

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

*archaeological consultants*

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

*Finds/ Environmental Analysis*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Geophysical Survey*

## **The Brunt Steading, Near Spott, East Lothian Historic Building Survey**

**Report No. 3410**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

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

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

## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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

Tel: 0131 273 4380  
Fax: 0131 273 4381  
email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Michael Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MCifA FSA Scot
Illustrator	Graeme Carruthers MA MCifA
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc PG Dip MCifA
Commissioned by	W. N. Thompson & Co.
Date issued	March 2016
Version	1
Planning Ref	16/00114/P
NGR Ref No	NT 68569 73737
Oasis Ref No.	cfaarch1-245888

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

**The Brunt Steading, Near Spott,  
East Lothian  
Historic Building Survey  
Report No. 3410**

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Methodology	4
3.	Desk-based Survey Results	6
4.	Building Survey Results	7
5.	Discussion	23
6.	Conclusion	25
7.	References	25

### **Appendices**

Appendix 1	Photographic Register	26
Appendix 2	Discovery and Excavation in Scotland	30

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

1	General location plan
2a-d	Historical map regression
3	Ground plan, photo locations and colour-coded phase development
4a-d	Building elevations
5a-h	Internal courtyard elevations
6	North Range general view looking south-east
7	North Range, south side, looking, north-east
8	East Range, east side looking north
9	East Range, west-facing elevation with collapsed byre roof in Unit 11
10	South Range with cart sheds and central range gable
11	South Range west end, the gable of workshop/garage (Unit 31) and workshop (Unit 30)
12	West Range, general view facing south
13	Central Range, east-facing elevation
14	Central Range, west-facing elevation
15	Cart shed (Unit 2) interior
16	Animal House (Unit 4) interior cattle stalls
17	Feed store with small dispensing hatch
18	Entrance into the cattle court (Unit 15)
19	Interior of the byre (Unit 19)
20	Interior of the granary (Unit 20) with collapsed loft floor, a blocked fireplace can be seen to the left of the electrical switch gear
21	Interior view of the granary with rear door and window. A belt driven oat crusher and line shaft
22	Boiler house chimney in Unit 21
23	Interior of the barn (Unit 23) with a blocked fireplace and window on the gable wall
24	General shot of the interior of the former lofted barn looking west, Unit 23

- 25 Open sided shed/kennels with cast-iron columns, Unit 27
- 26 Loose boxes within (Unit 29) stable

**Thumbnail Prints** (Bound at Rear)

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an enhanced historic building survey carried out at The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian (NGR: NT 68569 73737 ) (Fig. 1) by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in March 2016. The work was undertaken as part of a planning condition for the conversion of the steading into six modern dwellings (Ref 16/00114/PFUL) on behalf of W. N. Thompson & Co. A Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by Andrew Robertson, East Lothian Council Archaeologist, prior to commencing the survey.

### **1.2 Site Background**

The Brunt Steading (NGR: NT 68569 73737) is a Category B Listed that incorporates the remains of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse within an early-19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead with later additions. The farmstead occupies a typical courtyard plan with outlying ranges including a series of roofless and derelict buildings. A well preserved former cartshed with six arched openings adjoins a series of gabled buildings with walled cattle courts to the rear. Collectively the farmstead reflects the broad changes of early agricultural improvement and the shift towards more mechanised farming.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were:

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

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 General**

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

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

A desk-based assessment of the readily available sources associated with The Brunt Steading was made to assess the significance of the buildings that were the subject of the survey. Historic Environment Scotland (HES) was consulted to examine what records they held.

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

Other information on the farms history included the Ordnance Survey Name Book and the Census Records for Dunbar Parish.

### 2.3 Building Recording

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

Specific area or feature	Drawings	Photographic Survey
Exterior elevations and gables	Architects' elevations with additional fabric detail	General to complement and aid written descriptions.
Interior elevations	N/a	General to complement and aid written descriptions
Ground plan	Annotated ground and floor plans with specific floor types (stables/stalls etc)	General to complement and aid written descriptions

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

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

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

#### *Metric Survey*

The architect's ground plans were checked for accuracy and have been amended where required using an industry standard EDM to plot salient missing features. A phased ground plan is produced as Figure 3.

#### *Photographic survey*

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

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

#### *Recording constraints*

On the grounds of health and safety the loft space above the byres (Units 17-19) could not be entered into. Similarly parts of a granary building (Unit 20) had restricted access owing to the collapsed first floor. However a limited number of photographs were obtained from safe vantage points.

### 3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

#### 3.1 Cartographic

Brunt Steading first appears as a placename on General Roy's map of 1752-55 (Fig 2a) and is depicted as *Brunt*. The map shows four individual detached rectangular buildings. Armstrong's map of 1771 depicts *Brunts* as two buildings. William Forrest's map of 1802 (Fig 2b) depicts Brunt as an inverted U-shaped steading on the southern slope of Brunt hill.

Blackadder's map of 1797 depicts Brunt as three separate buildings. Ainslie's map of 1821 depicts Brunt only as a placename only. Sharp's map of 1826 shows a U-shaped building arrangement situated close to a trackway with two more buildings on its south side. The same building arrangement is shown on Forrest's map of 1843. John Ainslie's map of 1821 depicts the farm as *Burnt*.

The 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2c) shows Brunt with three individual units. On the north side there was a rectilinear building with enclosures. On the west side was a long T-shaped building with outshot buildings at each end. On the south side is an F-shaped building with an enclosure attached at its west end.

The 1894 Second Edition map (Fig 2d) shows that Brunt had undergone a significant enlargement resulting in a formal courtyard arrangement with unification of the north, south and west ranges.

The 1906 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the same formal arrangement as depicted on the 1894 map with only minor alterations. Maps postdating 1906 show the farm in block layout form and provide no useful information.

#### 3.2 Historic Environment Scotland (HES)

HES records Brunt Steading as entry NT 67SE 37. In 1998, following a proposal to convert the steading into modern dwellings, RCHAMS undertook a photographic survey. Twenty-one images from this survey are now on-line. The record also mentions a previous survey carried out by Tom Addyman in 2006. He described Brunt as an extensive and well preserved steading comprising a two-storied farmhouse with single storey ranges on either side of a court that had been open to the south. The farmhouse retained three exterior walls and its original roof structure. These earlier ranges, datable to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, incorporated moulded stones from an earlier building. The early complex developed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of a cattle court complex and cart shed ranges to the north-east and south-east respectively.

#### 3.3 Statutory List

HES's Statutory List (Building Ref: LB1501) records Brunt Steading as a Category B Listed building. The full citation is shown below:

Earlier 19th century extensive improvement steading with mid-century additions, incorporating late 18th century farmhouse. Random rubble with pink and grey ashlar dressings, droved for mid 19th century work. Granary formed by conversion of 18th century farmhouse at N, with irregular openings,

some blocked, and extensions to E and W. 2 cattle courts abutting the external N range at E with covered feeding areas of pantiled pitch roof with cast-iron and timber columns, and segmental archways to N range. Additional gabled granary projecting to N of falling ground at W. Cartshed with cast-iron columns at W, and later cartshed to S at E with 6 segmental archways with chamfered arrises, outer archways with sliding machinery doors. Large open cattle court at centre to E and asbestos covered court to S at centre, both with ashlar pyramid capped gatepiers and enclosed by ranges to certain elevations. Pantile and grey slate roofs. Stone troughs.

### 3.4 Bibliographic sources

The Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1853 describes Brunt as:

A large farm house and out houses (including a threshing machine) in good repair, having a large farm of land attached to the property of the Duke of Roxburgh.

The Dunbar parish Census Returns for 1841, 1861, 1891 and 1901 record that two families lived at Brunt. The 1901 Census records *Brunt Barn* and its occupant as William Lillie head of a family of seven. Brunt barn (Unit 23) is a large rectangular building incorporating a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse (see below).

## 4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

The individual buildings that make up the steading complex are now described. Each building has been afforded a unique Unit Number (Units 1-31, Fig 3). Table 2 provides a list of their function and dimensions.

For descriptive purposes the farm has been divided into the North, East South, West and Central Range. The elevations that face outwards are shown on Figs 4a-d. The elevations that face into the courtyards are shown on Fig 5a-5h. In the following text, Sections 4.2 to 4.31 provides a description of the interior of each individual unit as recorded on their north, east, south and west quadrant.

Unit(s) No	Function	Size (m)	Range
1	Workshop	6.5 x 4.5	South
2	Cart shed	11.5 x 6	South
3	Shed (no access)	N/a	South
4	Animal house	22 x 6.3	Central
5	Animal house	6 x 5	Central
6	Byre	9 x 4.2	Central
7	Feed store	10 x 4	Central
8	Cattle court	19 x 13.2	Central
9	Cattle court	14.5 x 12	Central
10	Pigsty	2.5 x 2.5	Inside Unit 9
11	Stores?	7 x 4.8	East
12	Byre	9 x 7	East
13	Feed store	6.5 x 5	East
14	Cattle court	11.2 x 9	North
15	Cattle court	11.2 x 10	North
16	Cattle court	11.3 x 6.4	North
17	Byre	9 x 4.2	North
18	Byre	9 x 4.2	North
19	Byre	9 x 4.2	North
20	Granary	11.5 x 5	North
21	Boiler house	8.2 x 4	West
22	Stores	3 x 2	West



23	Barn former farmhouse	18.5 x 6.9	Attached to West Range
24	Hen house	4.5 x 3	West
25	Yard	4 x 1	West
26	Pigsty	2.1 x 2.1	West
27	Open sided shed/kennels	12 x 7.5	West
28	Byre	5.2 x 4	West
29	Stable block	10.5 x 5.2	West
30	Workshop	6 x 5.5	West
31	Garage/workshop	7.8 x 5.2	West

Table 2 Unit Number, function with interior dimensions as shown on Fig 3.

#### 4.1 Exterior descriptions of the North, East, South, & West Ranges.

##### *North Range (Units 17-19, 23 20-22) Figs 3, 4a, 5a, 5h & Fig 6-7*

The north range comprised a rubble-built lofted byre (Units 17-19). The lofted byre measured 30 x 6m with ashlar dressings and a gabled slate roof. The north-facing elevation (Fig 4a) had rectangular windows either side of a small pitching door. The east-facing gable (Fig 4b) was featureless. The west-facing gable (Fig 5h) had a forestair leading up to the plank-built loft door. The south-facing elevation (Fig 5a) was rubble-built with three large segmented arched openings leading into the byres, Units 17-19. Above the arched openings were five window all the same size with ashlar dressings. A series of roof raggles marked the position of the demolished shelter roofs.

A concrete yard separated the lofted byre (Units 17-19) from a derelict mechanised granary (Unit 20), (Fig 4a). The granary's gable (Fig 4a) was rubble-built with ashlar quoins. A pitching doorway with droved ashlar surrounds and a timber lintel occupied the centre of the gable.

Set back within the yard was the north-facing elevation of a former farmhouse (Unit 23), (Fig 4a) with blocked ground and first floor windows. A large bay opening on the west side was a modern insertion.

Set back from the granary gable was a doorway to the boiler house (Unit 21) and another small pitched gable associated with a roofless ancillary building (Unit 22), (Fig 4a). The gable was rubble-built with ashlar ridge copings and a central blue-painted plank-built door. The door was surmounted by a large sandstone lintel.

##### *East Range (Units 1, 11-14 and 17), Figs 4b, 5c, 8 & 11*

The east range (Fig 4b) measured 45m long and included at each end the hipped gable of a cart shed (Unit 1) and the pitched gable of a lofted byre (Unit 17) between which were Units 11-13 and the enclosing wall of one of the cattle-courts (Unit 14). The elevation was rubble built with only a single doorway with ashlar surrounds leading into the stores (Unit 11). The pitched roof was pantiled for most of its length with the exception of the byre (Unit 12) and the cattle court (Unit 14).

On the west-facing side of the east range (Fig 5c) the elevation included the side wall of Unit 11 that contained a blocked door with a later window insert. It also contained a ruined byre (Unit 12) that had a segmented arched entrance. Adjoining Unit 12 on

its north side was Unit 13 a feed store that had a hipped north-facing gable. Adjoining the gable was the enclosing wall of Unit 14, a cattle court.

*South Range, (Units 1-4 8, 31 and 30). Figs 4c, 5b 10-11*

The South Range (Fig 4c) measured 55m long and incorporated; the cart shed (Units 1-3); the gabled entrance of an animal house (Unit 4); the enclosing wall of the cattle court (Unit 8); the gable of garage/workshop (Unit 31) and a second workshop with its entrance and window (Unit 30).

The cart shed had five segmented arched openings (Fig 10) adjoined the gable of the central range (Fig 5c-d). The gable of Unit 4 was rubble-built with ashlar ridge coping stones and contained a door which entered into the animal house. Evidence that the gable had been heightened was marked by a risband joint c. 1m below the apex. Set at the centre of the gable was a slab with three flight holes showing that this building had once contained a small doocot. A large section of the cattle court wall (Unit 8) divided the Central and East Ranges. This wall was rubble-built and sloped from east to west and had no coping stones. Unit 31 was a garage/workshop with a large plank-built sliding door on its east side (facing). Set back from the gable was the entrance door and window of Unit 30, a workshop. Units 30 and 31 were built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Both roofs were pitched and covered with slate.

Set back for a distance of about 30m from the main elevation was a rectangular two-storey barn (Unit 23) (Fig 4c). This building was the former late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm house. It was rubble-built with ashlar dressings. The south-facing elevation had a large bay opening and two blocked windows with red sandstone surrounds which were located on either side of a slit vent. On the first floor, there was a blocked window and a boarded window (iron sheet) with a circular opening associated with a grain intake pipe. The building would have been roofed with slate but these had been removed revealing the timber sarking boards.

*West Range (Units 20, 22, 21, 23, 24-28, and 30-31) Figs 4d, 5f & 12.*

The west-facing elevation of the West Range (Fig 4d & Fig 12) measured 47m long and contained part of the granary's west wall (Unit 20); a small ancillary shed (Unit 22), part of the boiler house wall (Unit 21); and the gable of the former lofted barn (Unit 23). On the right-hand side of the gable was an entrance to a small yard (Unit 25). In front of the yard was a pigsty (Unit 26); an open-sided shed with modern kennels (Unit 27) and the north-facing wall of the workshop (Unit 30).

The north end of the granary wall (Unit 20) contained a ground and first floor window along with a flywheel associated with a belt-drive within the interior of the building (see below). A small rubble built building (Unit 22) (Fig 4d) had a small wooden hatch opening at its centre. On its right-hand side was a section of much reduced wall of the former boiler house (Unit 21). This wall adjoined the large rubble-built gable of the former lofted barn (Unit 23). A plank-built door was present on its right hand side (facing). Towards the apex was a roof raggle with serrated underside associated with a now demolished lean-to roof that had once been covered with corrugated iron or asbestos sheeting. Projecting off the line of the gable was the enclosing wall of a small yard (Unit 25) associated with a small hen house (Unit 24). Adjoining the wall

of the yard was a small stone-built pigsty (Unit 26). This had also been built against the gable wall of an open sided shed (Unit 27). The shed was rubble-built with ashlar dressings had a hipped slate roof supported by three black-painted cast-iron columns. Three of the bays between the columns had been infilled with a timber framed dog kennels with breeze-block walls. Towards the end of the west range was the gable wall of Unit 30 a former workshop. This wall was features rubble with ashlar quoins and ridge copings stones.

The east-facing elevation (Fig 5f) of the West Range provided access to (Units 29) a stable and (Unit 28) a byre. The elevation was constructed of random rubble with droved ashlar quoins and window dressings. The byre (Unit 28) had to small windows at eaves level and a single door at its south end. The stables (Unit 29) had two doors and single window. At the south end the garage/workshop (Unit 31) had a single window

The roof was slated and surmounted by three louvered lantern vents.

#### *Central Range (Units 4-7), Figs 5e, 5d 13 & 14*

The central range (Figs 5e & 5d) measured 22m x 7m and contained Units 4-6 and was flanked by (Units 8-9) the cattle courts. Facing west into the cattle court (Unit 8) at the north end of the elevation was a roofless building (Unit 7). The south wall of this building adjoined a section of wall with a segmented arch doorway leading into a roofless byre (Unit 6) (Fig 5e & 14). South of the byre opening was a plank-built door that led into an animal house (Unit 4).

Facing into the second cattle court (Unit 9) the east-facing elevation (Fig 5d) was rubble built with evidence of possible blocking work of a door? at its north end. At the south end of the elevation was a pigsty (Unit 10).

## **4.2 Unit 1, Cart Shed interior**

### *North wall (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble built and had been pointed with ochre cement and was otherwise featureless.

### *East wall (West-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble built and featureless. A wooden work-bench and a crude timber shelf were the only notable features.

### *South wall (North-facing elevation)*

The south-wall was rubble-built and contained the inside of the easternmost cart-shed segmented arched doorway that measured 2.2m wide and 2.5m high with droved ashlar surrounds.

The floor was beaten earth and the roof comprised A-frame collar rafters covered with slate.

*West wall, (East-facing elevation)*

The west wall was a recent brick-built partition wall laid in both English garden bond at the base and stretcher bond at the wall head. The gap between the wall head and the roof had been boarded with wooden planks.

**4.3 Unit 2, cart shed interior (Fig 15)**

*North wall (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble built and featureless.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was the same featureless brick construction as the west wall described in Unit 1.

*South wall, (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall contained four sets of double leaved plywood doors built in front of the arched openings. The vousoirs of the heads of the ashlar-built arches were exposed.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was rubble-built and featureless.

The slate roof was supported by common A-frame rafters that rested directly on top of the wall heads. The floor was concrete.

**4.4 Unit 3, cart shed interior**

No interior access was available.

**4.5 Unit 4, animal house interior (Fig 16)**

Unit 4 was located at the south end of the Central Range.

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north interior wall was a whitewashed rubble-built partition wall dividing Units 4 and 5. A plank-built door was situated on the west side (facing).

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall contained three cattle stalls with ceramic feed troughs and pipe-fed water bowls.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall contained a plank-built door on its west side. The slab with the flight holes was the only other notable feature.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was plain rubble with peeling white-washed render. A plank-built door provided access into Unit 8 the cattle court.

#### **4.6 Unit 5, Animal house interior**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was a gabled partition between Unit 5 and Unit 6. The wall was built of random rubble with the remains of white-washed render. On both sides of the apex the wall had been heightened. Roof purlins ran through the top of the partition.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble built and white-washed. A small rectangular slit vent occupied the centre of the wall.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall rubble-built and white-washed. The aforementioned plank-built door leading from Unit 4 was situated on the right hand side (facing). This partition wall it did not project up to the rafters.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was the same build as the east wall but its central slit vent was set within splayed reveals.

The roof was pantiled supported on collared A-frame rafters. The floor was concrete.

#### **4.7 Unit 6, Byre interior**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall formed a rubble-built gable with ashlar quoins around a central doorway. The fabric was masked by dense vegetation

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built, white-washed and featureless.

#### *South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built, white-washed with cement render to about dado height. An iron feeding trough was situated against the wall.

Only part of the pantiled roof survived supported on A-frame rafters. The floor could not be seen.

#### *West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall contained a large segmented ashlar built arched doorway that allowed cattle to enter from the cattle court (Unit 8).

### **4.8 Unit 7, Feed Store interior (Fig 17)**

#### *North wall (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was constructed of random rubble with an entrance situated on its east side.

#### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built, and adjoined the end of the byre (Unit 6). Here a small rectangular hatch with a timber surround allowed animal feed to be pitched directly into the byre.

#### *South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built and contained a small rectangular doorway into the cattle court (Unit 8). The surrounds of the opening had been repaired with brick.

#### *West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall contained a large bay opening with an ashlar-built pier on the left hand side, on the right hand side was modern concrete pier.

The building was roofless and had a concrete floor.

### **4.9 Unit 8, cattle court interior**

#### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble-built and contained the south elevation of the roofless feed store (Unit 7). Projecting off the base of the wall was a long rubble platform that once supported a wooden feed trough.

#### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and contained the ashlar segmented arched opening into the ruined byre (Unit 6) and a central doorway into the animal house (Unit 4).

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was coursed rubble with a return wall at its west end (right-hand side facing). This return wall adjoined an ashlar-built gate pier. A steel I-beam was situated against one of the piers. This is all that remains of a steel-framed roof that once covered the cattle court.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall contained a pair of ashlar gate piers on its southern side. The rest of the wall was irregular in height and was topped with boulder copings stones.

The cattle court had a steel-framed roof that had been demolished.

**4.10 Unit 9, cattle court interior**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble-built and contained two ashlar gate piers with pyramidal copings stones. The rest of the wall was topped with boulder coping stones.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and contained the ashlar segmented arched opening into the ruined byre (Unit 11). On the right-hand side of the arched opening was a blocked doorway with ashlar dressings. The door previously entered into the stores (Unit 12). A later inserted square window had been built above the blocking work.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was coursed rubble and formed the rear wall of the cart shed (Units 1-3). The only notable features were a rounded stone pier with a slot for a timber post associated with a pig pen. A pigsty (Unit 10) was built against the west end of the elevation.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall contained the aforementioned pigsty that occupied the south end of the elevation. The rubble wall showed evidence of heightening by about 0.5m in the wall head. A risband joint marked the position of a blocked window at the north end. The base of the elevation had been built using large boulders.

**4.11 Unit 10, Pigsty**

A small stone-built pigsty with a sloping lean-to concrete roof was situated in south-west corner of the cattle court (Unit 9). A small rectangular ashlar opening was situated on the south side of its main elevation. The floor was concrete.

#### **4.12 Unit 11, Stores**

No safe interior access.

#### **4.13 Unit 12, roofless byre**

No safe interior access.

#### **4.14 Unit 13, Feed store (Fig 17)**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble and built. On the right-hand side was a small wooden hatch that allowed animal feed to be pitched into a feeding trough in the adjoining cattle court (Unit 14).

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and supported the common roof rafters.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was heavily pointed rubble with a door set in a timber door frame. The doorway entered into the ruined byre (Unit 11). On the left-hand side of the doorway at ground level was a small hatch for pitching feed.

The floor was cobbled and had an open trench cut into it containing a blue plastic water pipe.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was rubble-built and contained the remains of a plank-built doorway. The entrance faced onto a long avenue flanked by cattle courts (Units 14-16).

The building had a hipped pantile roof supported by A-frame rafters. The floor was concrete.

#### **4.15 Unit 14, Cattle Court**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north-wall of this unit contained a central ashlar segmented arched opening into a byre (Unit 17). On either side of the arched opening were the remains of a cement roof ragle associated with now demolished pitched and lean-to shelters that had pan-tiled roofs (the pan tiles are currently stored in the byres). A series of cast-iron columns (also stored in the byres) supported the shelter roofs that ran along the east and west walls.



*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built with a projecting rubble-built lower foundation wall for a long wooden feed trough that ran along its length.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south-wall contained the pitched gable of a now demolished animal shelter. A feed hatch was visible on top of the feed trough foundation wall. The right-hand side of the wall had been partly demolished and its rubble-built hearting was exposed.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was the same as that described for the east wall except that the foundations for the feeding trough had been removed by a mechanical excavator. The full height of the enclosing wall could now be seen.

The roofs above byres 17-19 were all the same continuous collared A-frame rafters covered by slate.

#### **4.16 Unit 15, Cattle Court**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was the same as that described for Unit 14 with the central opening into a byre (Unit 18). A fragment of a cement roof raggie from a shelter survived on its east side.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was irregular in height with a large dump of boulders piled up against it.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built with a pair of central ashlar gate piers flanking the entrance into the cattle court. The rest of the wall was featureless.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall had been partly demolished but the projecting rubble-built wall foundations for a feed trough survived the full length of the wall.

#### **4.17 Unit 16, Cattle Court**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall contained a central segmented arched opening into a byre (Unit 19). A cement raggie from a wide lean-to cattle shelter occupied the west side of the wall. A

single socket exposed on the right hand side of the doorway marked the position of a timber lintel that carried a shelter on the east side of the court.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was masked by a large dump of demolition material.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall incorporated a pair of ashlar-built gate piers opening into the cattle court. The piers were flanked by rubble-built walls with boulders copings.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall of the cattle court included the gable of a lofted barn (Unit 23). The gable was rubble built with ashlar quoins. At first floor level, a blocked window was present with rubble in-fill. The ridge had dressed coping stones. A horizontal cement raggle marked the position of a lean-to roof line. The stonework below it was noticeably less weathered than that above. Abutting the gable was a section of rubble-built wall with a doorway into the yard. A galvanised pipe protruded from the top of the wall. At the base of the wall was a foundation that once carried a wooden feed trough.

#### **4.18 Units 17-19 byres (Fig 19)**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall of all three byres was built of random rubble and featureless. Each wall carried the beams for the loft floor. The loft was unsafe to enter into.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east walls were rubble-built and featureless.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south walls in each unit were rubble-built and each was accessed by central ashlar-built segmented arched openings with droved surrounds.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The east wall of each unit was rubble-built and featureless. All three byres probably had concrete floors.

#### **4.19 Unit 20, granary (Figs 20 &21)**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall on the ground floor of the granary was rubble-built and covered with white-washed render. In the north-west corner, a line shaft and two pulley wheels

were suspended from the floor joists by a cast-iron bracket. The line-shafts primary drive wheel was on the exterior of the building. The line shaft was as at one time attached to an oat-bruising machine manufactured by Richmond and Chandler of Manchester (Fig 21). The north wall of the loft was not visible.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble built and whitewashed with a central doorway that led to an outside passage. A nine-paned window was present on its north side. The window reveals were splayed. The lower section of the window was boarded. The northern half of the building still had its first floor intact. The south end had collapsed masking the lower section of the ground floor wall. The east wall of the loft was not visible.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was largely hidden behind the collapsed first floor. On the part of the wall that was exposed the remains of a staircase at first floor level survived as a line in the wall plaster. At first floor level a blocked fireplace was situated on the left hand side of a large panel of electrical switch-gear. The fireplace had a stone lintel and side stones and its interior had been blocked with common brick. A large galvanised pipe was suspended from the rafters.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was rubble-built and lined with whitewashed plaster. It had three bays with a ground floor window either side of a central doorway. At first floor level two rectangular window openings were present. A larger inserted window opening was situated at the south end of the elevation. This had a concrete sill and lintel. The floor-joists sockets were exposed where the first floor had collapsed.

The slate roof had collared A-frame rafters and the ground floor was concrete.

#### **4.20 Unit 21, Boiler house and chimney stalk (Fig 22)**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall of the boiler house contained an exit door to a passage at the rear of the granary building (Unit 20). A second small passage allowed access to a small ancillary building (Unit 22). At the rear of the passage was the stone-built pitched gable with a blue-painted plank-built door.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was constructed of irregular blocks of coursed sandstone and contained an opening near the wall head into the granary. On the right-hand side of the wall was the base of a chimney. The chimney had a square-shaped footprint and it stood to a height of about 6m. It comprised quoins of rough-dressed sandstone and smaller courses of infilling rubble near its top.

### *South wall (north-facing elevation)*

On the west side of the aforementioned chimney the gable wall of the boiler house was constructed of random rubble and was featureless.

### *West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall had been reduced and its rubble hearting exposed. The remains of a large rectangular window still survived. The north side of the window had been rendered with grey cement but its quoins from its surrounds could still be seen. On the north side of the window, a section of wall belonging to a possible store shed (Unit 22) that had a doorway.

The boiler house was roofless. The floor was masked by rubble but was probably concrete.

## **4.21 Unit 22, Store shed**

No interior access.

## **4.22 Unit 23, Barn (former farm house, Figs 23-24)**

This unit comprised rectilinear barn dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The barn incorporated the remains of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century two-storey farmhouse at its east end. The gable and its north and south-facing elevations survived. All its fenestration was either blocked or modified when the farmhouse was incorporated into a barn.

### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall of the Barn was constructed of random rubble. In places there was also evidence of brick repairs. Towards the mid-section the brick-built pitched gable wall of the granary (Unit 20) was visible. A large panel of later brickwork was visible extending from the wall head to just above the ground floor. Immediately to the right of the brickwork was a timber-framed doorway leading into the granary. Above the door on the right, there appeared to be the remains of a partition wall marked by a risband joint. This probably marks position of the former west gable of the earlier farmhouse.

Towards the east end of the north wall a large rectangular bay doorway was surmounted by a modern concrete lintel. The rest of the wall was plastered from the ground level to a height of just under two metres. Directly above the level of the loft floor was a rectangular blocked window that contained a slit vent. The window reveals still had traces of whitewashed lath and plaster. The line of the loft floor was visible below the blocked window

### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east gable wall was built of random-rubble. Set within the gable was a blocked fireplace and window. The fireplace was off-centre and had been blocked with rubble and large pieces of stone. A segmented relieving arch was present above the lintel. On

the right-hand side of the fireplace was a window that had been blocked with brickwork. Below both features was the line of the loft floor.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built and it had been plastered. Two blocked windows with splayed reveals were present just above the level of the loft floor. One of the window openings had been covered by a metal plate that contained a circular opening for a pipe associated with dispensing grain. Towards the west end of the barn a large bay door with droved ashlar surrounds was present. On the right-hand side of the door was the gable to a hen house (Unit 24).

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall contained the rubble-built gable of the barn with a door on the left-hand side (facing). The door was plank-built within a plain rectangular opening. The rest of the gable was featureless.

The roof of the barn comprised collared A-frame trusses. The sarking boards were still present but the roof slates had been removed.

#### **4.23 Unit 24, Hen house**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble-built and covered in white-washed plaster. For half of its length the remains of a series of wooden nesting boxes survived. Scars on the wall marked the position of those that were missing.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and had been white-washed. A small rectangular window was present in the top right-hand corner.

*South wall (west-facing elevation)*

The south wall was the same as the north wall but here only the scars of the nest boxes survived along with a series of timber batons that once supported them.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The rubble-built whitewashed wall contained an off-centre plank-built door. On its left-hand side built into the wall was a small rectangular opening that would have allowed hens to exit the hen house into a small yard (Unit 24).

The slate roof comprised collared A-frame rafters and the floor was concrete.

#### **4.24 Unit 24, Yard**

##### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall comprised a lower half built of sub-rounded rubble with an upper section of coursed blocks of sandstone. It sloped from north to south.

##### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and contained an entrance door into the yard and was otherwise featureless.

##### *South wall (west-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built and featureless.

##### *West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall comprised the exterior wall of the hen house and contained its doorway with droved ashlar surrounds. A small brick blocked window was present below the eaves. A timber plank that once supported a lean-to roof over the yard overlay the blocked window.

Sockets at the top of the north wall suggest that a small lean-to roof once covered the yard.

#### **4.25 Unit 26 Pigsty**

A small roofless pigsty had been built against the gable wall of an open-sided shed (Unit 27). The pigsty walls survived to a height of c.1m. The door to the sty was on the west-facing elevation. The concrete floor of the pig pen was still extant.

#### **4.26 Unit 27 Open sided shed/kennels (Fig 25)**

##### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall was rubble-built and it along with the beam and columns on the opposite side supported a hipped slate roof.

##### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and largely hidden behind three modern kennels that contained covered sleeping areas at the rear.

##### *South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall of the open-sided shed comprised the exterior north-facing wall of a workshop (Unit 30). Below the pitched slate roof a small hatch into loft space could be seen.

#### **4.27 Unit 28 Byre**

##### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The whitewashed north wall was a rubble and brick-built partition wall and contained a wooden hay rack.

##### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and whitewashed with no notable features.

##### *West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The rubble-built west wall contained a doorway on its right-hand side facing with a small rectangular hatch vent at the upper centre of the wall.

##### *South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built and whitewashed with no notable features.

#### **4.28 Unit 29 Stable (Fig 26)**

##### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall of the stable block was rubble-built and whitewashed. A timber baton supported an electric cable.

##### *East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was whitewashed rubble and partly hidden by three timber-framed loose boxes covered with galvanised corrugated iron sheets and wire mesh. The newal posts for the stalls were fixed to the common rafters.

##### *South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was a brick-built partition wall between Unit 29 and Unit 30 and was featureless.

##### *West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west-facing wall contained a plank-built door at each end and a small splayed window opening that contained two small casement windows. A baton scar was visible on the wall that presumably once contained pegs for hanging horse tack.

#### **4.29 Workshop**

##### *North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall of the workshop was covered with white-washed plaster and contained a series of rectangular shelf scars.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was featureless white-washed rubble.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall contained the main entrance door that was plank-built. A near central splayed window with nine panes and lower panel sat within a splayed opening. Scars from a wooden rail was visible between the door and window. The floor was concrete.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was featureless white-washed rubble.

#### **4.30 Garage/workshop**

*North wall, (south-facing elevation)*

The north wall comprised the featureless brick partition wall between Unit 30 and Unit 29.

*East wall (west-facing elevation)*

The east wall was rubble-built and had been whitewashed. A grey-painted nine-paned window within splayed reveals occupied the left-hand side of the wall (facing). A baton with triangular shaped pegs ran between the window and the partition wall. This was used to hang horse collars. A similar baton with tack pegs was situated on the right-hand side of the window.

*South wall (north-facing elevation)*

The south wall was rubble-built and contained a large sliding plank-built door below a modern concrete lintel.

*West wall (east-facing elevation)*

The west wall was rubble-built with whitewash on render and was otherwise featureless.

## **5. DISCUSSION**

Cartographic evidence shows that Brunt Steading was first constructed sometime during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Roy's map shows Brunt existed in 1752 although it was then represented by four detached buildings. Forrest's map shows that by the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a formal U-shaped development had occurred. It is not until the publication of the 1853 Ordnance Survey map that we have a better understanding of how the agricultural buildings were arranged. The cattle courts and the lofted byres (Units 17-19) formed the north range. The inverted F-shaped south range contained part of what would become the central and eastern ranges. The Ordnance Survey second and third edition maps share the same detail and show that there was



unification of buildings to enclose the cattle courts. These features dominate the farm plan. Three of the courts Units 14-16 had pantile-covered shelters of which only the roof raggles survive. Unit 8, an open cattle-court enclosure was covered by a modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) steel-framed roof that was demolished recently.

The barn (Unit 23) was constructed during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. At its east end it incorporated the gable and side elevations of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. The 1901 Census records that a family of seven called Lillie lived at *Brunt Barn*. This record is interesting in that it shows that the barn incorporating part of the farmhouse was still occupied in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Sometime after 1901 the windows and the fireplace on the side elevations and gable were blocked and all the internal partitions were removed.

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the granary (Unit 20) was added to the north side of the barn (Unit 23). The presence of a blocked fireplace on its north-facing gable strongly suggests that it also may have contained a small bothy. Sometime in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century it underwent a major conversion into a fully mechanised granary.

The presence of the boiler house and chimney are typical of the other large ‘home’ farms in East Lothian where corn drying was an essential part of cereal production.

#### *Phase development (Fig 3)*

The Brunt is a typical lowland improvement farmstead that was laid around a series of cattle courts. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a more formal courtyard plan emerged. Cattle rearing was the principal economy alongside agriculture that provided the necessary bedding and cattle feed. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century cattle manure was an important by-product from overwintered cattle. By the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century the farmstead was largely derelict but the open-sided cart-shed (Unit 27) was converted into dog kennels.

Phase	Date	Event	Colour code on Fig 3
1	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> C	The farmhouse (Unit 23) was erected and continued in domestic use until its final conversion into a barn in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Blue
2	Early to mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	North, east west and south ranges in existence with cattle courts.	Purple
3	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	The granary Unit 20 had domestic use possibly as a bothy and was then converted into a mechanised granary. A boiler house and ancillary buildings were added. Cattle court shelters (Units 14-16) were added and the open sided shed on the west range (Unit 27).	Orange
4	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> and early 21 <sup>st</sup> century	Brick partition in the former cart shed (Units 1-2) and the mono-block built dog kennels (Unit 27).	Yellow

Table 4 Summary of the broad phases in development at Bunt Farm shown on Fig 3.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The *Enhanced* historical building survey has adequately recorded the plan form and architectural layout of the steading prior to its conversion. Its broad phase development has also been recorded.

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

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

## 7. REFERENCES

### *Bibliographic*

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

### *Cartographic*

Anslie, J. 1821 Map of the Southern part of Scotland

Armstrong, A, 1771 Map of the County of Berwick

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

Forrest, W. Map of Haddingtonshire, NE Section

Greenwood, C 1826 The County of Berwick

Roy, W Military Map of Scotland 1747-55

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

Ordnance Survey First Edition 1855 Haddington Sheet 11 1:2500 scale

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1894 Haddington Sheet 012.05 1:2500 scale

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1906 Haddington Sheet 012.05 1:2500 scale

## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Shot No	Summary description	Facing
001	South-range, external south-facing elevation of the cart sheds	NW
002	Internal, Unit 1, north-facing doorway	S
003	Internal, Unit 1, south-facing gable wall	N
004	Internal, Unit 2, internal west-facing brick partition wall	E
005	Internal, Unit 3, internal east-facing partition wall	W
006	Internal, Unit 3, internal north-facing doors	S
007	Exterior shot of the former cartsheds, Units 1-3	E
008	External south-facing gable wall of the central range	N
009	External south-facing gable ridge of the central range	N
010	External south-facing wall of the cattle court (Unit 8)	N
011	External south-facing elevations of Units 30 and 31	N
012	Internal south-facing wall within the workshop (Unit 30)	N
013	Internal west-facing wall within the workshop (Unit 30)	E
014	Internal north-facing wall within the workshop (Unit 30)	S
015	Internal east-facing wall within the workshop (Unit 30)	W
016	Internal south-facing partition wall within the workshop/garage (Unit 31)	N
017	Internal west-facing window in the workshop/garage (Unit 31)	E
018	Internal north-facing doorway in the workshop/garage (Unit 31)	S
019	Internal east-facing wall within the workshop/garage (Unit 31)	W
020	Internal south-facing partition, byre Unit 4	N
021	Internal west-facing animal stalls, byre Unit 4	E
022	Internal north-facing door and cobble floor, byre Unit 4	S
023	Internal east-facing wall and door, byre Unit 4	W
024	Internal south-facing partition, byre Unit 5	N
025	Internal west-facing wall with slit vent, Unit 5	E
026	Internal north-facing door and pens, Unit 5	S
027	Internal east-facing wall with slit vent, Unit 5	E
028	Internal north-facing elevation, byre Unit 6	S
029	Internal south-facing arched opening in Unit 6	N
030	Internal east-facing arched opening in Unit 6	NW
031	Internal south-facing enclosure wall, cattle court Unit 8	N
032	Internal west-facing wall in Unit 8	E
033	Internal north-facing wall in Unit 8	S
034	Internal east-facing wall and gate piers, Unit 8	W
035	Internal shot of roofless feed store, Unit 7	E
036	Internal shot of roofless feed store, Unit 7	W
037	External gable wall of the roofless byre, Unit 6	SW
038	External gable wall	S
039	Internal south-facing wall of cattle court Unit 9	N
040	External arched opening into Unit 11 and door to Unit 12	E
041	External north-facing wall of the cattle court, Unit 9	S
042	External east-facing elevation of the cattle court, Unit 9 and pigsty Unit 10.	W
043	External shot of the pigsty Unit 10	W
044	External oblique shot of the pigsty Unit 10	SW
045	Internal shot of a doorway within the ruined byre, Unit 11	NE
046	Internal north-facing wall of the gable of the byre, Unit 11	SE
047	External west-facing doorway feed store, Unit 13	E
048	Internal south-facing wall in Unit 13	N

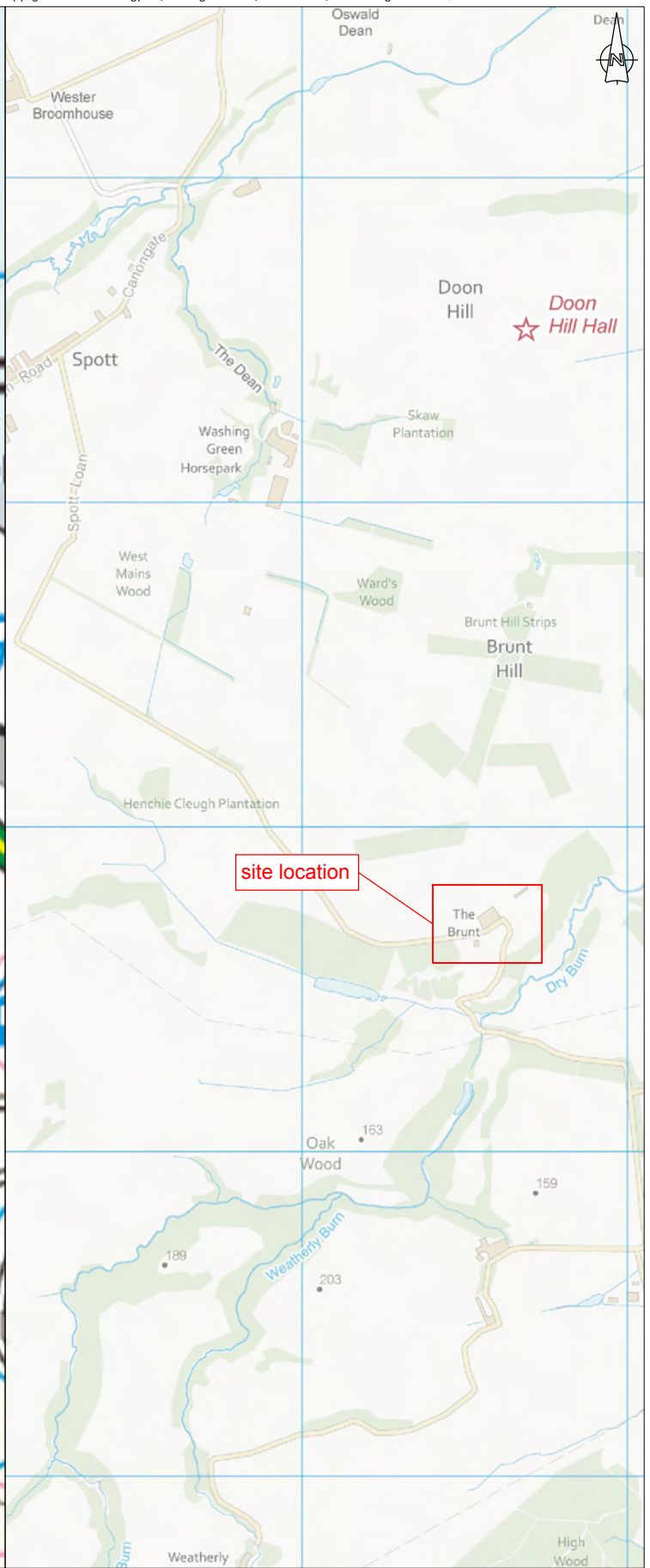
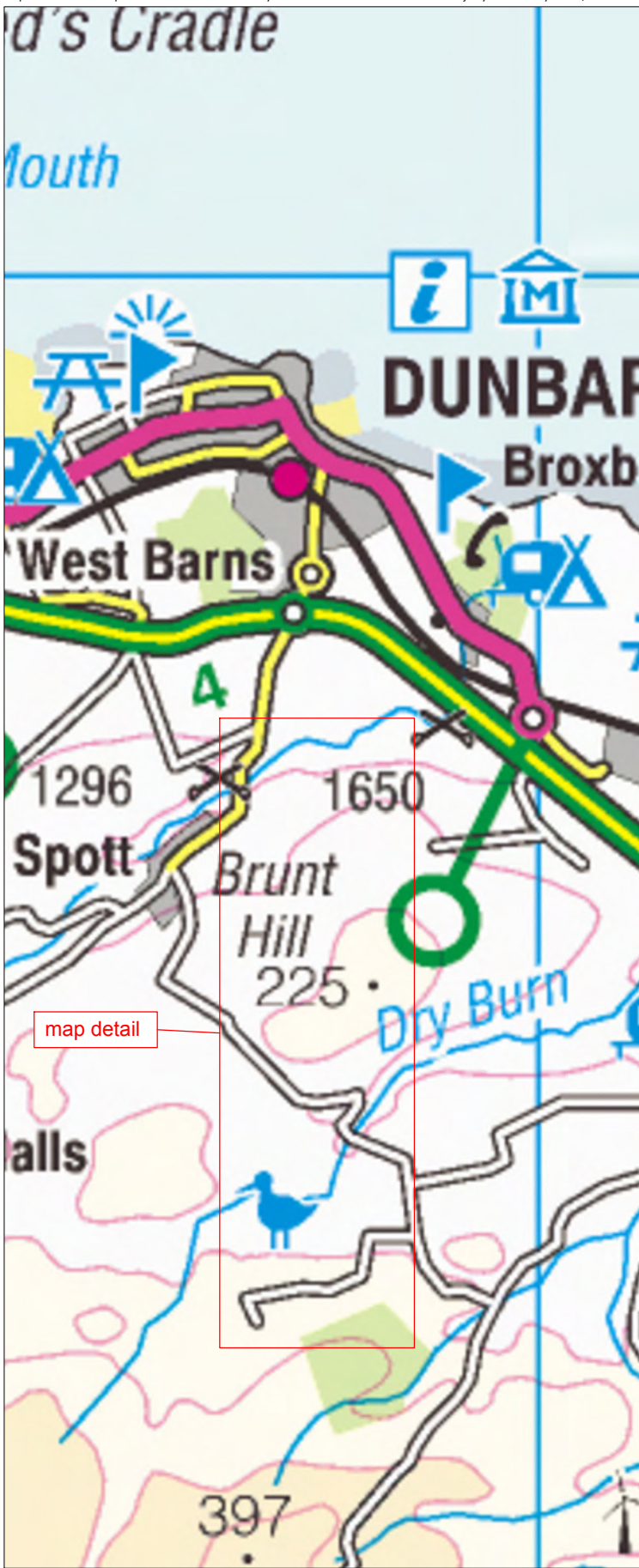
<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description</b>	<b>Facing</b>
049	Internal west-facing wall in Unit 13	E
050	Internal north-facing doorway in Unit 13	S
051	Internal east-facing doorway in Unit 13	W
052	External south-facing arched doorway, byre, Unit 17	N
053	External cattle court wall, Unit 14	E
054	External of north-facing cattle court shelter gable Unit 14	S
055	External east-facing wall of the cattle court, Unit 14	SW
056	Internal south-facing wall, Byre Unit 17	NE
057	Internal west-facing wall, Byre Unit 17	E
058	Internal north-facing doorway, Byre Unit 17	SW
059	Internal east-facing wall, Byre Unit 17	W
060	External shot of the gate piers and entrance to cattle court Unit 15	N
061	External south-facing arched doorway, byre, Unit 18	N
062	Oblique shot of the cattle court wall, Unit 15	NE
063	North-facing gate piers to Byre, Unit 15	S
064	East-facing wall of the cattle court, Unit 15	W
065	Internal south-facing wall, Byre Unit 18	N
066	Internal west-facing wall, Byre Unit 18	E
067	Internal north-facing arched opening in Byre Unit 18	SW
068	Internal east-facing wall in Byre Unit 18	W
069	External south-facing arched opening into Byre Unit 19	N
070	External shot of the south-facing elevation of the north range	NE
071	External north-facing gate piers of cattle court Unit 16	S
072	External gable of the lofted barn, Unit 23	W
073	External gable of the lofted barn, Unit 23 and door to rear yard	W
074	Internal west-facing wall in Byre Unit 19	E
075	Internal east-facing wall in Byre Unit 19	W
076	External east-facing elevation of the granary Unit 20	W
077	General interior shot of the East Range lift space	E
078	External north-facing gable of the granary, Unit 20	S
079	Internal shot of the granary loft floor	S
080	External shot of the west-facing granary wall with fly wheel (Unit 20)	SE
081	General panoramic view of the north range	SE
082	General view of the lofted byre (Units 17-19) and forestair on the gable	SE
083	Close-up view of the fly wheel on the west-facing elevation of the granary wall (Unit 20)	W
084	External west-facing door to the granary Unit 20	SE
085	External west-facing elevation of the granary Unit 20	N
086	Internal south-facing elevation of the granary Unit 20	N
087	Detailed shot of a belt drive and bracket on the north wall of the granary Unit 20	Oblique
088	Detailed shot of a belt drive and bracket on the north wall of the granary Unit 20	W
089	Internal west-facing elevation, fenestration, granary Unit 20	SE
090	Internal west-facing elevation, fenestration, granary Unit 20	E
091	Internal north-facing gable with electrical switch gear	S
092	Internal east-facing elevation with oat bruiser machine	W
093	Internal east-facing elevation, south end, granary Unit 20	SW
094	Internal loft floor and blocked fireplace behind	S
095	Roof rafters and sarking, granary Unit 20	Oblique
096	Chimney base in Unit 21, north-facing elevation	S
097	External west-facing elevation of the granary within Unit 20	E
098	South-facing entrance to the boiler house, Unit 21	N

<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description</b>	<b>Facing</b>
099	Reduced opening on the east-facing elevation of Unit 21	W
100	Reduced opening on the east-facing elevation of Unit 21	NW
101	External pitched gable of Unit 22, north-facing	SW
102	External forestair on the lofted byre (Unit 19) and curtain wall	E
103	External north-facing elevation of the barn, Unit 23	S
104	External north-facing elevation, barn Unit 23, blocked windows	S
105	Interior south-facing elevation, barn Unit 23, west end	N
106	Interior south-facing elevation, brick infill Unit 23	N
107	Interior south-facing elevation upper mid-section Unit 23	Oblique
108	Interior south-facing door to the granary Unit 20	N
109	Interior south-facing elevation of the barn Unit 23, doorway	NE
110	Interior west-facing gable with blocked fireplace and window	E
111	Interior first floor, south-facing blocked window in Unit 23	Oblique
112	Interior north-facing elevation, windows and doorway, Unit 23	SW
113	Interior view of the barn, Unit 23	W
114	Interior north-facing gable of the East Range, Unit 24	S
115	Interior north-facing elevation of the barn , Unit 23	SE
116	Interior view of the barn Unit 23	E
117	External south-facing elevation of the barn, Unit 23	NE
118	External south-facing elevation of the barn, Unit 23	N
119	External south-facing elevation of the barn, Unit 23	NNW
120	External east-facing elevation of the byre, Unit 24	W
121	External view of the east-facing elevation of the East Range	SW
122	Interior view of the byre, Unit 28	W
123	Interior view of the byre, Unit 28	E
124	Interior south-facing partition wall in the stables Unit 29	N
126	Interior west-facing wall of the stables, Unit 29	SE
127	Interior north-facing brick-partition wall in the stables, Unit 29	S
128-129	Loose boxes in the stables, Unit 29	SW
130	General shot of the East Range, east-facing elevation	N
131	General shot of the gate pier and feeding trough	NE
132	External west-facing gable Unit 30 and the open-sided shed Unit 27	E
132	Detailed shot of the kennels inside Unit 27	E
133	External loft door of Unit 30 within Unit 27	S
134	Roof rafters in Unit 27 and a dog kennel	S
135	External north-facing wall of Unit 27 and pigsty Unit 26	S
136	General view of the open-sided cart shed	S
137	Interior south-facing wall with nest boxes, Unit 24	SE
138	Interior west-facing wall of the hen house	E
139	Interior wall and doorway into the hen house	W
140	Interior of the hen house yard, Unit 25	S
141	Exterior west-facing gable of the barn, Unit 23	E
142	General shot of the chimney base	SE
143	General shot of the chimney base	E
144	External south-facing gable wall of Unit 22	N
145	External west-facing elevation the East Range, north end	E
146	External west-facing elevation of Unit 22	E
147	External view of the East Range, west-facing elevation north end	SE
148	Panoramic view of Brunt farm	SE
149	Panoramic view of Brunt farm	SE

<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description</b>	<b>Facing</b>
150-151	Panoramic view of Brunt farm	SE
152	External north-facing elevations of Units 19, 20 and 23	S
153-154	External north-facing elevation of the byres 17-19	S
155	External north-east facing elevation of the byres 17-19	SW
156	External east-facing gable, Unit 17	W
157	External east-facing wall of the cattle court Unit 14	NW
158	External east-facing elevation, door to Unit 12	NW
159-160	Internal east-facing window in Unit 12	W
161	Internal west-facing doorway, Unit 12	E
162	External south-facing gable, Unit 4, flight holes	Oblique
163	Roof of the west range showing louver vents	Oblique
164	Makers stamp on the oat bruiser in Unit 20 – Richmond and Chandler of Manchester	W
165	General view of the oat bruiser in Unit 20	W
166	Roller tension wheel and hopper on the oat bruiser	S
167	Droving marks on the exterior door and window surrounds, Unit 23	N
168	A fragment of re-used stone on the external east-facing elevation of the hen house, Unit 24	W

## APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Lothian
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	The Brunt Steading, near Spot, East Lothian Historic Building Survey
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RUNT
<b>PARISH:</b>	Dunbar
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	M Cressey
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Enhanced Historic Buildings Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT 67SE 37
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/a
<b>NGR</b>	NT 68569 73737
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	March 2016
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	March 2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An Enhanced standing building survey was carried at the Brunt Steading prior to its conversion into a series of modern dwellings. The farm was a Category B Listed. The east, north and west ranges contained a range of single and two storey structures with a series of five large cattle courts at the centre of the farm complex. The remains of a mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> century farm house still survived that was later converted into a lofted barn which was occupied by a family in 1901. Later it went out of use when the barn became linked to a mechanised granary building situated on its north side. This building resembles a small two storey cottage and has the remains of a fireplace at first floor level. This building was converted into a mechanised granary with both belt and electrical driven grain dispensing apparatus. As with many large improvement farms in East Lothian Brunt had a chimney and boiler house for corn drying.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	W. N. Thompson & Co.
<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.



Title:  
Location map

Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co

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

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian

Scale at A4:  
1:50000 and 1:20000

Drawn by:  
GC

Checked:  
SW

Date:  
21/03/2016

Report No.:  
3410

Fig. No.:  
1





Fig. 2a Map by Roy, 1752-55



Fig. 2b Map by Forest, 1802

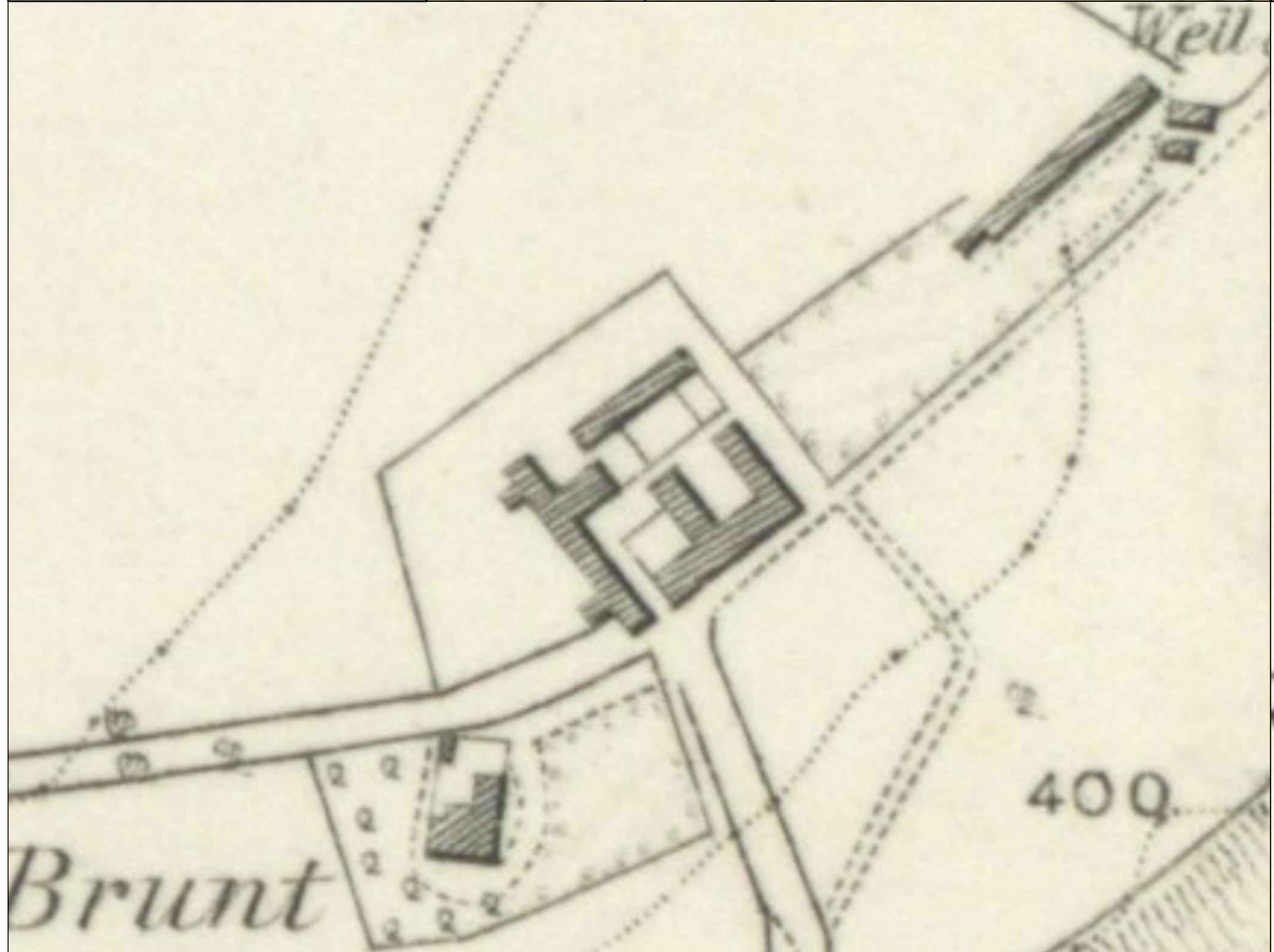


Fig. 2c Map by Ordnance Survey, 1855

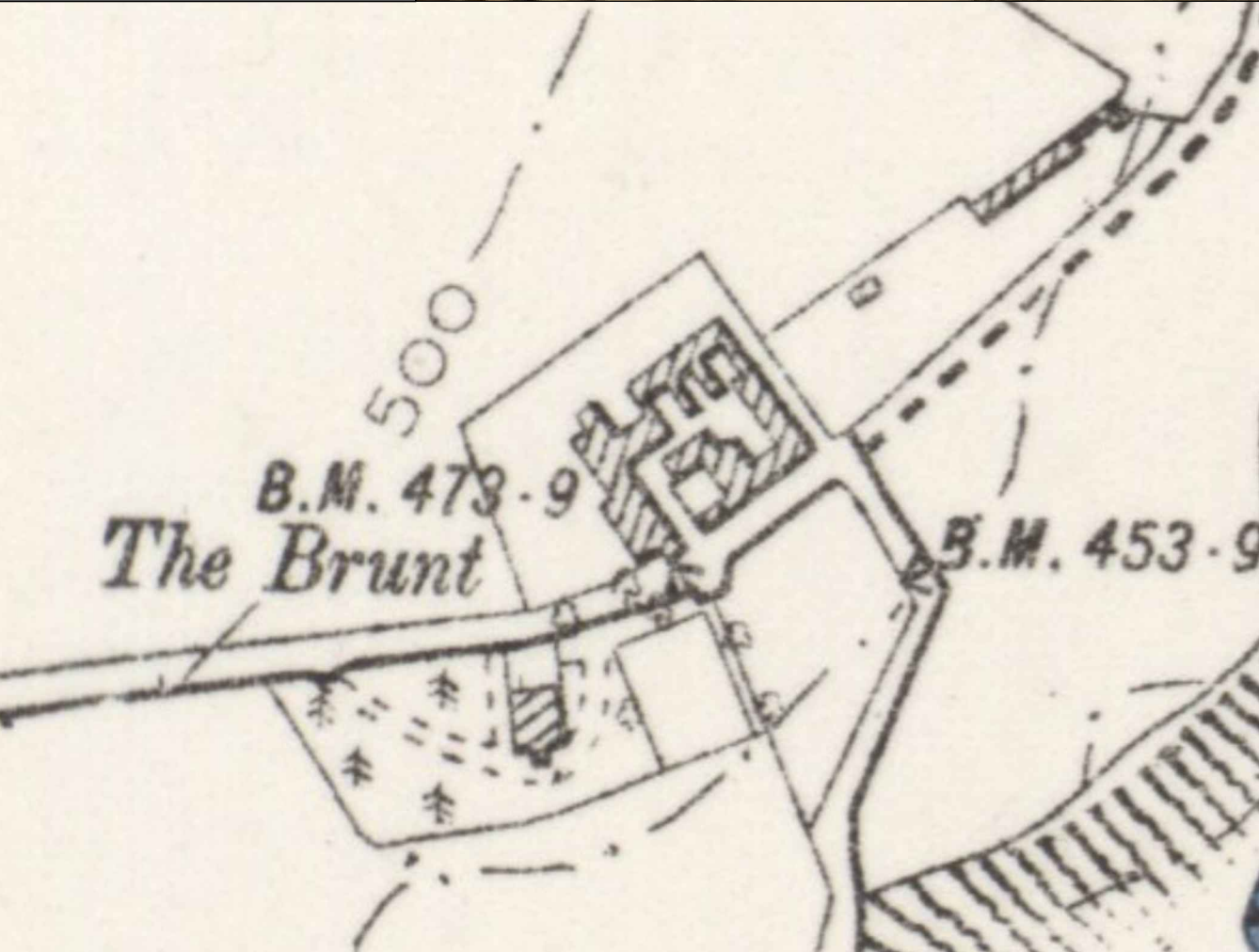


Fig. 2d Map by Ordnance Survey, 1894

Key:

Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL100034785

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

Title:  
Historical map regression

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott,  
East Lothian

Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Scale at A3:  
nts

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/2016
-----------------	----------------	---------------------

Report No: 3410	Fig. No: 2a - d
--------------------	--------------------



**Key:**

- Middle to late 18th century
- Early to middle 19th century
- Late 19th century
- 20th to 21st century
- 154 → Photo number and direction
- ⑥ Unit number

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

Title:  
 Ground plans, photo locations and  
 colour coded phase development

Project:  
 The Brunt Steading, near Spott,  
 East Lothian

Client:  
 W. N. Thompson & Co.

Scale at A3:  
 1:200

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/2016
-----------------	----------------	---------------------

Report No: 3410	Fig. No: 3
--------------------	---------------

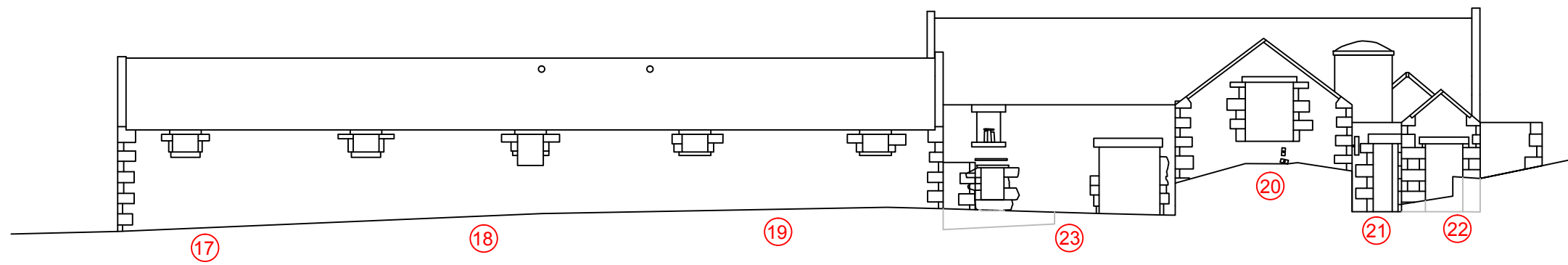


Fig. 4a North Range Elevation

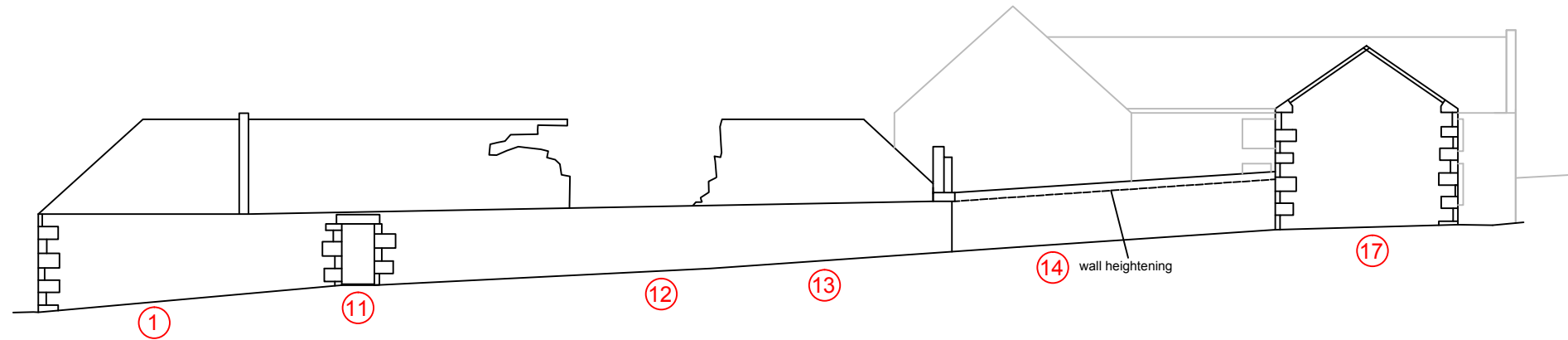


Fig. 4b East Range Elevation

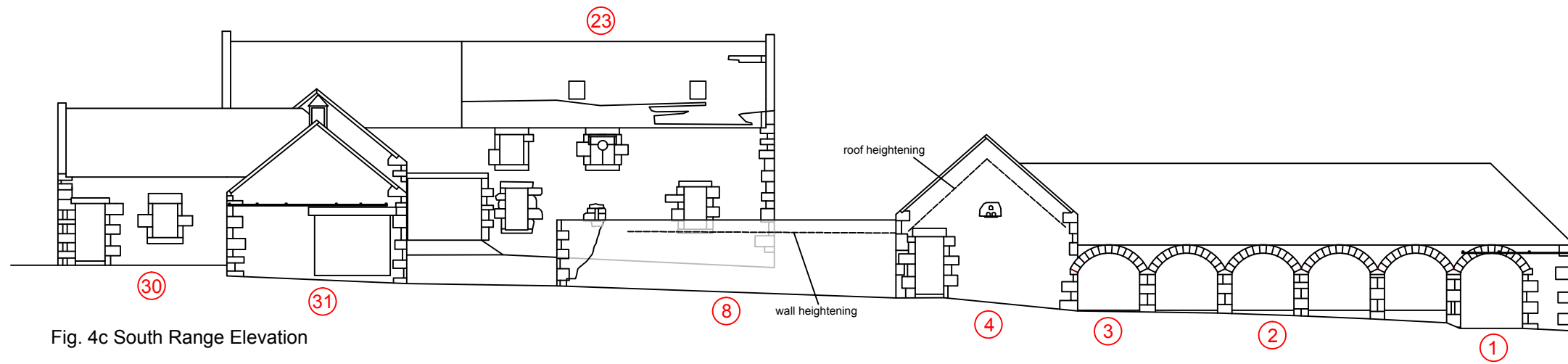


Fig. 4c South Range Elevation

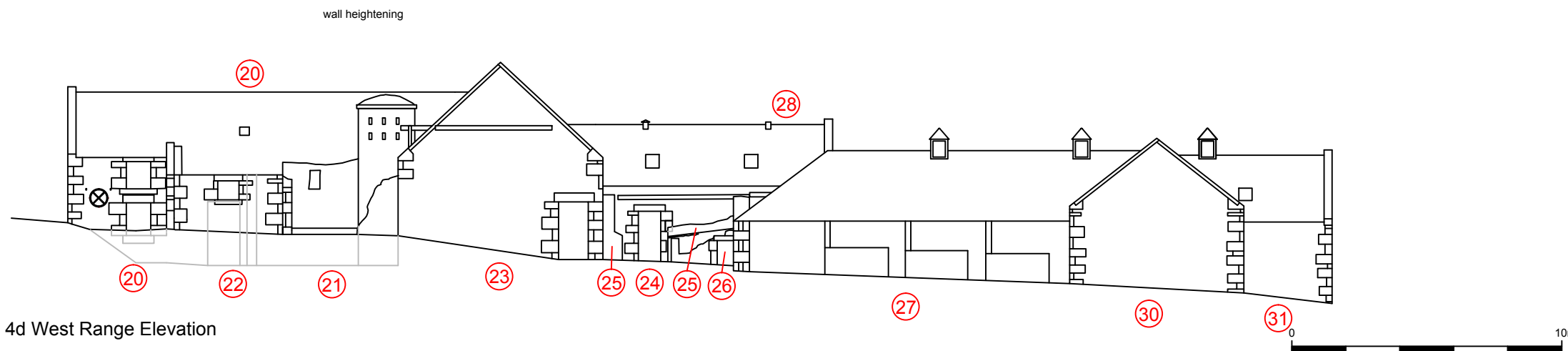
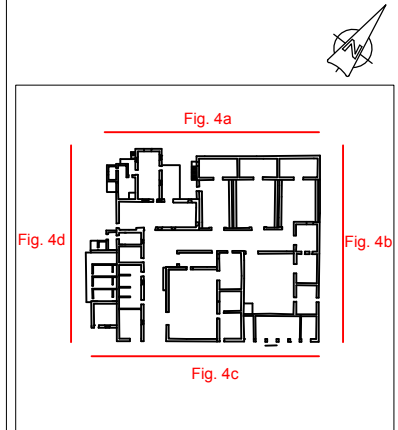


Fig. 4d West Range Elevation

Key:

13 Unit number



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

Title:  
 Building elevations

Project:  
 The Brunt Steading, near Spott,  
 East Lothian

Client:  
 W. N. Thompson & Co.

Scale at A3:  
 1:200

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/2016
-----------------	----------------	---------------------

Report No: 3410	Fig. No: 4a - d
--------------------	--------------------

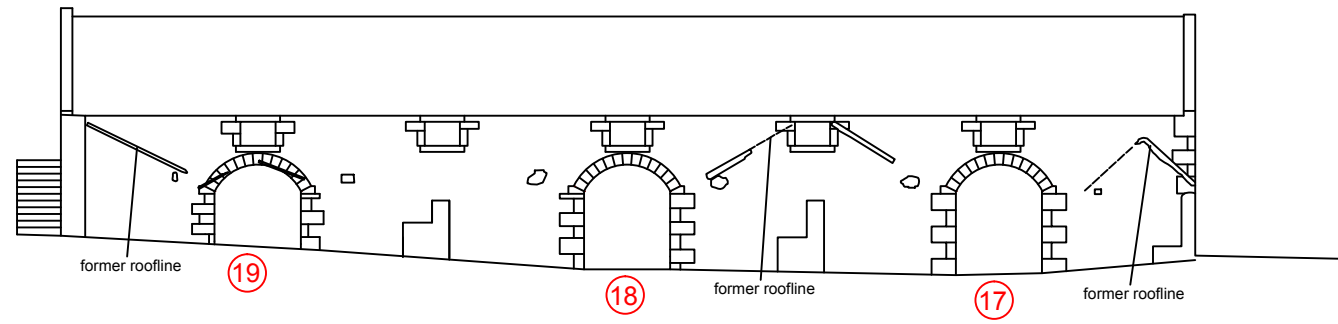


Fig. 5a Elevation A

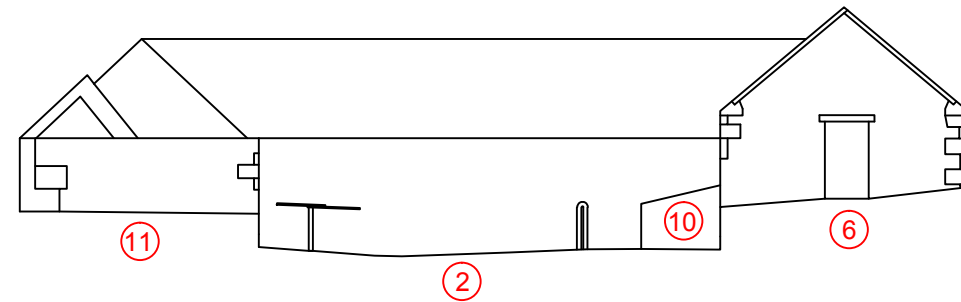


Fig. 5b Elevation B

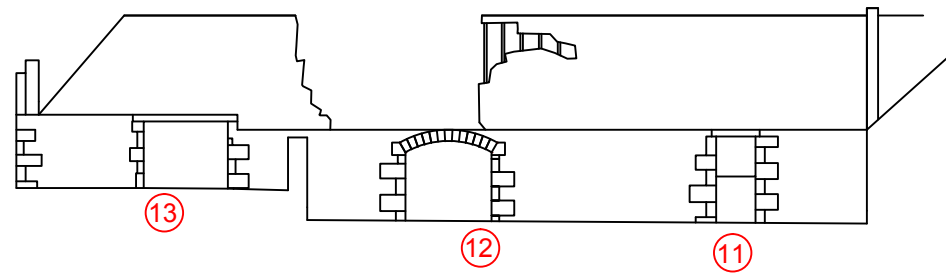


Fig. 5c Elevation C

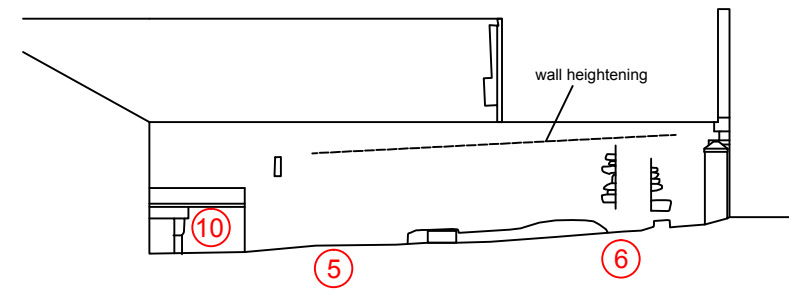


Fig. 5d Elevation D

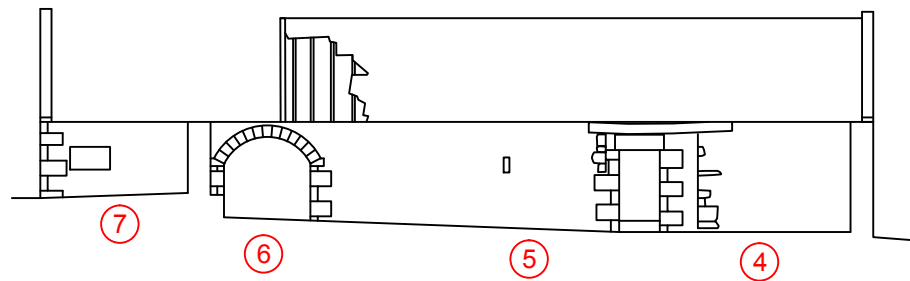


Fig. 5e Elevation E

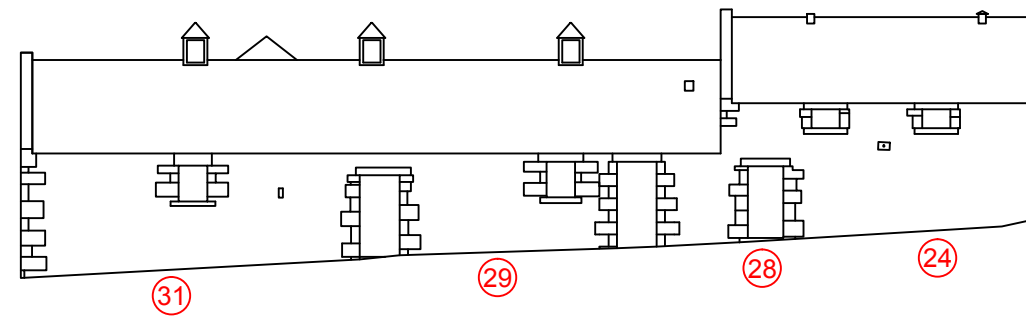


Fig. 5f Elevation F

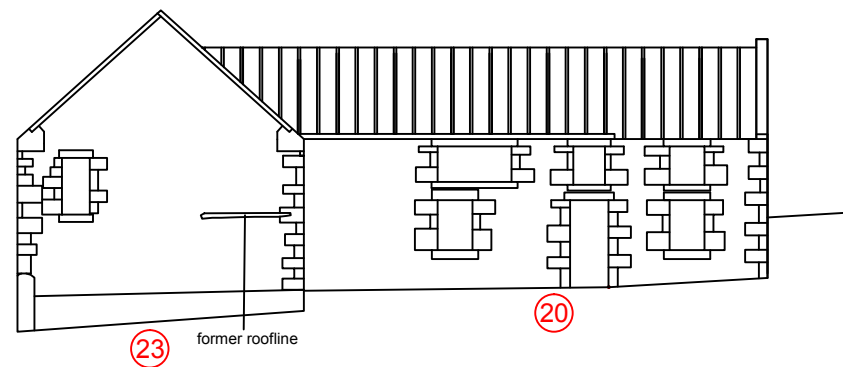


Fig. 5g Elevation G

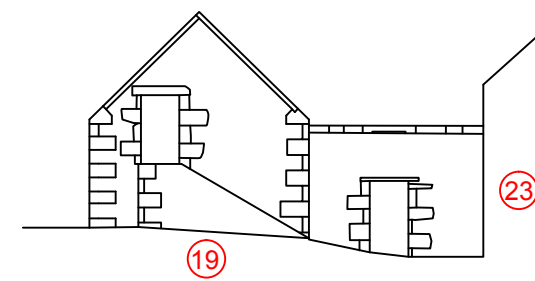
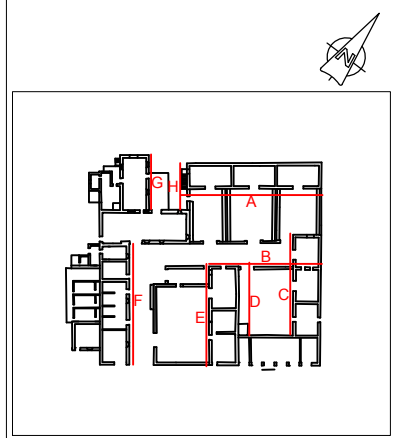


Fig. 5h Elevation H



**Key:**

⑬ Unit number



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

Title:  
**Building elevations**

Project:  
**The Brunt Steading, near Spott,  
 East Lothian**

Client:  
**W. N. Thompson & Co.**

Scale at A3:  
**1:200**

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 17/03/2016
-----------------	----------------	---------------------

Report No: 3410	Fig. No: 5a - h
--------------------	--------------------



Fig. 6 North Range, general view looking south-east



Fig. 7 North Range, south side, looking north-east

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
**W. N. Thompson & Co.**

Drawn by: <b>GC</b>	Checked: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>30/03/16</b>
Report No: <b>3410</b>		Fig. No: <b>6-7</b>



Fig. 8 East Range, east side, looking north



Fig. 9 East Range, west-facing elevation with collapsed byre roof in Unit 11

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
**W. N. Thompson & Co.**

Drawn by: <b>GC</b>	Checked: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>30/03/16</b>
Report No: <b>3410</b>		Fig. No: <b>8-9</b>



Fig. 10 South Range with cart sheds and central range gable



Fig. 11 South Range, west end, the gable of workshop/garage, Unit 31, and workshop, Unit 30

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 10-11



Fig. 12 West Range, general view facing south



Fig. 13 Central Range, east-facing elevation

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 12-13





Fig. 14 Central range, west-facing elevation side



Fig. 15 Cart shed, Unit 2, interior

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 14-15



Fig. 16 Animal House, Unit 4, interior cattle stalls



Fig. 17 Feed store with small dispensing hatch

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 16-17



Fig. 18 Entrance to the cattle court, Unit 15



Fig. 19 Interior of the byre, Unit 19

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
**W. N. Thompson & Co.**

Drawn by: <b>GC</b>	Checked: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>30/03/16</b>
Report No: <b>3410</b>		Fig. No: <b>18-19</b>



Fig. 20 Interior of the granary, Unit 20, with collapsed loft floor, a blocked fireplace can be seen to the left of the electrical switch gear



Fig. 21 Interior view of the granary with rear door and window. A belt driven oat crusher and belt drives can be seen

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 20-21



Fig. 22 Boiler house chimney in Unit 21



Fig. 23 Interior of the barn, Unit 23, with a blocked fireplace and window on the gable wall

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
**W. N. Thompson & Co.**

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 22-23



Fig. 24 General shot of the interior of the former lofted barn looking west, Unit 23



Fig. 25 Open sided shed/kennels with cast-iron columns, Unit 27

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
W. N. Thompson & Co.

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 30/03/16
Report No: 3410		Fig. No: 24-25



Fig. 26 Loose boxes within the stable

Project:  
The Brunt Steading, near Spott, East Lothian



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

Client:  
**W. N. Thompson & Co.**

Drawn by: <b>GC</b>	Checked: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>30/03/16</b>
Report No: <b>3410</b>		Fig. No: <b>26</b>



RUNT\_001.JPG



RUNT\_002.JPG



RUNT\_003.JPG



RUNT\_004.JPG



RUNT\_005.JPG



RUNT\_006.JPG



RUNT\_007.JPG



RUNT\_008.JPG



RUNT\_009.JPG



RUNT\_010.JPG



RUNT\_011.JPG



RUNT\_012.JPG



RUNT\_013.JPG



RUNT\_014.JPG



RUNT\_015.JPG



RUNT\_016.JPG



RUNT\_017.JPG



RUNT\_018.JPG



RUNT\_019.JPG



RUNT\_019.NEF





RUNT\_020.JPG



RUNT\_021.JPG



RUNT\_022.JPG



RUNT\_023.JPG



RUNT\_024.JPG



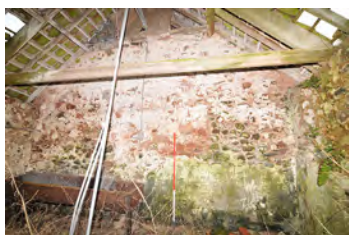
RUNT\_025.JPG



RUNT\_026.JPG



RUNT\_027.JPG



RUNT\_028.JPG



RUNT\_029.JPG



RUNT\_030.JPG



RUNT\_031.JPG



RUNT\_032.JPG



RUNT\_033.JPG



RUNT\_034.JPG



RUNT\_035.JPG



RUNT\_036.JPG



RUNT\_037.JPG



RUNT\_038.JPG



RUNT\_039.JPG



RUNT\_040.JPG



RUNT\_041.JPG



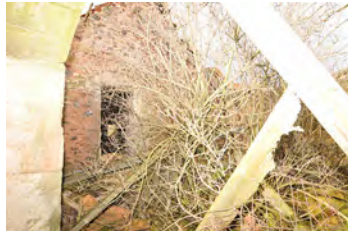
RUNT\_042.JPG



RUNT\_043.JPG



RUNT\_044.JPG



RUNT\_045.JPG



RUNT\_046.JPG



RUNT\_047.JPG



RUNT\_048.JPG



RUNT\_049.JPG



RUNT\_050.JPG



RUNT\_051.JPG



RUNT\_052.JPG



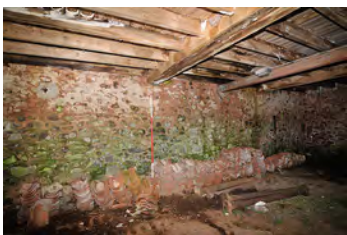
RUNT\_053.JPG



RUNT\_054.JPG



RUNT\_055.JPG



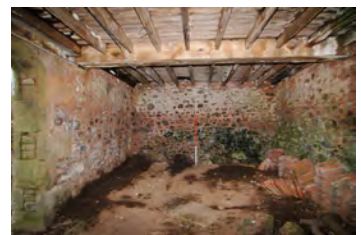
RUNT\_056.JPG



RUNT\_057.JPG



RUNT\_058.JPG



RUNT\_059.JPG



RUNT\_060.JPG



RUNT\_061.JPG



RUNT\_062.JPG



RUNT\_063.JPG



RUNT\_064.JPG



RUNT\_065.JPG



RUNT\_066.JPG



RUNT\_067.JPG



RUNT\_068.JPG



RUNT\_069.JPG



RUNT\_070.JPG



RUNT\_071.JPG



RUNT\_072.JPG



RUNT\_073.JPG



RUNT\_074.JPG



RUNT\_075.JPG



RUNT\_076.JPG



RUNT\_077.JPG



RUNT\_078.JPG



RUNT\_079.JPG



RUNT\_080.JPG



RUNT\_081.JPG



RUNT\_082.JPG



RUNT\_083.JPG



RUNT\_084.JPG



RUNT\_085.JPG



RUNT\_086.JPG



RUNT\_087.JPG



RUNT\_088.JPG



RUNT\_089.JPG



RUNT\_090.JPG



RUNT\_091.JPG



RUNT\_092.JPG



RUNT\_093.JPG



RUNT\_094.JPG



RUNT\_095.JPG



RUNT\_096.JPG



RUNT\_097.JPG



RUNT\_098.JPG



RUNT\_099.JPG



RUNT\_100.JPG



RUNT\_101.JPG



RUNT\_102.JPG



RUNT\_103.JPG



RUNT\_104.JPG



RUNT\_105.JPG



RUNT\_106.JPG



RUNT\_107.JPG



RUNT\_108.JPG



RUNT\_109.JPG



RUNT\_110.JPG



RUNT\_111.JPG



RUNT\_112.JPG



RUNT\_113.JPG



RUNT\_114.JPG



RUNT\_115.JPG



RUNT\_116.JPG



RUNT\_117.JPG



RUNT\_118.JPG



RUNT\_119.JPG



RUNT\_120.JPG



RUNT\_121.JPG



RUNT\_122.JPG



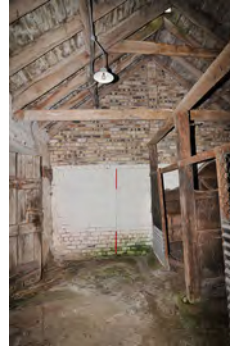
RUNT\_123.JPG



RUNT\_124.JPG



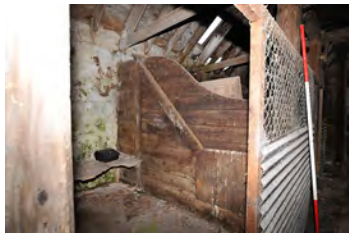
RUNT\_125.JPG



RUNT\_126.JPG



RUNT\_127.JPG



RUNT\_128.JPG



RUNT\_129.JPG



RUNT\_130.JPG



RUNT\_131.JPG



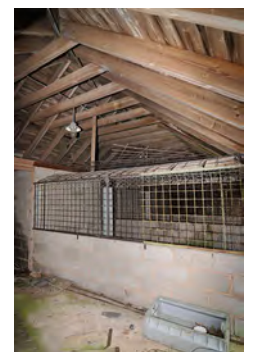
RUNT\_132.JPG



RUNT\_133.JPG



RUNT\_134.JPG



RUNT\_135.JPG



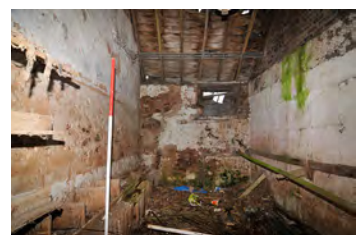
RUNT\_136.JPG



RUNT\_137.JPG



RUNT\_138.JPG



RUNT\_139.JPG



RUNT\_140.JPG



RUNT\_141.JPG



RUNT\_142.JPG



RUNT\_143.JPG



RUNT\_144.JPG



RUNT\_145.JPG



RUNT\_146.JPG



RUNT\_147.JPG



RUNT\_148.JPG



RUNT\_149.JPG



RUNT\_150.JPG



RUNT\_151.JPG



RUNT\_152.JPG



RUNT\_153.JPG



RUNT\_154.JPG



RUNT\_155.JPG



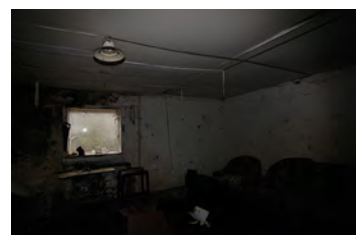
RUNT\_156.JPG



RUNT\_157.JPG



RUNT\_158.JPG



RUNT\_159.JPG



RUNT\_160.JPG



RUNT\_161.JPG



RUNT\_162.JPG



RUNT\_163.JPG



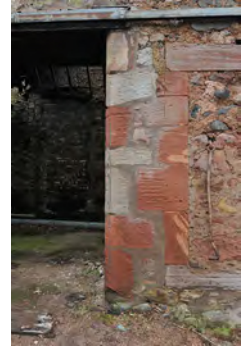
RUNT\_164.JPG



RUNT\_165.JPG



RUNT\_166.JPG



RUNT\_167.JPG



RUNT\_168.JPG