

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

*archaeological consultants*

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Finds / Environmental Analysis*

*Geophysical Survey*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

## **Blackadder West Cottages, Near Allanton, Scottish Borders**

### **Standing Building Survey & Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report No. 2085**

## **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 BA MSc PhD MifA FSA Scot
Illustrator	Leeanne Whitelaw BSc MifA
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc PgDip MifA
Commissioned by	Mr Ian Gaston
Date issued	July 2012
Version	0
Oasis Ref	cfaarcha1- 130541
Grid Reference	NT 84281 52277

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Blackadder West Cottages, Near Allanton,  
Scottish Borders**

**Standing Building Survey  
& Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report No. 2085**

## **CONTENTS**

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Methodology	4
3.	Desk-based Survey Results	6
4.	Building Survey Results	8
5.	Archaeological Watching Brief Results	12
6.	Summary & Conclusions	13
7.	References	14

## **Appendices**

1.	Photographic register	15
2	Context Register	17
3.	Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry	18

## **Figures (bound at rear)**

1.	Location map
2a-c.	Historical map regression
3.	Ground floor plan showing photograph locations
4a-d.	Elevation drawings
5	Unit 1, interior west-facing elevation showing two fireplaces
6	Unit 1, interior east-facing elevation showing the gable wall
7	Unit 2, interior west-facing elevation showing the fireplace
8	Unit 2, interior south-facing elevation showing windows
9	Unit 3, interior west-facing elevation showing the fireplace
10	Unit 3, interior north-facing elevation showing doorway and window
11	Unit 4, interior east-facing elevation showing the fireplace
12	Unit 4, interior west-facing elevation showing the gable wall
13	General view of the exterior south-facing elevation
14	General view of the exterior east-facing gable
15	General view of the exterior west-facing gable
16	General view of the exterior north-facing elevation
17	General view of the exterior north-facing elevation prior to roof removal
18	General view of one of the dormer windows prior to its removal
19	Unit 2 fireplace prior to stripping out the building
20	Unit 3 fireplace prior to stripping out the building
21	Typical padstone recorded in Unit 1 during the watching brief
22	Exposed foundations in Unit 2 during the watching brief

## **Contact Plates (bound at rear)**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of a standing building survey and archaeological watching brief carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in June 2012 at Blackadder West Cottages, near Duns, Berwickshire (NGR: NT 84281 52277) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ian Gaston to fulfil a planning condition. A Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer, Dr Christopher Bowles, in advance of work commencing.

Blackadder West cottages were constructed in 1836 (date stone) and were listed as Category C(s) in 1997. The cottages were constructed of squared and snecked whinstone with droved sandstone ashlar dressings. The cottages were part of the nearby 19<sup>th</sup> century Blackadder West farmstead (demolished). The cottages are considered to be of local vernacular interest meriting a Level 2 (English Heritage 2006) recording survey.

The cottages are reputed to stand in the vicinity of a medieval chapel and churchyard known as *Capellanum*. The exact location of the chapel is not known hence the requirement for an archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works.

### **1.2 Objectives**

The objectives of the programme of archaeological work were:

1. To carry out a rapid desk-based assessment of the cottages;
2. To carry out a Level 2 standing building survey of the cottages prior to their conversion;
3. To undertake a watching brief on all groundbreaking;
4. To produce a report outlining the results of the work.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys and the recording conventions of English Heritage (2006).

### 2.2 Desk-based assessment

CFA conducted a desk-based assessment prior to fieldwork. Sources consulted are outlined below.

- *National Monuments Record of Scotland*. All relevant records relating to the site and its immediate vicinity were checked and bibliographic sources followed up.
- *Early map coverage for the area*. An examination of the Ordnance Survey 6" map editions was made. Maps consulted are listed in Section 8.2.
- Historic Scotland's statutory List was examined to assess the architectural information on the cottages.
- The Scottish Civic Trusts Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) was consulted.

### 2.3 Building recording

A Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage (2006) was carried out. This is essentially a descriptive record required to identify the buildings' form and architectural character.

The survey requirements for the cottage are listed in Table 1 and are based on a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage (2006).

Specific area or feature	Total Station	Photographic Survey
Exterior elevations & gables	Level 2	Level 2
Interior elevations (room by room)	N/a	Level 2
Fixtures and fittings (fireplaces etc)	N/a	Level 2

Table 1 – List of specific requirements for the Blackadder West cottages

The clients existing architectural ground plans were checked and were considered appropriate for use in the survey report.

The interior of the cottages were assigned four individual unit numbers (Units 1-4) (Fig 3) to allow cross-reference with the photographic survey.

#### *Metric Survey*

An accurate survey of the elevations was carried out using an industry-standard, reflectorless Total Station (REDM). The infra-red beam from this instrument enabled points to be recorded in 3D to an accuracy of 1mm. For the external elevations,

control points on eaves, windows, doors and quoins were surveyed. The data was linked directly to PenMap software and later exported to AutoCAD software.

#### *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 building. 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.

#### *Archaeological Watching Brief*

The archaeological watching brief was carried out according to CFA standard operating procedures outlined in the project WSI.

### **3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS**

#### **3.1 Cartographic sources**

The cartographic sources examined are listed in Section 7.

Blackadder West Cottages are first depicted on the 1856 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2a). The cottages are depicted in block layout with the main access provided by a track from West Blackadder farm. An area of hardstanding or track is shown along both the northern and southern sides of the buildings and what may be two small livestock pens are attached to the northern side of the cottages. Another access is provided by a path which crosses the field to the south of the cottages and links the main access track to the cottages. A shelter belt of trees is located to the east of the cottages.

The 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2b) shows the cottages with four compartments. The track to the south of the cottages has moved to the east and now crosses the shelter belt. The hard standing and possible livestock pens on the northern side of the cottages are now gone and this area has been taken in to the adjacent agricultural field. A water pump is depicted on the main access track to the south of the cottages. A possible livestock pens is shown at the north end of the shelter belt.

The 1908 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2c) shows the same detail for the cottages as the 1898 map although the track running through the plantation is no longer present.

#### **3.2 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)**

The NMRS holds one records for Blackadder West cottages (NT85SW 50) and the description is taken from the BARR and Historic Scotland's Statutory List (see below).

#### **3.3 Statutory List**

Historic Scotland's Statutory List shows that the Blackadder West cottages are Category Group Listed B (HB Number 44518). The building is described as dating to 1836 with later alterations. It goes on to describe the cottages as: "*The cottages comprise a symmetrical arrangement of farm worker's cottages constructed of harl-pointed squared and snecked whinstone with droved ashlar dressings. The roof consists of a slate piended roof with truncated sandstone stacks to the centre of each cottage. The dormers are brick-built*". The listing information also mentions that they were unoccupied in 1996 and then in a very poor condition. The listing finally mentions that there was some indication in the masonry that the eaves were formerly about 2ft (0.61m) lower and the dormers were probably added in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century when the eaves were raised to their current height.

### **3.4 Buildings at Risk Register**

The on-line buildings at risk register (BARR) provided a description of the cottages and along with its condition. The register also includes a collection of photographs showing the building when it still had its roof intact.

### **3.5 Documentary sources**

Title deeds dated to October 1909 mention that a local farmer called Martin Shaw Cowan residing at Blackadder West bought the estate for the sum of £2800 from a group of trustees acting on behalf of a John Tennent, of Bredenhill, Bothwell. The transaction included the whole farm and lands of Blackadder West and various way leaves for the maintenance of a water supply (County of Berwick Sasines, Book 321).

### **3.6 Photographic sources**

A collection of digital photographs of the interior and exterior of the cottages were provided by the present owner. These have been useful in augmenting additional building information to the results of the standing building survey. Selected images from this collection have been included in this report.



## **4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS**

### **4.1 General**

The internal layout of the cottages is described first followed by the external elevations. The internal features of each cottage are described according to their Unit Number.

The roof of the building had been removed prior to the start of the building survey as it was structurally unsafe. The interior of the building had been cleared of all its wall cladding leaving a roofless shell with wall fabric exposed throughout its interior.

### **4.2 Layout plan (Fig. 3)**

The cottages had a combined measurement of 21.4m long by 5.3m wide and were divided into four individual units (Units 1-4, Fig 3). The walls were on average 0.5m thick and their linings had been removed as part of the on-going renovation. The existing floor plan shows that each cottage had its own entrance situated on the south-facing elevation which provided access to a narrow vestibule with a doorway to a simple box staircase leading to the attic floor.

### **4.3 Interior details**

#### *Unit 1 interior description (Plates 5-6)*

Unit 1 measured 6.7m long by 4.8m wide with walls surviving to a height of 3.5m high. The walls were constructed of sub-rounded boulders with a distinct break in their construction towards the wall head. The walls were originally covered with lath and plaster. The south-facing wall had a small window measuring 0.86m by 0.80m situated towards the west end of the wall. The east-facing wall was a pitched partition wall with an advanced chimneybreast and a former cupboard on the south side of the wall). The fireplace contained a cast-iron range measuring 1.4m by 1.4m. The range had a small oven with a missing door and a sway for hanging pots over the fire. At first floor level a second fireplace was situated on the south side of the partition wall. This fireplace had stone surrounds with a small grate and brick-lined fire back. There was a noticeable break in construction where the partition wall had been heightened by about 0.5m.

The north facing elevation contained a door and window which had lately been rebuilt. The window had splayed reveals and measured 1.22m high by 1.2m wide. The door opening measured 2.08m high by 1.03m wide and had stone surrounds and a timber lintel. The west-facing elevation formed the former gable wall of the main block and this had a small central window measuring 1m high by 0.7m wide with spayed stone-built reveals and a timber lintel.

A timber floor-joist was still in situ providing a height of 2.7m between floor and the former ceiling level. The attic was lit by a former dormer window situated on the south wall.

### *Unit 2 Interior description (Fig 7-8)*

Unit 2 measured 8.4m long by 4.8m wide with walls surviving to a height of 3.5m. The rubble-built south-facing wall had two windows situated at its east end. The largest measured 1m high by 0.8m wide and contained a 2-over-2 sash and case window and formerly lit a small water closet. The second smaller window measured 0.9m by 0.8m and lit the main living room. Remnants of original wall plaster survived at the east end and within the former attic space.

The east-facing partition wall had an advanced plastered chimneybreast with a small fireplace with sandstone surrounds and wooden mantelpiece. The fireplace was stone and brick-lined with cast-iron cheeks surrounding a small grate. A small cupboard flanked the fireplace. The cupboard had been partly removed when the interior of the building was stripped. At the opposite end of the elevation, pipework and a water cistern for a flushing toilet were present.

The north-facing wall had a doorway that was off-centre and was flanked by two windows. The doorway had dressed stone surrounds and measured 2.5m by 0.9m. The windows (1.2m by 1.1m) had splayed reveals and formerly contained sash-and-case windows.

The attic walls were plastered and the former staircase rose more or less at the centre of the unit. The attic was lit by a two former dormer windows situated on the south wall. The attic floor joists were approximately 2.7m above the floor.

### *Unit 3 Interior description (Fig 9-10)*

Unit 3 measured 6.7m long by 4.7m wide with rubble-built walls surviving to a height of 3.5m. The south-facing elevation had two windows at its east end. The windows both measured 0.87m by 0.84m. One had leaded glass whilst the other was a simple two-paned sash-and-case window, the latter lit a small cupboard below the stairs.

The east-facing elevation contained a central fireplace flanked by a former cupboard on its south side. The fireplace measured 1.5m by 1.5m and had stone surrounds. Internal features included the stone-built cheeks for a cast-iron range only the wrought-iron sway that held cooking pots above the grate survived.

The north-facing elevation incorporated a doorway at the west end and a bi-partite window at the east end with 2-over-2 sash and case windows. The west wall was featureless. The attic floor was approximately 2.7m above the present floor and would have been lit by a single dormer window.

### *Unit 4 Interior description (Fig 11-12)*

Unit 4 measured 6.7m long by 4.8m wide with rubble-built walls surviving to a height of 3.5m. The south-facing rubble-built wall contained a single window at the east end. The 2-paned window measured 0.6m by 0.6m. The east-facing elevation comprised the gable of the main block with a central window measuring 1.1m high and 0.6m wide with wood-lined reveals. On the south side of the window, scars in the plaster marked the position of a small cupboard. The north-facing elevation contained the

main entrance door (2.1m by 1.14m) with dressed stone surrounds. The entrance door is flanked on its west side by a window opening that measured 1.2m high and 1.14m wide. Its window frame is missing.

The west-facing partition wall contained a ground floor and attic fireplace. The ground floor fireplace consisted of a cast-iron range with oven and boiler with a small grate in between. The hearth stone was a single piece of grey slate. Above the mantle stone was a small brick-built relieving arch. Above the grate was a small iron sway. The attic fireplace was on the north side of the partition wall and had stone surrounds with a small grate inserted within its interior. The attic floor was approximately 2.7m above the floor and was lit by a single former dormer window situated on the south wall.

#### **4.4 Exterior details**

##### *South-facing elevation (Figs 4a, 13 & 17)*

The south-facing elevation was constructed of harl-pointed squared and snecked whinstone (basalt) with droved ashlar quoins at each end. Nine symmetrical bays were present including a doorway at each end accessing Units 1 and 4 and two central doors accessing Units 2 and 3. Four windows, one for each unit were present. At the centre of the elevation, a round-arch niche with a deep set window had a date of 1836 carved on the arch key stone. The cream-coloured dressings surrounding the fenestration contrasted sharply with the black whinstone on the main elevation. The position of the former dormer windows was marked by the position of their respective sandstone sills. Unit 2 being the larger cottage of the four had two dormer windows lighting its attic. A distinct line marking the position of the original wall height was visible where four courses of whinstone had been added to heighten the elevation, by about 1m when a new roof with dormers was added.

##### *North-facing elevation (Fig 4b & 16)*

The north-facing elevation was constructed of coursed rounded boulders and had six bays. Two small windows lit Units 1 and 4 with two windows each lighting Units 2 and 3 respectively. The windows had droved sandstone dressings. At the centre of the elevation, one of the windows lay below a round-arched recess. A distinct line marking the position of the original wall height was visible where approximately seven to eight courses of coursed rubble had been used to raise the wall head by about 1m to accommodate the later roof.

##### *East-facing elevation (gable) Figs 4c & 14)*

The east-facing gable wall was largely featureless with coursed and snecked whinstone and sandstone both used in its construction. Large droved ashlar sandstone quoins framed the elevation. A central window had droved sandstone surrounds. As with the rest of the building, evidence of wall heightening was visible above the window lintel where a distinct horizontal line marks the change in height.

*West-facing elevation (gable) Figs 4d & 15)*

The west-facing elevation mirrored the aforementioned east-facing gable with a central window flanked by droved ashlar sandstone dressings. The elevation was also framed by large droved sandstone quoins. The elevation has been partly rebuilt and re-pointed during the recent past (2012).

*Roof Structure (Figs 17 & 18)*

The slate roof (Fig 17) had been removed to allow the refurbishment to be carried out safely. Fragments of roof timbers had been set aside by the owner and these were found to comprise A-frame scarfe-jointed timbers. The attics were formerly lit by dormers situated on the south-facing elevation. The dormers (Fig 18) were constructed using cream-coloured brick with moulded sandstone lintels and pediments capped with sandstone copings. The dormers contained 3-over-3 sash and case windows.

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

The archaeological watching brief was carried out in June 2012 to monitor ground reduction work within the interior of Units 1-4. No further groundbreaking was necessary as the buildings service connections had been laid by the previous owner.

### *Unit 1 interior*

Natural (003) was recorded as a pink-red silty clay located at a depth of 0.4m. The natural was overlain by a dirty pink-red silty clay (102) with coal flecks. Both layers were cut by a foundation trench (103) which was filled by large un-bonded boulders (104). The mortared main build of the wall (105) was built on top of this. Both the foundations (104) and layer 102 were overlain by c.0.3m of made ground (101) consisting of dark-brown clay-silt with large cobbles in the north-west and cleaner sand and gravel to the south-east. A poorly preserved lime-mortar floor (100) was present over 101 around the base of the wall (105). Roughly-squared sandstone blocks with rectangular cut-outs c. 9cm by 7cm and 2.5cm deep in their upper surfaces (pad-stones, 106, Fig 21) were recorded set into 101 and these were used to support the timber uprights of the internal partition walls and staircase. The internal wall elevations were photographed as further structural details were exposed following the soft stripping of the interior fixtures and fittings.

### *Unit 2 interior*

The nature and depth of natural (003) and overlying deposits (201, 202) were the same as in Unit 1. The foundations (204) were more massive (Fig 22) especially on the south-east side of the floor towards the arched recess (which included the date-stone) in the middle of the unit. The main walls (205) were also similar to those in Unit 1 but here, they included the protruding stubs of what may have been a cross-wall (207). These were located opposite each other towards the north-east end of the unit. A lime-mortar floor (200) survived around the base of the walls. Similar pad-stones (206) with rectangular sockets measuring 9cm by 7cm and 2.5cm were recorded.

### *Unit 3 Interior*

The nature and depth of natural (003) and overlying deposits (301, 302) were the same as in Unit 1. The foundations (304) and the walls (305) were also similar to those in Unit 1. A lime-mortar floor (300) survived around the base of the walls. Similar pad-stones (306) with rectangular sockets were recorded.

### *Unit 4 Interior*

The nature and depth of natural (003) and overlying deposits (401, 402) were the same as in Unit 1. The foundations (404) and the walls (405) were also similar to those in Unit 1. A lime-mortar floor (400) survived around the base of the walls. Similar pad stones (406) with rectangular sockets were recorded. The pad-stones were found not to be as prominent as those recorded in Unit 3. Foundations for the timber stair (407), consisting of a setting of large cobbles on the surface of 401 were recorded.

## 6. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

The standing building survey confirmed that the four cottages were initially built as probably only single storey with no attic. Sometime during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the cottages were heightened by about 1m and a new roof with dormer windows added. The cottages were exceptionally well built providing good accommodation for an agricultural workforce and the quality of the building reflects the status of the larger Blackadder estate during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The addition of running water and flushing toilets probably date to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the fireplaces appear to be original 19<sup>th</sup> century features (Fig 20) with the exception of the fireplace in Unit 2 (Fig 19) which may be early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The archaeological watching brief carried out during floor reduction within the interior of the cottages did not recover any archaeological evidence pre-dating the cottages. The results confirm that the cottages were built on fairly substantial foundations set within a foundation trench that was cut into natural clay at a depth of 0.4m. No archaeological finds were recovered.

The building survey has been carried out to a Level 2 standard and has obtained sufficient architectural details and created a detailed photographic record of the cottages prior to their conversion. The archaeological watching brief confirmed that no medieval remains lie below the footprint of the building and the features that were recorded relate to the foundations of the cottages. No further groundbreaking outside of that carried out will be necessary. Therefore no further work is recommended, however, it is recognised that the decision on any additional work requirements rests with Scottish Borders Council.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* is considered sufficient to disseminate the results of the survey. The project will also be reported through the OASIS protocol.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record within six months from completion of the project.

## **7. REFERENCES**

### **7.1 Bibliographic**

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London.

Registers of Records of Scotland General Register of Sasines Book, County of Berwick, Book 321 Folio 2-5.

### **7.2 Cartographic**

Ordnance Survey 1856 1st Edition. 25” Berwickshire Sheet XVII.09

Ordnance Survey 1898 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25” Berwickshire Sheet XVII.09

Ordnance Survey 1908 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 6” Berwickshire Sheet XVII.09

## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

### *Building Survey*

Shot No	Summary description	Taken from
	<i>Unit 1 internal</i>	
1	North wall (south-facing) general detail	South
2	East wall (west-facing) general detail	West
3	South wall (north-facing) general detail	North
4	West wall (east-facing) general detail	East
	<i>Unit 2 internal</i>	
5	North wall (south-facing), general detail	South
6	East wall (west-facing) and fireplace, general detail	West
7	East wall, (west-facing) towards wall head	West
8	South wall (north-facing), general detail	North
9	South wall (north-facing), west end	North
10	West wall (east-facing) general detail	East
11	West wall, (east-facing) fireplace detail	East
12	West wall (east-facing) upper gable wall	East
	<i>Unit 3 internal</i>	
13-14	North wall, (south-facing) general detail	South
15-16	East wall (west-facing) fireplace detail	West
17	South wall (north-facing) general detail	North
18	West wall, (east-facing) general detail	West
19	West wall, (east-facing) upper gable details	East
	<i>Unit 4 internal</i>	
20	North wall, (south-facing) general detail	South
21	East wall (west-facing) general detail	West
22	South wall (north-facing) general detail	North
23	West wall (east-facing) general detail	East
24	West wall, (east-facing) fireplace detail	East
25	West wall (east-facing) upper gable wall	East
	<i>External</i>	
26-29	South-facing elevation, general detail shots	South
30	South-facing elevation, rebuilt wall of Unit 1, west end	South
32	South-facing elevation, Unit 2 fenestration	South
33	South-facing elevation, date stone 1836	South
34	South-facing elevation, general shot of the central arched niche with date stone	South
35	South-facing elevation, door to Unit 3 and window	South
36	South-facing elevation, Unit 3 window detail	South
37	South-facing elevation, Unit 4 door and window detail	South
38	East-facing gable wall, general detail	East
39	East-facing gable wall, quoin detail	East
40	East-facing gable wall, window detail	East
41	West gable, general detail	West
42	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, window detail	North
43	North-facing elevation, arched niche of Unit 2	North
44	North-facing elevation, Unit 4 east window	North
45	North-east facing corner of the cottages	North-east
46-47	North-facing elevation, panoramic shot	North
48	North-west facing corner of the cottages	North-west
49	South-west corner of the cottages	South-west
50	Interior of Unit 1, general shot	West
51	South-east corner of the cottages	South-east



*Archaeological Watching Brief*

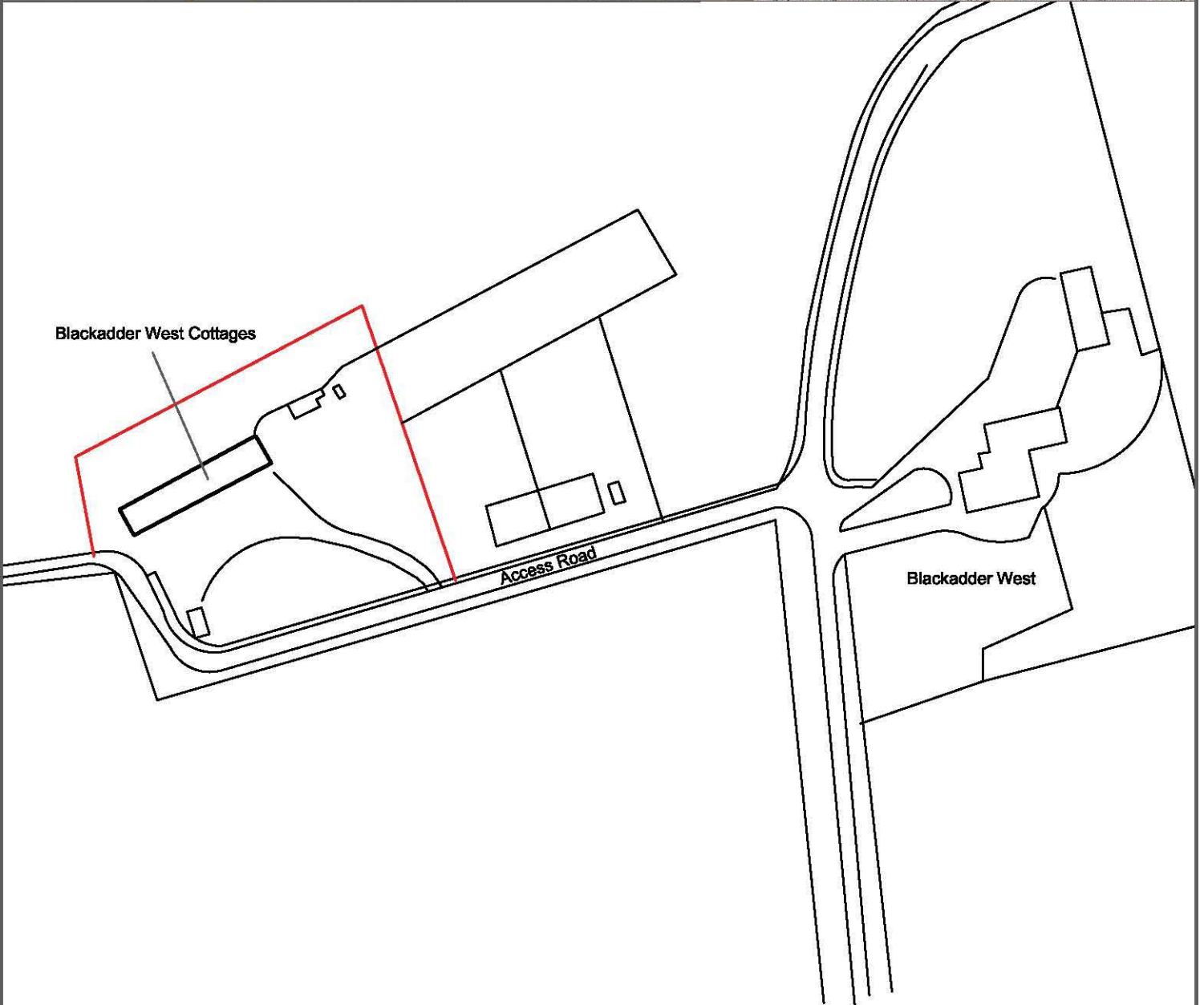
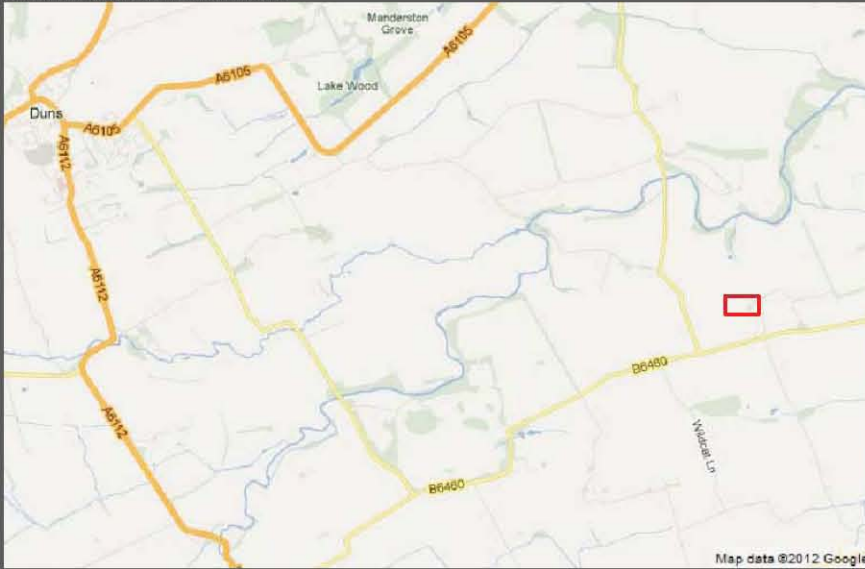
<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description</b>	<b>Taken from</b>
1-2	Unit 1, thin floor of lime mortar (100) over stones and gravel (101) under the window in S wall	North-west
3	Unit 1, Stone with rectangular cut associated with former stair or partition wall at level of lime mortar floor (100)	North-west
4	Unit 1, In-situ stone by south wall along with a rectangular cut	North-west
5	General view of the above	West
6	Unit 1, fireplace with loose rubble removed	South
7-8	Unit 1, south wall with protruding foundations (104)	North-east
9	Unit 1, North wall with protruding foundations (104)	South-east
10	Unit 1, North wall with protruding foundations (104)	North-east
11-12	General site view	West
13-15	Unit 2 excavated	North-east
16	Working shot, client on the digger	
17-23	Unit 2, South wall including arched niche	Various
24	Unit 2, South wall, general detail	North
25-26	Unit 2 North wall	South and east
27-29	Unit 2, East wall and fireplace and foundation stones	West
30	Unit 2, stone (207) in South wall	South
31-32	Unit 2, stone (207) in South wall	North west & South west
33	As shot 16	
34	Unit 3 North wall and windows	South-east
35	Unit 3, South wall with window	North
36	Unit 3, South wall, window and doorway	North
37	Unit 3, East wall and fireplace	West
38-39	Unit 4, stair foundation stone (408)	West
40	Unit 4, cut stone from 408, displaced	Vertical
41	Unit 4, north wall and window	South
42	Unit 4, west wall with fireplace	East
43	Unit 4, East wall with window	West
44	Unit 4, South wall with door and window, oblique shot	North

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Fill of	Unit	Description
003		1-4	Pinkish-red clay-silt with occasional small stones
100		1	Patchy lime mortar floor
101		1	Under-floor deposit of stones and sandy gravel on the SE side with stones and dark brown sandy clay-silt elsewhere
102		1	Brownish-pink clay-silt with coal flecks under 101
103		1	Cut for wall foundations 104. No fill, voids around stones 104
104		1	Wall foundations. Large unmortared boulders
105		1	Upstanding walls. Greywacke rubble with dressed sandstone around windows and doors
106		1	Structural stones set into 101. Greenish sandstone, roughly squared with rectangular slots cut into them. Location conforms to them being supports for internal partition walls and staircase.
200		2	Patchy lime mortar floor
201		2	Under-floor deposit of stones and sandy gravel on the SE side with stones and dark brown sandy clay-silt elsewhere
202		2	Brownish-pink clay-silt with coal flecks under 201
203		2	Cut for wall foundations 204. No fill, voids around stones 204
204		2	Wall foundations. Large unmortared volcanic boulders
205		2	Upstanding walls. Greywacke rubble with dressed sandstone around windows and doors
206		2	Structural stones set into 101. Greenish sandstone, roughly squared with rectangular slots cut into them. Location conforms to them being supports for internal partition walls and staircase.
207		2	Protruding sandstone blocks in NW and SE walls. Located opposite each other, these do not conform to location of current partition walls
300		3	Patchy lime mortar floor
301		3	Under-floor deposit of stones and sandy gravel on the SE side with stones and dark brown sandy clay-silt elsewhere
302		3	Brownish-pink clay-silt with coal flecks under 301
303		3	Cut for wall foundations 304. No fill, voids around stones 304
304		3	Wall foundations. Large unmortared volcanic boulders
305		3	Upstanding walls. Greywacke rubble with dressed sandstone around windows and doors
306		3	Structural stones set into 101. Greenish sandstone, roughly squared with rectangular slots cut into them. Location conforms to them being supports for internal partition walls and staircase.
400		4	Patchy lime mortar floor
401		4	Under-floor deposit of stones and sandy gravel on the SE side with stones and dark brown sandy clay-silt elsewhere
402		4	Brownish-pink clay-silt with coal flecks under 401
403		4	Cut for wall foundations 404. No fill, voids around stones 404
404		4	Wall foundations. Large unmortared volcanic boulders
405		4	Upstanding walls. Greywacke rubble with dressed sandstone around windows and doors
406		4	Structural stones set into 101. Greenish sandstone, roughly squared with rectangular slots cut into them. Location conforms to them being supports for internal partition walls and staircase.
407		4	Large unmortared cobbles on the surface of 401 forming stair foundations set on 401

### APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Blackadder West Cottages, Near Allanton, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey & Archaeological Watching Brief
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	BLAD
<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>	Buildings Survey & Archaeological Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT85SW 50
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Agricultural workers cottages
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/a
<b>NGR</b>	NT 84281 52277
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	June 2012
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	June 2012
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out on a derelict row of agricultural workers cottages that were constructed in 1836 (date stone). Four cottages are contained within a single block constructed on whinstone rubble with droved sandstone ashlar dressings. Nine bays form the fenestration on the principal south-facing elevation. The attics were formerly lit by brick-built dormer windows. These were a later 19<sup>th</sup> century addition that required the walls to be heightened by about 0.5m. The interior of the building had been stripped of its wall linings but the fireplaces were still in situ and these comprised cast-iron grates with cooking sways.</p> <p>Interior reduction of the ground floor was archaeologically monitored. The results confirmed that the cottages sit on a wide foundation course of un bonded rubble sitting within a foundation trench. No earlier archaeological remains were present within the areas monitored.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr Ian Gaston (owner)
<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 (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



<b>Key:</b>  	<b>Fig No:</b> 1	<b>Revision:</b> A	<b>Client:</b> Ian Gaston
	<b>Title:</b> Location Map		
	<b>Project:</b> Blackadder West Cottages, Standing Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief		
<b>Scale at A4:</b> 1:1250	CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk		
	<b>Drawn by:</b> LW	<b>Checked:</b> LW	<b>Report No:</b> 2085

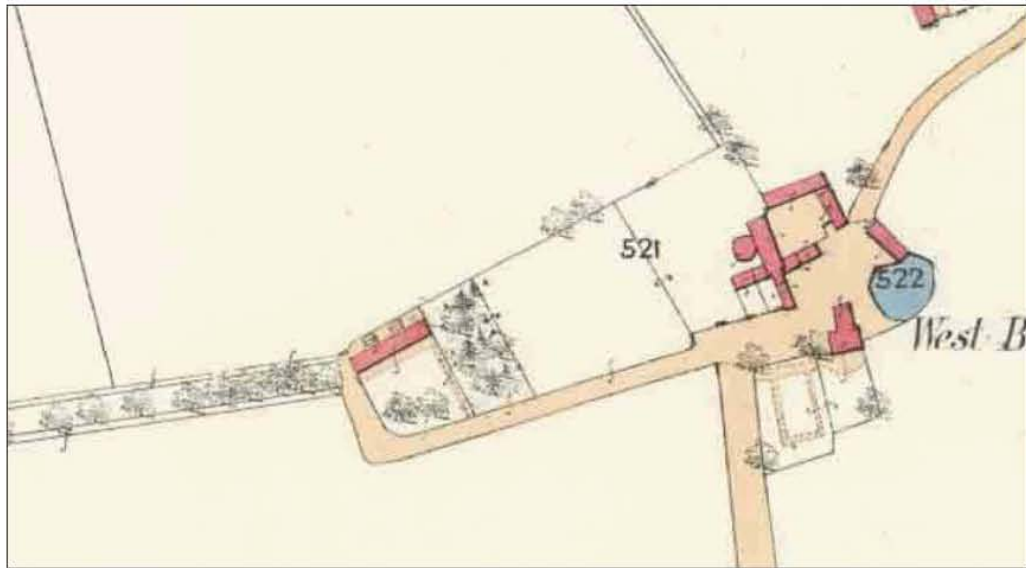


Fig. 2a - 1856 Ordnance Survey First Edition

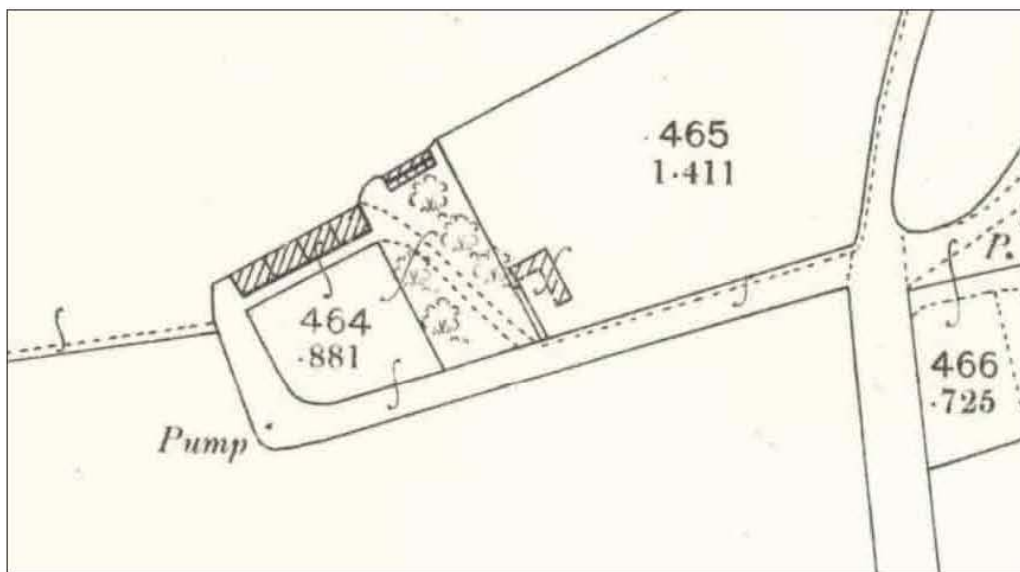


Fig. 2b - 1898 Ordnance Survey Second Edition

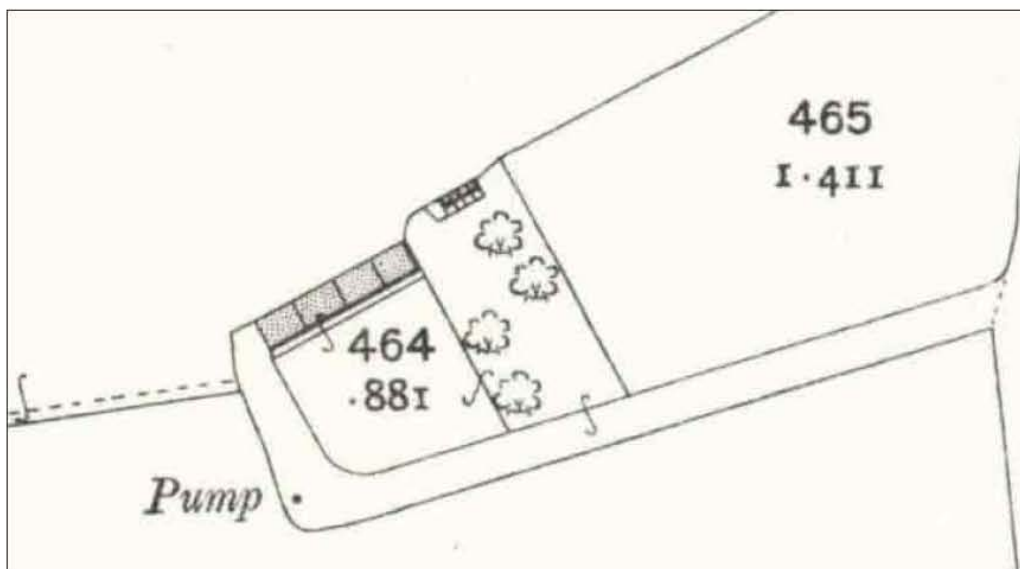


Fig. 2c - 1908 Ordnance Survey Third Edition

Fig. No: <b>2a-c</b>		Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: <b>Blackadder West Standing building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief</b>		
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2085</b>	Client: <b>Ian Gaston</b>		

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.

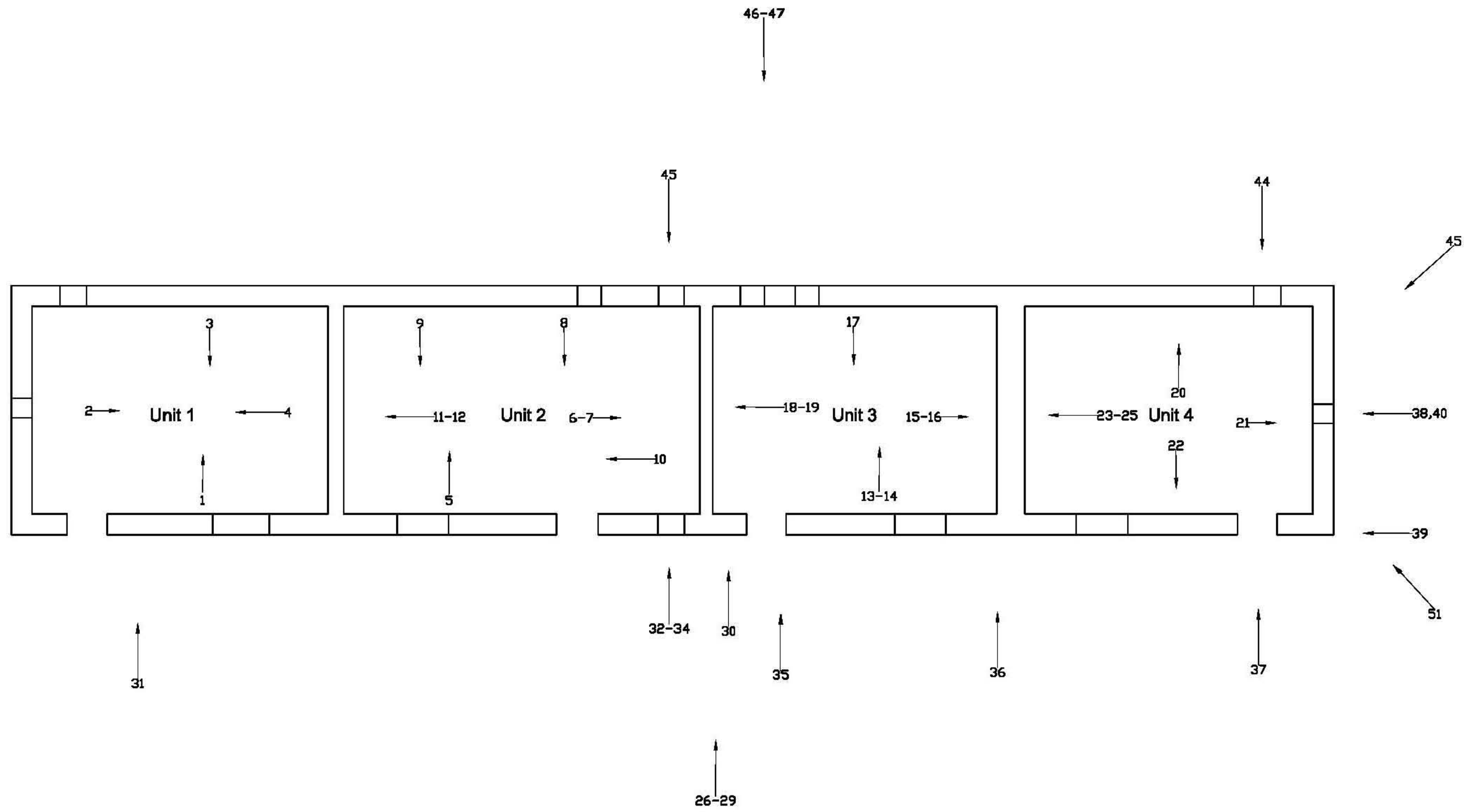




Fig. No: <b>3</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2085</b>	Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Scale at A3: <b>1:100</b>	Key:	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Esmonds Park Muselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p> 	<p>The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.</p>
Title: <b>Ground floor plan showing photographic locations</b>		Project: <b>Blackadder West Cottages, Standing Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief</b>		Client: <b>Mr Ian Gaston</b>				

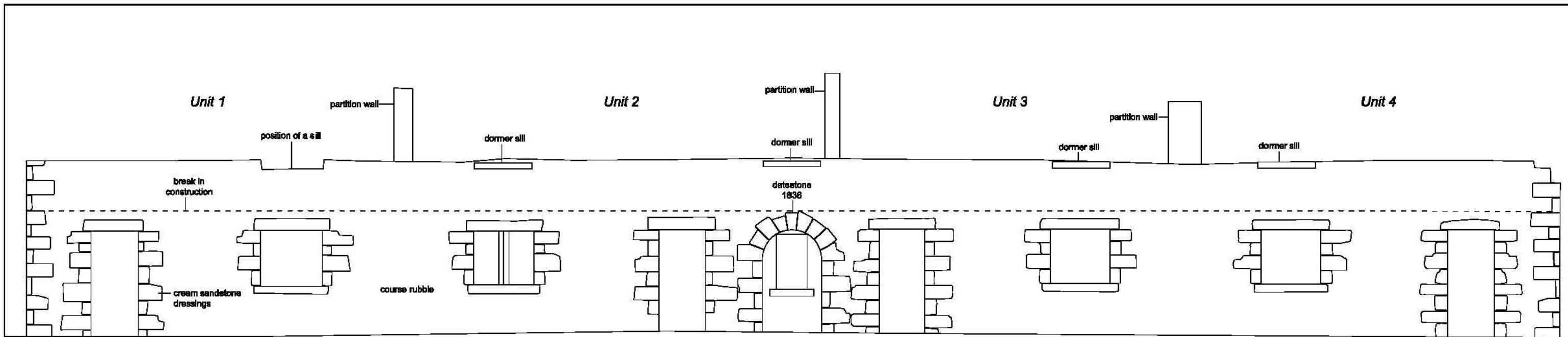


Fig. 4a - South-facing elevation

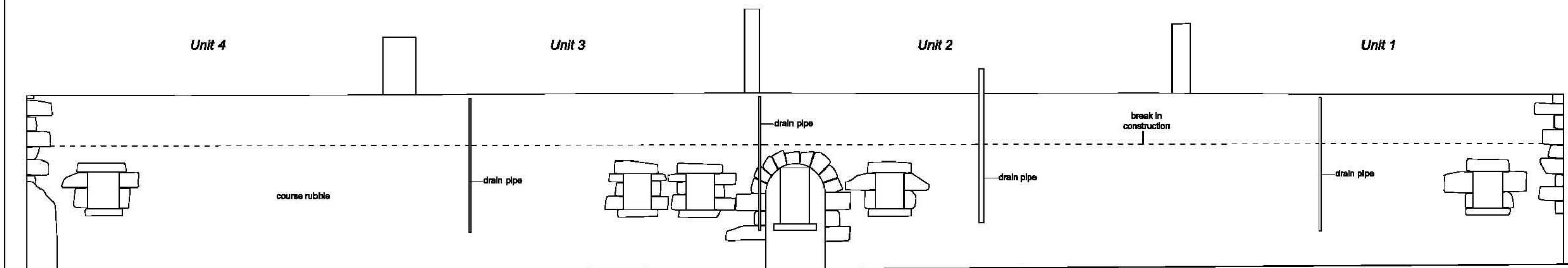


Fig. 4b - North-facing elevation

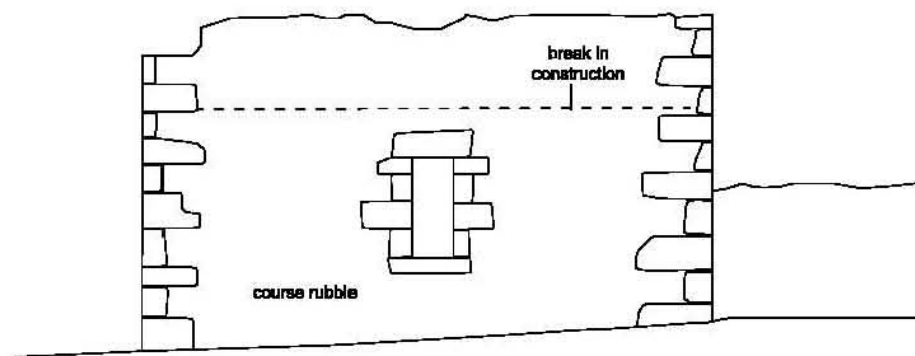


Fig. 4c - East-facing elevation

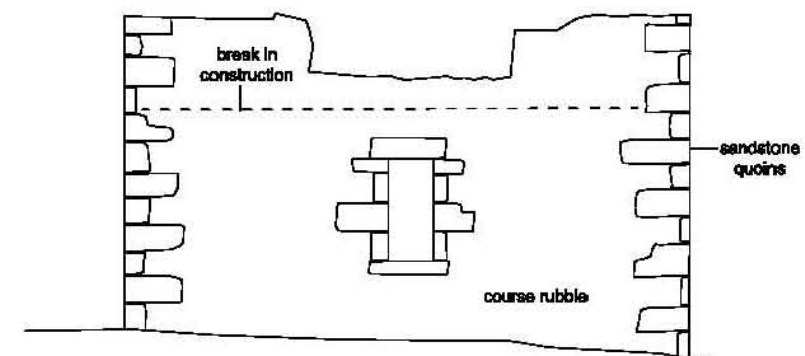




Fig. 4d - West-facing elevation

Fig. No: <b>4a-d</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2085</b>	Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Scale at AS: <b>1:80</b>	Key:
Title: <b>Building elevations</b>		Project: <b>Blackadder West Cottages, Standing Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief</b>		Client: <b>Mr Ian Gaston</b>		 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Essex Park Muskeburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p> 

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.



Fig. 5 - Unit 1, interior west-facing elevation showing two fireplaces



Fig. 6 - Unit 1, interior east-facing elevation showing the gable wall



Fig. 7 - Unit 2, interior west-facing elevation showing the fireplace



Fig. 8 - Unit 2, interior south-facing elevation showing windows



Fig. 9 - Unit 3, interior west-facing elevation showing the fireplace



Fig. 10 - Unit 3, interior north-facing elevation showing doorway and window

Fig. No: <b>5-10</b>		Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: Blackadder West Standing building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2085</b>	Client: <b>Ian Gaston</b>



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
The Old Engine House  
Esmills Park, Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

T: 0131 273 4380  
F: 0131 273 4381

e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.







Fig. 11 - Unit 4, interior east-facing elevation showing the fireplace



Fig. 12 - Unit 4, interior west-facing elevation showing the gable wall

Fig. No: <b>11-12</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: Blackadder West Standing building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief	 	<b>CFA</b> ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eshmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4380 F: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2085</b>		

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.



Fig. 13 - General view of the exterior south-facing elevation



Fig. 14 - General view of the exterior east-facing gable



Fig. 15 - General view of the exterior west-facing gable



Fig. 16 - General view of the exterior north-facing elevation



Fig. No: <b>13-16</b>		Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: Blackadder West Standing building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief		
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2085</b>	Client: <b>Ian Gaston</b>		
<small>The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.</small>					
				<small>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Esmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4380 F: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</small>	



Fig. 17 - General view of the exterior south-facing elevation prior to roof removal



Fig. 18 - General view of one of the dormer windows prior to its removal



Fig. 19 - Unit 2 fireplace prior to stripping out the building



Fig. 20 - Unit 3 fireplace prior to stripping out the building



Fig. 21 - Typical padstone recorded in Unit 1 during the watching brief



Fig. 22 - Exposed foundations in Unit 2 during the watching brief

Fig. No: <b>17-22</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Project: Blackadder West Standing building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No.: <b>2085</b>
		Client: <b>Ian Gaston</b>



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
The Old Engine House  
Esmills Park, Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

T: 0131 273 4380  
F: 0131 273 4381

e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.



BLAD\_001



BLAD\_002



BLAD\_003



BLAD\_004



BLAD\_005



BLAD\_006



BLAD\_007



BLAD\_008



BLAD\_009



BLAD\_010



BLAD\_011



BLAD\_012



BLAD\_013



BLAD\_014



BLAD\_015



BLAD\_016



BLAD\_017



BLAD\_018



BLAD\_019



BLAD\_020



BLAD\_021



BLAD\_022



BLAD\_023



BLAD\_024



BLAD\_025



BLAD\_026



BLAD\_027



BLAD\_028



BLAD\_029



BLAD\_030



BLAD\_031



BLAD\_032



BLAD\_033



BLAD\_034



BLAD\_035



BLAD\_036



BLAD\_037



BLAD\_038



BLAD\_039



BLAD\_040



BLAD\_041



BLAD\_042



BLAD\_043



BLAD\_044



BLAD\_045



BLAD\_046



BLAD\_047



BLAD\_048



BLAD\_049



BLAD\_050



BLAD\_051



BLAD\_001



BLAD\_002



BLAD\_003



BLAD\_004



BLAD\_005



BLAD\_006



BLAD\_007



BLAD\_008



BLAD\_009



BLAD\_010



BLAD\_011



BLAD\_012



BLAD\_013



BLAD\_014



BLAD\_015



BLAD\_016



BLAD\_017



BLAD\_018



BLAD\_019



BLAD\_020



BLAD\_021



BLAD\_022



BLAD\_023



BLAD\_024



BLAD\_025



BLAD\_026



BLAD\_027



BLAD\_028



BLAD\_029



BLAD\_030



BLAD\_031



BLAD\_032



BLAD\_033



BLAD\_034



BLAD\_035



BLAD\_036



BLAD\_037



BLAD\_038



BLAD\_039



BLAD\_040





BLAD\_041



BLAD\_042



BLAD\_043



BLAD\_044