

CFA Archaeology Ltd

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Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

Lanton Mill Farm, Nr Ancrum, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey

Report No. 3091

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**Lanton Mill Farm, Nr Ancrum,
Scottish Borders
Standing Building Survey**

Report No. 3091

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a standing building survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in November 2013 at Lanton Mill, Nr Lanton, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 6120 2224 centred) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Roger G. Dodd & Company, to fulfil an archaeological planning condition relating to the conversion of three derelict farm buildings for retail and visitor facilities. A Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer, Dr Christopher Bowles, in advance of work commencing.

Lanton Mill Farm is situated close to the south bank of the River Teviot and comprises a collection of single storey farm buildings, including a recently renovated former grain mill, animal byres/sheds, a milking shed, cattle court forming an irregular courtyard with a farmhouse at the east end. Historical sources attest to the presence of a corn mill in the late 18th century that operated into the late 19th century. Water power was supplied via the lade diverted off the nearby River Teviot.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological work were:

1. To carry out a desk-based assessment of Lanton Mill Farm to place it in its historical context;
2. To carry out an *Enhanced* standing building survey of three farm buildings prior to their conversion;
3. To produce an illustrated survey 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 outlined in Simpson and Connolly (2006).

2.2 Desk-based assessment

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

- *Early map coverage for the area.* An examination of all the Ordnance Survey 6" map editions was made; together with any other readily available cartographic information on historical maps pre-dating the Ordnance Survey First Edition.
- *Historical Documentary Search.* Readily available on-line documentary sources relating to the farm, including antiquarian accounts and parish descriptions recorded in the *Statistical Accounts of Scotland*, were checked for any relevant information.
- The on-line National Archive and Scotland's People data-base was examined to see what records exist for Lanton Mill Farm.

2.3 Building recording

An *Enhanced* survey as defined by Simpson and Connolly (2006) was carried out. This is essentially a descriptive record required to identify the buildings' form and architectural character. An essential part of this level of survey is the interpretive function and phase development of the site augmented by a detailed photographic record. Table 1 lists the specific survey requirements on each building.

| Building No | Area of recording | Specific Requirement |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | All exterior elevations | Amend existing drawings/Photographic survey |
| 1 | All interior elevation | Photographic survey |
| 1 | Ground Plan | Amend existing ground plan/Photographic Survey |
| 2 | All exterior elevations | Amend existing drawings/Photographic survey |
| 2 | All interior elevation | Photographic survey |
| 2 | Ground Plan | Amend existing ground plan/Photographic Survey |
| 3 | All exterior elevations | Amend existing drawings/Photographic survey |
| 3 | All interior elevation | Photographic survey |
| 3 | Ground Plan | Amend existing ground plan/Photographic Survey |

Table 1 Specific recording requirements at Lanton Farm.

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

The interior of the buildings were assigned individual room numbers using the following system (Building 1=Units 1/1, 1/2 etc) (Figs. 3a-c) 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 buildings where practicable. 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.

Survey Recording Constraints

Buildings 1-3 had cluttered interiors but this has not detracted from the overall success of the survey. The south part of building 3 included a large cattle court that had a collapsed roof and this building was considered unsafe safe to enter. Recording at this part of the complex was mainly confined to the exterior with interior photographs obtained from safe vantage points.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Cartographic sources

The cartographic sources examined are listed in Section 7.

Lanton Mill appears on General Roy's Military Map (1752-55) (Fig 2a) as two buildings with a small enclosure but the farmstead is not named. The mill is first named as *Longtown Mill* on Stobie's 1770 map (Fig 2b). The map shows two buildings, one is L-shaped and the other is rectangular. A mill lade running off the River Teviot is shown to the north of the buildings. Ainslie's map of 1821 (Fig 2c) depicts *Mill* at the survey area. John Thomson's 1832 map (Fig 2d) depicts only the placename *Mill* and two schematic buildings. The 1843 map produced by Crawford (Fig 2e) shows Lanton Mill with three buildings, including what is presumed to be the L-shaped mill, the farmhouse and an ancillary building.

The 1858 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2f) shows that Lanton Mill had by that year undergone a considerable degree of enlargement. The site of the corn mill is depicted as a T-shaped building linked to a mill lade and mill pond on its north side. Three small ancillary buildings are situated on its west side alongside a track. A loose courtyard arrangement is formed by a Z-shaped building that is flanked on its north and east sides by rectangular buildings. The building on the east side incorporated the farmhouse which has two small outshot buildings attached to it. Further to the east, there is a U-shaped rectilinear building.

The 1921 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2g) now shows that the mill has been reduced to a two-compartment building and a track runs north-eastwards away from it. The Z-shaped building on the south side of the courtyard has increased in size with the addition of an L-shaped building, most probably a lean-to shelter enclosing part of a square cattle yard. The range containing the farmhouse has been reduced in size considerably with two outshot buildings added to its eastern side. The U-shaped narrow buildings on the east side of the main farm complex has been removed.

The 1954 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2h) shows the same building layout as the 1921 map showing that the layout of the buildings had not been radically altered during the second half of the 20th century.

3.2 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS holds no records for Lanton Mill farm.

3.3 Ordnance Survey Name Book

The Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858-1860 for Jedburgh Parish contains the following entry for Lanton Mill farm:

A substantial dwelling house, mill and out offices together with a farm of good land, the buildings are all in good repair and slated. The mill is worked by water power supplied by the River Teviot and Monmouth Burn. Property of the Marquis of Lothian. Occupant Mr Mark Turnbull.

3.4 National Archive of Scotland Catalogue

The National Archive of Scotland catalogue holds one record (GD/40/3343) relating to Lanton Mill. This record relates to a transfer of feudal property to the Marquess of Lothian and includes the following citation:

*Titles (4) to eight husbandlands called Madderslands in the town and territory of Lanton, the manor place and **mill of Lanton** and Wester Park, disponded by James Stevenson , writer in Jedburgh, to the Marquess of Lothian on 1 Dec. 1880.*

3.5 Bibliographic

The 1897 Border Counties Business Directory for the Jedburgh District lists John Bell and son as the occupants of Lanton Mill.

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 General

Lanton Mill and farmhouse are not part of the proposed re-development scheme and were not subjected to formal survey. These buildings were however photographed in order to provide a complete record of the steading at the time of the survey.

Buildings 1-3 are now described starting with the internal ground layout plan, internal elevations and then followed by descriptions of the external elevations.

4.2 Building 1 Layout plan and interior description (Fig. 3a, Plate 4-5)

Building 1 was a former single storey detached stone-built stable with hipped slate roof. The building occupied a rectangular footprint measuring 10.3m long by 5.6m wide with walls 0.5m thick (Fig 3a). The building was lit by two windows set within splayed reveals 1.4m wide situated on the internal south-east facing elevation. The rest of the walls were featureless white-washed random rubble and for the most part hidden by debris. Five plank-built stalls each measuring 4m long by 3.6m wide were built against the north-west facing wall. The framework for the stalls was suspended off the common rafters with timber uprights used at each end of the stall. The stall situated at the south-west end of the building had a cobble floor and a stone with a socket for a post (Plate. 5). The cobble floor appeared to run under the timber stalls and was probably contemporary with the construction of the building. The roof comprised scarf-jointed A-frame collar rafters resting directly on the wall heads. The roof had two louvre vents and the ridge was capped by galvanised zinc sheeting. Two cast-iron roof lights were present at the hipped end of the building.

4.3 Building 1 Exterior elevations

North-west facing elevations (Fig 4a, Plate 2)

The north-east facing (front) elevation measured 12.3m long and was 2.7m high from the ground to eaves level. The elevation was constructed of snecked sandstone with droved sandstone surrounds and quoins. The central door opening was 2m high by 1.1m with a plank-built door. The wooden windows measured 1.1m high by 0.75m.

South-east facing elevation (Fig 4a Plate 3)

The south-east facing elevation (rear) was random rubble built and measured 12.3m long by 3m high to eaves level. The elevation was uniform in its construction with droved quoins at each end. Six horse-shoe type pipe vents been built into the wall at eaves level.

North-east and South-west facing gables (Fig 4a)

The north-east and south-west facing gable walls measured 6.7m wide by 2.7m to eaves level. The gable walls were constructed using random rubble with droved sandstone quoins at each end. A cast-iron roof light occupied the slate roof.

4.4 Building 2 Layout plan and interior units

Building 2 was a milking shed with associated dairy compartments, a boiler house and workshop and comprised five compartments.

Unit 2/1 Milking Shed (Fig 3b, Plate 8)

The milking shed measured 12.4m long and 4.6m wide and had a concrete floor with a central drain 1m wide. On the south-east facing elevation six concrete milking stalls were present. Each was c.2m wide with a pair of ceramic feed troughs installed against the base of the wall. Above the stalling was a vacuum line formerly part of the milking apparatus. The interior of the building had been rendered with cement to a height of 1.5m, the rest of the walls were bare random rubble. The north-west facing wall had two doorways present each 1.1m wide. Approximately 3m from the partition wall between Unit 2/1 and 2/2 was a small square recess built into the wall. This was probably for holding a lantern. The roof beams were exposed and comprised A-frame collar rafters resting directly on the wall heads.

Unit 2/2 Wash Room (Fig 3b, Plate 9)

Unit 2/2 measured 5m by 2.1m and had whitewashed cement covered walls. The floor was concrete. A white ceramic sink occupied the north-east corner of the room. The south-west facing interior wall was brick-built with a dog-leg forming a recess. Attached to the interior of the recess was the remains of vacuum and milk storage equipment. The entrance door in the north-west facing elevation was c.2m wide. A small casement window surrounded by brickwork occupied the opposite wall. This room had been created using 20th century brickwork.

Unit 2/3 Sterilisation Room (Fig 3b, Plate 10)

Unit 2/3 was an irregular shaped room measuring 2.2m at its widest point and also created using 20th century brickwork. The cement-lined walls were whitewashed. The room was lit by a single wooden casement window on its south-east facing elevation. On the opposite wall was the main doorway measuring 1.3m high by 0.8m wide. The only feature worthy of note in this unit was a large galvanised sterilising oven fed by boiling water supplied from Unit 2/4. The oven had the makers name *Alfa Lavel* and was linked by pipework to the aforementioned adjacent unit.

Unit 2/4 Pump Room (Fig 3b, Plate 11)

Unit 2/4 was formerly the milking shed pump room with featureless whitewashed rubble-built walls and no window. The roof beams were exposed and comprised A-frame collar rafters resting directly on the wall heads. Access was via a door on the north-west facing elevation. Occupying the northern corner of the room was a riveted-iron pressure vessel (Plate 11) made by Barford (Agricultural) Ltd, Grantham, England. The vessel had a water pressure gauge and various pipes attached to it along with an electrical motor at its base (water pump?). The vessel had a safety valve and a chimney pipe on its curved top.

Unit 2/5 Workshop, (Fig 3b, Plate 12)

Unit 2/5 was a workshop measuring 4.5m long and 2.4m wide. The walls and ceiling were lined throughout with tongue-and-grooved timber and painted white. A single wooden sash-and-case window occupied the south-west facing gable wall. The door in the north-west facing elevation was plank-built. The workshop walls were lined with an assortment of fairly modern shelving and cupboards from re-used kitchen units.

4.5 Building 2 Exterior elevation details

South-east facing elevation (Fig 4b, Plate 6)

The south-east facing elevation was random rubble built with droved sandstone quoins at each end and surrounding the principal openings to Units 2/1, 2/4 and 2/5. Units 2/2 and 2/3 had secondary openings formed by more recent brickwork. The elevation measured 24.5m long and was 2.7m high from the ground to eaves level. The roof was slated with a series of two paned roof lights towards the eaves. Unit 2/1 had three six-paned cast-iron roof lights situated close to the ridge.

North-west facing elevation, (Fig 4b).

The north-west facing elevation measured 24.5m long and 2.5m high and was constructed of random rubble and the fenestration comprised two windows for Units 2/2 and 2/3. These were clearly inserts as they were surrounded by 20th century brickwork. The elevation was masked by vegetation at the north-east end and a metal brewery pump house at the other.

North-east and south-west facing gables (Fig 4b)

The north-east gable wall measured 5.7m wide and was random rubble built and featureless. The north-east facing elevation measured 5.7m wide and contained the sash-and-case window that lit Unit 2/5 the dairy workshop. This elevation was heavily colonised by ivy masking its building fabric.

4.6 Building 3 Layout plan (Fig. 3c)

This building complex contained eight individual units that formed a Z-shaped plan. One of the buildings opened out into a cattle yard. On the south-west side of the complex a large cattle court was present.

Unit 3/1 Barn (former byre, Fig 3c, Plate 14)

Unit 3/1 was a formerly a byre measuring 13.4m long by 4.7m wide of single storey rubble-built construction. The interior walls were cement lined and whitewashed. A series of galvanised tubular steel feeding stalls were present on the south-west facing elevation. On the opposite wall two segmented-arched openings provided access into the cattle yard. The A-frame scarf-jointed collar rafters of the roof rested directly on the wall heads.

Unit 3/2 Barn/store, (Fig 3c, Plate 15)

Unit 3/2 was a rectangular barn/store measuring 8m by 5.5m. The walls were rubble built and featureless. Access to this unit was via two segmented-arched openings on its north-east facing elevation.

Unit 3/3 Animal Shed/store (Fig 3c Plate 16)

Unit 3/3 was a rectangular former animal shed last used as a store. The interior measured 8.5m long and 5.5m wide with whitewashed rubble-built walls. The unit was accessed by a large rectangular door on the south-west facing elevation. A wooden partition wall c. 1.5m high had been installed to create two compartments for holding livestock. On the north-east facing wall a blocked segmented arched opening (Plate 16) was present measuring c. 2m wide and 1.8m high. This opening would have allowed access into the cattle yard (Unit 3/8). The roof trusses were fully exposed and comprised nailed collared A-frame trusses resting directly on top of the wall heads.

Unit 3/4 Animal Shed (Fig 3c)

Unit 3/4 was a small animal shed with interior timber stalling. The walls were random rubble and featureless. The room was lit by a small square window flanked by a plank-built door on its south-east facing elevation. Both features appear to have been inserted within a section of re-built wall that infilled a larger earlier opening (see below).

Unit 3/5 Animal Shed/store (Fig 3c, Plate 17)

Unit 3/5 was a small windowless animal shed/store measuring 4.9m long and 3.5m wide and had featureless rubble-built walls. Access was provided by a plank-built door on the south-east facing elevation.

Unit 3/6 Barn/Store (Fig 3c)

Unit 3/6 is a rectilinear barn measuring c.19m long by 4m wide that was accessed by a rectangular opening on the south-east facing elevation. The roof had collapsed into its interior rendering it unsafe to enter. Part of the south-west facing interior wall was built of snecked sandstone which appears to be contemporary with Building 1. A second centrally placed entrance door on the north-east facing elevation allowed entry into the feeding corridor at the centre of Unit 3/8 the cattle court.

Unit 3/7 Cattle Court (Fig 3c, Plate 18)

Unit 3/7 comprised a large square-shaped cattle court covered with a double M-shaped slate roof of which only the western end survived (Plate 19). The existing roof was supported by a two rows of cast-iron pillars (Fig 3c). At the centre of the cattle court was the aforementioned feeding corridor. On the south-east facing interior wall seven feeding stalls were present. On the north-east facing wall was a pair of large bay openings providing the main access into the building. The roof comprised scarfe-jointed collar A-frame rafters resting on the wall heads and part covered with sheets of modern corrugated iron. The walls were constructed of random rubble.

Unit 3/8 Cattle yard (Fig 3c)

The cattle yard measured 13.3m by 12m and had a curving external random rubble-built enclosure wall c.2.5m high. The yard's main access was on its north-east facing elevation. Internal access was also via the two arched openings in the byre (Unit 3/1) and through the now blocked arched opening in Unit 3/3. The 1921 second edition map (Fig 2g) shows that the south-west and north-west facing elevations of the cattle yard was roofed forming an L-shaped building which was probably formed a lean-to feeding stall. This would have provided shelter to overwintered cattle folded within the yard. A series of small square feeding hatches were built into the south-east facing exterior wall allowing feed to be pitched directly into the stalls from the outside.

4.7 Building 3 Exterior elevations

North-west facing elevation, (Fig 4c)

The north-west facing elevation had a combined length of 35m and incorporated the byre (Unit 3/1), the gable of Unit 3/2, and the outside walls of the animal sheds (Units 3/4 & 3/5) and the gable of the rectangular barn/store (Unit 3/6).

The byre wall and central gable measured 20.6m long by 2.7m high to eaves level. The walls were constructed of random rubble with droved sandstone dressings. On the byre wall there were three small square blocked openings surmounted by timber lintels. The openings were former hatch vents associated with the buildings use as an earlier byre. The gable of Unit 3/2 was built using coursed rubble with both red and cream sandstone.

The elevation fronting Units 3/4 & 3/5 showed evidence of wall blocking within what would have been an open-sided shed. Three areas of infill stonework have been built against earlier piers built of rough-dressed sandstone blocks. The contrast between sandstone piers and the cruder cobble blocking work is sharp. The wall head has been built up using a variety of different shaped basalt (whinstone) stones. The elevation measured 14m long and 2.9m high.

South-east facing elevation, (Fig 4c)

The south-east facing elevation had a combined length of 35m and was built of random rubble and included the rear wall of the former byre (Unit 3/1) that had two arched openings leading into the cattle yard (Unit 3/8). The gable of Unit 3/3 projected off the elevation. On the same alignment but projecting 12m off Unit 3/1 was the featureless rubble-built cattle court wall (Unit 3/7) and the hipped roof and gable of the barn (Unit 3/ 6).

South-west facing elevation, (Fig 4c)

The south-west facing elevation measured 34m long and included the gable of the former byre (Unit 3/1) and the rear wall of the store (Unit 3/2) and animal shed (Unit 3/3). The only significant feature on this rubble-built wall was a blocked central arched opening that formerly opened into the cattle yard (Unit 3/8). Set back slightly but on the same alignment were the two hipped gables of the former double M roof of

the cattle court (Unit 3/7). The openings into the cattle court had dressed surrounds framing the rubble-built gables.

North-east facing elevation (Fig 4c)

The north-east facing elevation measured 32.4m long and comprised the rear wall of the rectilinear barn (Unit 3/6) which had a featureless sandstone rubble-built wall c. 3m high. The gable wall carrying the roof of Units 3/4-3/5 measured 4m wide and c. 4m high. Its construction combined an assortment of rough-dressed blocks of sandstone. A roofline of a lean-to structure is represented by a horizontal groove chased into the wall fabric about 2.5m above the ground level. What would have been the outside walls had remnants of harling. The gable was framed by droved quoins that appear to be of late 19th century date and contemporary with the snecked sandstone construction on the inside (opposite) side of the gable wall.

Set back but on the same alignment and measuring 14m long was the square entrance to Unit 3/3 and the segmented arched openings into Unit 3/2. One of the arched openings was covered by a double-leafed plank-built sliding door. The roof above Unit 3/2 was slated.

5. DISCUSSION

Building 1 was a detached purpose built stable built after 1858 (Fig 2f). The character of the buildings north-west facing elevation that incorporated regular blocks of snecked sandstone shows that it is late 19th century in design and definitely later than Building 2 and 3. Given the size of the stable doorway it probably housed riding or carriage horses.

Building 2 was originally a byre with attached animal house and shed in the 19th century but was converted into an automated milking shed by the second half of the 20th century. Structural changes to meet this change in use resulted in the addition of brick partition walls to create Units 2/2 and 2/3. The windows for these units were also inserted. A pressure vessel that created the necessary vacuum for the milking lines survived in Unit 2/4.

Building 3 was essentially an arrangement of rectangular compartmentalised animal sheds connected to a large cattle court and cattle yard. This arrangement was typical of many lowland farmsteads where cattle were overwintered in large part-sheltered corrals. Units 3/1 and 3/3 were connected to the cattle yard which according to the 1921 Ordnance survey map had a L-shaped shed within its interior presumably to provide shelter for the folded cattle. Unit 3/7 with its now ruined double M-shaped roof was also a typical feature of Scottish Lowland farmsteads whose main economy was large-scale animal husbandry and stock rearing. In this type of building, the cattle were corralled on either side of the feeding corridor. This particular building dates from the mid-late 19th century judging by the presence of the six cast-iron columns used to support the roof. Units 3/4 and 3/5, the two animal sheds, have been remodelled with blocking work and wall heightening on what would have been an open-sided implement shed or similar building. The heightening of the building for this purpose required a new gable that was partially rebuilt using snecked sandstone similar to that used on Building 1.

Phase Development Summary

Phase 1 - Late 18th century, Lanton Mill was larger occupying a T-shaped footprint. Building 2 and the farmhouse both occupied a rectangular footprint. The Building 3 complex was yet to be built.

Phase 2 - Early-mid 19th century Lanton Mill probably still occupied a T-shaped footprint, Building 2 and 3 were present on their existing core plan.

Phase 3 - Late-19th century, Lanton Mill was reduced to a single rectilinear building. Building 1 stable constructed. Building 2 and 3 present. Part of Building 3 was rebuilt possibly during the same time as Building 1 was constructed? The farmhouse was still on the same footprint (Plate 20).

Phase 4 - Mid-20th century conversion of Building 2 into an automated milking shed. The corn mill probably served as a lofted barn. Byre (2/1) was converted into an animal house and the hatch vents blocked-up? Minor internal alterations included cement rendering and whitewashing interior walls.

6. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

The standing building survey has confirmed that Lanton Mill steading was in existence during the late 18th century but by the early 19th century it had developed into a larger livestock rearing farmstead. The large cattle yard and cattle court would have provided much valuable manure for the arable fields before the advent of chemical fertilisers.

The shift from cattle rearing to a dairy farm is attested by the conversion of Building 2 into an automated milking shed during the second half of the 20th century. The mill was converted more recently into a modern micro-brewery (Plate 21).

The building survey has been carried out to an *Enhanced* standard and no further recording work is required. The decision for whether any further work is required lies with 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 following completion of the project.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic

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Ordnance Survey Name Books 1858-1860 Roxburgh Volume 18 *Scotland's Places*

7.2 Cartographic

Ainslie, J 1821 Map of the Southern Part of Scotland

Crawford, W 1843 Map embracing extensive portions of the Counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk and Midlothian.

Roy's Military map of Scotland 1752-55 Lowlands.

Stobie, M. 1770 A map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale

Thomson, J 1832 Atlas of Scotland

Ordnance Survey 1858 1st Edition. 25 inch Sheet XX.4 (Jedburgh)

Ordnance Survey 1921 2nd Edition 25 inch Roxburghshire, Sheet 013.13

Ordnance Survey 1954 Map sheet NT62, 1:25000

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

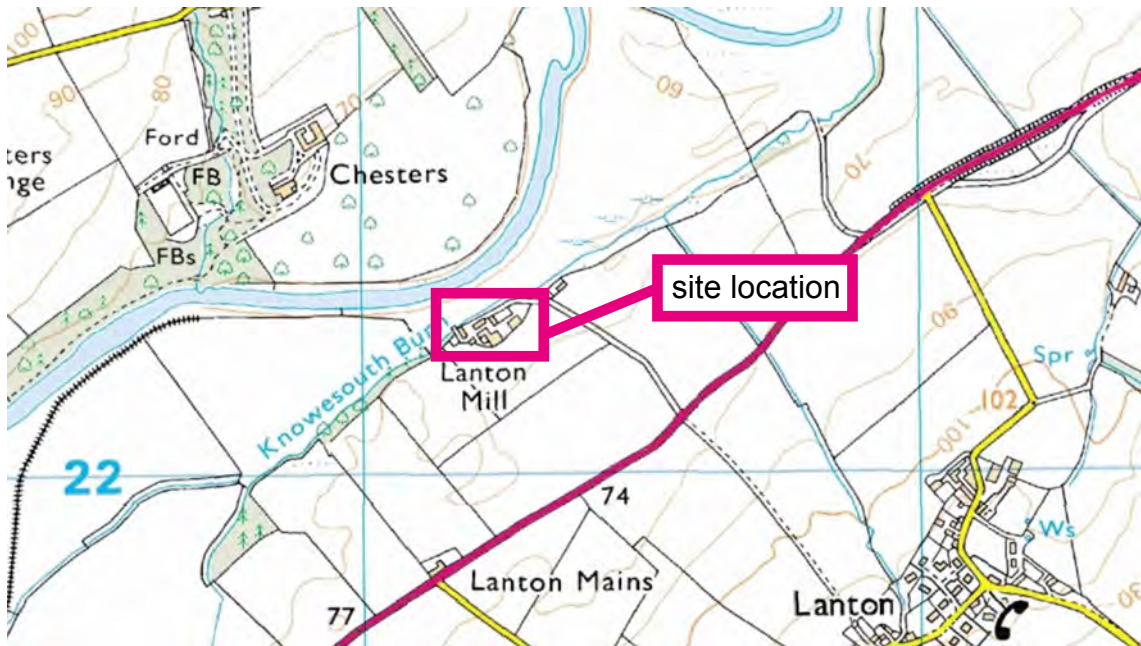
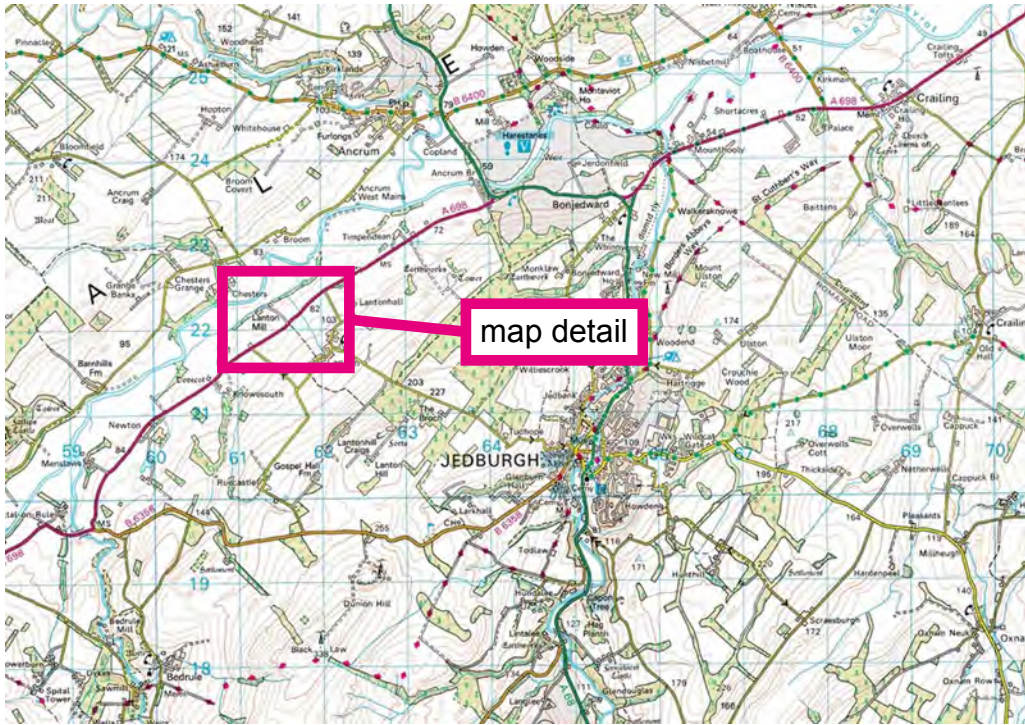
| Shot No | Summary description | Facing |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1-2 | Building 1, south-east facing elevation | NW |
| 3-4 | Building 1, north-west facing elevation | NE |
| 5-7 | Building 1, north-west facing elevation (gable) | SE |
| 8-10 | Building 1, north-east facing elevation (gable) | SW |
| 11 | Building 1, interior stalling at south-west end | SW |
| 12 | Building 1, interior gable wall | S |
| 13 | Building 1, interior window detail with splayed openings | NW |
| 14 | Building 1, interior stalling woodwork | SE |
| 15 | Building 1, cobble floor at south-west end | Vertical |
| 16 | Building 1, interior wall, saddle holding post | NW |
| 17 | Building 1, interior roof joists configuration | NE |
| 18 | Building 1, interior roof joists configuration | E |
| 19-20 | Building 2, gable wall | SW |
| 21-25 | Building 2, general shots of the south-east facing elevation | NW |
| 26-62 | Building 2, south-east facing elevation, consecutive shots | NW |
| 63 | Building 2. North-east facing gable (overgrown) | SW |
| 64 | Building 2 north-west facing elevation (rear) | SE |
| 65 | Building 2 north-west facing elevation (rear) oblique | SE |
| 66 | Building 2 north-west facing elevation, Unit 2/2 and 2/3 windows | NE |
| 67 | Building 2 north-west facing elevation (rear) | SW |
| 68 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/1 milking shed stalling | SW |
| 69 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/1 milking shed stalling | NE |
| 70 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/1 milking shed stalling | NW |
| 71 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/1 milking shed stalling | NE |
| 72 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/1 interior NW facing wall | SW |
| 73 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/1 interior NW facing wall | SE |
| 74 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/2, window detail and walls | NW |
| 75 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/2 brick-built recess on partition wall | NE |
| 76 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/2 interior north-west facing doorframe | SE |
| 77 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/3 interior south-east facing window and steam cabinet | NW |
| 78 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/3 close-up on steam cabinet | NW |
| 79 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/3 NW- facing doorway | SE |
| 80 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/4 boiler detail in north-east corner | NE |
| 81 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/4 boiler detail in north-east corner | NE |
| 82 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/4 boiler pressure gauge detail | E |
| 83 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/4 North-west facing doorway | SE |
| 84 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/4 general shot | NE |
| 85 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/4 general shot of the roof timbers | Near vertical |
| 86 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/5 general shot | NW |
| 87 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/5 NE-facing doorway | SE |
| 88 | Building 2 interior, Unit 2/5 general shot of the window | NE |
| 89-90 | Building 3, Unit 3/1 exterior gable wall | SW |
| 91 | Building 3, Unit 3/1 exterior north-west facing elevation | SE |
| 92 | Building 3, Unit 3/2 exterior, south-west facing gable | NE |
| 93 | Building 3, Unit 3/2 exterior, north-west facing elevation | SE |
| 94 | Building 3, Unit 3/2 exterior, north-east facing elevation | SW |
| 95-96 | Building 3, Units 3/4-6 north-west facing elevation | SE |
| 97-111 | Building 3, Units 3/4-6 north-west facing elevation, consecutive shots | SE |
| 112 | Building 3, Units 3/4-6 north-west facing elevation, oblique | SE |

| Shot No | Summary description | Facing |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 113-130 | Building 3, Units 2/2-2/1, exterior north-west facing elevation consecutive shots | SE |
| 131-132 | Building 3, Units 3/1 exterior south-east facing elevation | NW |
| 133-134 | Building 3, Unit 3/3 exterior south-west facing elevation, blocked arched opening | NE |
| 135 | Building 3, Unit 3/1 interior shot with stalling | NW |
| 135 | Building 3, Unit 3/1 interior north-east facing gable | SW |
| 137 | Building 3, Units 3/1 interior north-west facing wall with two arched openings | SE |
| 138 | Building 3, Units 3/1 interior north-east facing wall on one arched opening | S |
| 139 | Building 3/8 Cattle yard wall, north-west facing | SE |
| 140 | Building 3 Unit 3/2 interior wall (gable) | NW |
| 141 | Building 3 Unit 3/2 interior west-facing wall | E |
| 142 | Building 3 Unit 3/2 interior south-west facing wall | NE |
| 143 | Building 3 Unit 3/2 interior south-west facing arched opening s | NE |
| 145 | Building 3 Unit 3/2 interior south-east-facing gable and roof joists | NW |
| 146 | Building 3 Unit 3/3 interior partition wall | NW |
| 147 | Building 3 Unit 3/3 interior NW facing blocked arched opening | SE |
| 148 | Building 3 Unit 3/3 interior south-west facing doorway | NE |
| 149-150 | Building 3 Unit 3/3 interior roof truss detail | Near vertical |
| 151 | Building 3 Unit 3/4 interior south-east facing window and door | NW |
| 152 | Building 3 Unit 3/4 interior wooden pens and partition wall | NE |
| 153 | Building 3 Unit 3/4 interior wooden pens and rear NE-facing wall | SW |
| 154 | Building 3 Unit 3/4 interior roof configuration | Near vertical |
| 155 | Building 3 Unit 3/4 interior partition wall | SW |
| 156-157 | Building 3 Unit 3/5 interior SW-facing doorway | NE |
| 158 | Building 3 Unit 3/5 interior south-west facing gable wall | NE |
| 159 | Building 3 Unit 3/5 interior north-west facing wall and feeding hay rack | SW |
| 160 | Building 3 Unit 3/5 interior north-east facing wall and feeding hay rack | SW |
| 161 | Building 3 Unit 3/6 interior collapsed roof | SW |
| 162-163 | Lanton Mill Farmhouse, general shots | NE |
| 164-165 | Building 3 Unit 3/6 interior south west facing wall (rebuilt gable) | E |
| 166 | Building 3 Unit 3/6 exterior east-facing wall (rebuilt gable) | W |
| 167 | Building 3 Unit 3/6 exterior north-east facing gable wall | NW |
| 168 | Old petrol pump near Building 3, Unit 6 | SW |
| 169 | Building 3 Unit 7 exterior south-east facing wall | NW |
| 170 | Building 3 Unit 7 exterior south-west facing doorways and roofs | NE |
| 171 | Building 3 Unit 7 interior | W |
| 172 | Building 3 Unit 7 exterior NW-facing doorways and roofs | SE |
| 173-174 | Building 3 Unit 7 interior feeding pens | W |
| 175-176 | Building 3 Unit 7 interior general shot | NE |
| 177 | Building 3 Unit 7 interior general shot | NE |
| 178 | Building 3 Unit 7 interior general shot of doorway | SW |
| 179 | Building 3 Unit 7 interior roof configuration | Near vertical |
| 180 | Building 3 Unit 8 exterior cattle yard wall | NW |
| 181 | Building 3 Unit 7 exterior south-west facing doorways and roofs | NE |

| Shot No | Summary description | Facing |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| 182 | Lanton Mill steading, panoramic shot | N |
| 183 | Lanton Mill gable and south-west-facing wall | NE |
| 184 | Lanton Mill, north-east facing elevation | SW |
| 185 | Lanton Mill north-facing gable | S |
| 186 | Lanton Mill, mill lade | NE |
| 187-188 | Lanton Mill, mill lade | SW |

APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | Scottish Borders |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | Lanton Mill farm, Nr Lanton Scottish Borders: Standing Building Survey |
| PROJECT CODE: | LAMI |
| PARISH: | Jedburgh |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR: | M Cressey |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | CFA Archaeology Ltd |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Enhanced Building Survey |
| NMRS NO(S): | None |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | Farmstead |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | N/a |
| NGR | NT 6120 2224 (centred on) |
| START DATE (this season) | October 2013 |
| END DATE (this season) | October 2013 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.) | None |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields) | An <i>Enhanced</i> standing building survey was carried out at Lanton Mill steading, near Lanton, Scottish Borders prior to its conversion into a retail and visitor facility associated with a micro-brewery. Three buildings were the subject of survey. Building 1 was a single storey detached stable with hipped slate roof and rubble built walls dating to the late 19 th century. Internal stalling and a cobble floor still survived. Building 2 was a single storey rectilinear building of early 19 th century date or earlier which was converted into a milking shed sometime during the mid-20 th century. Partitioning of the interior was evident with contrasting brick work against the earlier stone-built fabric. The dairy building had five individual units comprising the milking shed, a wash and sterilising rooms, a vacuum boiler room and workshop. Building 3 was a much larger single storey complex occupying a Z-shaped plan with attached cattle court and cattle yard. The complex included a large byre with arched openings into the cattle yard, four animal sheds of varying size and a large barn associated with a cattle court. Four major phases were proposed based on the survey results and the cartographic evidence. |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | None |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Roger G. Dodd & Company |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ. |
| EMAIL ADDRESS: | mressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited) | Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS. |



Key:



Fig. No: 1 Revision: A Client: Roger G Dodd and Company

Title: Site location

Project: Lanton Mill Standing Building Survey

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Scale at A4:

Drawn by: GC Checked: KH Report No: 3091

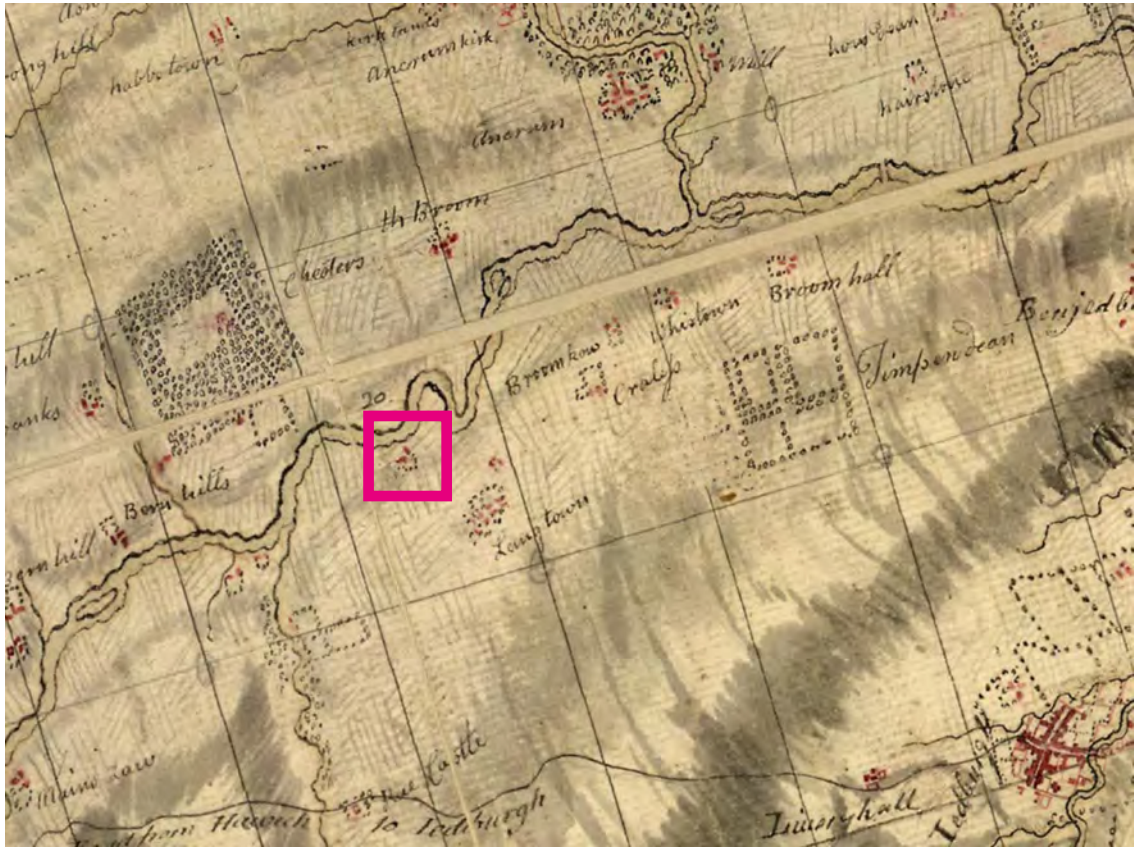


Fig. 2a Extract of map by Roy, 1752-55



Fig. 2b Extract of map by Stobie, 1770



| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Fig. No: 2a & b | | Revision: A | Project: Lanton Mill Standing Building Survey |
| Drawn by: GC | Checked: KH | Report No: 3091 | Client: Roger G Dodd and Company |
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Fig. 2c Extract of map by Ainslie, 1821

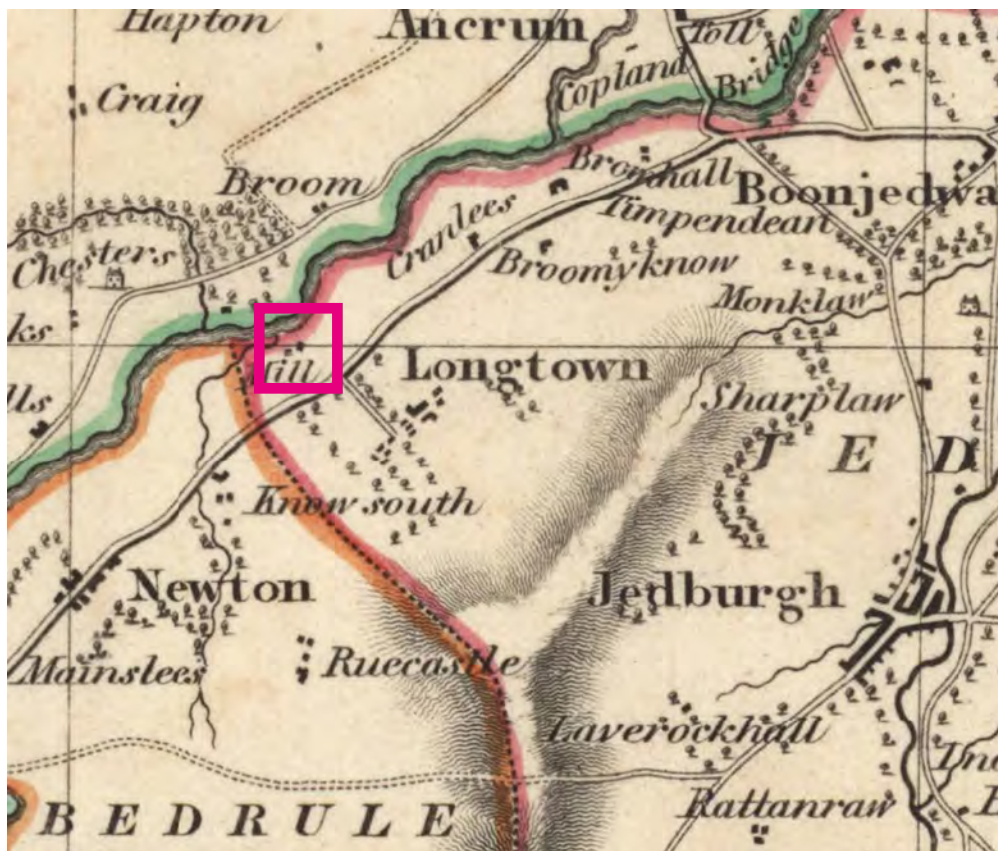


Fig. 2d Extract of map by Thomson 1832



| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Fig. No: 2c & d | | Revision: A | Project: Lanton Mill Standing Building Survey |
| Drawn by: GC | Checked: KH | Report No: 3091 | Client: Roger G Dodd and Company |
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Fig. 2e Extract of map by Crawford, 1843

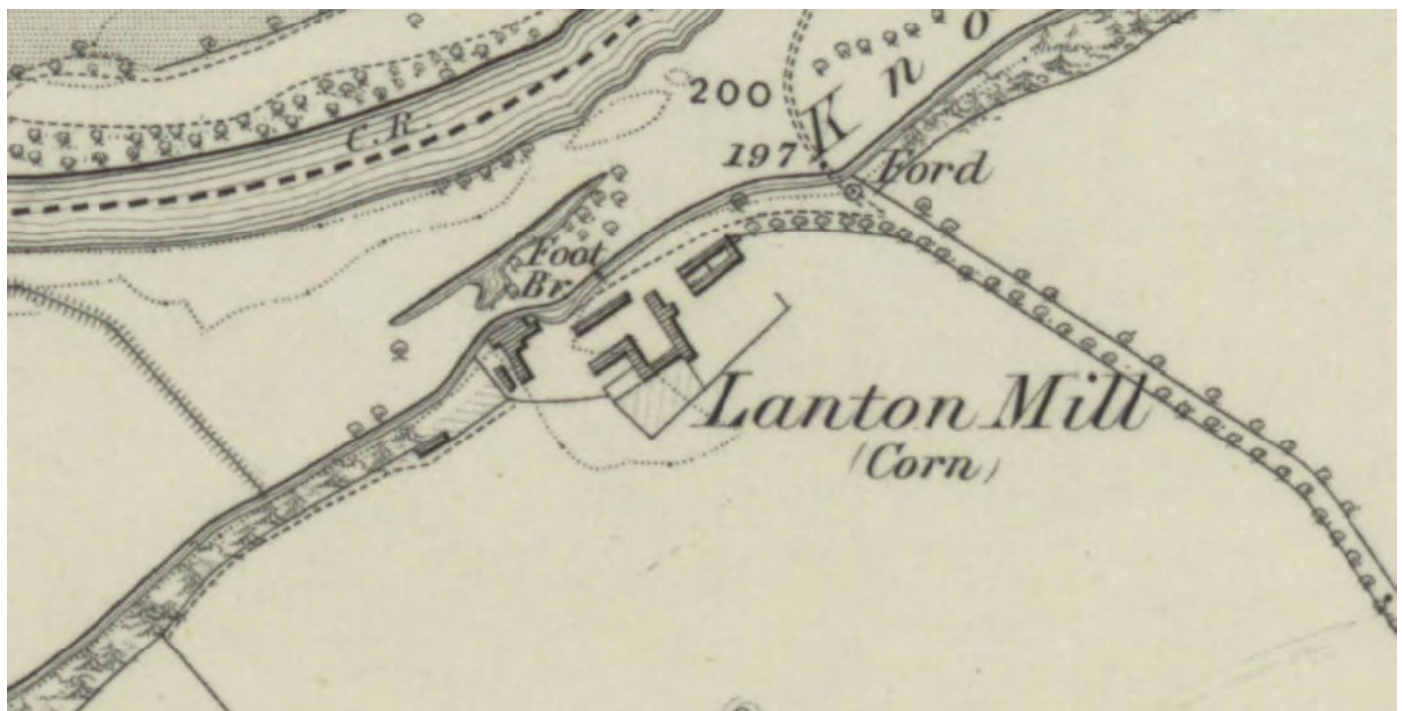


Fig. 2f Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1858





| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Fig. No: 2e & f | | Revision: A | Project: Lanton Mill Standing Building Survey |
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Fig. 2g Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition, 1921



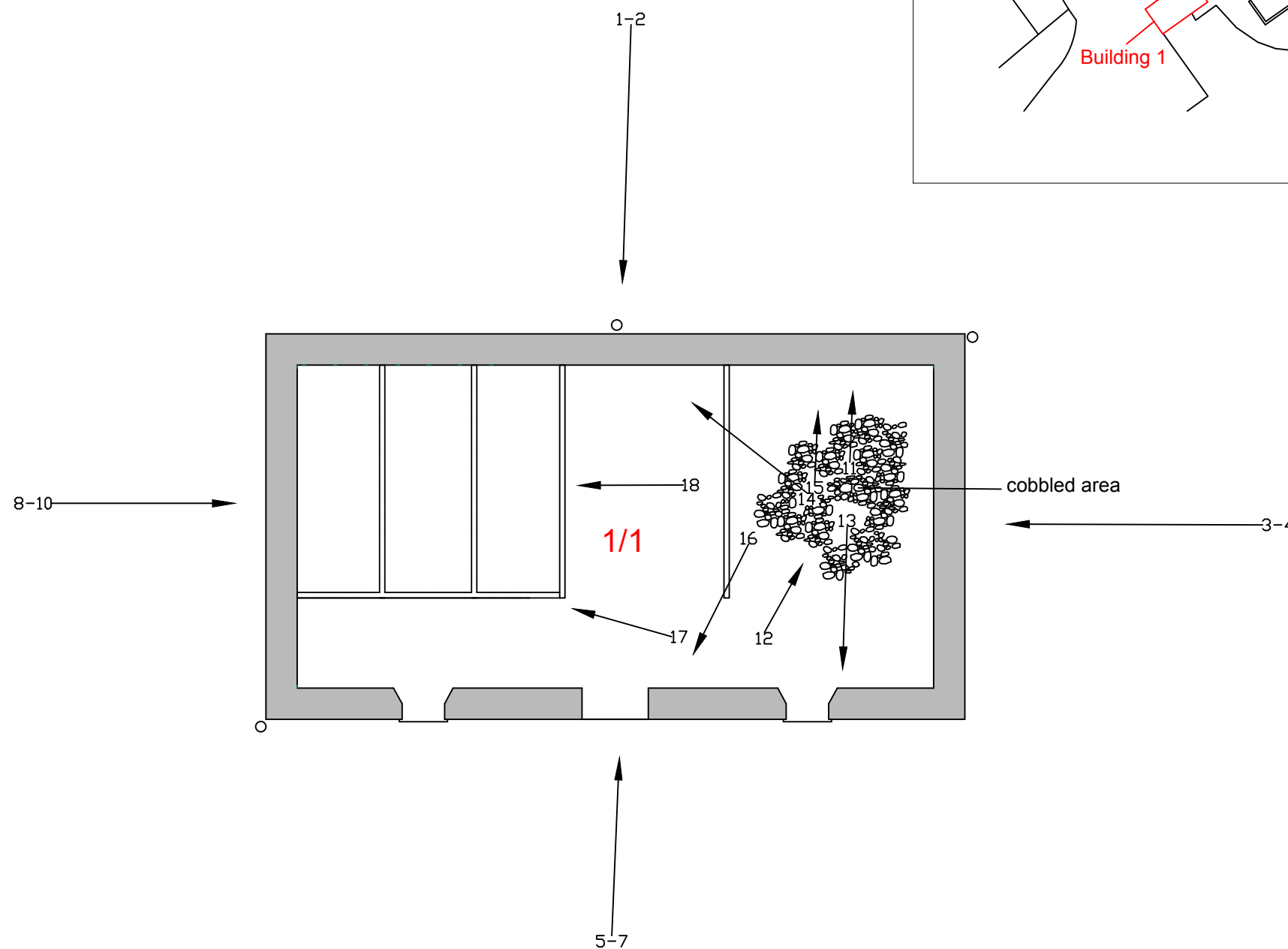
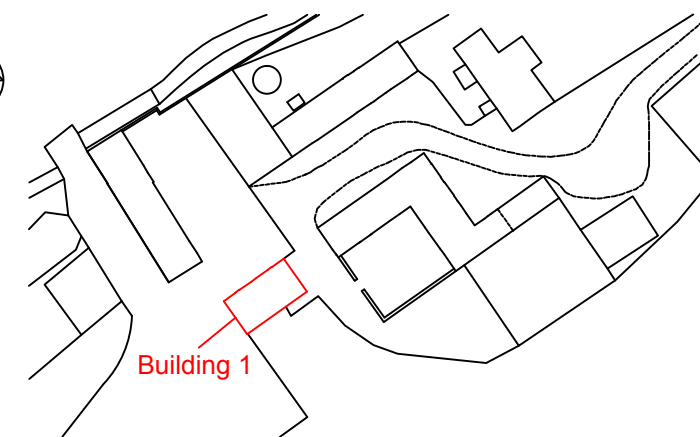
Fig. 2h Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1954

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Fig. No: 2e & f | | Revision: A | Project: Lanton Mill Standing Building Survey |  |  | 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 |
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Key:
1-2 → Photo number and direction
3/4 Unit number



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Fig. No: **3a** Revision: **A**

Title:
Building 1, Floor Plan showing photo locations

Project:
Lanton Mill, Standing Building Survey

Client:
Roger G Dodd and Company

Scale at A3:
1:100



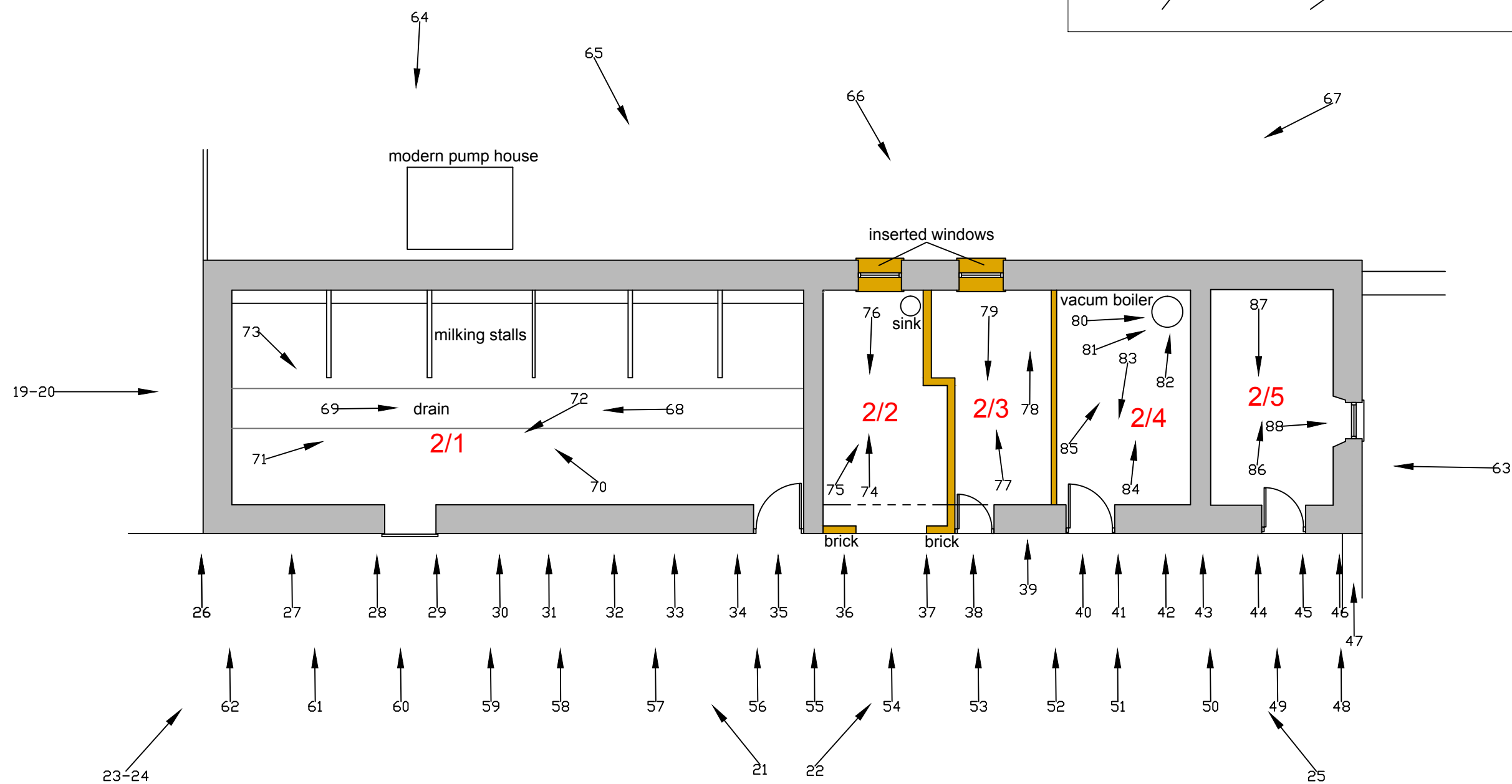
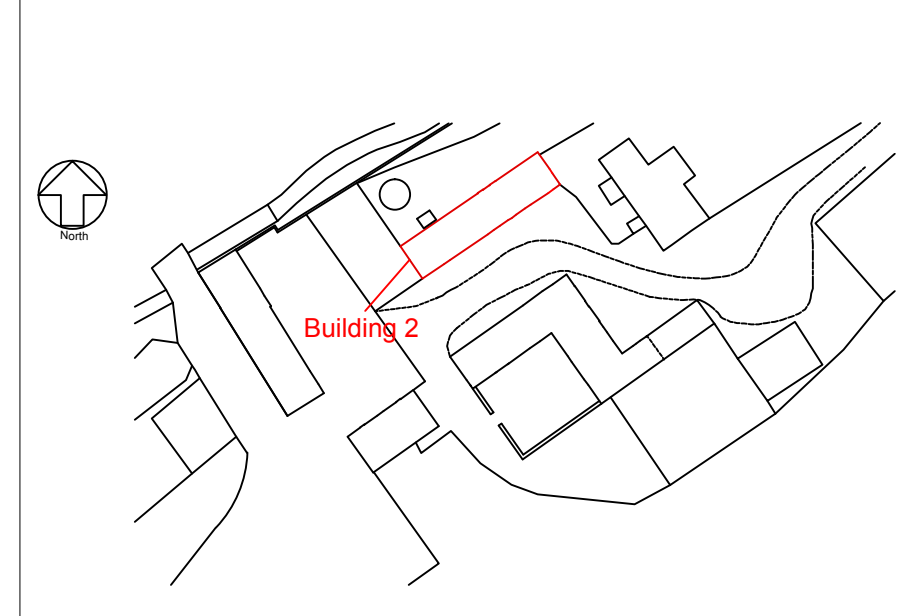


Key:

1-2 → Photo number and direction

3/4 Unit number

20th century inclusions



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Fig. No: 3b Revision: A

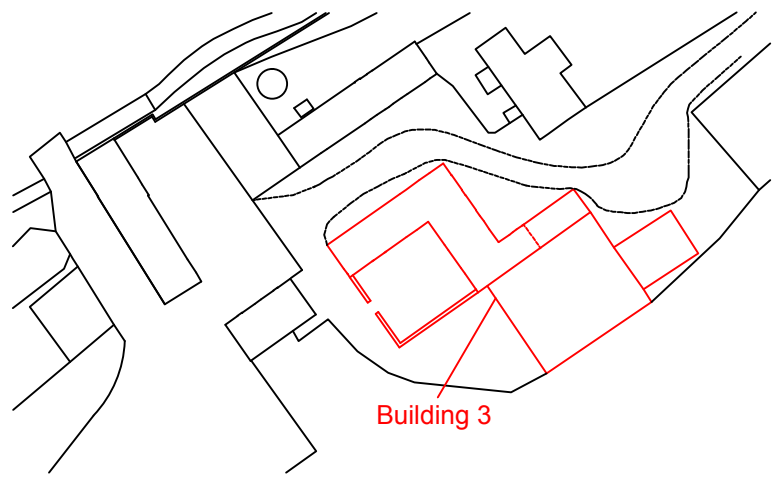
Title:
Building 2, Floor Plan showing photo locations

Project:
Lanton Mill, Standing Building Survey

Client:
Roger G Dodd and Company

Scale at A3:
1:100

Drawn by: GC Checked: KH Report No: 3091



Building 3

←161-162

166
167
168

95-96 →

94 →
97 →
98 →
99 →
100 →
101 →
102 →
103 →
104 →
105 →
106 →
107 →
108 →
109 →
110 →
111 →

93 →
92 →

184 ↓

186 ↑

188 ↑
187 ↓

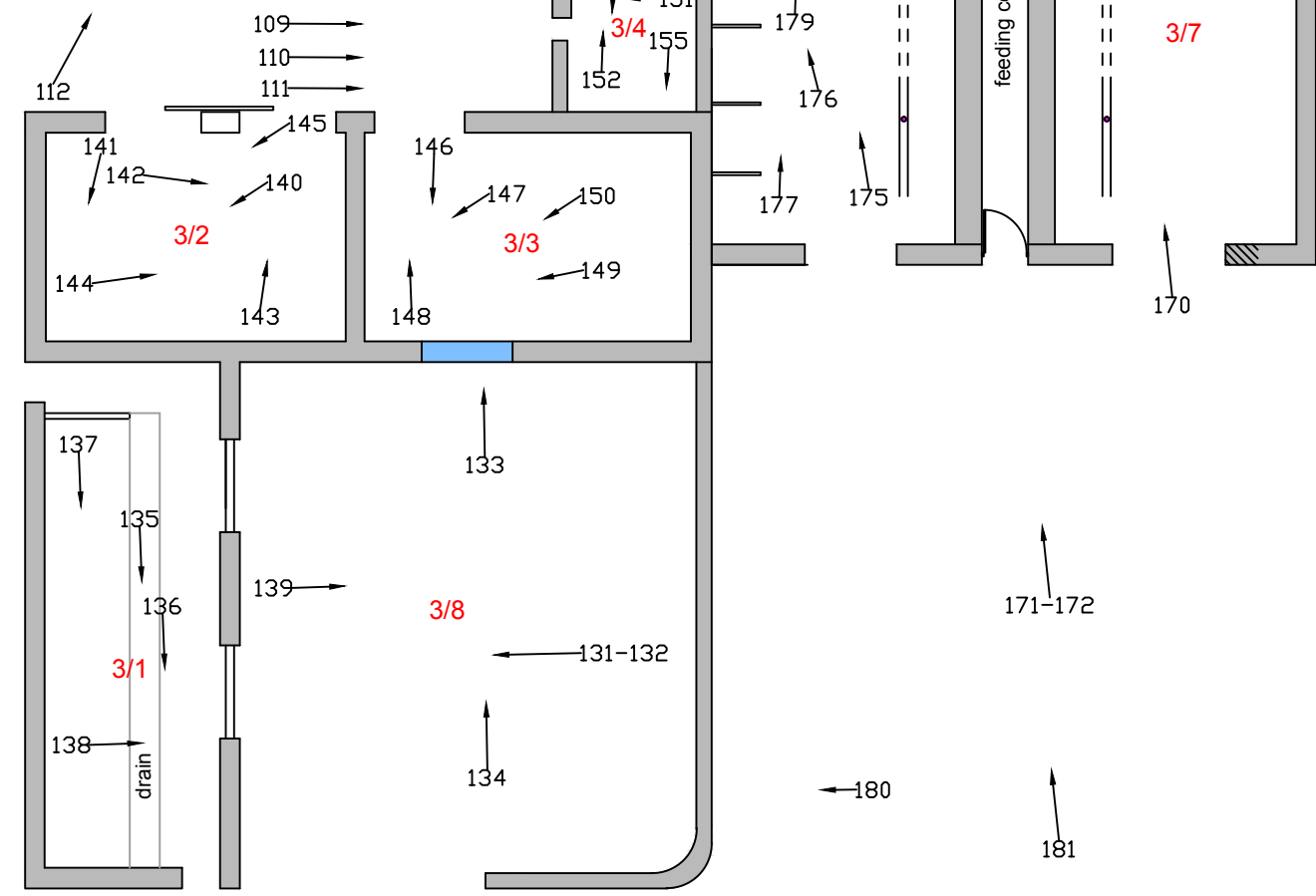
185 →

←183

129 →
130 →

↗91

↗90
↗89



- Key:
- 1-2 → Photo number and direction
 - 3/4 Unit number
 - Blocked archway
 - Cast iron columns

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Fig. No: 3c Revision: A

Title: Building 3, Floor Plan showing photo locations

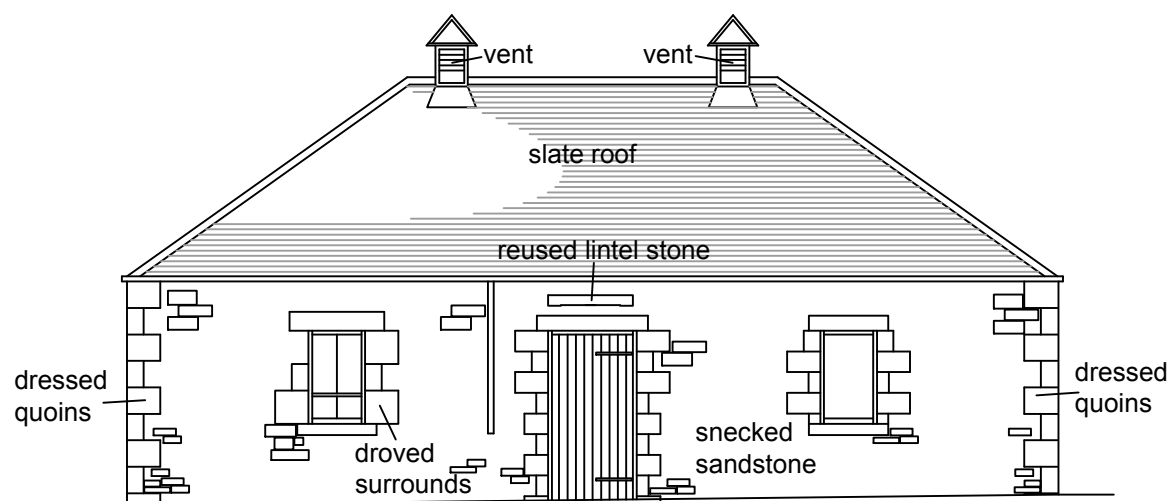
Project: Lanton Mill, Standing Building Survey

Client: Roger G Dodd and Company

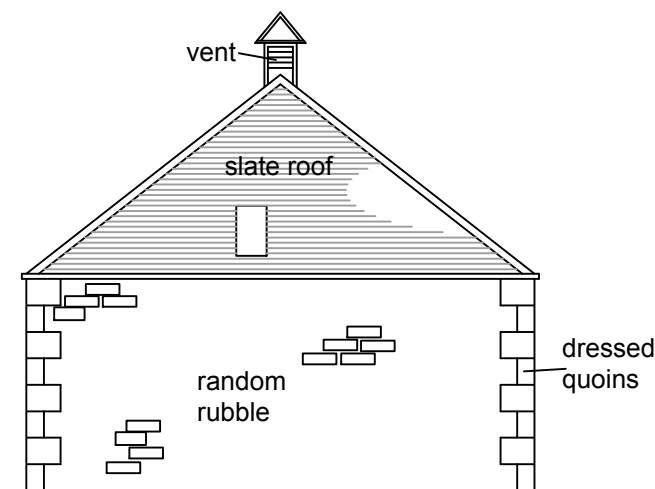
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Drawn by: GC Checked: KH Report No: 3091

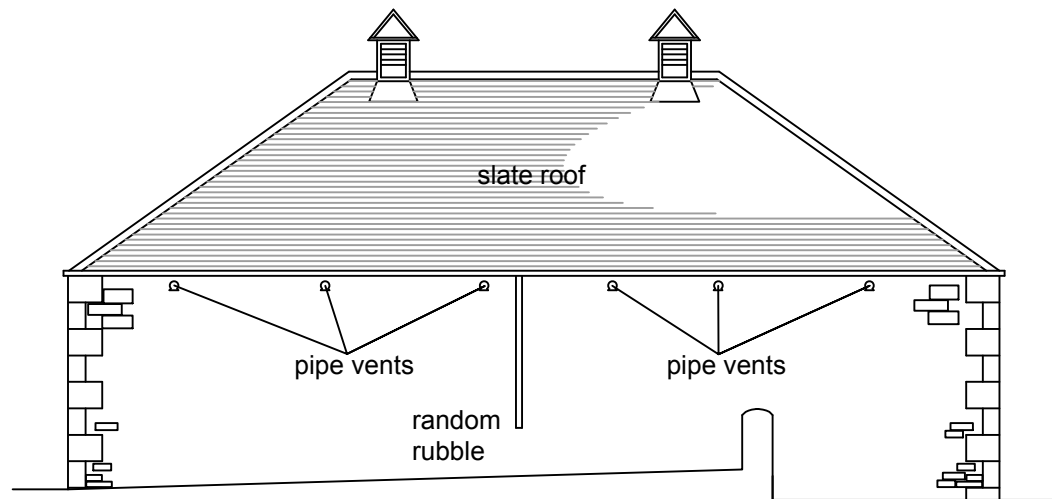
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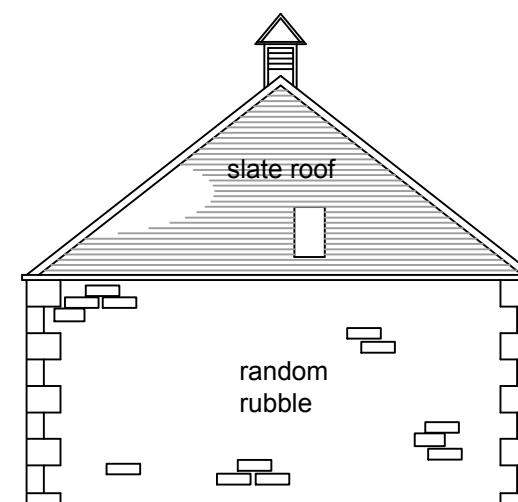
North-West Elevation



South-West Elevation

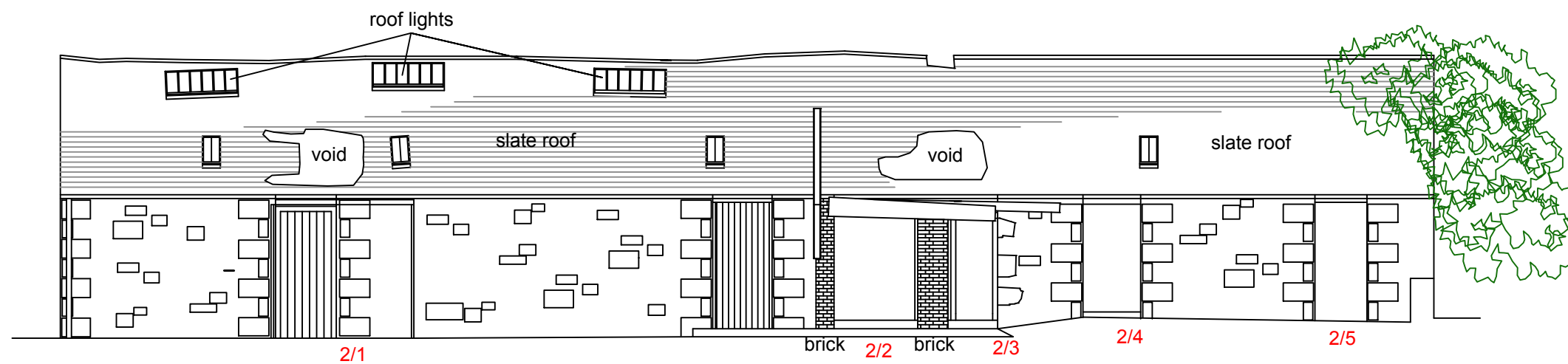


South-East Elevation

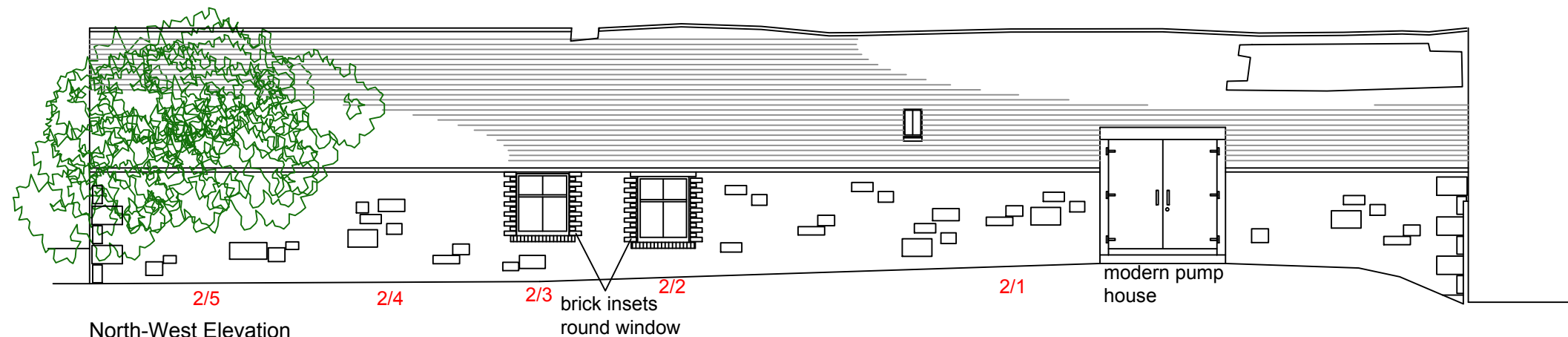


North-East Elevation

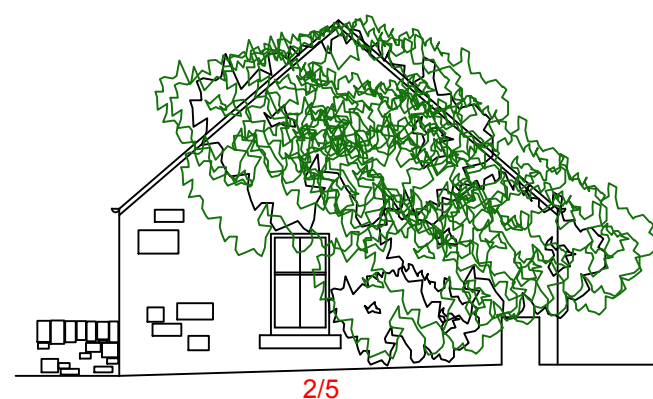
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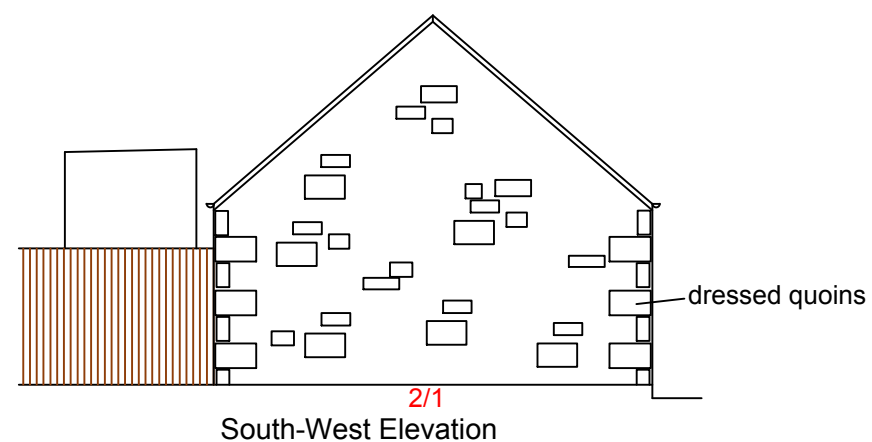
South-East Elevation



North-West Elevation



North-East Elevation



South-West Elevation

Key:

blocking

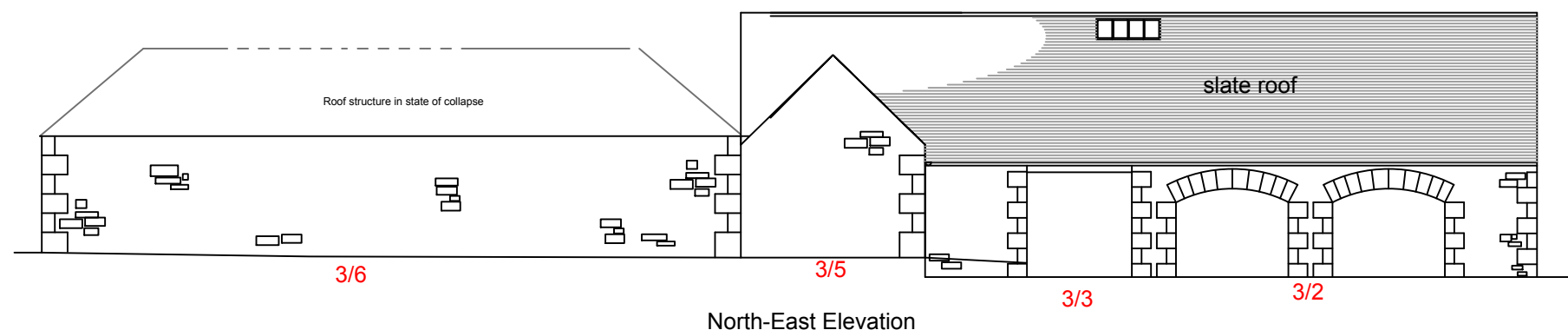
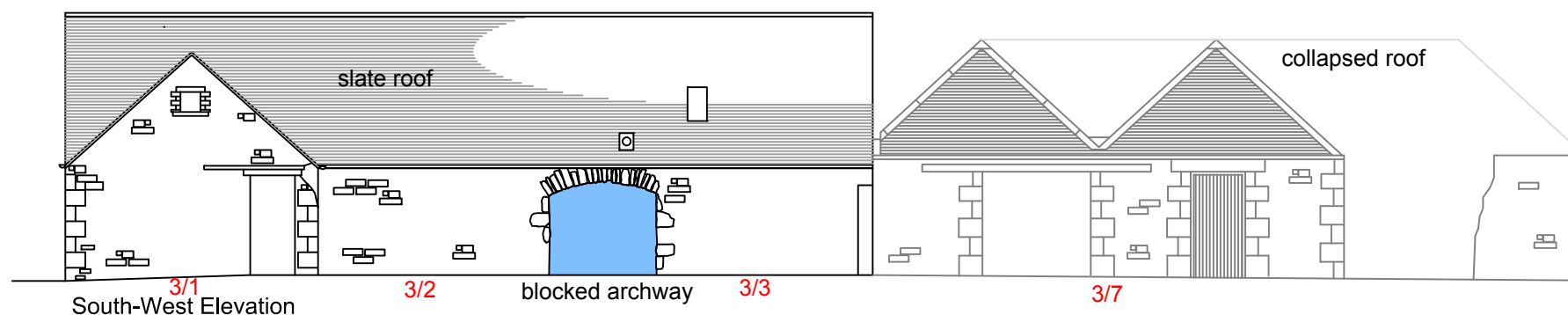
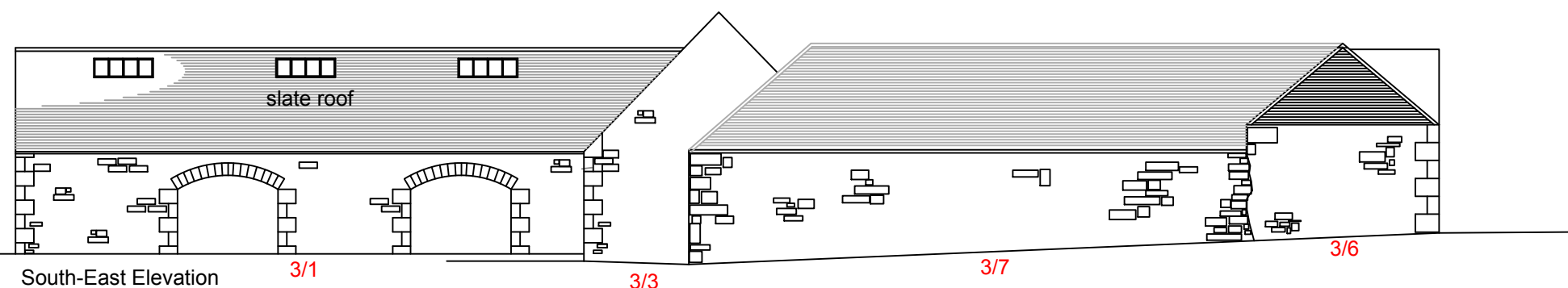
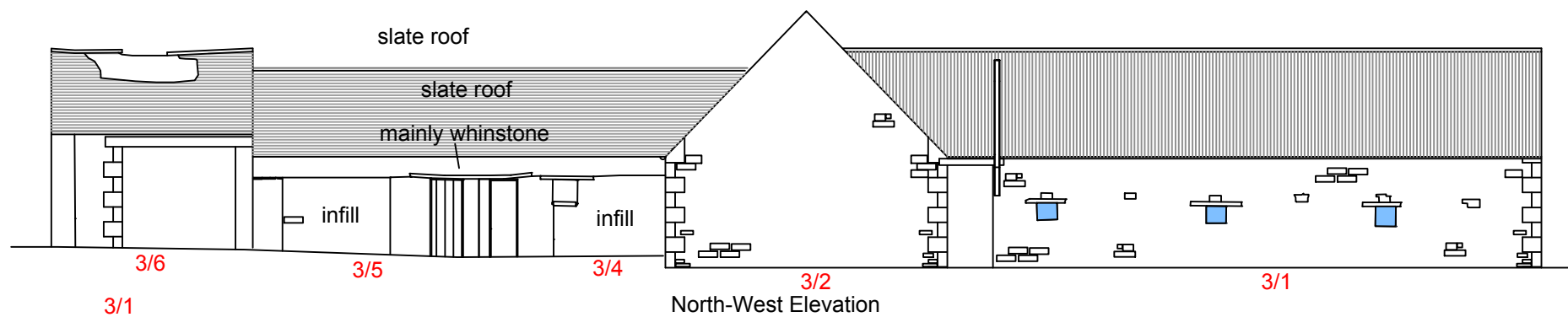




Plate 1: Panoramic view of Lanton Mill Steading looking north-eastwards



Plate 2: Building 1, north-west facing (front) elevation



Plate 3: Building 1, south-east facing (rear) elevation



Plate 4: Building 1, interior timber stalling at south-west end



Plate 5: Building 1, interior cobble floor at south-west end



Plate 6: Building 2, south-east facing elevation



Plate 7: Building 2, north-west facing elevation



Plate 8: Unit 2/1 milking shed stalls



Plate 9: Building 2, Unit 2/2 wash room room

Key



Plate 10: Building 2, Unit 2/3 Sterilising room



Plate 11: Building 2, Unit 2/4 Boiler room



Plate 12: Building 2, Unit 2/5 workshop interior

Key



Plate 13: Building 3, Unit 3/1 byre north-west facing elevation



Plate 14: Building 3, Unit 3/1 interior



Plate 15: Building 3, Unit 3/2 interior detail



Plate 16: Building 3, Unit 3/4 interior showing blocked arch opening



Plate 17: Building 3, Unit 3/5 interior view



Plate 18: Building 3, Unit 3/7 interior of the cattle court





Plate 19: Building 3, exterior of Unit 3/6 with existing hipped rooves



Plate 20: Lanton Mill farm house general view



Plate 21: Lanton Mill now converted into a micro-brewery building

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Fig. No: Plates 19-21 | | Revision: A | Project: Lanton Mill Standing Building Survey |  |  |
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