

# **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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**Toddleburn Windfarm, Scottish Borders**  
**Archaeological Excavation of Long Dyke**  
**Report No. 1462**

## **CONTENTS**

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Working Methods	3
3.	Archaeological Results	4
4.	Conclusion and Recommendations	5
5.	References	5

## **Appendices**

1.	Context Register	6
2.	Field Drawings Register	6
3.	Photographic Register	6
4.	Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry	8

## **Illustrations (bound at rear)**

Fig. 1	Site location map
Fig. 2	Wall sections and pit section
Fig. 3	Pre-excavation view of east section of wall
Fig. 4	Pre-excavation view of west section of wall
Fig. 5	West-facing section of east section of wall
Fig. 6	East-facing section of west section of wall

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological dismantlement of two sections of the Long Dyke undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in February 2008 at Toddleburn Windfarm, near Stow, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 4410 5242) (Fig. 1). Scottish and Southern Energy plc commissioned the work.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project was produced by CFA and approved by Rory McDonald of Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service.

### **1.2 Background**

- 1.2.1 The proposed development consists of the construction of a new access road, which crosses the line of a stone boundary wall known as the Long Dyke.
- 1.2.2 The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) records the 'Long Dyke', as reported by Hardie (1942), as a probable 12<sup>th</sup> century boundary made by de Morville of Lauder, constable of Scotland, dividing the pasturage of the forest between Wedale and the lands held by himself on behalf of the King. Field survey identified the remains of a drystone wall with a maximum height of 1.2m and in varying states of repair.
- 1.2.3 At present the proposed development site is an upland area used for grazing.
- 1.2.4 No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this archaeological excavation.

### **1.3 Objectives**

- 1.3.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation were to preserve by record a section of the Long Dyke.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

- 2.1 Two sections of the Long Dyke were dismantled and excavated to natural on either side of an existing gateway (see Fig. 1) to allow the formation of a new access. On the west side of the gateway a 1.8m long section was excavated and recorded and on the east side of the gateway a 3.6m section of wall was excavated and recorded.
- 2.2 A photographic record was made in advance of dismantling the wall. All subsequent excavation was carried out by hand. Stones were stored adjacent to the wall. Any features preserved beneath the wall were fully excavated by hand.

- 2.3 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.
- 2.4 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.
- 2.5 Reference samples were taken of all significant stratified deposits to allow consideration of whether they have potential for conducting palaeobotanical or other soils analyses. All artefacts were retained.
- 2.6 Excavated features were backfilled upon completion of fieldwork. Walls were not rebuilt.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 3.1 As stated above two sections of the Long Dyke were dismantled either side of an existing gateway (Fig. 1). Context numbers are in bold and parentheses and a full list provided in Appendix 1.

#### *East Section*

- 3.2 A 3.6m long section of the wall was dismantled and recorded (Fig. 3). The upper 0.6m of the wall (**107**) was a mixture of large angular blocks set together with the gaps being infilled by smaller pebbles. The lower 0.7m portion of the wall consisted of two outer stone skins c.0.2m wide, with the core being filled by rubble (see Fig. 2 and 5). The base of the wall was surrounded by a brown silty loam (**105**), which overlay a thin lens of dark organic silt (**106**) above natural (**104**).
- 3.3 After the removal of the Long Dyke a small circular pit was found (Fig. 2). The pit was 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. The cut of the pit (**102**) was almost vertical sided and had a flat base, which was filled by a dark grey silt (**103**).

#### *West Section*

- 3.4 A 1.8m long section of the wall was dismantled and recorded (Fig. 4). This part of the wall was little more than rubble spread (Fig. 6). Again, the lower spread of stone (**101**) was surrounded by a brown silty loam (**100**). Although it was not well preserved, the structure of the wall could still be discerned in the west facing section (see Fig. 2) as a 0.8m wide concentration of stone.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 Two sections of the Long Dyke, present on either side of a gateway, were excavated and recorded. The eastern section of the wall was well preserved and found to be constructed of two outer skins with a rubble core and rough stone capping. Beneath this section of wall a small circular pit was found and excavated; this pit may be a posthole for a former fence or gate post. The western section of the wall was very poorly preserved, being little more than a stone spread on the surface. However, upon excavation it was possible to discern a 0.8m wide area of stone that represented the remnants of the wall structure. No datable material was retrieved from the excavations of the above features.
- 4.2 The final decision on any further mitigation measures lies with Rory McDonald of Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service.
- 4.3 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 the Edinburgh City Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.4 A summary statement of the results of this evaluation, to be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 4), will be sufficient to disseminate the results of this evaluation.

#### **5. REFERENCES**

Hardie, R. P. 1942 The Roads of Medieval Lauderdale.

## APPENDIX 1: Context Register

No.	Description
100	Dark brown loam topsoil
101	Drystone wall
102	Cut of pit
103	Dark grey brown fill of (102)
104	Orange/ brown coarse sand subsoil
105	Grey/ brown silty loam around and below the lower courses of the wall
106	Thin lens of black silt possibly organic.
107	Drystone wall

## APPENDIX 2: Field Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Description	Plan/Section	Scale
1	General section of Trench 1.	S	1:10
2	Plan of Trench 2.	P	1:20
3	Section of Trench 2, west facing.	S	1:20
4	Plan of Trench 3.	P	1:50
5	Plan of Trench 4.	P	1:50
6	Section of Trench 4, west facing.	S	1:20
7	Plan of trench 4	P	1:100

## APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

### *Colour Slide Film*

Shot	Description	From	Conditions
1-2	View south of west side of wall	N	Sunny
3-4	View north of west side of wall	S	Sunny
5-6	View of wall faces and inner rubble core		Sunny
7-8	South face, west side		Sunny
9-10	North face, east side		Sunny
11-12	South facing, east side	S	Sunny
13-14	West section, looking east	W	Sunny
15-16	West section, looking west	E	Sunny
17-18	East section, looking east	W	Sunny
19-20	Pit looking north	S	Sunny

### *Digital Images*

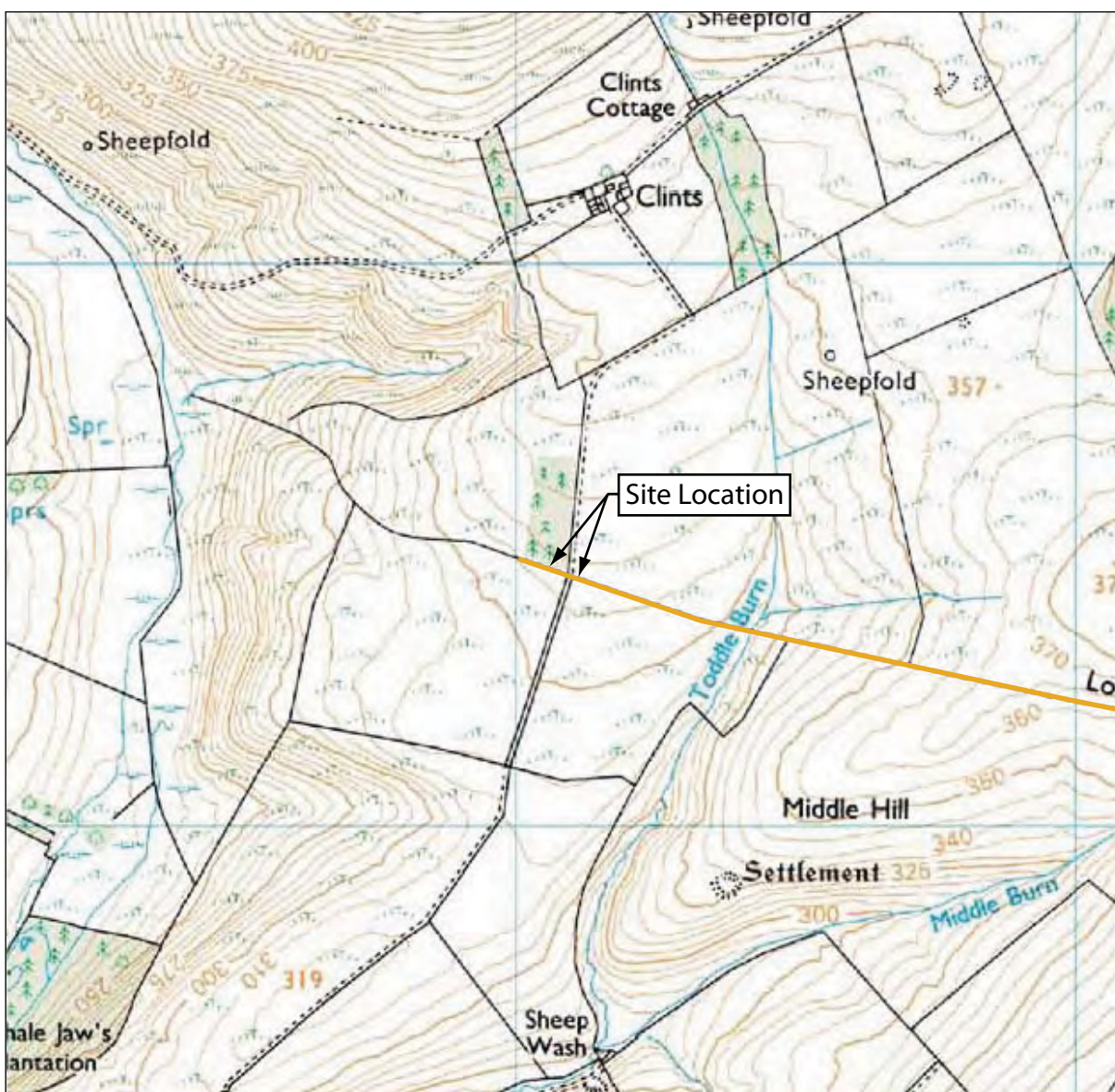
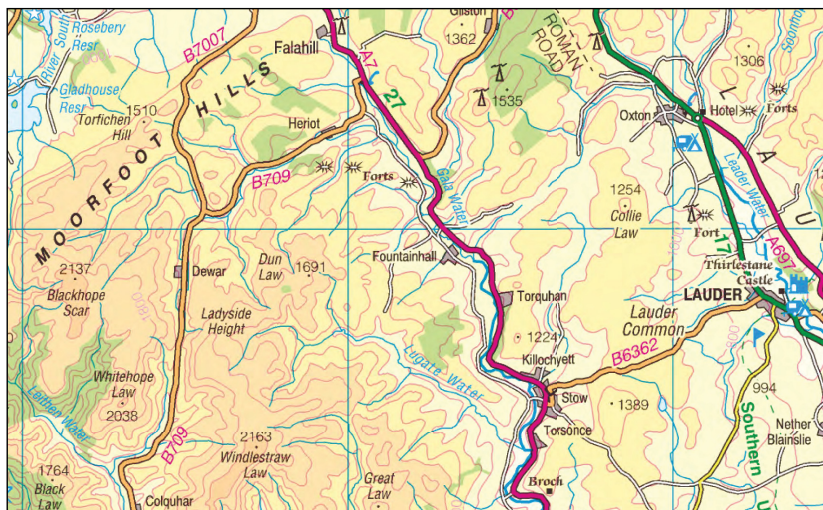
Shot	Description	From	Conditions
1	View of west section of wall	S	Sunny
2	View of west section of wall	N	Sunny
3	View of west section of wall	W	Sunny
4	View of west section of wall	E	Sunny
5	West section of wall, cleaned	S	Sunny
6	West section of wall, cleaned	E	Sunny
7	West section of wall, cleaned	S	Sunny
8	West section of wall, excavated to natural	S	Sunny
9	E facing section of west section of wall	E	Sunny
10	View of east section of wall	N	Sunny
11	View of east section of wall	S	Sunny

12	View of east section of wall	W	Sunny
13	View of east section of wall	S	Sunny
14	West section of wall, removed	E	Sunny
15	West section of wall, removed	W	Sunny
16	West section of wall, removed	S	Sunny
17	West section of wall, removed	N	Sunny
18	General shot of Long Dyke		Sunny
19	General shot of Long Dyke		Sunny
20	East section of wall – W facing section	W	Sunny
21	Pit half-sectioned	S	Sunny

## APPENDIX 4: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Toddleburn Windfarm, near Stow, Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	TODD2
<b>PARISH:</b>	
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Leonard Mckinney
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	
<b>NGR</b>	NT 4410 5242
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	18-02-08
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	20-02-08
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	N/A
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>Two sections of a wall known as the Long Dyke were excavated prior to the construction of an access road. The eastern section of the dyke was well preserved and constructed of two outer skins and a rubble core. Beneath this a small circular pit of unknown age and function was found and excavated.</p> <p>The west section of wall was poorly preserved visible as a stone spread on the surface. Upon excavation a 0.8m wide concentration of stone was noted and represents the remnants of the dyke.</p> <p>No datable material was retrieved from the excavations.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Scottish and Southern Energy plc
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	<p>National Monuments Record of Scotland</p> <p>Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record</p>





Key:  
— Wall

Scale: 1: 5000

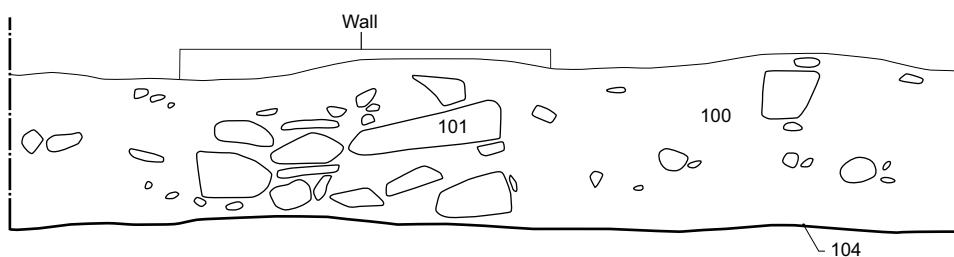
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Revision: 0  
Client: Scottish and Southern Energy plc.  
Title: Site Location  
Project: Toddleburn windfarm

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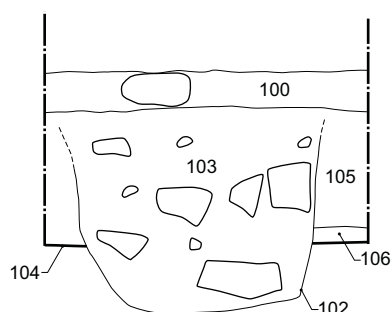
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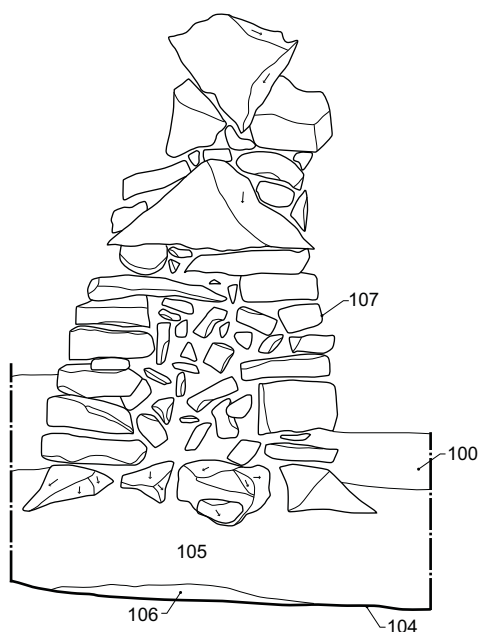
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West facing section of west side of wall



South facing section of pit



West facing section of east side of wall



Key:

Fig. No:

2

Revision:

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Client:

Scottish and Southern Energy plc.

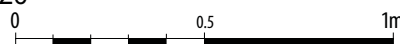
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Wall sections and pit section

Project:

Toddleburn Windfarm

Scale: 1:20



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A photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, a low stone wall made of dark, irregular rocks runs across the frame. To the left of the wall is a metal gate with several horizontal bars, set within a wooden post-and-rail fence. A red and white striped pole is stuck vertically in the ground near the wall. The ground is covered in green grass and some dry, yellowish patches. In the background, a long, straight fence line extends into the distance, separating a green field from a drier, brownish field. The horizon is flat, and the sky is overcast with grey clouds.



Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A	Client:	Scottish and Southern Energy plc.
Title:					
Location map and section through excavated deposits.					
Project:					
Toddleburn Windfarm					



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Fig 5. West facing section of east section of wall



Fig 6. East facing section of west section of wall

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A	Client:	Scottish and Southern Energy plc.
Title:					
Location map and section through excavated deposits.					
Project:					
Toddleburn Windfarm					



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