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**Riggfoot Farm, Dalrieket,
New Cumnock, East Ayrshire**

**Desk-Based Assessment
and Standing Building Survey**

Report No 1993

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a Standing Building Survey and Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) at Riggfoot Farm, Dalricket, near New Cumnock, East Ayrshire (Fig. 1) (NGR: NS 5811 1311). The work was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in November 2011. The site lies within a proposed extension to the Greenburn Surface Mining operation.

The work was commissioned by Kier Construction Ltd (Mining Division). A Written Scheme of Investigations for the survey was approved by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

1.2 Site Background

Riggfoot Farm was a small pastoral and dairy farmstead situated on the south bank of the River Nith, close to other small farmsteads and former farmsteads including Braehead, Dalgig, Auchincross and Righead.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To carry out a desk-based assessment and place the farmstead in its historical context
- To carry out a standing building survey, to include photographic and written records of the buildings prior to their demolition
- To produce a Historic Building Survey report outlining the results of the work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

An effective standard for this type of project has been established by previous building recording conducted by CFA. Recording of all structural elements was carried out following established CFA methodology and included standard standing building record sheets, sketch drawing, 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 Riggfoot within its historical and archaeological setting. The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS); and Historic Scotland's Statutory List was examined to ascertain if any of the buildings were listed.

The National Archives of Scotland's on-line database was consulted to determine what 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 Riggfoot.

2.3 Building recording parameters

CFA follow 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 the sufficient information to identify the buildings 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 Digital 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 given photograph was taken (Fig. 5).

Standing Building Recording

The building survey requirements as agreed in the WSI are listed in Table 1:

Range	Survey Level	Photographic Survey	Metric Survey
West Range	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
East Range	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
Farmhouse	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1
North suite of outhouses	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2

Table 1: Standing building survey requirements at Riggfoot Farm

REDM Survey

An accurate survey of the West Range buildings and the northern suite 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. No structural remains of other buildings that may survive as low footings or earthworks were noted due to the presence of snow on the ground.

Floor plans

Internal floor plans were produced to show the position of the doors and windows and any blocked openings according to CFA conventions. Floor plans are 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 Riggfoot.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

Cartographic sources (Fig. 2)

The earliest named appearance of Riggfoot occurs on Andrew Armstrong's map of 1775 (Fig 2a). The placename 'Riggfoot' is depicted immediately north-east of Caldside and south of a fork in the Nith Water.

The 1860 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2b) depicts 'Riggfoot' with some differences to the current layout. There are four separate buildings shown arranged around a courtyard. A small outshot structure is depicted at the east end of the farmhouse. The north range is depicted as a small square building with animal pens. The east range has an outshot building on its east side. The west range is shown as a two compartment rectilinear building with a small outshot structure on its west side. A small square building to the south of the farmstead had yet to be built.

The 1896 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2c) shows 'Riggfoot' approximately as it exists now. The farmhouse has been enlarged on its west-facing elevation. The farmhouse and the east range have been amalgamated to form an L-shaped arrangement. The outshot building on the west side of the west range has been removed. The small detached square building appears to the south of the farmhouse for the first time. At the south-west end of the west range, there is a c.9m diameter circular area which could be interpreted as the remains of a horse gang.

The 1909 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2d) shows the same general details as the 1896 map. A small roofed building appears does appear with a small stock pen immediately to the east of the farmhouse. This building is on the 1896 map but it is reduced in size and one building is removed.

Riggfoot appears on the 1946 Air Mosaic photograph as it stands today, with a large shed standing to the west of the main farmstead.

National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS does not hold any records for Riggfoot.

Statutory List

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

4. BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 General

The results of the building survey are now described starting with a descriptive summary of the layout plans. Features on individual elevations are described from left to right. Survey recording constraints included no access to the loft interiors within the house and the east and west ranges on health and safety grounds. Exterior ground surfaces were not visible due to snow.

The Riggfoot Farm complex is a three-sided enclosed farmyard (Fig. 1, 21) comprising a farmhouse with an attached east range, a detached north range and west range. A small box barn c.25m to the south has been included in the survey. More recent buildings have been added to the east of the main farm complex in the form of girder and corrugated iron sheds and a large polytunnel. The farm was unoccupied at the time of the survey although parts were still in use for storage of animal feed.

4.2 Farmhouse (Level 1)

The farmhouse occupies the south side of the complex and is in good overall structural condition (Figs. 6-7) It forms the southern boundary of the complex and joins onto the east range at its east end (Fig. 3). The main entrance to the farmyard is through a gateway at the west end of the farmhouse.

Interior

The interior of the farmhouse comprises 11 rooms on two floors (Figs 3b & 3c, Table 2). All interiors have modern decorations and fittings. Unit 5 has deep section timber skirting, and several ground floor rooms have tiled open fireplaces (Fig. 8). Unit 11 had plumbing fittings for a kitchen although the kitchen had already been removed. The bathroom was fitted with a modern suite. The loft is accessed via stairs with a flat central landing, and comprises two bedrooms (Units 7 & 8) with fireplaces and dormer windows looking out to the north, and a small box room (Unit 9). A small loft had been created above the kitchen (Unit 11) and was accessed by a narrow stair from the kitchen. The state of the stairs and the floor of the room prevented entry.

Unit No.	Dimensions LxBxH (mm)	Last Function
1	5035 x 4532 x 2516	Living room
2	5032 x 2940 x 2508	Lounge/bedroom
3	3809 x 2064 x 2533	Hall
4	3494 x 2357 x 1906	Bathroom
5	4672 x 4176 x 2524	Master bedroom/lounge
6	4633 x 2837 x 2518	Bedroom
7	5075 x 4718 x 2181	Loft bedroom
8	4756 x 4711 x 2183	Loft bedroom
9	2307 x 1817 x 2201	Box room
10	2302 x 1005 x 2198	Stair and landing
11	5751 x 4152 x 2243	Kitchen and dining room
12	No access	Loft above kitchen

Table 2: Unit No, Dimensions and function of the Farmhouse

Exterior details

The house has a rectangular plan and is aligned east to west. It has pitched gables (Fig. 7) and has a modern extension off the east-facing gable linking it to the east range. The roof is grey slate and has sandstone skewers with an ashlar chimney stack at its west end and a brick chimney stack at its east.

The north-facing elevation opens out into the farmyard. The build is mortar-bonded, ashlar-coursed sandstone and quoins with raised margins at the corners, a projecting wall plate cornice and a small scarcement at ground level. It has raised margins and a projecting cornice which are rendered and painted deep red. The elevation features a central doorway with two windows, one either side of the doorway, all of which have raised and painted margins. The doorway has been blocked, and a brick and timber conservatory has been added in front of it. The roof has two dormer windows with hipped roofs. The only access to the house is on this elevation, via an extension to the east range and through a doorway on the north side of the kitchen (Unit 11).

The west-facing elevation forms a gable and is rendered smooth and whitewashed. A short wall stub forming part of the entrance gate projects from the left hand side of the elevation.

The south-facing elevation (Fig. 6) forms the rear of the house. The main build uses roughly shaped sandstone blocks in mostly regular coursing but it is much less formal than the ashlar build of the north-facing elevation. It also lacks the painted margins of the north-facing elevation, although the margins are raised on the edge of the quoins. The elevation has three vertical windows, all of which have raised and painted margins. The roof has a single small vertical skylight window.

The east-facing elevation comprises the former gable of the house which is now largely obscured by the extension. The area of the wall which still remains visible is rendered and whitewashed up to the level of the gutters. Above this it is rubble-coursed sandstone and heavily re-pointed.

An extension links the east side of the house to the east range. Only the south-facing elevation is visible. It is ashlar-built and is set back slightly from the line of the south elevation of the house. It has a sandstone sill indicating the presence of an earlier vertical window, which has since been remodelled as a large horizontal window. The roof of the extension is hipped into the roof of the east range. It is covered in grey slates and has a single skylight window.

4.3 East Range (Level 1)

Interior

The interior of the East Range (Figs 3b & 18) is accessible from inside the house and from the north-facing gable into Units 1 and 2.

Units 1 and 2 are fitted out as byres (Fig. 18). Unit 1 has a row of concrete stalls with plumbed in drinking bowls and double feed troughs running down each side. Both have textured concrete floors and central slopping out channels. The west-facing

elevation of Unit 2 comprises the original exterior wall of the east range and features two blocked doorways. Both are framed by quoins and capped by a large lintel. The wall is heavily rendered and whitewashed.

Unit 3 comprises an 'L' shaped entrance hall accessible from the south-east corner of the farmyard or from Unit 11 of the house. It is floored with aggregate tiles and slopes downwards towards Units 4 to 7. It is roofed by a crudely built timber-framed lean-to with corrugated zinc/aluminium panels.

Unit 4 has thickly rendered walls and has a modern tiled electric shower unit fitted, reflecting modernisation and improvement to the working conditions of the farm. The south-facing elevation has a blocked doorway which would have formerly given access to the main byre. Rotted timber steps lead upwards to a trapdoor giving access to a loft. This was not accessed during the survey as the steps were rotted and in a dangerous state.

Unit 5 is also thickly rendered and whitewashed and contains dairy equipment for pasteurising milk. Unit 6 is fitted out as a rudimentary kitchen. Unit 7 contains a large shallow enamelled sink and may have served as a wash-room for the dairy workers.

Unit No.	Dimensions LxBxH (mm)	Last Function
1	14987 x 6170	Byre
2	14700 x 3567	Byre
3	4000 x 1543	Entrance hall
4	5080 x 1990	Shower room
5	6280 x 2340	Dairy
6	3120 x 2120	Kitchen
7	3350 x 2630	Dairy
8	No access	Loft

Table 3: Unit No, Dimensions and function of the East Range

Exterior

The East Range (Fig. 17) comprises a long byre aligned north to south with an added lean-to extending the width of the building to the west. It has a pitched roof which is in poor condition, with grey slates over sarking boards on a rafter and through-purlin truss. The south end of the roof has sandstone skewers while the north end has an open wall plate which would have supported a flush fitting roof.

The east-facing elevation is built of heavily rendered and whitewashed sandstone rubble and coursed blocks with large quoins at the corners. It has two windows at its left hand side, the rightmost of which has been remodelled with concrete surrounds to create two separate windows within a concrete setting with a large concrete sill. The wall features regular circular vents close to ground level where the main byre (Unit 1) is located.

The north-facing elevation forms a gable and is built of coursed sandstone blocks and is rendered and whitewashed. In profile it comprises a steeply pitched gable with a wide, later lean-to extending from its west side. The original gable has an entrance door centrally placed, with a timber frame and ashlar lintel. The lean-to extension has

a doorway which is framed on its left by the original quoin-built corner of the byre. A small blocked hatch is also set into the original wall.

The west-facing elevation comprises a plain wall which faces into the farmyard. It is built of roughly shaped stones, likely to be sandstone but it is not possible to be certain due to the thick render and whitewash. The right hand end of the wall is built of brick, connecting it to a timber framed doorway which gives access to the hall (Unit 3) and to the house. The roof is in poor condition having lost most of its covering with the rafters being exposed.

The south-facing elevation forms a gable and is connected to the house via the modern extension. It is built of coursed sandstone blocks and has quoins at the corners with raised margins. It features a single window framed by quoins and a large sandstone sill and lintel.

4.4 North Range (Level 2)

Interior

This building contains four individual interior units (Fig. 3d).

Unit 1 comprises a long barn which is defined as a pig-house on an electrical inspection sheet attached to the wall by the entrance. The interior was in a poor state with much of the roof in a state of collapse. The floor was mostly covered in refuse and debris from the collapsed roof. There are more clues to the development of this building on the interior than the exterior as the exterior has been heavily rendered and whitewashed.

The floor is only visible at the south end of Unit 1 and has a raised concrete platform along the base of the north-facing elevation. A low brick kerb runs across the floor from the entrance door on the west-facing elevation to the entrance of Unit 2 on the east-facing elevation. The original sandstone rubble-built fabric of the building is visible in the entire east-facing elevation which makes up the original west side of the building. The south-facing elevation (Fig. 16) is partially built of rough random coursed rubble on its left side and has been built into the current profile with brick. The entire west-facing elevation, which forms the east side of the building, is built of brick and has the stubs of stalls running along its length. It has four small square windows and an entrance doorway at its right hand end. The north-facing elevation, which forms the interior of the south gable, has partially surviving elements of the original rubble and sandstone build with the remains of a central blocked fireplace. The bulk of the elevation is built up from brick and has a central hanging buttress, the purpose of which is not clear.

Unit 2 is more recent than Unit 1 and is a small shed with whitewashed brick walls and a concrete floor.

Unit 3 is accessed from the exterior west-facing elevation and comprises a small shed, floored with beaten earth and covered by a timber lean-to roof. It is formed from two whitewashed brick walls abutting the original exterior wall of the north range which is coursed sandstone and rubble and heavily rendered and whitewashed.

Unit 4 is a partially open lean-to corrugated iron shed built onto the original west-facing exterior elevation of the building. It has a beaten earth floor and was used as a coal and log store.

The interior west-facing elevations of Units 2, 3 and 4 together comprise the original exterior west-facing wall of the north range. The wall is built of rubble coursed sandstone and is heavily whitewashed.

Unit No.	Dimensions L x Bx H (mm)	Last Function
1	14005 x 4656	Pig-house
2	4027 x 1730 x 2732	Shed
3	1292 x 1742 x 2732	Shed
4	8392 x 3280 x 2732	Coal/log store

Table 4: Unit No, Dimensions and function of the North Range

Exterior

The northern range (Fig. 15) has been extensively remodelled and extended, although most of the detail is only visible on the inside, as described above.

The west-facing elevation comprises the exteriors of the corrugated iron lean-to (Unit 4) and the brick built sheds (Units 2 & 3), which have been added to the original building. A doorway gives access to Unit 3. The corrugated iron roof of the log/coal shed and the tin/zinc roofs of the sheds are in good condition. The roof of the main north range is in a state of collapse.

The south-facing elevation of the north range (Fig. 4d) forms a gable and has been substantially remodelled and repaired. The lower part of the original wall is built from stone while much of the upper part and the entire roof pitch are built of brick. Thick render and whitewash masks much of the horizon between the two so it is unclear exactly where the original build stops. The side of Unit 2 forms a lean-to at the left hand side of the elevation and is built of brick. A stone lintel is contained within the elevation although its purpose is unclear: possibly there was an earlier door or pitching window in the gable but if so no visible trace remains. The right hand side of the elevation has a cutaway recess, framed by an I-beam girder and is built from brick. Again the purpose of this is not clear.

The east-facing elevation is built entirely of brick and features an open doorway close to its left hand side. Four identical square windows with concrete lintels are equally spaced along the elevation.

The north-facing elevation presents an unfeatured gable (Fig. 4e): rubble coursed with large quoins at the edges and it is rendered and whitewashed. A small portion of the wall fabric has collapsed from near the base, possibly reflecting the earlier presence of a fireplace and chimney; however, the exposed remains are insufficient to be certain about this. The closed side of the log/coal shed continues the elevation at its right hand side, forming a lean-to and clad in corrugated iron.

4.5 West Range (Level 2)

Interior

The interior of the west range (Fig. 3a) comprises three units on the ground floor and a loft. The loft was not accessed for health and safety reasons. The three units on the ground floor level are accessed from the east side of the building.

Unit 1 forms a rectangular barn accessed from the east side of the building. The floor is surfaced in brick with areas of concrete and beaten earth. It is roofed with timber joists and floorboards, and has timber steps leading to the loft (Unit 4) (Fig. 14) through a hatch at its north end.

The north-facing elevation features a centrally placed open pitching window. There is no indication in the wall fabric that this was ever a door which has been partially blocked. There is clear evidence that the flanking walls and this gable were heightened twice, the last phase of heightening accommodates the present A-framed roof trusses.

On the east-facing elevation the lower section of original build measures c.1.5m high and is constructed of random rubble comprising an assortment of large sub-rounded boulders. Above this wall extending to a height of c.2m the wall is built of a less coursed rubble. Above this phase of re-build is the final section of heightening comprising four courses of brickwork and rubble, which raised the wall head to 2.5m high. A timber wall plate rests on the wall head that supports the A-frame roof joists.

The east-facing elevation (Fig. 11) contains blocking work including a rectangular slit-vent now blocked with brick. Adjacent to the blocked slit-vent is a larger area of brick blocking work that contains a small timber-framed rectangular box set into the wall. The purpose of this blocked aperture is likely to have been associated with a belt drive that operated from an internal engine to machinery located outside the building. Further evidence for internal machinery includes the vertically set blockings on this elevation and on the west-facing elevation that are directly opposite each other, suggesting that a large structural member, possibly associated with machinery, was set across the interior. The different floor levels might also suggest the presence of machine stances. The east-facing elevation also features a sub-circular area of rough blockwork filled with rubble and mortar. The right hand side of the elevation has a bricked up doorway which now forms a recess.

The south-facing elevation forms an internal dividing wall which abuts the side walls of the building and is unfeatured. The west-facing elevation has the entrance doorway at its left hand side, built from large quoins with internal rebates indicating an inward opening door. The elevation also features a small vertically set rectangle of brick blockwork within the wall, opposite that on the east-facing elevation.

Based on the structural evidence and blocking work observed in Unit 1 the structure appears to have perhaps started life as a small byre which was then heightened to accommodate the gearing for a horse-gang represented on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map. The later use of the building as a farm workshop is supported by the presence of

different floor levels possibly associated with machine stances and the rectangular wooden aperture for a belt drive.

Unit 2 (Fig. 12) is roughly square in form and has a brick and concrete surfaced floor, and is roofed with transverse joists supported by two upright timber posts. The west-facing elevation has an entrance door at its left hand side. The north-facing elevation is plain and featureless, and is built of random coursed sandstone. The east-facing elevation is plain and features a concrete raggle at its right hand side. The south-facing elevation is an internal dividing wall which abuts the two main side walls of the west range. A small brick-lined box recess is set into the wall: its purpose is unclear.

Unit 3 is floored with brick, concrete and beaten earth and roofed by transverse joists covered by the loft floorboards. The east-facing elevation features a widened entrance which is capped with timber lintels and an exterior I-beam girder. The north-facing elevation is plain and contains no indication of a through-structure from the brick boxed recess on the opposite side in Unit 2. The east-facing elevation is plain and heavily rendered and whitewashed. The heightening of the wall is visible in the upper wall fabric, indicated by a levelling course and brick finishing at the wall head. The south-facing elevation (Fig. 13) is dominated by a bricked up central arch. The arch is built of large quoins and vousoirs which are roughly droved. The blocked arch forms a deep recess where it has been bricked up flush with the exterior.

Unit No.	Dimensions LxBxH (mm)	Last Function
1	9272 x 5048 x 2754	Shed
2	5077 x 5052 x 2794	Shed
3	4272 x 5057 x 2963	Shed
4	4310 x 1897 x 2242	Loft

Table 5: Unit No, Dimensions and function of the West Range

Exterior

The west range (Fig. 9) has a pitched roof finished with sandstone skews and is covered in grey slate and modern tiles. The pitched gables show evidence towards the ridge of heightening although this is difficult to see due to the whitewashed exterior.

West-facing elevation

The main build on the west-facing exterior (Fig. 4f) comprises a random rubble build surmounted by coursed blocks of stugged sandstone. The wall head above the sandstone comprises smaller more randomly-laid rubble construction. These alterations in wall height are evident within the interior of building (see above Section 4.5 para 3). A doorway blocked with brick is present towards the north end of Unit 1 (Fig. 3a). The doorway has dressed quoins on its north side only, the dressings on the south side have been replaced with a cruder set of stonework. The gable corners are all dressed with quoins.

East-facing elevation

The east-facing elevation (Fig. 4b) faces into the farmyard and is thickly whitewashed and has a later small brick-built lean-to shed on it and a timber framed corrugated iron

shed projecting. A stone gatepost abuts its left hand end, forming part of the former gated entrance to the farmyard. Three entrances are present along the elevation. An inward opening doorway towards its left hand side gives access to Unit 1, a second inward opening doorway gives access to Unit 2 and a large square opening leads into Unit 3. The doorways into Units 1 and 2 are framed by quoins with raised margins. The opening into Unit 3 has quoins at its right edge while the left edge has been remodelled using brick, and is supported by an I-beam girder. The roof contains two small skylight windows.

North-facing elevation

The north-facing elevation (Fig. 4c) forms a pitched gable and is unrendered and is built of a mix of rough ashlar and rubble. It features a central arch, formed by quoins on the sides and spanned by vousoirs with a central keystone. The arch has been blocked with brick, flush with the exterior wall. A small loft window, framed by large sandstone quoins, sill and lintel is set centrally under the roof apex.

South-facing elevation

The south-facing elevation (Fig. 4a) forms a pitched gable and is thickly whitewashed. It features a central pitching window which has been partially re-lined with a brick and timber interior frame.

4.6 Barn (former domestic building) Level 1

Situated on the south side of the farmhouse is a square building last used as a barn. Internal evidence shows that the building was compartmentalised and probably saw domestic use prior to its conversion for storage space.

Interior

The interior has a beaten earth floor which is raised above the door threshold and was cluttered with animal feed containers and associated equipment.

The west-facing elevation contains two entrances. On the left is a widened doorway, capped by a timber lintel and repaired and finished with brick. A doorway is situated to the right hand side with internal rybatts indicating an inward opening door.

The north-facing elevation contains the stub of an internal dividing wall which likely formed an entrance screen or vestibule. The east-facing elevation features a small splayed window at its left hand side with a timber lintel and sill.

The south-facing elevation (Fig. 20) has a splayed window opening with a small wooden sash-and-case window (6 over 6). At the centre of the wall there is a bricked-up fireplace. The fireplace contains orthostats at the sides surmounted by a large lintel. A press capped with a timber lintel is built into the wall to the right of the fireplace.

Unit No.	Dimensions LxBxH (mm)	Last Function
1	4926 x 4947 x 2214	Barn

Table 6: Unit No, Dimensions and function of the Box Barn

Exterior details

The building (Fig. 19) has a pitched roof and is aligned north to south. The main build is rubble-coursed sandstone with large rough quoins at the corners. All elevations except the south-facing one are unrendered. The roof is fitted flush to the gables and is covered in corrugated tin/zinc. It is surrounded by drystone walls and modern sheep pens.

The east-facing elevation is unrendered and features a doorway towards the left hand side which is framed by raised margins and a sandstone lintel. Traces of red paint (red lead?) can be seen on the door margins. A rectangular opening at the right hand end of the wall contains a timber door frame. Sandstone quoins are present on the right hand side of the doorway. The opposite side and the wall head incorporate brickwork showing that this doorway is a later insertion.

The north-facing elevation presents a plain gable with a single window to its right hand side which is framed by large quoins and a stugged sill and lintel. The chimney that must have been present on this elevation is absent and was taken down when the building went out of domestic use.

The west-facing elevation features a small window to its right hand side which is framed by rough quoins with a large sandstone sill and large roughly shaped lintel.

The south-facing elevation is a blank gable and is thickly rendered with grey concrete-based render.

5. DISCUSSION

The survey and desk-based assessment of Riggfoot 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 separate ranges are discussed below.

Farmhouse

A building is depicted on the site of the farmhouse as far back as the 1860 edition Ordnance Survey map. It is likely that the extant farmhouse was originally built as the main farmhouse, being slightly more formal in build than the other buildings. The extended rear porch and kitchen to its east, which links it to the south end of the east range, most likely date to the mid to late 20th century.

East Range

The east range is a linear byre and has been extended to the west. All of the current interior fittings, including the concrete stalls and floors, appear to post-date the main build of the east range. While its original use was most likely as a byre or animal shed, it appears to have been last used as a milking parlour, the range of equipment in the rear rooms attesting to this scenario.

North Range

Little remains of the original build of the north range. The west side and small parts of the north and south gables still survive, but most of the gables and the entire east side of the building have been remodelled in brick. The building is somewhat longer than depicted on the early maps so may have been extended at some point, but this is not evident in any of the building fabric. The date of conversion using the brick elements and sheds to the rear is unclear but is likely to date to the 20th century.

West Range

The 1860 Ordnance Survey map shows the position of a small outshot building on the west side of the west range but its removal has left no physical trace (scars/raggles) on the elevation. The 1896 map depicts what may be the remains of a circular horse gang attached to its south end. Due to the amount of rebuilding work that has been undertaken on this particular building there is no physical evidence in the form of wall scars or blocked openings associated with the horse gang. The walls have been heightened as part of two major phases of re-build and the arched entrance on the north gable has been blocked up. The arched gable is most likely to be associated with a small cart shed (or gig). The blocking work and brickwork visible on the interior of Unit 1 indicate former features associated with the building's use as a 20th century workshop.

Square building (former domestic dwelling)

The building first appears on the 1896 edition map to the south of the farmhouse. The presence of the fireplace and flanking splayed window opening suggests that the north-facing exterior wall is part of the original build. The internal wall stub and the position of what appears to be an original doorway with red-painted surrounds strongly suggest that the building originally saw domestic use, possibly as a small bothy for agricultural workers. This building was later converted into a small barn.

6. CONCLUSION

The Desk-based Assessment and Standing Building Survey carried out on Riggfoot Farm have sufficiently recorded the layout and character of each individual building and placed the development of the farm in its historical context.

It is recommended that no further archaeological survey work is required prior to their demolition or alteration; however 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 (Appendix 3) in Scotland is considered sufficient to disseminate the results of the survey 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.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.*

7.2 Maps

Armstrong, A 1775 A New Map of Ayrshire

Ordnance Survey 1860 First Edition Ayr Sheet XLI.12 6” to the mile

Ordnance Survey 1896 Second Edition Ayrshire Sheet XLI SE 25” to the mile

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

APPENDIX 1: Digital Photographic Register

Photo No.	Description	Taken from
1-20	West Range	E
21-29	West Range	S
30	West Range	SW
31	West Range	W
32	West Range	S
33	West Range	SE
34	West Range	NE
35-36	West Range	N
37	West Range, Unit 1	N
38-41	West Range, Unit 1	E
42	West Range, Unit 1	N
43	West Range, Unit 1	NE
44	West Range, Unit 1, stairs to loft	E
45	West Range, Unit 1	W
46	West Range, Unit 2	N
47	West Range, Unit 2	E
48-49	West Range, Unit 2	S
50	West Range, Unit 2	W
51	West Range, Unit 2	E
52	West Range, Unit 3	N
53	West Range, Unit 3	E
54-55	West Range, Unit 3	S
56	West Range, Unit 3	E
57	West Range, lean-to	N
58-59	North Range	SW
60-72	North Range	E
73-77	North Range	N
78-79	North Range	W
80	North Range	SW
81-82	North Range, Unit 1	N
83-84	North Range, Unit 1	E
85	North Range, Unit 1	S
86	North Range, Unit 1	W
87	North Range, Unit 1, roof	S
88	North Range, Unit 2	N
89	North Range, Unit 3	W
90	North Range, Unit 4	SW
91-92	Farmhouse	N
93	Farmhouse	NW
94-95	Farmhouse	W
96-98	Farmhouse	S
99	Farmhouse	SE
100	Farmhouse, Unit 1	W
101	Farmhouse, Unit 2	W
102	Farmhouse, Unit 3	S
103	Farmhouse, Unit 4	N
104	Farmhouse, Unit 5	E
105	Farmhouse, Unit 6	W
106	Farmhouse, Unit 7	W
107	Farmhouse, Unit 8	E
108	Farmhouse, Unit 9	S
109	Farmhouse, Unit 10	N
110	Farmhouse, Unit 11	S
111	Farmhouse, Unit 12	E

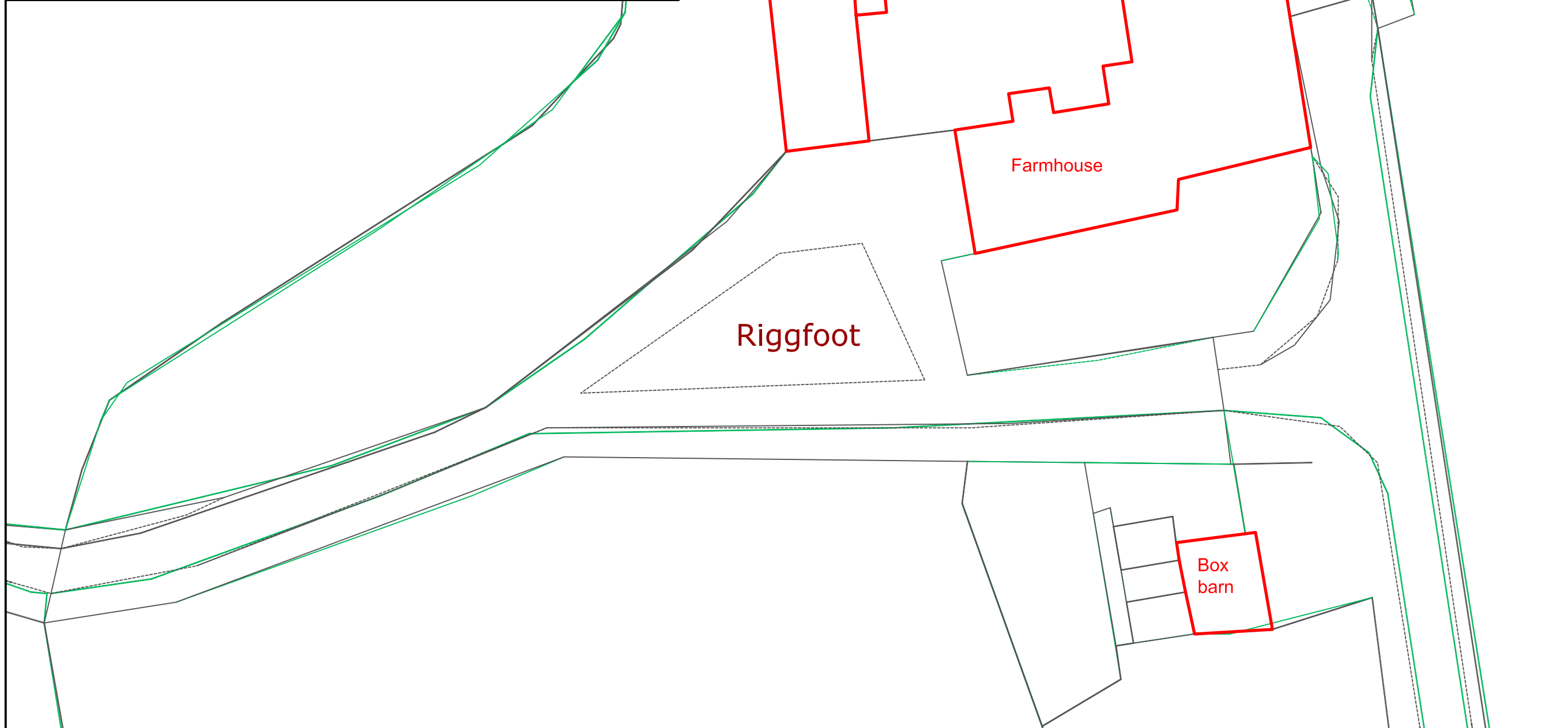
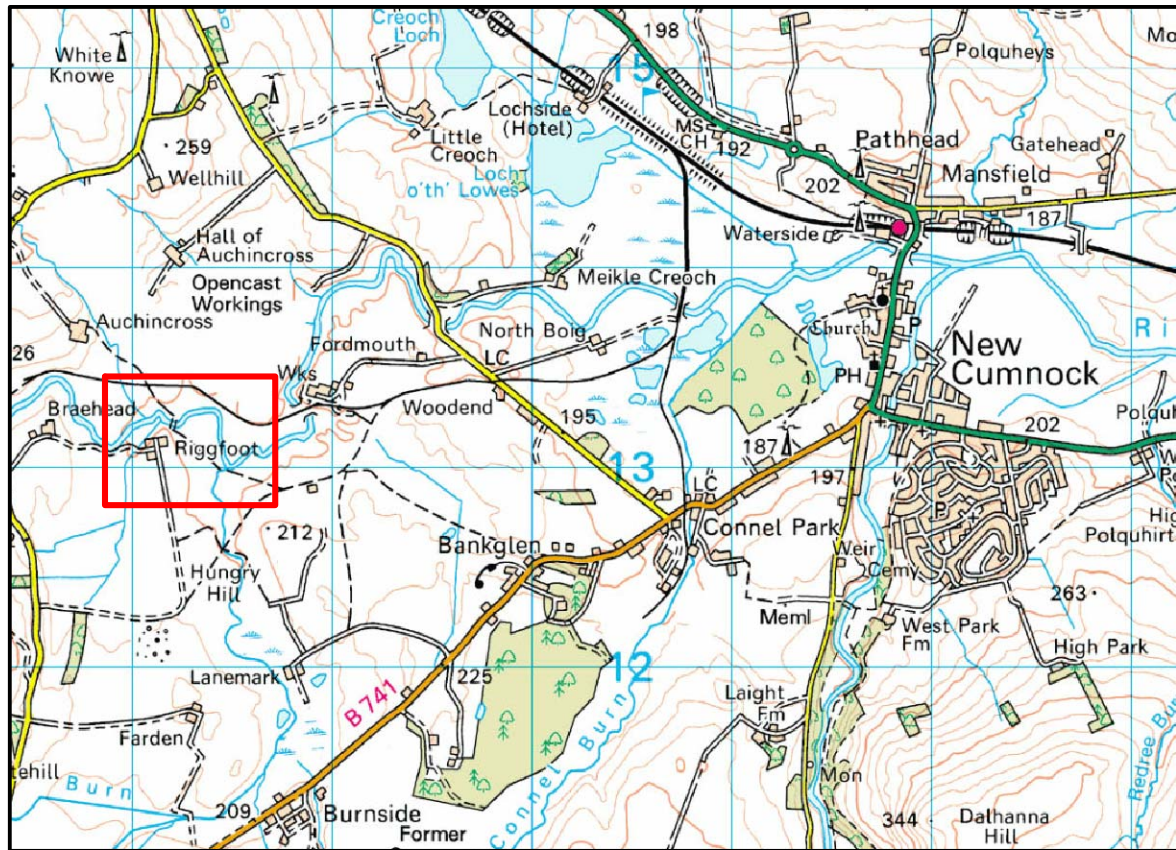
Photo No.	Description	Taken from
112	Farmhouse, Unit 11, stairs to Unit 12	W
113-125	East Range	N
126-142	East Range	E
143	East Range	SE
144-145	East Range, Unit 1	N
146-147	East Range, Unit 1	S
148-149	East Range, Unit 1	W
150-154	East Range, Unit 2	N
155	East Range, Unit 3	W
156	East Range, Unit 4	W
157	East Range, Unit 4	S
158	East Range, Unit 5	W
159	East Range, Unit 6	W
160	East Range, Unit 7	W
161	East Range, Unit 7	N
162-163	Box Barn	E
164	Box Barn	N
165	Box Barn	NW
166	Box Barn	SW
167	Box Barn	S
168	Box Barn, Unit 1	N
169	Box Barn, Unit 1	E
170	Box Barn, Unit 1	S
171	Box Barn, Unit 1	W
172	Box Barn, Unit 1	NE
173	Box Barn	NE
174	East Range, Unit 2, detail of blocked doorway	W
175	West Range, Unit 4	S
176	West Range, Unit 4	N
177-178	East Range	W
179-183	Modern sheds and polytunnel	Various
184	East Range	SE
185	General view of Riggfoot	SE


APPENDIX 2: Building Dimensions

Building	Dimensions (m) L x B x H
Farmhouse	13.6 x 8.5 x 2.7
East Range	22 x 11 x 2.7
North Range	14.5 x 5.3 x 2.1
West Range	21 x 6.1 x 2.8
Barn	7.2 x 5.9 x 2.2


APPENDIX 3: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Riggfoot Farm, Dalricket, New Cumnock. Desk-based Assessment and Standing Building Survey
PROJECT CODE:	BRHD
PARISH:	New Cumnock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	S Mitchell
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Level 1 & Level 2 Standing Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 5811 1311
START DATE (this season)	January 2012
END DATE (this season)	January 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A level 1 and 2 standing building survey was carried out at Riggfoot Farm prior to its demolition to make way for surface mining. The building layout comprised a three-sided enclosed farmyard comprising a farmhouse with an attached east range, a detached north range and west range. More recent buildings have been added to the main farm complex in the form of steel-framed sheds and a large polytunnel.</p> <p>The stone-built farmhouse is a later 19th century building with 20th century additions.</p> <p>The east range is a linear byre with an extension to the west. Although the building was probably constructed as a byre it was later converted into a milking parlour with a series of milking stalls.</p> <p>The north range has been greatly altered and little remains of its original fabric. Judging by the amount of brick used to re-model the structure, these alterations occurred in the 20th century.</p> <p>The 1860 Ordnance Survey map depicts a small outshot extension on the west side of the west range but there is no evidence surviving of this feature. This particular building was heightened twice at some point in the late 19th century and an arched entrance on its north gable has been blocked up.</p> <p>A late 19th century detached building to the south of the farmhouse has been greatly altered but internal evidence in the form of a fire place and window suggest that the structure was possibly used at as a small agricultural bothy.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
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:	smitchell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.





Key:



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Fig. No: 1	Revision: A
Title: Location Map	
Project: Greenburn Opencast Coal Extraction Site. Riggfoot Farm Standing Building Survey	
Client: Kier Construction Ltd	
Scale at A3: 1:250	
Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW
Report No: 1993	






Fig. 2a - Map by Armstrong, 1775

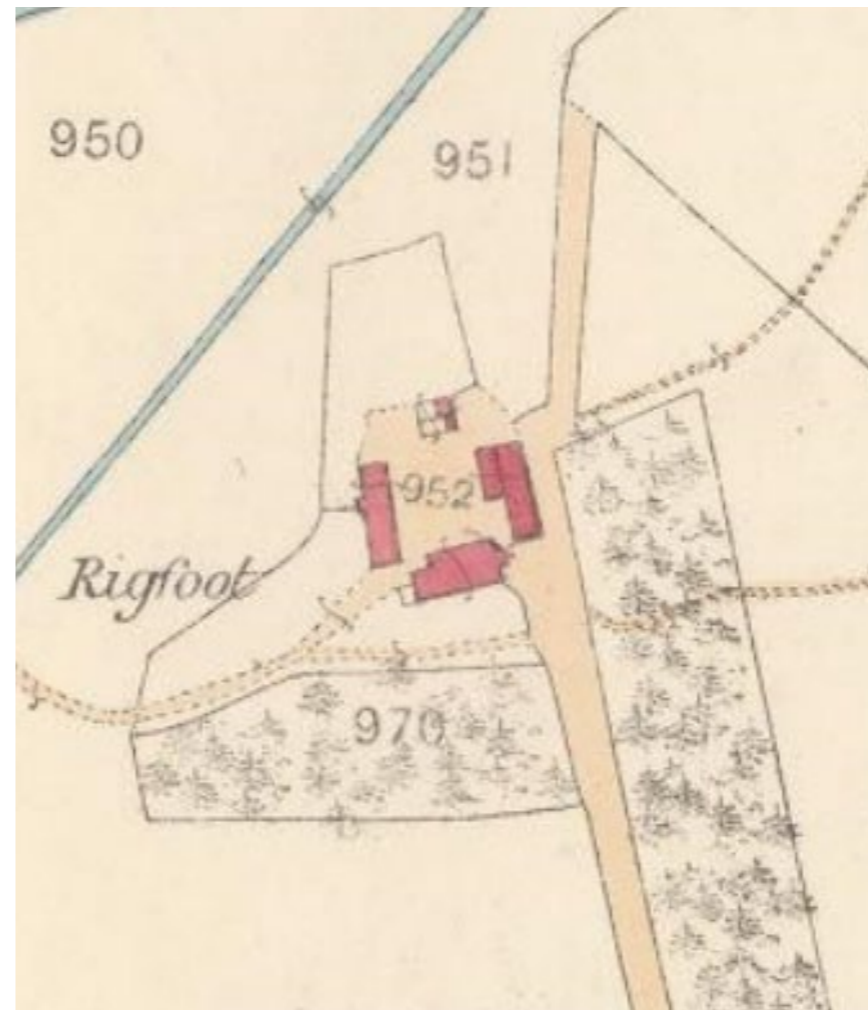


Fig. 2b - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1860

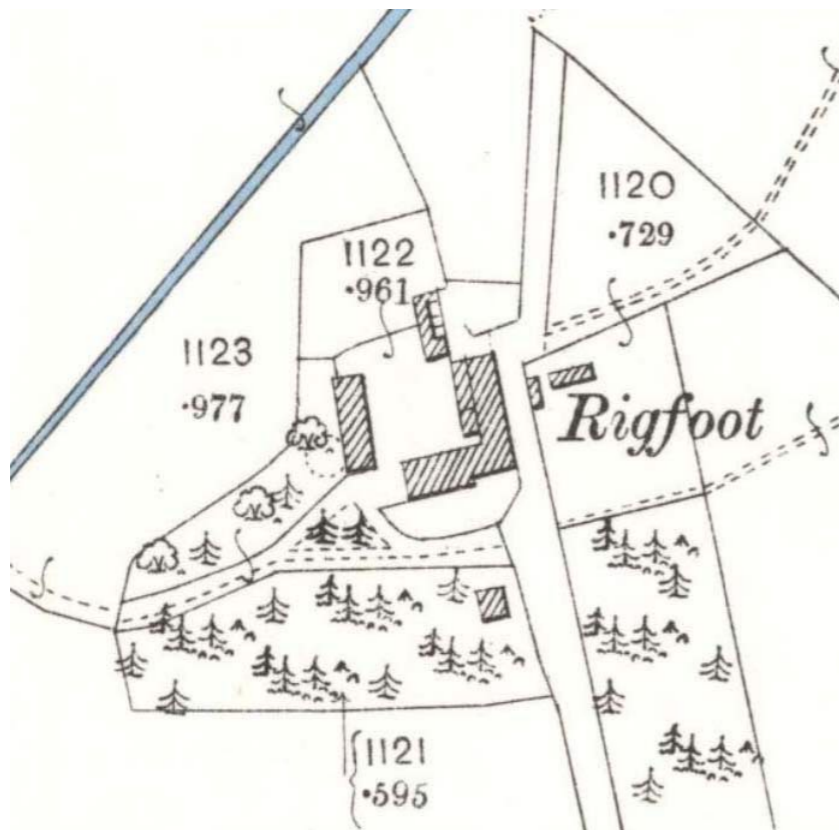


Fig. 2c - Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1896

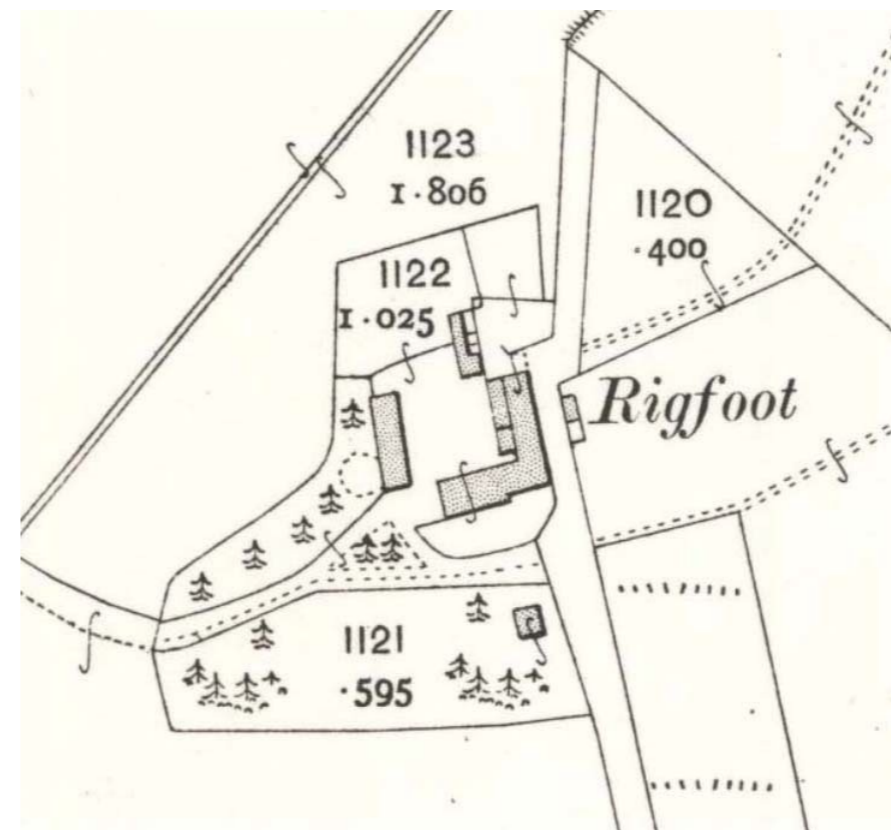


Fig. 2d - Ordnance Survey 1909 Map



Key:



Fig. No: 2a-d Revision: A

Title: Historic Map Regression

Project: Greenburn Opencast Coal Extraction Site. Rigfoot Farm Standing Building Survey

Scale at A3: 

Client: Kier Construction Ltd

Key:

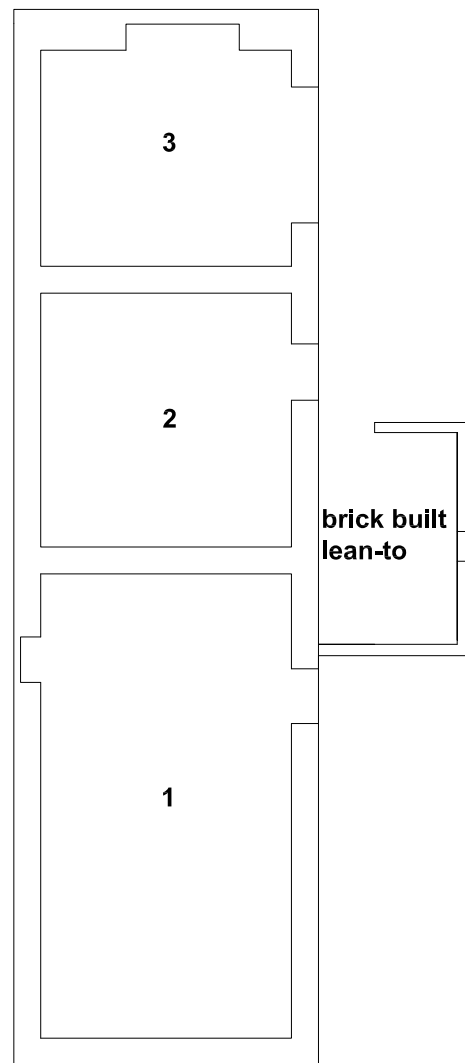


Fig.3a - West Range Floor Plan

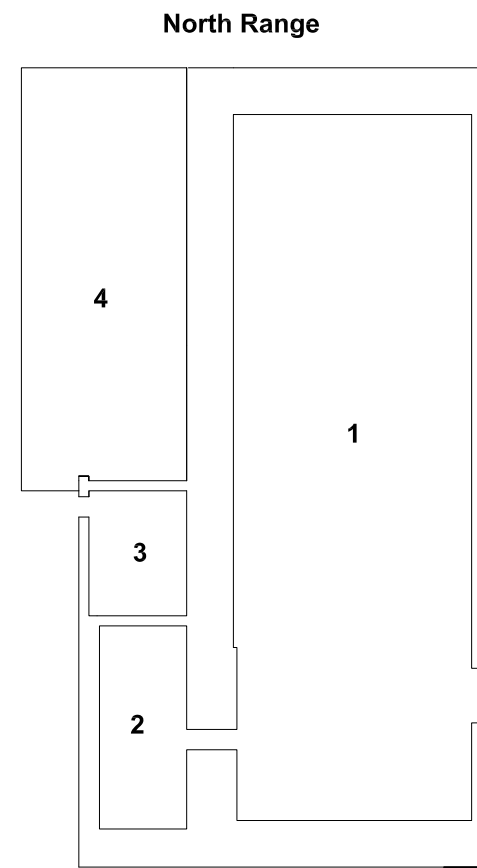
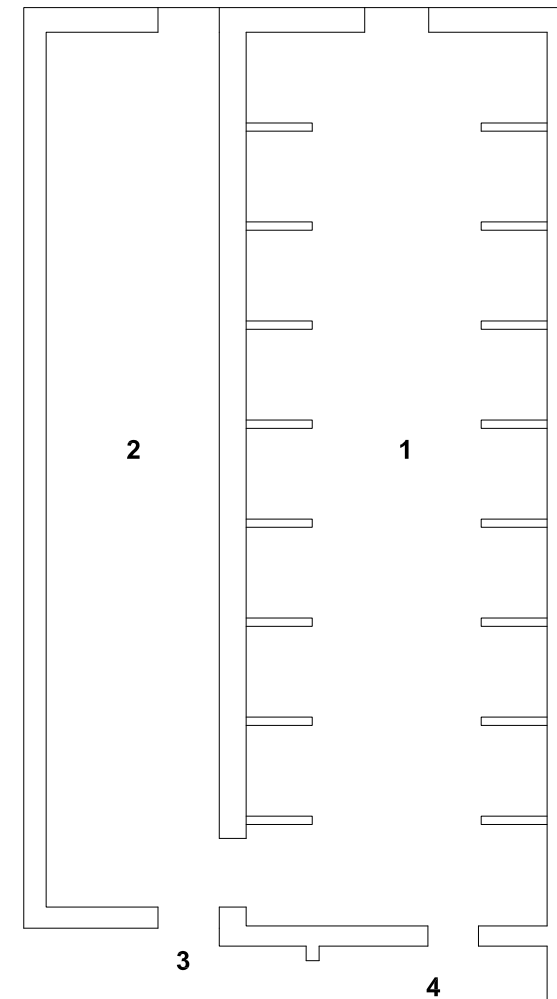


Fig.3d - North Range Ground Floor Plan

East Range



South Range

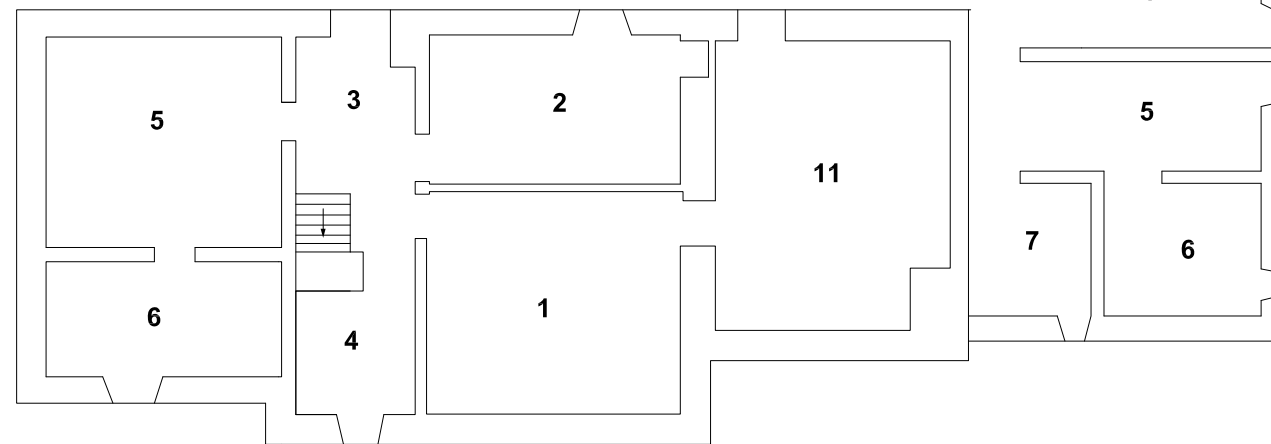


Fig.3b - East and South Range Ground Floor Plan

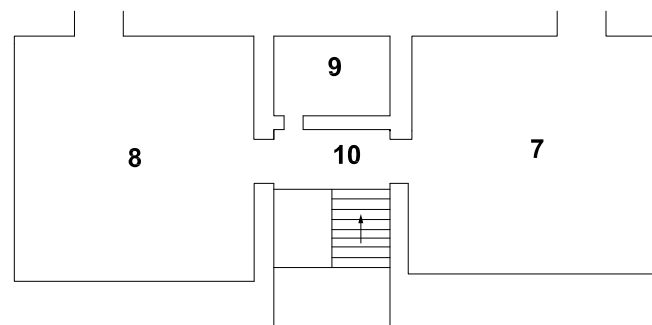


Fig.3c - South Range First Floor Plan



Key:

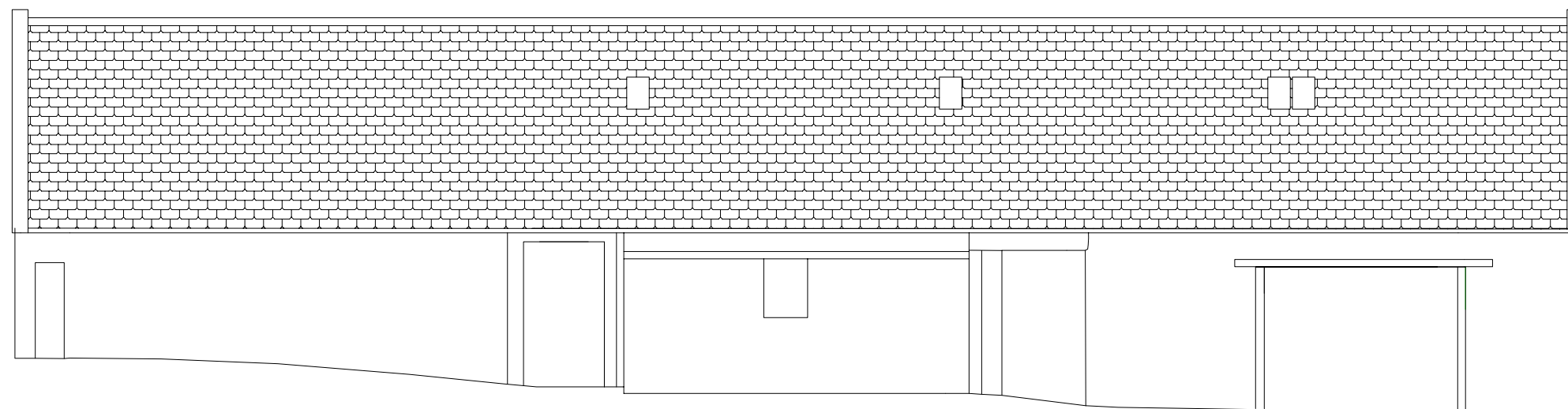


Fig. 4b - West range east-facing

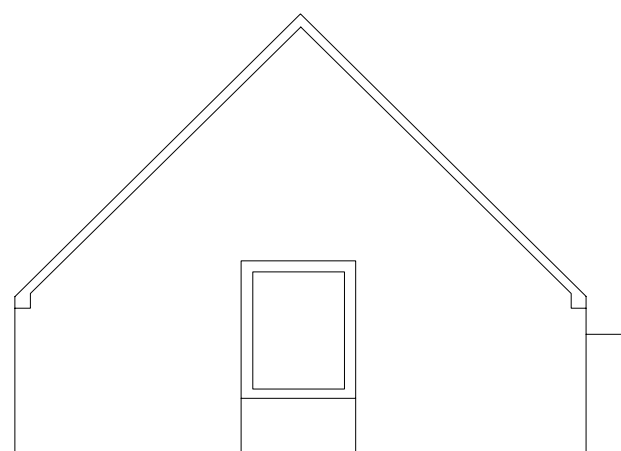


Fig. 4a - West range south-facing

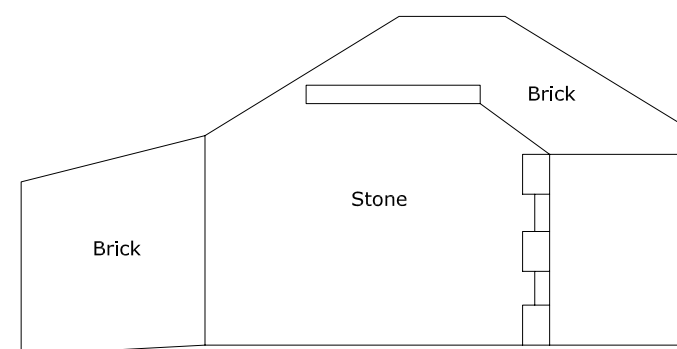


Fig. 4d - North range south facing

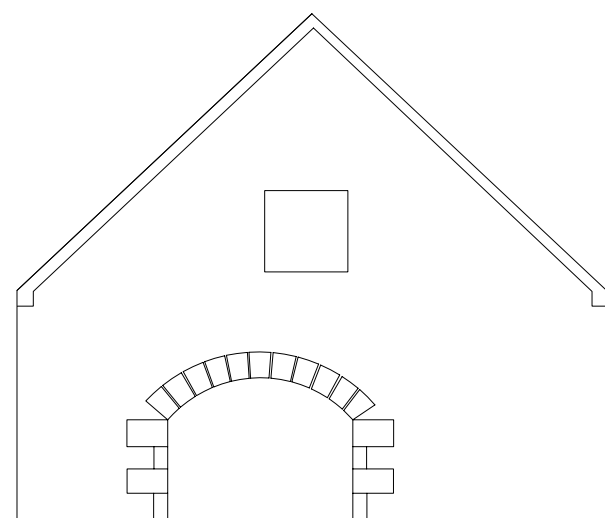


Fig. 4c - West range north facing



Fig. 4f - West range, west-facing elevation

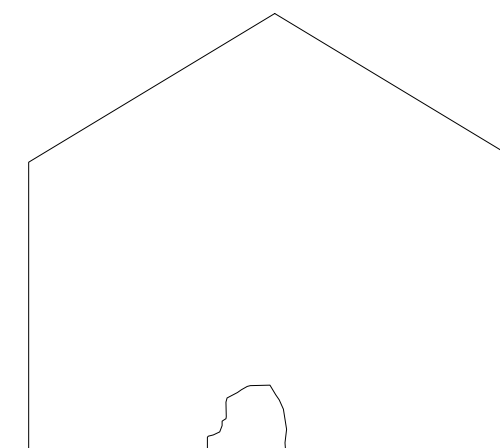
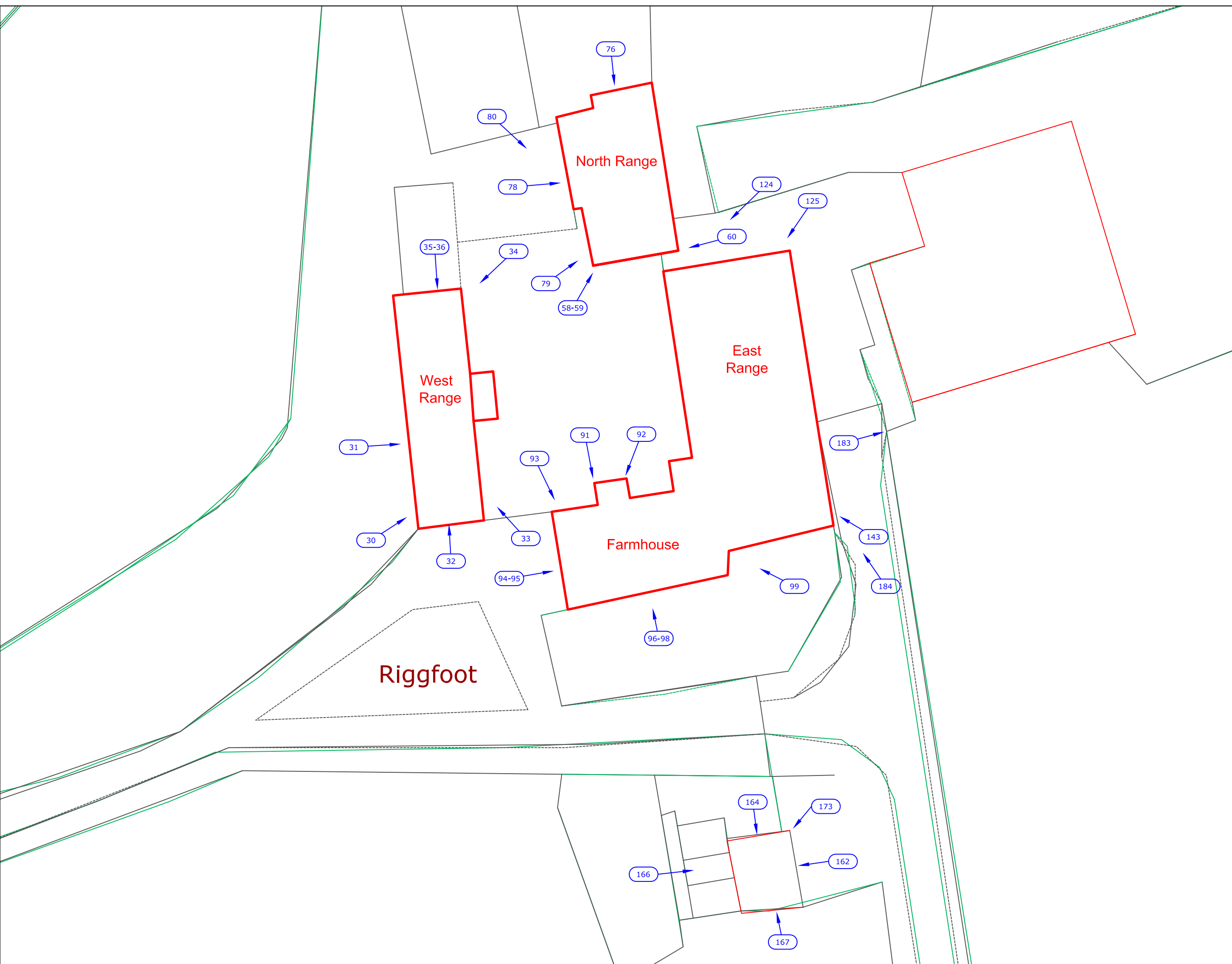


Fig. 4e - North range north facing



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Fig. No: 5	Revision: A
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Title:
Photographic Location Map

Project:
Greenburn Opencast Coal
Extraction Site.
Riggfoot Farm Standing
Building Survey

Client:
Kier Construction Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:300





Fig. 6 House exterior from the south



Fig. 7 House exterior from the north-west



Fig. 8 House interior (Unit 1)


Key:	Fig. No:	6-8	Revision:	A	Client:	Kier Construction Ltd
	Title:					
Scale at A4:	Project:	Greenburn Opencast Coal Extraction Site . Riggfoot Farm Standing Building Survey				 <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>
	Drawn by:	GC	Checked:	LW	Report No:	



Fig. 9 West range from the south-east



Fig. 10 West range exterior arch detail on north-facing elevation



Fig. 11 West range interior, Unit 1 east-facing elevation

Key:

Fig. No: 9-11 Revision: A Client: Kier Construction Ltd

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Project: Greenburn Opencast Coal Extraction Site
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Fig. 12 West range interior, Unit 2, west-facing elevation



Fig. 13 West range interior. Unit 3 south-facing elevation



Fig. 14 West range loft from the south

Key: Fig. No: 12-14 Revision: A Client: Kier Construction Ltd

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Fig. 15 North range, exterior from the south-west



Fig. 16 North range interior. Unit 1 south-facing elevation



Fig. 17 East range exterior from the south-east

Key: Fig. No: 15-17 Revision: A Client: Kier Construction Ltd

Title:

Project: Greenburn Opencast Coal Extraction Site Riggfoot Farm Standing Building Survey

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Fig. 18 East range (Unit 1) interior



Fig. 19 Box barn exterior east-facing elevation



Fig. 20 Box barn interior south-facing elevation

Key: Fig. No: 18-20 Revision: A Client: Kier Construction Ltd

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Fig. 21 General view of Riggfoot from south-east

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