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Tralorg Wind Farm, South Ayrshire

Archaeological Excavation
Report No. 3619

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Tralorg Wind Farm, South Ayrshire

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Appendices

Illustrations (bound at rear)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in October 2017 at Tralorg Wind Farm, South Ayrshire (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Tralorg Wind Farm Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), dated 15 February 2016, was produced by CFA and agreed in advance by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), archaeological advisors to South Ayrshire Council. The WSI detailed the mitigation measures required to meet the terms of Planning Condition 11, with modifications agreed at a site meeting with Hugh McBrien on 18th October 2017.

1.2 Background

Tralorg Wind Farm lies to the east of Girvan, South Ayrshire at NX 2175 9712 (centred). It lies in both arable farmland and open improved moorland, with a small section passing through an area of woodland.

Consent for the 8 turbine wind farm was granted on appeal by the Scottish Ministers. The infrastructure includes access tracks, construction compounds and ancillary infrastructure.

Three turf-banked structures (known collectively as Site 45) were recorded during walkover survey conducted by CFA as part of the work to produce a Cultural Heritage Chapter for the Environmental Statement (ES). This report should be read in conjunction with that report.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of works reported herein were:

- To excavate Site 45.
- To provide a targeted watching brief during construction work.
- To identify the need for any further work (Phase 2/3) arising out of the programme of work described above.

The watching brief will be reported in due course under separate cover.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

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

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. The positions of all archaeological features were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment

2.2 Evaluation

The WSI set out the methodology for the stripping of turf and topsoil from over each of the structures. This would fully uncover the structures and an area around them, as follows:

Site 45a	9m by 9m
Site 45b	7m by 7m
Site 45c	10m by 5m

Following agreement with WoSAS, excavation was curtailed once sections/quadrants had been excavated across each structure, along with agreement to excavate an additional small test trench.

All trenches were excavated by hand, to reveal either the surface of the natural or the surface of the first archaeological horizon.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Site 45 was located on a sharp ridge on Tralorg Hill, at about 240-260m AOD. The situation is exposed and affords a wide view across Penwhapple Glen and the surrounding hills. The ground surface was grass with areas of rushes and is used as rough pasture for cattle. Voles and their tunnels were noted across the hillside and their presence has had a significant effect on the integrity of the remains.

Field survey identified the remains of three structure forming Site 45:

45a NX 2274 9695. This structure measures approximately 7m by 7m with low turf banks 0.3m high.

45b NX 2276 9694. This structure measures approximately 5m by 5m with turf banks 0.3m high and is located approximately 27m to the east of structure (a).

45c NX 2278 9689. This structure measures approximately 8m by 3m with turf banks 0.3m high. It is located to the south-east of structure (b).

Sites 45a & 45b were located on the NE facing slope of the hill. Site 45c was isolated on the south-facing side.

Additional sites were identified during the work. Site 45d was located on the south side close to Site 45c. Sites 45e-h were located on the NE-facing slope, close to Site 45a.

The remains recorded as Site 45 lie within the corridor of new access track construction and will be directly impacted by the works.

3.2 Excavation

Site 45a

Site 45a comprised a rectangular structure aligned SW to NE on a fairly steep NE-facing slope. It measured c.8m long by 5.5m wide and was upstanding to c.0.35m. The structure was formed by a continuous 1m to 2.4m wide bank with a clear gap on its south side forming an entrance. The bank forming the SW end of the structure merged into the hillside.

Three slots and a box trench were excavated to give a SW to NE profile through the structure and deposits, and two sections through the bank to evaluate the structural composition. The sections revealed rough grass on dark grey topsoil (**008**) sealing the site to a depth of 0.4m. Outwith the structure, the topsoil overlay a deposit of finely sorted sandy silt (**010**). It was reddish brown and up to 0.35m thick. Natural subsoil (**000**) was pale to mid-grey sandy clay. It had a level surface in parts and was irregular in others. Its overall profile was flat in comparison with the slope of the hillside, suggesting the likelihood that the interior was benched to provide a flat surface.

The bank (**012/021**) forming the structure was exposed in three sections. In Section 1 it measured between 0.9m and 2.3m wide and up to 0.6m thick, and was formed by stacked turves and soil set on top of the subsoil (**010**) and sealed by the topsoil (**008**).

The turves were very degraded and the entire bank fabric had been subject to extensive burrowing by voles and other small rodents. A large boulder (**024**) was incorporated into the bank in Section 3. It is unclear whether was imported from nearby or used in-situ, but the presence of similar large boulders in the area suggests that it was in-situ and used expediently. The interior of the structure contained a deposit of pale yellowish-brown sandy silt (**009**) which abutted the bank and overlay the subsoil (**010**). It was very finely sorted and up to 0.35m thick. A thin lens of dark sandy silt (**020**) was situated between deposits (**009**) and (**010**). It was identified in Section 2 for an extent of 1.8m and was up to 0.02m thick. It contained small and rare flecks of charcoal. Aside from the presence of this lens, the horizon separating deposit (**009**) from the subsoil (**010**) was very diffuse.

Site 45b

This site was recorded as a rectangular banked enclosure but was revealed to be part of a poorly defined rectangular terrace running down the slope of the hill and aligned SW to NE. The terraces were bounded by low and ephemeral banks with three flattened areas inside, separated by interior dividing banks. The entire structure measured 28m long and 8m wide. Two sections (4 & 5) were excavated through the banks which were identified in the original survey. These banks formed the best defined part of the site.

Section 4 was cut through a shallow bank which formed an interior dividing bank. The section revealed a 0.1m to 0.2m thick layer of rough grass covered topsoil (**001**). Subsoil (**002**) was firm coarse-grained reddish-brown silt and gravel which is likely slopewash with eroded stone particles from the top of the hill. It lay between 0.1m and 0.2m thick. The bank (**006**) measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m high and comprised mid-brown compact silt and badly degraded turf. It had been extensively bioturbated by burrowing animals. A deposit of finely sorted orange-brown silt (**004**) lay between the topsoil (**001**) and subsoil (**002**) and abutted the uphill side of the bank. Its characteristics were similar to the subsoil (**002**) and is likely slopewash which has accumulated after the building and use of the banked structure. An identical deposit (**003**) lay downslope of the bank, also between the topsoil (**001**) and subsoil (**002**). It lay to 0.1m thick and contained several voided turves and soil clods (**005**) immediately abutting the bank (**006**). It is likely the turves had tumbled from the bank through natural erosion.

Section 5 identified a poorly defined section of turf bank (**007**) which was 0.6m wide and 0.25m thick. It was set onto the surface of the subsoil (**002**) and sealed by topsoil (**001**), and comprised degraded turf and soil.

Site 45c

Site 45c was located on the opposite side of the sharp ridge from Sites 45a- b and e-h and was aligned SW to NE. It was clearly visible on the ground surface as a rectangular enclosure measuring c.21m long by 6m wide. The bank defining the structure was up to 1.5m wide. It stood up to 0.3m above the ground surface along its SE side but was less well defined on its northwest side. The ends were poorly defined. The entire structure had been significantly degraded by tractor and quad traffic and had deep wheel ruts cutting through it in its entirety. An ‘L’ shaped section was excavated to understand the character of the banks and any other surviving deposits. A box

section across a corner was also excavated to identify any potential surviving negative features such as post-holes. Topsoil (**014**) varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.3m, and overlay orange-brown silt subsoil (**015**) which was from 0.2m to 0.3m deep.

No material or deposits associated with the bank were identified in Section 6. Section 7 revealed a deposit of mid-brown soil and degraded turf (**016**) sealed under the topsoil (**014**) and set onto the subsoil (**015**). It was 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep and had a very diffuse horizon with the subsoil. Section 8 revealed a similar deposit (**017**) on the same alignment, measuring 2.4m wide and 0.5m deep. The box section did not identify any negative features. It appears unlikely that corner or cruck posts were used in this feature as the ground surface appears to be undisturbed.

Site 45d

Site 45d was identified during the excavation and comprised a sub-rectangular platform which was out of character with the surrounding ground surface. It measured 6m long by 2.5m wide. A single section was excavated to evaluate its archaeological potential. Section 9 revealed topsoil (**018**) measuring 0.1m to 0.25m deep overlying deep reddish-brown silt subsoil (**019**) overlying natural (**000**). The subsoil had been extensively burrowed. There were no deposits or features to indicate anthropogenic origins.

Unexcavated Sites

Four additional features were identified to the northwest of Sites 45a & b. These were close enough in location, aspect and character to be associated with Site 45. All were aligned SW to NE and situated on the NE-facing slope of the ridge.

Site no.	Description
45e	Site 45e comprised a rectangular enclosure with two parallel banks forming a possible second enclosure. It measured 22m long by 11m wide and was defined by low relief banks of the same character as Site 45a.
45f	Site 45f was situated parallel to 45e and comprised three rectangular compartments defined by low banks. An entrance gap on the SE facing side was well defined. It measured 27m long by 9m wide.
45g	Site 45g comprised a sub-square enclosure defined by low relief banks and measured 11m by 8m. A poorly defined curvilinear bank extended from the NE end and was visible for 10m.
45h	Site 45h was a three-sided sub-square enclosure formed by low wide banks. It measured 14m by 13m and was open towards the NE.

4. DISCUSSION

The secure dating of upland turf-banked structures is problematic, often due to the lack of associated finds and secure deposits containing material suitable for radiocarbon dating, and it is becoming apparent from recent excavations that many assumptions made about date on the basis of morphology can be incorrect.

For instance, it is often assumed that upland turf-banked structures and enclosures are medieval or post-medieval in date. However, examples of excavations demonstrate that this may not always be the case, and caution should be exercised in ascribing dates on the basis of surface morphology.

At Fallago Rig Wind Farm in the Scottish Borders (Suddaby 2011, Anderson & Suddaby in prep), two turf-banked structures were excavated. The structures resembled shielings and could not be assigned a date on the basis of their surface morphology, but were adjacent to a Scheduled Monument (RCAHMS Site No. NT65NW 10) described as a group of six well-defined sub-rectangular buildings and a number of other less coherent building remains, at 325m AOD. The structures were very finds-poor, but the finds that were recovered from the two excavated structures were of Anglo-Saxon type and suggested the structures were of that period; radiocarbon determinations confirmed that the structures date to the 7th–9th centuries AD. Although not typical of the Anglian structures excavated elsewhere in lowland Northumbria and southern Scotland, most of which were timber-built, similar building groups have been found at a few upland sites in the north of England and are dated around the 8th century (e.g. Simy Folds in Upper Teesdale and Bryant's Gill in Cumbria). The structures at Kersons Cleugh are the first of this type to be recognised in Scotland.

An upstanding turf-banked structure near Glespin, South Lanarkshire, situated at 240m AOD, was originally classified as a kiln site and assumed to be Medieval or Post-Medieval in date. This was excavated in advance of opencast works (Johnson 2005) and its turf banks incorporated a re-deposited Mesolithic chert assemblage. A large pit was found within the structure and charcoal it contained was dated to 410–650 AD, although it remains possible that the pit pre-dated the structure and its location within the structure was purely coincidental. In its vicinity were other (unexcavated) features suggestive of an upland pastoral farming landscape, including lengths of bank, a kiln, a sheepfold and a second annular, turf-bank defined feature with a diameter of *c*.8m lying 230m to the north.

Turf-built structures have been excavated as part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, particularly at Kiltyrie and Edramucky (Atkinson 2016). These were located above the head dyke and were associated with cultivation ridges and fragments of field bank, in an unusual form of settlement for the area, at 320m AOD. Those at Kiltyrie were found to be multi-phase, with early activity dating from the mid 6th century AD and extending as late as the mid 15th century. Finds were absent. Shielings at Edramucky probably date to the 15th century.

More locally, just a couple of kilometres to the south-west of Tralorg Hill, a watching brief at Assel Valley Wind Farm (Bates 2016) located low earthworks of a field system predating the current post-medieval enclosures on the SE flank of Piedmont Hill. These were mapped and sectioned in several locations where crossed by wind farm

infrastructure. Radiocarbon dates from an old ground surface below one of the banks produced dates of 2029-1887 BC and AD 545-644. As noted in the report, these dates are inconsistent, suggesting burnt material from a number of periods was present within this layer. An OSL date of AD 830-1230 was obtained from the fill of a gully assumed to be associated with another bank section and sealed by bank material.

These excavations serve as a reminder that little is known of Early Historic vernacular architecture and that making assumptions about a site's date on the basis of its surface morphology or location can be flawed.

Following on from this, we can consider appropriate excavation and dating strategies for dealing with turf-banked structures that perhaps do not contain any internal features and do not produce any, or very few, finds.

Following the mapping of such structures and associated features such as banks and cultivation ridges, an evaluative phase would be proposed, to test the composition of the structures' upstanding walls/banks and determine the likelihood of any internal features surviving. It is considered that further open area excavation of such structures is not the best approach where internal features or deposits have not been noted through evaluation. or where structural complexity is not indicated by the upstanding earthworks, as this is expected to add little additional information to that which can be achieved by evaluation trenching.

It will not always be the case that well-preserved, taphonomically secure archaeobotanical material can be obtained from excavations of such structures which can be used for radiocarbon dating, unless internal features that can be confidently attributed to the phase of use of the structure were recorded. Charred material from ground surfaces sealed beneath banks or contained within bank material would not be taphonomically secure and should not be used for radiocarbon dating. This makes it problematic to achieve useful, reliable radiocarbon dates from such structures.

The use of OSL dating at Assel Valley indicates that this may be a very fruitful method to use in the future. OSL dating, which measures when the sediment was last exposed to sunlight, can provide a date at which sediments were covered over by the construction of walls/banks. Specialist advice and specific sampling conditions would be necessary in order to obtain usable samples from archaeologically meaningful locations. Sampling strategies could be developed prior to fieldwork. In this way, it may be possible to provide dates for turf-banked features which have been characterised by limited excavation, which would provide information on upland settlement patterns, structure types and locations for this poorly understood period in the first millennium AD and into the second millennium.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The excavation at Site 45, Tralorg Hill has shown that the remains of the standing structures (45a-c) are built of earth and turf banks. No interior surfaces or negative features for uprights or roof supports were identified. The deposits associated with the structures are sterile and indicate a slow accumulation from the steep slope rather than deliberate or incidental deposition at the time of abandonment. No artefacts were recovered. Additional structures not noted during the initial walkover survey were surveyed and recorded. The structures form a group of denuded turf-banked rectilinear structures which are undated but could date, on the basis of morphology and other excavated examples, anywhere from the Early Historic to the Post-Medieval periods.

A watching brief will be undertaken across the extent of Site 45 during topsoil stripping operations during the construction phase of the wind farm.

On completion of the programme of archaeological works a summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*. The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Record of the Historic Environment and copies of reports will be lodged with the South Ayrshire Council Sites and Monuments Record.

6. REFERENCES

Anderson, S and Suddaby, I in prep *An Upland Anglian Settlement at Kersons Cleugh, near Longformacus, Scottish Borders. Scottish* Archaeological Internet Reports.

Atkinson, J A 2016 *Ben Lawers: An Archaeological Landscape in Time. Results from the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, 1996–2005*. Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports 62.

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Johnson, M, 2005, 'An Early Historic Turf-Banked Structure at Kennox, Near Glespin, South Lanarkshire', *Scot Archaeol J* 27 (issue 2), 139-146.

Suddaby, I 2011 *Excavation at the confluence of Dye Water/Kersons Cleugh, Fallago Rig Windfarm, Longformacus, Scottish Borders.* CFA Archaeology Ltd, Data Structure Report No. 1877.

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context	Site	Description
000	All	Geological horizon/Natural
001	45b	Turf and topsoil
002	45b	Reddish brown gravel/clay eroded natural
003	45b	Reddish-brown silt slopewash
004	45b	Reddish-brown silt slopewash
005	45b	Loose turves tumbled from the bank (006)
006	45b	Turf and soil bank
007	45b	Turf and soil bank
008	45a	Turf and topsoil
009	45a	Yellowish-brown subsoil post-dating build of banked structure
010	45a	Reddish-brown silt subsoil
011	45a	Grey-brown clay/gravel eroded natural
012	45a	Turf and soil bank
013		*Unused*
014	45c	Topsoil
015	45c	Orange-brown silt subsoil
016	45c	Turf and soil bank material (same as 017)
017	45c	Soil and turf bank material (same as 016)
018	45d	Turf and topsoil
019	45d	Orange-brown silt subsoil
020	45a	Dark brown silt deposit containing rare small flecks of charcoal
021	45a	Turf and soil bank material
022	45a	Turf and topsoil
023	45a	Yellowish-brown silt post-dating build of banked structure
024	45a	Large stones within line of bank
025	45a	Reddish-brown silt subsoil
026	45a	Grey-brown clay/gravel eroded natural

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Photo No.	Contexts/description	Taken From
1	Site 45a pre-excavation	NE
2	Site 45a pre-excavation	E
3	Site 45a Section	NE
4	Site 45a Section of bank	NE
5	Site 45a Section of bank oblique	N
6	Site 45a Section of bank	NW
7	Site 45a Section of bank oblique	N
8	Site 45a general view of trench	NW
9	Site 45b Section detail	SE
10	Site 45b Section	SE
11	Site 45b oblique view	E
12	Site 45b general view of trench	SE
13	Site 45b bank detail	NE
14	Site 45b Section detail	NE
15	Site 45d pre-excavation	SE
16	Site 45d pre-excavation	S
17	Site 45d Section	SE
18	Site 45d Section	SW
19	Site 45c Section of bank	SE
20	Site 45c Section of bank	NE
21	Site 45a box section	NE
22	Site 45a box section	NE

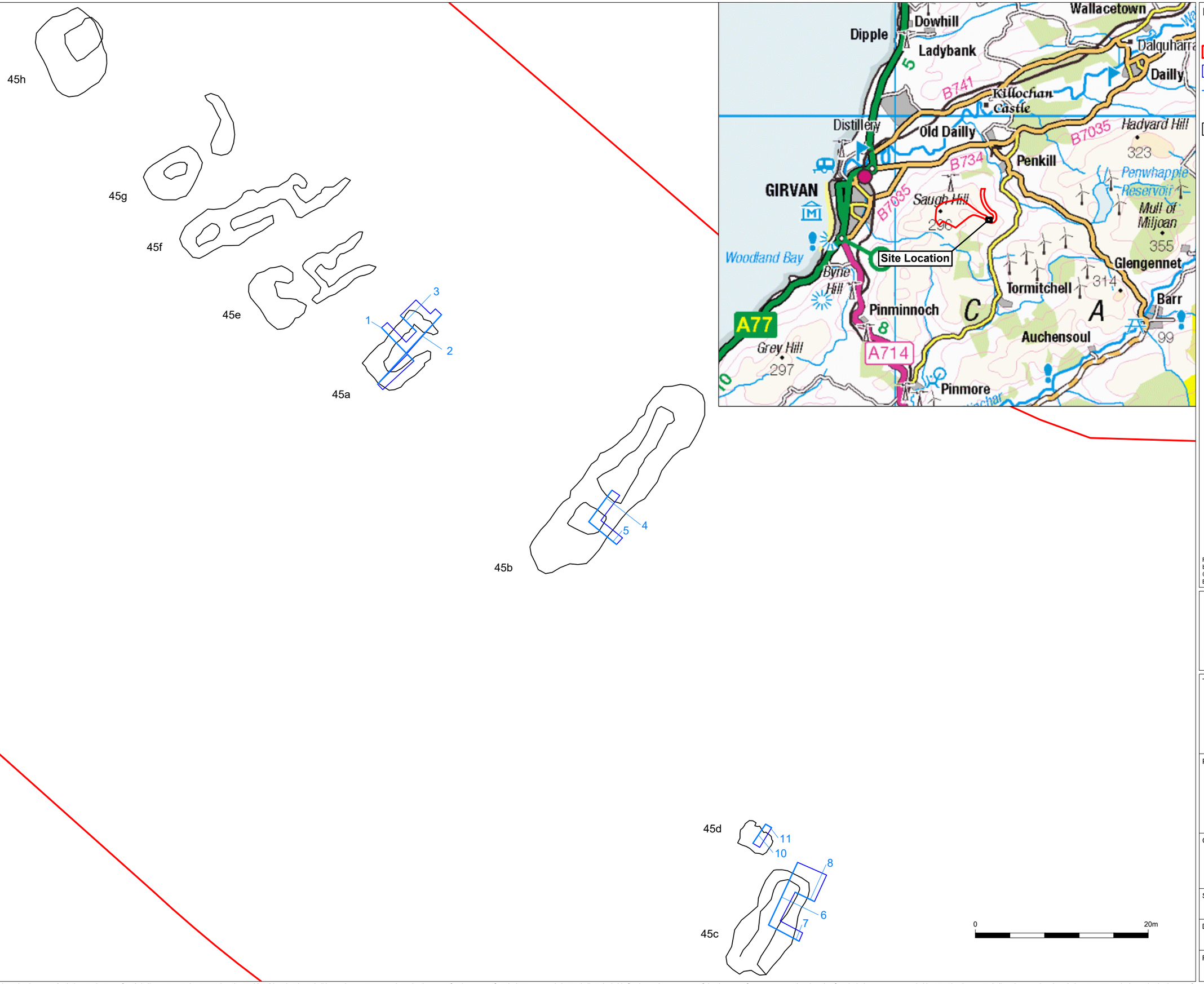
23	Site 45a box section	SE
24	Site 45Section, Kubiena tin in situ	NE
25	Site 45c box section	E
26	Site 45c box section detail	E
27	Site 45a Section	SW
28	Site 45a Section oblique	E
29	Site 45a Section	SW
30	Site 45a Section	SE
31	Site 45a Section detail showing deposit (020)	NW
32	Site 45a Section detail, Kubiena tin in situ	NW
33	Site 45e	E
34	Site 45f	E
35	Site 45g	E
36	Site 45h	E

APPENDIX 3: Field Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Sheet Number	Description	Scale
1	1	SE facing section of Site 45b	1:20
2	1	NE facing section of Site 45b	1:20
3	2	N facing section of Site 45a	1:20
4	2	W facing section of Site 45a	1:20
5	3	N facing section of Site 45a box	1:20
6	3	SE facing section of 45d	1:20
7	3	SW facing section of Site 45d	1:20
8	4	E facing section of Site 45c	1:20
9	4	N facing section of Site 45c	1:20
10	5	Plan of Site 45b	1:50
11	5	SW-NE Profile of site 45b	1:20
12	6	Plan of Site 45c	1:50
13	7	Plan of Site 45d	1:50
14	7	SE-NW Profile of Site 45d	1:20
15	8	SE facing section of Site 45a	1:20
16	8	SW facing section of Site 45a	1:20
17	9	N facing section of Site 45c box	1:20
18	10	Plan of Site 45a	1:50
19	10	SW-NE Profile of Site 45a	1:20

APPENDIX 4: Sample Register

Sample No	Contexts	Type
1	012/010	Kubiena tin
2.1	009/020/010	Kubiena tin
2.2	009/020/010	Kubiena tin



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Trench location
- Section location
- 1 Section number
- Archaeological feature

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Title:
Location map and site showing trenches

Project:
Tralorg Wind Farm

Client:
Tralorg Wind Farm Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:400

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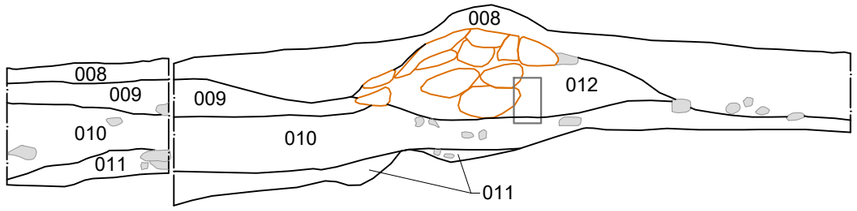

Fig. 2 - Site 45a, Section 1

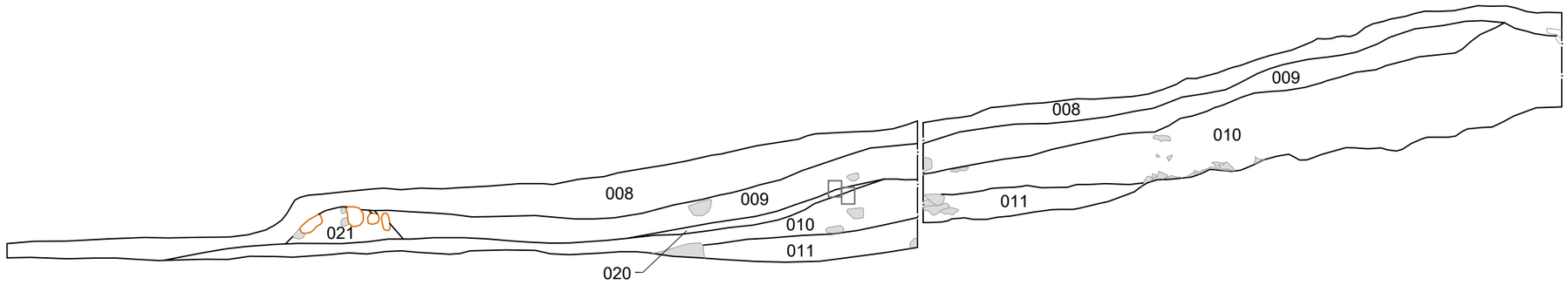

Fig. 3 - Site 45a, Section 2

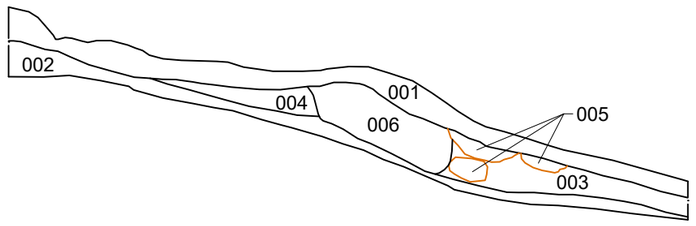

Fig. 4 - Site 45b, Section 4

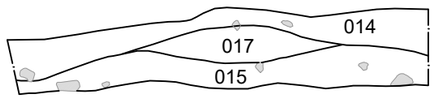

Fig. 5 - Site 45c, Section 8

0 2m

Key:

- Kubiena sample location
- Turf
- Stone

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Title: Sections

Project: Tralorg Wind Farm

Client: Tralorg Wind Farm Ltd

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Fig. 6 - Site 45a pre-excavation

Fig. 7 - Site 45a bank in Section 1

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Fig. 8 - Site 45a kubiena tins in Section 2

Fig. 9 - Site 45a Section 3

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Fig. 10 - Site 45b Section 4

Fig. 11 - Site 45b Section 5

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Fig. 12 - Site 45c Section 7

Fig. 13 - Site 45c Section 8

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Fig. 14 - Site 45d Pre-excavation

Fig. 15 - Site 45d Section 9

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Fig. 16 - Site 45e

Fig. 17 - Site 45f

Project:
Tralorg Wind Farm

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Tralorg Wind Farm Ltd

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SW	MJ	10/01/18
Report No:		Fig. No:
3619		16 - 17

Fig. 18 - Site 45g

Fig. 19 - Site 45h

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