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Greenburn Surface Mine Extension New Cumnock, East Ayrshire

Wellhill Farm & Hall of Auchincross Farm Desk-Based Assessment and Standing Building Surveys

Report No 2124

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of two Standing Building Survey and Desk-Based Assessments (DBA) at Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm near New Cumnock, East Ayrshire (Fig. 1). The work was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in September 2012. Both farms lie within a proposed extension to the Greenburn Surface Mining operation.

The work was commissioned by Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the survey was approved the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

1.2 Site Background

Wellhill Farm (NGR: NS 58140 14430) comprises a traditional former courtyard steading. The two storey farmhouse is situated on the north side of the farm complex which includes roofless east and west ranges. The latter has evidence of blocking work within what were 19th century cart shed(s). The south range has been cleared to accommodate a general purpose barn, a Dutch barn, two lean-to cattle sheds, stock shed and silage clamp. The First Edition 1857 Ordnance Survey map (Sheet XLI.8) shows the west range with a horse gin on its west-facing elevation and the farmhouse is depicted as an inverted L-shaped building with small buildings attached. The surviving farmstead layout at Wellhill conforms broadly to that depicted on 19th century maps but place name evidence from earlier maps (Pont and Roy) suggest a farm on this site from at least the late 18th century, and possibly earlier. The farmhouse has been substantially modernised in the 20th century (probably in the 1960s).

Hall of Auchincross Farm (NS 58218 14075) is a former dairy farm with an extensive range of buildings which include a modern cubicle house and dairy with 94 cubicles, a covered silage pit with two lean-to stock barns on each side, a Dutch barn, storage barn and a former bothy. The farmhouse is a traditional early 19th century building with an attached rear stone-built byre to the rear and a detached storage barn to the west. Hall of Auchincross Farm is depicted on the First Edition 1857 Ordnance Survey map (Sheet XLI.8) as an enclosed courtyard steading with a detached south-west range. The farmhouse is depicted attached to a long building which was probably the byre and associated buildings. A mill dam and associated lade is also shown attesting to the presence of a former water mill at the site. The same map depicts the site of an *Old Hall* to the north-west of the farm (now subsumed by the farm complex). The old hall is likely to have had at least late-medieval origins as suggested by the depiction on Pont's map (1595) of a house, annotated as 'Achincrofs', set within enclosed grounds. Other records suggest that Auchincross Hall may have been a former medieval laird's house and was known to have been occupied in the early to mid 17th century. The site is mentioned in the NMRS (NS51SE 1) as the site of an old mansion house of which nothing now remains.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To carry out a desk-based assessment and place the farmsteads in their historical context
- To carry out standing building surveys, to include photographic and written records of the buildings prior to their demolition
- To produce a combined 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 vernacular building surveys conducted by CFA. Recording of all structural elements was carried out following established CFA methodology and included standard standing building record sheets, sketch drawing, digital photographic survey and Total Station survey. CFA follows the Codes and appropriate Standards set down by the Institute for Archaeologists. Recording conventions followed English Heritage (2006).

2.2 Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment of the readily available sources was carried out to assess the significance of Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm within their historical and archaeological settings. The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Historic Scotland's Statutory List were examined to ascertain if any of the buildings were listed.

The National Archives of Scotland's on-line database was consulted to determine if any records survive.

The National Map Library of Scotland was consulted to assess the cartographic record relating to the sites. Selected extracts from historical maps provided useful developmental changes in plan form for both sites.

2.3 Building recording parameters

CFA follows the *Descriptive Specification for Recording Historic Buildings* (English Heritage 2006). Level 1 and Level 2 surveys are defined as:

Level 1 - Level 1 recording is essentially a visual record, supplemented by sufficient information to identify the building's location, age and type. Level 1 surveys are generally of exteriors only though the interiors are usually recorded by a measured sketch plan and narrative photographic record.

Level 2 - Level 2 is a descriptive record similar to Level 1 but normally includes more

detail on form, building function and development of a given farm or building complex. Both the interior and exterior will be seen. A comprehensive photographic record will be produced supported by plan layout based on cartographic sources and archaeological/architectural details.

Photographic Survey

CFA used a Nikon D300 to take digital photographs of structures and specific architectural features. Where appropriate a photographic record was made of all internal and external elevations of the buildings. Selected representative images are incorporated into this report. A photographic location plan has been produced showing the orientation at which each photograph was taken (Figs. 6 and 8).

Standing Building Recording

The building survey requirements as agreed in the WSI are listed in Table 1 and 2.

Range	Survey Level	Photographic Survey	Metric Survey
Farmhouse	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1 (floor plan)
East Range	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
West suite (with cart shed)	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
South suite of buildings	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1

Table 1. Standing building survey requirements at Wellhill Farm

Range	Survey Level	Photographic Survey	Metric Survey
Farmhouse	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
Ancillary outhouses	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
Modern 20 th century buildings	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
South suite of buildings	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
Modern Bungalow	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1

Table 2. Standing building survey requirements at Hall of Achincross Farm

Survey

An accurate survey of buildings requiring Level 2 survey was carried out using an industry-standard, reflectorless Total Station. The data was imported to AutoCAD2010. The resulting images have been processed to produce wireframe templates and combined with the digital photographic record and rectified where appropriate to produce final elevation drawings.

A written descriptive record of the structures was made on pro forma building recording forms and included a synthesis on the changes of use, blocking work and any other features of historical and architectural significance. The character and construction methods of each roof structure were described as appropriate.

Floor plans

For the Level 2 surveys, internal floor plans were produced to show the positions of the doors and windows and any blocked openings according to CFA conventions. Floor plans were based on measured sketches using a Leica hand-held distometer. Features such as animal stalling, cobble/flagstone floors, central drains or any other features relating to past use were recorded.

Historical map regression

Historical map regression analysis was carried out and selected enlarged map extracts have been produced that best show the broad historical changes that have occurred in the plan form of Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farms.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Wellhill Farm

Cartographic sources (Fig. 2)

Wellhill appears for the first time on Blaeu's 1654 atlas of Scotland and is depicted as *Welhil* (Fig 2a). The farm later appears on Roy's 1752-55 Military map as a collection of dispersed buildings (Fig 2b). Armstrong's 1775 map and Ainslie's map of 1821 does not show Wellhill although it is depicted on Thompson's 1832 map (Fig 2e).

The 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2f) depicts Wellhill with a roughly Z-shaped arrangement of buildings forming what is the farmhouse and byre with another building trending east-west on its south end. A detached building on the west side of the farm complex includes a circular horse gang. Another smaller detached building is shown to the north-east of the main complex. A small mill pond is present to the north of the farm with a lade leading southwards to another mill pond associated with the site of the Old Hall of Auchincross (see below).

The 1896 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2g) shows more or less the same layout as on the first edition map. A detached building has been built on the south side of the complex. The west range is shown with compartments and the horse gang is still present.

The 1909 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2h) shows the same general details as the 1896 map. Four small buildings have been added to the south end of the farmhouse and byre. The horse gang is still upstanding on the west range.

National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS does not hold any records for Wellhill Farm.

Statutory List

Wellhill Farm does not appear on Historic Scotland's Statutory List of Listed Buildings.

Bibliographic

The Statistical Accounts of Scotland does not mention Wellhill Farm. The 1851-2 Post Office directory lists a Mr David Arthur, farmer at Wilhill (sic) Farm.

3.2 Hall of Auchincross Farm

Cartographic sources (Fig. 2)

The earliest named appearance of Hall of Auchincross is on Blaeu's 1654 atlas of Scotland (Fig 2a). The atlas depicts *Midle Auchencorfs* at the location of the farm. Below this placename a circular pale enclosing trees and a building is depicted. The farm is depicted as a collection of dispersed buildings on Roy's 1752-55 Military map as *Haw of Auchincourse* (Fig 2b). Armstrong's map of 1775 mentions the placename of *Auchencrofts* (Fig 2c). John Ainslie's map of 1821 depicts the placename Auchincross (Fig 2d) whereas on Thompson's 1832 map it is shown as Hall of Auchincross (Fig 2e).

The 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2f) depicts Hall of Auchincross farm with a courtyard arrangement of buildings with a rectilinear building with two wings at the north-west and south-east ends. A detached rectilinear building is shown on its south-west side. Two additional small buildings are also shown on the east side of a small stock enclosure. On the north-west side of the farm *Site of Old Hall* is written and on its east side the site of *Court Knowe* is shown.

The 1896 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2g) shows clear differentiation between the adjoining farmhouse and livestock buildings. The rectangular farmhouse has an outshot attached at its south end. The rest of the farm is more or less the same as that shown on the first edition map.

The 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2h) shows a marked enlargement of the farm with smaller infilling buildings within the main farmhouse and byre complex. Two additional detached buildings are present on the south side of the barn. A new building has also been added at the north-west end of the farm complex (both see below). Immediately below the cross marking the position of the old hall another new building is present.

National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS holds four records associated with Hall of Auchincross Farm.

Record NS51SE 34 mentions that an evaluation carried out in 2001 for the proposed extension to the opencast coal site at NS 579 142 recorded no features of archaeological significance within eight machine cut trenches.

Record NS51 SE 15 mentions that a desk-based assessment and field survey of the lands at Hall of Auchincross was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Ltd in advance of a proposed mining development (NS 585 135 centre). No features of archaeological or historic interest were identified within the survey area.

Record NS51SE1 mentions the site of an old mansion at Auchencross (NS 5821 1409). The record cites the Ordnance Survey Name Book (1856) which states that the old hall stood to the north-west of the farmhouse. The record goes on to mention that the old hall is now located under modern farm buildings and that placed high on the north-west gable of a late farm building (NS 5823 1408) are a carved stone face and a

lintel stone bearing the initials GC and BC. Nothing was known on the history of these items when they were seen in 1981.

Record NS51SE 2 cites the Ordnance Survey name book of 1856 which mentions that the site of Court Knowe (NS 5840 1405) was near the Hall of Auchincross on which criminals were said to have been tried by the Laird of Auchincross. According to the record, Court Knowe was later verified as a low, rounded knoll roughly 30m by 20m, under pasture. The record also mentions that in 1981 the farmer at Hall of Auchincross stated that the profile of the knoll was once much sharper but it had been greatly reduced through land improvement.

Statutory List

Hall of Auchincross Farm does not appear on Historic Scotland's Statutory List of Listed Buildings.

Bibliographic

The old parish records for New Cumnock (1710) record a Jane Farquhar baptised on November 5th to parents William Farquhar and Elisabeth Huchison of *Auchincorfs*. The Statistical Accounts of Scotland do not mention Hall of Auchincross Farm. The 1851-2 Post Office directory lists a Mr George Welsh as the farmer at Hall of Auchincross Farm.

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS: WELLHILL FARM

4.1 General

The results of the building survey are now described starting with a descriptive summary of the general layout plan. Wellhill Farm comprises eight individual buildings, the dimensions of which are shown in Table 3. The initials CP in front of a given number refer to contact prints.

Building No	Function	Dimensions	Relative construction date
1	Farmhouse	21m by 5.8m	Late 18 th or early 19 th century
2	Outhouse/fuel store	6.5m by 3.2m	Late 19 th century
3	Byre (derelict)	17m by 7.4m	Early 19 th century
4	Cattle shed	39m by 12m	20 th century
5	Barn	17.9 by 8.4m	20 th century
6	Cattle court	28.9m by	20 th century
7	Concrete-framed barn	23m by 11.6m	20 th century
8	Former cart-shed and byre	28m by 5.8m	Late 18 th or early 19 th century

Table 3. Building function, dimension and relative construction date for the Wellhill Farm complex

4.2 Building 1: Farmhouse (Plates 1-4)

Ground layout plan (Fig 3)

The two-storey farmhouse has been derelict for a number of years and its first floor was not safe to enter. The building has been extensively refurbished and modernised in the recent past. Although heavily vandalised the ground floor was considered safe enough to allow the construction of the ground plan (Fig 3). There were five principal rooms on the ground floor; these include a living room, hall with staircase, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. The outhouse (Building 2) has been built into the junction between the farmhouse and the adjoining byre (Building 3).

Exterior elevations

The north-facing elevation is covered with wet-dash render and whitewashed. The ground floor is lit by modern wooden casement windows all differing in size. The first floor includes a set of modern dormer windows with two sets of three flanking a single casement window. The east-facing gable has no modern windows but does have evidence of earlier blocked openings.

The west-facing gable has a pitched roof. The roof is also pitched where it adjoins the byre (Building 3). At the ground floor there is a blocked doorway measuring 2m high and 1.1m wide. The blocking work comprises regular courses of sandstone. The door is an insert judging by the brick work surrounding the door opening. On the north side of the blocked door there is a line of sandstone forming the south side of a doorway. All evidence of the corresponding door surround has been removed. A second blocked door is partly visible below a large stone lintel. The door has been blocked by red brick. On the north side of this feature is a blocked window. The first floor level of the gable is rendered.

The south-facing elevation includes the south-facing wall of Building 2 and the return gable above the byre (Building 3). The farmhouse elevation has a central plank-built door with window and two narrow wooden casement windows on each side. The wall is rendered and whitewashed.

4.3 Building 2: Out-house/fuel store (Plate 4)

Building 2 is stone-built with a flat felt-covered roof. The walls are cement rendered. The building is accessed on its west-facing wall by a doorway flanked by a large casement window. Two further doorways leads into the farmhouse and into the roofless byre. The interior of Building 2 is featureless. A large heating oil storage tank occupies the south wall.

4.4 Building 3: East Range Byre, (Fig 4a-c, Plate 5-7, interior shots CP 071-073)

The roofless stone-built byre is constructed of random rubble with ashlar dressings. The concrete floor is largely hidden by rubble but a drain could be seen running parallel with the main walls. The walls are 0.5m thick. The main access was through a large bay opening measuring 1.8m wide on the south gable, with a second doorway leading into the out-house. The exterior west-facing elevation is constructed of sneaked sandstone and featureless with the exception of six drainage pipes that have been inserted to allow ventilation (Fig 4c). The east-facing elevation is constructed of random rubble and has collapsed. Two blocked doorways provided earlier access into the byre. At the north end of the byre on the interior south-facing gable that is part of the farmhouse, evidence of roof heightening was present (Fig 4a, Plate 7). At ground floor level, blocking work within an earlier doorway could be seen. The lintel of another smaller door could just be seen above the plaster work. The south gable (interior north-facing) also had evidence for roof heightening (shot CP 073).

4.5 Building 4: Cattle Shed (Plates 8-10)

Building 4 is a brick-built cattle shed with a pitched roof covered with corrugated asbestos. The roof is supported by wooden A-frame trusses that rest directly on the wall heads. The west-facing elevation is constructed entirely of red brick and partly clad with asbestos sheeting at the south end. The east-facing elevation is partially clad with corrugated iron sheeting resting on a 1.5m high brick wall. Twelve I-beams form columns that support the roof trusses. The south gable is brick-built to a height of 2m then clad with asbestos sheeting. A large sliding door is present on the south end of the east-facing elevation. The shed was probably built during the 1960s or 1970s.

4.6 Building 5: Dutch barn with steel-framed lean-to shed (Plates 11-12)

Building 5 is a Dutch barn clad with corrugated iron. The barrel-top roof is supported by three steel composite roof trusses. The barn is open at the east end where it adjoins another steel-framed lean-to. On the north side of the barn part of its steel frame has been built onto a low brick wall which forms a division between an adjoining shed. The barn was probably constructed in the 1940s or 1950s.

4.7 Building 6: Cattle Court (Plates 13-14)

Building 6 is a rectangular brick-built and steel-framed cattle court with a corrugated lean-to roof with roof lights. The roof rests on wooden purlins. The floor incorporates two rows of pens and a central feeding alley. The pen floors are slatted to allow slurry to fall into a large slurry clamp below. The rear south-facing elevation is built of brick and slatted at the top to allow ventilation. The shed is modern and was probably built in the 1980s.

4.8 Building 7: Concrete-framed barn (Plates 13, 15-16)

Situated on the west side of Building 6, Building 7 is a large concrete framed barn with a pitched roof. The roof and walls are clad with corrugated asbestos. The barn is open-sided on its north side with five bays between the concrete stanchions. The rear south-facing wall is part brick-built in stretcher bond. On the east side of the barn floor is a large grain silo. A second wooden grain storage bin supported by brick piers is immediately adjacent. The interior west-facing elevation has a pair of timber doors leading into the cattle court (Building 6). The barn is modern and was probably erected in the 1980s.

4.9 Building 8: West Range Former cartshed and byre (Plates 19-25)

The west range (Plate 17) is now a roofless derelict building built of random rubble with droved ashlar dressings surrounding its openings and at its corners. The building has gables and interior partition walls standing to their full height. There is clear evidence that these and the walls were heightened (see below). The building occupies a rectangular layout plan and has three interior compartments (Units 1-3, Fig 3).

4.10 External elevations

North-facing gable (Fig 5a, Plate 20, CP 51-52)

The north-facing gable is approximately 4.5m high and is constructed of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings (Plate 20). The ridge coping stones are fully present on the east side. The gable has been heavily pointed and whitewashed. A distinct break in build is evident, the junction of which is associated with an earlier roofline. The building stone incorporated into the heightened area of the gable consists of smaller boulders that have been more randomly laid.

West-facing elevation (Fig 5b, Plates 21-22, CP 186-190)

The west-facing elevation is 28m long and is constructed of random rubble throughout its length. The elevation was at one time harled with cement. From ground level to wall head the elevation stands to a height of 1.7m at its north end and 2.5m high at its south end. The wall head is capped by an ashlar string-course. At the south end there is a blocked doorway framed by ashlar surrounds. The blocking work is random rubble. On the south side of the blocked doorway is a larger doorway that has been blocked with common brick. On the south side of the brick-blocked doorway there is a blocked slit-vent measuring 0.5m by 0.12m. The slit-vent has large irregular droved sandstone surrounds. At the south end of the elevation a section of wall

measuring 4.5m long is not on the same alignment of the core-block but is set back 0.58m from the main wall line. This wall is part of a later addition (Unit 1). The wall incorporates larger more irregular shaped blocks than those used to construct the main block.

South-facing gable (Fig 5c, Plate 17, CP 036-037)

The south-facing gable is approximately 3.2m high and is constructed of large coursed sandstone blocks with smaller squared blocks of stone incorporated into its apex. A brick-built chimney stack is present.

The east-facing elevation (Fig. 5d, Plate 18-19, CP 038-042)

The east-facing elevation faces into the courtyard and measures 28m long and survives to a height of 1.5m at the north end and rises to 2.4m at the south end. At the south end of the elevation a small square blocked window framed by dressed sandstone formerly lit Unit 1. Access to its interior was via a red-painted corrugated steel sliding door with large sandstone lintel. Snecked sandstone has been used to construct Unit 1.

The adjoining wall of Unit 2 survived to its full height and had ashlar copings. Built of smaller randomly laid sandstone, the section of wall between its main doorway and a former gable, now forming a partition between the two units, has evidence of a blocked slit vent and small square window. The latter is set within a section of larger laid blocks of sandstone used to heighten the wall. On the south side of the large bay-opening the quoins are still present. Brickwork framing the doorway on its north side suggests that the present doorway is a later enlargement. Set within the main wall of Unit 2 is a blocked arched opening that formed an earlier entrance to a cart shed (Plate 19). The segments making up the arch are heavily droved. The blocking work is random rubble. The wall immediately above the arch has been raised to its present height.

Approximately 1m from the blocked arched opening is a brick-blocked doorway framed with ashlar quoins (Plate 19). Immediately on the north-side of the partition wall between Unit 2 and 3 is a large bay door with original ashlar door surrounds that have chamfer moulded edges on their lower half to allow carts to enter without damaging them. A steel door hanger survives above the doorway. The wall head has been heightened with blocks of snecked sandstone.

4.11 Internal elevations (Units 1-3, Fig 3)

Unit 1

There was no access into the interior of Unit 1 but based on the external wall dimensions the interior measures 4m by 4m. A gap in the doorway on the east-facing elevation was wide enough to confirm that no fireplace was present on the interior of the gable and it is possible that the chimney vented a small stove. The south-facing partition wall has a roof raggle which conforms to the height of the south gable.

Unit 2 (Plates 23 and 24, CP 055-62)

Unit 2 measures 17m long and 5m wide and has exposed rubble walls. The north partition wall (south-facing) is constructed of random rubble with a distinct break in build where the gable has been heightened. Just below its apex is a square window that is blocked with brick. The east wall (west-facing) has a blocked doorway with wooden lintel. On its south side the blocked arched opening is visible. The break in build immediately above the blocked arch is visible along the length of the elevation. At the south end of the elevation the brick-blocked window and slit vent is visible along with the line demarcating the position of wall heightening.

The north internal partition wall incorporates a rectangular blocked window with splayed sandstone surrounds. The upper top 0.5m of the gable has been raised and the distinct break in construction is marked by smaller randomly laid blocks of grey stone.

Unit 3 (Plate 25, CP 064—067)

Unit 3, situated at the north end of the west range is accessed by the large bay opening on the east-facing exterior elevation. The north-facing interior elevation, now a partition wall between Units 2 and 3, has a blocked window (CP 065) with droved surrounds towards its apex. The wall has been heightened by about 0.5m. The fabric used to construct the wall includes coursed random blocks to a height of 1.5m which is surmounted by two courses of larger blocks of sandstone to the base of a blocked window (CP 065). From its sill to the line of heightening work the stones are noticeably smaller. Above this latter section the wall has been raised by about 0.5m using sub-rounded boulders resting on smaller levelling stones. The window opening is blocked with eight courses of brick. Immediately above the level of the window sill is a line of small irregular sockets that would have housed timber roof joists for a small loft. The presence of the window with its embellished surrounds shows that this was formerly an exterior gable wall and Unit 3 is clearly a later addition.

The east-facing elevation is architecturally featureless and has been constructed of coursed rubble. A skew-putt stone (CP 089) has been incorporated into the south end of the wall and has been re-used from another farm building.

The south-facing gable is featureless with the exception of the line marking the position where the wall has been heightened to accommodate the last roof. A single block of sandstone has been incorporated into the apex of the wall.

The west-facing elevation contains the sandstone door surrounds and lintel for the bay door opening. Built into the wall on the north side of the door is a small lantern recess measuring 0.4m by 0.4m. Fabric associated with rebuilding the wall is evident at about 1.5m from ground level and is demarcated by a line of different sized stones which are level with the aforementioned break in build on the north interior facing elevation.

5. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS: HALL OF AUCHINCROSS FARM

5.1 General

The function, dimensions and relative period of construction are listed in Table 4. No interior recording of the interior of the farmhouse was warranted due to the fact that all its interior walls lay behind modern cladding.

Building No	Function	Dimensions	Construction period
1	Farmhouse	18m by 6m	Late 18 th or early 19 th century
2	Workshop and garage	19.5m x 7.6m	20 th century
3	Dutch Barn and cattle shed	28m by 15m	Dutch Barn and cattle shed 20 th century, external wall early 19 th century
4	Byre and calving shed	17m by 6m	Early 20 th century
5	Cubicle House & Dairy	36.17m x 24.8m	Late 20 th century 1980s
6	Covered silage pit with stock barns	36.17m x 11.3m	Late 20 th century (1980s)
7	Farm Bungalow	15m x 9.5m	Late 20 th century (1980s)
8	Brick-built bothy	8m x 5.8m	Early 20 th century

Table 4. Building function, dimension and relative construction date for the Hall of Auchincross Farm complex.

5.2 Building 1: Farmhouse (Figs 7, 8 a-d)

The farmhouse occupies a rectangular-shaped plan (Fig 7) adjoining a large stone-built byre and calving shed (Building 4) on its north-west side. An outshot is present on its south-east side with a modern conservatory attached. The exterior of the farmhouse has been rendered throughout masking most of its stonework (quoins, sills and lintels etc). All its openings are now blind. The farmhouse interior is spread over two floors with the ground floor (Fig. 7) providing two sitting rooms, dining kitchen, conservatory, utility room, bedroom and WC. The first floor (not recorded) has three bedrooms and a shower room by the main staircase and a further games room accessed by a second staircase on the north-east elevation.

The south-west-facing elevation and gable (Fig 8a)

The south-west-facing elevation (Plate 28) has a single off-centre bay with ground and first floor window with pediment. The gable measures 4m wide and is featureless. Adjoining the farmhouse is the main wall of the calving shed and byre with outshot chemical store and former cart shed (Building 4 below).

North-west-facing elevation (Fig 8b, Plate 39)

Part of the north-west-facing elevation has been incorporated into the interior of the adjoining byre and calving shed (Building 4). Its walls are all heavily whitewashed and featureless. The north-west-facing exterior farmhouse wall has two single rectangular casement windows on the ground floor and two small windows on the first floor. The roof is covered with grey slate.

North-east-facing elevation (Fig 8c, Plate 26)

The north-east-facing elevation includes the farmhouse and the byre wall of Building 4. The farmhouse has ashlar dressings and an off-centre ground floor doorway accessed by a modern stair with iron hand rail. The first floor has a central dormer with hipped slate roof. The rain goods are plastic.

South-east-facing elevation, (Fig 8d, Plate 27)

The south-east-facing elevation measures 15m long and has six ground floor windows. The first floor has two windows. Adjoining the north-east side of the gable is a timber-framed conservatory resting on a brick-built wall. The outshot gable is present at the south end and is largely featureless with a single square-headed window on the ground floor. The roof is both hipped and gabled.

5.3 Building 2: Workshop and garage (Plates 30 and 31)

Building 2 is a timber-framed garage and workshop on a rectangular footprint and has a corrugated asbestos sheet roof. The northern end houses the workshop which occupies about one third of the building's floor space. The garage is accessed by a large sliding door on the south-west-facing elevation. The garage area is open sided with three bays. The building has a pent-shaped roof that is supported by steel I-beams. The timber-framed walls are clad with corrugated iron that rest on 1m high walls built of concrete mono-blocks. The building was constructed in the 1980s

5.4 Building 3: Dutch Barn and Cattle Shed (Plate 33-36)

Building 3 comprises a steel-framed Dutch barn with an adjoining lean-to cattle shed which has incorporated within it a re-used outer wall dating to the early 19th century (Fig 8e). The Dutch barn has a barrel-top roof and is supported by three steel composite roof trusses. The barn is enclosed at both ends. The roof trusses are exactly the same as those in the Dutch Barn at Wellhill and were probably from the same manufacturer. On the north-west side of the barn a timber-framed lean-to cattle shed has been built against it (Plate 37). The interior of the cattle shed has two rows of cattle stalling running its full length.

The north-east-facing elevation (Fig 8e, Plate 32) consists of an earlier wall that has been re-used to lend support to the timber-framed cattle shed. The wall measures 19.7m long and has four blocked doorways and two blocked windows. In the middle of the elevation four blocks of ashlar stonework are present but it does not appear to relate to an earlier opening. A blocked slit vent is present at the south-east end of the wall.

5.5 Building 4: Byre and Calving Shed (Figs 7 and 8a-c)

Adjoining the farmhouse is the byre which is constructed of coursed random rubble. The elevation measures 24.5m long and is 1.5m high from the ground floor to eaves level. The building has a slate roof which is pitched with roof lights (Fig 7). It occupies a rectangular footprint and is divided into two compartments, the larger being the calving shed with a narrow byre on the north-east side.

The Calving Shed and byre interior

The calving shed (Plate 45) measures 25.3m long and 7.1m on its interior. The walls are stone-built random rubble with brickwork used to heighten the walls. Seven composite angle-iron roof trusses support the pitched slate roof. Cattle stalls are only present on the south-west side of the building. On the opposite side of the shed the stalling has been removed. Within the interior north-east facing gable there is also evidence that the wall was heightened. The break in construction on the gable shows that the primary phase of this building had a lower pitched roof.

The byre (Plate 46) measures 20m long and is 3.4m wide and is approximately 3.4m high to eaves level. The walls are rubble-built and whitewashed. There are thirteen feeding stalls and the floor is concrete. The rear or north-east facing wall of Unit 4b is rubble built and featureless.

The interior of the cart shed (Plate 43) shows a part-blocked arched opening and a completely blocked arch adjacent to it. A loft staircase occupies the south-west side of the wall. The rest of the walls are featureless. The roof has scarfe-jointed rafters and softwood (pine) sarking (Plate 44).

Exterior details

The cream-painted external south-west-facing elevation (Plate 38) contains a blind doorway into the north-west end of the calving shed.

Built against the main elevation is a detached brick-built chemical store with hipped slate roof. The building measures 9m long and 3.2m wide and is accessed by a door at its north-east end. The building has two compartments which includes two featureless store rooms. At the south-west end of the chemical store is a large grain silo (Plate 38).

Outshot off the main elevation of the calving shed is a former cart shed which has a pitched gable. The gable is stone-built with rough-dressed sandstone quoins. The gable is partly rendered with grey cement. Within the 4m wide outshot south-east facing return wall there is a small plank-built bay opening facing south-east. This doorway has been inserted into the arch of a former cartshed (Fig 8a inset). The arched opening is one of two on this elevation, the second arch is hidden behind the main south-west wall of the calving shed. The fully exposed arch measures 2.1m wide and 2m high and has ashlar sandstone vousoirs (Plate 42).

The north-west-facing gable (Fig 8b) of the calving shed is stone built with ashlar dressings (Plate 39). A central brown-painted double leaved sliding door occupies the gable above which there is clear evidence of roof heightening which corresponds with the interior evidence. Built into the fabric of the primary construction is a door lintel with roll moulding containing the initials GC-BC situated on either side of a heraldic shield embossed with three stars (Plate 40). On the right-hand side of the carved lintel and built within the fabric used to increase the height of the gable is a carved face on a stone corbel (Plate 41). Below the carved head there are a series of five moulded sill stones built on top of each other (Plate 41) and all have been incorporated into the

fabric of heightening work. The lowest stone is currently masked by the steel door hanger.

The north-east-facing elevation (Fig 8c, Plate 26) adjoins the farmhouse (Building 1) and is featureless. The elevation measures 31m with a slight break in alignment approximately 10m from the corner of the farmhouse. The break in build is framed by ashlar dressings and may have been formed when the elevation was extended. There is no discernible difference in the type of stone used on either side of the break in build.

5.6 Building 5: Cubicle House and Dairy (Plates 47 and 48)

The cubicle house and dairy is a purpose-built overwintering cow shed with modern interior milking parlour. The building comprises an eight bay steel frame with concrete floor with slats at one end. The roof and walls are corrugated steel above low brick walls. There are 94 interior steel and timber cubicles (Plate 49). A milking parlour (Plate 50) is located at the south-east corner of the building. The cubicle house was constructed during the 1980s.

5.7 Building 6: Covered Silage pit with adjoining barns (Plate 51 and 52)

Building 6 comprises a modern concrete and steel-framed covered silage pit with adjoining lean-to sheds on each side. The main central building (Plate 51) is constructed of cast-concrete panels. Situated on the north-east side of the central building is an open-sided cattle shed (Plate 52). On the south-west side, an enclosed narrower lean-to shed is present. All three buildings were constructed during the 1980s.

5.8 Building 7: Modern Bungalow (Plate 53 and 54)

Situated c.40m to the north of the farmhouse (Building 1) is a modern bungalow that was built in the early 1980s. The building occupies a footprint of 30m by 9m with an outshot building at its north corner. The bungalow is constructed of brick and its front south-east-facing elevation is faced with snecked grey sandstone (Plate 53). The rear north-west-facing elevation is harled. The building has a low pitched roof covered with concrete tiles.

5.9 Building 8: Bothy (Plates 55-58)

Building 8 is a brick-built derelict bothy situated at the north end of the farm complex. The building measures 8m long by 5.8m wide. The north-east-facing elevation (Plate 55) has three bays with a central doorway flanked by two windows. A window is present on each gable (Plate 56). The walls are harled with wet-dash cement render.

The interior of the bothy is open-plan and the walls are bare brick. A stone-built fireplace is present at each end of the room. The fireplace in the north gable (Plate 57) has brick surrounds below a brick segmented relieving arch. The fireplace at the south end (Plate 58) is boarded up. It has stone surrounds below a large rectangular block of sandstone. The rafters are exposed and comprise a series of A-frame joists resting directly on the wall heads. The roof is covered with slate nailed on timber sarking.

The building is first shown on the 1909 Ordnance Survey map. Given the lack of modern fixtures and fittings within the interior of the building and its poor condition it is presumed that the bothy has not been used for domestic purposes for a considerable length of time.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Wellhill Farm

The survey and desk-based assessment of Wellhill Farm have been successful in identifying the development and chronology of the complex. The interiors and exteriors of the buildings have been recorded and photographed and where appropriate have been surveyed with a Total Station.

Farmhouse (Building 1)

Wellhill appears as a place name on Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 which attests to the presence of a farmstead for over 350 years. There is no evidence on the exterior of the present farmhouse which can be attributed to a building dating to the mid 17th century. Although the present farmhouse occupies the same footprint as that shown on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map, what stands today is largely a re-built building which was altered sometime during the early part of the 20th century, with subsequent modernisation being carried out including re-roofing and the insertion of modern windows.

The extended annex (Building 2) appears to also be an addition dating to the first half of the 20th century. It has been built against the byre (Building 3) that adjoins the farmhouse.

Building 3 (Byre)

The byre forms the 19th century east range and is now a single storey roofless structure with stone-built walls. The byre roof was heightened probably during the late 19th century probably to accommodate loft space. The building was likely to have last been used in the mid 20th century.

Buildings 4-7 (Modern sheds)

Buildings 4-7 are modern 20th century structures for housing cattle and for storing feed and bedding. Building 5 is the earliest of the group and comprises a steel framed classical Dutch barn. All four buildings are of no archaeological interest.

Building 8: Former west range cartshed and byre

Building 8 started life as a rectangular cartshed and byre that was extended at its north and south ends. Unit 1 at the south end of the building was not entered into but it appears to have been re-roofed at least twice. Within unit 2, on its west-facing elevation there is evidence of a blocked doorway. The 1857 and 1896 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 2f-g) show the position of a horse gang built more or less in

relation to the position of the blocked doorway. There is no evidence on the exterior wall to show where this structure was keyed into the main wall.

Unit 2 has evidence of wall heightening and blocking work on its east-facing elevation that includes the segmented arched opening and doorway. Unit 3 at the north end of the building is largely featureless with the only notable feature being the heightened partition wall between Units 2 and 3 with its blocked window and a re-used ridge skew-put stone incorporated into its rear interior east-facing wall.

6.2 Hall of Auchincross Farm

The survey and desk-based assessment of Hall of Auchincross Farm have been successful in identifying the development and chronology of the complex. The interiors and exteriors of the buildings have been recorded and photographed and where appropriate have been surveyed with a Total Station. The farm complex is discussed below.

The desk-based survey has shown that the farm's name derives from an earlier medieval hall. The position of the hall is depicted on Blaeu's Atlas which names the site of *Midle Auchencorfs* set within a circular pale. The NMRS record (NS51SE) mentions the site of an old mansion that was cleared by 1857. Its location is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of that year (Fig 2f).

Farmhouse (Building 1)

The farmhouse occupies the same footprint as that shown on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map. It is clear that at the heart of the present building there is still the 19th century farmhouse but it has been extensively modernised both inside and out with modern fixtures and fittings. A cursory examination of its interior showed that all the walls were clad with modern wall linings and the only period feature of any interest was a cast-iron balustrade on the main staircase.

The attached byre and calving shed (Building 4) appears to have been built originally as a smaller roofed structure with later additions, including the lean-to byre on the north-west side of the main block and the chemical store on the south-east elevation. At some time probably during the late 19th century the cart-shed arched openings were blocked by re-building the external south-west-facing byre wall. This was later heightened with courses of brick to accommodate the present composite steel-framed roof trusses. Wall heightening is evident on both sides of its gable. Here, within the primary construction, is a re-used lintel with carved initials GC-BC that probably commemorates a wedding. This and the corbel with a carved face was mentioned in the NMRS record (NS51SE1). The record does not mention the presence of the five moulded lintel or sill stones that are present within the rebuilt section of the gable. The architectural character of the lintel with initials and the carved face places them in the 16th century and in all probability they have originated from the earlier medieval hall that occupied the site of the present farm complex.

The agricultural buildings (2, 3, 5 and 6) are all modern and are associated with housing livestock and storing feedstuffs, bedding and manure. These are considered to

be of no historical or archaeological interest. Building 7, the modern farm bungalow, and the derelict bothy (Building 8) are also of no architectural significance.

7. CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment and standing building survey carried out on Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm have sufficiently recorded the layout and character of each individual building and placed the development of both farms in their historical context. Both farms have their origins in the 17th century but no buildings survive from this time. The older elements that survive probably date to the late 18th and early 19th century. The majority of the buildings at both sites are steel framed structures of no historical interest. Both farms exhibit increased expansion during the first half of the 20th century as farming became more mechanised. Wellhill Farm appears to have been concerned with small scale livestock rearing whilst Hall of Auchincross Farm was a highly developed dairy farm.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further recording work is required at Wellhill Farm prior to its demolition.

It is recommended that no further building recording is required at Hall of Auchincross Farm prior to its demolition.

It is recommended that an architectural watching brief be carried out during the demolition of the Building 3 gable so that the carved head and the moulded stonework can be salvaged and examined at a later date. These items are of historical significance as they may be from the original medieval Hall of Auchincross.

The responsibility for deciding the scope of any further work lies with WoSAS on behalf of the planning authority.

An entry in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland is considered sufficient to disseminate the results of both the surveys to a wider public audience.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with WoSAS.

9. REFERENCES

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Ordnance Survey 1857 First Edition Ayr Sheet XLI.8 6" to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1896 Second Edition Ayrshire Sheet 041.08 SE 25" to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1909 Edition Ayrshire Sheet XLI.SE 25" to the mile

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Wellhill Farm

Photo No.	Description	Taken from
1-2	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) exterior south-facing elevation	S
3-4	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) west-facing gable	W
5	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) exterior north-facing elevation	N
6	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) exterior north-facing elevation, slightly oblique	N
7	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) exterior north-facing elevation and gable	NW
8	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) exterior east-facing gable	E
9	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) exterior east-facing gable and adjoin byre (Building 3)	NE
10-11	Byre (Building 3) exterior east-facing elevation	E
12-13	Byre (Building 3) exterior south-facing elevation	S
14-16	Byre (Building 3) exterior west-facing elevation	W
17-18	Cattle shed (Building 4) exterior west-facing elevation	W
19	Cattle shed (Building 4) interior view of the stalls and framework	S
20	Cattle shed (Building 4) interior view of the stalls and framework	N
21	Cattle shed (Building 4) exterior south-facing gable	S
22	Cattle shed (Building 6) exterior south-facing elevation	S
23	Cattle shed (part of Building 6) exterior east-facing brick-built gable	E
24	Cattle shed (part of Building 6) Dutch-barn, interior framing and roof detail	E
25	Cattle shed (part of Building 6) timber-framed lean-to	W
26	Cattle shed (part of Building 6) south side, interior steel framing and stalling	E
27	Cattle shed (part of Building 6) south side, interior steel framing and stalling	W
28	Barn (Building 7) interior west-facing gable and cast-concrete frame	W
29	Barn (Building 7) interior east-facing gable and cast-concrete frame	E
30-32	Barn (Building 7) west-facing gable, general view	W
33	Barn (Building 7) and cattle shed (Building 6) general distance view	S
34	Cattle shed (Building 6) south-facing elevation, general view	S
35	Barn (Building 7) south-facing elevation, general view	S
36	Building 8, south-facing gable	S
37	Building 8, south-facing gable	S
38	Building 8, south-facing gable and west-facing elevation	SE
39-50	Building 8, east-facing elevation, overlapping shots of fabric detail	E
51-52	Building 8, north-facing gable	N
53	Building 8, west-facing gable, north end behind stalling	W
54	Building 8, west-facing elevation, oblique view	NW
55	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior south-facing gable	S
56	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior west-facing elevation with blocked arched opening and doorway	W
57	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior east-facing wall, with blocked openings and vent	E
58	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior east-facing wall, north end, fabric detail	E
59	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior east-facing wall, mid-section, fabric detail	NE
60	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior west-facing wall, south end with blocking work	W
61-62	Building 8, Unit 8/2 interior north-facing gable wall showing heightening	N
63	Building 8, Unit 8/3 interior south-facing gable	S
64	Building 8, Unit 8/3 interior east-facing elevation on doorway	W

65	Building 8. Unit 8/3 interior south-facing partition showing heightening	N
66-67	Building 8. Unit 8/3 interior east-facing wall, fabric detail	E
68	Building 8, exterior west-facing elevation of Unit 8/1, fabric detail	W
69	Building 8, Unit 8/2 blocked doorway	W
70	Barn (Building 6) west-facing elevation	W
71	Byre (Building 3) interior south-facing elevation showing re-build and roof raggle	S
72	Byre (Building 3) interior east-facing wall, fabric detail	NE
73	Byre (Building 3) interior north-facing elevation showing re-build and entrance to Building 6	N
74	Byre (Building 3) interior west-facing wall in ruins	SW
75	Byre (Building 3) interior west-facing wall stub at south end	W
76	Spoilt shot	
77	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) interior west-facing gable first floor fabric behind modern cladding	W
78	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) interior west-facing gable, fireplace hidden behind the cladding	E
79	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1), ground floor room, west end	S
80	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) staircase	S
81	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1) ground floor bedroom	S
82	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1), ground floor bathroom (spoilt)	S
83	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1), ground floor kitchen	SW
84	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1), ground floor kitchen, floor damage	W
85	Wellhill Farmhouse, (Building 1), ground floor kitchen, ceiling damage	Oblique
86	Building 2 interior shot of a fuel tank	N
87-088	Building 8, general view of the west-facing elevation at distance	W
89	Building 8, general view a re-used skew put stone in Unit 8/3, east-facing elevation	E
90	Building 8. General shot of the blocked window in the partition wall (Unit 8/3)	N

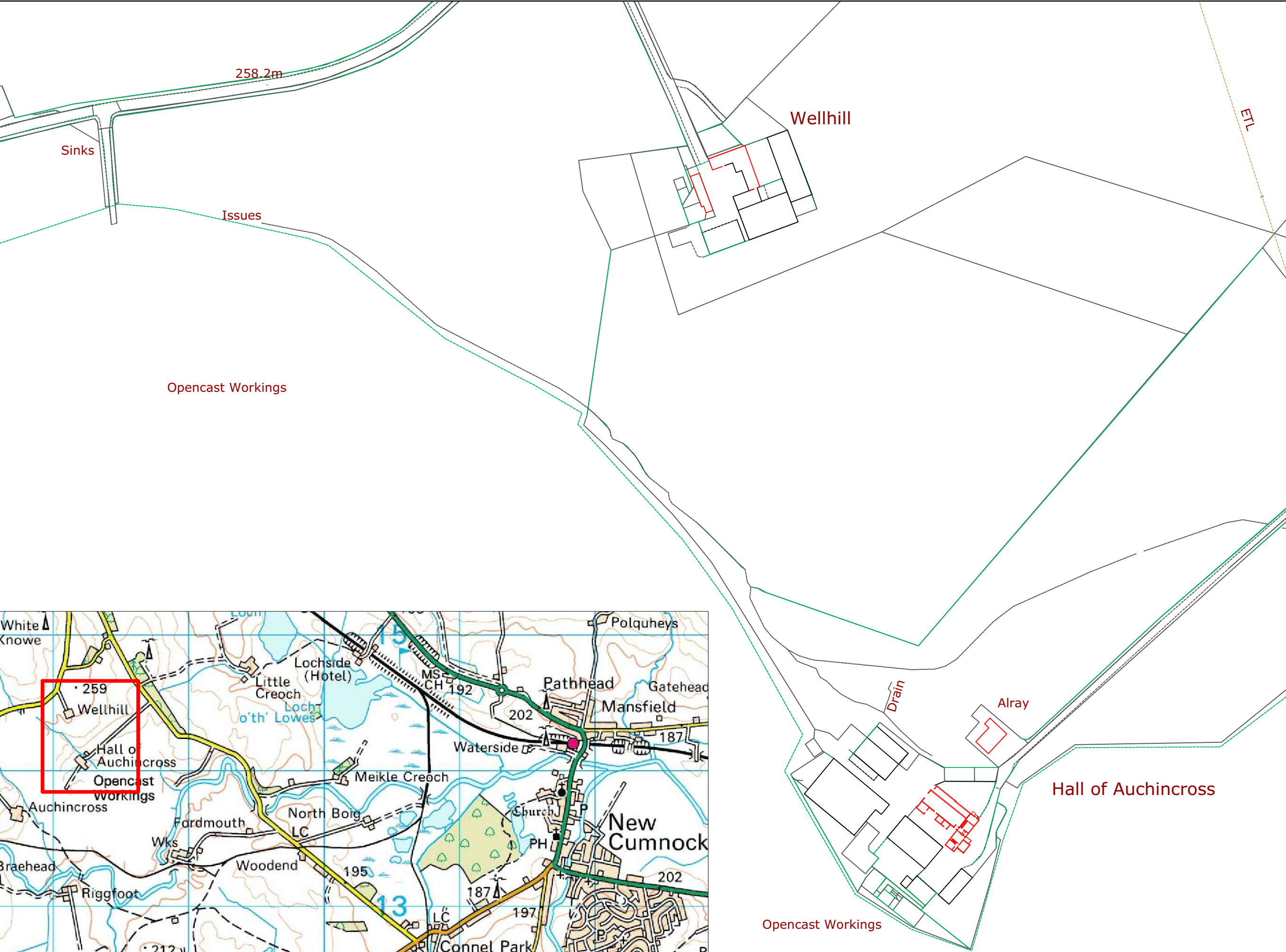
Hall of Auchincross Farm

Photo No.	Description	Taken from
91-92	Farmhouse (Building 1) south-east-facing elevation	SE
93	Farmhouse (Building 1) south-west-facing gable	SW
94-95	Farmhouse (Building 1) north-west-facing elevation, general shot	NW
96-97	Byre (Building 4) south-west-facing elevation	SW
98-99	Byre (Building 4, south-west-facing gable and mid section	SW
100	Byre (Building 4) north-west-facing gable	NW
101-104	Byre (Building 4) north-west-facing gable, detailed shot of re-used carved masonry	
105	Byre (Building 4) north-west corner of the gable	N
106-107	Farmhouse (Building 1 and Byre (Building 4) general shot	NE
108-114	Byre (Building 3) north-east-facing elevation, overlapping shots	NE
115	Byre (Building 3) north-east-facing elevation, general view	N
116	Byre (Building 3) south-east gable	SE
117	Byre (Building 3) north-west gable	NW
118-119	Byre (Building 3) south-west-facing elevation	SW
120	Byre (Building 3) interior of the Dutch barn	NW
121	Byre (Building 3) interior of the Dutch barn	SE
122	Byre (Building 3) interior south-west-facing elevation, south-east end	SW
123	Byre (Building 3) interior south-west-facing elevation, south-east end	SW
124	Byre (Building 3) interior south-west-facing elevation, oblique view	E
125	Byre (Building 3) interior south-west-facing elevation, mid section	SE
126	Byre (Building 3) interior south-west-facing elevation, north end	SW
127	Byre (Building 3) interior general shot of the stalling	SE

128	Byre (Building 3) interior general shot of the stalling	NW
129	Implement Shed (Building 2) north-west-facing elevation	NW
130	Implement Shed (Building 2) north-west-facing corner	N
131	Implement Shed (Building 2) interior north-east-facing elevation	NE
132	Implement Shed (Building 2) south-west-facing elevation	SW
133	Shed (Building 6) interior steel frame and roof	SE
134	Shed (Building 6) south-east gable, distance shot	SE
135	Shed (Building 6) north-west-facing gable	NW
136	Bothy (Building 5) north-east-facing elevation	NE
137	Bothy (Building 5) south-facing gable and north-east-facing elevation	SE
138	Bothy (Building 5), north-facing gable	NE
139	Bothy (Building 5), south-west-facing elevation	SW
140	Bothy (Building 5), south-west interior south-west-facing fireplace	SW
141	Bothy (Building 5), south-west interior north-east-facing fireplace	NE
142	Calving shed (Building 4) north-east corner, gable and roof detail	NE
143-144	Calving shed (Building 4) south-west corner, gable and roof detail	SW
145-146	Calving shed (Building 4) south-east gable	SE
147	Calving shed (Building 4) interior on stalling	SE
148	Calving shed (Building 4) interior on stalling	NW
149	Calving shed (Building 4) interior on stalling	SE
150	Calving shed (Building 4) interior of the milking parlour	E
151	Modern bungalow (Building 7) south-east-facing elevation	SE
152	Modern bungalow (Building 7) southeast corner with gable	SE
153	Shed, (Building 6), distance shot	E
154	Sheds (Buildings 4-6) seen from a distance	E
155-156	Modern bungalow (Building 7) north-east-facing elevation	NE
157	Modern bungalow (Building 7) south-west-facing gable	SW
158	Byre (Building 4 Unit 4a) general interior view of stalling	NW
159	Byre (Building 4 Unit 4a) general interior view of stalling	SW
160	Byre (Building 4 Unit 4b) interior of south-east-facing gable and roof	SW
161-162	Byre (Building 4 Unit 4b) interior of south-east-facing gable and roof	SW
163	Byre (Building 4 Unit 4b) interior north-east-facing gable with brick wall heightening	NE
164	Store shed (part of Building 4) exterior blocked arches	SW
165	Store shed (part of Building 4) exterior blocked arches seen from interior	NW
166	Store shed (part of Building 4), loft roof timbers	NE
167	Store shed (part of Building 4), interior view of loft stairs and rear wall	SE
168	Chemical Stores (Building 4) interior wall detail	SE
169-170	Hard standing in front of Building 6, area of Old Hall	SE
171-173	Farmhouse (Building 1) cast-iron balustrade at first floor landing	SW
174-176	Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm, panoramic view from Dalgig Road	SE

APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Greenburn Opencast Mine, Wellhill Farm and Hall of Auchincross Farm Building Survey
PROJECT CODE:	GWEL
PARISH:	New Cumnock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NS51SE 34, NS51 SE 15, NS51SE1 and NS51SE 2
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmsteads
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 58140 14430 & NS 58218 14075
START DATE (this season)	September 2012
END DATE (this season)	September 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A level 2 and general photographic survey was carried out at Wellhill Farm and adjoining byre of the former east range. A detached derelict barn and byre had evidence of wall heightening. A blocked opening for a cart shed was also present within its west-facing elevation. A collection of other buildings including a Dutch barn and various other steel framed cattle sheds were of no historical interest. Map sources show that Wellhill existed as a placename in the late 18th century.</p> <p>A level 2 and photographic survey was carried out at Hall of Auchincross Farm. The farmhouse and adjoining calving shed and byre were recorded. Part of the building's gable incorporated a carved head and carved lintel possibly originating from the medieval Auchincross Hall which was perhaps cleared to make way for the present farmstead. Apart from the farmhouse and calving shed, the rest of the buildings were modern and of no historical interest.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Kier Mining Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	mccressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



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Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
Title: General Site Location			
Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey			
Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd			
Scale at A3: 1:2000			



Fig. 2a - Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654

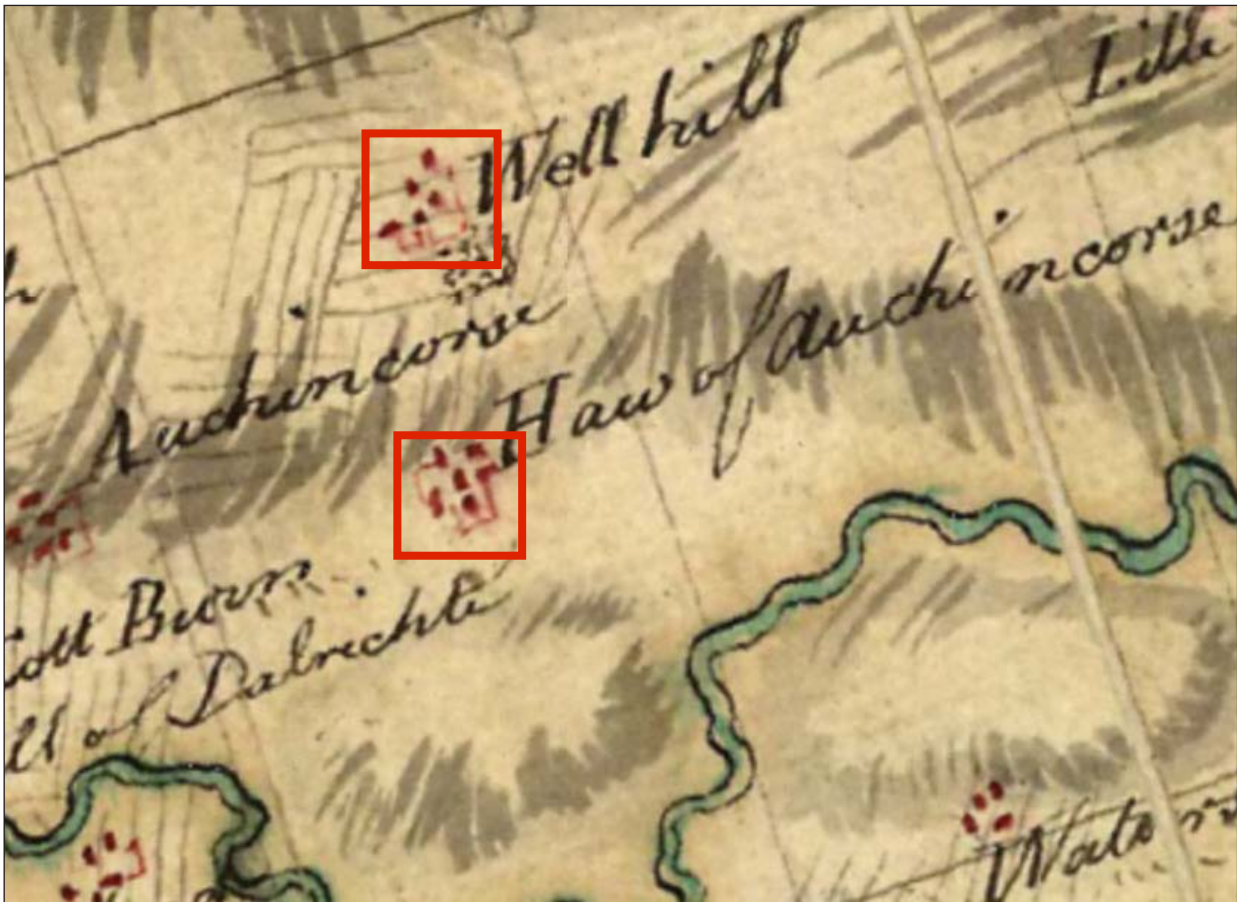


Fig. 2b - Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654



Fig. 2c - Armstrong, 1775

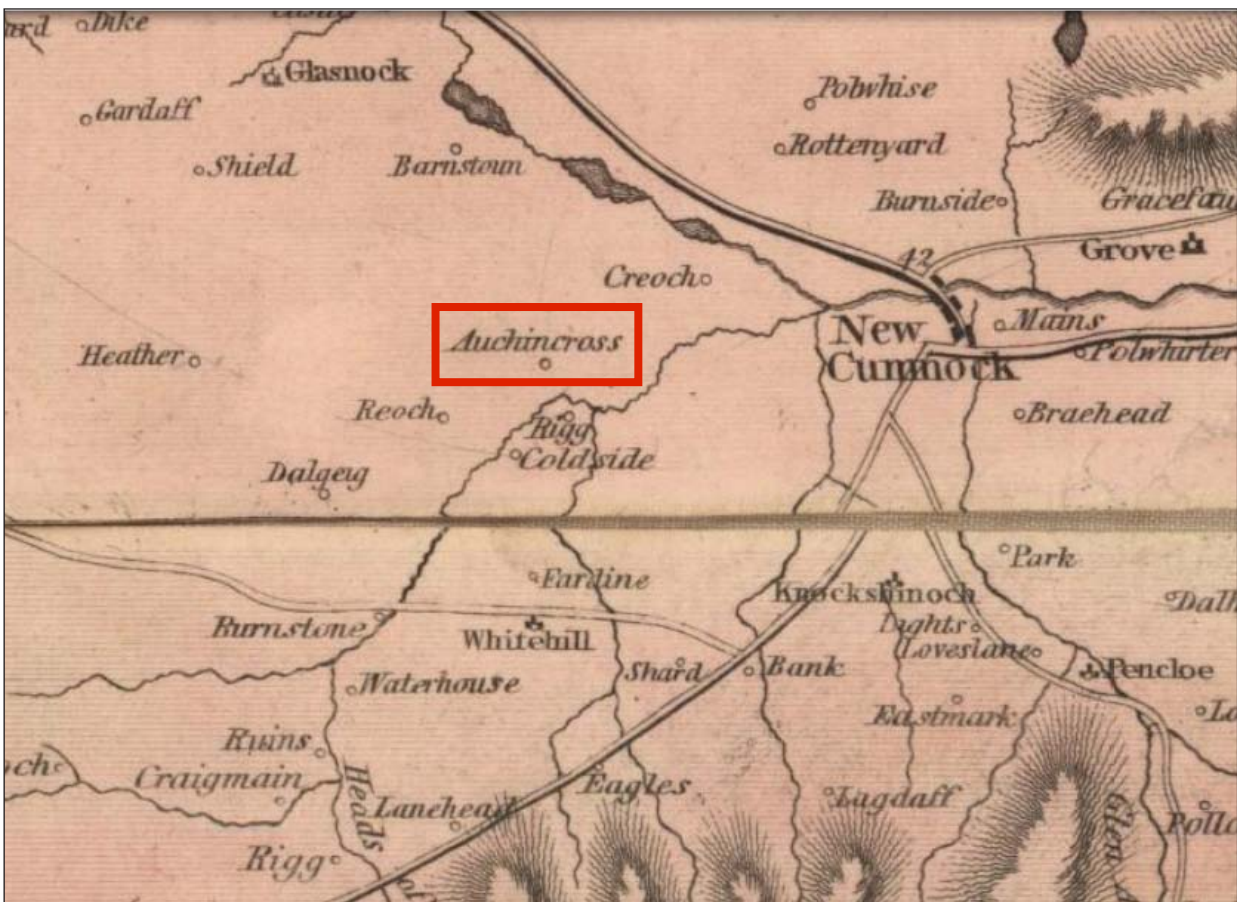


Fig. 2d - John Ainslie's map, 1821



Fig. 2e - John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832

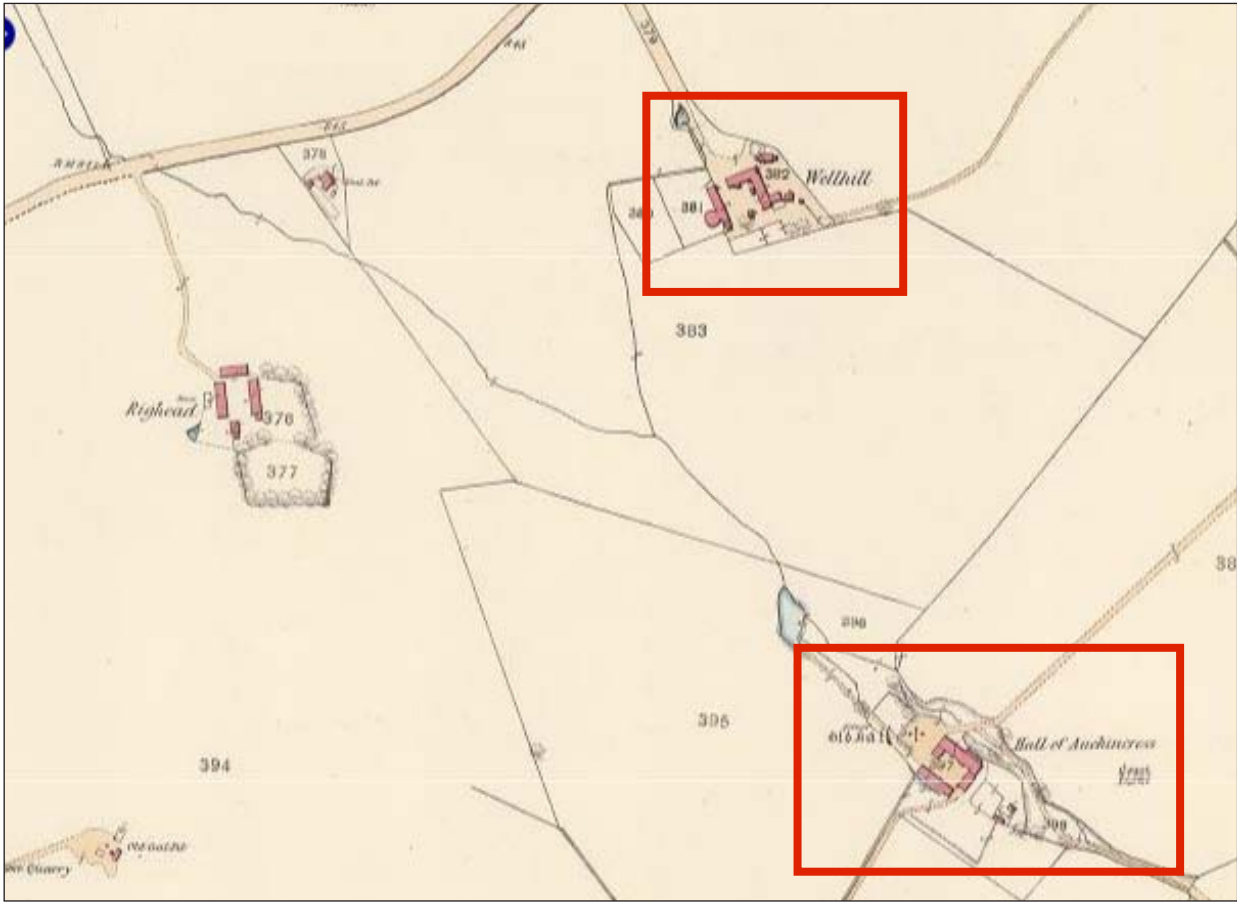


Fig. 2f - Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1857

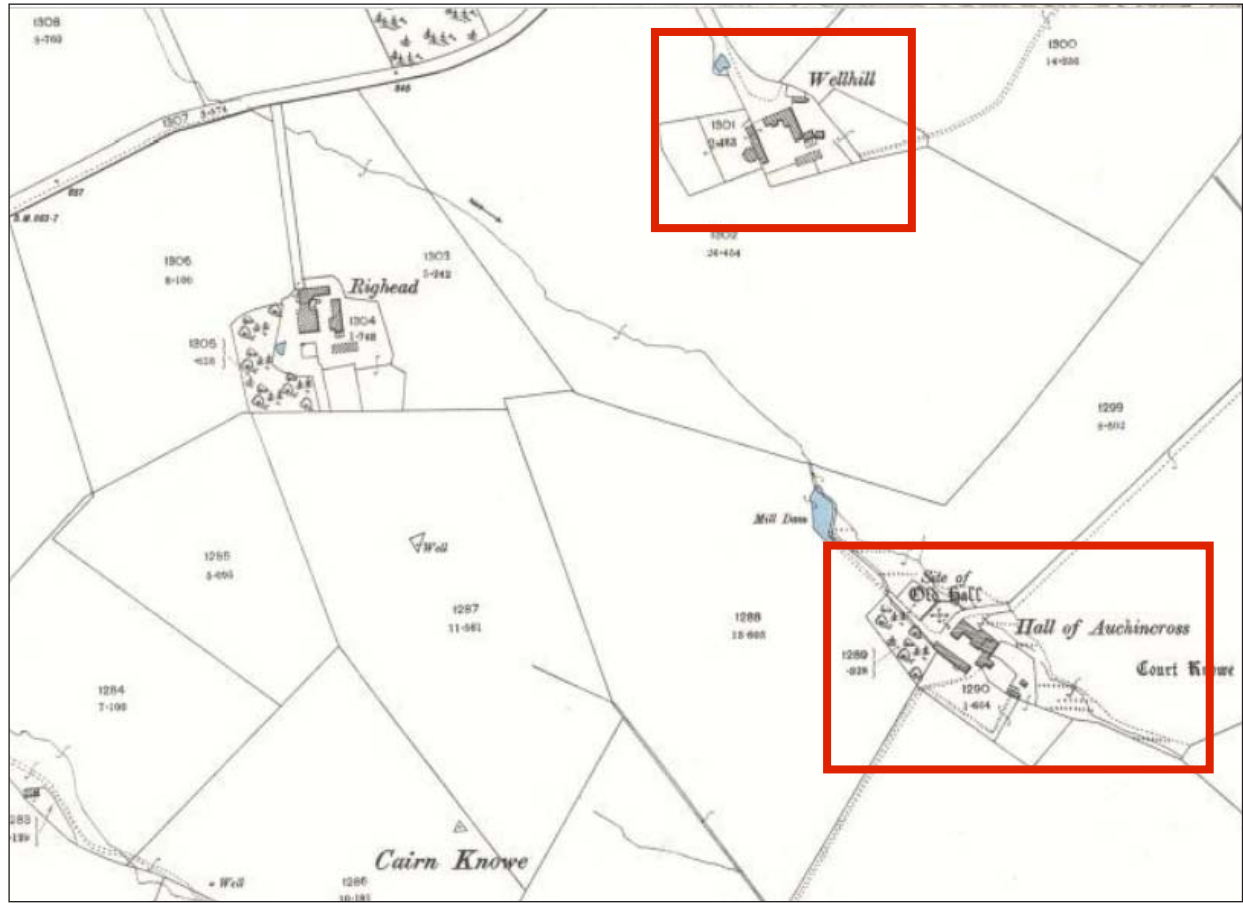


Fig. 2g - Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition, 1896

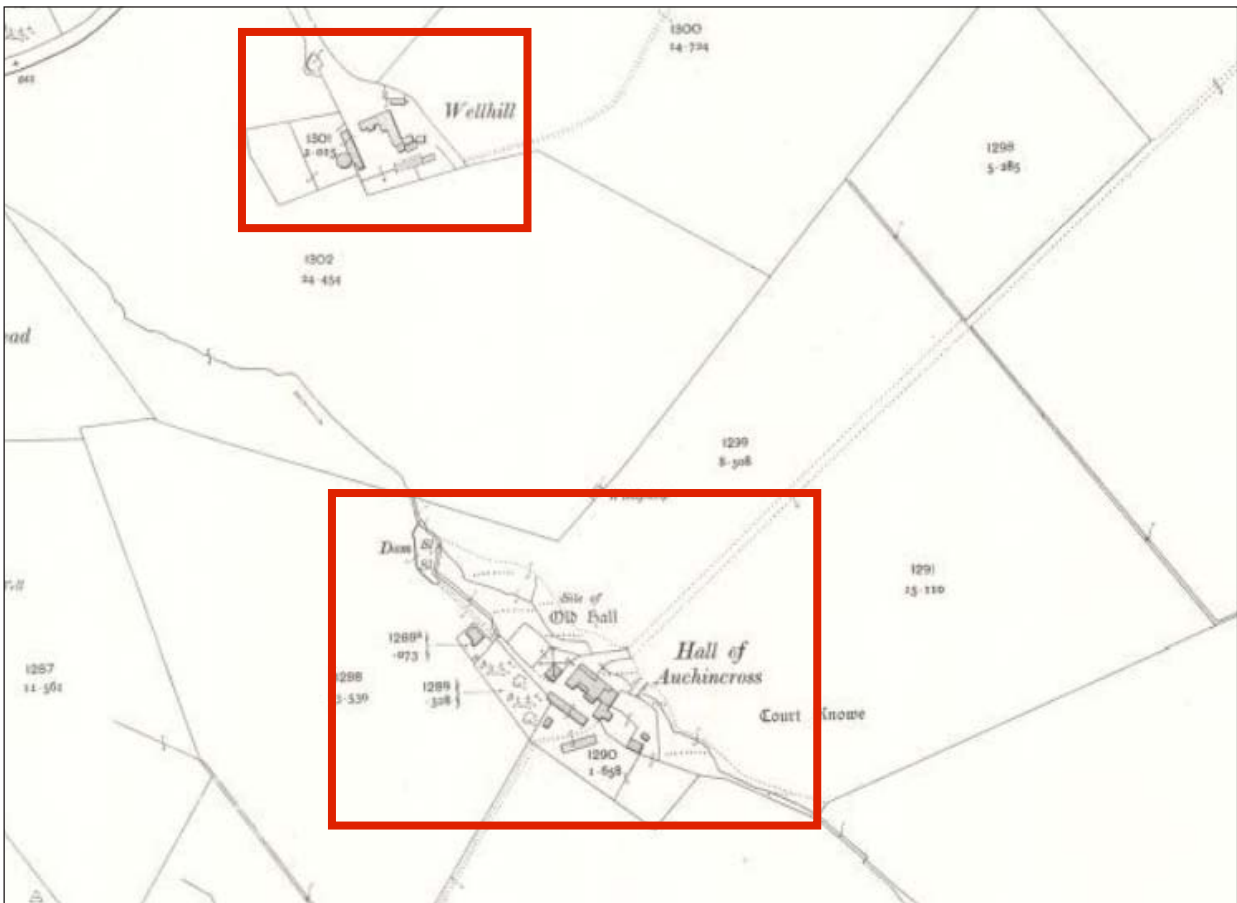


Fig. 2h - Ordnance Survey, 3rd Edition, 1908

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Fig. No:	3	Revision:	A
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Title:
Floor plans - Wellhill Farm

Project:
Wellhill and Hall of
Auchincross Farm Historic
Building Survey

Client:
Kier Infrastructure and
Overseas Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:150



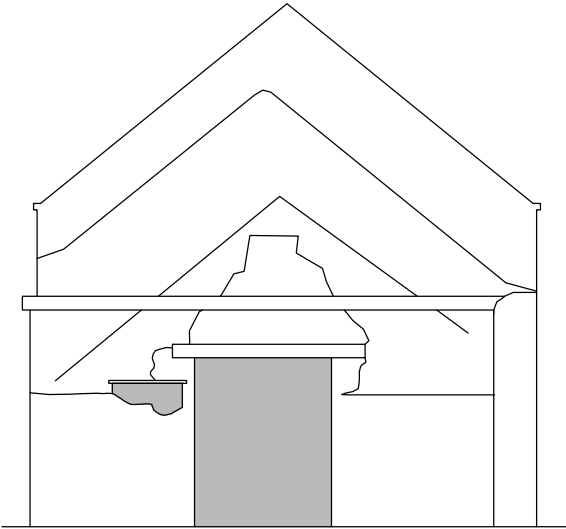
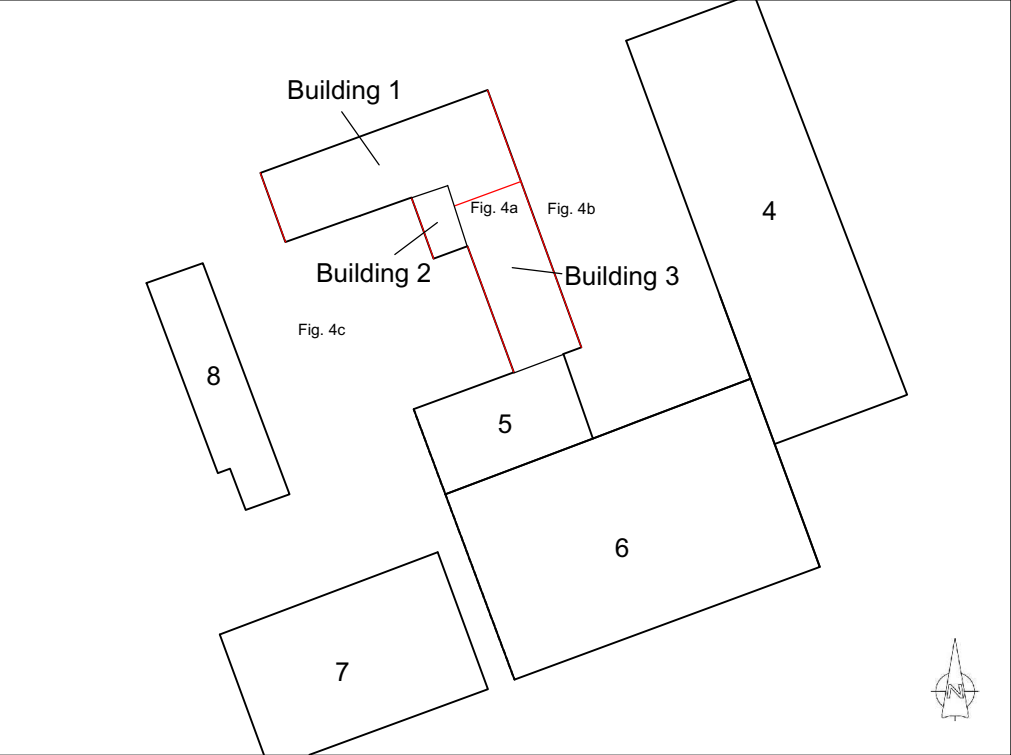


Fig. 4a Internal south facing elevation showing roof heightening

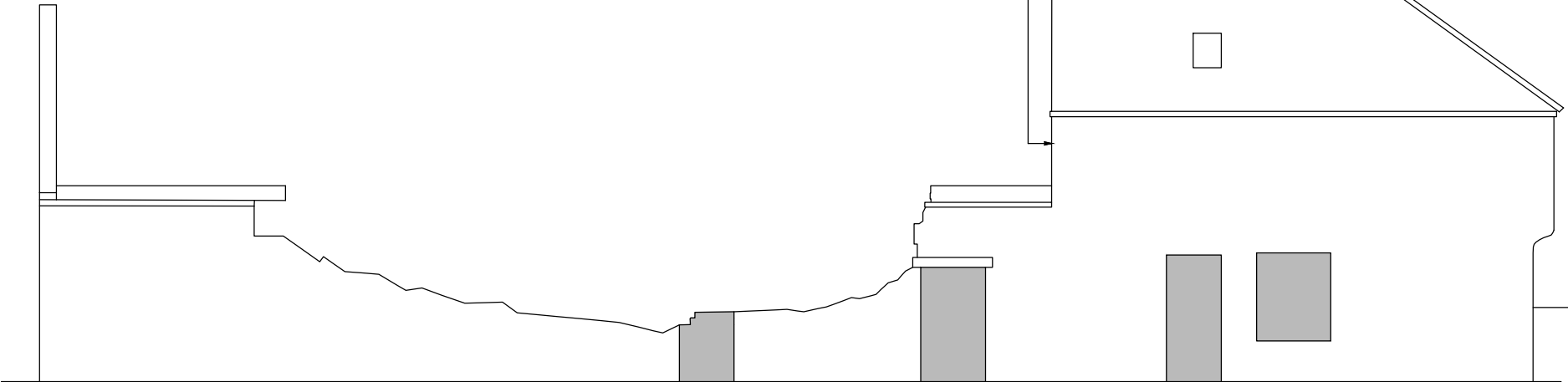


Fig. 4b East facing elevation of the byre and farmhouse

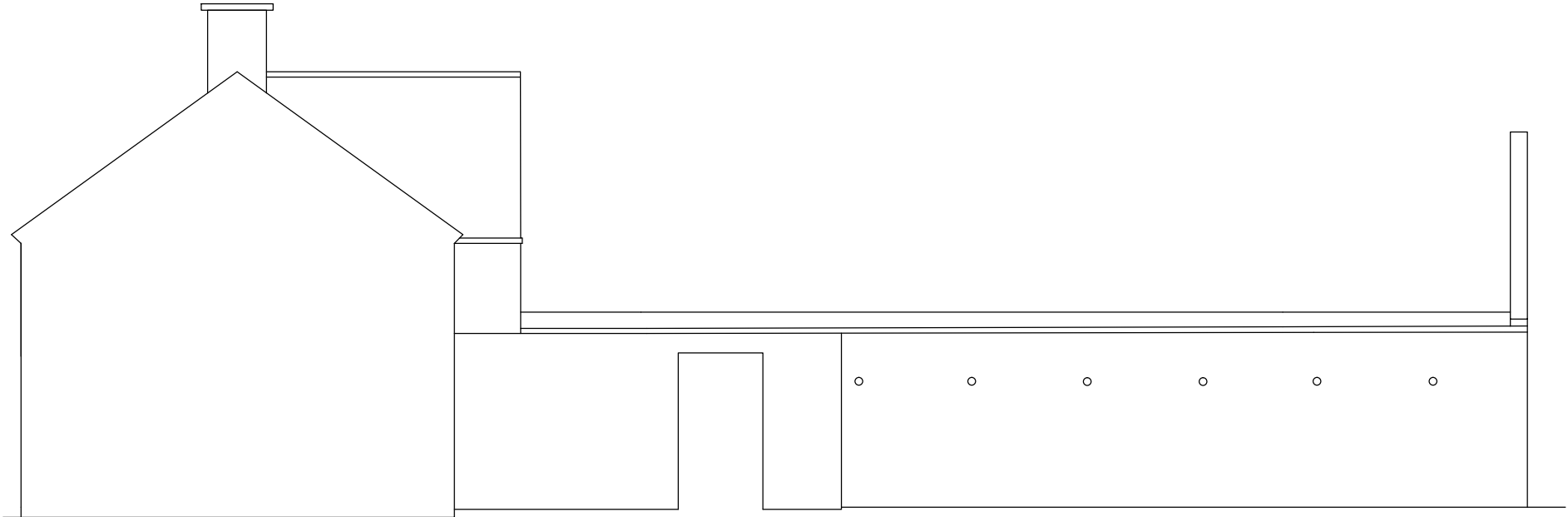


Fig. 4c West facing elevation of Buildings 1, 2 & 3



Key:
blocking work



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Fig. No:	4a-c	Revision:	A
Title: Elevations of Wellhill Farm Buildings 1,2 & 3			
Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey			
Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd			
Scale at A3: 1:100			
Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:	
GC	LW	2124	

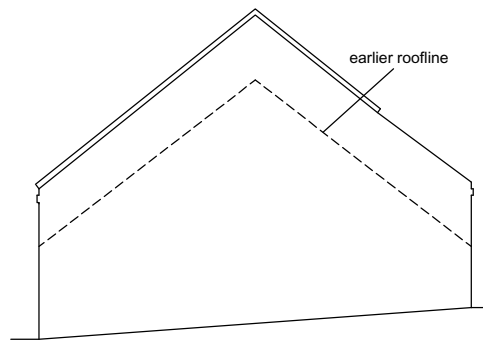


Fig. 5a Building 8, north facing gable

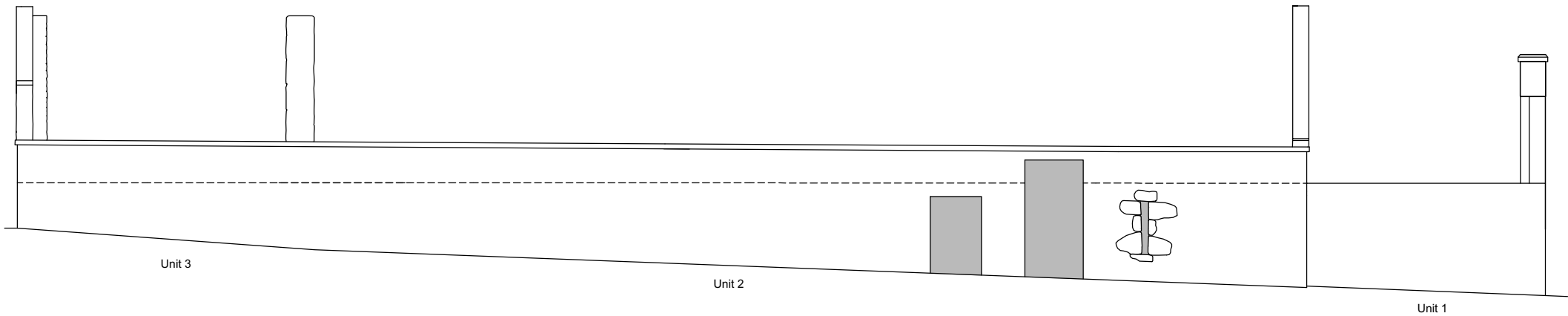


Fig. 5b Building 8, west facing elevation

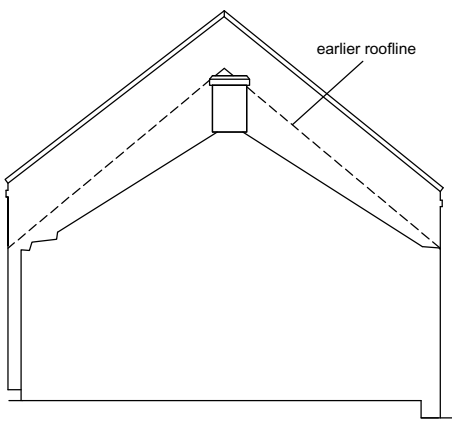


Fig. 5c Building 8, south facing gable with partition wall behind

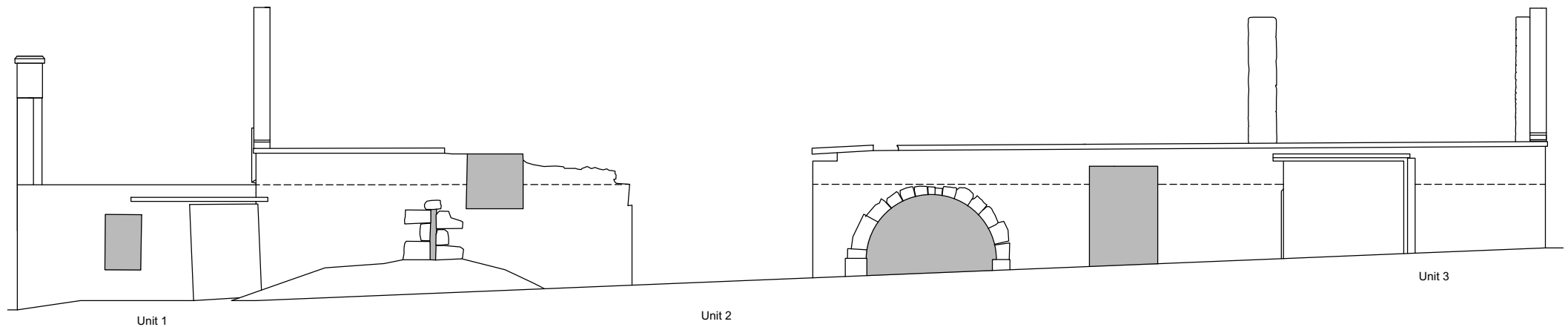
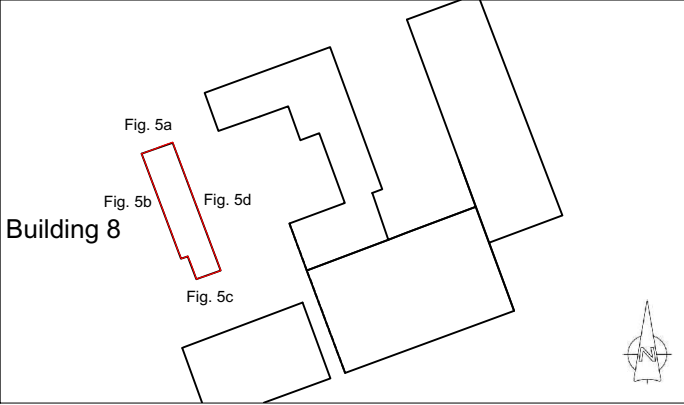



Fig. 5d Building 8, east facing elevation






Key:

blocking work

heightening line



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Fig. No:	5a-d	Revision:	A
Title: Elevations of Wellhill Farm Building 8			
Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey			
Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd			
Scale at A3: 1:100			
Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:	
GC	LW	2124	

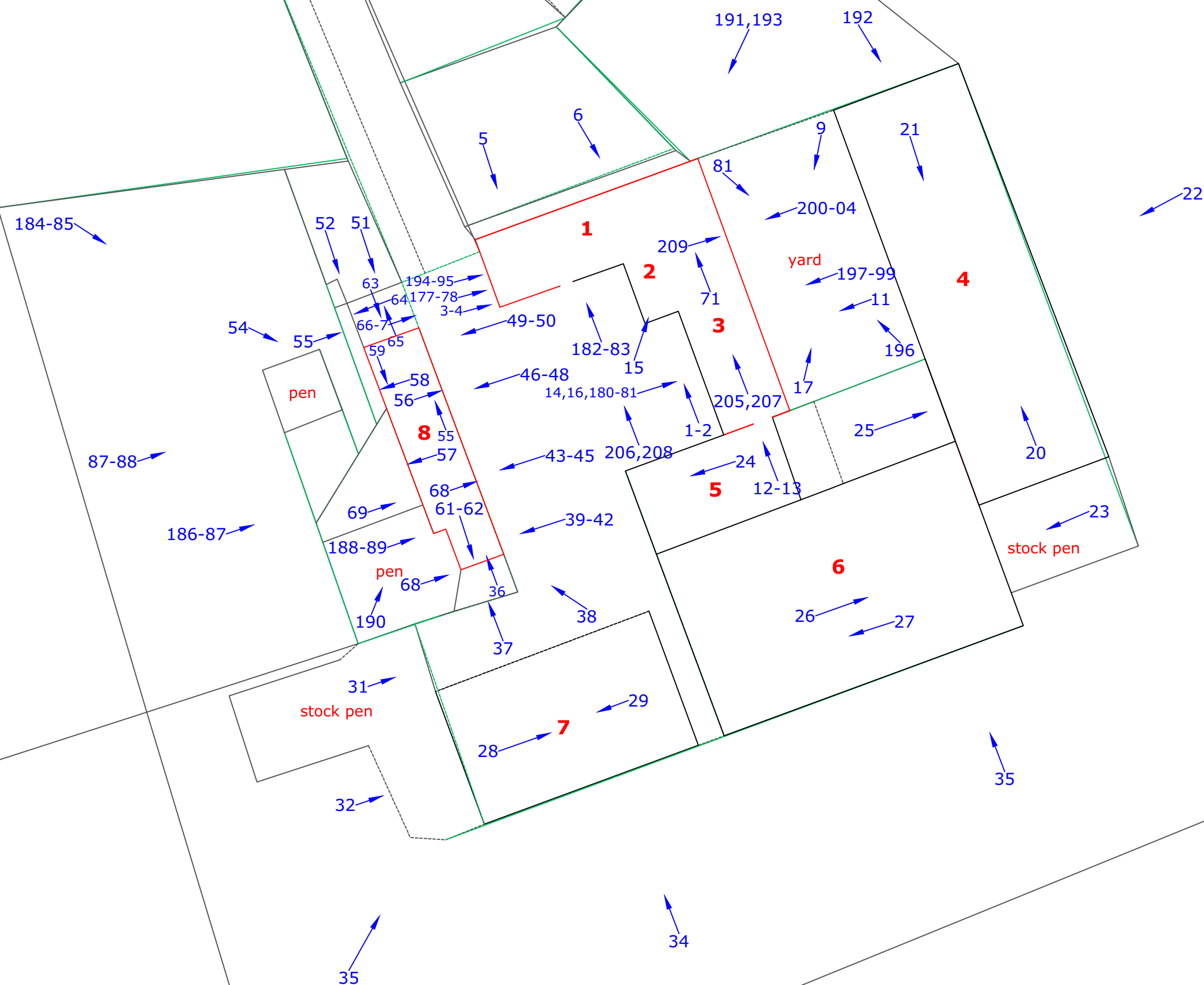


Fig. No:	6	Revision:	A
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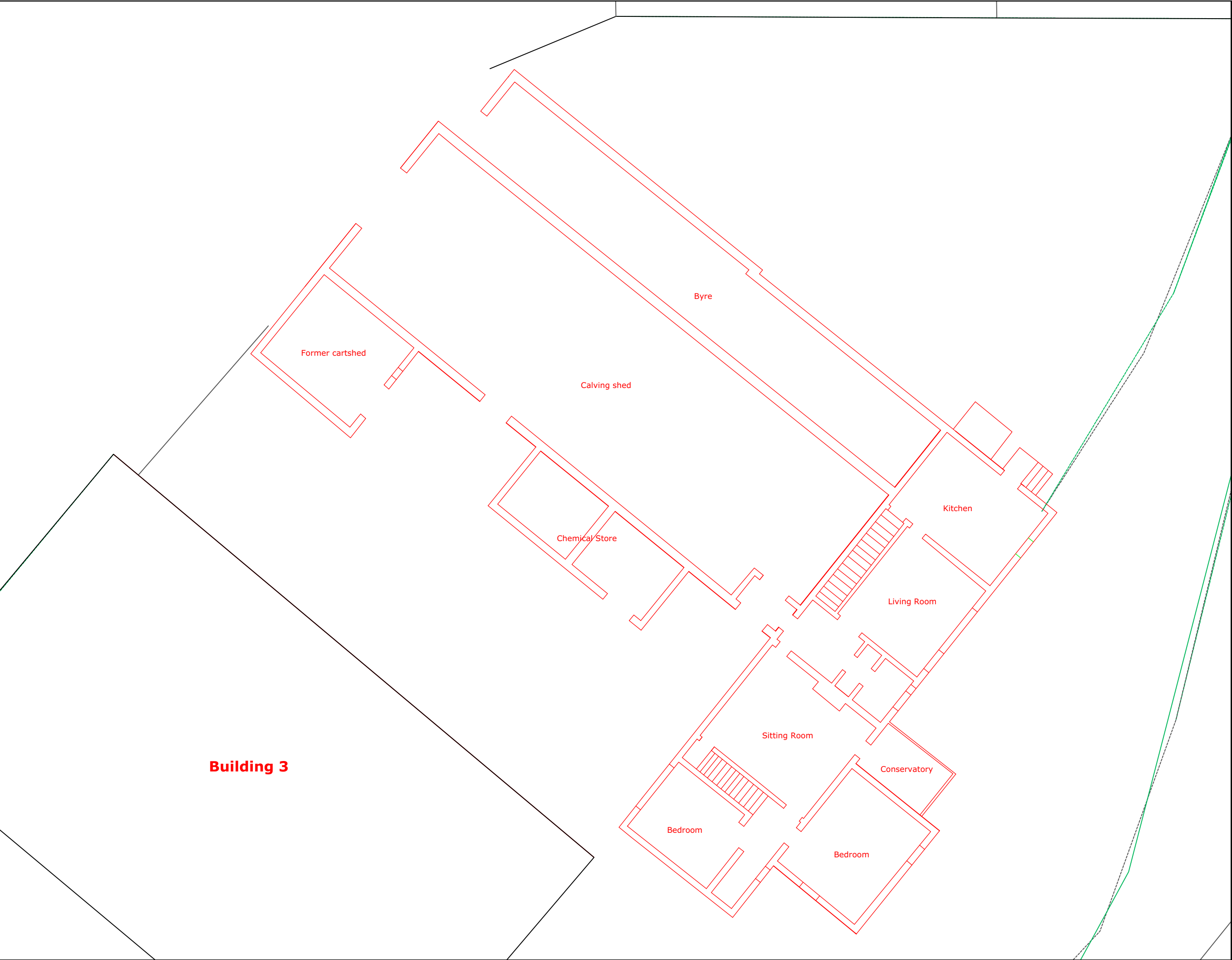
Title: Wellhill Farm, Photo Location Plan

Project:
Wellhill and Hall of
Auchincross Farm Historic
Building Survey

Client:
Kier Infrastructure and
Overseas Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:400





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Fig. No:	7	Revision:	A
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Title:
Floor plans - Hall of Auchincross Farm

Project:
Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey

Client:
Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:150



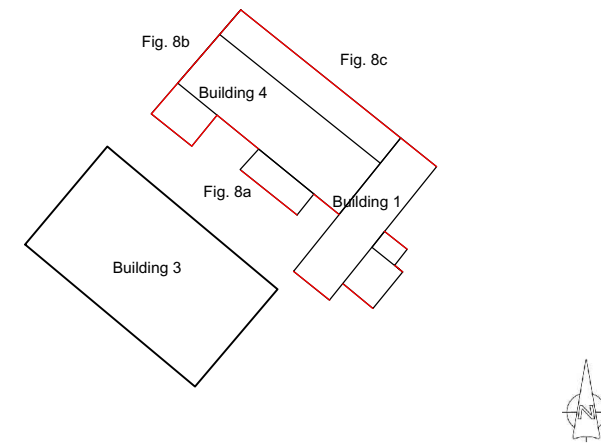
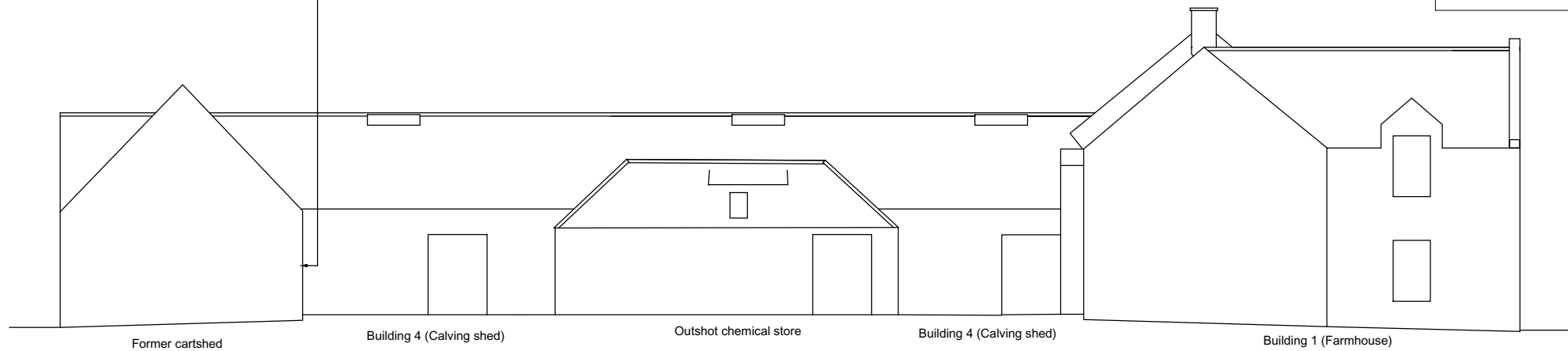
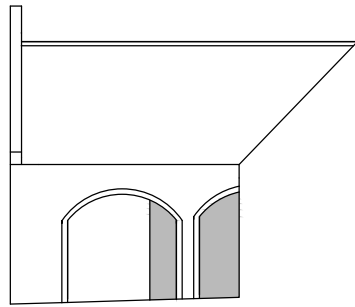


Fig. 8a: Buildings 1 & 4, south west facing elevation and south east facing elevation showing blocked in opening

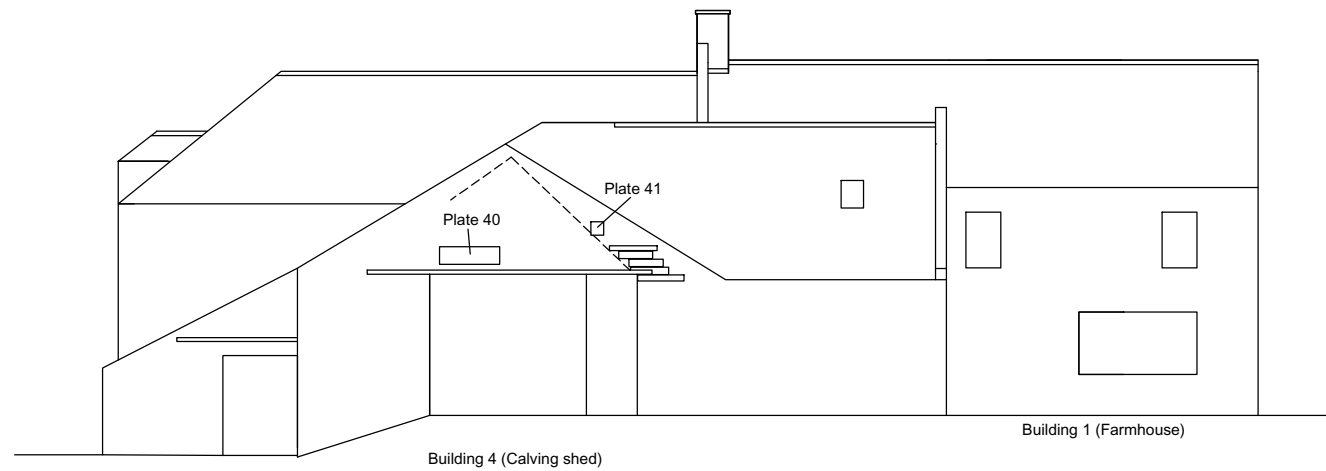


Fig. 8b: Buildings 4, north west facing elevation

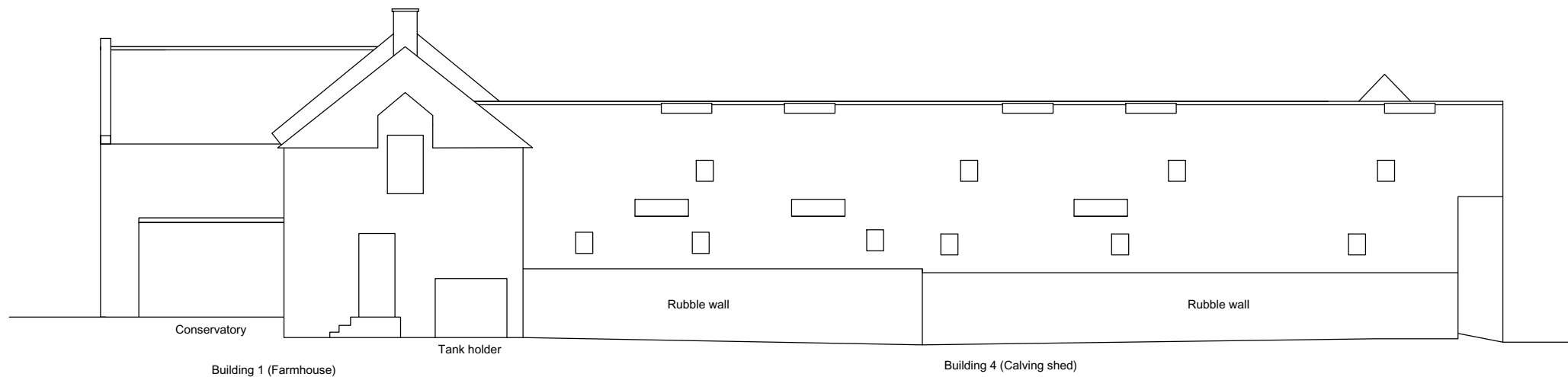


Fig. 8c: Buildings 1 & 4, north east facing elevation



Key:
blocking work



Fig. No:	8a-c	Revision:	A
Title: Elevations of Hall of Auchincross Farm Buildings 1 & 4			
Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey			
Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd			
Scale at A3: 1:100			
Drawn by:	GC	Checked:	LW
Report No:	2124		



Key:
blocking work

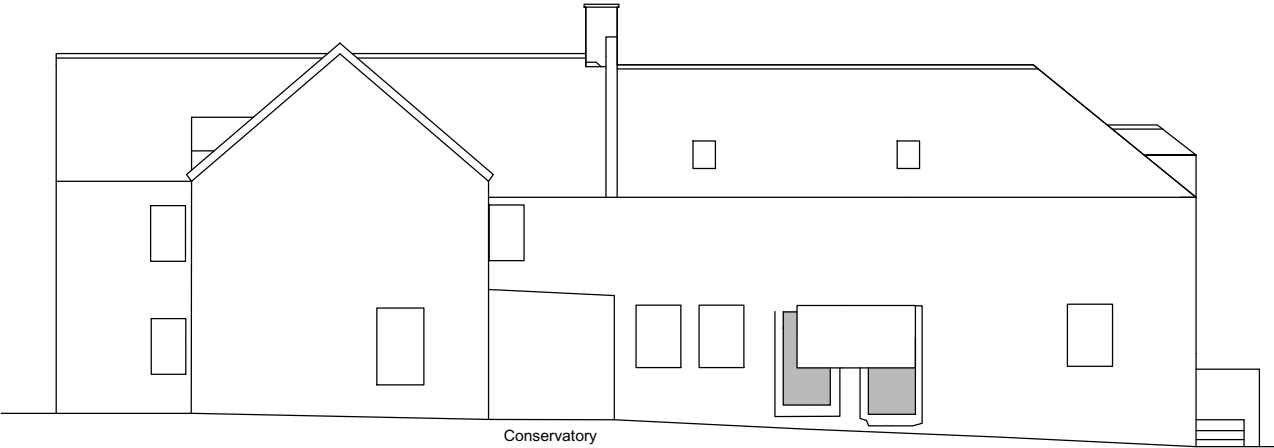
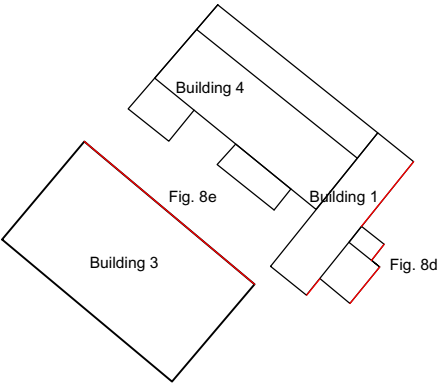


Fig. 8d: Building 1, south east facing elevation

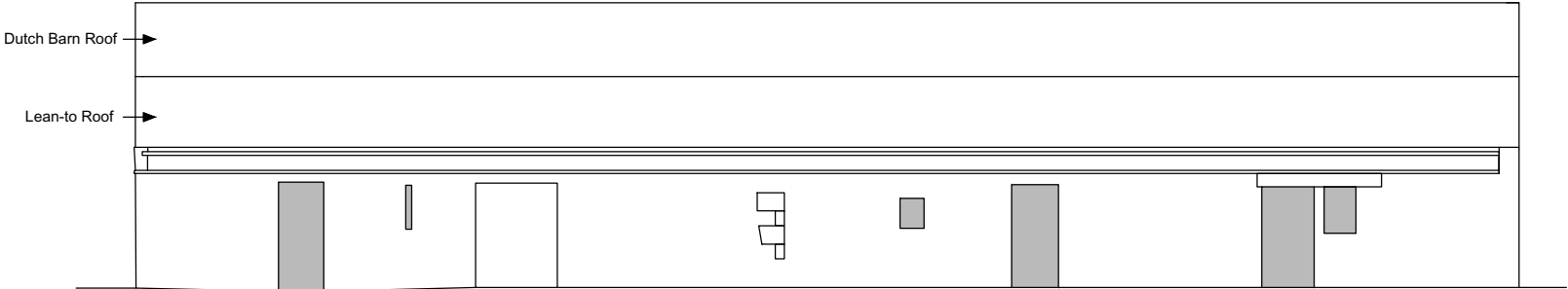


Fig. 8e: Building 3, north east facing elevation



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Fig. No:	8d-e	Revision:	A
Title: Elevations of Hall of Auchincross Farm Buildings 1 & 3			
Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey			
Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd			
Scale at A3: 1:100			
Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:	
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Fig. No:	9	Revision:	A
Title: Auchincross Farm, Photolocation plan			
Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Survey			
Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd			
Scale at A3: 1:500			



Plate 1: Wellhill Farm in its topographical setting seen from the north-west



Plate 2: South-facing elevation of Wellhill Farmhouse



Plate 3: North-facing elevation of Wellhill Farmhouse



Plate 4: General shot of the out house (Building 2) adjoining the farmhouse



Plate 5: West-facing elevation of the byre wall (Building 3)



Plate 6: East-facing elevation of the byre wall (Building 3)



Plate 7: Interior of the byre (Building 3) with two phases of roofline on the farmhouse gable



Plate 8: Exterior east-facing wall of the cattle shed (Building 4)



Plate 9: Exterior south-facing gable of the cattle shed (Building 4)



Plate 10: Interior of Building 4 showing its steel and timber framed construction



Plate 11: Exterior of the Dutch barn (Building 5) and lean-to



Plate 12: Interior of the Dutch barn (Building 5)



Plate 13: Exterior south-facing elevation of the cattle court (Building 6) and concrete-framed barn (Building 7)



Plate 14: Interior of the steel-framed cattle court (Building 6)



Plate 15: Exterior gable of the concrete-framed barn (Building 7)



Plate 16: Interior of the concrete-framed barn (Building 7)



Plate 17: Exterior south-facing gable and east facing elevation of the former byre and cartshed (Building 8)



Plate 18: Exterior east-facing elevation, south end of Building 8



Plate 25: Interior north-facing partition wall between Units 2 and 3 in Building 8 showing droved surrounds around the blocked window and evidence of gable heightening



Plate 26: North-east facing elevation of the Hall of Auchincross Farmhouse (Building 1) and the adjoining byre (Building 3)



Plate 27: South-east facing elevation of the Hall of Auchincross Farmhouse



Plate 28: South-west facing gable of the Hall of Auchincross Farmhouse (Building 8)



Plate 29: North-west facing elevation of the Hall of Auchincross Farmhouse



Plate 30: North-west facing elevation of the garage and workshop (Building 2)

Plate No: 25-30		Revision: A	Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Recording
Drawn by: GC	Checked: LW	Report No: 2124	Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd

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Plate 31: General shot of the interior of Building 2, roof detail



Plate 32: General view of the (re-used) north-east facing elevation of the cattle shed Building 3



Plate 33: South-west gable of the Dutch barn and lean-to cattle shed (Building 3)



Plate 34: North-west gable of the Dutch barn and lean-to cattle shed (Building 3)



Plate 35: South-west facing elevation of the Dutch barn (Building 3)



Plate 36: General interior shot of the Dutch barn (Building 3)



Plate 37: General interior shot of the lean-to cattle shed (Building 3)



Plate 38: South-west facing elevation of the byre and calving shed (Building 4)



Plate 39: North-west facing gable of the byre and calving shed (Building 4)



Plate 40: Fabric detail and re-used lintel with carved initials and heraldic plaque on the north-west facing gable (Building 4)



Plate 41: Fabric detail and evidence of wall heightening with a carved face and five carved lintels or sills on the north-west facing gable of Building 4



Plate 42: Exterior of south-east facing return wall of Building 4 showing part blocked cart shed openings



Plate 43: Interior north-west facing elevation showing the arched openings of the former cart shed (Building 4)



Plate 44: A-frame trusses within the loft above the former cart shed (Building 4)



Plate 45: Interior shot of the calving shed (Building 4) showing composite iron roof joists



Plate 46: General interior view of the stalling within the byre (Building 4)



Plate 47: North-west gable of the cubicle house (Building 5)



Plate 48: South-east gables of the cubicle house (Building 5)



Plate 49: General shot of the interior of the cubicle house (Building 5)



Plate 50: General interior shot of the milking parlour (within Building 5)



Plate 51: South-east facing gable of the covered silage pit (Building 6)



Plate 52: North-east facing elevation of the lean-to cattle shed (Building 6)



Plate 53: South-east facing elevation of the modern bungalow (Building 7)



Plate 54: South-west facing elevation of the modern bungalow (Building 7)

Plate. No: 49-54		Revision: A	Project: Wellhill and Hall of Auchincross Farm Historic Building Recording
Drawn by: GC	Checked: LW	Report No: 2124	Client: Kier Infrastructure and Overseas Ltd

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Plate 55: North-east facing elevation of the Bothy (Building 8)



Plate 56: Rear south-west facing elevation and north gable (Building 8)



Plate 57: Interior view of the bothy fireplace, north end (Building 8)



Plate 58: Interior view of the bothy fireplace, south end (Building 8)