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**FULFORD STEADING, MIDLOTHIAN  
STANDING BUILDING SURVEY**

**Report No. 1533**

## CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Methodology	5
3.	Desk-based Survey Results	7
4.	Building Survey Results	9
5.	Discussion	18
6.	Conclusion and Recommendations	19
7.	References	20

## Appendices

Appendix 1	Photographic Register	21
Appendix 2	Feature list	24
Appendix 3	Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry	27

## Tables

Table 1	List of internal Units shown on Figure 3	13
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## List of Figures (bound at rear)

Figure 1	Location map
Figure 2	Historical map regression
Figure 3	Steading ground plan
Figure 4	South Range, south facing elevation
Figure 5	South Range, east facing elevation
Figure 6	South Range, north facing elevation
Figure 7	West Range, east facing elevation
Figure 8	West Range, west facing elevation
Figure 9	North Range, south facing elevation
Figure 10	North Range, east facing elevation
Figure 11	North Range, north facing elevation
Figure 12	Central Range, south facing elevation
Figure 13	Central Range, east facing elevation
Figure 14	Central Range, north facing elevation

## Contact Plates (bound at rear)

Plate 1	General shot of South Range, from the south-west
Plate 2	South Range, east facing elevation, from the north-east
Plate 3	South Range, general shot, from the north-east
Plate 4	West Range, east-facing elevation
Plate 5	West Range, east-facing elevation

Plate 6	North Range, east-facing elevation
Plate 7	Central Range, south-facing elevation
Plate 8	Central Range, north-facing elevation
Plate 9	Central Range, general shot, from the north-east
Plate 10	Unit 1, north-facing elevation
Plate 11	Unit 2, general shot, from the north
Plate 12	Unit 3, west-facing elevation
Plate 13	Unit 3, close-up of machinery, from the north
Plate 14	Unit 4, general shot, from the west
Plate 15	Unit 5, general shot, from the north-east
Plate 16	Unit 6, general shot, from the north
Plate 17	Unit 7, general shot, from the east
Plate 18	Unit 8, general shot, from the east
Plate 19	Unit 9, general shot, from the south-east
Plate 20	Unit 10, general shot, south of partition, from the south-east
Plate 21	Unit 10, general shot, north of partition, from the south-east
Plate 22	Unit 11, general shot, from the south-east
Plate 23	Unit 11, close up of feeder, from the south-west
Plate 24	Unit 12, general shot, from the south-west
Plate 25	Unit 14, general shot, from the south-west
Plate 26	Unit 17, general shot, from the north-east
Plate 27	Unit 18, general shot, from the west

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 General**

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological standing building recording survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in July 2008 at Fulford Steading Midlothian (NGR: NT 2406 6466 centred, Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gaia Architects to fulfil a planning condition based on a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work that was approved by Midlothian Council's Heritage Officer. A Historic Building Recording Specification Checklist produced by Midlothian Council sets out the scale of recording work required at Fulford Steading. Digital elevations and site plans were made available to CFA by Gaia Architects.

1.1.2 Fulford Steading lies in what was a Ministry of Defence (MOD) military training area but the farmhouse and steading are in private hands. As it now stands, the steading was completely rebuilt and remodelled in the second half of the 19th century (NMRS NT26SW 123). The steading occupies a double courtyard forming an E-shaped plan with a central range. The north range comprises a single-storey range with animal houses. On the south range, a two-storey lofted cart-shed with three bays and adjoining barn faces the courtyard. The central range comprises an animal shed at the north end with a large cattle byre downslope.

## **1.2 Objectives**

1.2.1 The objectives of the programmes of archaeological works were:

1. to carry out a desk-based assessment and place the buildings in their historical context. This includes illustrated regressive map analysis.
2. to produce a photographic and written record of the buildings prior to their alteration and includes a colour coded phase development plan.
3. to produce an enhanced Historic Building Survey report outlining the results of the work.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 General**

2.1.1 An effective standard for this type of project has been established by previous building recording conducted by CFA. Recording of all elements was carried out following established CFA methodology and included standard standing building record sheets, sketch drawing, photographic and EDM survey. CFA follows the Codes and appropriate Standards set down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Recording conventions followed Simpson and Connolly (2006) and English Heritage (2006).

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

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

2.2.2 *National Monuments Record of Scotland*. All relevant records relating to the site and its immediate vicinity were checked and bibliographic sources followed up.

2.2.3 *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 pre-recent land use in the project area. A search was made of published documentary sources to provide information on the history of the development of the farm. The National Map Library and National Archive of Scotland were consulted. Maps consulted are listed in Section 7.2 and extracts are shown in Fig. 2.

2.2.4 *Historical Documentary Search*. Readily available documentary sources for the area, including antiquarian accounts and parish descriptions, were checked for relevant information. The results of the desk-based assessment are presented in Section 3.

### **2.3 Building recording**

2.3.1 An 'enhanced' building survey was carried out according to the levels defined by Simpson and Connolly (2006). This level of recording work combined both photographic and elevation recording, and was supported by ground plans. It was intended to establish the position of any features of historical or architectural interest, and identify the key phases of development history of Fulford Steading. A narrative of the building's character has been produced and includes a descriptive summary of the major architectural features. The development of the steading's form and its characteristics are supported by the historical cartographic evidence and from the results of standing building recording. No access could be gained into Unit 13 as the roof was in a state of severe collapse and was not safe to enter, and Units 15-16 also had no access.

- 2.3.2 Building recording throughout the steading was broken down into separate elevations and building interiors classified as Units 1-18. The adopted units are listed in Table 1 and shown on Fig. 3.
- 2.3.3 The client's architectural elevations and plans were considered to be of sufficient quality to form a template for additional building recording. Architectural detail recording was carried out using a reflectorless Total Station (REDM) to position accurately any significant features as considered appropriate. The infra-red beam from this instrument enables points to be recorded in 3D to an accuracy of 1mm. For external elevations, control points on eaves, windows, doors and other architectural features were surveyed. The data was downloaded to a portable computer running PenMap for Windows. The resulting data was then processed to produce wire-frame templates, and used to rectify photographs, where appropriate. External control measurements were also taken to ensure accuracy of the client's elevations.
- 2.3.4 A digital Nikon D100 SLR was used to take digital photographs of structures and specific architectural features.
- 2.3.5 An appropriate photographic record was made of all internal and external elevations of the buildings. All significant historical features associated with the layout and operation of the farm were photographed. A list of all photographs is included as Appendix 1.

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

#### **3.1 Cartographic sources**

- 3.1.1 The cartographic sources examined are listed in Section 7. The map drawn by John Thompson in 1822 shows the place-name *Fulford*. The map drawn by Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler in 1824 and 1844 shows the position of four buildings and the same place name.
- 3.1.2 The 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map (Fig 2a) shows Fulford Steading as a series of detached rectangular buildings with no formal layout. The position of a mill lade and thrashing machine are noted.
- 3.1.3 The 1894 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map (Fig 2b) shows Fulford Steading in a completely different form. The E-shaped arrangement of buildings is depicted with a standalone farmhouse to the east. A smaller building is attached to the south elevations of the South Range and Central Range.
- 3.1.4 The 1907 Ordnance Survey 25" map (Fig 2c) shows the same arrangement as the 1894 map. However, a small building/extension had been added to the north elevation of the South Range. This had gone out of use by the 1914 Ordnance Survey 25" map (Fig 2d). A small cottage to the north of the steading is also depicted on both maps.
- 3.1.5 The 1972 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2e) shows the same arrangement as previous OS maps except the small building on the south elevation of the South Range had been removed and a series of enclosure placed in its stead.

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

- 3.2.1 The NMRS holds Record No NT26SW 123 for Fulford Steading. The record mentions that farmhouse and steading were completely rebuilt and remodelled in the second half of the 19th century, and of the buildings depicted on the 1854 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, a mill (CDTA05 234) on the south-west side of the steading stood within the area of a recent survey carried out in 2005. The record mentions that there is no trace of the mill, but its lade (CDTA05 235) is still visible, extended for a distance of about 130m SW along the edge of a terrace towards the site of a former pond that lay in what is now woodland.

#### **3.3 Documentary sources**

- 3.3.1 The *New Statistical Account* (1834–45) does not mention Fulford Steading. It does refer to mixed animal husbandry within the hilly ground of Glencorse parish.
- 3.3.2 The Statutory List produced by Historic Scotland was checked and no parts of Fulford Steading or its farmhouse appear within the list. It is presumed that the

reason for this is that the buildings lie on MOD property and were not surveyed.

- 3.3.3 The National Archive of Scotland on-line search database was checked for any early estate maps; none is listed. Reference AD14/45/30, dated 1845, is a precognition against Liliast Leggat and Janet McPhail for the crime of theft at Edinburgh on a Mr Henry Pete, resident at Fulford Farm, Glencorse, Edinburgh. Reference JC26/1845/445 relates to the High Court trial papers in July 1845.



## 4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 The external elevations at Fulford Steading Farm, are described first (Units 1-15). The detached Central Range (Units 16-18) is then described. The architectural features are described using unique feature identification numbers and these are shown on relevant figures. Within the text the feature numbers are shown in bold and parentheses. All features are listed in Appendix 2.

### 4.2 External elevations

*South Range, south-facing elevation* (Fig. 4, Plate 1)

4.2.1 The fabric (**001**) was built of coursed sandstone blocks with a pale mortar and with droved quoins (**007**). The pitched roof was corrugated iron (**004**) capped with a galvanised roof ridge (**003**). Below this the remains of an earlier slate tile roof (**002**) survived, below which was an iron gutter (**005**). The east gable was finished with sandstone coping stones (**006**).

4.2.2 The elevation has five window openings (**008**) on the eastern half of the first floor, and a single ground floor window blocked by brick (**009**), all with dressed sandstone surrounds. Originally the ground floor window **009** had four vertical iron bars within its opening, only fragments of which survive. A brick blocking (**011**) was noted to the west, between the door and the drainpipe (**010**). A possible blocked slit vent (**094**), with a tree currently growing out of it was situated on the west of the elevation. However no evidence for this slit vent was noted in Unit 5.

4.2.3 The remains of a lean-to arrangement was visible on the western half of the elevation. This consisted of a concrete roof raggle (**014**) below which a series of voids (**013, 016, 017**), probable beam slots (**015**) and edge-set sandstone blocks (**012**) would have enclosed the machinery (**018**) of the large pit-wheel associated with a possible motorised cattle-cake crushing device. The opening for the wheelshaft had been re-modelled at some point in its use, as part of it had been blocked by brick (**019**). This lean-to is probably the remains of the bulge on the western side of the elevation as seen in the early mapping (Figs 2b-e).

4.2.4 No remains of the building on the east of the elevation (see Figs 2b-d) were noted during the survey. The elevation is raised to the west to take account of the slope.

*South Range, east-facing elevation* (Fig. 5, Plate 2)

4.2.5 The east elevation is the gable of the South Range and comprises the same fabric as the south elevation (**001**). A slit vent (**020**) with dressed stone surround occupies the apex of the elevation and had early electrical cable

(021) entering it. Otherwise, apart from a small iron plate (022) to the north of the elevation, the wall is featureless.

*South Range, north-facing elevation* (Fig. 6, Plate 3)

- 4.2.6 The fabric and roof of the elevation were the same as the south-facing elevation; coursed sandstone blocks with a pale mortar (001) and with droved quoins (007) below a pitched roof of corrugated iron (004) and an earlier slate tile roof (002). There were four window openings (027) on the first floor and a single ground floor window (030), all with dressed sandstone surrounds. A pitching door (026) on the east of the elevation had a double leaved wooden door. A second pitching door (024), further to the west, had been inserted under a dormer roof (023). A small slit vent (025) was present within this dormer. On the ground floor three ashlar segmented arched cart door openings (028), each measuring 2.1m high by 2.4m wide, allowed entry to Unit 1. Unit 2 was accessed via a white softwood door with a dressed stone surround (029). A further door opening at the west of the elevation (031) allowed access to Unit 3. Only the iron brackets survived of the former door in opening (031), and the dressed stone surround would have meant the door had to open inwards. No remains of the small building abutting the west of the elevation on the OS 1907 and 1904 were noted during the survey.

*West Range, east-facing elevation* (Fig. 7, Plates 4-5)

- 4.2.7 The walls of this elevation are constructed from the same coursed sandstone blocks (001) and droved quoins as the South Range, except where the elevation is masked by the Central Range. Here the fabric (041) is of coursed rubble rather than roughly dressed blocks. A window (046) is present with this rougher fabric. The roof has two elements to it; the southern, higher, end was a continuation of the north elevation of the South Range, whilst the large lower roof was of purple slate tiles (039). A skylight (040) was present in this roof.
- 4.2.8 To the south of the Central Range four doorways opened up on to the southern courtyard. Access to Units 6 and 7 was via softwood plank doors (034) and (035) respectively). The doors into Units 8 and 9 did not survive and access was via door openings (036) and (037). To the north of the Central Range two double door openings (042) and (043) faced the northern courtyard. Both openings allowed access to the divided Unit 10. A concrete dampcourse or pallstane (045) was present at the base of the elevation between door openings (042) and (043). The remains of edge-set sandstone blocks (044) were visible just to the north of the Central Range; it is likely that this feature was related to the similar features on the Central Range. All the doorways had dressed stone surrounds.

*West Range, west-facing elevation* (Fig. 8)

- 4.2.9 The features on this elevation were largely masked by vegetation, making a thorough survey difficult. In the areas that were visible the fabric of the wall was the same as the South Range with droved quoins (007). In contrast to the east elevation of the range, the roof was of corrugated asbestos sheets (047)

which contained a corrugated plastic skylight (050). To the south of the elevation the higher roof was the continuation of the roof of the South Range. Two slit vents (097) and (098) and a door opening (096) were present on this part of the elevation. The only other visible feature was a door opening (049) leading to Unit 11 on the northern edge of the elevation. The bottom of this doorway had been partially blocked with brick, creating a step on the inside of the Unit.

*North Range, south-facing elevation (Fig. 9)*

- 4.2.10 As with all the ranges, this elevation is on two levels to account for the natural slope into which the buildings are constructed. The higher, western end of this elevation was a continuation of the West Range and had the same corrugated asbestos roof (047), which was edged with sandstone coping stones (053). A single door opening (069) was present on the elevation, allowing access to Unit 11. The roof on the lower part of the elevation (062) had collapsed, exposing the wooden roof beams and joists. A skylight (100) was still extant in this roof. A stone chimney-stack (061) was also extant on the lower roof (062). Two stone-lined windows (070) and (071) were also present on the elevation, window (070) still contained its softwood window frame, whilst window (071) contained no frame. Three voids (072) were recorded close to the eastern quoins (064). These voids were probably related to similar voids on the north elevation of the Central Range. Both sets of voids are probably the remains of the small extensions visible on the early maps (Figs. 2b-d) but which were removed by 1972 (Fig. 2e).

*North Range, east-facing elevation (Fig. 10, Plate 6)*

- 4.2.11 The east elevation is the gable of the North Range and comprises the same fabric as the South Range (001), with quoining (064) and a sandstone coping (063). As with the east gable of the South Range, a slit vent (067) with dressed stone surround occupies the apex of the elevation and had an electrical cable entering it. A plank-built softwood door (066) was present to the north of the gable, above which a structural crack was present (068). To the south of this a boarded-up window (065) is present.

*North Range, north-facing elevation (Fig. 11)*

- 4.2.12 The fabric and the roof of the north elevation are exactly as the south-facing elevation, except for a small area of wall (055) between doorways (060) and (059) which is of coursed rubble and much less dressed than the rest of the Steading's buildings. The elevation contained four doorways (057)-(060), two of which (058 and 059) were boarded up. Fragments of double-leaved plank doors survived in doorway (058). A corrugated plastic skylight (096) was present in the corrugated asbestos roof (047) in the west of the elevation, and there were ceramic coping tiles (051) on the hip.

*Central Range, south-facing elevation* (Fig. 12, Plate 7)

- 4.2.13 The Central Range is also built on two levels to account for the slope. The roof (074) was of slate tile and contained a skylight (099). The western part of the elevation contained two doorways. Door (083) was a softwood plank door with iron handle. Doorway (082) contained a two-part softwood plank door, of which only the upper part survived. On the lower eastern part of the elevation a number of modifications had taken place. A doorway (076), with a wooden lintel, had been inserted into the main fabric of the building, whilst a double doorway (078) had been blocked by brick (079). A layer of brick blocking was also present at the wall head (080). These modifications probably relate to the removal of the former small rectangular building, sometime after 1972, which was present on the early mapping (Figs 2b-e).

*Central Range, east-facing elevation* (Fig. 13, Plate 8)

- 4.2.14 The east elevation is the gable of the detached Central Range. It was constructed in exactly the same fashion as the gable ends of the North and South Ranges, comprising the same fabric as the South Range, and a slit vent (090) occupying the apex of the elevation with electrical cables entering it. A plank-built softwood door occupied the centre of the gable (091). An iron rail (092) was present to the south of the elevation, but its purpose remains unclear. Iron downpipe (093) had been cut into droved quoins (077), creating a snug channel for the pipes to sit in; this downpipe was fed by the large iron gutter (081).

*North Range, north-facing elevation* (Fig. 14, Plate 9)

- 4.2.15 The north-facing elevation of the Central Range contained two doorways. Doorway (085) had been blocked by dressed sandstone blocks similar to main build (001), which may suggest that this modification took place early in the Steading's development. A doorway (086) had been inserted into the western part of the elevation. This doorway was very similar to doorway 076 on the south-facing elevation of the Central Range. The doorway had a wooden lintel and the gaps in the broken stonework had been filled with brick. Two voids (088) on the eastern end of the elevation probably relate to the removal of the remains of the small extensions visible on the early mapping (Figs 2b-d) but which was removed by 1972 (Fig. 2e). These and similar voids on the south elevation of the North Range probably relate to cattle management.

### **4.3 Interior building descriptions (courtyard buildings)**

- 4.3.1 For ease of description the farm interior layout is assigned with individual unit numbers, as shown on Figure 3. Table 1 lists the individual units with their respective room function.

Building	Unit No	Summary description	Dimensions
<i>The courtyard buildings</i>			
South Range	1	Cartshed	5.53m by 9.2m
South Range	2	Shed	5.55m by 2.5m
South Range	3	Barn and loft staircase	5.55m by 11.6m
South Range	4	Loft above cartshed	5.55m by 12.25m
South Range	5	Loft above barn	5.55m by 11.6m
West Range	6	Animal shed	5.25m by 9.8m
West Range	7	Small room	5.13m by 2.45m
West Range	8	Garage/workshop	5.15m by 2.41m
West Range	9	Stables	5.2m by 11.8m
West Range	10	Animal house	5.25m by 12.87m
North Range	11	Animal House	4.9m by 13.72m
North Range	12	Bothy	4.9m by 3.54m
North Range	13	Shed -No access	unknown
North Range	14	Shed	4.9m by 3.35m
North Range	15	Shed- no access	unknown
<i>The detached building</i>			
Central Range	16	Shed?- no access	unknown
Central Range	17	Animal house	5.5m by 3.12m
Central Range	18	Large byre	5.5m by 14.2m

Table 1. List of Units shown on Figure 3.

*Unit 1 Cartshed* (Fig. 3, Plate 10)

- 4.3.2 This unit is currently used for storage. It is open on the north side where access is provided by three ashlar moulded stone arches. No evidence for any doors was present within these archways. The floor was of rough unfinished concrete and the walls were roughly coursed sandstone rubble. A structural crack was present down the centre of the west wall. This west wall was bonded to the north and south walls but the stones did not overlap. The ceiling was the exposed beams and joists of the floor above. The ceiling joists were in sockets just below the wall head.

*Unit 2 Shed* (Fig. 3, Plate 11)

- 4.3.3 Unit 2 is currently used as a secure storage area and the ceiling had been recently fitted out with wooden panels for this purpose. The door on the north elevation was a softwood plank door with an iron bakelite handle. The walls were unfinished coursed sandstone rubble and the floor was concrete. A window, blocked by brick, was present in the centre of the south elevation. Both the window and door had wooden lintels behind the exterior dressed stone surrounds.

*Unit 3 Barn* (Fig. 3, Plates 12 and 13)

- 4.3.4 This unit contained a pit-wheel (Plate 13) and a belt drive on the southern wall. The remains of the belt-rollers were visible below the ceiling. The pit-wheel driveshaft was exposed at the base of the wall and connected to the pit-wheel belt-drive on the exterior of the South Range. These features are

probably the remains of a motorised cattle-cake crushing device. The floor was concrete and the walls were of coursed sandstone rubble. The ceiling was the exposed beams and joists of the floor above. The unit was lit by an eight-pane softwood window in the north wall and a door opening also on the north wall led to the courtyard. A nine-riser staircase was present in the north-east corner of the unit, leading to the lofts above. A door opening in the west wall led to Unit 11. This door appeared to have been a later insertion as bricks had been used to fill gaps and 'square' the doorway. The door itself was a softwood plank door on iron hinges.

*Unit 4 Loft above cartshed (Fig. 3, Plate 14)*

- 4.3.5 The softwood plank floor in this unit was unsafe and so only a cursory survey of this unit was undertaken. The A-frame timber roof sat on the wall head and may have contained the original sarking. The walls were of coursed rubble sandstone. A band of concrete at the foot of the wall may have once held skirting boards. The room was lit by four windows on the southern wall. The windows had splayed ingos and concrete sills. Access to the unit was via the doorway on the east wall at the top of the stairs case in Units 3 and 5. The doorway had a timber frame and iron brackets but the door had been removed. A double leaved, softwood plank, pitching door was present in the north wall.

*Unit 5 Loft above barn (Fig. 3, Plate 15)*

- 4.3.6 This unit was very similar to Unit 4, the ceiling, walls and skirting were all the similar. A three-riser stair, at the top of the main stair, led up to the softwood plank floor. The opening for a pitching door was present on the north wall and an opening on the west wall may have been a pitching door into Unit 6. The room was lit by a window on the north wall and a window on the south wall. A gap, with a concrete base, measuring 1.1m high by 0.6m wide, was present in the east wall and led through to Unit 4. This gap appears to have been a later insertion as the stone at its edges appears to have been modified. The stone on the south wall had been rendered whilst the stone on the north wall remained jagged. The purpose of the feature remains unclear.

*Unit 6 Animal shed (Fig. 3, Plate 16)*

- 4.3.7 This unit was probably most recently used for animal storage. The A-frame timber roof sat on the wall head and may have contained the original sarking. The roof turned to the south-west corner of the building where the South Range joined the West Range. The walls were coursed sandstone rubble and contained two narrow slit vents in the west wall. No evidence for an upper floor was noted and as such the opening from Unit 5 was probably a pitching door. The floor was compact earth. A door opening on the east wall opened up onto the courtyard, whilst a door opposite it on the west wall led to the exterior of the range.

*Unit 7 Small room (Fig. 3, Plate 17)*

- 4.3.8 The walls of this unit, originally of whitewashed sandstone rubble, had been covered with wooden panels; the ceiling had also been covered with wooden panels. The floor was rough uneven concrete. A softwood plank door opened up to the courtyard on the east wall.

*Unit 8 Garage/workshop (Fig. 3, Plate 18)*

- 4.3.9 The walls of this unit were rendered with smooth concrete over sandstone rubble. The ceiling had been covered with wooden panels, some of which had come away, over a former lath ceiling. The double door had been removed, but the iron brackets on the exterior suggest that a double-leaved door would have opened outwards into the courtyard. This is an unusual arrangement for the Steading, where lips on the dressed stone surrounds of the majority of the doorways precluded doors from opening outwards.

*Unit 9 Stables (Fig. 3, Plate 19)*

- 4.3.10 This unit contained a large quantity of broken asbestos corrugated roofing and as such was not fully surveyed. The walls were built of sandstone rubble rendered with whitewashed cement, and the floor was concrete. The ceiling was made of wooden planks with the joists sitting on the wall head. The possible remains of a loft space was present above. Six evenly spaced wooden stalls were present on the west wall and shelves for tack and other equipment were present on the east wall. A window in the east wall looked out onto the Central Range.

*Unit 10 Animal house (Fig. 3, Plates 20 and 21)*

- 4.3.11 This unit had been divided into two by the insertion of wooden partition down the centre of the unit. The floor was concrete and the walls were unfinished coursed sandstone rubble. The south wall abutted the east and west walls and was probably a later insertion. No ceiling was present below the corrugated asbestos roof to the west and slate tile roof to the west. The A-frame timber roof sat on the wall head and may have contained the original sarking to the east. The north of the unit had been further divided by a low wooden partition, which created two elongated animal stalls. Access to the unit was provided by two double door openings leading into the unit each side of the wooden partition. The doors had been removed.

*Unit 11 Animal house (Fig. 3, Plates 22 and 23)*

- 4.3.12 The A-frame timber roof sat on the wall head below the asbestos corrugated roof. The walls were cement rendered and whitewashed sandstone rubble and the floor was concrete. Four doorways were present within the unit. A softwood plank door opened to the exterior of the Steading on the west wall. The lower portion of this door had been blocked by brick to make it level with the current ground level on this side of the Steading. A door opening on the north wall led to the exterior of the Steading and a door opening on the south

wall opened up on to the courtyard. A door opening on the east wall had a step leading down into Unit 12. The doors for these three openings had been removed, but iron brackets survived. A large wooden feeding trough (Plate 23) took up the majority of the unit and may have been used until relatively recently.

*Unit 12 Bothy* (Fig. 3, Plate 24)

- 4.3.13 The A-frame timber roof positioned on the wall head had largely collapsed and much of the roof covering was absent. The walls were coursed sandstone rubble and the floor was masked by debris. The east wall abutted the north and south walls and appeared to have been a later insertion. This wall was uncoursed and the sandstones were heavily mortared together. A structural crack was present down this eastern wall. A double-leaved door on the north wall had been recently boarded up.

*Unit 13 Shed - no access* (Fig. 3)

- 4.3.14 Boarded up doors prevented access, but likely to be very similar to Units 12 and 14.

*Unit 14 Shed* (Fig. 3, Plate 25)

- 4.3.15 This unit was largely the same as Unit 12. The walls had been cement-rendered and there was no evidence for a fireplace below the chimney stack present on the roof. The unit was lit by a window, with splayed ingos, on the southern wall. A softwood plank door was present on the northern wall. A portion of roof space may have been used for storage or loft space, however this did not fill the entire roof space. Evidence for this consists of a triangle of plastered timber at the roof apex in the centre of the unit.

*Unit 15 Shed - no access* (Fig. 3)

- 4.3.16 Boarded up doors prevented access, but likely to be very similar to Units 12 and 14.

*Unit 16 Shed - no access* (Fig. 3)

- 4.3.17 This unit in the Central Range is currently used as a modern store and was locked during the survey. It is understood that the unit is very similar to Unit 2.

*Unit 17 Animal house* (Fig. 3, Plate 26)

- 4.3.18 The western elevation contained three evenly spaced animal stalls; although the divisions had been removed, the scars were still visible. The floor of the former stalls was cobbled and each stall contained a double ceramic trough. The cobbled floor sloped down into a drain running north to south. The floor to the east of the building, between the two door openings was made of brick. This drain had been filled with brick. The walls were cement rendered and the



A-frame timber roof sat on the wall head. A former double doorway, measuring 1.88m wide by 2.4m high, with a timber frame had been inserted into the east wall. This doorway is now closed at the base by a wooden board.

*Unit 18 Large byre (Fig. 3, Plate 27)*

- 4.3.19 Unit 18 was a typical arrangement of a 19th-century byre with stalls and feed troughs and a central drain running down slope. The stalls were divided by stone partitions except the eastern pair on the north wall, which were of wood. The floor of the stalls was cobbled leading down to drains either side of a concrete walkway. Each stall contained double ceramic troughs. A doorway in the north wall had been blocked by dressed sandstone blocks similar to the wall fabric and may have been a modification that happened early in the steading's development. A softwood plank door was present on the east wall. A door opening on the south wall had been inserted into the wall fabric following the blocking of the double door in the west of the south wall.

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Fulford Steading dates to the early 19th century and was built between 1844 and 1854, however, sometime before 1894 the steading was totally remodelled on a traditional courtyard plan with an additional detached Central Range forming an E-shaped plan.
- 5.2 According to Davey (2001), by the early 19th century large farms of this type were established in the richer areas of the Lothians, the most advanced being in East Lothian where land was very fertile and the soil well drained. The large estates generally consisted of a Home Farm or Mains with a small number of satellite tenanted farms. Some of the richer estates developed their own distinctive building style. Fulford Steading is a typical estate farm that was involved in mixed farming throughout the 19th century. Later there was a significant shift to animal husbandry in the 20th century with stalling corralling large numbers of livestock.
- 5.3 In the early 19th century, as is typical of these large courtyard farmsteads, the central cattle courts allowed cattle to be folded during the winter months under roofs but with access to open-air feeding stalls. This maximised the collection of valuable manure for dressing the land, at a period when chemical fertilisers had yet to be invented. The importance of large quantities of manure were naturally a prerequisite for arable farming.
- 5.4 At Fulford Steading, the formal court system appears to have survived to the present day, and the large lofts above the cart shed were for storing and crushing fodder. The remains of the belt-drive visible within the ceiling of Unit 3 and the remains of a large pit-wheel on the exterior of the South Range demonstrate the position of a motorised cattle-cake crushing device. Such devices were needed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries to crush the hard cattle-cake that was fed as a supplement to over-wintering cattle. Unit 18 demonstrates the typical arrangement of a 19th-century byre with stalls and feed troughs and a central drain running down slope. This has remained largely unaltered throughout the 20th century with the exception of adding concrete to the floor. There is no evidence of vacuum lines associated with milking machines which suggests that the animals housed here were beef cattle rather than milking cows.

### *Phase Development (Figs. 2 and 3)*

- 5.5 The relative phase development of the steading is shown on Figures 2 and 3. The survey has shown it to comprise five major phases:
- *Phase 1 – Early 19th century* - Primary construction of the steading during the first half of the 19th century. The precise date is not known but it was certainly before 1854.
  - *Phase 2 – Mid-Late 19th Century* - E-shaped Steading is built between 1854 and 1894. The window on the east elevation of the West Range in Unit 9 may suggest that the Central Range was a later addition, however the quality of the exterior building fabric on this elevation where the

Central Range overlaps could equally imply that the Central Range was original. The phasing of the Central Range remains unclear. A door on the north elevation of the Central Range was blocked and another inserted (Fig. 3), probably towards the end of the 19th century. A gap between Units 4 and 5 was probably also inserted at this time

- *Phase 3 – Early 20th Century* - the Steading was slightly remodelled (Figs 2b-d) with the addition of a small rectangular building to the north elevation of the South Range and a small rectangular addition to the Central Range. However, the addition to the South Range had gone out of use by 1914. A wall between Units 9 and 10 (Fig. 3) may well have been inserted at this time.
- *Phase 4 - late 20th Century* - the steading was extensively remodelled at this point with the removal of all of the extensions except that on the south elevation of the Central Range, which itself had gone by 1972 (Figs 2b-e). New roofs were also installed at this time. A number of minor alterations to the internal layout of the steading and the insertion of a number of doors also took place (Fig. 3). The south elevation of the Central Range was significantly remodelled at this time.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 An enhanced survey of Fulford Steading has recorded all the features of significance and the various forms and functions have been documented. According to the cartographic evidence the farm was built before 1854 but the E-shaped steading was not built until after this date. Four broad phases of alteration have been identified ranging from an earlier farm complex prior to 1854 to larger scale modifications of the 20th century.
- 6.2 The formal layout of the farm appears to have changed little according to the historical maps. The principal changes occurred mainly during the 20th century with the introduction of various partitions, modifications to doorways, and new roofs.
- 6.4 An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* will disseminate the results of the standing building survey (Appendix 3) and no further building recording work is recommended.

## **7. REFERENCES**

### **7.1 Bibliographic**

Davey, A 2001 *The Conversion of Redundant Farm Steadings to Other Uses*. Scottish Executive Central Research Unit, Edinburgh.

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

Simpson, B and Connolly, D 2006 *Historic Building Recording: Guidance for curators and commercial archaeological contractors*. East Lothian Council.

The Old Statistical Account of Scotland (1791–99).

The New Statistical Account of Scotland (1834–45).

### **7.2 Maps**

Ordnance Survey 1854 First Edition 1” to the mile Sheet 12

Ordnance Survey 1894 First Edition *Edinburghshire* 25” Sheet VII.15

Ordnance Survey 1907 Second Edition 25” *Edinburghshire* 25” Sheet VII.15

Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition 25” *Edinburghshire* 25” Sheet VII.15

Ordnance Survey 1972 National Grid Plan Plan NT 2464-2564

Sharpe, Greenwood and Fowler 1824 Map of the Counties of Edinburgh.

Thompson, J 1822 *Edinburghshire*

## APPENDIX 1 – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

*Digital Photographic Register (standing building survey)*

Shot no	Description	From	Conditions
2278-9	South Range, east-facing elevation	NE	Bright
2282, 2288-90	South Range, north-facing elevation	N	Bright
2291-3	West Range, east-facing elevation	E	Bright
2294-8	Central Range, south-facing elevation	S	Bright
2299	Central Range general shot	SE	Bright
2300	Central Range, north-facing elevation	N	Bright
2302-07	Central Range, north-facing elevation	N	Bright
2308-10	West Range, east-facing elevation	E	Bright
2311-15	North Range, south-facing elevation	S	Bright
2316	North Range, east-facing elevation	E	Bright
2318-9, 2320-24	North Range, north-facing elevation	N	Bright
2325	General shot of North and West Ranges	NW	Bright
2326	West Range, west-facing elevation	W	Bright
2328	General shot of South Range	SW	Bright
2329-33	South Range, south-facing elevation	S	Bright
2334	General site shot	SE	Bright
2337	General site shot	NE	Bright
2338	General shot of North Range	SE	Bright
2340	Unit 1, west-facing elevation	W	N/A
2341	Unit 1, north-facing elevation	N	N/A
2342	Unit 1, east-facing elevation	E	N/A
2343	Unit 1, south-facing elevation	S	N/A
2345	Unit 2, general shot	N	N/A
2347	Unit 3, east facing elevation	E	N/A
2351	Unit 3, north facing elevation	NE	N/A
2352	Unit 3, close-up of machinery	N	N/A
2353	Unit 3, close-up of machinery	E	N/A
2354	Unit 3, west facing elevation	W	N/A
2358	Unit 4, general shot	W	N/A
2359	Unit 4, general shot	NE	N/A
2360-1	Unit 5, general shot	NE	N/A
2362	Unit 5, general shot	E	N/A
2365	Unit 5, west-facing elevation	W	N/A
2368	Unit 5, general shot of stairwell	N/A	N/A
2369	Unit 6, general shot	S	N/A
2372	Unit 6, general shot	N	N/A
2373	Unit 6, west facing elevation	W	N/A
2378	Unit 6, east facing elevation	E	N/A
2379	Unit 6, general shot	S	N/A
2380-1	Unit 6, east facing elevation	E	N/A
2384	West Range, West facing elevation	W	Bright
2386	West Range, West facing elevation	NW	Bright
2388	Unit 7, general shot	E	N/A
2390 and 2392	Unit 8, general shot	E	N/A
2394	Unit 9, general shot	SE	N/A
2395	Unit 9, general shot	NE	N/A
2396	Unit 17, east facing elevation	E	N/A
2398	Unit 17, south facing elevation	S	N/A
2399	Unit 17, west facing elevation	W	N/A
2400	Unit 17, north facing elevation	N	N/A
2401	Unit 17, general shot	NE	N/A
2403	Unit 18, east facing elevation	E	N/A

<b>Shot no</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Conditions</b>
2405	Unit 18, close-up of blocked entrance	N	N/A
2406	Unit 18, general shot	W	N/A
2409	Unit 18, west-facing elevation	W	N/A
2410	Unit 18, north-facing elevation	N	N/A
2411	Unit 18, south-facing elevation	S	N/A
2413	Scar 044 on West and Central Ranges	N	Shade
2414	Unit 10, general shot, south of partition	SE	N/A
2415	Unit 10, wooden partition	S	N/A
2417	Unit 10, east-facing elevation, south of partition	E	N/A
2418	Unit 10, north-facing elevation, south of partition	N	N/A
2421	Unit 10, west-facing elevation, south of partition	W	N/A
2422	Unit 10, general shot, north of partition	SE	N/A
2423	Unit 10, general shot, north of partition	NE	N/A
2425	Unit 11, general shot	SE	N/A
2426	Unit 11, west-facing elevation	W	N/A
2427	Unit 11, south-facing elevation, close-up of door	S	N/A
2428	Unit 11, general shot	SW	N/A
2429	Unit 12, general shot	SW	N/A
2431	Unit 14, general shot	SW	N/A
2432	Unit 14, general shot, close-up of loft	N/A	N/A
2433	South Range, general shot	SE	Bright
2436	South Range, close-up of machinery	S	Bright
2437	South Range, close-up of machinery and scars	S	Bright
2438	South Range, close-up of machinery and scars	SE	Bright
2439	South Range, close-up of machinery	E	Bright
2440	South Range, close-up of machinery	SE	Bright
2442	South Range, close-up of machinery	S	Shade
2443	Unit 4, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2444	Unit 5, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2445	Unit 6, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2446-7	Unit 9, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2448	Central Range, close up of drain 089	S	Bright
2449	Unit 17, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2450	Unit 16, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2452	Unit 10, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2453	Unit 11, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2454-5	Unit 12, general shot of roof structure	N/A	N/A
2456	Central Range, East facing elevation, showing drain cut into quoins	E	Bright
2457	Central Range, general shot	NE	Bright
2463	South Range, general shot	NE	Bright
204	South Range, south elevation, main build 001	S	Bright
205	South Range, south elevation, roof 002 and 004	S	Bright
206	South Range, south elevation, ridge 003	S	Bright
207	South Range, south elevation, iron guttering 005	S	Bright
208	South Range, south elevation, roof, sandstone coping stones 006	S	Bright
209	South Range, south elevation, quoins 007 on west gable	S	Bright
210	South Range, south elevation, eastern window 008	S	Bright
211	South Range, south elevation, ground floor window 009	S	Bright
212	South Range, south elevation, down pipe 010	S	Bright
213	South Range, south elevation, brick blocking 011	S	Bright
214	South Range, south elevation, protruding stone 012 and void 013	S	Bright
215	South Range, south elevation, roof scar 014 and slots 015	S	Bright
216	South Range, south elevation, void 016	S	Bright

<b>Shot no</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Conditions</b>
217	South Range, south elevation, void 017	S	Bright
218	South Range, south elevation, close-up of machinery 018	SE	Bright
223	South Range, north elevation, eastern pitching door	NE	Bright
224	South Range, north elevation, western pitching door	N	Bright
225	South Range, north elevation, close-up of 028	N	Bright
226	South Range, north elevation, close-up of 029	N	Bright
227	South Range, north elevation, close-up of 030	N	Bright
228	South Range, north elevation, close-up of 031	N	Bright
232	West Range, east elevation, close-up of 034	E	Bright
233	West Range, east elevation, close-up of 035	E	Bright
234	West Range, east elevation, general shot of 036	E	Bright
235	West Range, east elevation, general shot of 037	E	Bright
237	General shot of scar 044 on West and Central Ranges	NE	Bright
238	West Range, general shot of 042	E	Bright
239	West Range, general shot of 043	E	Bright
240	West Range, general shot of 045 in 043	NE	Bright
241	West Range, general shot of 049	W	Bright
242	West Range, general shot of 047 and 052	NW	Bright
243	West Range, general shot of 051	W	Bright
245	North Range, general shot of roof	NW	Bright
247	North Range, general shot of 057	N	Bright
248	North Range, general shot of 058	N	Bright
249	North Range, general shot of 059	N	Bright
250	North Range, general shot of 060	N	Bright
251-2	North Range, general shot of 061	N	Bright
254	North Range, general shot of collapsed roof 062	N	Bright
255	North Range, general shot of 065	E	Bright
256	North Range, general shot of 066	E	Bright
257	North Range, general shot of 067	E	Bright
258	North Range, general shot of 068	SE	Bright
259	North Range, general shot of 069	S	Bright
260	North Range, general shot of 070	S	Bright
261	North Range, general shot of 071	S	Bright
262	North Range, general shot of 072 and 073	S	Bright
263	Central Range, general shot of 078, 079 and 080	S	Bright
264	Central Range, general shot of 076	S	Bright
265	Central Range, general shot of 078 and 079	S	Bright
266-7	Central Range, general shot of 080	S	Bright
269	Central Range, general shot of 082	S	Bright
270	Central Range, general shot of 083	S	Bright
271	Central Range, general shot of 085	N	Bright
272	Central Range, general shot of 086	N	Bright
274	Central Range, general shot of 089	N	Bright
275	Central Range, general shot of 090	E	Bright
276	Central Range, general shot of 091	E	Bright
277	Central Range, general shot of 092	E	Bright
278	Central Range, general shot of 093 and 081	E	Bright
282	Unit 4, general shot	W	N/A
290	Unit 6, roof structure	N	N/A
294	Unit 10, roof structure	N	N/A
295	Unit 10, roof structure	NE	N/A
296	Unit 11, general shot of feeder	E	N/A

## APPENDIX 2 - Feature List

Context	Element	Summary description
<i>South Range, south-facing elevation</i>		
001	Main Build	Coursed sandstone blocks bonded with pale cement
002	Roof	Slate tile roof at wall head
003	Roof	Tin roof ridge
004	Roof	Corrugated tin sheeting roof replacement above 002
005	Rain Goods	Iron guttering
006	Roof	Sandstone coping stones
007	Quoins	Dressed sandstone blocks
008	Window	Five window openings on the first floor, with dressed sandstone surrounds
009	Window	Ground floor window, blocked by brick
010	Rain Goods	Iron down pipe, 0.07m diameter pipe.
011	Repair	Brick blocking, measuring 0.36m by 0.39m, between window 009 and pipe 010
012	Scar	Vertical/edge set sandstone blocks. Measuring 1.46m high by 0.18m wide and protruding from the wall by 0.1m
013	Scar	Void. Removed exterior facing sandstone block leaving inner course visible. Measuring 0.47m by 0.26m by 0.16m deep.
014	Scar	Scar of former lean-to roof, concrete edging with fragments of slate tile visible
015	Scar	Narrow squared slots which possible once housed beams. Average measurements 0.06m by 0.1m by 0.06m deep
016	Scar	Void. Removed exterior facing sandstone block leaving inner course visible, partially filled with rubble. Measuring 0.49m by 0.24m by 0.17m deep.
017	Scar	Void. Removed exterior facing sandstone block leaving inner course visible. Possible sandstone lintel above. Measuring 0.47m by 0.26m by 0.16m deep.
018	Machinery	Iron wheel and cogs of machinery, linked to machinery in Unit 3
019	Machinery	Sandstone opening for machinery 018. Appears to have been modified and filled with brick. 0.82m by 0.72m
094	Scar	Void with tree growing from it. Possibly a slit vent although this is not visible on the inside
<i>South Range, east-facing elevation</i>		
020	Slit vent	Narrow slit vent at roof apex
021	Electrical services	Old electrical services entering slit vent 021
022	Iron plate	Square iron plate
<i>South Range, north-facing elevation</i>		
023	Roof	Dormer roof over pitching door
024	Door	Pitching door opening in 023
025	Slit vent	Slit vent in 023
026	Pitching door	Double leaved softwood pitching door
027	Window	window opening on the first floor, with dressed sandstone surrounds
028	Door	Ashlar moulded cart door openings, measuring 2.1m high by 2.4m wide
029	Door	Softwood plank door with iron handle, measuring 2.12m high by 0.93m wide
030	Window	Eight pane softwood window measuring 1.4m high by 0.85m wide
031	Door	Door opening, measuring 1.08m wide by 2.31m high. Iron brackets on the west of the opening still extant.
032	Rain goods	Iron down pipe
<i>West Range, east-facing elevation</i>		
033	Rain goods	Iron down pipe
034	Door	Softwood plank door on iron hinges, measuring 2.29m by 1.3m
035	Door	Softwood plank door on iron hinges, measuring 2.29m by 0.93m
036	Door	Double door opening with iron hinges still extant and wooden lintel. Measured 2.3m by 2.3m

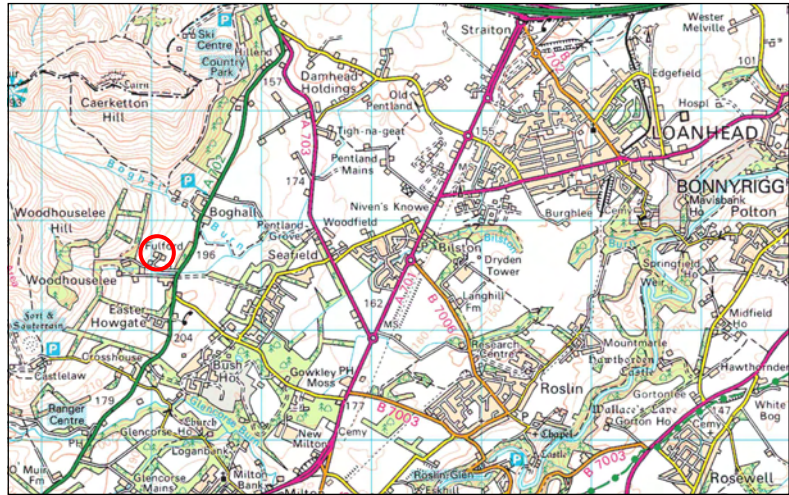
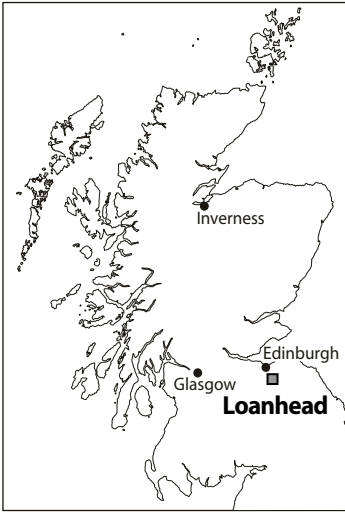


Context	Element	Summary description
037	Door	Door opening with iron brackets, measuring 2.29m by 0.99m
038	Rain goods	Iron guttering
039	Roof	Purple slate roof
040	Skylight	Two pane metal framed skylight within 039
041	Main build	Coursed rubble wall where West Range was obscured by Central Range
042	Door	Dressed stone door opening with wooden lintel. Probably a double doorway measuring 2.8m by 2.14m
043	Door	Dressed stone door opening with wooden lintel and central partition. Probably a double doorway measuring 2.8m by 2.14m
044	Scar	Edge set sandstone blocks protruding from wall by 0.05m with associated hinges. Measures 2.3m high by 0.16m wide
045	Foundation	Concrete foundation/pallstane/damp course at base of wall both inside Unit 10 and on exterior wall. Measures 0.12m high by 0.21m wide
046	Window	Eight pane softwood window
<i>West Range, west-facing elevation</i>		
047	Roof	Corrugated asbestos roof
048	Rain goods	Iron guttering and down pipe
049	Door	Dressed stone doorway
050	Skylight	Corrugated plastic skylight
051	Coping tiles	Ceramic coping edge tiles
096	Door	Door opening with dressed surround
097	Slit vent	Stone lined slit vent
098	Slit vent	Stone lined slit vent
<i>North Range, north-facing elevation</i>		
052	Fabric	Dressed quoins
053	Roof	Sandstone coping stones
054	Rain goods	Iron guttering and down pipe
055	Fabric	Coursed rubble wall, less dressed than 001
056	Fabric	Dressed quoins
057	Door	Dressed door opening measuring 1m by 2.2m a step, 0.2m high leads into the doorway
058	Door	Dressed door opening measuring 1m by 2.2m
059	Door	Dressed door opening measuring 2.24m by 2.3m
060	Door	Dressed door opening measuring 1m by 2.2m
061	Chimney	Dressed stone chimney stack
062	Roof	Collapsed roof, no tile or ridges survive
063	Roof	Sandstone coping stones
064	Fabric	Dressed quoins
095	Roof	Corrugated plastic skylight
<i>North Range, east-facing elevation</i>		
065	Window	Boarded up window measuring 0.98m by 1.38m
066	Door	Softwood plank door on iron hinges with iron catch measuring 1.93m by 0.96m
067	Slit vent	Stone lined slit vent at apex of roof
068	scar	Crack in structure of wall fabric
<i>North Range, south-facing elevation</i>		
069	Door	Dressed door opening measuring 1.1m by 2.38m with a step of 0.14m high
070	Window	Four pane softwood window measuring 0.62m by 0.77m
071	Window	Window opening measuring 0.61m by 1.4m
072	Scar	Three voids where external face of wall has been removed leaving inner course exposed
<i>Central Range, south-facing elevation</i>		
073	Roof	Sandstone coping stones
074	Roof	Slate tile roof
075	Roof	Lead ridging
076	Door	Inserted doorway, no dressed surround or lintel measuring 1.2m by 2.1m
077	Fabric	Dressed quoins

<b>Context</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Summary description</b>
078	Scar	Sandstone blocking of doorway measuring 2.37m by 2.35m
079	Scar	Brick blocking above 078, measuring 0.4m high
080	Scar	Brick blocking below roof, 0.2m high. Blocked with frogged brick stamped 'Niddrie'
081	Rain goods	Iron guttering 0.25m wide by 0.15m high
082	Door	Two-part plank door of which only the upper part survives. Door opening measures 2.32m by 1.06m
083	Door	Door opening with softwood plank door measuring 2.24m by 1.1m
084	Rain goods	Iron guttering
<i>Central Range, north-facing elevation</i>		
085	Door	Door opening blocked by dressed sandstone blocks similar to main build 001. Measures 2.32m by 1.34m
086	Door	Inserted doorway, no dressed surround or lintel measuring 1.35m by 2.32m with a step 0.18m high
087	Scar	Edge set sandstone blocks protruding from wall by 0.05m with associated hinges. Measures 2.3m high by 0.16m wide. Probably related to 044
088	Scar	Two voids where external face of wall has been removed leaving inner course exposed. Probably related to 072
089	Drain	Drain running north to south under Central Range. Opening measures 0.6m by 0.21m high
090	Slit vent	Slit vent at apex of roof
091	Door	Softwood plank door measuring 2.24m by 1.1m
092	Rail	Iron rail 2.79m from ground. Purpose unknown. Possibly related to 022
093	Rain goods	Iron down pipe fed by 081 cut into the quoins on the south of the gable.
<i>Central Range, east-facing elevation</i>		
099	Skylight	Iron framed skylight

### APPENDIX 3 - DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND 2008 ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Midlothian
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Fulford Steading
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	FUHO
<b>PARISH:</b>	Glencorse
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	P Richardson
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic Building Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT26SW123
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/a
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 2406 6466
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	July 2008
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	July 2008
<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 out at Fulford Steading, Midlothian in advance of conversion of the farm into domestic dwellings. The E-shaped farm was built sometime after 1854 and continued to be modified throughout its use. Fulford Steading is a typical estate farm that was involved in mixed farming throughout the 19th century. Later there was a significant shift to animal husbandry in the 20th century with stalling corralling large numbers of livestock. At Fulford Steading, the formal court system appears to have survived to the present day, and the large lofts above the cart shed were for storing and crushing fodder. The remains of the belt-drive visible within the ceiling of Unit 3 and the remains of a large pit-wheel on the exterior of the South Range demonstrate the position of a motorised cattle-cake crushing device. Such devices were needed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries to crush the hard cattle-cake that was fed as a supplement to over-wintering cattle.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Gaia Architects
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	prichardson@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



Key:



Fig. No: 1 Revision: A Client: Gaia Architects

Title: Fulford Steading Location Map

Project: Fulford Steading, Easter Howgate Enhanced Historic Building Survey

Scale:



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Musselburgh  
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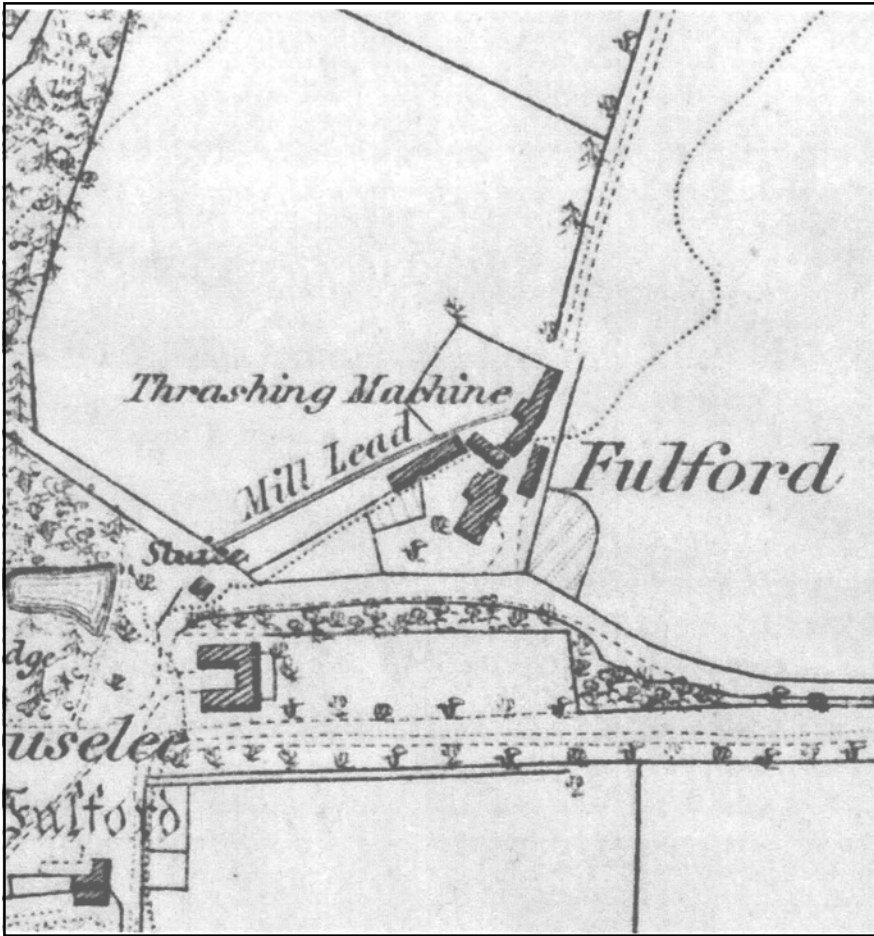


Fig 2a - 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1854, 6inch, Edinburghshire Sheet 12

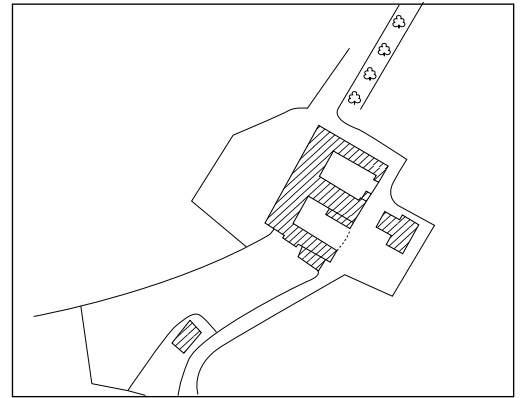


Fig 2b - 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey, 1894, Edinburghshire Sheet VII.15

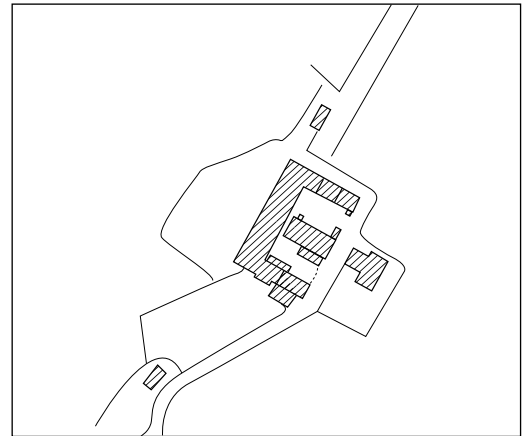


Fig 2c - 2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey, 1907, Edinburghshire Sheet VII.15

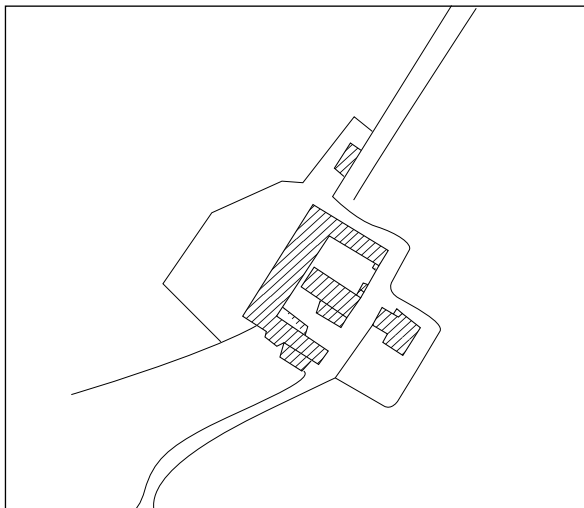


Fig 2d - Edition of 1914 Ordnance Survey, Edinburghshire Sheet VII.15

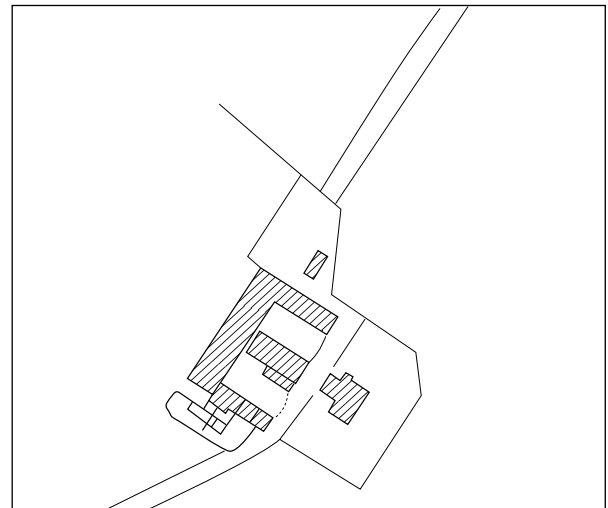


Fig 2e - National Grid Plans, Ordnance Survey, 1972

Key:



Fig. No: **2a-e**

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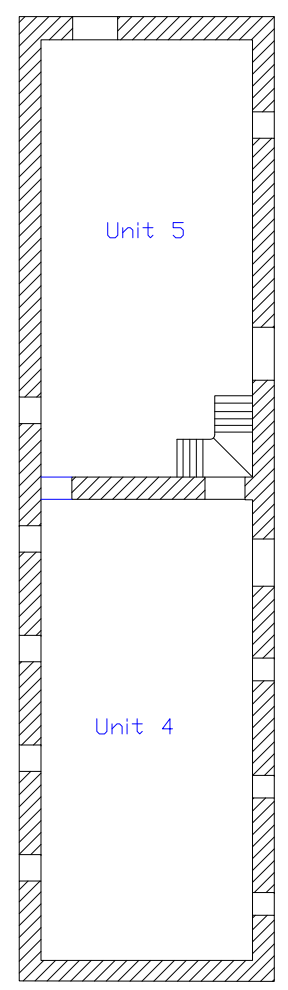
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- Key:
-  Mid 19th Century
  -  Late 19th Century
  -  Early 20th Century
  -  Late 20th Century
  -  Late 20th Century



First Floor Plan  
South Range



South Range

Central Range

North Range

West Range



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Fig. No: **3** Revision:

Title:  
**Phased Floor Plans**

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**1:200 @ A3**

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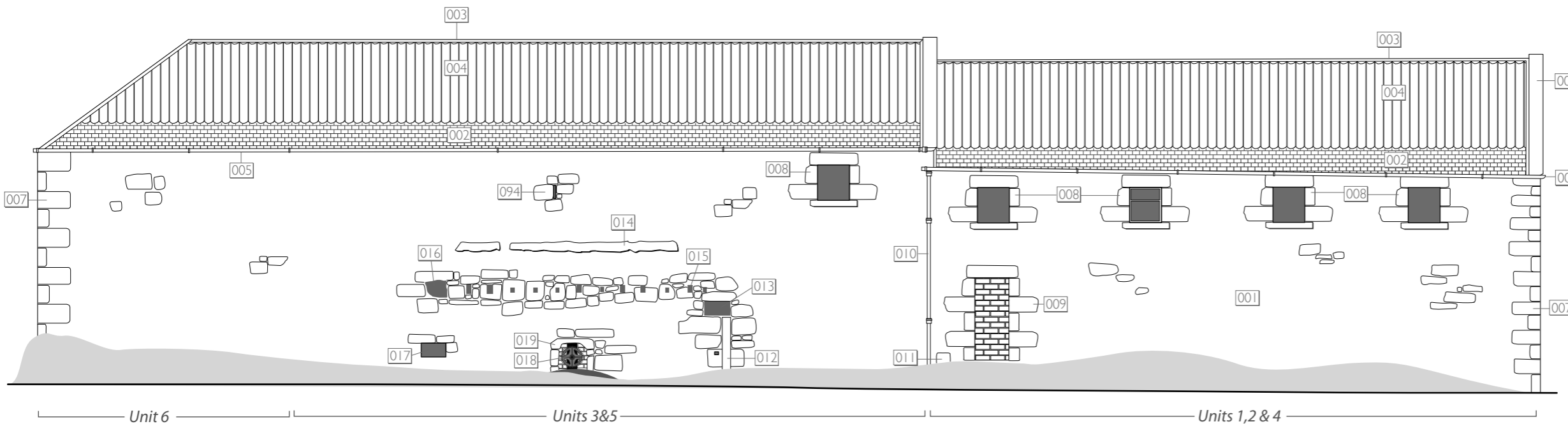


Fig 4 - South Range, South-facing

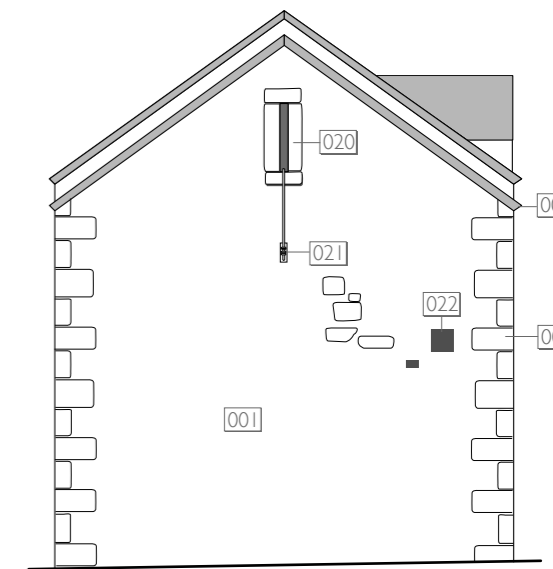


Fig 5 - South Range Gable, East-facing

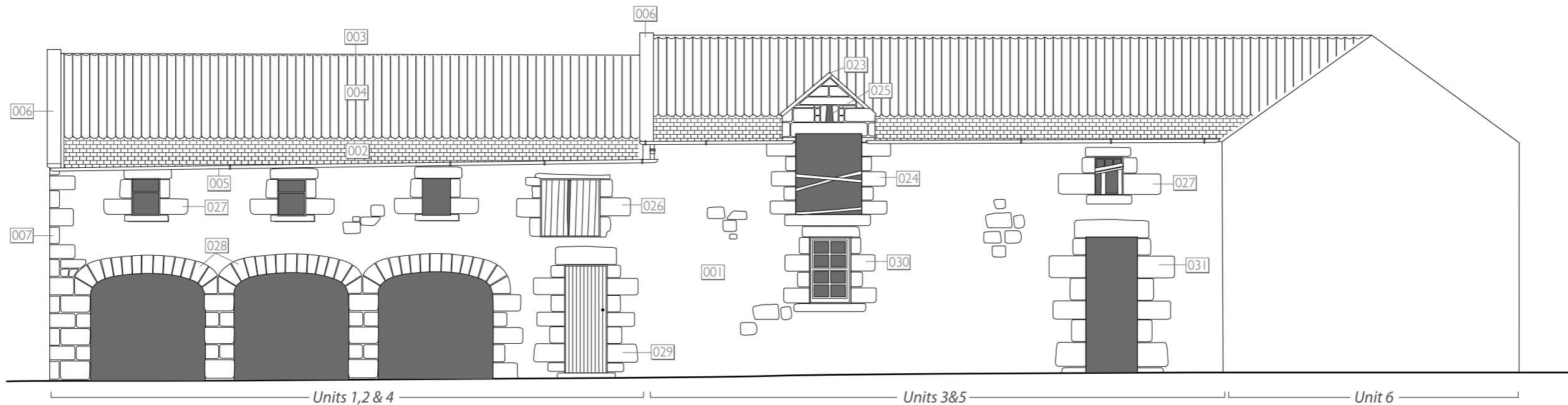


Fig 6 - South Range, North-facing

Key:



-  Boarded opening
-  Vegetation



Fig. No: 4-6

Revision: A

Title: South Range Elevations

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Scale: 1:100 @ A3



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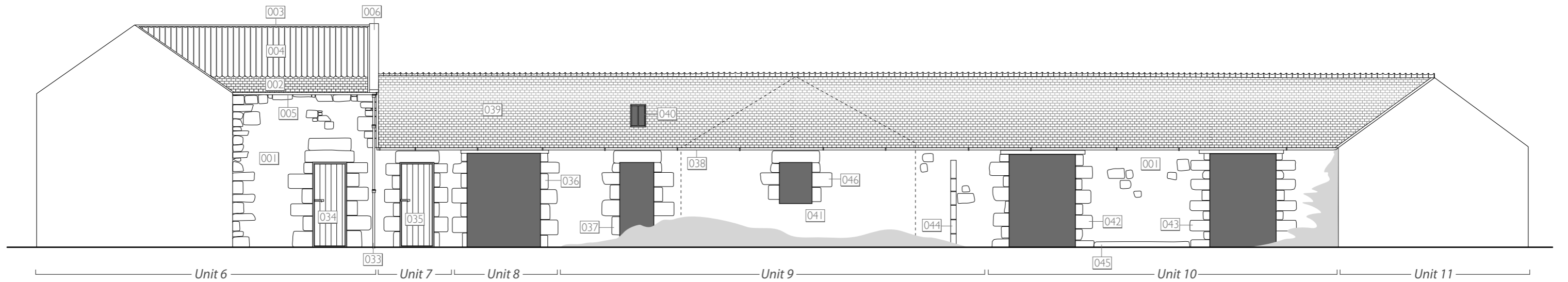


Fig 7 - West Range, East-facing

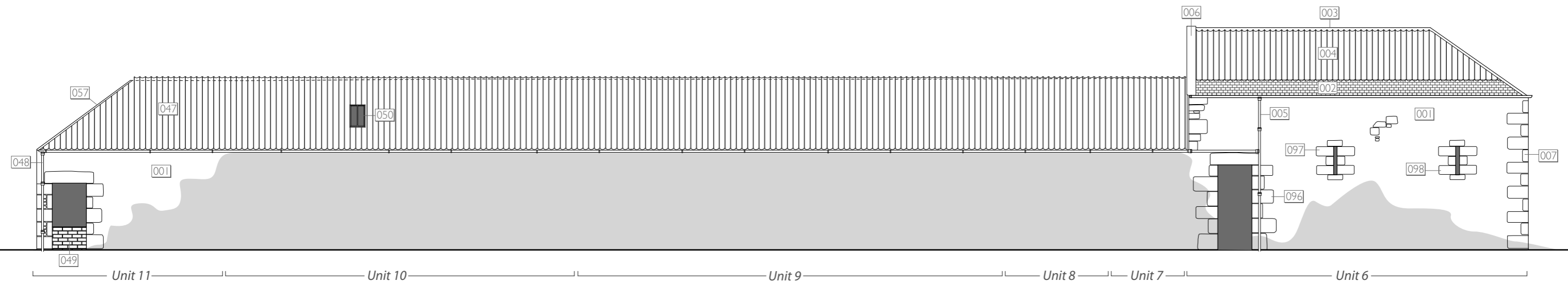


Fig 8 - West Range, West-facing

Key:



-  Boarded opening
-  Vegetation



Fig. No: 7-8

Revision: A

Title: West Range Elevations

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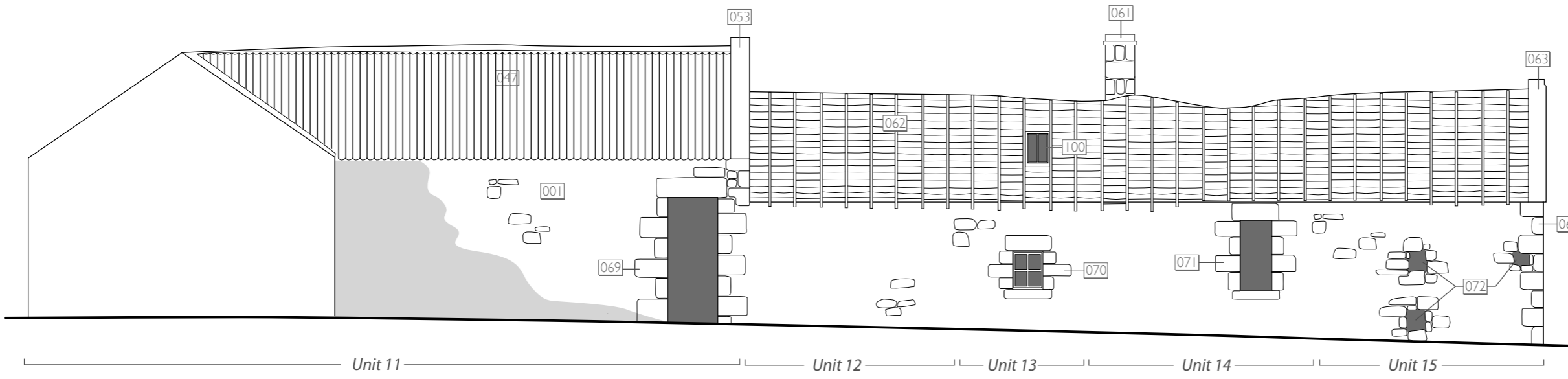


Fig 9 - North Range, South-facing

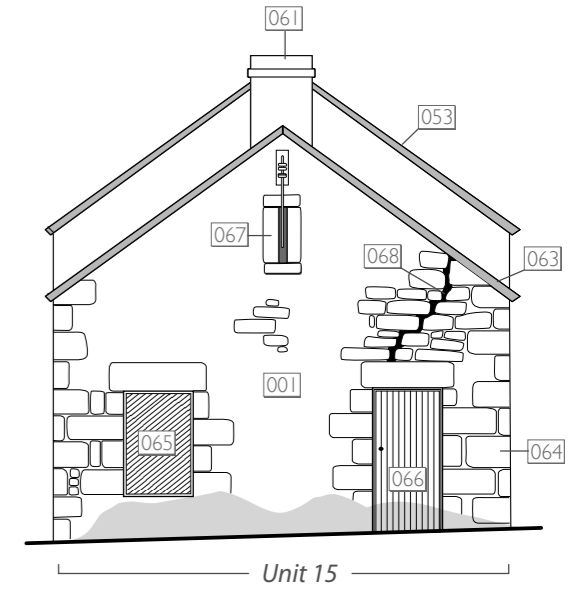


Fig 10 - North Range, East-facing

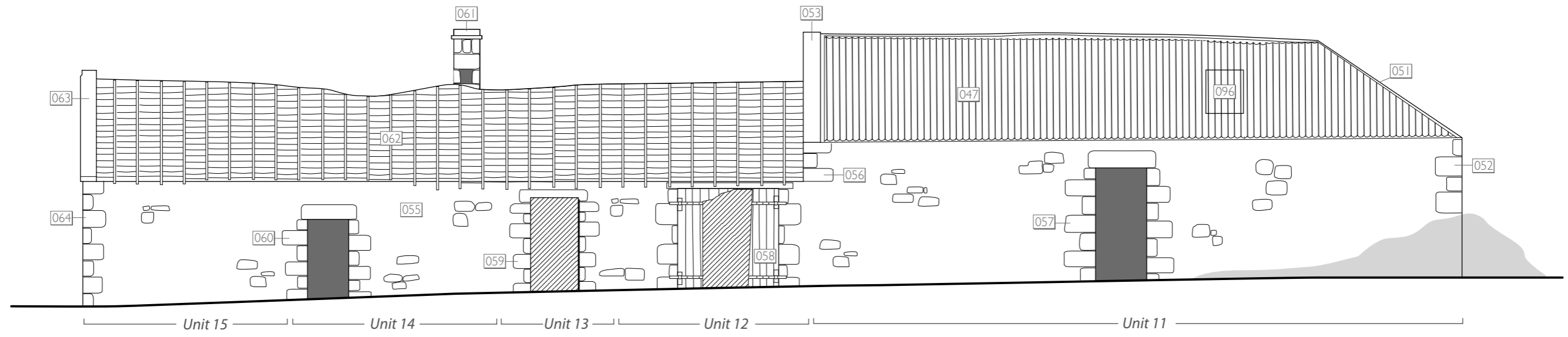


Fig 11 - North Range, North-facing






Key:  
 Boarded opening  
 Vegetation



Fig. No: 9-11  
 Revision: A  
  
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Fig 12 - Central Range, South-facing

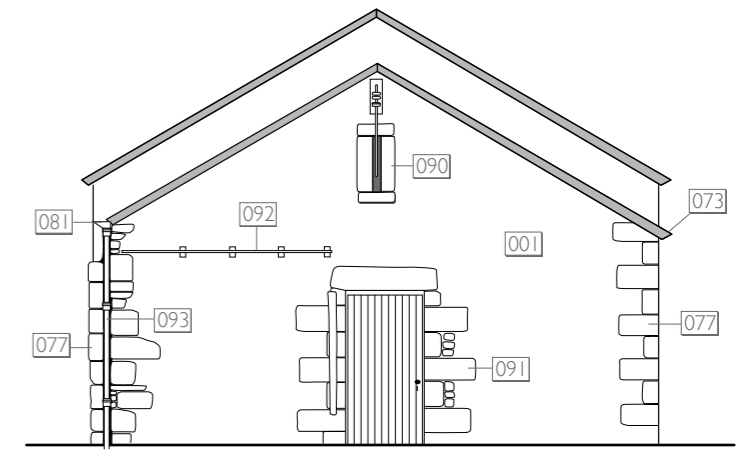


Fig 13 - Central Range, East-facing

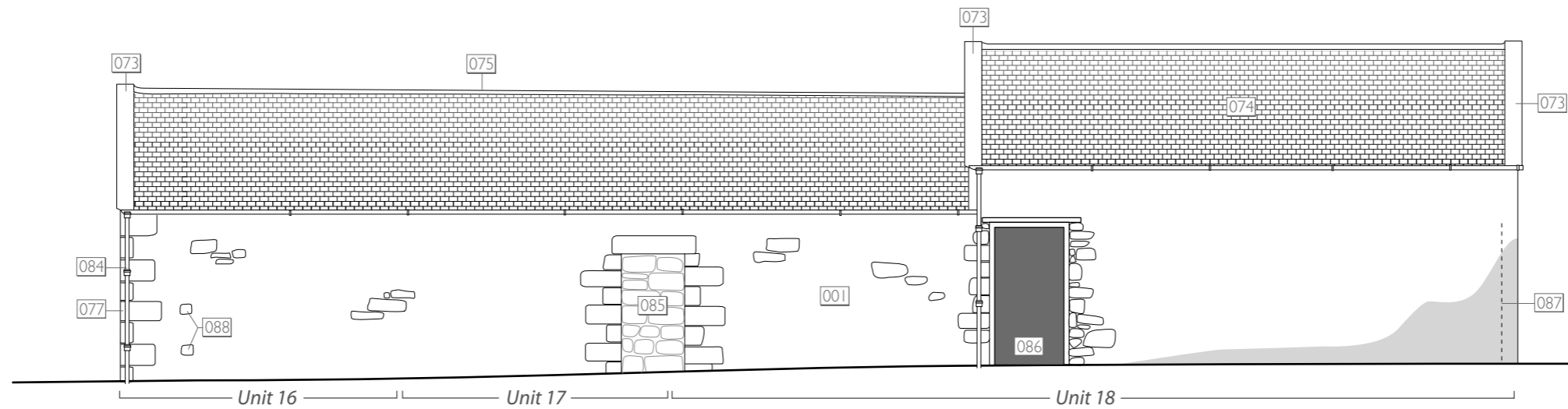


Fig 14 - Central Range, North-facing

Key:



-  Boarded opening
-  Vegetation



Fig. No: 12-14

Revision: A

Title: West Range Elevations

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Plate 1 - General shot of South Range, from the south-west



Plate 2 - South Range, east-facing elevation, from the north-east



Plate 3 - South Range, north-facing, from the north-east



Plate 4 - West Range, east-facing elevation



Plate 5 - West Range, east-facing elevation


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	Project: Fulford Steading, Easter Howgate Enhanced Historic Building Survey				
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Plate 6 - North Range, east-facing elevation



Plate 7 - Central Range, south-facing elevation



Plate 8 - Central Range, east-facing elevation



Plate 9 - Central Range, north-facing from the north-east

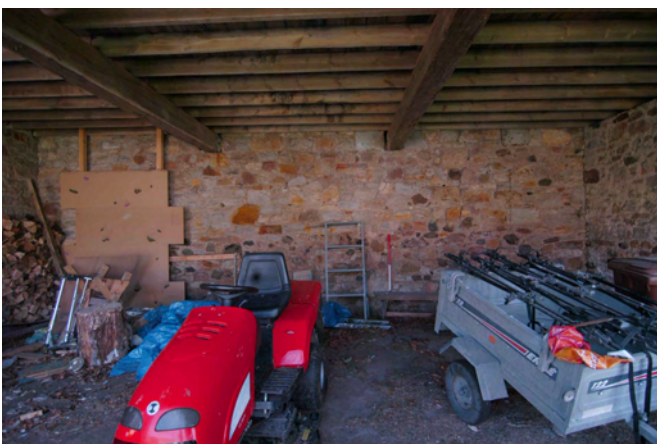


Plate 10 - Unit 1, north-facing elevation



Plate 11 - Unit 2, from the north

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Plates 6-11

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Plate 12 - Unit 3, west-facing elevation



Plate 13 - Unit 3, close-up of machinery, from the north



Plate 14 - Unit 4, general shot, from the west



Plate 15 - Unit 5, general shot, from the north-east



Plate 16 - Unit 6, general shot, from the north



Plate 17 - Unit 7, from the east


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Plate 18 - Unit 8, from the east



Plate 19 - Unit 9, from the south-east



Plate 20 - Unit 10, south of partition, from the south-east



Plate 21 - Unit 10, north of partition, from the south-east



Plate 22 - Unit 11, from the south-east



Plate 23 - Unit 11, close up of feeder, from the south-west


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Plate 24 - Unit 12, from the south-west



Plate 25 - Unit 14, from the south-west



Plate 26 - Unit 17, from the north-east



Plate 27 - Unit 18, from the west

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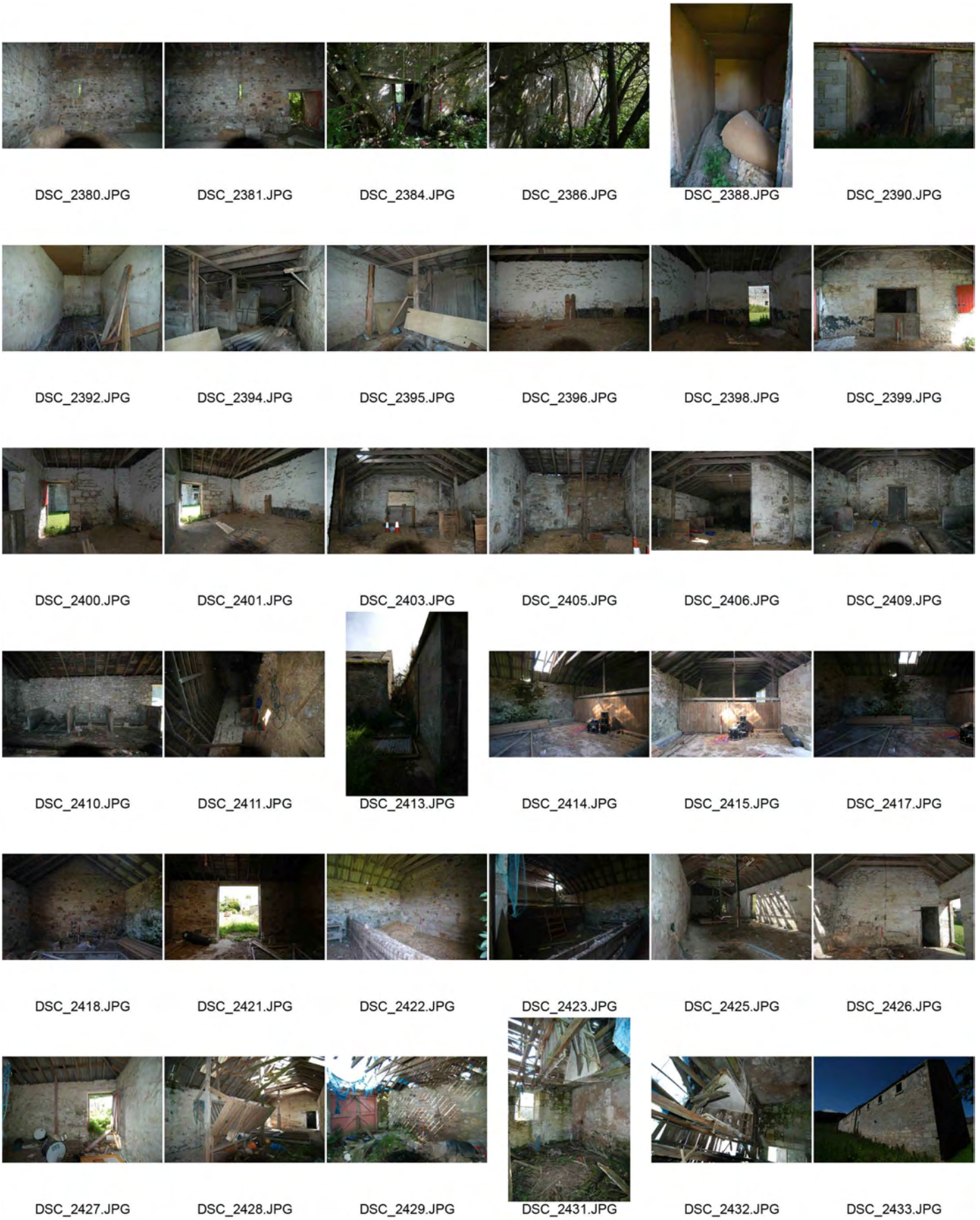


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