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**FRIARDYKES STEADING, CRYSTAL RIG,
SCOTTISH BORDERS,
STANDING BUILDING SURVEY**

Report No. 1582

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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 December 2008 at Friardykes Steading, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 6618 6805, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by natural power to fulfil a planning condition based on a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work that was approved by the Borders Heritage Officer. Digital elevations and site plans were made available to CFA by natural power.
- 1.1.2 A site visit carried out CFA's historic building specialist on 17 November 2008 confirmed the presence of four derelict structures comprising three agricultural buildings and a farm cottage. The farm cottage does not form part of this survey. The three agricultural buildings are to be demolished as part of the Crystal Rig windfarm infrastructure works.
- 1.1.3 Following demolition of the buildings a watching brief is required and the results from this aspect of work will form the subject of a separate report.

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;
 2. to carry out standing building surveys, to include photographic and written records, of the buildings prior to their demolition;
 3. to produce an historic building survey report outlining the results of the work;
 4. to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the removal of the buildings' foundations.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

2.1.1 An effective standard for this type of project has been established by previous building recording surveys conducted by CFA. Recording of all elements was carried out following established CFA methodology and included standard building record sheets, sketch drawing, photographic and EDM survey. CFA follows the Codes and appropriate Standards set down by the Institute for Field Archaeologists. Recording conventions follow 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 and selected extracts are shown in Figure 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 A Level 2 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 Friardykes Steading. A narrative of the building's character has been produced, which 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

2.3.2 Building recording throughout the steading was broken down into separate elevations and the buildings' interiors. The adopted units are listed in Table 1 and shown on Fig. 3. Numbered features are listed in Appendix 1.

Buildings	EDM Survey	Photographic Survey	Recording Level
Building 1	Principal External Elevation	All exterior	Level 2
Building 1	1 Gable	All general	Level 2
Building 1	Annotated scaled plan	All general	Level 2
Building 1	Internal annotated elevations	All general	Level 2
Building 2	Principal External Elevation	All exterior	Level 2
Building 2	1 Gable	All general	Level 2
Building 2	Annotated scaled plan	All general	Level 2
Building 3	Principal External Elevation	All exterior	Level 2
Building 3	1 Gable	All general	Level 2
Building 3	Annotated scaled plan	All general	Level 2
Building 3	Internal annotated elevations	All general	Level 2
Recent timber-framed lean-to structures	N/a	All general	Level 1

Table 1 Specific recording requirements at Friardykes Farm.

- 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 of the farm were photographed. A list of all photographs is included as Appendix 2.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Cartographic sources

- 3.1.1 The cartographic sources examined are listed in Section 7. A settlement, annotated as 'Freerdycks' is first recorded on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (1654) (Fig. 2a). The settlement is also depicted on Adair's map (1682) annotated as 'frierdyks'(Fig. 2b).
- 3.1.2 A settlement, annotated as 'Fryer Dykes' is recorded on Roy's Military map of Scotland (1747-55, Fig. 2c). The settlement is surrounded by areas of unenclosed rig and furrow. A settlement is depicted on Ainslie's map (1821) and annotated as 'Friardikes'.
- 3.1.3 A farmstead, annotated as 'Friardykes' is depicted on Thomson's map of Haddington (1822). The farmstead is shown as two long rectangular buildings, however the scale of the map is small and the detail is schematic. The same farmstead, now recorded as 'Fryarsdykes' is recorded by Sharp, Greenwood & Fowler (1824 & 1844). A sketch map of Friardykes, dating to the mid 19th century, and held by the National Archive of Scotland shows the layout of the farm and the surrounding field system. The sketch of the farm buildings themselves is small in scale and no detail is given.
- 3.1.4 The 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2d) shows Friardykes Steading comprising a single detached rectangular building situated on the north side of a rectangular range. The west side of the range is formed by an L-shaped structure, the short arm having a slightly curving wall. On the east side is a partially roofed building which is annotated as 'Ruin', and another roofed building offset from the other. Four small enclosures are depicted between the range and the detached building. In addition, a well is depicted immediately NE of the steading.
- 3.1.5 On the 1894 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2e) the single detached rectangular building is shown, along with the rectangular range. The short arm of the L-shaped building previously recorded to the north side of the range no longer exists and either the whole structure has been replaced by a rectangular building, or the short arm has been demolished. The four enclosures depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map have been replaced by one large rectangular enclosure, and an additional rectangular enclosure is depicted to the south of the range. The western fence line appears to respect the position of the short arm of the L-shaped range and may have been established before that was removed. The rectangular building previously recorded as a ruin has been re-roofed and extended to the south. The well is no longer shown, although a 'spring' is depicted at the previous location of the well.
- 3.1.6 The Ordnance Survey 1907 map (Fig. 2f) and the current OS 1:25000 edition show that the rectangular range and detached building have remained unaltered and occupy the same layout as the Second Edition.

3.2 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

- 3.2.1 The NMRS holds a single record for Friardykes. Record NT66NE 28 notes that there was a religious house at Friardykes to which a priest from Melrose was banished in the medieval period. A wall or dyke was built to enclose the portion of land which was afforded to him. No trace of the dyke can now be seen.

3.3 Documentary sources

- 3.3.1 Examination of the Statistical Accounts for Scotland revealed no mention of Friardykes steading. The Stenton Parish census returns for 1841 record the tenant at Friardykes as George Blair. According to the 1881 census the tenant farmer was John Rankine.

3.4 Aerial Photographic Survey

- 3.4.1 The vertical aerial photographs show the development of the steading between 1946 and 1992. The photographs show no differences in comparison with the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map (1894). Rig and furrow cultivation is visible to the west of the steading on the 1946 photograph.

3.5 Satellite Imagery

- 3.5.1 The satellite image of Friardyke obtained from the Flash Earth programme shows the present layout of the farmstead (Fig. 2g).

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 Descriptions of the external elevations of Buildings 1–3 (Fig. 1) are presented below, followed by internal descriptions. The architectural features are described using feature identification numbers and these are shown on the external elevations. Within the text, feature numbers are shown in bold and parentheses. All features are listed in Appendix 1. Photomontages of the elevations are also included.

4.2 Building 1, summary description

4.2.1 Building 1 is a rectangular, single-storey building measuring 14m by 6m and is built of randomly laid sandstone rubble with a slate roof. The building has been modified from a byre and domestic dwelling to a lofted barn and shed. A blocked fireplace, door and window relate to its domestic use. Later features include a reduction in the main internal partition wall and the construction of a loft. A pitching door was inserted in the south gable and later blocked when it was no longer required. Below the loft floor two compartments were used for a workshop and animal pen. The byre area remained unaltered and still retains two slit vents on its east elevation with a window on the west elevation. Sheds have been built against the south elevation.

4.3 External elevations (Figs 3 & 4)

North-facing elevation

4.3.1 The featureless north elevation is 6m wide and the wall stands to a height of 2.2m on the east end and 1.8m on the west. Whinstone quoins (**1**) are present at the corners of the wall, which is built of random rubble (**2**) with a mortar bond. The wall supports a peined slate roof (**3**) with galvanised sheet on the ridges (**4**).

East-facing elevation

4.3.2 The east-facing elevation measures 14m and slopes from north to south with stugged quoins at each corner of the building (**1**). A foundation course of boulders (**5**) is present at the base of the wall. The principal features include two slit vents (**6**), measuring 0.4m by 0.12m. Situated on the south side of these two features is a doorway measuring 2.15m high and 0.95m wide, with long and short surrounds comprising stugged and droved sandstone (**7**). A plank-built door is present in a broken doorframe. Three large stone steps lead up to the door (**8**). On the south side of the door there is a small single-pane rectangular window (**9**). The roof is covered with slates (**10**). A rubble-built stock-enclosure wall extends off the gable (**11**). A timber shed has been built on the end of the gable (**12**).

South-facing gable

- 4.3.3 The pitched south gable is 4.5m wide and stand to a height of 5.7m and is constructed of random rubble with sandstone quoins (1). The gable ridge has sandstone skews (13). Occupying the centre of the gable is a blocked pitching window which is a later insert (14). The blocking work has been harled and inscribed with *Friardykes 1950* providing a date for the blocking. The timber-framed shed (12) masks the lower section of the gable.

West-facing elevation

- 4.3.4 The west-facing gable is partly masked by a timber-built shed (15) with corrugated sheet walls. At the south end of the west-facing elevation there is a blocked window (16) and doorway (17). The blocked window has sandstone long and short surrounds (18) and measures 1.7m wide and 0.78m high. The blocked doorway measures 2m high and 0.93m wide and has a worn sandstone step at its base (19). Both lintels above the door and window are missing. At the north end of the elevation there is rectangular opening (20); the window frame is missing. The window measures 1m wide and 0.95m high and has splayed ingos with droved surrounds (21). The slate roof (10) has a 9-paned skylight (22) at the north end.

4.4 Internal details (Fig. 3)

Unit 1 Former byre

- 4.4.1 Unit 1, the former byre, measures 7.4m long and 4.8m wide and has an earth floor. All the walls are built of random rubble with no surface coatings. The north gable wall is featureless (Plate 1). The west wall has a single rectangular window opening. The opposite east wall has the two slit vents (6) and the doorway; the door opening has its original quoins (7) in situ but the lintel is missing. At the south end of the unit is the remains of a partition wall which has two entrances into Unit 2 (Plate 2).

Unit 2 Undercroft below the loft space

- 4.4.2 Unit 2 is divided by a low plank partition wall. A small animal pen occupies the west side of the room. The east side is larger and has a timber floor and was last used as a workshop. The east wall contains window (9), but is otherwise featureless. The south gable contains a blocked fireplace with sandstone surrounds. Surmounting the fireplace is a large block of sandstone which has been used as a relieving arch. The blocking work within the fireplace surrounds is rubble. Above the fireplace is the blocked pitching door to the loft (14). The west wall is visible below the loft floor and contains the outlines of the blocked window (16) and doorway (17). The south (internal) remains of the reduced partition wall between Units 1 and 2 contains the quoins for the original doorway into what was a small, heated domestic room.

4.5 Building 2, summary description

4.5.1 Building 2 is a rubble-built single storey animal house structure measuring 14.4m by 5.1m and contains three units all associated with housing livestock. More recently the building has had its roof altered to accommodate a flat timber-framed roof. Two timber-framed sheds have been built onto each end of the building. The building has been terraced into the hill slope resulting in a very low east-facing external elevation.

4.6 External elevations (Figs 5 & 6)

North-facing elevation

4.6.1 The north-facing elevation is the main gable and is partially hidden by a timber-framed shed with ship-lap walls (24). The gable is 4.5m wide and constructed of random rubble with sandstone skews (23). The gable wall is integral to the south gable of Building 3.

East-facing elevation

4.6.2 The east-facing elevation is rubble-built (25) and featureless except for a line of quoins marking the alignment of the gable wall. The wall carries a series of joists which have been re-used from the original pitched roof to form support joists for the more recent flat, corrugated asbestos roof (27). These protrude about 0.5m out from the wall heads.

West-facing elevation

4.6.2 The west-facing elevation, including the sheds, is approximately 22m long. At the north end there is a timber-framed shed built onto the north gable (Unit 1 & (24)). Its entrance is 1.5m wide and it is covered with a corrugated iron roof. A section of featureless wall stands to a height of 2m and is 2.9m long (25). The rest of the wall has been removed to create a large opening to an animal house (Unit 2). The opening (26) is 5.5m long and is covered with a flat timber-framed roof supporting asbestos sheets (27). At the south end of this unit there is another section of wall (28) which carries the south gable (30). Quoins (29) are visible at the junction of Unit 3 which abuts the gable wall. The gable (30) still stands to its full height. The abutting wall (31) is 4.6m long and has not been pointed. A doorway (32) opens into Unit 3, an animal house. On the right-hand side of the doorway there is the upstanding remains of a stock-enclosure wall (33) which is rubble built. At the south end of Building 2 there is a timber-framed shed (34) which has a featureless east-facing wall covered in corrugated sheeting.

South-facing gable

4.6.3 The south-facing rubble-built wall (30) of Building 2 stands to a height of 2m and is featureless.

4.7 Interior details (Figs 5 & 6)

Unit 1, store shed

- 4.7.1 Unit 1 is a timber-framed shed measuring 2m by 1.7m with an earth floor; it appears to have been used as a small storage shed.

Unit 2, byre

- 4.7.2 Unit 2 has plain rubble walls that stand to a height of about 2m (Plate 3). This unit has been compartmentalised with old doors and chicken-wire to create a small animal pen (Plate 4). The larger area has an original stone sett floor with a central drain. The ceiling has been created using old doors suspended on re-used timber joists. The pigeon loft has been created in the roof space.

Unit 3, animal shed

- 4.7.3 This unit measures 6.5 by 4m and has plain rubble walls. The floor contains original cobbles with central drain. Roof joists are carried directly on the wall heads.

Unit 4, animal shed

- 4.7.4 This unit measures 4m by 3.8m and has plain rubble walls (Plate 5). The floor comprises stone setts with a central drain that runs through the entrance.

Unit 5, post-built implement shed

- 4.7.5 This is a post-built shed covered with corrugated iron and open on its south side. The shed measures 5m by 3.5m and its rear (east wall) is rubble built to a height of 1m and supports the uprights of the east wall. The floor is earth.

4.8 Building 3, summary description

- 4.8.1 Building 3 is a large rectangular building containing a byre at the north end and a stable at the south. The entrances to each are on the west-facing elevation. The gables are extant and the roof above the byre is corrugated asbestos with grey slat over the stable. The byre is open-plan and the stable still contains two stalls. In both units the original floor surfaces are cobblestones.

4.9 External elevations (Figs 5 & 6)

North-facing gable

- 4.9.1 The north gable is partially hidden by a timber garden shed (35) but within the interior the random rubble build of the gable can be seen. The only feature worthy of mention is the line of a chimney which is marked by an irregular series of blocks of sandstone which contrast with the main random rubble build. The sandstone skews (36) are intact on the gable ridge.

East-facing elevation

- 4.9.2 The east-facing elevation is constructed of random rubble and is featureless (37). As with Building 2, this elevation is terraced into the hill slope and the exposed wall varies in height from 2m at the south end to 0.5m at the north end. The slate roof (42), which covers the southern half of the structure, contains two plastic skylights. The northern part of the roof is covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting.

South-facing gable

- 4.9.3 The south-facing gable is integral to the north-facing gable of Building 2. The Building 3 gable end is built of random rubble and stands to a height of 4m. The skewers (36) and skew-puts are dressed sandstone with droving.

West-facing elevation

- 4.9.4 The west-facing elevation is rubble-built (37). At the north end, a window (38) is present flanked on the south by a plank-built door (39). The rubble wall continues until it meets a double-leaved plank-built door (40) to the stable. All the openings have droved sandstone surrounds (41). The roof is slate (42) with galvanised ridge plate (43).

4.10 Interior details (Fig 5)

Unit 1, byre

- 4.10.2 Unit 1 measures 7m by 4.7m and is lit by the window (38) on the west wall and by two plastic skylights. The roof space is open, exposing the scarf-jointed A-frame roof timbers that rest directly on top of the wall heads (Plate 6). On the west side of the building, the original sarking boards are still in situ. With the exception of the south partition wall, which carries plaster, the walls are exposed rubble. At each end of the room there is a brick-built fireplace which occupies the centre of the wall. These are later inserts; machine-pressed brick and a cast-iron strap support the mantle. The grate has not survived. Running the length of the cobble floor is a wide central drain (Plate 7). The cobbles contain kerb-stones and may represent more than one phase of floor.

Unit 2, stable

- 4.10.3 The stable measures 6.3m by 5m and is accessed by the double-leaved door on the east wall. Two plank-built trevisses forming the stalls are situated on the east wall (Plates 8-9). Hay hecks or slatted feeding troughs are present on the same wall. The stalls are 2.5m high and the largest is 2m wide with the smaller one being 1.3m wide. The stall newel posts have been inserted into socket stones and support a timber beam which runs north-south across the stable. All the walls are plain rubble with no surface coatings. The west walls have recesses built into them either side of the doorway, which contain a series of wooden posts for hanging tack. The floor is a mixture of cobbles and stone setts. Within the roof there is a galvanised vent.

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Friardykes is first depicted as a placename on early 17th-century maps. There are no upstanding remains surviving from this period today. The present buildings all date to the late 18th or early 19th centuries and the general footprint of the farmstead has not changed, apart from the 20th-century addition of timber-framed sheds to the outside of the buildings. The upland setting of the farm meant the economy was solely geared to the rearing of livestock, namely beef cattle and sheep. Owing to the upland situation of Friardykes, at 300m above OD, livestock would have been over-wintered in the various byres before being allowed out into the fields in the spring. Building 1 was later modified to accommodate a loft in which essential fodder and bedding would have been stored.
- 5.2 The developmental phases of the present buildings are described as follows:

Building 1

- Phase 1 - Early 19th century. A single structure with a heated domestic bothy to the south and a byre at the north end.
- Phase 2 - Early 20th century. The domestic end of the building goes out of use. The fireplace on the south gable, the door and window on the west elevation are blocked and the loft is installed. The loft is built on the reduced partition wall. A pitching door is installed in the south gable to allow feedstuffs to be stored in the loft.
- Build 3 – Mid to late 20th century. The loft goes out of use when the pitching door is blocked (1950) and a partition wall is installed below the loft. The east side is used as a workshop and the other as an animal pen. The byre is still used to house animals. A timber-framed shed is erected on the south end of the building.

Building 2

- Phase 1 - Early 19th century. A purpose-built animal house.
- Phase 2 - Late 19th century. Extended with the addition of Unit 4.
- Phase 3 - Late 20th century. The roof falls into a state of serious disrepair, the middle portion is removed and a flat roof inserted using the old joists. Timber-framed sheds are built on each end of the building and wooden internal partitions are installed internally to create smaller animal pens.

Building 3

- Phase 1 - Early 19th century. A purpose-built byre and stable.
- Phase 2 – Late 19th/early 20th century. Two opposing fireplaces inserted into each gable within Unit 1.
- Phase 3 - Late 20th century. The roof is modified to accommodate an asbestos roof which covers approximately two thirds of the building.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The Level 2 survey of Friardykes Steading has recorded all the features of significance and the various forms and functions relating to use has been documented. According to the cartographic evidence the farm was built before 1854 and appears to have undergone no radical change in external layout throughout its lifetime.
- 6.2 The south end of Building 1 was converted from a domestic bothy to a lofted barn. Buildings 2 and 3 remained as animal houses with major alterations occurring to their roofs. Other alterations occurred mainly during the 20th century with the introduction of various partitions to suit the needs of the farm, including livestock pens and workshops.
- 6.3 Map regression has shown that Friardykes was in existence as a placename in the 17th century but there are no upstanding remains surviving from this period at the site today.
- 6.4 An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3) will be sufficient to disseminate the results of the standing building survey and no further building recording work is recommended prior to its demolition. A copy of the report will be lodged with the NMRS and SMR in due course.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic

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7.2 Maps examined

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Ainslie, J 1821 *Ainslie's Map of the Southern part of Scotland*

Anon mid 19th century *Sketch plan of Beltonodod and Friardykes* National Archive of Scotland Ref no: RHP8742

Bartholomew, JG 1912 *Survey Atlas of Scotland*

Forrest, W 1799 *Map of Haddingtonshire*

Ordnance Survey 1855 First Edition 1:10,560 *Haddingtonshire* Sheet 16

Ordnance Survey 1894 Second Edition 1:25,000 *Haddingtonshire* Sheet XV1.4

Ordnance Survey 1907 Third Edition 1:25,000 *Haddingtonshire* Sheet XV1.4

Ordnance Survey 1957 Fourth Edition 1:10,560 *Haddingtonshire* Sheet NT66NE

Ordnance Survey National Grid Plan Plan NT 6618 6805

Pont, T and Blaeu, J 1654 *The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland*

Roy, W 1747-55 *Roy's military Survey of Scotland*

Sharp, T. Greenwood, C & Fowler, W 1824 *Map of the county of Haddington*

Sharp, T. Greenwood, C & Fowler, W 1844 *Map of the county of Haddington*

Thomson, J 1822 *Haddington*

7.3 Aerial Photographs examined at RCAHMS

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib
106G/Scot/UK11	7374-7376	15/04/46	1:10000	B17
58/RAF/3262	F61: 0298-0297	15/10/59	1:10000	B477
OS/65/002	598-600	28/03/65	1:7500	-
50888	063	27/05/88	1:24000	C268
OS/92/205	038-040	17/06/92	1:12600	-

APPENDIX 1 – ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE LIST

Feature	Position	Summary description
<i>Building 1</i>		
1	N-facing gable	Whinstone and sandstone quoins
2	N-facing gable	Main build, random sandstone rubble
3	N-facing gable	Slate pined roof
4	N-facing gable	Galvanised steel ridge plates
5	E-facing elevation	Foundation course of boulders
6	E-facing elevation	Two slit vents
7	E-facing elevation	Door surrounds, stugged sandstone blocks
8	E-facing elevation	Door steps
9	E-facing elevation	Rectangular window
10	E-facing elevation	Purple roof slates
11	E-facing elevation	Stub of stock enclosure wall
12	E-facing elevation	Timber-framed shed
13	S-facing gable	Sandstone ridge skews
14	S-facing gable	Blocked pitching window
15	W-facing gable	Timber framed shed
16	W-facing gable	Blocked window
17	W-facing gable	Blocked doorway
18	W-facing gable	Dressed window surrounds
19	W-facing gable	Sandstone step
20	W-facing gable	Window opening
21	W-facing gable	Droved window surrounds
22	W-facing gable	Nine-paned skylight
<i>Building 2</i>		
23	N-facing gable and W-facing elevation	Sandstone skews on the gable ridge
24	W-facing elevation	Timber shed built against the N-facing gable of building 2, ship-lap timber walls
25	W-facing elevation	Featureless rubble-built sandstone wall.
26	W-facing elevation	Artificial opening with wooden shuttering
27	W-facing elevation	Flat corrugated asbestos roofing supported on re-used roof joists
28	W-facing elevation	Section of wall, random rubble build.
29	W-facing elevation	Sandstone quoins at the corners of the main block
30	W-facing elevation	South gable, sandstone random rubble
31	W-facing elevation	Abutting section of wall with no pointing
32	W-facing elevation	Doorway to Unit3, animal house
33	W-facing elevation	Upstanding remains of stock-enclosure wall
34	W-facing elevation	Timber-framed equipment shed.
<i>Building 3</i>		
35	W-facing elevation	Timber garden shed masking the N-facing gable
36	W-facing elevation	Sandstone skews on the gable ridge
37	W-facing elevation	Random rubble-built wall
38	W-facing elevation	Square-headed window opening
39	W-facing elevation	Plank-built doorway for the byre (Unit 1)
40	W-facing elevation	Double-leaved doorway to the stable (Unit 2)
41	W-facing elevation	Droved surrounds on corners of the building
42	W-facing elevation	Slate roof
43	West-facing elevation	Galvanised ridge plate

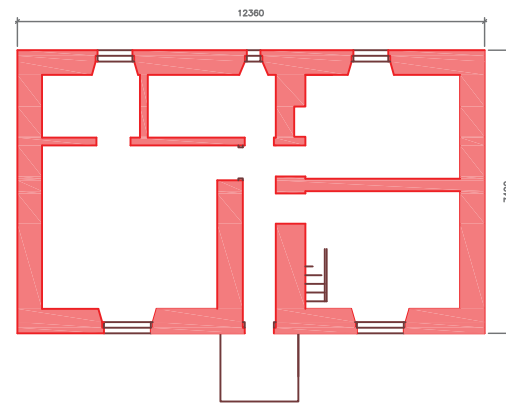
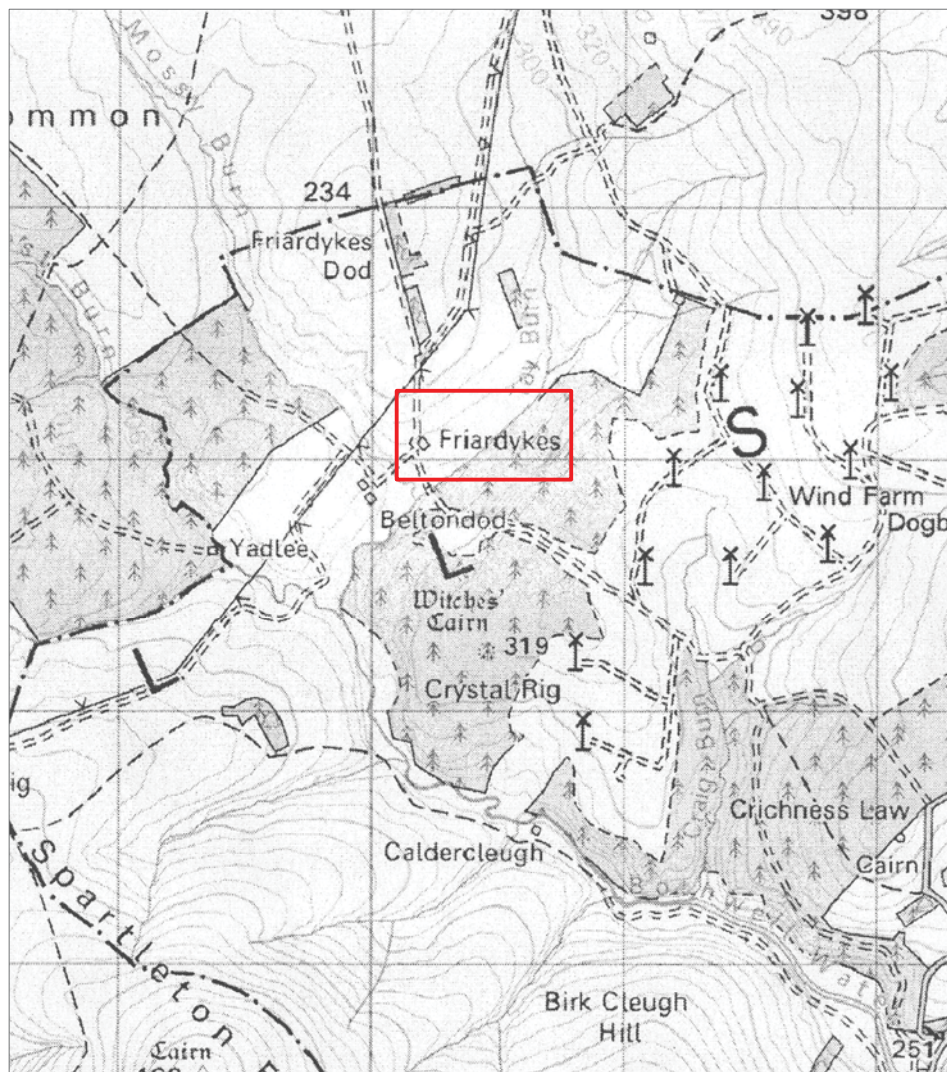
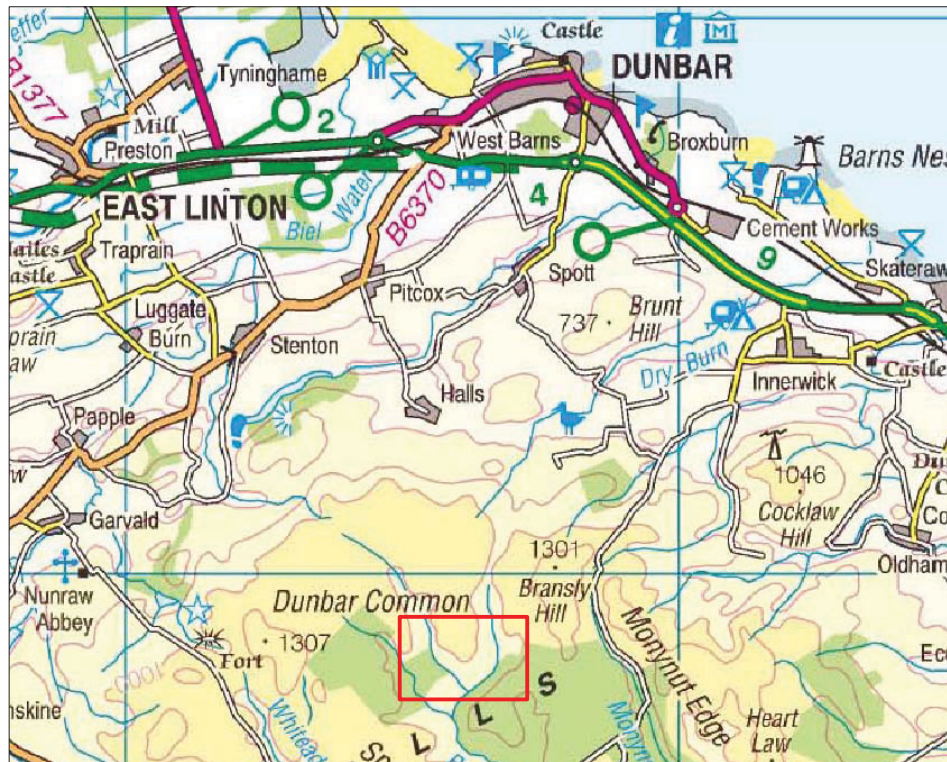
APPENDIX 2 – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

No.	Bld	Unit	Element	Ext/Int	From
001	1		E & N. facing elevations.	Exterior	NE
002	1		N. facing elevation	Exterior	N
003	1		E. facing elevation, N. end	Exterior	E
004	1		E. facing elevation, S. end	Exterior	E
005	1		S. facing elevation with lean-to shed	Exterior	S
006	1		W. facing elevation with lean-to shed	Exterior	W
007	1&3		General view of B1 and B3	Exterior	NW
008	1	1	S. facing elevation	Interior	S
009	1	1	W. facing elevation with slot vents & door	Interior	W
010	1	2	W. facing elevation with door & window	Interior	W
011	1		E. facing elevation showing window	Exterior	E
012	1		W. facing elevation showing window	Exterior	W
013	1	1	W. facing elevation showing vent slots	Interior	W
014	1	2	N. facing elevation under loft	Interior	N
015	1		Inside shed at S. end of B1	Exterior	S
016	1	2	Partition walls, loft and blocked pitching window	Interior	N
017	1	2	Loft and blocked pitching window	Interior	
018	2		Shed and N. facing elevation.	Exterior	N
019	2		W. facing elevation	Exterior	SW
020	2		S. facing elevation and lean-to shed	Exterior	S
021	1		General shot	Exterior	NW
022	1	2	N. facing elevation with loft	Interior	N
023	1	1	N. facing elevation with partition walls	Interior	N
024	2		General of N. & W. facing elevations	Exterior	NW
025	2		W. facing elevation, south end	Exterior	W
026	2		S. facing elevation and lean-to shed	Exterior	S
027	3		S. facing elevation with E. Elevation of B2 visible	Exterior	S
028	2		E. facing elevation	Exterior	SE
029	2		E. facing elevation with doocot in boarded gable	Exterior	SE
030	2	1	General view	Interior	W
031	2	2	W. facing elevation	Interior	W
032	2	2	W. facing elevation	Interior	W
033	2	2	N. facing elevation and stock pen	Interior	N
034	2	2	W. facing elevation in stock pen	Interior	W
035	2	3	S. facing elevation with stock pens	Interior	S
036	2	3	W. facing elevation with stock pens	Interior	W
037	2	3	N. facing elevation with stock pens	Interior	N
038	2	3	E facing elevation with door	Interior	E
039	2	3	Cobbled floor	Interior	
040	2	4	S. facing elevation	Interior	S
041	2	4	W facing elevation	Interior	W
042	2	4	N. facing elevation	Interior	N
043	2	4	E. facing elevation with door	Interior	E
044	2	4	Floor	Interior	
045	3		W. facing elevation	Exterior	W
046	3		N. facing elevation with shed	Exterior	N
047	3		N. facing elevation inside shed	Interior	N
048	3		General view of N. facing elevation	Exterior	NE
049	3		General view of E. facing elevation	Exterior	NE
050	3		E. facing elevation	Exterior	SE
051	3		S. facing elevation	Exterior	S
052	3	1	S. facing elevation	Interior	S
053	3	1	W. facing elevation	Interior	W
054	3	1	W. facing elevation	Interior	W

No.	Bld	Unit	Element	Ext/Int	From
055	3	1	N. facing elevation	Interior	N
056	3	1	E. facing elevation	Interior	E
057	3	1	E. facing elevation	Interior	E
058	3	1	Cobbled floor	Interior	NW
059	3	1	Drain channel	Interior	N
060	3	1	Roof	Interior	NE
061	3	1	Roof	Interior	SE
062	3	1	Roof with skylight	Interior	
063	3	2	S. facing elevation	Interior	S
064	3	2	Timber stalls	Interior	NW
065	3	2	Timber stalls	Interior	S
066	3	2	Timber stalls	Interior	S
067	3	2	W. facing elevation	Interior	W
068	3	2	N. facing elevation	Interior	N
069	3	2	E. facing elevation	Interior	E
070	3	2	E. facing elevation	Interior	E
071	3	2	Roof	Interior	
072	3	2	Roof	Interior	
073	3	2	Cobbled floor	Interior	S

**APPENDIX 3 - DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND 2009
ENTRY**

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Borders
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Friardykes Steading, Standing Building Survey
PROJECT CODE:	MONY4
PARISH:	Spott
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dr M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NT66NE 28
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)	NT 6618 6805
START DATE (this season)	December 2008
END DATE (this season)	December 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Friardykes Steading</p> <p>A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out at Friardykes Steading in advance of its demolition to make way for a wind farm control centre. The survey was confined to three farm buildings. A fourth building, a bungalow, was not included in the survey. Building 1 was a small domestic dwelling with a byre which was later converted to a lofted barn with byre. Building 2 was a series of animal sheds under a single roof. Building 3 was a byre and stable. All roofs had been altered or replaced. The byre floors were original cobble and stone setts. The buildings all date to the late 18th or early 19th century with alterations occurring in the early 20th century but not affecting the 19th-century layout. The alterations included conversion of domestic quarters into a lofted barn and re-roofing. A farm bungalow which is part of the complex was not included in the survey.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Natural power
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	mressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.

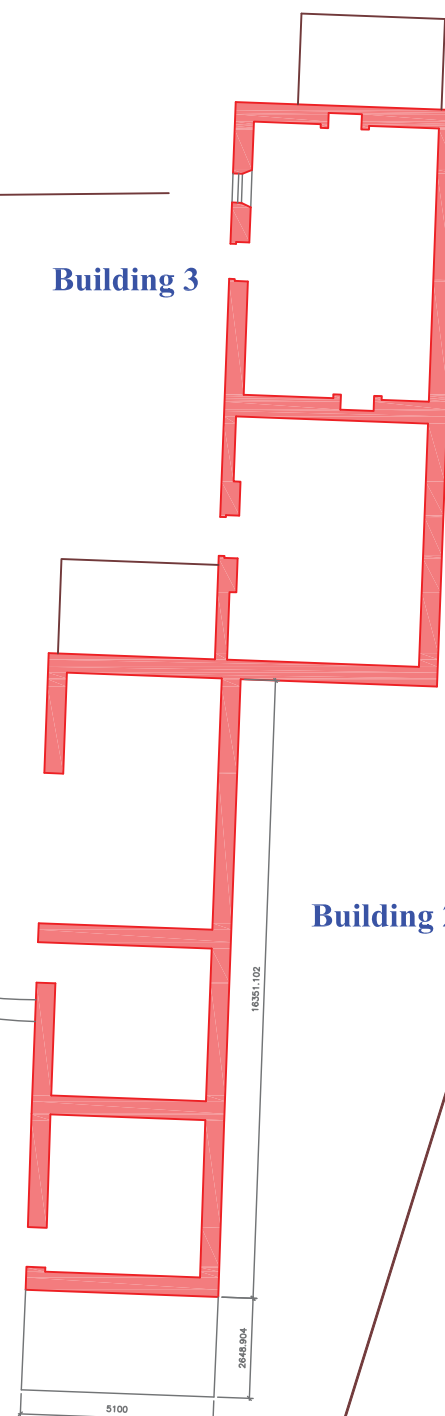


Farmhouse (Not Surveyed)

Building 1

Building 3

Building 2



Key:

Key:



Fig 2a - Blaeu's 1654 Map

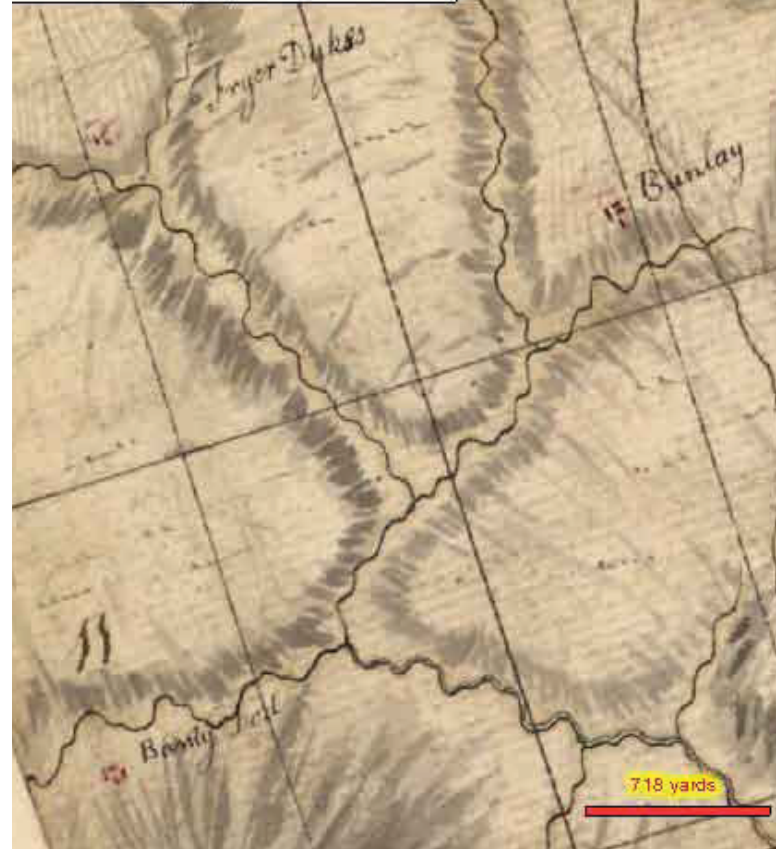


Fig 2c - Roy's Military Map 1747-55

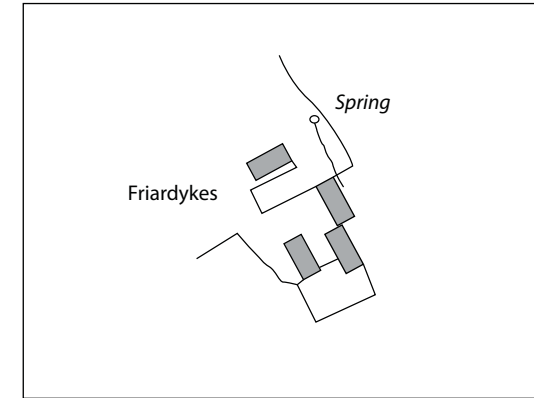


Fig 2e - Ordnance Survey 1894 1:25000 Edition

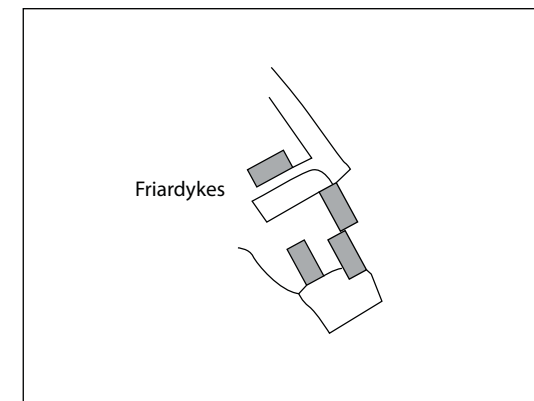


Fig 2f - Ordnance Survey 1907 1:25000 Edition



Fig 2b - Adair's Map, 1682



Fig 2d - 1855 First Edition

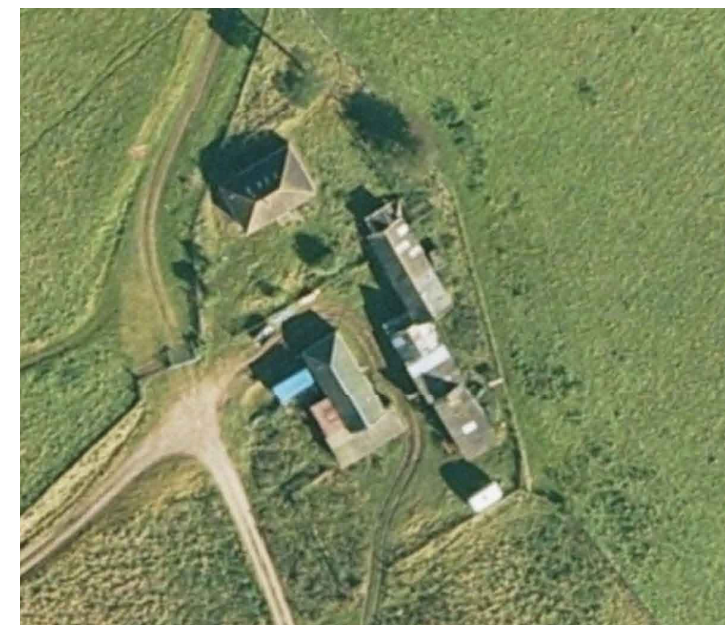
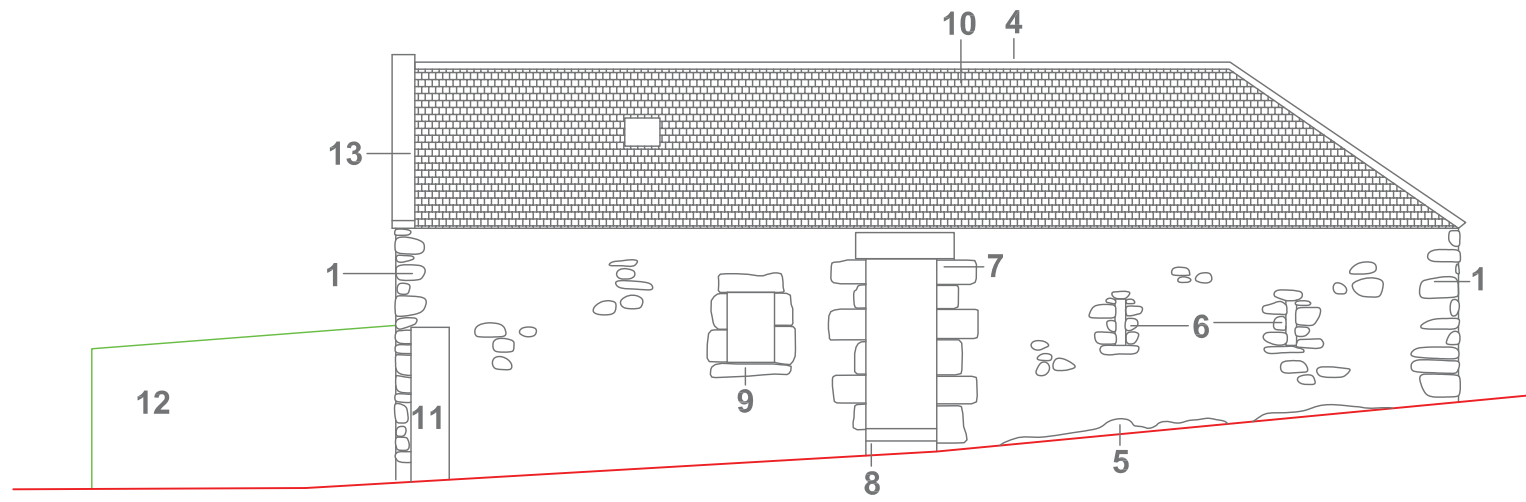
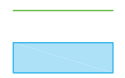
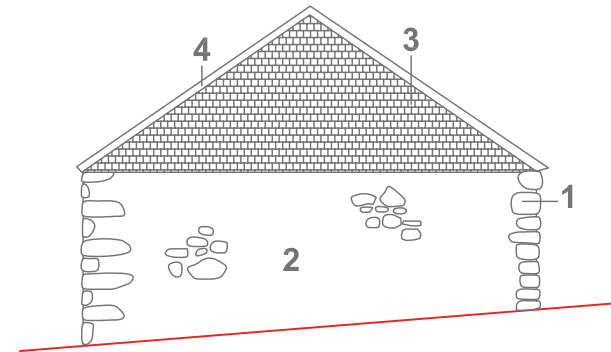


Fig 2g - Satellite image showing present building layout

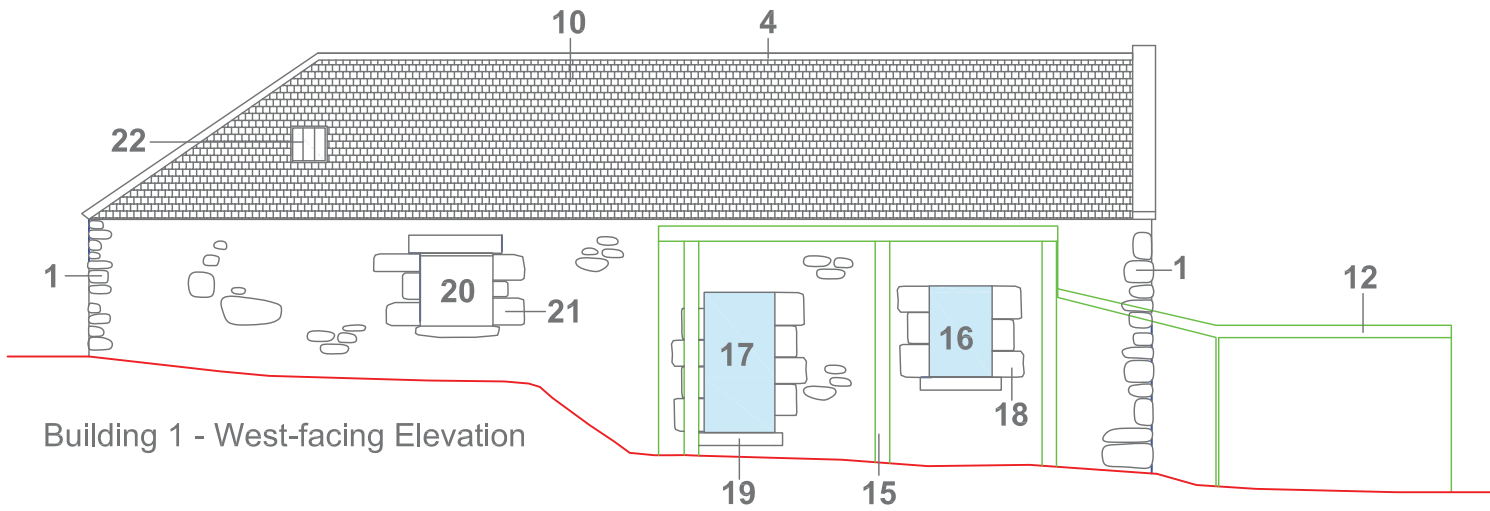
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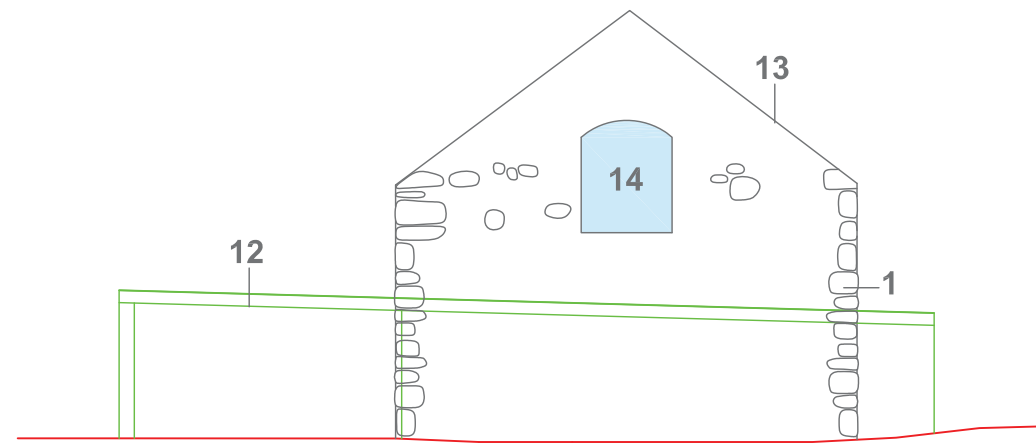
East-facing Elevation



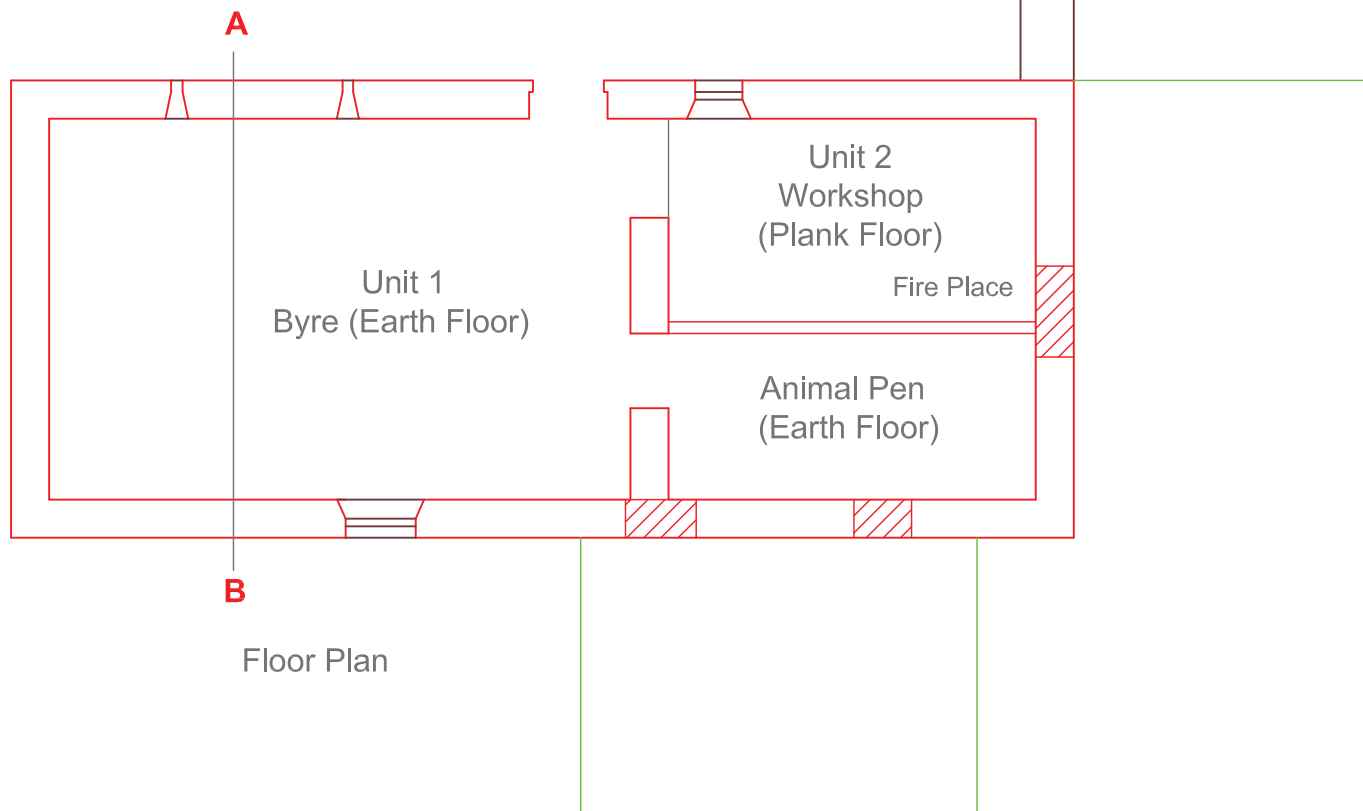
North-facing Elevation



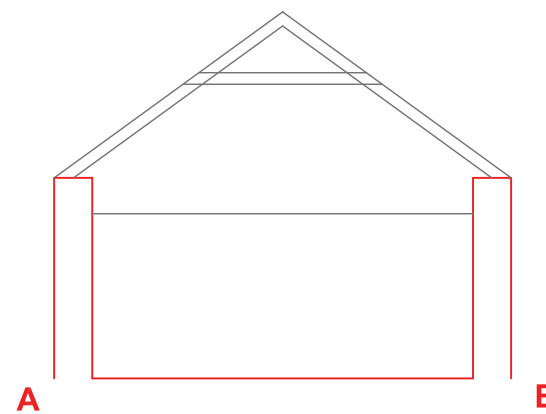
Building 1 - West-facing Elevation



South-facing Elevation



Floor Plan



Roof Cross-section

Key:



East-facing Elevation



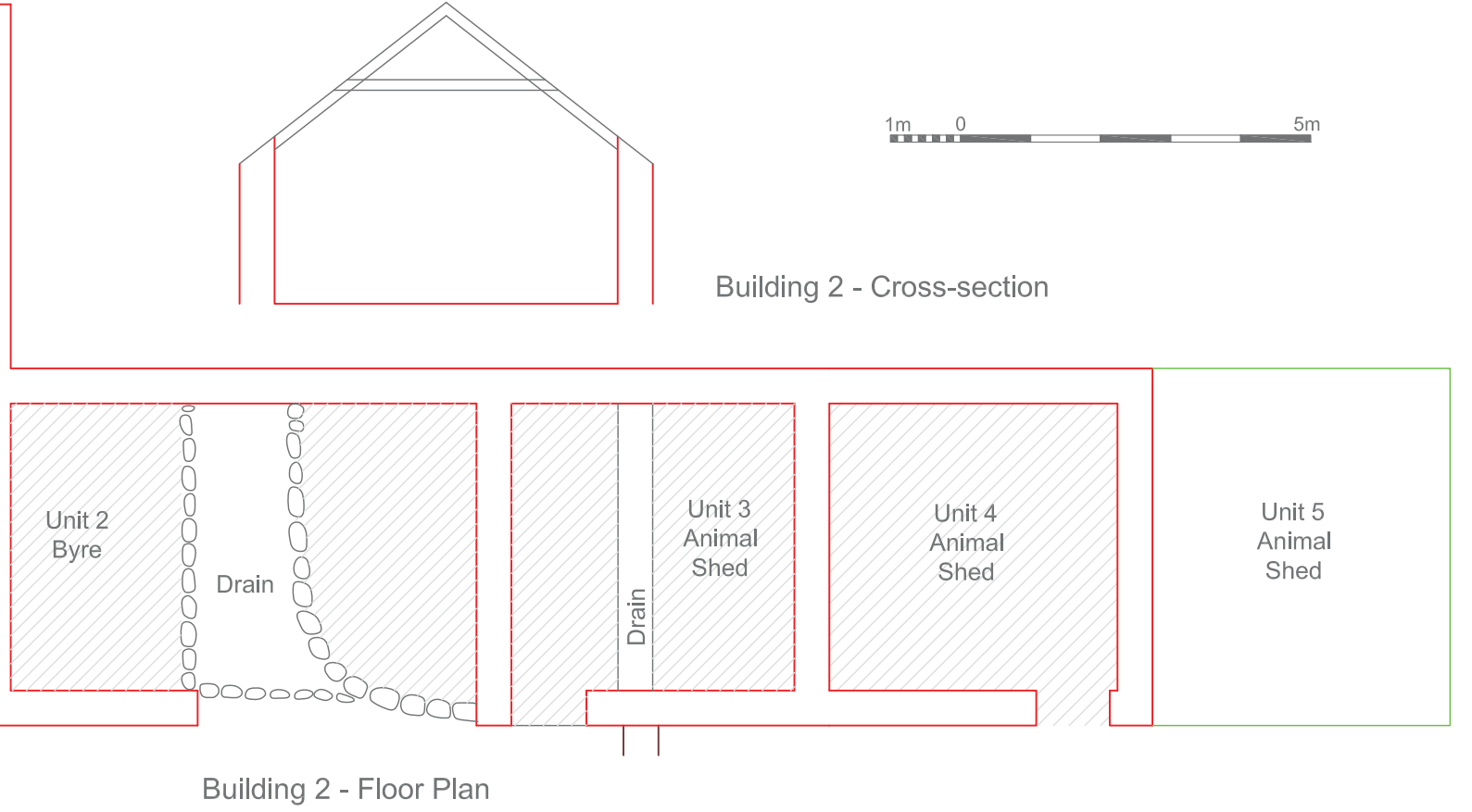
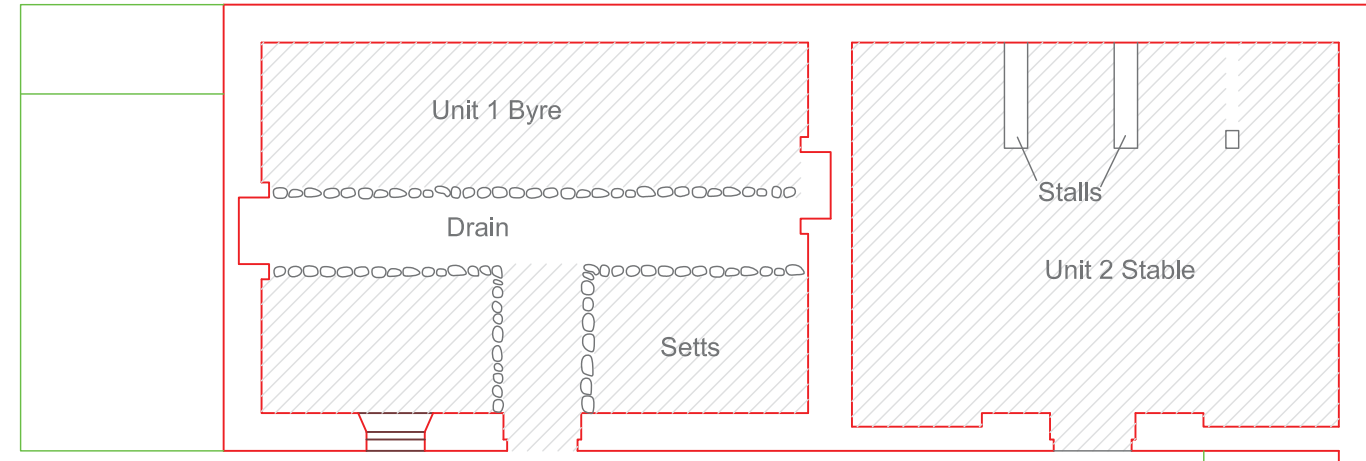
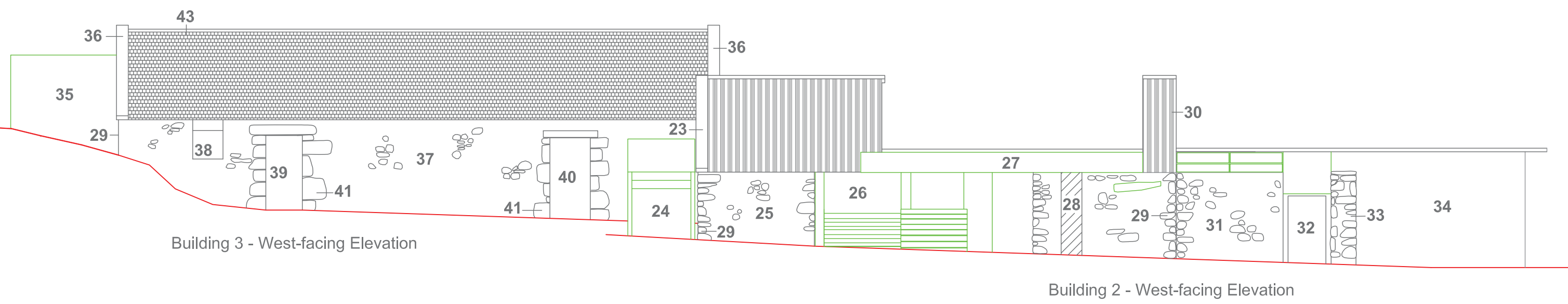
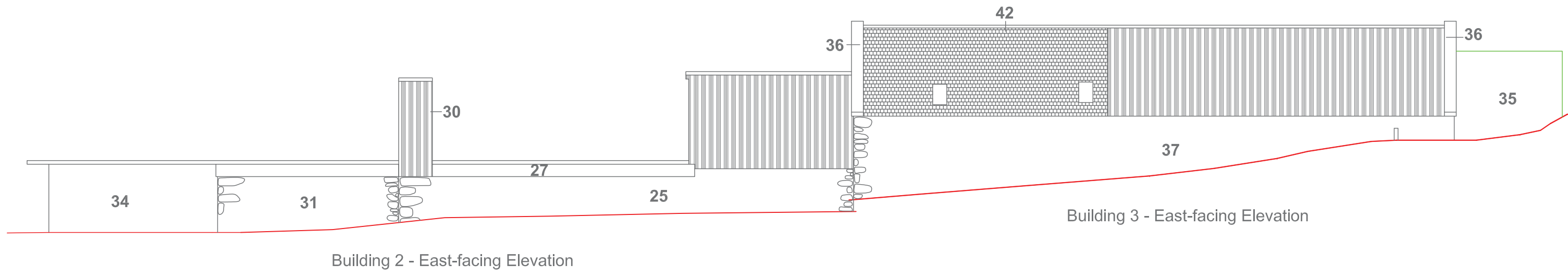
North-facing Gable



West-facing Elevation

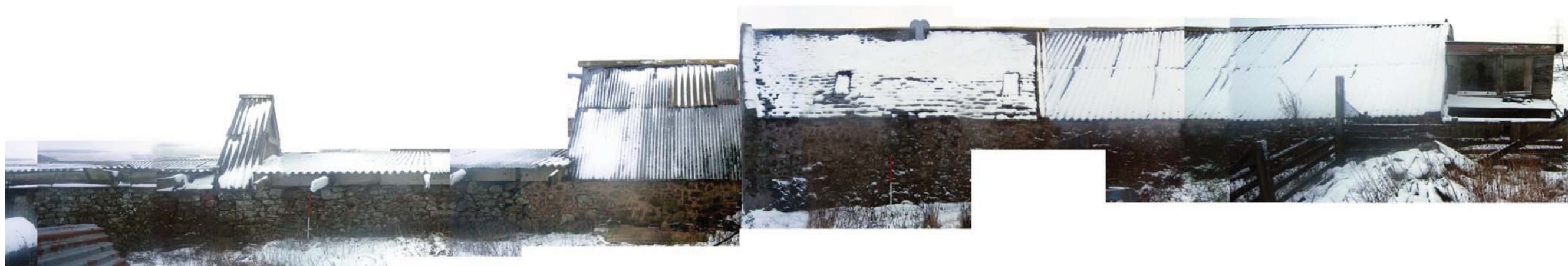


South-facing Elevation



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Fig. No:	5	Revision:	A
Title: Building 2 & 3: Elevations and floor plan			
Project: FRIARDYKE STEADING, STANDING BUILDING SURVEY			



East-facing Elevation of Building 2 & 3



West-facing Elevation of Building 2 & 3



South-facing Elevation of Building 2



South-facing Gable of Building 3



North-facing Gable & Shed of Building 3

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Fig. No: 6 Revision: A

Title:
**Buildings 2 & 3:
 Photo Montages**

Project:
**FRIARDYKES STEADING,
 STANDING BUILDING
 SURVEY**

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Plate 1 - Building 1 interior shot of the north end of Unit 1, former byre



Plate 2 - Building 1 interior shot of the south end, of Unit 2, loft



Plate 3 - Building 2 interior shot of Unit 2, animal house



Plate 4 - Building 2 interior shot of Unit 2, animal pens



Plate 5 - Building 2 interior shot of Unit 4, animal house



Plate 6 - Building 3 interior shot of Unit 1, inserted fireplace in the gable

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:

Revision:

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Client:

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Title:

Plates 1-6

Project:

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Plate 7 - Building 3 interior shot of Unit 1, central drain on the byre floor



Plate 8 - Building 3 interior shot of Unit 2, stable newel posts



Plate 9 - Building 3 interior shot of Unit 2, plank-built stable stall

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Plates 7-9

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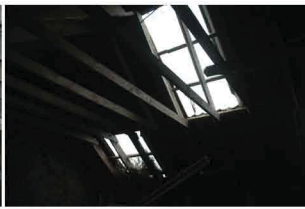
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