

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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**Old Belses Farm, Near Ancrum,  
Scottish Borders**


**Historic Building Survey**

**Report No. 1854**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an archaeological standing building recording survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2011 at Old Belses Farm, near Ancrum, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 56862 24908, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by the owner, Mr Thomas Culverwell, to fulfil a planning condition. A Written Scheme of Investigation for the historic building survey was approved by the Borders Heritage Officer. The owner provided CFA with site plans and digital photographs.

Planning permission (Ref 05/02040/FUL) has been given for the conversion of five agricultural buildings into six modern dwellings.

A Level 2 (English Heritage 2006) building survey was required to record the buildings prior to their alteration. The specific requirements were listed in Table 1 of the WSI.

Today Old Belses Farm occupies an informal layout plan which deviates from earlier Ordnance Survey maps that show a more formal building arrangement. The principal buildings included in the survey were:

- Building 1 - Lofted cartshed
- Building 2 - Animal sheds adjoining Building 1
- Building 3 - Stone-built barn (now a workshop)
- Building 4 - Stone-built barn with outshot building
- Building 5 - Animal shed with stalling

### **1.2 Objectives**

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 conversion;
3. to produce an historic building survey report outlining the results of the work.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 General**

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**

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

*National Monuments Record of Scotland.* All relevant records relating to the site and its immediate vicinity were checked and bibliographic sources followed up. The SMR at Borders Council was also checked for any relevant information.

*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 2a-c.

*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**

A Level 2 building survey was carried out according to the levels defined by English Heritage (2006). This level of recording work combine both photographic and elevation recording, and are 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 Old Belses Farm. A narrative of the buildings' characters has been produced, which includes a descriptive summary of the major architectural features present on each building. The development of the steading's form and its characteristics have been assessed alongside the historical cartographic evidence and from the results of standing building recording.

Building recording throughout the steading was broken down into separate elevations and the buildings' interiors. The adopted recording strategy is listed in Table 1.

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>EDM Survey</b>	<b>Photographic Survey</b>	<b>Recording Level</b>
Building 1	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 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 2	Internal Elevations		
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 elevations	All general	Level 2
Building 4	Principal External Elevation	All exterior	Level 2
Building 4	1 Gable	All general	Level 2
Building 4	Annotated scaled plan	All general	Level 2
Building 4	Internal elevations	All general	Level 2
Building 5	Principal External Elevation	All exterior	Level 2
Building 5	1 Gable	All general	Level 2
Building 5	Annotated scaled plan	All general	Level 2
Building 5	Internal elevations	All general	Level 2

Table 1 Specific recording strategy at Old Belses Farm

No architectural elevations or plans were available to use as a template for building recording. In order to produce these, architectural detail recording was carried out using a reflectorless Total Station (REDM) to position accurately the significant features present on the buildings 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 these were used to rectify photographs, where appropriate.

Ground plans were made using a Leica DISTO digital distance recorder and the critical values were plotted onto gridded paper. Diagonal measurements across a given building interior were recorded for increased accuracy. All significant features relevant to the buildings use (cattle stalling etc) were recorded on the ground plans as appropriate.

A digital Nikon D100 SLR was used to take digital photographs of structures and specific architectural features.

A 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 1.

### 3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

#### 3.1 Cartographic sources

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR No. 3010096) records that Timothy Pont's map of Teviotdale (c. 1590) shows a farm then called 'Betel' in the general location of Old Belses. A large community is depicted at 'Belshaes' on Armstrong's map of Roxburghshire (1770) and by the time of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, a number of buildings to the east of the present range, are shown.

A settlement, annotated as *Belfhies Mill* is first recorded on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (1654) but this does not relate to the position of Old Belses Farm. A settlement depicted as *Bellfhaes* is also named on Mathew Stobie's map of 1770. Ainslie's map of 1821 depicts the settlement of Bellses. This settlement was to become Old Belses according to Tennant's map of 1840 which is the first to depict Old and New Belses. In 1843, according to the map by Crawford, Old Belses is depicted as *Old Belshaes* suggesting that Crawford made use of Stobie's 1770 place name nomenclature.

The 1859 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2a) shows Old Belses Steading comprising two courtyard steadings, with three rectangular buildings further to the east. The steading nearest to the roadside is the focus of the study area, and the building depicted with the benchmark, at the east side is Building 4 (see below). A U-shaped range of buildings is shown to the west of Building 4. The building on the north side of the range shares the same position as Building 5 but this is an earlier building that was demolished to allow construction of Building 5 on the same site (see below).

The map depicts a mill pond with a sluice situated to the south-west of Old Belses. The mill lade is clearly marked running in the direction of an outshot building on the south-west side of Building 4.

The 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2b) shows that Buildings 1-5 were all present by this year. Building 1, the cartshed, is attached to Building 2. A larger building is depicted forming a long range on the north-east side of Building 3. The gap between this building and Building 3 appears to have served as a crew yard for enclosing livestock. Buildings 3 and 4 are shown as they are today. A new U-shaped range is shown on the position of Building 5 in the 20<sup>th</sup> century according to the publication of the 1903 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map. The farmhouse, formerly part of another courtyard setting shown on the 1859 map stands alone as is the case today.

The 1966 revised 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2c) shows a large building which included Building 5, this being the large concrete-framed tractor shed which required the demolition of the U-shaped range. The map also shows a second building attached to the outshot on the south-west side of the mill (Building 4). The former crew-yard area on the north side of Building 3 is shown as roofed. The area is now open and the walls of the rectilinear building attached to Building 2 are dilapidated.



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

The RCAHMS record NT NT52SE 47 which mentions that the Object Name Book of the Ordnance Survey (ONB) describes 'Old Belses' as 'A two storey-house with garden and office house attached, being the property of Sir George Douglas, Springwood Park near Kelso'.

### **3.3 Documentary sources**

The Old Statistical Accounts (Somerville 1791-9) for the parish of Ancrum mentions that there was a single lint mill in the parish. It is unclear if the mill at Old Belses is the one that the account is referring to but it seems unlikely. Building 4 appears to have operated as a farm corn mill.

A search of the on-line database for the National Archive of Scotland failed to find any information on Old Belses Farm.

## **4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS**

### **4.1 General**

Descriptions of the external elevations of Buildings 1–5 (Fig. 1) are presented below, followed by internal descriptions.

### **4.2 Building 1, Cart shed**

#### *4.2.1 External descriptions*

Building 1 is rectangular in plan and is a one-and-a half-storey rubble-built cart shed measuring 11.3 m by 6m and is 3.9m high from the ground to eaves level.

The south-west-facing elevation (Fig 3b, Pl.1) has four segmental arched openings with ashlar quoins. The arches measure 2.3m wide and 2.2m high. The arch piers measure 0.53m by 0.25m. The arch at the west end is blocked with breeze blocks. Four square loft windows are present above, of which the westernmost are blocked. A date stone of 1861 (Pl. 2) is carved on the sill of one of the loft windows on the south-west facing elevation. The gable ridge stones are sandstone and the roof is covered with slate.

A forestair, now collapsed, leads up to the plank-built loft door on the south-east facing gable (Pl. 3). On the north-west facing elevation, there are three square loft windows which are all blocked. The west-facing gable is rubble built and framed with rough dressed cream-coloured sandstone quoins (Fig.3a).

#### *Interior descriptions*

The interior ground floor measures 10.1m long and 5.4m (Fig 3c) wide and has featureless rubble-built walls. Three timber beams support the loft floor. The beams are softwood (probably pine) measuring 0.3m by 0.12m. Supporting timber posts have been inserted to carry the beams. Both round and square timber has been used for the beams. The floor of the cartshed is concrete.

#### *4.2.3 Loft*

The loft could not be safely entered into due to the decayed loft floor. A record photograph of the loft interior was taken from the doorway on the north-east gable (see Thumbnail 164). A plan showing window positions is included as Fig 3d.

### **4.3 Building 2, Animal House**

#### *4.3.1 External description*

Building 2 comprises a single storey L-shaped animal house with walls constructed of coursed sandstone blocks with sandstone dressings round the doorways (Fig 3c). The building is 9.8m long to the corner of the return south-facing elevation which measures 6.6m long. It has been built onto the north elevation of the cart shed (Building 1). The pitched roof is covered with corrugated iron (Pl. 4-5).

The exterior rear elevation measures 15m long and is featureless with only two steel tie plates present (Fig 3a). The random rubble wall has been heavily pointed with cement in the recent past. The north-east facing elevation is constructed of coarse red sandstone of which a large proportion of the elevation has collapsed, revealing the internal core of the wall, which is a mixture of rubble bonded with lime mortar.

#### *4.3.2 Interior description*

The interior of Building 2 has four compartments and these are described as Units 1-4.

Unit 1, Fig 3c, Pl.6, a cattle shed, measures 5.3m by 4.5m and has featureless rubble walls. The central doorway measures 2.4m wide. The roof timbers comprise scarf-jointed (nailed) A-frame trusses with through purlins supporting the corrugated iron roof. Eleven trusses are present within Unit 1, and these rest directly on the wall heads.

Unit 2 (Fig.3c), a former stable, measures 4.5m by 4.1m and has cement rendered rubble walls. Brick has been used to repair the wall which is present between Units 2 and 3, the brickwork is 20<sup>th</sup>-century in date and laid in stretcher bond. The unit is accessed by a double-leaved stable door.

Unit 3, Fig 3c, Pl.8), an animal shed, measures 7.5m long and 4.6m wide with a cobble-stone floor. The unit is accessed by a double-leaved stable door. A partition wall measuring 2.5m high and 0.45m wide divides it from Unit 2. The interior rubble walls are featureless and are all whitewashed. The roof is the same as that in Unit 1.

Unit 4, (Fig 3c, a former stable, measures 4.6m long and 3.9m wide with walls 2.3m high. The wall on the north-east end is a former partition wall of a now derelict building. In the north-east corner of the wall there is a blocked doorway. A larger opening has been inserted which provided new access into the now derelict building. The interior of Unit 4 is accessed by a large rectangular opening. The doors are missing.

### **4.4 Building 3, Barn**

#### *4.4.1 External description*

Building 3 comprises a rectangular stone-built (Old Red Sandstone) barn with coursed snecked rubble sandstone on the south-west-facing and north-east-facing elevations (Pl. 9-11). A large sliding plank-built door and a single plank built door are present on the south-west elevation. Both the north-east and south-west facing gables are rubble-built with sandstone ashlar dressings. The latter elevation is terraced into sloping ground. The north-east elevation has a centrally placed plank-built door with finely dressed quoins (Fig 4a). The north-west facing gable is featureless and is built of coursed rubble with ashlar quoins. The roof is covered with corrugated iron sheeting.

#### 4.4.2 *Interior description*

The building is rectangular in plan (Fig 4c) and measures 16m long by 5.5m. The interior walls of the building are featureless. The floor is laid with cobbles. The A-frame softwood roof trusses rest directly on the wall heads (Pl.12). At the north-west end of the building there is a possible hint of a timber stage for hay storage. Within the cobble floor there is a row of sockets that probably once held timber posts. This evidence implies that the building was originally a byre with internal loft space created to store animal fodder. The remains of a crew yard or livestock enclosure situated on the north-east side of the building provide additional support to this theory.

### 4.5 **Building 4 (store room and grain silo), Fig 5a-b**

#### 4.5.1 *External description*

Building 4 comprises a rectangular one-and-a-half storey structure with grey-coloured sandstone rubble-built walls with ashlar surrounds. The ashlar surrounds are all Old Red Sandstone which contrasts with the main rubble build. On the north-east-facing elevation (Fig 5a Pl.13) gable there are two red-painted plank-built doors. A small slit-vent is present at the west end of the building. A three-paned window situated between the doors is a recent insert (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century). The ridge copings are sandstone and the roof is covered with slate. The south-east facing gable has a large rectangular off-centre double-leaved plank-built door. The gable has been terraced into a slope and as a result its height is much less than the north-west gable. Some recent repair work and heavy pointing is present on the south-east gable.

On the rear south-west-facing elevation there is single doorway at the west end of the main block (Pl.15). Adjacent to the doorway is an exhaust pipe associated with the interior grain silo (see below). A rubble-built outshot building is present with dressed sandstone surrounds and a cat-slide roof. A single doorway provides access to the outshot building. Attached to the outshot building is a roofless brick-built lean-to which houses a gas storage tank.

The north-west gable measures 6.5m wide and is 9m high (Fig 5b). The gable is rubble-built and incorporates lower courses of cream-coloured sandstone and whin stone to a height of about 1m. At the centre of the gable, towards the apex, is a square window with sandstone surrounds. The quoins framing the elevation are Old Red Sandstone which contrasts with the main build.

#### 4.5.2 *Interior descriptions*

The lower ground floor room (Fig 5c) is currently used as a store and is accessed by a doorway on the north-east elevation. The remains of a partition wall (Pl. 16) are present between a grain silo and a store room. The wall is 0.5m wide and 2m long with a height of 2.5m. This was once a load-bearing wall that has been reduced to provide access for the two galvanised iron grain silos that are situated within the interior of the north-west end of the building. The belt-driven blowing machinery associated with the grain silo is situated within the ground floor store room adjacent to the reduced partition wall.

Above the ground floor storeroom is a wooden loft floor which is accessed through the aforementioned doorway on the north-west gable. The loft floor is supported below by an iron column and by a length of re-used railway line that is carried on a brick-built pier.

#### 4.5.3 *Outshot building interior*

The interior of the outshot building (Pl.17) has cement-pointed rubble walls and is featureless with the exception of a blocked opening on the north-west facing elevation (Plate 18). The opening is situated 1.5m above the floor and measures 1m wide and 0.5m high and is blocked with five courses of red brick. The top of the opening has a segmented stone relieving arch and appears to be of some antiquity. It appears that the outshot building functioned as a wheel house when the building was a watermill. The outshot building is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map with a lade entering its south-west end. The covered wheel house would have made most efficient use of the water supply and drove a overshot wheel with water running over the top. Water-supply would have been via a wooden launder or trough.

### **4.6 Building 5, Animal shed with stalling**

#### 4.6.1 *External description*

Building 5 is a stone-built animal shed measuring 25m long and 6.2m wide (Fig 6a). On the west side of the north-west gable there is a large plank-built sliding doorway (Fig 6b). The opening has red sandstone quoins. Above the doorway is a square window opening with a two-paned window. Inscribed on the window lintel is the date 1866 (Plate 19). The gable has sandstone ridge coping stones. The roof is covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting with roof vents and galvanised ridge plate.

The north-west elevation (Fig 6a) is constructed of coursed sandstone with a series of ventilation grills. The south-west gable (Plate 20) has a door on its eastern side which is framed with ashlar dressings. A central window (1.5m x 1m) is present above the doorway which contains a 3-paned blind window. The south-east elevation has been incorporated into a large concrete-framed tractor shed. Two blocked openings are present measuring 2.3m wide and 2.2m high. The openings have been blocked with brickwork (Pl.21) The blocked openings have ashlar surrounds showing that these are original features. A narrower doorway is a more recent insert into the interior of the cattle shed.

#### 4.6.2 *Interior descriptions*

The interior of the cattle shed measures 22.4m by 4.8m (Fig 6c). The north-east facing elevation contains a series of stalls (Pl. 22). The interior walls have been cement rendered to a height of 1.5m and whitewashed. The floor is concrete with a central drain. The roof contains scarfe-jointed A-frame collar rafters which rest directly on top of the wall heads. The internal gable walls are featureless. Two thirds of the cattle shed is used to store farm machinery and the other third is still in use as a byre.

## 5. DISCUSSION

Historic farm buildings and farmsteads have been defined in a number of different ways by various authorities (Dunbar 1966; and Brunskill 1999) with farms evolving in plan form to suit differing farming practices (Shaw 2003a). It is also common for farm buildings to change use according to the farm's requirements (Shaw 2003b), as is the case with Building 4, which started life as mill in the late 18th or early 19th century and was converted into a grain silo in the late 20th century.

Old Belses Farm is first depicted as a place name in 1840. The earliest building on the site appears to be Building 4 (the mill) which is present on the 1859 Ordnance Survey map. Building 1 was built in 1861 and Building 5 was built in 1866 according to their date stones. Building 3 appears to have been built in the late 19th century.

The mill with its outshot wheel-house was supplied via the mill lade, which appears to have gone out of use by 1898 based on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. Traditionally corn mills (*sensu stricto*) tend to have three storeys with the milling floor on the first floor and a second floor attic for the storage for sacks of corn which would have been transported from the ground floor via a water-powered sack-hoist (Watts 2006). The second floor would have been well ventilated with louver-type hatches to stop the grain rotting before it was milled. Late 18th and early 19th century single storey mills are common in lowland Scotland and these functioned mainly as threshing or lumber mills. Examples of this type of mill are recorded at Mossburnford Saw Mill, Jedburgh, (RCAHMS: NT61NE 35) and Bridgehaugh Mill, Scottish Borders, (RCAHMS: NT54SE 36). Muirmill Steading, Stirling (RCAHMS: NS78SW 32) provides a good example of the threshing apparatus that was installed in the 19th century.

Table 2 shows the proposed phase development scheme for Old Belses Farm.

Phase	Period	Description
1	Early 19th century	Development of Old Belses with the establishment of a watermill (Building 4). The mill either for corn milling or threshing goes out of use sometime in the middle of the 19th century.
2	Mid-Late 19th century	Building 1 is erected in 1861, Building 5 is erected in 1866, the latter replacing an earlier U-shaped range that occupied the same site. Building 3 is also built during this phase but slightly later according to the character of the stonework.
3	Mid-20th century	Building 5 is subsumed by a large concrete-framed tractor shed and its south and west ranges are demolished. Building 3 is connected to a much longer Building 2 by a cattle court.
4	Late 20th century	Building 4 is converted into a grain silo with the introduction of two large galvanised storage bins and associated blowing equipment.

Table 2 Broad phases of development.

## 6. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the cartographic evidence, the farm as it exists today was largely built after 1859. Prior to this year the only recognisable building present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map was Building 4 which was a watermill. Four broad phases of development at the farm have been proposed and these span the early 19th century to the late 20th century.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 2) will be sufficient to disseminate the results of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will be lodged with RCAHMS and Borders SMR according to the terms set out in the WSI.

The Level 2 survey of Old Belses Farm has recorded all the features of architectural significance. No further archaeological survey work is required.

## 7. REFERENCES

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### 7.2 Maps

Ainslie, J 1821 Map of the Southern Part of Scotland

Blaeu, J 1654 Atlas of Scotland Teviotdale

Crawford, W 1843 Map embracing extensive portions of the county of Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, Selkirk and Midlothian and parts of Northumberland

Ordnance Survey Map 1859 First Edition. Roxburghshire 1:10,560 Sheet X1V.10

Ordnance Survey Map 1898 Second Edition. Roxburghshire 1:10,560 Sheet X1V .10

Ordnance Survey 1966 (Revised) Plan NT 5624 & Plan NT 5724, 1:2500



Stobie, M. 1758 A Map of Roxburghshire of Teviotdale

Thomson, J. 1832 Thomson's Atlas of Scotland

Tenant, N 1835-1850 Map of the County of Roxburghshire

## APPENDIX 1 – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

No.	Element	Ext/Int	Facing
1	Building 1 & 2, north-west facing elevation, general shots	Exterior	SE
2	Building 1 & 2, north-west facing elevation, general shots	Exterior	SE
3	Building 2, north-west facing elevation , corner, general shot	Exterior	SE
4	Building 2, north-west elevation, east end corner, general shot	Exterior	SE
5	Building 2, north-west facing elevation, mid section, general shot	Exterior	SE
6	Building 2, north-west facing elevation, mid section, general shot	Exterior	SE
7	Building 2, north-west facing elevation, adjoining Building 1, general shot	Exterior	SE
8	Building 2, north-west facing elevation, adjoining	Exterior	SE
9	Building 1, north-west facing elevation gable, general distance shot	Exterior	SE
10	Building 1, north-west facing elevation gable, general shot	Exterior	SE
11	Building 1, north-west facing elevation gable, general shot	Exterior	SE
12	Building 1, north-west facing elevation gable, general shot	Exterior	SE
13	Building 1, north-west facing elevation (gable) and north-west facing elevation of Building 2	Exterior	SE
14	Building 1, north-west facing elevation (gable) and north-west facing elevation of Building 2	Interior	N
15	Building 1, north-west facing elevation (gable) and north-west facing elevation of Building 2	Exterior	SE
16	Building 1, south-west facing elevation, general shot	Interior	NE
17	Building 1, south-west facing elevation, general shot	Interior	NE
18	Building 1, south-east facing gable, general shot	Exterior	NW
19	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
20	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
21	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
22	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
23	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
24	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
25	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
26	Building 4 north-west facing gable,, general shot	Exterior	SE
27	Building 4, north-west facing, outshot building	Exterior	SE
28	Building 4, north-west facing, outshot building	Exterior	SE
29	Building, 4, south-east facing elevation and gable	Exterior	W
30	Building 4, north-facing elevation and south-west facing elevation	Exterior	S
31	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
32	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
33	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
34	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
35	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
36	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
37	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
38	Building 4, North-facing elevation	Exterior	S
39	Building 1, south-east facing gable	Interior	NW
40	Building 4, south-east facing elevation	Exterior	NW
41	Building 1, south-east facing gable and Building 2 south-east facing elevation	Exterior	NW
42	Building 2, south-east facing elevation	Exterior	NW
43	Building 2, south-east facing corner of the building	Exterior	NW
44	Building 2, south-east facing corner of the building	Exterior	NW
45	Building 2, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
46	Building 2, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	N
47	Building 3.north-east facing gable, general shot	Exterior	SW
48	Building 3.north-east facing gable, general shot	Exterior	SW
49	Building 3.north-east facing gable, general shot	Exterior	SW

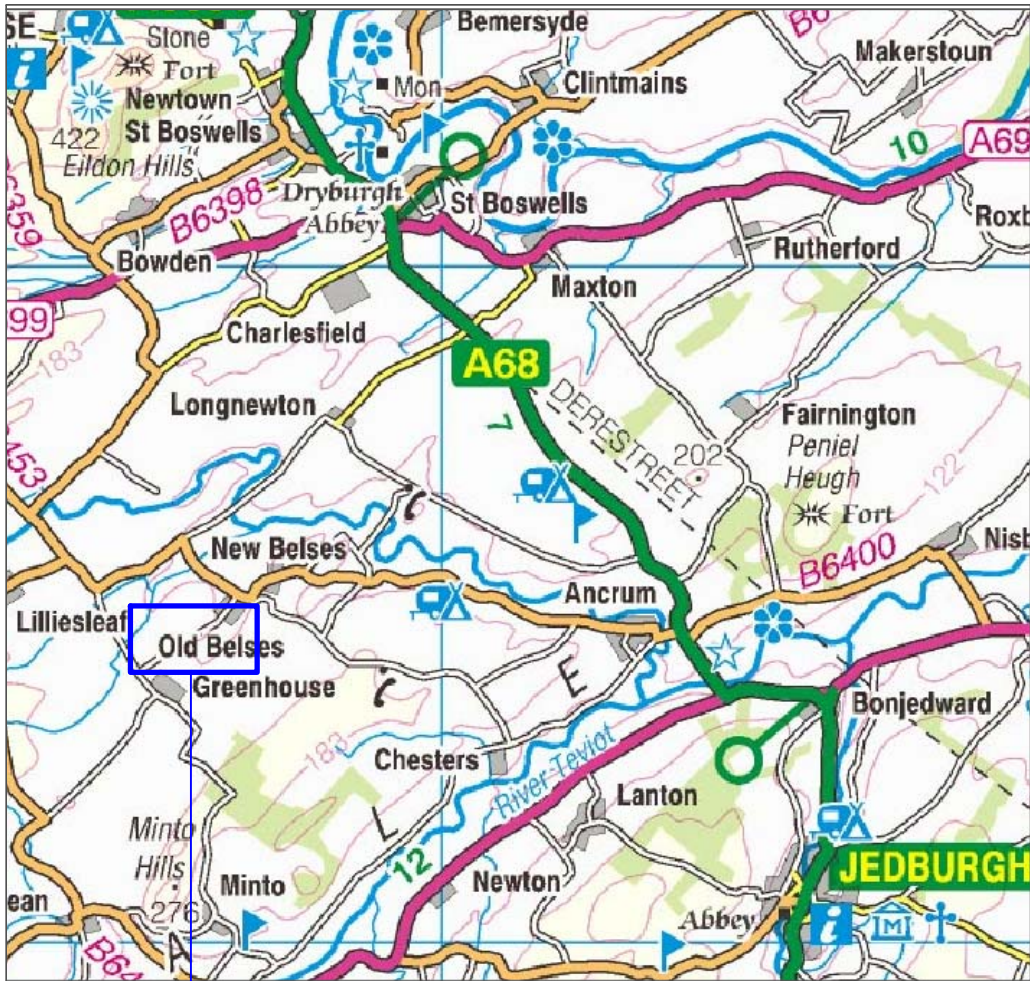
<b>No.</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Ext/Int</b>	<b>Facing</b>
50	Building 3.north-east facing gable, general shot	Exterior	SW
51	Building 3.north-east facing gable, south-west corner	Exterior	NE
52	Building 3.north-east facing gable, general shot	Exterior	SW
53	Building 4, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
054	Building 4, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
055	Building 4, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
056	Building 4, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
057	Building 3, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
058	Building 3, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
059	Building 3, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
060	Building 3, roof detail on north-east facing elevation	Exterior	SW
061	Enclosure to the rear of Building 3	Exterior	W
062	Enclosure to the rear of Building 3	Exterior	W
063	Building 4, north-east facing elevation	Exterior	SE
064	Building 4, remains of a partition wall on ground floor	Interior	N
065	Building 4, remains of a partition wall on ground floor	Interior	N
066	Building 4, remains of a partition wall on ground floor	Interior	N
067	Building 4, remains of a partition wall on ground floor	Interior	N
068	Building 4, ground floor support column and re-used railway line carrying loft floor	Interior	SW
069	Building 4, ground floor brick pier supporting re-used railway line carrying loft floor	Interior	N
070	Building 4, floor jousts and support columns	Interior	E
071	Building 4, remains of a partition wall and floor supporting column	Interior	NW
072	Building 5, north-east facing elevation, and concrete-framed tractor shed	Exterior	S
073	Building 5, north-east facing elevation, and concrete-framed tractor shed	Exterior	S
74	Building 5, north-west facing elevation	Exterior	SE
75	Building 5, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
76	Building 5, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
77	Building 5, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
78	Building 5, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
79	Building 5, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
80	Building 5, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
81	Building 5, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
82	Building 5, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
83	Building 5, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
84	Building 5, south-east facing gable	Exterior	NW
85	Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, west-facing interior wall showing segmented relieving arch	Interior	E
86	Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, west-facing interior wall showing segmented relieving arch	Interior	E
87	Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, west-facing interior wall showing segmented relieving arch	Interior	E
88	Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, general shot of the interior	Internal	NW
89	Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, general shot of the interior, roof detail	Internal	NW
90	Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, general shot of the interior, roof detail	Internal	NW
91	Building 4, south-west facing elevation, general view	External	NE
92	Building 4, south-west facing elevation, general view	External	NE
93	Building 3, general shot of the interior	Interior	E
94	Building 3, general shot of the interior	Interior	E
95	Building 3, general shot of the interior	Interior	E

No.	Element	Ext/Int	Facing
96	Building 3, general shot of the interior on cobble floor	Interior	NW
97	Building 1, ground floor interior, general shot	Interior	
98	Building 1, ground floor interior, general shot	Interior	
99	Building 1, ground floor interior, general shot	Interior	
100	Building 1, ground floor interior, general shot	Interior	
101	Building 1, ground floor interior, general shot	Interior	
102	Building 1, ground floor interior, general shot	Interior	
103	Building 1, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
104	Building 1, south-west facing elevation	Exterior	NE
105	Building 1, south-west facing elevation, lintel with date 1861		NE
106	Building 2, Unit 1, north-facing elevation	Interior	S
107	Building 2, Unit 1, south-facing elevation	Interior	S
108	Building 2, Unit 1, west-facing elevation, partition wall	Interior	S
109	Building 2, Unit 1, east-facing elevation, doorway	Interior	S
110	Building 2, Unit 2, north-facing elevation	Interior	S
111	Building 2, Unit 2, east-facing elevation	Interior	W
112	Building 2, Unit 2, west-facing elevation	Interior	E
113	Building 2, Unit 2, north-facing elevation	Interior	S
114	Building 2, Unit 3, east-facing elevation	Interior	W
115	Building 2, Unit 3, south-facing elevation	Interior	
116	Building 2, Unit 3, west-facing elevation	Interior	
117	Building 2, Unit 3, north-facing elevation	Interior	
118	Building 2, Unit 4, east-facing elevation	Interior	
119	Building 2, Unit 4, south-facing elevation	Interior	
120	Building 2, Unit 4, west-facing elevation	Interior	
121	Building 2, Unit 4, north-facing elevation	Interior	
122	North-facing wall of the enclosure adjoining Building 3	Exterior	S
123	North-facing wall of the enclosure adjoining Building 3	Exterior	NE
124	Building 3, general shot of the east-facing elevation	Exterior	W
125-130	Building 3 Consecutive shots of the east-facing elevation	External	W
131-132	General shot within the interior of the stock enclosure	External	NE
133	Enclosure wall, north side, remains of a timber door post	External	NE
134	Enclosure wall, remains of (former roofed extension of Building 2	External	SW
135-6	Building remains, part of Building 2 extension, now roofless	External	SW
137-8	Door opening on the south-west facing wall of the roofless building	External	NW
139-140	Central door opening of the roofless extension to Building 2	External	NE
141	Rear wall of the enclosure adjoining Building 3	External	W
142-3	Building 1, south-east facing gable	External	NW
144	Building 3, quoin detail on the north-west facing gable	External	South-west
145	Building 5, farm storage area at the north-east end	Internal	NE
146-7	Building 5, general shot of the stalls at the south-west end	Internal	SW
148	Building 5, general shot of a blocked opening on the snorth-west-facing elevation	Internal	NE
149	Building 5, north-east facing gable	External	SW
150	Building 5, north-east facing gable, with date on lintel	External	Oblique
151-4	Building 5, overlapping shots of the north-west-facing elevation	External	SE
155	Building 5, north-west facing elevation and adjoining timber-framed shed	External	SW
156-8	Building 2, north-east elevation, collapsed wall and inner core	External	SW
159	Building 1, south-west facing elevation from the main road	External	NE
160-3	Old Belses Farm, panoramic view	External	NE
164	Building 1, loft interior	Internal	NW

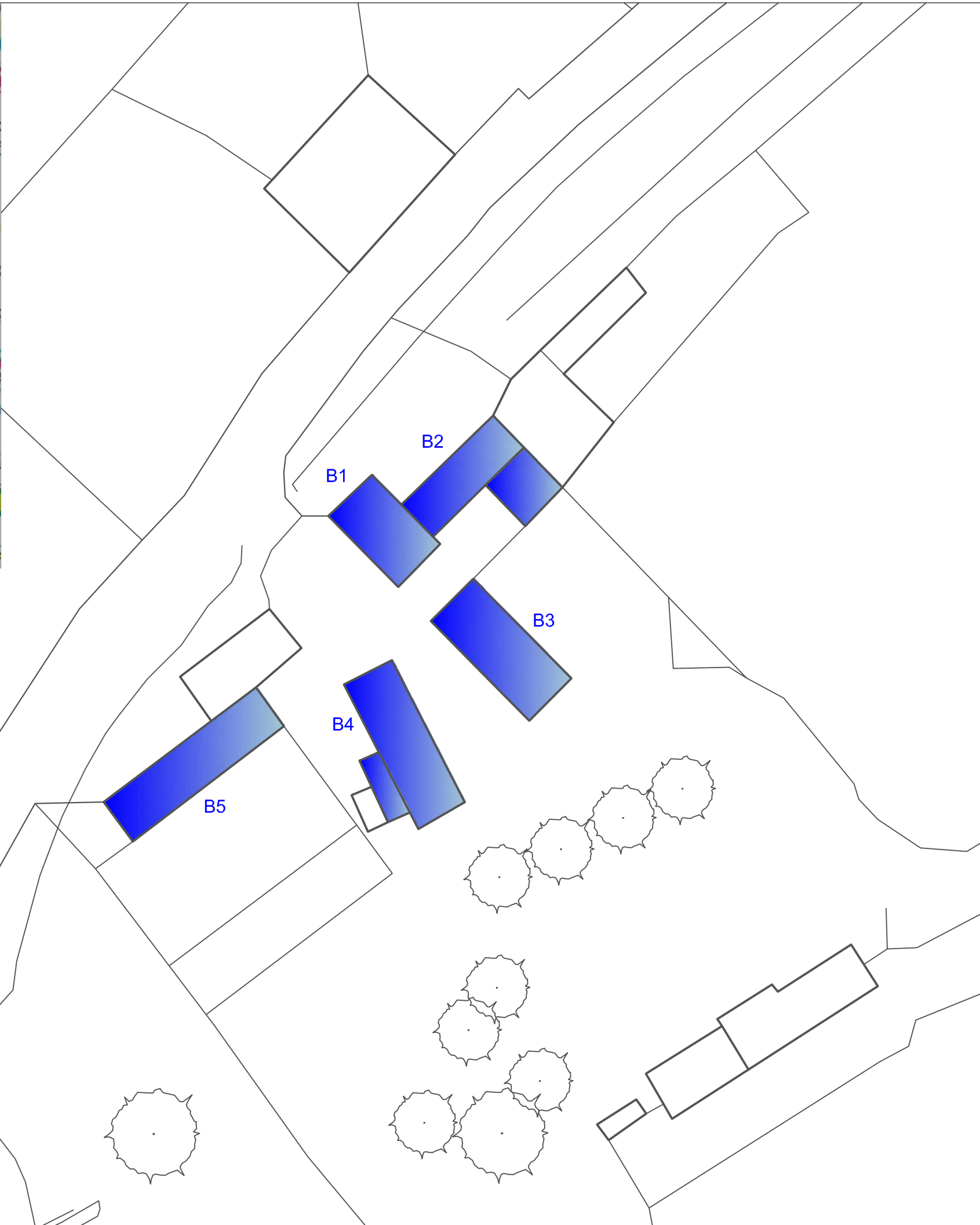
## APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Borders
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Old Belses Farm, Near Ancrum, Historic Building Survey
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	BELS
<b>PARISH:</b>	Ancrum
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Dr M Cressey
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic Building Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT52SE 47
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)</b>	NT 56900 24864
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	January 2011
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	January 2011
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>Old Belses Farm occupies an informal layout plan which deviates from a more formal arrangement shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1859, when there two courtyard steadings. Only the farmhouse remains of the more southerly of the two steadings, but this did not form part of the current survey, which concentrated on the buildings adjacent to the road. Five buildings were examined during the survey and include:</p> <p>Building 1, Lofted cartshed with date a stone of 1861  Building 2, a collection of animal sheds  Building 3, a stone-built barn (now a workshop)  Building 4, Stone-built barn with outshot building,  Building 5 Animal shed with a date stone 1866</p> <p>The survey has shown that Old Belses Farm was first established during the first half of the 19th century. Building 1 is largely unaltered and Building 2 is attached to it. Building 3 was a byre with associated crew yard. Building 4 was originally a water mill that went out of use sometime during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Building 5 was part of a U-shaped range but was left upstanding during the construction of a modern tractor shed.</p> <p>Apart from Building 4, the steading buildings date to the second half of the 19th century.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr Thomas Culverwell
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	mressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR

(intended/deposited)	and NMRS.
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Site Location



Key:

**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
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 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
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 f: 0131 273 4381  
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1      Revision: A

Title:  
**Location Map**

Project:  
**Old Belses Farm, Near Ancrum, Scottish Borders.**  
**Historic Building Recording**

Client:  
**Mr Thomas Culverwell**

Scale:  
**1:500 A3**

Drawn by: **LW**      Report No: **1854**



Key:

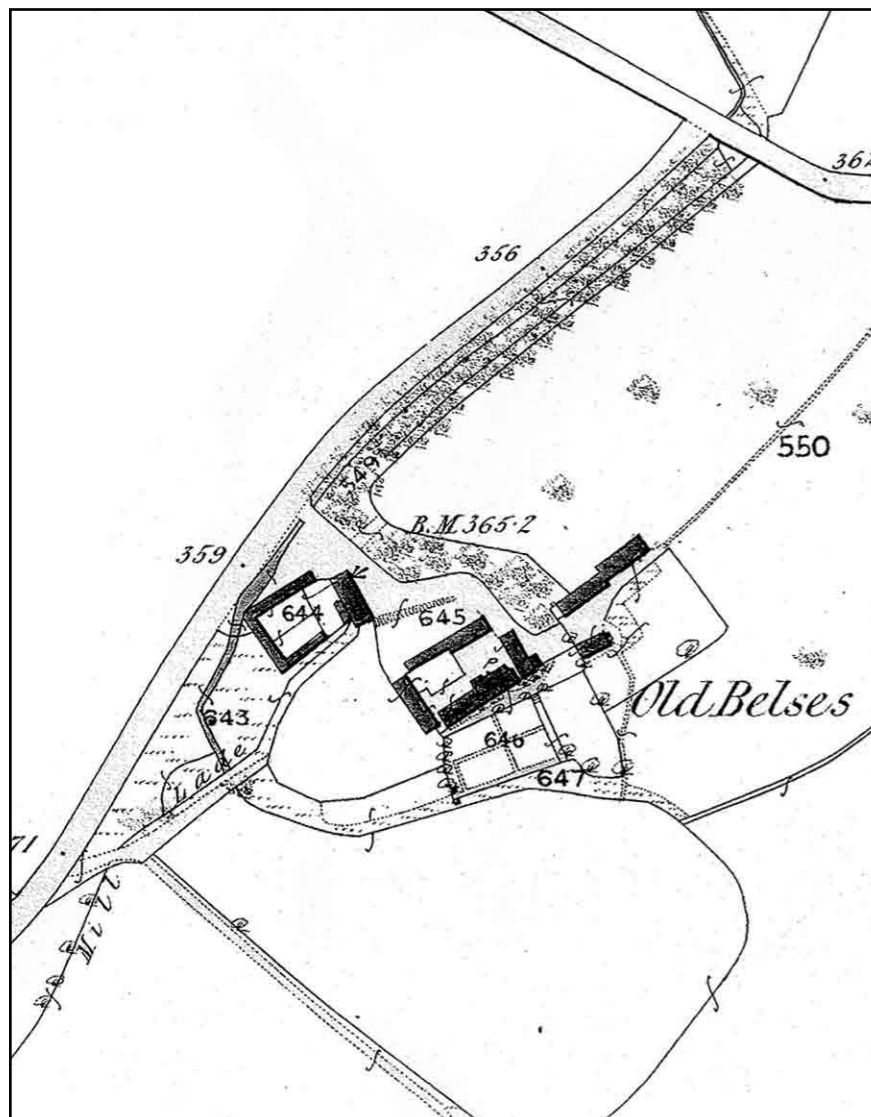


Fig. 2a - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1859

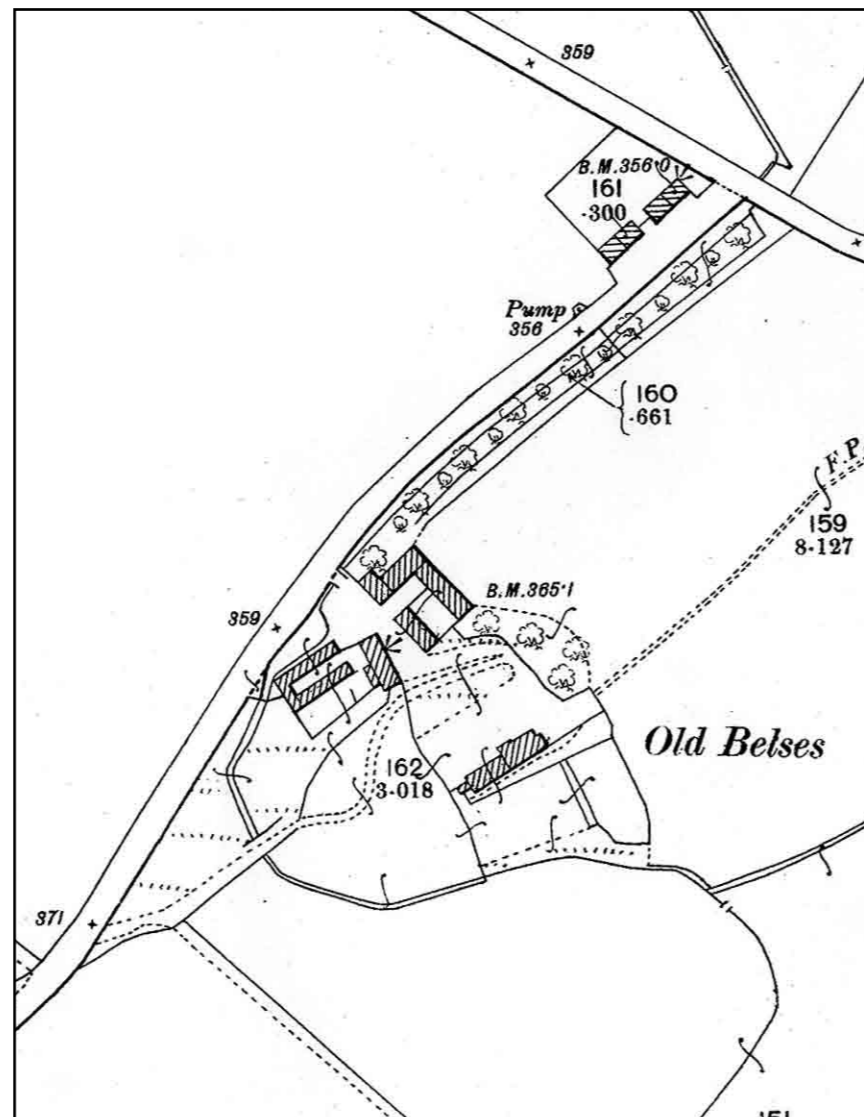


Fig. 2b - Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1898

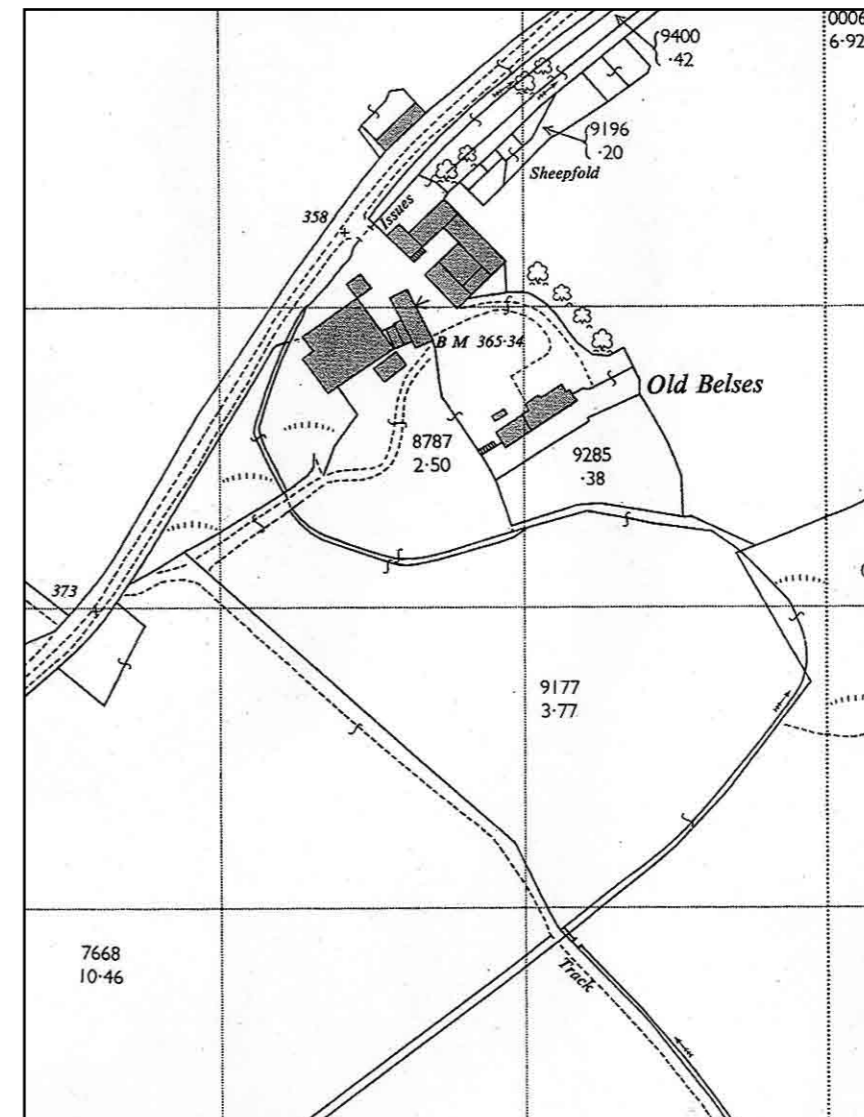


Fig. 2c - Ordnance Survey, 1966



Key:

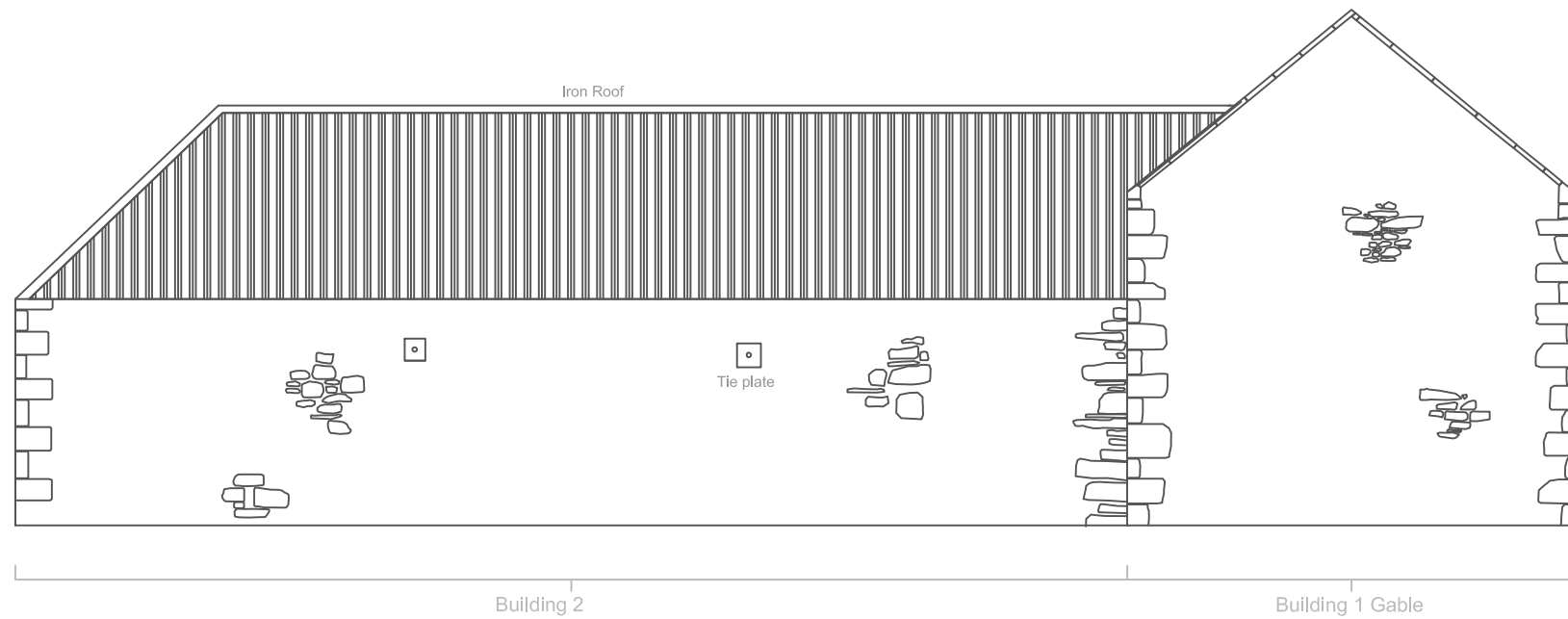


Fig. 3a - Buildings 1 & 2, Northwest-facing elevation

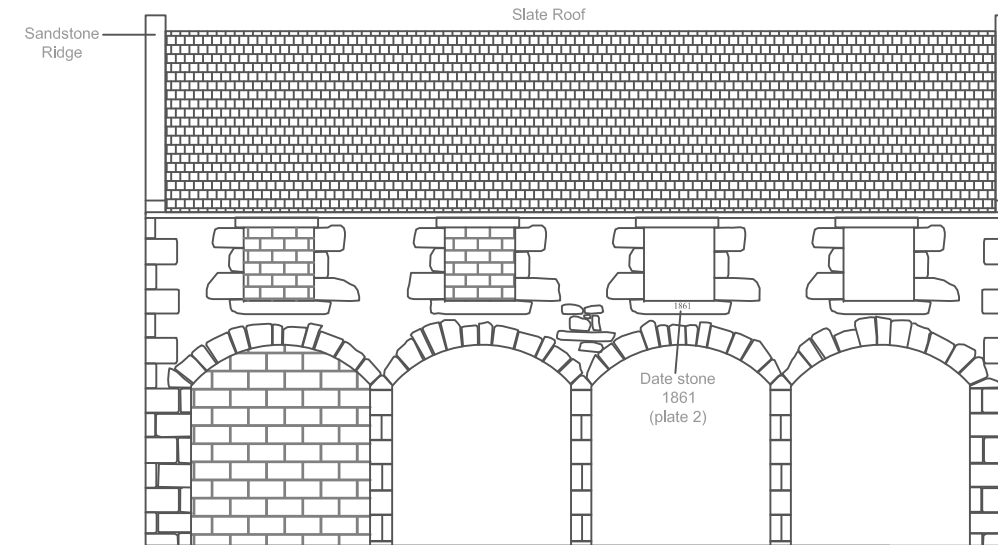


Fig. 3b - Building 1, Southwest-facing elevation (plate 1)

1:100

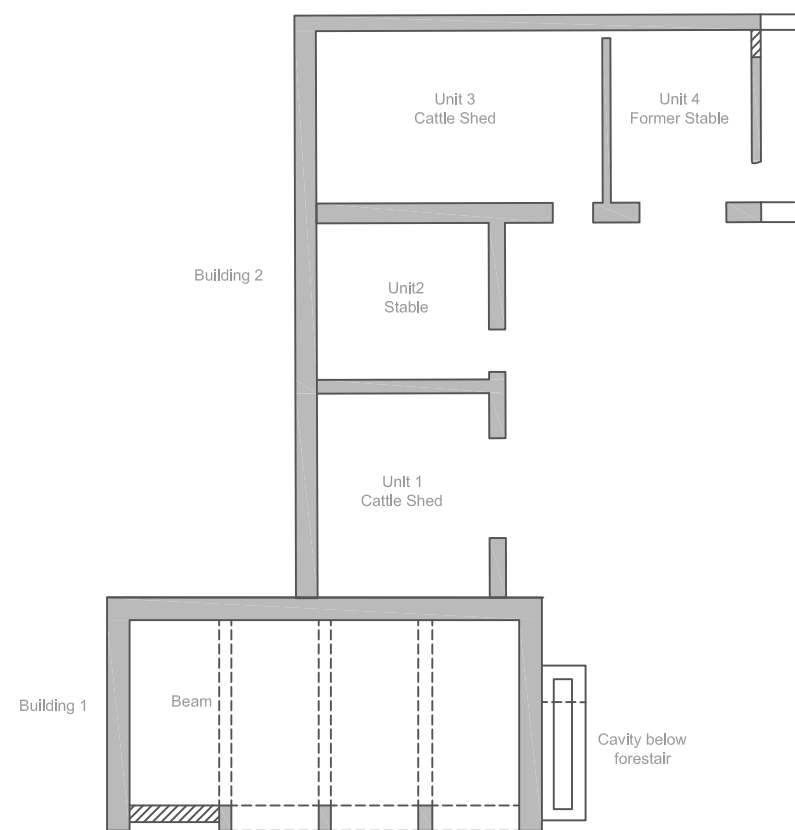


Fig. 3c - Ground Floor Plan of buildings 1 & 2

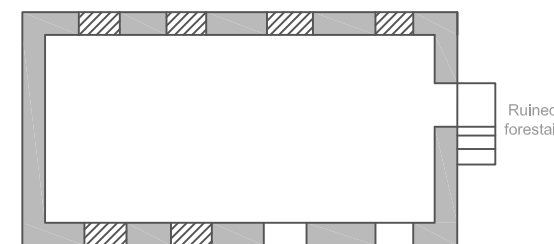


Fig. 3d - Loft Floor Plan of building 1

1:200

Key:

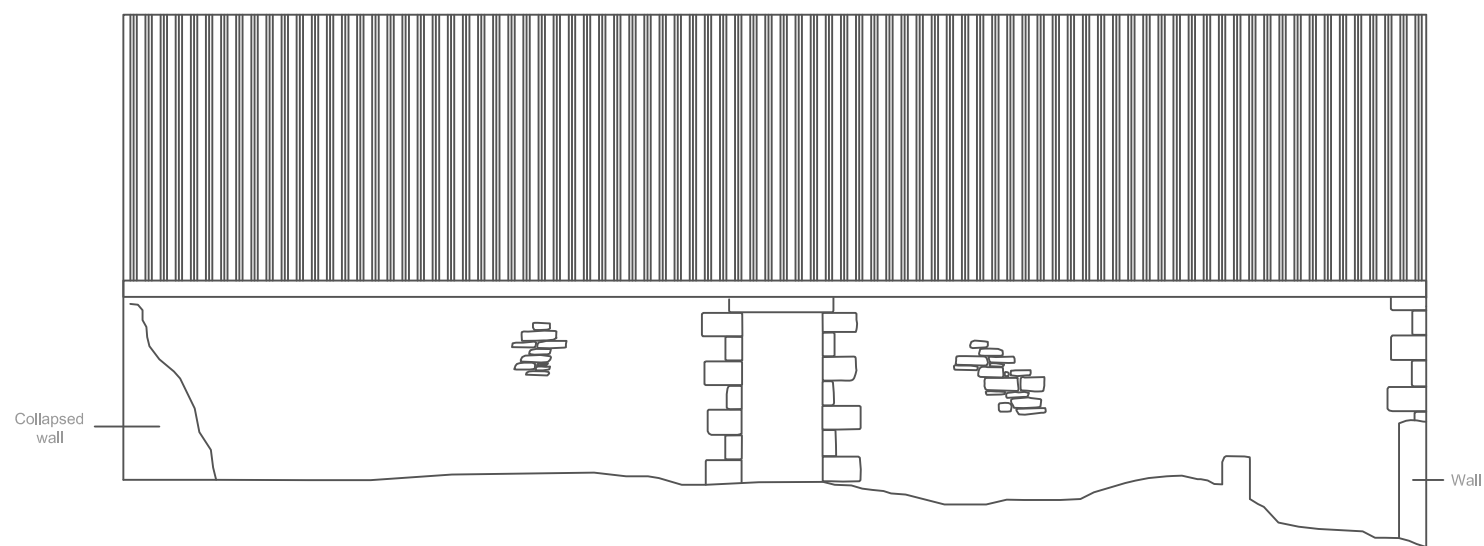


Fig. 4a - Building 3, Northeast-facing elevation

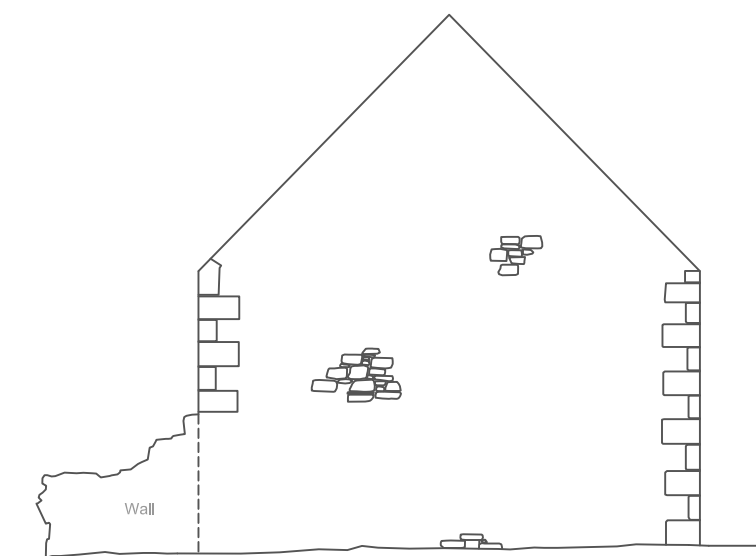


Fig. 4b - Building 3, Northwest-facing gable

1:100

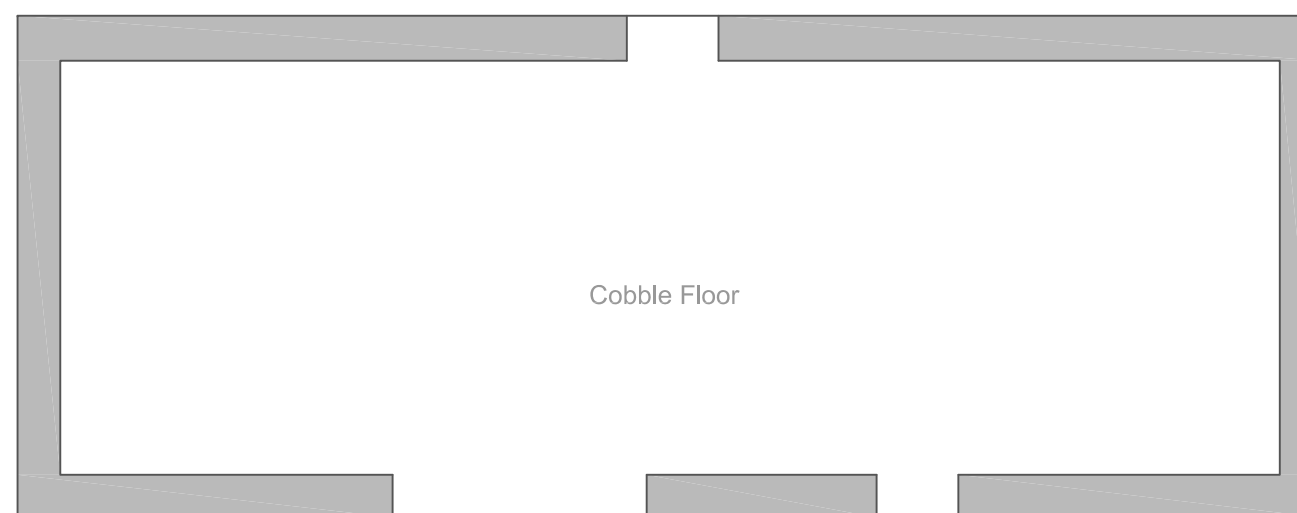


Fig. 4c - Building 3 Floor Plan



1:100

Key:

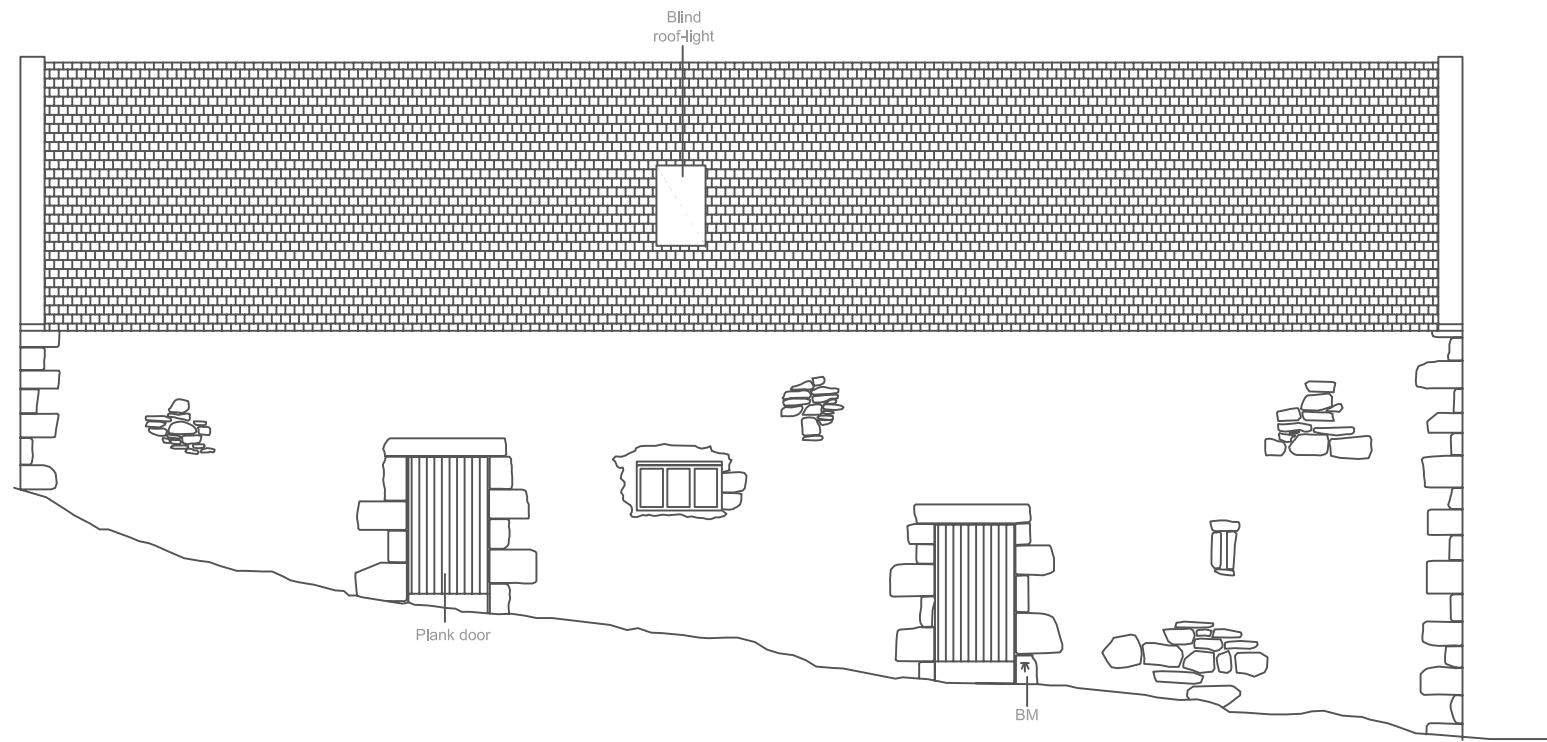


Fig. 5a - Building 4, Northeast-facing elevation

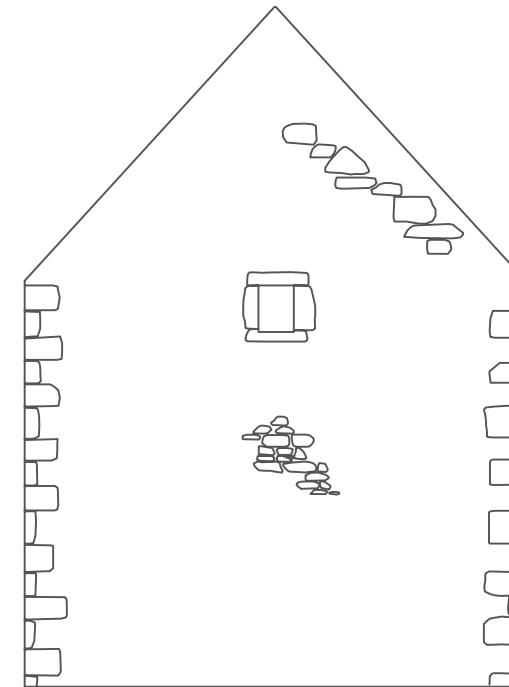


Fig. 5b - Building 4, Northwest-facing gable

1:100

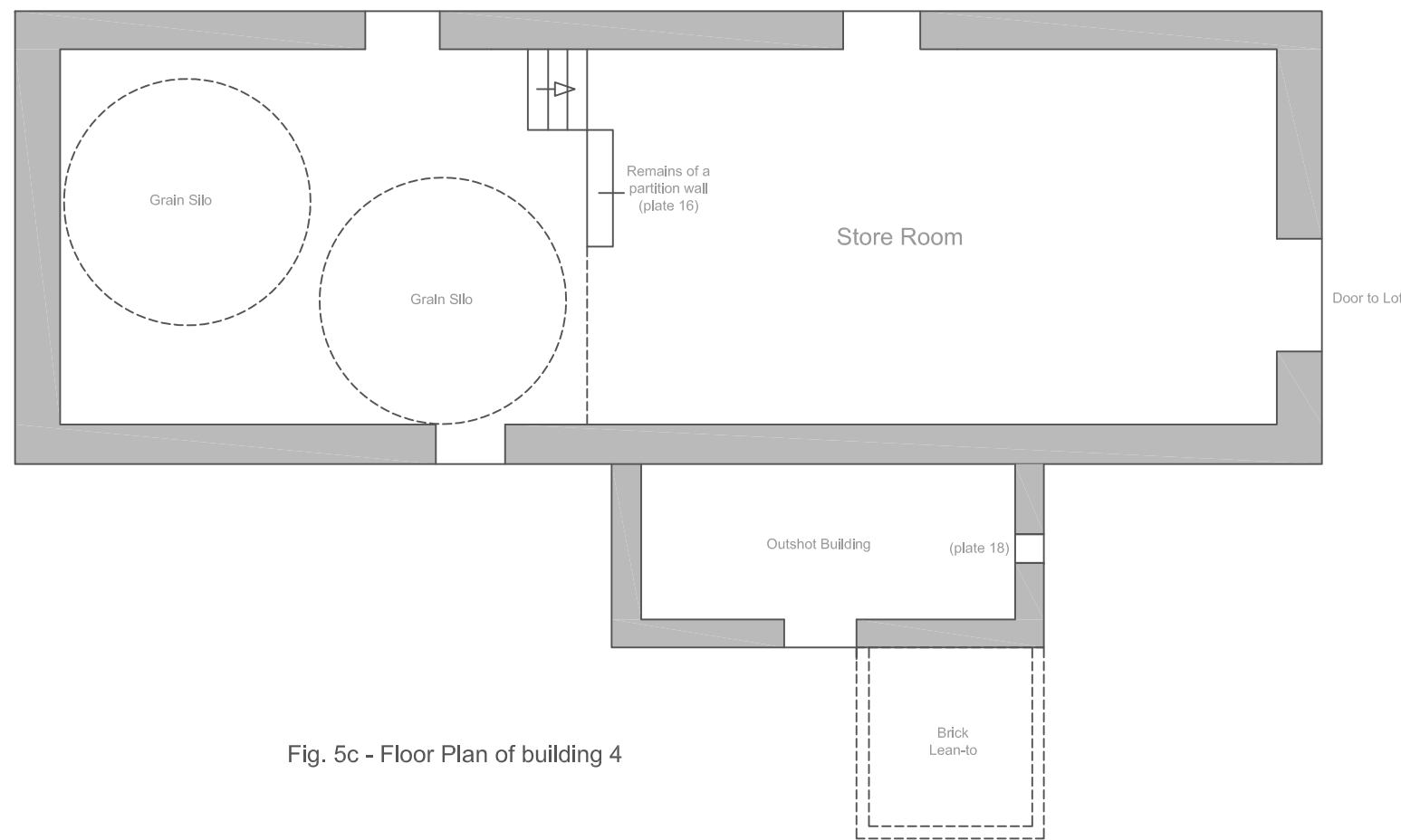


Fig. 5c - Floor Plan of building 4

1:100

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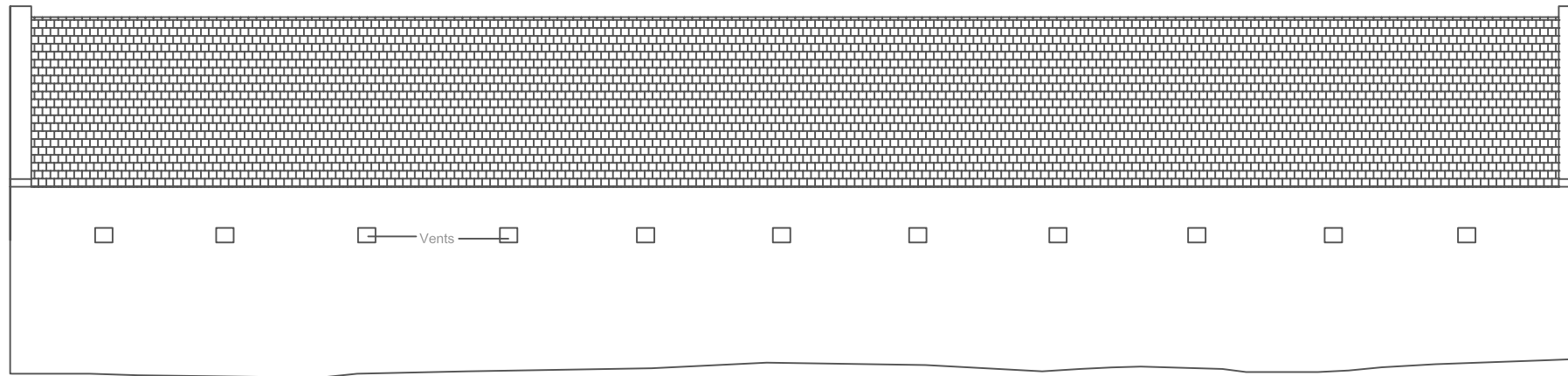


Fig. 6a - Building 5, Northwest-facing elevation

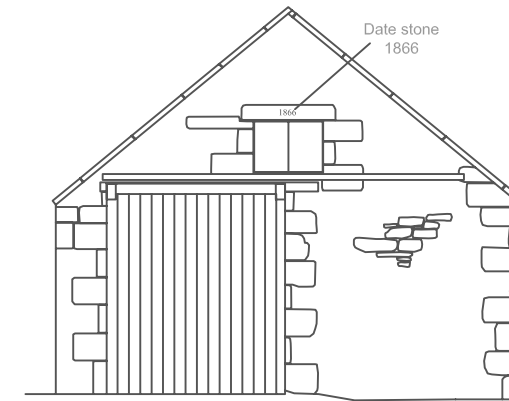


Fig. 6b - Building 5, Southwest-facing gable

1:100

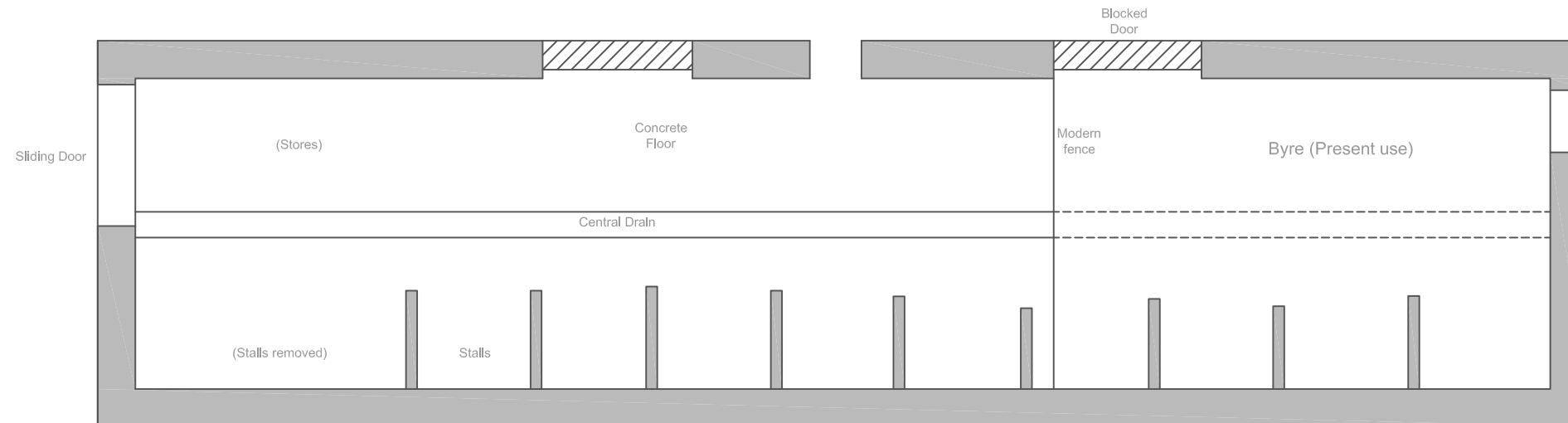


Fig. 6c - Building 5 Floor Plan

1:100



Plate 1 - Building 1, south-west facing elevation



Plate 2 - Building 1, south-west facing elevation, sill with a date stone of 1861



Plate 3 - Building 1, south-east facing gable



Plate 4 - Building 2, Unit 1, northeast-facing elevation with blocked loft windows


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Mr Thomas Culverwell	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
	Title: Plates 1-4			
Scale:	Project: Old Belses Farm, Near Acrum, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey			Drawn by: LW   Checked: LW   Report No: 1854





Plate 5 - Building 2, southwest-facing elevation



Plate 6 - Building 2, Unit 1, northeast-facing elevation with blocked loft windows



Plate 7 - Building 2, Unit 1, southwest-facing elevation, partition wall



Plate 8 - Building 2, Unit 3, north-facing elevation and roof truss tie-beams


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Mr Thomas Culverwell	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
	Title: Building - Plates 5-8			
Scale:	Project: Old Belses Farm, Near Acrum, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey			Drawn by: LW   Checked: LW   Report No: 1854



Plate 9-Building 3, south-east facing gable



Plate 10-Building 3, south-west facing elevation taken in the summer



Plate 11-Building 3, East-facing elevation



Plate 12-Building 3, Interior

Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Mr Thomas Culverwell
	Title: Plates 9-12		
Scale:	Project: Old Belses Farm, Near Acrum, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey		
	Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: 1854



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Plate 13-Building 4, north-east facing elevation



Plate 14-Building 4, south-east facing gable



Plate 15-Building, 4, south-west facing elevation and northwest-facing gable



Plate 16- Building 4, interior ground floor, remains of a partition wall near the grain silos



Plate 17-Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, roof detail



Plate 18-Building 4, interior of rear outshot building, west-facing interior wall with relieving arch for lade


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Mr Thomas Culverwell	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
	Title: Building - Plates 13-18			
Scale:	Project: Old Belses Farm, Near Acrum, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey			Drawn by: LW Checked: LW Report No: 1854





Plate 19-Building 5, north-east facing gable, with 1866 date on the lintel




Plate 20-Building 5, south-east facing gable



Plate 21- Building 5, general shot of a brick blocking work in an earlier doorway on the north-west-facing elevation



Plate 22-Building 5, general shot of the stalls at the south-west end

Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Mr Thomas Culverwell	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
	Title: Building - Plates 19-22			
Scale:	Project: Old Belses Farm, Near Acrum, Scottish Borders Standing Building Survey			Drawn by: LW Checked: LW Report No: 1854





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BELS-144.JPG



BELS-145.JPG



BELS-146.JPG



BELS-147.JPG



BELS-148.JPG



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