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Geophysical Survey

**Saltcoats Farm, Saltcoats Road,
Gullane
East Lothian
Report No. 1878**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a standing building appraisal carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in March 2011 at Saltcoats Farm, Saltcoats Road, Gullane, East Linton, East Lothian (NGR NT 48730 82255, Fig 1). The project is based on a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by East Lothian Council.

1.2 Background

The farm in the parish of Dirleton, comprises a series of rectilinear buildings and unroofed structures. It originated in the mid 18th century and was the main farm associated with Saltcoats Tower.

Planning permission for the conversion of the farm into modern dwellings has been granted (Planning Application Number 10/00889). Due to the nature of the work to be carried out at the development site, and the historical value attached to the farm buildings, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Officer has requested a Historic Building Appraisal be carried out to provide a basic record of the structures prior to their conversion and to place the buildings in their geographical, architectural and historical context.

1.3 Objectives

In line with Simpson and Connolly (2006), the aims of the building appraisal are as follows:

- carry out a rapid desk-based assessment to examine and include map regression of the first edition and any earlier historical map coverage.
- carry out an on-site appraisal of the buildings to assess both external and internal elevations, supported by a photographic survey and to assess any relevant information that has been gathered during the desk-based assessment;
- produce an illustrated buildings appraisal report to bring together the results of the desk-based assessment.
- assess any further work resulting from the findings of the appraisal survey.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys.

2.2 Desk-based Survey

A desk-based study of the buildings has been carried out and has included examination of historical maps, and other online sources.

2.3 Building recording

A historic building appraisal was carried out according to the guidelines outlined by Simpson and Connolly (2006). A site appraisal was carried out on 21 March 2011 to assess the character, and significance of the farmstead in order to provide an informed and coherent report as a basis for further work if necessary.

A 35mm digital photographic record was maintained during the survey. Appendix 1 provides a list of the photographs taken. Selected plates have been used in this report (Plates 1–10).

Critical dimensions were obtained using a Leica distometer and 30m tapes. Fabric detail and architectural features were recorded onto CFA standing building recording sheets. Measured sketches were made where appropriate to inform the interpretation of the structure.

The client's architectural drawings have been included in order to support the building descriptions and to display the architectural character of the buildings themselves.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 Cartographic sources

John Adair's map of 1736 shows the placename of *Salfcoffs* which in all probability relates to Saltcoats Castle; Saltcoats farm did not exist at the time. General Roy's map (Fig 2a) (1744–55) shows Saltcoats Farm as *Saltcoat Mains*. William Forrest's map of 1802 (Fig 2b) shows the placename *Mains* with four buildings. Saltcoats Tower is shown with a property boundary and is under the ownership of *Coll Hamilton*. John Ainslie's map of 1821 shows Saltcoats Tower and Mains as a placenames but with no building layout. John Thomson's map of 1820 depicts *Salt Cotes and Mains*, with three buildings. William Fowler's map of 1844 depicts *Ruins* at the site of Saltcoats Tower and a block-layout arrangement of buildings labelled *Saltcoat Mains*.

The 1863 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2c) shows Saltcoats with a rectilinear range on the north-west side of the farm and a six livestock enclosures on the south side of the building. To the south of these, another rectilinear range is shown with a detached building more or less at right angles to it. At the south end of a cart track is another detached building. On the north-east side of the steading there is a larger block-form structure(s) with outshot buildings at the north-east end. Two stock enclosures are shown on the west side and a single enclosure is shown on the east side. A farmhouse is situated on the south side of the steading.

The 1883 Second Edition and 1907 Third Edition maps show no radical change in building layout with only minor building development carried out between these years. The 1957 Revised Ordnance Survey map shows that all the buildings were roofed. This certainly persisted as late as 1962 according to the aerial photographic record (Fig 2d).

Modern satellite imagery shows that the northernmost range has been removed along with a large proportion of the adjoining range. A square walled enclosure has been created by the demolition of a series of buildings on the east side of the farm. The interior is today heavily overgrown. A range to the north-east of the farmhouse is a roofless shell.

3.2 Archives

The RCAHMS does not hold a record for Saltcoats Farm. Record NT48SE 7 relates to Saltcoats Castle situated at NGR: NT 48541 81877 approximately 350m from the proposed development site. Record NT48SE 165 describes a small oval enclosure recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography lying on gently sloping ground about 450m east of Saltcoats Farm Cottage. A small cluster of pits lies immediately to the north.

The National Archives, Kew, online database for agricultural machinery was consulted to establish the relative date of farm machinery at Saltcoats. The database provided a record relating to a Yeoman grain pre-cleaner which is housed in the loft of Building 4. The leaflet dates the machine to c.1965.

3.2.1 *Sites and Monument Record (SMR)*

The SMR entry is still being updated and its only content at this stage includes the statement 'Historic Steading with possible doocote incorporated' (A Roberston pers comm.).

3.3 Documentary Sources

The New Statistical Account (1834–45) records that 7500 Scotch acres were present in the parish of Dirliton, of which 5325 were arable. The account also states that nine steam engines were present in the parish and these were used for threshing.

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Building Function

A number of the farm buildings are now roofless. For descriptive purposes the individual buildings and their interior compartments are afforded a unique unit number. These are shown on the farm layout plan (Fig 3). The ground floor dimensions of each unit are shown in Table 1.

Unit No.	Building Function	Exterior dimension	Interior Dimensions
1	Former animal house	18m x 6m	No access
2	Workshop	17.6m x 7.2m	16.4m x 6.1m
3	Former Boiler House?	7m x 3.6m	No access
4	Workshop and grain cleaner	11.4m x 7.2m	11m x 6.2m
5	Cartshed	14.4m x 7.4m	13.8m x 6.2m
6	Arched entrance	7.6m x 7.2m	6.5m x 5.2m
7	Cattle shed	19.1m x 5.6m	19.1m x 5.7
8	Cattle shed (site of)	29.8m x 5.6m	N/a
9	Cattle shed, (remains of)	48m x 5.4m	48m x 4.5m
10	Cattle court (roofless)	8m x 6.4m	8.3m x 8.3m
11	Cattle court (roofless)	8m x 6.4m	8.3m x 8.3m
12	Cattle court (roofless)	8m x 6.4m	8.3m x 8.3m
13	Cattle court (roofless)	8m x 6.4m	8.3m x 8.3m
14	Cattle court (part roofed)	8m x 6.4m	8.3m x 8.3m
15	Cattle court (part roofed)	8m x 6.4m	8.3m x 8.3m
16	Farmhouse	6m x 4m	No access
17	Cattle shed	n/a	21.5m x 5.3m
18	Shed	n/a	5.2m x 4.1m
19	Stable	n/a	5.9m x 5.1m
20	Stable	n/a	5.4m x 5.1m
21	Farmhouse dairy	4m x 4m	4.3m x 3.6m
22	Steel-framed workshop	9.6m x 9.6m	9.3m x 9.3m
23	Out houses (roofless)	7.6m x 2.4m	No access
24	Shed	n/a	6m x 3m
25	Toilets	n/a	4.6m x 3m
26	Utility Room	n/a	6.4m x 3m

Table 1 Building function, exterior and interior dimensions.

4.2 Building Descriptions

4.2.1 Unit 1 Former Animal House (Fig 3)

Unit 1 is a former T-shaped rubble-built roofless animal house with surviving gables (Fig 4b-c) and north-facing elevation (Fig 4d). On the south side of Unit 1, there is a large crew yard or walled stockyard with gate piers (Fig 4b). The interior of this building and the crew yard are now very overgrown. The building was intact according to the 1962 aerial photograph (Fig 2d).

4.2.2 Unit 2 Workshop exterior

Unit 2 comprises a single workshop with a corrugated asbestos roof. The building is constructed using cream-coloured coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings. The north and south-facing gables are crow-stepped (Fig 4b and 4d). The north-facing gable has a large galvanised sliding door at its centre (Plate 1, Fig 4d). On the west

side of the building there is a base for a chimney stack (Fig 4a). This is built of coursed blocks of cream-coloured sandstone with ashlar quoins. The base stands to a height of 3.9m and is 1.2m wide and is topped by a sandstone string course. An iron pipe protrudes from the top of the feature. The south-facing gable has a single plank-built door. The door surrounds are ashlar (Fig 4b).

4.2.3 Unit 2 workshop interior

Nine scarfe-jointed A-frame collar rafters are exposed and these rest directly on the wall head of the west-facing elevation and in sockets on the east-facing elevation. At the north end of the west-facing elevation there is a sliding door and hanger. This would have led into Unit 1, the cattle shed. The floor is concrete. A door at the south-west corner of the building appears to be a more recent insert. This leads into Unit 4, a lofted workshop.

4.2.4 Unit 3 former boiler house

This single-storey building with a pantile roof constructed of sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings (Plate 1). The north elevation incorporates two blocked windows, one blocked with red-brick and the other with four large blocks of sandstone. The west-facing elevation is crow-stepped and has a central plank-built door (Fig 4a). The north-facing elevation contains a series of rybatts for a doorway, and a break in the roofline incorporates Welsh slate suggesting that a cat-slide roof was present over a small lean-to (Fig 4d). This was demolished when a concrete loading ramp was constructed against the elevation. The interior of this building was not accessible. It is presumed that it served as a small boiler house associated with the adjoining chimney which now only survives to base height.

4.2.5 Unit 4 Workshop with loft

This one-and-a-half storey building is rubble-built with ashlar dressings (Plate 3, Fig 4b). The roof is corrugated asbestos with crow-step gables. The north-facing elevation has a blocked doorway which is partially hidden by a concrete loading ramp (Plate 3, Fig 4d). A window opening is present on the west side of the doorway. A large loft window is blocked by red brick (Plate 3). The west-facing gable is featureless except for the fine ashlar quoins. On the south-facing elevation there is a central plank-built door and two windows, all with dressed surrounds (Plate 2, Fig 4b). The south elevation adjoins the south gable of Unit 2 (Plate 2).

The interior ground floor was last used as a joinery workshop. The room is lit by two windows on the north-facing elevation. The south-facing elevation has a windowless opening at the west end. In the south-east corner of the room, a wooden staircase leads up to the loft.

Within the south-facing wall, at the north-east corner, there is a square opening into a concrete grain hopper. This is a 20th-century feature that is associated with the aforementioned loading ramp on the north side of the building. The internal south-facing elevation also contains a small wooden hatch set within a timber frame. The rest of the walls are featureless. Adjacent to the loft staircase is an electric-driven grain-cleaning machine (Plate 4) which is connected to a series of grain chutes in the

roof space. The machinery was manufactured by Mitchell, Colman and Co. Ltd, London and dates to about 1965. The apparatus cleaned grain of chaff and other extraneous contaminants prior to its sale for flour making or malting.

Figure 4e provides cross-sections through Units 2 and 4 and show the configuration between roof and first floor arrangement.

4.2.5 Unit 5 Cartshed

The cartshed (Plate 5) is rubble built with ashlar dressings (Figs 5a-b). The roof is pantiled and the gables are crow-stepped. The east-facing elevation has four segmented arched openings (Fig 5b). The arch piers measure 0.6m x 0.6m and are chamfer-moulded on both the interior and exterior (Plate 6). The west-facing elevation has three blocked rectangular windows on the ground floor and three blind square windows on the loft floor (Plate 7, Fig 5a).

The interior ground floor walls are featureless. The loft is supported on large wooden joists carried through the walls above the piers. At the south end of the shed there is a grain chute leading from the loft floor. There is no safe entry into the loft which was formerly accessed by a forestair on the south-facing gable. The north elevation has a crow-stepped gable (Fig 5e).

4.2.6 Unit 6 Arched entrance

Unit 6 comprises the former main western entrance into the farm complex. On the east-facing elevation there is a doorway leading to the loft forestair and a high segmented arch which is surmounted by a crow step gable (Plate 5). The lower half of the structure is random rubble with coursed rubble on the upper half. A rectangular opening within the apex contains five flight holes for a dovecot. On the west-facing elevation (Plate 7), a central segmented arched opening is surmounted by a slit vent. The elevation has a crow step gable (Fig 5a).

The interior south-facing wall contains the ruined remains of the cartshed loft forestair. The north-facing wall contains a plank-built door that provides entry into the former cattle shed (Unit 7).

4.2.7 Units 7 Cattle shed

Unit 7 comprise a rectangular cattle shed that has been reduced to its present size by the insertion of a steel clad gable at the south end (Fig 5d). The west-facing wall is rubble built with a series of openings leading into the adjoining Unit 9, the remains of a cattle shed. The west-facing wall is plank-built (Fig 5a). The roof comprises A-frame collar rafters that rest directly on the wall heads (Fig 5c). The floor has a walkway formed using breezeblocks and concrete.

4.2.8 Unit 8 Cattle shed (site of)

The cartographic and aerial photographic evidence (Fig 2c-d) shows that Unit 7 continued as far as the south elevation of Units 10 and 20, and that it had a hipped

slate or pantile roof. There are no structural remains surviving of the building except a concrete wall footing at the north end close to the gable of Unit 7.

4.2.9 Unit 9 Cattle shed, (remains of)

The remains of a cattle shed associated with the cattle courts (Units 10–15) survives to roof height and comprises rubble built walls on both sides. Several blocked entrances are present on the west-facing elevation. Six entrances lead into the cattle courts on the east side of the building. The interior of the building is very overgrown. The aerial photograph (Fig 2d) suggests this building had a pitched roof and was M-shaped, joining with Unit 7 which had a hipped roof.

4.2.10 Units 10–15 Cattle courts

Six cattle courts (Units 10–15) are present on the east side of Unit 9 and these are square walled enclosures with an entrance flanked by gate piers on the east side (Fig 3). Each court had a covered feed stall with a pantile roof supported on timber A-frame trusses. These have been demolished with the exception of two situated at the east end of the court complex (Plates 9–10).

4.2.11 Unit 16 Farmhouse

Unit 16 comprises a stone-built farmhouse that adjoins Units 17–20 (Fig 3, and 6a-b). The house is a single storey structure with crow-step gables with ashlar dressings (Plate 11). The east-facing elevation comprises coursed sandstone with tight joints, ground and first floor windows and a central doorway. The first floor windows are surmounted by crow-step pediments (Plate 11). The rear of the building (west-facing elevation) is cruder, comprising random rubble with a central doorway and a blind rectangular window on its south side (Plate 12).

The interior ground floor contains two rooms (north and south). In the north room, a stone-built fireplace has a wooden mantelpiece above it. In the south room a small cast-iron range is present. Both rooms have lath-and-plaster-lined walls which have been whitewashed. The style of the fireplaces suggest they date to the early 19th century. A narrow box-staircase provides access to the first floor bedrooms (north and south) which are lit on the west-facing elevation by a window. Each bedroom has a small fireplace. The bedroom on the north side of the staircase has a blocked window on the south-facing elevation. This is blocked with red brick and is visible on the exterior north-facing gable. The walls and ceiling are lined with lath-and-plaster and are painted with an ochre paint. Figure 6c provides a cross-section through the farmhouse showing the relationship between the floor and roof structure.

4.2.12 Unit 17 Cattle shed (Fig 3)

Unit 17 is a cattle shed or cow house which is rectangular in plan with two openings which flank two square windows on the west facing elevation. The roof is covered with corrugated steel (Fig 6a). The interior walls are featureless and have been whitewashed. The floor contains a central soak-away drain which has been incorporated into the paved floor. The remains of iron stall posts can be seen on the floor, each at regular intervals of about 1.5m showing the regular position of each stall

which include a chevron arrangement of paving on the stall floor. The roof is supported by A-frame scarf-jointed collar rafters resting directly on the wall heads (Fig 6c).

4.2.13 Unit 18 Shed

Unit 18 (Fig 6a) is a small shed with featureless walls with the exception being a blocked doorway with a wooden lintel that formerly led into Unit 17. The blocking work is red brick. The shed is accessed by a sliding door on the west-facing elevation (Fig 6a).

4.2.14 Unit 19 Stable

Unit 19 (Fig 6a, Plate 13) was last used as a stable. The shed is accessed by a sliding door on the west-facing elevation. The exterior walls are rubble built with ashlar dressings. The interior north-facing wall has a small fireplace and entrance into the adjoining unit (Unit 20). A plank-covered ceiling is present. A single window is present on the west-facing elevation. Half the walls have been whitewashed, which corresponds with the position of a horse stall which was situated opposite the doorway on the north side of the stable. A small window is present on the south side of the door (looking out). The roof trusses are A-framed resting on the wall heads (Fig 6c).

4.2.13 Unit 20 Stable

Unit 20 (Fig 3, Plate 13) is another small stable which is a continuation of the rectilinear range and has a crow-step gable at the south end. The stable has a traditional stable door flanked by a plain rubble wall with ashlar dressings (Fig 6a). The interior is lit by a small square window on the west-facing elevation. The floor is laid with white engineering bricks and the north-facing wall has two square wooden-lined vents. Although no stalls are present (eg loose-box with trevis), there are several tethering rings on the north-facing elevation. This part of the range was probably used as a small calving shed prior to its use as a stable.

4.2.14 Unit 21 Farmhouse Dairy

Unit 21 is a small brick-built dairy (Fig 3, Plate 14) situated on the south side of the steel repair shop (Unit 22). The building is lit on the west and north-facing elevations, the entrance door is on the east-facing elevation. The south-facing elevation is vented. The roof is hipped slate.

The interior of the dairy has a stone shelf running round all sides and the walls are plastered.

4.2.15 Unit 22 Repair workshop

This unit comprises a steel-framed workshop utilising the footings of an earlier range of buildings and re-built walls using breezeblocks (Figs 7a-c). A garage has been built at the south-east corner which measures 6m x 4.7m internally (Plate 15). The interior of the workshop is accessed by large sliding doors on the north elevation. The interior

walls contain a series of workbenches. In the north-east corner there is a set of stairs leading to the roof of the garage which has been converted into a store for spare parts. The building is well lit by roof lights and the floor is concrete.

4.2.16 Unit 23 Outhouse

These, now roofless, outhouses (Fig 3, 8a, c) are associated with the farmhouse. The interior compartment walls are lined with plaster and the windows are all on the west-facing elevation. The north gable has been entirely rebuilt with brick and breezeblocks whereas the rest of the building is rubble-built. The interior is very overgrown making it difficult to determine its use.

4.2.17 Unit 24 Storage shed

This shed has been created from the partitioning of a larger stone-built shed (Fig 8c). The interior rubble walls have been whitewashed. A door is present on the south-west corner of the shed. A second door on the interior west-facing wall leads out into the walled garden (Fig 8a).

4.2.18 Unit 25 Toilet block

The toilet block (Fig 3, 8c) includes three cubicles on the west-facing interior wall. Two wash-basins are present at the south end. The walls and ceiling are lined with plasterboard.

4.2.18 Unit 26 Utility Room

This room (Fig 8c) is lit on the north elevation by a central window. The walls are lined with plasterboard and the ceiling is clad with timber. The room contained a refrigerator and a washing machine and the concrete floor is carpeted.

4.2.19 Well

A well, not recorded on any of the historical maps, was found between Buildings 21 and 22 (Fig 3). The well is c.2m in diameter and capped with concrete. The well probably served the farmhouse and dairy as it is upslope from both buildings.

5 DISCUSSION

Historic farm buildings and farmsteads have been defined in a number of different ways by various authorities (Dunbar 1966; 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 different farm economies (Shaw 2003b). This is exemplified at Saltcoats Farm where Unit 4 has been converted into a grain cleaning shed which incorporated an electric grain cleaner. This probably replaced earlier belt-driven threshing machinery which was powered by a small steam engine associated with Building 3, a former boiler house and chimney.

Unit 1 represent the remains of an animal shed with a large cattle court situated on its south side. Units 5 and 6 appear to have been unaltered since they were used as a lofted cartshed with an adjoining arched portico. Unit 7 represents the remains of a much longer cattle shed that had a much longer building footprint (Unit 8). Although now roofless, the walls are still intact in Unit 9 but it was not possible to see the interior partitioning owing to the overgrown nature of the interior. However Unit 9 was the same length as Unit 8 according to the aerial photograph. Both Units (8 and 9) housed cattle which were corralled in the cattle courts (Units 10–15). Each court had covered feeding stalls along the east–west aligned walls. These pantile roofs provided shelter over the feeding stalls. The cattle were led out through the wide entrances on the east side of the courts, and herded out through a gate situated between the cattle court of Unit 1 and the range of buildings that were demolished to build Unit 22, the steel-framed workshop.

Unit 16 is possibly the farm's original farmhouse. It is largely unaltered externally, and internally it still contains fireplaces which date to the 19th century. The two-room plan and central box staircase is typical of late 18th- and early 19th-century dwellings. The external east-facing crow-step detail above the windows and well coursed stonework contrasts markedly with the rear west-facing elevation which looks into the farmyard. The house would have enjoyed an open vista for an unknown period until its views were lost by the creation of a new range of buildings on the site of Unit 22.

Units 21, 22 and the building including Units 24-26 all appear to be associated with the farmhouse. With the exception of Unit 21 these are integrated into the enclosed walled garden of the farmhouse. Unit 24 has direct access into the walled garden thus supporting the theory that these were all semi-domestic buildings associated with the 'big house' and not the farm, until a much later period.

According to Davey (2001) by the early 19th century, large farms 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 the Home Farm or Mains with a small number of satellite tenanted farms. Some of the richer estates developed their own distinctive building style. This certainly seems to be the case at Saltcoats where several of the buildings have maintained the local tradition of crow-step gables.

The centralised nature of stock farming required spacious cattlesheds able to accommodate large herds of cattle over the winter months. Before the advent of chemical fertilisers, the stalling of animals in large crew yards provided manure for

field dressing throughout the 19th and early 20th century. Units 10–15 would have supplied the outlying fields with manure and it is no accident that the wide track on the north side of the units is wide to allow horse-drawn carts to turn in either direction.

5.1 Phase development

The buildings appear to be largely late 18th- and early 19th-century in date. Unit 7 is the remains of a much longer range that occupied the site but its footprint dates to the 19th century, although its timber-clad walls and steel clad south gable date to the 20th century replacing earlier fabric that was destroyed in a fire (D Inglis pers comm.). Table 2 presents the proposed broad phasing of the buildings.

Period	Unit	Comment
Late 18th century	1–2 & 4	Probably late 18th-century in date
Late 18th early 19th century	16	Farmhouse on a two-room plan goes out of use as the main dwelling when the new farmhouse is built
Early 19th century	3 and chimney	Early 19th-century with the advent of steam threshing machinery
Early 19th century	5, 6 & 7	Probably early 19th-century, built as a single phase building
Early 19th century	9 and courts 10–15	Early 19th-century development for rearing and stalling cattle over winter, manure required for intense arable
Early 19th century	17–20	Cattle sheds and stables, possibly 19th-century, used as a bothy as it has a fireplace, last used as stable
Early 19th century	21	The dairy was the cold store for farm produce (cheese, eggs and milk) used by occupants of the new farmhouse
Late 20th century	22	Steel-framed workshop built on the site of earlier agricultural buildings
Late 19th century with 20th-century modifications	23–26	Domestic outhouses (laundry/washhouse) associated with the new farmhouse. Access to the walled garden.

Table 2, Proposed broad periods of the buildings examined

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Saltcoats Farm, has been subject to a desk-based assessment and buildings appraisal and its architectural form and layout are now better understood.

The desk-based assessment indicates that the farm was a ‘Mains’ or home farm dating to the second half of the 18th century and is first recorded on Roy’s map. By 1853, according to the First Edition OS map, the farm occupied an informal plan with rectilinear ranges and cattle courts. The farmhouse (Unit 16) is largely unaltered since its use in the late 18th or early 19th century. The fireplaces appear on inspection to date to the early 19th century but could be earlier. This was probably the main farmhouse before a new larger farmhouse with an enclosed walled garden was built, around the mid 19th century. Unit 3 appears to have been the farm’s boiler house as it is attached to the chimney base, and was probably associated with a threshing machine.

The large area of arable land required high volumes of manure to keep it fertile. Before the advent of chemical fertilisers this was provided by livestock that were overwintered in cattle courts typical of that attached to the ruined Unit 1 and Units 10–15.

6.1 Recommendations

- The buildings have been recorded in sufficient detail not to warrant any further archaeological recording work prior to their conversion, but the decision on any additional work requirements rests with East Lothian Council.
- An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3) is considered sufficient to disseminate the results of the survey. The project will also be reported through the OASIS protocol.
- The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the East Lothian Council Sites and Monuments Record within six months from completion of the project.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 Bibliographic

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Simpson, B & Connolly, D 2006 *Historic Building Recording. Guidance for Curators and Commercial Archaeological Contractors*. East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

7.2 Cartographic

Adair, J 1682 *A Map of East Lothian*

Ainslie, J 1821 *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland*

Forrest, W 1802 *Map of Haddingtonshire*

Johnson, W 1820 *Map of Haddingtonshire*

Ordnance Survey 1853 First Edition 6” *Haddingtonshire* Sheet No.1: 11.13 10,560 Scale

Ordnance Survey 1892 Second Edition 6” *Haddingtonshire* Sheet No.1: 11.13 10,560 Scale

Ordnance Survey 1907 Third Edition 6” *Haddingtonshire* Sheet No. 11.13 1:10,560 Scale

Ordnance Survey 1938 Provisional Edition *East Lothian* 11.13

Ordnance Survey 1957 Sheet NT 48SE Provisional Edition 1:10, 650

Roy's Military Map 1747–55 *East Lothian*, Sheet 8

Sharp, C, Greenwood, C & Fowler, W 1825 *Map of the county of Haddington*

Thomson, J, 1820 *Map of Haddingtonshire*

7.3 On-line archive sources

National Archive of England: Record No.TR AMD/P2/B3270 [*c. 1965*] Leaflet for a Dryvent system of grain drying and storage, Tornado portable grain blower, Petkus seed cleaner and grader, Yeoman pre-cleaner, and spirolift pick-up grain conveyor. Mitchell, Colman and Co. Ltd., London, EC1.

7.4 Aerial Photograph

Plate 135 OS/62/33 613 F8 7500 1 May 1962 East Lothian

APPENDIX 1: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo No.	Description	Facing
1	Unit 2, north-facing gable	S
2	Unit 2, north-facing gable	S
3	Unit 2, west-facing elevation and the north-facing elevation of Unit 3	E
4	Unit 2, west-facing elevation and the north-facing elevation of Unit 3	E
5	Unit 3, crow-step gable, west-facing elevation	E
6	Units 2-4, general distance shot	SE
7	Unit 4, north-facing elevation	S
8	Unit 4, north-facing elevation with a loading ramp in the foreground	SE
9	Unit 3, south-facing elevation	N
10	Unit 2, west-facing crow-step gable	E
11	Unit 2, south-facing elevation	N
12	Unit 2 and 4 south-facing elevations	N
13	Unit 6, east-facing arched opening and crow-step gable	W
14	Unit 5 and 6, west-facing elevation	NW
15	Unit 2, general shot of the interior	S
16	Unit 2, general shot of the interior	S
17	Unit 2, general shot of the interior	W
18	Unit 2, general shot of the interior east-facing elevation	SW
19	Unit 2, general shot of the interior west-facing elevation	NE
20	Unit 2, general shot of the interior east-facing elevation	NW
21	Unit 2, general interior shot of the roof trusses	S
22	Unit 4, interior north-facing elevation	SW
23	Unit 4, interior east-facing elevation	W
24	Unit 4, interior south-facing elevation	S
25	Unit 4, interior south-facing elevation	NE
26	Unit 4, interior west-facing elevation	E
27	Unit 4, first floor, Mitchell & Coleman Yeoman grain pre-cleaner c.1965	NW
28	Unit 4, first floor, Mitchell & Coleman Yeoman grain pre-cleaner c.1965	NW
29	Unit 4, first floor interior, general shot	W
30	Unit 4, first floor, Mitchell & Coleman Yeoman grain pre-cleaner c.1965	SE
31	Unit 4, first floor, grain chute above the grain pre-cleaner	E
32	Unit 3, vertical shot looking down on a concrete grain hopper	V
33	Unit 3, vertical shot looking down on a concrete grain hopper	V
34	Unit 3, vertical shot looking down on a concrete grain hopper	V
35	Unit 4, first floor interior south-facing elevation	NE
36	Unit 4, first floor interior south-facing elevation	NW
37	Unit 4, first floor roof trusses, general shot	W
38	Unit 5, cartshed ground floor	S
39	Unit 5, cartshed ground floor	N
40	Unit 5, cartshed ground floor, east-facing elevation	W
41	Unit 5, cartshed ground floor, east-facing elevation	SW
42	Unit 5, cartshed ground floor, west-facing arched openings	E
43	Unit 5, exterior east-facing arched openings and first floor windows	W
44	Unit 5 & 6, general shot of the east-facing elevations	W
45	Unit 5, south-facing gable and dilapidated fore-stair	N
46	Unit 6, north-facing elevation and doorway to Unit 7	S
47	Unit 6, east-facing interior double-leaved sliding door	W
48	Unit 6, lofted roof space for dovecote	W
49	Unit 6, lofted roof space for dovecote	W
50	Unit 7, interior south-facing elevation with entrance into Unit 6	N
51	Unit 7, interior west-facing elevation with openings into former Unit 10	SE
52	Unit 7, interior east-facing elevation, plank-built doors and walls	SW
53	Unit 7, interior east-facing elevation	NW
54	Unit 16, cattle court pentice with pantile roof	N

Photo No.	Description	Facing
55	Unit 16, cattle court pentice with roof support timber	E
56	Unit 15 and 16, covered pentice hipped roof associated with the former cattle courts	SW
57	Unit 16, ground floor interior shot of a fireplace	NE
58	Unit 16, ground floor interior north room, shot of a fireplace	N
59	Unit 16, ground floor interior, south room, cluttered interior	S
60	Unit 16, first floor bedroom (south) interior fireplace and ceiling	SW
61	Unit 16, first floor bedroom (south) interior lath and plaster above the window	S
62	Unit 16, first floor bedroom (north) fireplace and bricked-up window on the north gable	NW
63	Unit 16, first floor bedroom (north) fireplace and east-facing elevation	W
64	Unit 16, first floor bedroom window with plank surrounds	NE
65	Unit 16, first floor bedroom (south) interior fireplace and red painted walls	S
66	Unit 16, ground floor box staircase	E
67	Unit 17, animal house, general view of interior and roof space	S
68	Unit 17, animal house, general view of interior and roof space	N
69	Unit 16, east-facing elevation and north-facing gable	W
70	Unit 16, east-facing elevation and north-facing gable	W
71	Unit 16, east-facing stair cupboard	W
72	Unit 22, steel-framed shed, north-facing gable	E
73	Unit 22, steel-framed shed, north-facing gable	E
74	Unit 16. West-facing elevation	E
75	Unit 16, north-facing gable	S
76	Unit 16, north-facing gable	S
77	Unit 16, north-and west facing elevations	S
78	Unit 16, north-and west facing elevations	S
79	Unit 18, interior, general shot	E
80	Unit 18, interior south-facing elevation with blocked doorway, general shot	N
81	Unit 19, interior south-facing elevation	N
82	Unit 19, interior west-facing elevation	E
83	Unit 19, interior north-facing elevation	S
84	Unit 19, interior east-facing elevation	W
85	Unit 20, interior south-facing elevation	N
86	Unit 20, interior west-facing elevation	E
87	Unit 20, interior north-facing elevation	S
88	Unit 20, interior east-facing elevation	W
89	Unit 11, cattle court gate piers	NW
90	Unit 11, cattle court gate piers	W
91	Units 16-20 west-facing exterior elevations	NE
92	Track between Units 16-20 and 11-15	N
93	Unit 20, west-facing elevation (former stable)	NE
94	Unit 20, west-facing elevation (former stable)	E
95	Unit 20, south-facing crow step gable	N
96	Units 16-20, east-facing elevation	NW
97	Units 16-20, east-facing elevation	NW
98	Units 16-20, east-facing elevation	NW
99	Unit 21, Farmhouse dairy, south and west-facing elevations	NE
100	Unit 21, Farmhouse dairy, east-facing entrance	W
101	Unit 21, Farmhouse dairy, north and west-facing elevations	SE
102	Concrete well cover on the north side of Unit 21	W
103	Unit 21, Farmhouse dairy, interior east-facing elevation	W
104	Unit 21, Farmhouse dairy, west-facing wall and doorway	E
105	Unit 21, Farmhouse dairy, north-facing wall and stone shelf	S
106	Unit 22, north-facing elevation of the steel-framed workshop	N
107	Unit 22, north and-facing elevation of the steel-framed workshop	N
108	Unit 22, interior south-facing sliding doors of the workshop	N
109	Unit 22, interior west-facing side door of the workshop	W

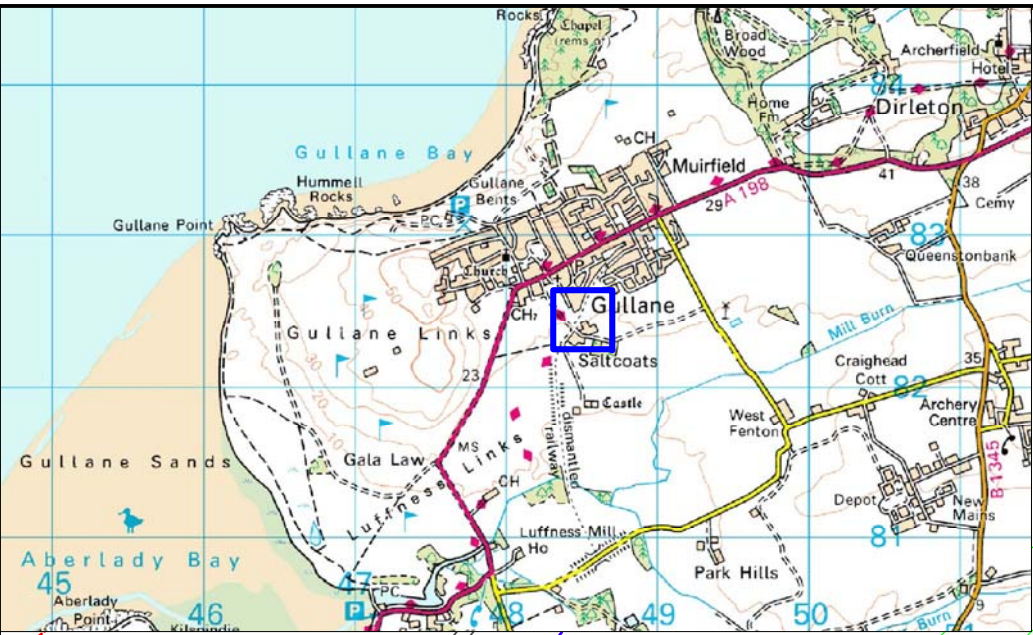
Photo No.	Description	Facing
110	Unit 22, interior north-facing wall of the garage	S
111	Unit 22, interior north-facing wall, west side	S
112	Unit 22, interior east-facing wall	W
113	Unit 22, stairs to machine parts store above the garage	E
114	Unit 23, ruined out-house, west-facing elevation	E
115	Unit 23, ruined out-house, south-facing gable	E
116	Unit 23, ruined out-house, south-facing gable	E
117	Unit 24, toilet and utility block, west-facing elevation	E
118	Unit 24, north-facing steel doors	S
119	Unit 24, north-facing elevation, general shot	W
120	Unit 24, toilet and utility block, south-facing gable	NE
121	Unit 24, interior shed, general shot	N
122	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall with crop-step gable and armorial plaque	W
123	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall with crop-step gable and armorial plaque	W
124	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall, general view	NW
125	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall, general view	NW
126	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall with crop-step gable and armorial plaque, distance shot	W
127	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall, roof of Unit 24	W
128	Farmhouse walled garden, east-facing wall, roof of Unit 24	W
129	Unit 24, north end, workers toilets	SE
130	Unit 24, north end, workers toilets	N
131	Unit 24, north end, workers wash hand basins	E
132	Unit 25, interior south-facing elevation, utility room	N
133	Unit 25, interior south-facing elevation, utility room	N
134	Unit 25, interior north-facing elevation, utility room	S
135	Unit 1, east-facing crow-step gable (spoilt shot)	W
136	Unit 1, east-facing crow-step gable	W
137	Unit 1, east-facing crow-step gable	W
138	Unit 5, west-facing elevation	E
139	Unit 6, west-facing arched entrance and crow-step gable	E
140	Unit 5 & 6, west-facing elevations, distance shot	E
141	Unit 5 & 6, west-facing elevations, distance shot	E
142	Unit 5 & 6, west-facing elevations, distance shot	E
143	Units 5-7, west-facing elevation, distance shot	E
144	Units 5-7, west-facing elevation, distance shot	NE
145	Unit 10, remains of the west facing elevation	E
146	Unit 10, remains of the west facing elevation	E
147	Unit 7, steel sheet clad gable and remains of Unit 10 roof	NE
148	Unit 10, remains of the south-facing elevation	N

APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Saltcoats Farm, Saltcoats Road, Gullane
PROJECT CODE:	SAGU
PARISH:	Dirleton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Appraisal
NMRS NO(S):	N/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/a
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NT 48730 82255
START DATE (this season)	March 2011
END DATE (this season)	March 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A standing building appraisal has confirmed that Saltcoats Farm was a 'Mains' or home farm associated with a large East Lothian estate which lies on the edge of fertile arable land. Twenty-six individual units were recorded and the earliest buildings are all stone built with ashlar dressings and crow-stepped gables. The farm includes a range of buildings associated with a boiler house and chimney base. This was originally used for threshing corn in the early 19th century. A fine cartshed and portico is situated on the south side of the farm and was formerly attached to a rectilinear animal house which has been reduced to about one third of its original size following a fire. Adjoining this range was another range of the same size. The latter has six cattle courts with roofed feeding stall and gate piers on the east side. Facing the cattle courts was another rectilinear range comprising a farm house, cattle sheds and stables. The farmhouse has fine ashlar crow-steps on its front (east elevation). Occupying a simple two-roomed plan this building has been little altered and still contains early 19th-century fireplaces. On the east side of the farmhouse is a large modern steel-framed shed, to the south of which is a 19th-century dairy. This detached building is associated with other domestic buildings, including a row of outhouses were used by the occupants of a new large farmhouse of mid 19th-century date, situated on the south-east side of the farm, but not included in the survey.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr David Inglis (landowner)
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 RCAHMS, Reports lodged with East Lothian Sites and Monuments Record.



Key:



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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title: General Layout Plan

Project: Saltcoats Farm, Standing Building Survey Appraisal

Client: David Inglis

Scale: 1:350 A3

Drawn by: LW Checked: LW Report No: 1876

Key:



Fig. 2a - Roy's Military Map Sheet 8 East Lothian 1747-1755

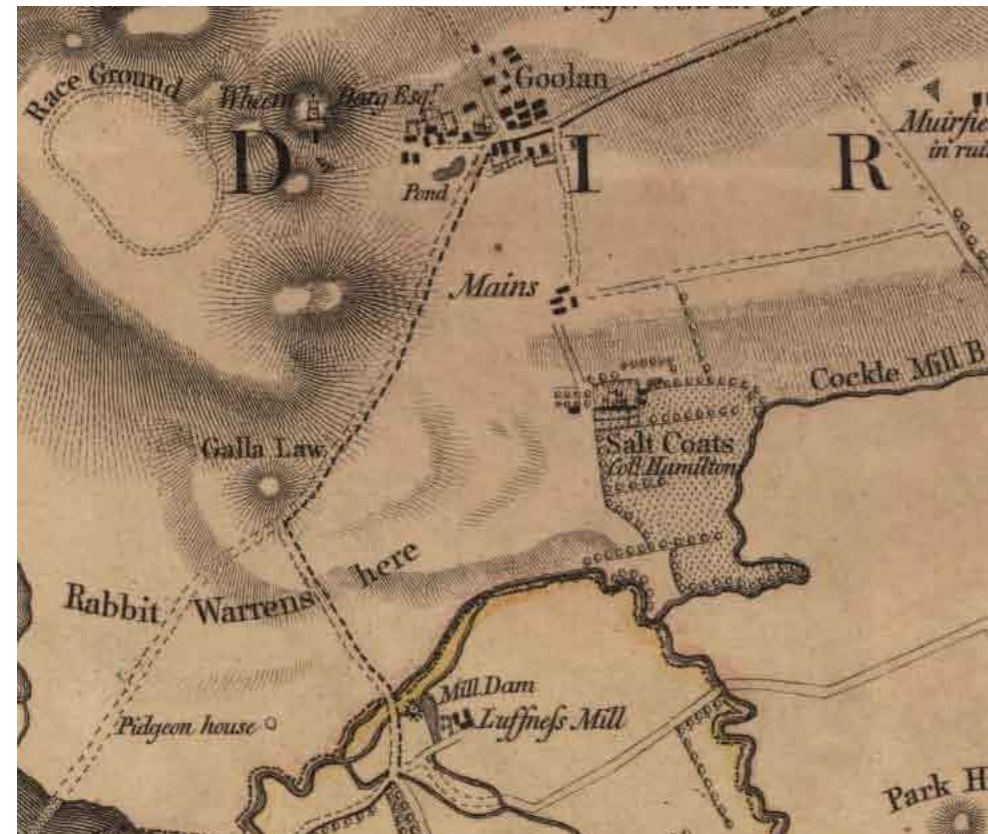


Fig. 2b - Forrest's map 1802



Fig. 2c - Ordnance Survey 1863 First Edition 6-inch Haddingtonshire Sheet 4



Fig. 2d - 1962 Aerial Photograph



Fig. 2e - Present day satellite image

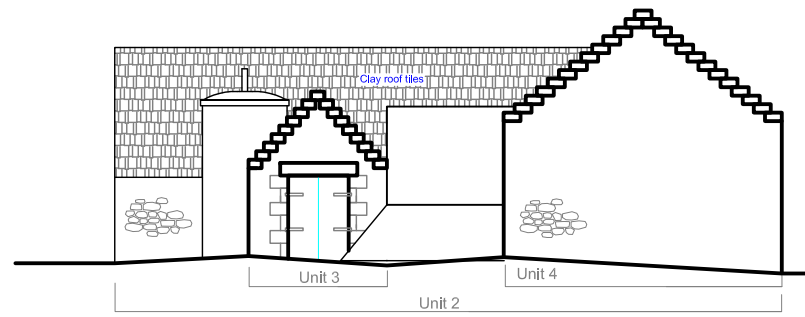


Fig. 3a - Units 2-4, Northwest-facing elevation

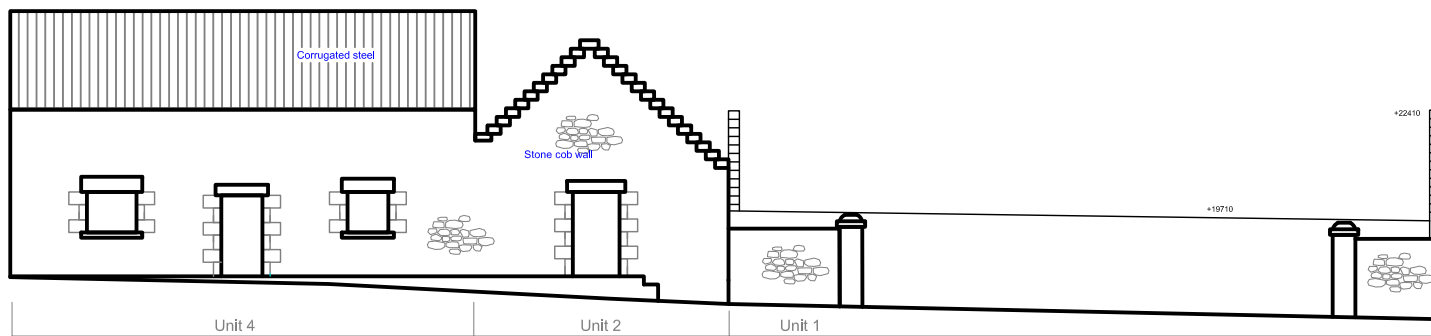
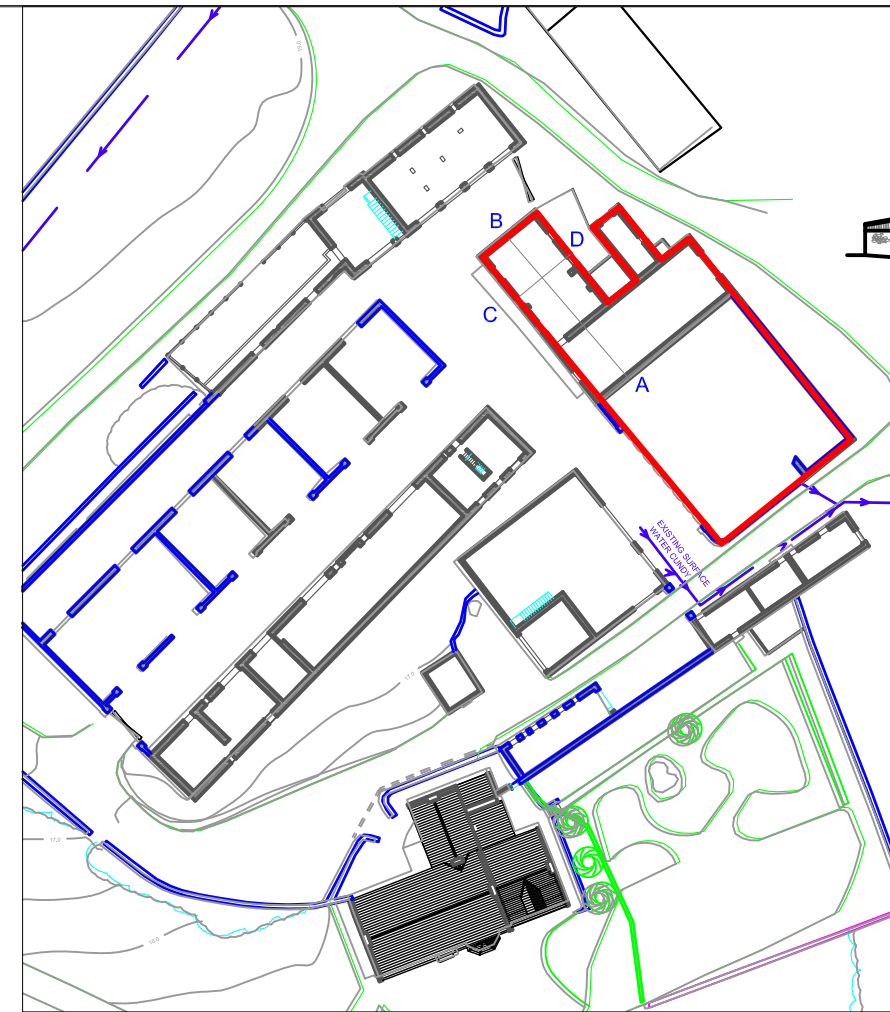


Fig. 3b - Unit 4, Southwest-facing elevation



Key:

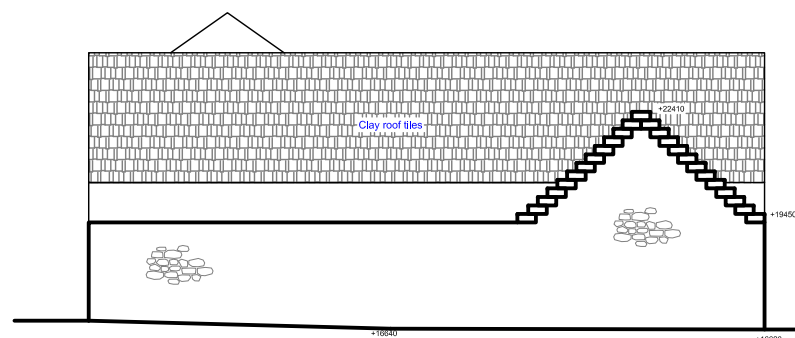


Fig. 3c - Unit 2, Southeast-facing elevation

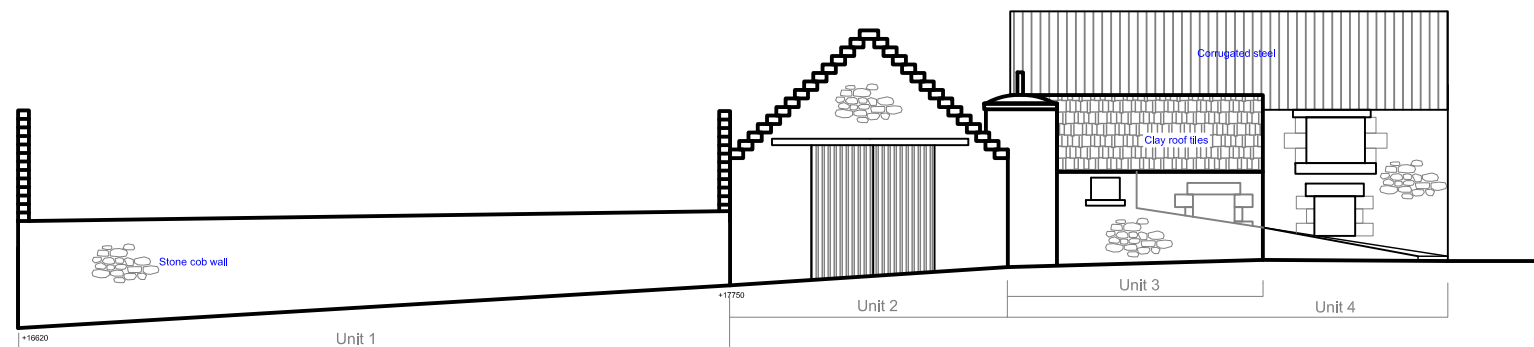


Fig. 3d - Units 2-4, Northeast-facing elevation

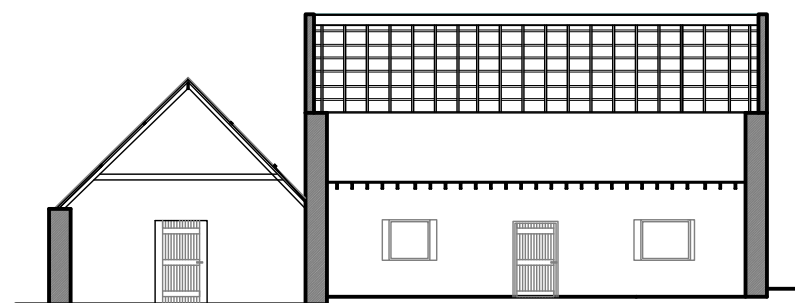


Fig. 3e - Unit 2 and 4 section (A-B)

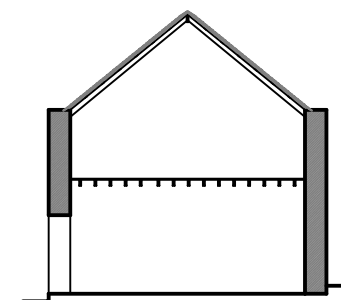


Fig. 3f - Unit 4 section (C-D)



Key:

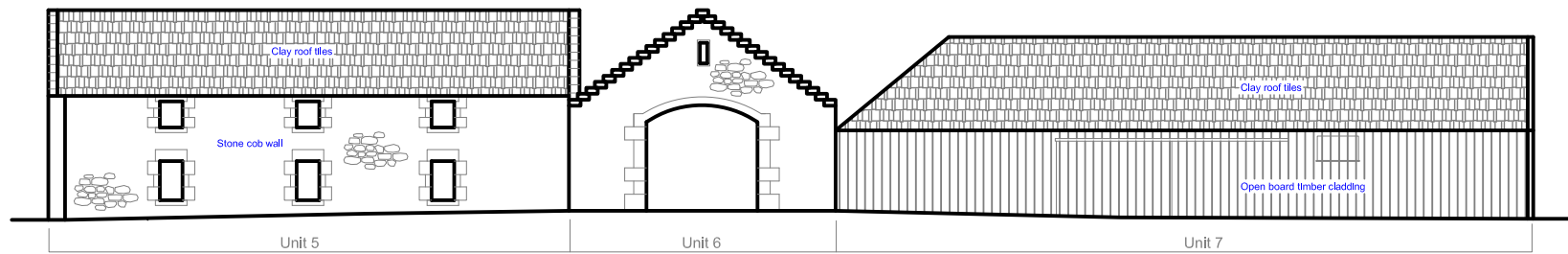


Fig. 4a - Units 5-7, Northwest-facing elevations

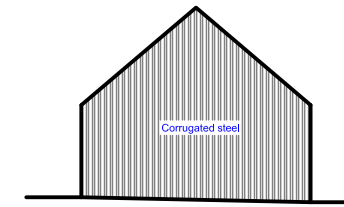


Fig. 4b - Unit 7, Southwest-facing elevation

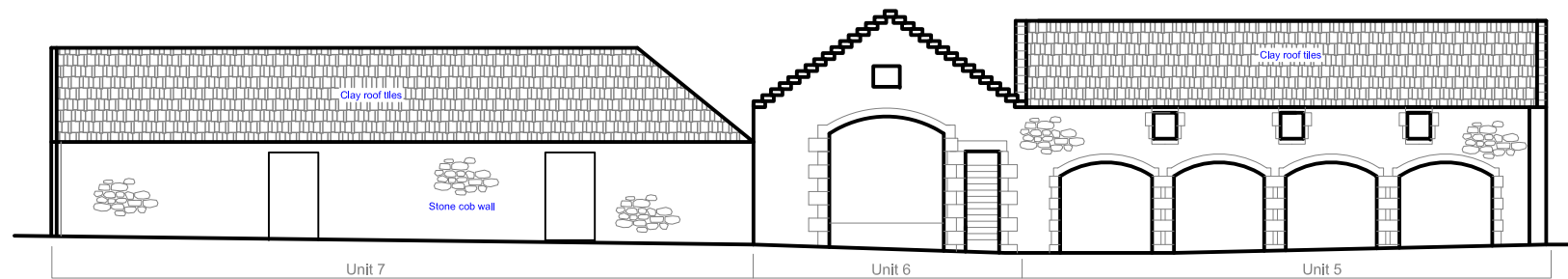


Fig. 4c - Units 5-7, Southeast-facing elevations

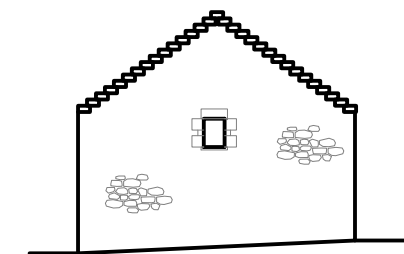


Fig. 4d - Units 6, Northeast-facing elevation

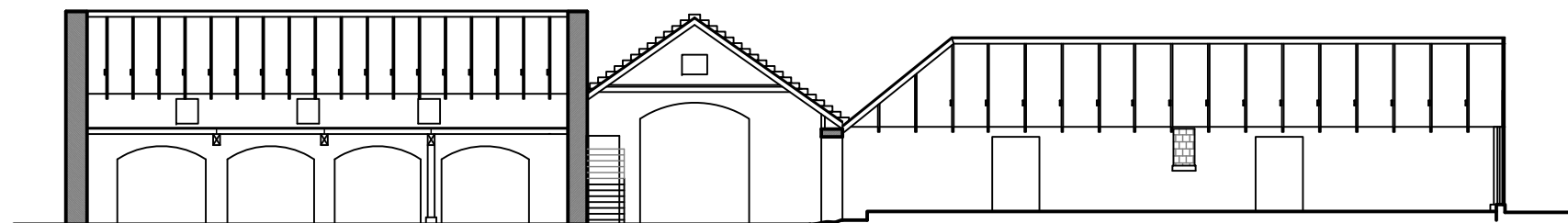
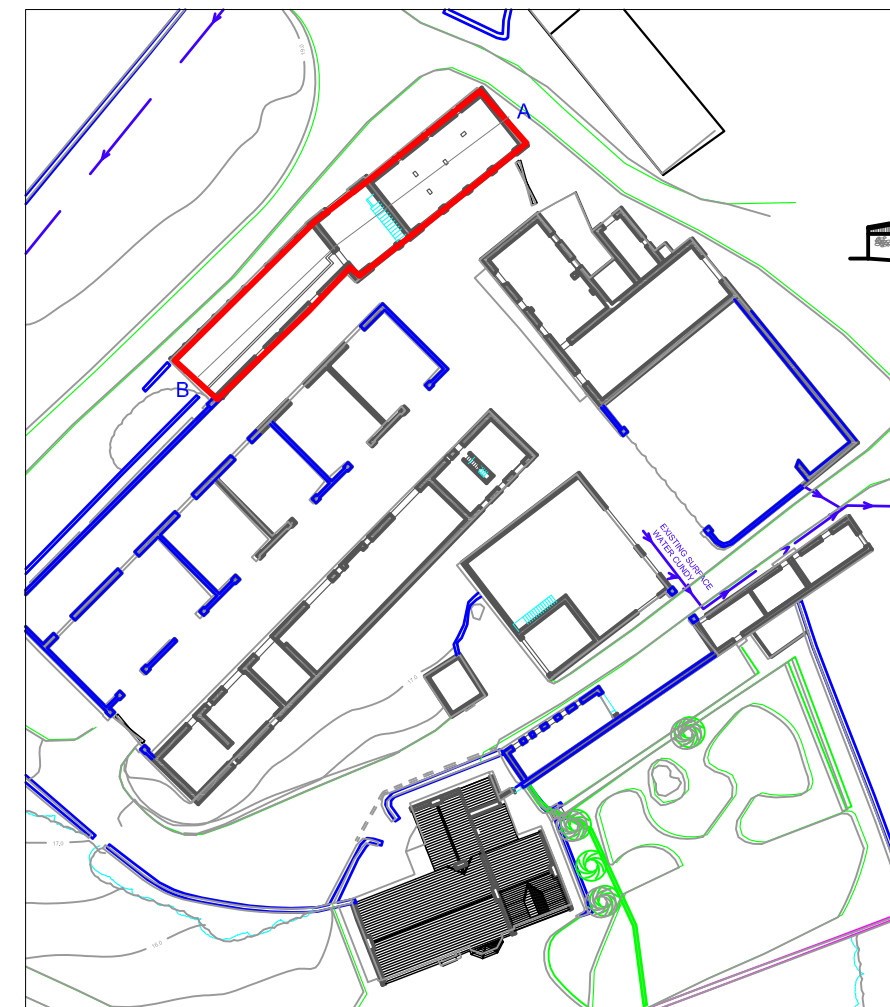


Fig. 4e - Units 5-7 section (A-B)



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Fig. No: 4a-e Revision: A

Title:
Building Elevations

Project:
**Saltcoats Farm,
 Standing Building
 Survey Appraisal**

Client:
David Inglis

Scale:
1:200 A3

Drawn by: SW Checked: LW Report No: 1876

Key:

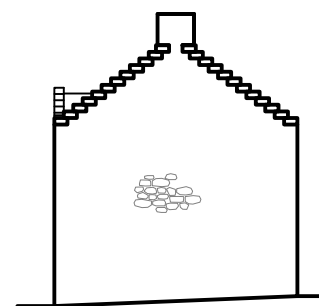
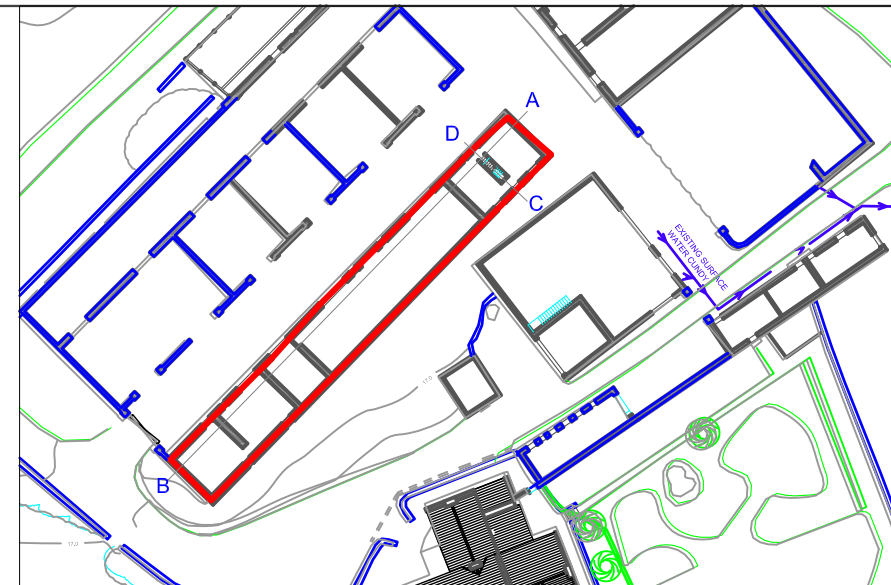


Fig. 5a - Unit 16, Northeast-facing elevation

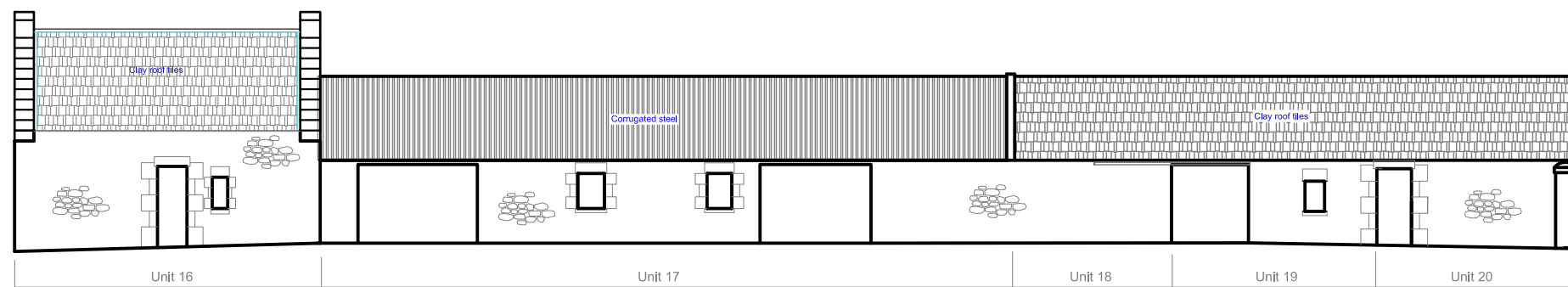


Fig. 5b - Units 16-20, Northwest-facing elevation

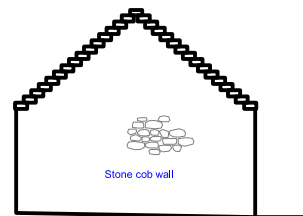


Fig. 5c - Unit 16, Southwest-facing elevation

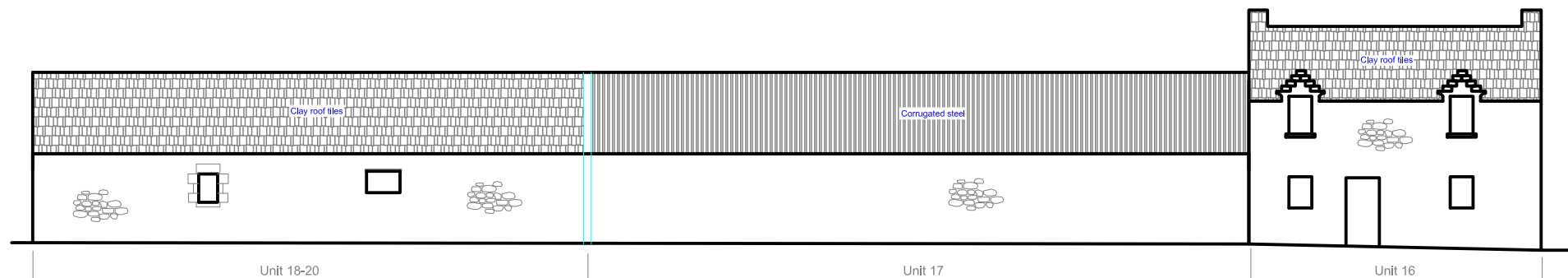


Fig. 5d - Units 16-20, Southwest-facing elevation

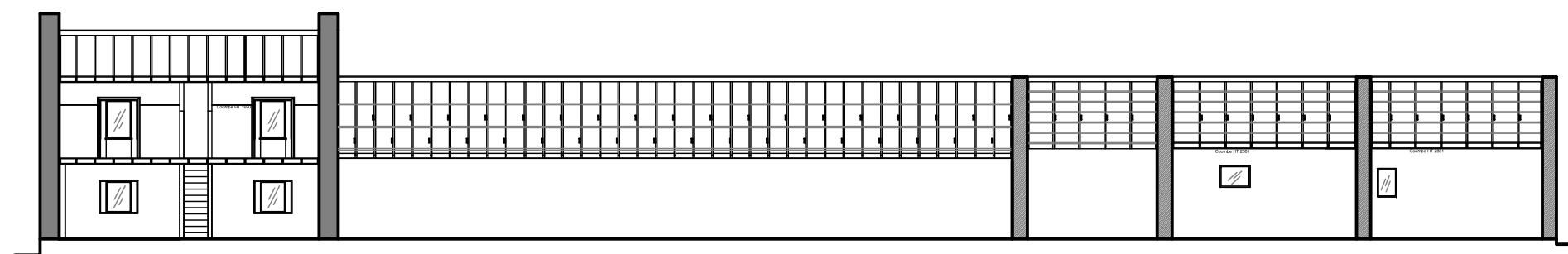


Fig. 5e - Units 16-20 Section (A-B)

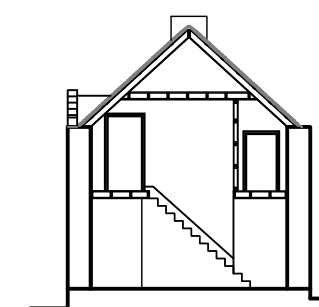


Fig. 5f - Unit 16 Section (C-D)



Key:

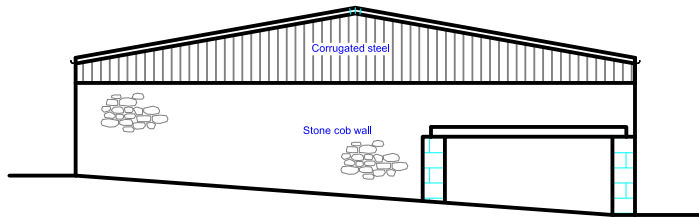


Fig. 6a - Unit 22, Southwest-facing elevation

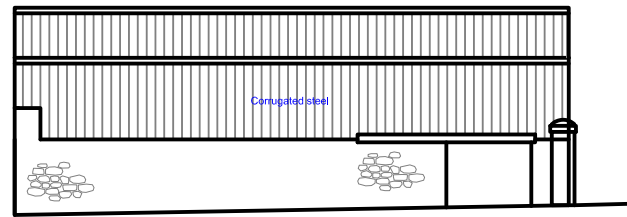


Fig. 6b - Unit 22, Southeast-facing elevation

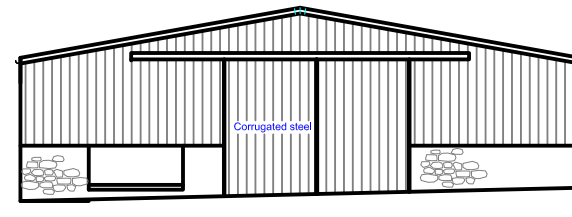


Fig. 6c - Unit 22, Northeast-facing elevation

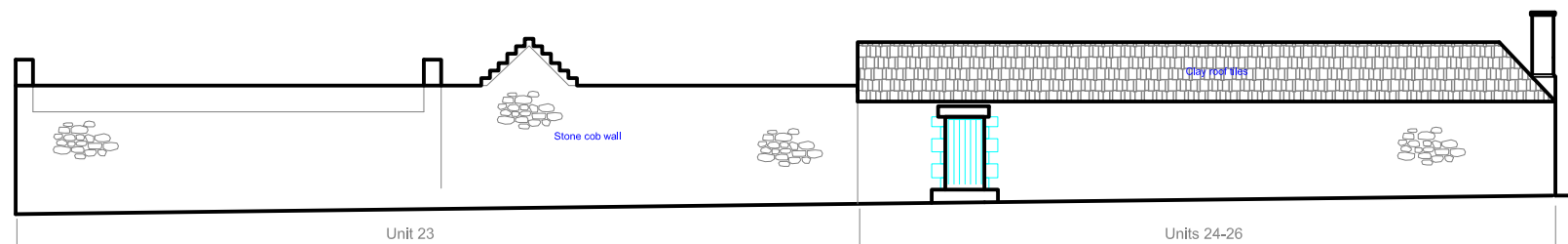
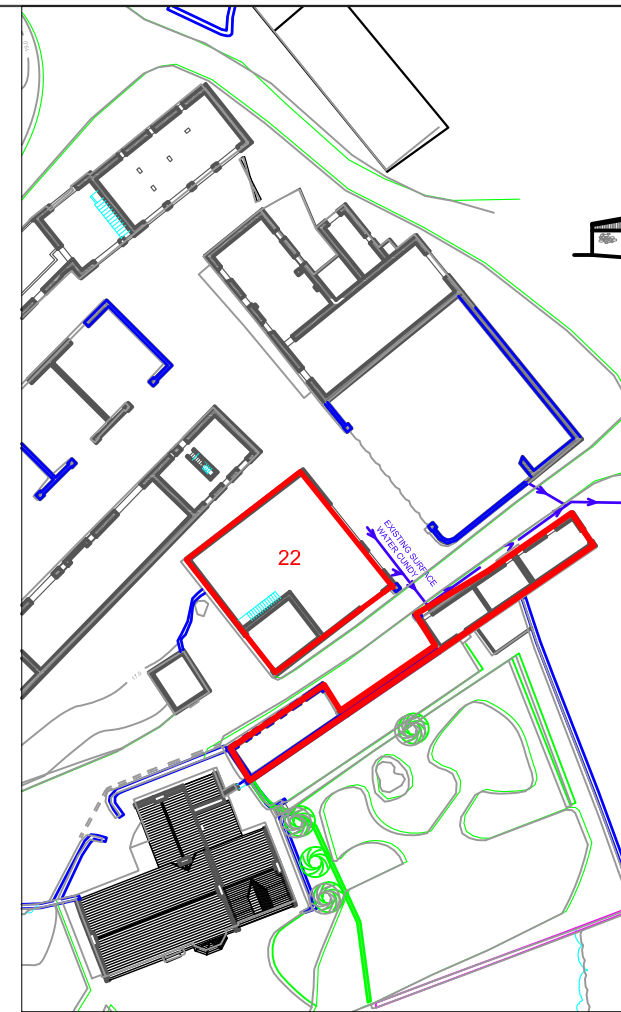


Fig. 7a - Units 24-26, Southeast-facing elevation

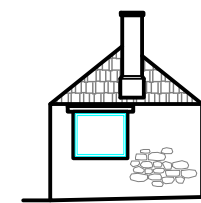


Fig. 7b - Unit 26, Northeast-facing elevation

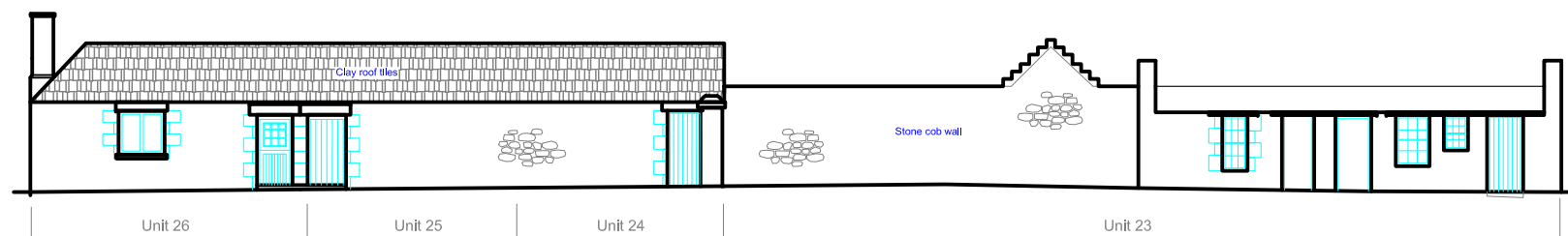


Fig. 7c - Units 24-26, Northwest-facing elevation

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Fig. No: 6, 7 Revision: A

Title:
Building Elevations

Project:
**Saltcoats Farm,
 Standing Building
 Survey Appraisal**

Client:
David Inglis

Scale:
1:200 A3

Drawn by: SW Checked: LW Report No: 1876



Plate 1 - Units 2 and 4, north-facing elevation



Plate 2 - Units 2 and 4 south-facing elevation


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: David Inglis	 <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:				
Scale:	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal				
			Drawn by: SW	Checked: LW	Report No: 1876



Plate 3 - Unit 4, north-facing elevation



Plate 4 - Unit 4 loft, a Yeoman grain cleaner c. 1965


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: David Inglis	 <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:			
	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal			
Scale:				Drawn by: SW Checked: LW Report No: 1876



Plate 5 - Unit 5 and 6, Cartshed and portico



Plate 6 - Unit 6, interior west-facing elevation of the cartshed


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: David Inglis	 <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:			
Scale:	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal			Drawn by: SW
				Checked: LW
				Report No: 1876



Plate 7 - Unit 6 and 7 west-facing elevation of the cart shed and portico



Plate 8 - Units 5-7 west-facing elevation


Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: David Inglis	 <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:				
Scale:	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal				
			Drawn by: SW	Checked: LW	Report No: 1876



Plate 9 - Units 14 and 15 cattle courts with stall roofs in situ



Plate 10 - Unit 14, cattle court feeding stall roof trusses and supporting timber


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	Title:			
Scale:	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal			Drawn by: SW
				Checked: LW
				Report No: 1876



Plate 11 - Unit 16, farmhouse, east-facing elevation and crowstep gable



Plate 12 - Unit 16, farmhouse, south-facing elevation


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	Title:				
Scale:	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal				
			Drawn by: SW	Checked: LW	Report No: 1876



Plate 13 - Units 17-20, animal houses, west-facing elevation



Plate 14 - Unit 21, the dairy belonging to the new farmhouse



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	Title:				
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Plate 15 - Unit 22, steel-framed workshop



Plate 16 - Unit 26, shed, toilets and utility room, west-facing elevation.

Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: David Inglis	 <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>
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Scale:	Project: Saltcoats Farm SBS Appraisal			Drawn by: SW
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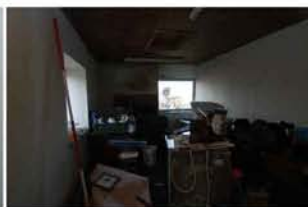
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