with three arched entrances and a first floor above. Byres or stables are unlikely to have had such large entrances and it is probable that this space was used as a cart and implement shed with a store (perhaps another straw store?) above. The ceramic troughs or sinks against the inner back wall of the building and the associated evidence for a lean-to structure over them probably relate to a later reuse of the space for feeding stock. This reuse cannot be dated but the make shift nature of the equipment suggests it occurred after the abandonment of the site as a working farmstead.

Building 4b is a small space with no windows. It was probably a store.

5.2.6 **Building 5**

Building 5 consists of three ground floor spaces with the farm cottage above. Building 5a has a double arched front and opens onto the main courtyard. The arched entrances are narrower than those in Buildings 1a and 4a and so this space may have been more suited to use as stables rather than another cart shed.

Building 5b is a windowless space opening onto the outer courtyard. It, and the adjacent Building 5c, were probably multi-purpose stores. The stairs in 5b and the stove pipes in 5c are late insertions, perhaps relating to the reuse of the cottage as a holiday home in the later 20th century.

The upper floor was the original farm cottage and it has the standard two-room layout of living room and bedroom (5d) with in this instance the addition of a second bedroom (5e) under a hipped roof. Interestingly the windows in the two bedrooms face the road and only the living room has a window overlooking the courtyard. The cottage would have housed the tenant family working the farm. The farm labourers and servants were probably housed in cottages elsewhere although it is possible, as suggested above, that building 3d could have provided limited accommodation. The cottage is in a vernacular style found throughout south-west Scotland although the hipped roof and second bedroom are slightly unusual. There is, however, another example of a cottage with a single hipped end at Boglebridge which is only 0.5km south of Brooklands Mill. This could be a local tradition or may represent a building style favoured by a particular estate.

5.2.7 The courtyards

The use of two courtyards was a functional adaptation. The main yard would have been used to impound and control stock and also acted as a central midden for the byres and stables (hence the drainage channels in yard). The secondary yard, separated from the stock, would have had a more domestic function and was used for general repair work.

6 SUMMARY

6.1 Brooklands Mill is a comparatively well preserved example of an early 19th century courtyard-style steading. Farmsteads of this type were becoming increasingly common in Scotland from around 1790 (Glendinning & Wade Matins 2008: 31) and were well established in Dumfries and Galloway by the 1820s.

6.2 Unsurprisingly, given a history of almost 200 years, a number of broad phases can be identified at the farmstead:

Phase 1

The construction, probably in the early part of the 19th century, of a courtyard farmstead. The farmstead buildings included a cottage, cart houses, stores, byres, stables, a possible turnip house and a water powered threshing mill fed by a lade from the Brooklands Burn.

Phase 2

Before 1850. The abandonment of a small range of store (?) buildings on the SW side of the threshing mill. These are the buildings depicted as a ruin on the First Edition OS map.

Phase 3

Before 1890. The construction of a holding pond at the end of the lade close to Building 1. This phase may have included the abandonment of the launder water supply along the side of Building 1 and its replacement with a culverted supply under the courtyard.

Phase 4

Mid 20th century. Probable abandonment of the farmstead as a working unit and the reuse of the threshing mill as a saw mill (including repairs to the holding pond and the possible relaying of the water supply to the mill in a culverted pipe). The partial blocking of the entrance to Building 1b, the

insertion of the troughs in Building 4a and the repairs to the holding pond probably belong to this phase.

Phase 5

Later 20th century. Abandonment of the saw mill and the reuse of the cottage as an occasional holiday home.

6.3 Despite the ruinous state of many of its buildings Brooklands Mill is still a good example of a comparatively unaltered courtyard farmstead. To make best use of the water supply from the Brooklands Burn the buildings were constructed against the hill slope and this gives the complex an unusual, terraced appearance. This is in contrast with most other Galloway courtyard farmsteads which tend to be laid out on comparatively level ground.

6.4 The mill is a particularly interesting structure. Water powered threshing mills, first introduced in the 1780s, were common in Galloway and between 1794 and 1810 a local engineer, John Gladstone of Castle Douglas, produced over 200 mills (Fenton 2011: 727). There are no recent surveys of Galloway farmsteads but it would seem that very few water powered threshing mills now survive in the region. Donnachie (1971: 212) lists three water powered threshing mills (Barmeal, Larroch and Blairbuie) near Port William in Wigtownshire and Hume (1976:149) adds the farm mill at Southwick Home Farm, Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. Others may exist but until further survey work is carried out the mill at Brooklands must be seen as a rare survivor of a once common agricultural building.

6.5 One remaining problem is the relationship between Brooklands Mill and the adjacent Brooklands Housel. Unlike all the other local farmsteads, the farmstead at Brooklands is not named on any of the Ordnance Survey maps. This suggests that it was part of a larger estate and the most likely contender is the Brooklands House estate which was established around 1830. Until additional archive evidence is found it seems fair to assume that what is now called Brooklands Mill was built originally as the home farm for the Brooklands House estate.

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8 APPENDIX 1 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Fig 10 Stone weir and lade take-off channel.



Fig 11. Ram pump by lade.



Fig 12. Holding pond from NE.



Fig 13. Overflow (right) and culvert recess (centre).



Fig 14. Building 1a from SE.



Fig 15. Building 1b entrance with blocking walls.

Brooklands Mill historic building record



Fig 16. Buildings 1 b and c from SE.



Fig 17. Building 1 b joist holes.



Fig 18. Launder supports.



Fig 19. Mill wheel from NW, Building 2b to right.



Fig 20. Building 2 from NE.



Fig 21. Building 2 from SW.



Fig 22. Building 2b pulley drives.



Fig 23. Building 2b support block.



Fig 24. Building 2a rotary saw and saw bench.



Fig 25. Buildings 3 a and b from SE.



Fig 26. Building 3b door and arch (?) stones.



Fig 27. Building 3c doorways from SW.



Fig 28. Building 3d, view to NW.



Fig 29. Building 3d, doorway to Building 4a.



Fig 30. Building 4a from NW.



Fig 31. Building 4a interior.



Fig 32. Building 4a, lean-to roof line + troughs.



Fig 33. Building 4b with roof line and back of fireplace.



Fig 34. Building 5 from NW showing 5a (right), courtyard wall, entrance to 5b (centre), entrance 5c (left) and window to cottage living room 5d (above right).



Fig 35. Building 5, NE end with hipped roof.



Fig 36. Building 5, view of cottage from road.



Fig 37. Building 5a interior.



Fig 38. Building 5d interior, view SE.



Fig 39. Building 5d, fireplace at NW end.



Fig 40. Dividing wall of courtyards and Building 1

APPENDIX 2 – DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The following photographs are on CD:

Photo no.	Building/feature	Description	From
BM 1	Lade + pond	Lade entrance	SW
BM 2	Lade + pond	Pond overflow	SE
BM 3	Lade + pond	General view	E
BM 4	Lade + pond	Modern sluice + overflow	E
BM 5	Lade + pond	Hydraulic ram	N
BM 6	Lade + pond	Stone weir + lade take-off	S
BM 7	Building 1	1A	SE
BM 8	"	1A	NE
BM 9	"	1B	SE
BM 10	"	1B	SE
BM 11	"	1B	SE
BM 12	"	1B	SE
BM 13	"	1	E
BM 14	"	1c	NE
BM 15	"	1B - internal joists	SE
BM 16	"	1B- arch blocking	SE
BM 17	"	1 - launder supports	NE
BM 18	"	1 - launder supports	NW
BM 19	Building 5	5d	SW
BM 20	ditto	5a	SE
BM 21	ditto	5a	NE
BM 22	Courtyard	Courtyard	NE
BM 23	Courtyard	Courtyard wall	SE
BM 24	Building 2	B2+ water wheel	NW
BM 25	"	B2 water wheel	N
BM 26	"	B2 water wheel	NW
BM 27	"	B2	NE
BM 28	"	B2	NW
BM 29	"	B2 + outflow channel	NW
BM 30	"	B2	SW
BM 31	"	B2a	SW
BM 32	"	B2a saw bench	SE
BM 33	"	B2a saw bench	SE
BM 34	"	B2b	NW
BM 35	"	B2b pulley wheel	Sw
BM 36	"	B2b gear support	SW
BM 37	"	B2b pulley wheel	Se
BM 38	"	B2b concrete support block	SE
BM 39	"	B wooden launder detail	N
BM 40	"	B2bpulley wheels	S
BM 41	"	B2a saw bench	SE
BM 42	Building 3	3c	SE
BM 43	"	3	SW
BM 44	"	3a steps	NW

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BM 45	"	3a + b	SE
BM 46	"	3c	NW
BM 47	"	3b	SW
BM 48	"	3c	SW
BM 49	"	C	E
BM 50	"	3d	NW
BM 51	"	3d entrance	SW
BM 52	Building 4	4b gable end	SW
BM 53	"	4a entrance 3d	NE
BM 54	"	4a troughs	NW
BM 55	"	4a	SW
BM 56	"	4a	S
BM 57	"	4a	NW
BM 58	"	4a	N
BM 59	"	4b	SE
BM 60	Building 5	5a	NW
BM 61	"	5b and c	NW
BM 62	"	5	NW
BM 63	"	5	NE
BM 64	"	5	E
BM 65	"	5	S
BM 66	"	5c	S
BM 67	"	5b	E
BM 68	"	5b + stair case	W
BM 69	"	5d	SW
BM 70	"	5d ceiling	SW
BM 71	"	5e	S
BM 72	"	5d	NE
BM 73	track	Track to 2b	SW

APPENDIX 3 - DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION SCOTLAND REPORT

Local authority: Dumfries and Galloway

Parish: Kirkpatrick Durham

Site name: Brooklands Mill

Name of contributor: John Pickin

Type of project: building recording

Name of organisation:

NGR: NX 8085 7305

Report:

Basic level building recording was carried out in advance of conversion to private residential use of an early 19th century courtyard farmstead. The buildings, erected around three sides of a cobbled

Brooklands Mill historic building record

courtyard, comprise byres, stables, store rooms, cart sheds, farm cottage and a water-powered mill with a holding pond and lade. The farmstead may have been associated with nearby Brooklands house. The two-storey mill building was constructed as a threshing mill but later converted to a saw mill. The iron water wheel and some internal machinery from the last phase of operation still survive.

Location of report: DGC HER; RCAHMS

Funder: private client

Contact details of organisation: High Weirston House, Leswalt, Stranraer DG9 0RQ