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1 Introduction

Kirkdale Archaeology was asked by Historic Scotland, under the terms of the PIC call-off contract, to undertake small scale excavations around St Orland's stone. This is a dressed slab, decorated on both its E and W faces some 4 km S of Kirremuir, standing at the E end of an E-W ridge, overlooking an extensive area of flat ground to the E. This is damp today, and is likely to have been wetter before recent drainage, making the ridge that the stone stands on an attractive place for monuments or settlements locally.

The stone itself is a sandstone block, roughly rectangular in shape and measuring 2.4 m high, by 800 mm N-S by 250 mm E-W. The carving takes the form of an elaborate ringed cross on the E face, along with a series of symbols on the W face. These include a hunting scene and what appears to be a boat with figures in it, as well as more conventional 'Pictish' symbols, such as a 'crescent and V rod' at the top of the W face. Much of this decoration is poorly preserved, particularly higher up the monument. Such 'class two' Pictish symbol stones are generally dated to the 8th or early 9th century, certainly it was evidently carved within a Christian milieu. The cross features a central circular recessed area, presumably part of the original scheme, and possibly once holding an inset. The W face also has a recessed area, but in this case irregular in shape but neatly cut, possibly a later addition. A crack runs across the upper part of the stone, and it has evidently been cemented together along this line. Metal braces on both N and S sides hold this in place today, but four scars on the W face and two on the E presumably relate to earlier clamps. The cross today stands in splendid isolation, close to the disused railway track to Forfar, and has been in this rough location and has borne this name since at least the late 18th century. No such person as Saint Orland is known.

19th century excavations by A. Jervise (1857) discovered a series of six burials, located no more than twelve feet from the cross, five in stone cists, and one unlined. Although no plan of the trenches is given, excavation is described as having started on the E side of the monument,

where nothing was found, although the stone was reported as being set 18 to 24 inches into the ground. Work then continued in 'a South-Westerly course', where the burials were found. Although buried with head to the W in a typical Christian manner, the bodies seem to have been crouched inhumations in short cists, generally taken as typical of later prehistoric burials.

A photograph of St Orland's Stone taken in 1913 show it leaning to the N within a mutilated metal fence, and a 1949 report describes the iron clamps. The stone was taken into guardianship in 1951, and the following year the stone and an area 4.25 m square around it were enclosed by a new fence. The stone was evidently reset, as it no longer leans to the N, and the area within the fence was laid with cobbles set in concrete. There is a discernible drop in ground level outside this fence, least pronounced on the W side.

Much of the surrounding land is given over to intensive arable agriculture with the disturbance of the light sandy soils this causes thought likely to be a contributory factor in the erosion of the carving.

The excavations took place between 14/08/08 and 28/08/08.

2 Excavations

The aim of the excavations was threefold: firstly to find any evidence for an original socket for the stone; secondly to determine if the low mound around the stone is an artificial construct; and thirdly to determine the extent of previous interventions at the site. The intention was to excavate two trenches within the fenced enclosure both roughly 2 m square. These were to be diametrically opposed, with the SE and NW quadrants excavated, and the rest left undisturbed. Although the stone was to be braced by scaffolding during the excavations, these areas were designed to allow the minimum disturbance possible to the stone, while maximising the archaeological results. The cobbles within the enclosure were to be broken out by the MCU prior to our arrival. The intention was not necessarily to excavate all archaeological features within these areas, but rather to explore the presence and extent of archaeological deposits within the enclosure. A series of small (c 400 mm square) test pits would be dug outside the enclosure, to provide a landscape context for the monument. These could allow some appraisal of the original form of the ridge that the stone is on, in particular by examining how extensive and intensive agricultural practices have been around the site. The original intention was to open twenty test pits, five running away from the stone in all four cardinal points, spaced some 10 m apart. In the event only 13 were dug due to practical considerations, in particular the field immediately to the W of the slab was still full of crops meaning that none could be dug in this direction. This account will start with the results from the two main trenches before moving on to the test pits.

2.1 Trench 1

This trench encompassed the NW quadrant of the fenced off enclosure, against the N end of the W face, and the W end of the N side of the stone. It measured some 2 m N-S by 1.9 m E-W. As noted above the upper concrete surfaces were broken out by the MCU, with excavation proper starting from deposit **F205** onwards. Above this the uppermost surface, **F201** was formed by large water rounded cobbles set in concrete, laid against the inner face of **F202**, the low concrete

wall forming the base of the fence around the stone. This in turn was built over **F203**, a layer of concrete across the site, laid with a level upper surface on which **F202** was built. **F203** was 100 mm thick at its W end and 150 mm at its E end, although it seemed to fill a probable socket (**F204**) for St. Orland's stone, dropping down in this SE corner. **F203** was not removed from this area, as it was broken out right up to the stone on its E face and it was feared that its complete removal might destabilise it. The removal of **F201** right up to the N end of the W face of the slab revealed that immediately below the top of **F201** the stone changed in character. Below the ground it was much more crudely dressed, with a horizontal line at the current ground level forming a clear break and the stone narrowing slightly (c. 5 mm) below this line. At its extreme N end only 250 mm of the stone was embedded in the ground, although the stone appeared 'tapered' so that the amount below ground increased rapidly to the S. The N side of the stone forms a good right angle to the W, although at the E end of this side it steps in c 50 mm to the S, making the W face slightly longer than the E. At the N edge of the site an iron fence post forming the W side of the entrance to the enclosure, **F224**, was found to run through the concrete of **F203**. Below this it sat in a substantial cut, **F221**, some 600 mm wide at its top and running for 500 mm below **F203**.

When the MCU had cleared away these upper concrete layers a mass of loose rounded cobbles, **F205**, was exposed across the whole trench. This horizon varied from 150-200 mm thick, and its removal revealed a suite of features across the site. The most obvious of these were four large crudely dressed sandstone blocks, numbered **F206-F209** from S to N. These averaged 500 mm square, and were up to 400 mm thick, and two (**F207** and **F209**) had flat iron bars projecting out their upper surfaces, although now bent over. The other two stones carried roughly central sockets in their upper side, presumably where further bars have been completely removed. These ran in a gentle arc, centred roughly on St. Orland's stone, such that **F206** emerges from the W end of the S section, and **F209** ran under the N end of the E section, with its N side under concrete wall **F202**. The surrounding soils were all sandy silts, with varying degrees of mottling, and much evidence for animal burrowing. In spite of these difficulties good evidence

was found for these stones being in a single cut **F214**, itself backfilled by silty sand **F215**. The W edge of **F214** was securely identified curving round the W and N sides of the trench, and up to 400 mm deep. Excavation within (to the E of) the stones was limited, and no definite E edge was identified to **F214**.

A loose mid brown silty sand with occasional brown sandy silt patches **F210** was found covering much of the rest of the trench, except for the NW corner, where the much more heavily mottled **F211** was recorded. **F210** sealed **F211**, but the relationship with **F214** could not be determined, due to disturbances and the similarity between its fill **F215** and **F210**. **F210** was only 100 mm thick against the W section, but this increased to as much as 300 mm against the E side of the trench.

The removal of **F210** exposed a range of archaeological features across the site. **F211**, noted above, occupied the NW corner of the trench, and was loose mottled sandy silt badly affected by roots and animal burrows, up to 100 mm thick. This overlay **F219**, a compact pure sand, interpreted as the underlying subsoil. In the SW corner of the trench **F210** sealed two apparent cuts, both just clipped by the trench and appearing in the S end of the W section. **F220** only just appeared at the extreme S end of the section, so that its base was not seen, but it was dug down into **F219** for some 400 mm. To the N of this **F218** was fully exposed N-S, measuring 500 mm across and 130 mm deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, **F216** and **F217**. The lower **F217** was noted only in the S edge of the feature, and comprised fairly compact reddish brown silty clay, some 80 mm N-S. Over this and filling the rest of **F218** was loose mid brown silty sand **F216**.

To the E of the arc of stones **F206-F209** while **F210** was removed across the trench excavation below this was selective. In the SE corner of the trench a setting of flat slabs **F213** was exposed. These comprised 6 small thin slabs of red sandstone, so broken that it is unclear whether this

was originally a single stone or not. They were orientated E-W, and were 280 mm across N-S and at least 500 mm E-W, although they continued under the unexcavated area of concrete **F203** around the cross slab to the E. Their W edge stopped 100 mm E of the E side of stone **F207**, some 750 mm W of the current position of the W face of St. Orland's stone, while the N edge of **F213** lies just to the N of its N edge. The removal of these showed that they directly overlay what appeared to be parts of a pair of human tibia, **F228**. These were also orientated E-W, and both were incomplete at each end. That to the N was better preserved, measuring 230 mm long, with their E end 540 mm W of the W face of the slab. The bone to the S is only 100 mm long, with its W end parallel to the W end of the bone to the N. The decision was made, in consultation with Historic Scotland, to leave these in – situ at the moment, so they were merely planned and photographed. A single edge set stone **F229** just to the NE of **F228** was also sealed by the broken slab **F213**. Within the base of cut **F214** for the large stone blocks some further broken thin sandstone slabs, **F227** were noted. These emerged from under the W edge of stone block **F207**, some 650 mm W of the W end of **F228**. Although not excavated **F227** appears to be within cut **F214**.

Further excavation within this trench was restricted to a sondage to the N of **F228** where below **F210** **F225** was excavated. This was loose silty sand, differentiated from **F210** by a greater concentration of pale brown patches in its makeup. Up to 150 mm of this was excavated, with the sondage bottoming on **F226**, a further deposit of thin sandstone slabs. These were not excavated, and ran under the E section of the trench.

2.2 Trench 2

This trench was opened up the SE quadrant of the enclosure, and measured 1.9 m N-S by 1.8 m E-W, and ran against the S end of the E face and the E end of the S side of St. Orland's stone. As in Trench 1 the MCU broke out the upper concrete layers before manual excavation started, and a similar sequence was recorded. The uppermost surface **F300** comprised water rounded

cobbles set in concrete and was 150 mm thick. **F300** was bounded by the low concrete wall **F301** which carries the metal fence posts forming the current enclosure. This was built over **F302**, a layer of concrete with dark grey angular gravel chips throughout it, laid with a flat upper surface. While across most of the trench **F302** was 150 mm thick where it was removed right up to St. Orland's stone (**F303**) it was found to fill a cut **F304**. At its top **F304** was 350 mm further E than the E face, and 250 mm S of the S side of **F303**. **F302** filled this cut, such that it was a maximum of 600 mm thick, running under the base of **F303**. On the E side **F302** was up against the E face of **F303**, while to the S there was a gap of 80 mm between **F302** and **F303**. This gap was filled by **F307**, two squared timbers, that to the E measuring 90 mm E-W by 40 mm N-S by 150 mm high.

The removal of **F302**, and the discovery that this ran under St. Orland's stone (**F303**) meant that at this stage of the excavation it was as fully exposed as it would be. An area 350 mm wide N-S was opened up against the S end of the E face, and it could be seen that the stone was pointed, so that the S end was most deeply embedded in the ground. At the extreme S end of **F303** it was 600 mm below the upper surface of **F300**, sloping up to the N so that at the edge of the trench it was only 300 mm down. The decoration at the base of this side of **F303** features a recessed panel near the S end, with a thin band of interlace bordering this to the S. The base of this panel lay some 50 mm above the pre-excavation ground level (making it 650 mm above the deepest part of the stone). The interlace to its S showed faint signs of turning at its base and running below this recessed area, in a strip 30-40 mm wide, although no further evidence of this basal strip could be seen further to the N. Unlike the W face no clear formal end to the decoration was noted, but the better preservation below ground clearly showed that the whole of this face, right down to the tip of the stone, had been prepared by pecking the surface flat.

Little of the S edge of the stone was seen as it was obscured by timbers **F307** (not removed), but the heavy pecking on the E face did not continue round to this side. A curious feature of the S side of the stone, although outside the trench, was a 'lug' at ground level projecting some 40

mm S of the rest of this side. This lug was only present on the W side of this face, being some 160 mm E-W, after which the rest was flush with the above ground part of the slab. The top of this lug sloped down by 70 mm from W-E. The less weathered condition of the below ground part of **F303** meant that it could be seen to be a fairly fine grained reddish sandstone.

Against the E side of the top of cut **F304** a setting of flat slabs, **F306** was recorded. Only one lay within the trench, and it proved to be a heavily laminated dark grey piece of sandstone, 850 mm long by 450 mm wide and up to 100 mm thick. A further slab in the N section showed that this continued in this direction, no such stones were noted around the S side of **F304**. **F306** proved to overlie **F305**, a very loose deposit of rounded cobbles and sandy silt covering the whole trench away from **F304**. This was generally 200-250 mm thick, but in the extreme SE corner of the excavation reached a maximum of 400 mm thick. This in turn sealed **F308**, running around the edge of **F304**. **F308** proved to be a setting of stones, formed by rounded cobbles along the S side, and larger angular sandstone blocks along the E side. Removal of these showed that they did not go to the bottom of **F304** rather they formed a ring around the edge of the top of the cut. They had been laid directly on top of **F312**, a thin (80-100 mm) band of compact dark brown sandy silt. A flint flake and 3 coins were recovered from **F312**, at the time of writing the coins have not been formally identified, but it was thought that they might be sixpences.

F312 had a patchy distribution across the trench, not appearing in the NW corner (where cut **F304** was) or the SE corner (where **F305** reached its maximum depth). It was also interrupted by three large sandstone blocks, numbered **F309-F311** from S to N. **F312** evidently post-dated these blocks, but their upper surfaces protruded through. These stones averaged 600 mm square by 400 mm thick and ran in a gentle curve around the S and E sides of the trench. All had a small recess cut roughly centrally to their upper surfaces, filled with lead around a central, broken off, iron fitting. All three were crudely shaped, but two (**F309** and **F311**) featured a thin recessed margin around at least some of the edges of their upper side.

From this point on excavation in Trench 2 was restricted to a sondage 500 mm wide running E from the E face of **F303** along the N edge of the trench. The latest feature within this was a cut, at the E end of the sondage, **F314** filled by **F313**. This was a mix of mid brown sandy silt and pale brown silty sand that was very similar to **F315**, the material through which it was dug. Only the W edge and part of the base of **F314** was exposed, but it sloped down fairly steeply and had a flat base, running under the base of **F311**, the most Northern of the 3 large sandstone blocks. **F314** crossed the sondage N-S, was at least 300 mm wide at the top and 250 mm deep.

F314 was dug down into **F315** as noted above a mixed deposit, badly affected by animal burrowing, that seemed to fill much of the trench, not just the sondage. This proved to be 300 mm thick, but its W end stopped short of this end of the sondage, beneath cut **F304**. At the extreme W end an apparent cut, **F317** described below replaced **F315**. Below **F315** two different deposits were recorded, **F318** to the E and **F327** to the W. It was thought that **F318** was later, but the disturbance caused by animal burrows made this relationship uncertain. **F318** proved to be a loose sandy silt with occasional small sandstone fragments throughout, crossing the sondage N-S, 700 mm E-W and up to 350 mm thick. This seemed to be the upper of two fills of cut **F320**, above **F319**, which was very loose silty sand, paler than **F318** and with occasional pale orange clay patches throughout. This again crossed the sondage N-S, and was 350 mm E-W by 200 mm thick. The removal of **F319** exposed as much of cut **F320** as would be seen. Although very little of the E edge of **F320** was within the sondage, it proved to have steep but irregular sides, coming to a rounded base. It seemed to be orientated N-S, but in a sondage only 500 mm wide N-S this is not certain. **F320** was 700 mm wide at its top and 500 mm deep.

At the Western end of the sondage was **F327**, which it was thought was cut by **F320**. This was a very badly burrow affected deposit of compact dark brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. There was little stone throughout **F327**, but its upper surface was marked by a single very thin orangeish sandstone slab, lying flat. It was a maximum of 180 mm thick, crossed the sondage N-S and was perhaps 500 mm E-W. As noted above **F327** seemed to be cut

by **F320** to the E, but the deposits at the W end of the sondage, below St. Orland's stone were also different. Here **F316**, very compact dark brown sandy silt was encountered. This held occasional charcoal flecks, but also two medium sized angular stones, one of which was of unusual characteristics, being very pale and seeming almost soft, this was left in situ. As **F316** lay directly beneath **F303** excavation of this deposit was limited to a 100 mm wide strip at the W end of the sondage so as not to destabilise the stone above. **F316** was thought to be the fill of a cut **F317** at the time of excavation, but little of this was seen, due to the disturbance caused by **F304**, the concrete filled present stone-hole. Although **F317** is likely to be a real feature, most obvious where its base was cut into **F328** the subsoil at the base of the trench its E edge was essentially vertical in its upper part, meaning that its relationship with **F315** is unclear. In post-excavation it was realised that **F315** could itself be the fill of a cut (numbered **F330**), and in this limited exercise it would be impossible to determine which was later. Although only exposed in a tiny area, it appears that **F317** cut through **F327**. In the extreme SW corner of the sondage an upper fill to **F317** was recorded **F329** which was not excavated. This was a small patch of compact mixed sand and silt, paler than **F316**, which it certainly post-dated.

Three holes in the upper surface of **F328**, at the base of the sondage, were not definitely archaeological. The most convincing was **F322** some 300 mm E of the E face of the current position of St. Orland's stone. This was some 60 mm diameter and 80 mm deep, angled slightly to the E. To the NE of this **F324** was less convincing, a linear hollow 150 mm E-W, 90 mm N-S and 70 mm deep. The final feature recorded was **F326**, to the SE of **F324**, which proved to be a circular vertical cut, 60 mm diameter by 100 mm deep. All three were only noted where they were cut into subsoil **F328**, the mottled appearance of layer **F327** above means it is not clear if this sealed them, or if they might have been dug down through this. The upper 250-300 mm of **F328** comprised compact orangeish silty-sand, above a very compact sandy clay.

2.3 Test Pits

As noted above the original intention was to dig twenty test pits, five towards each of the cardinal points away from the stone. In the event only thirteen were dug due to the circumstances of the excavation. The whole line to the W could not be dug as the field in this direction was still full of crops. Four were dug to the S, with the fence line of the field to the W running at an angle to the site grid, so that the last test pit would have been within this field. To the E, where the ground falls away sharply and there is thick vegetation cover, only four were dug, as the last of these was already at the base of the ridge. Only to the N was the original plan carried out, with five holes excavated.

The site grid was laid out parallel to the E face of St. Orland's stone, with the first trench of each line dug just outside the perimeter fence, and the rest dug at 10 m intervals. The test pit numbers were assigned as they were dug, meaning that lines do not necessarily have consecutive numbers, in the following account they are described by line, meaning that the test pit numbers may jump. Unless detailed below all test pits were 400 mm square.

2.3.1 South Line (Test Pits 9-12)

Test Pit 9 was dug against the S side of the perimeter fence to St. Orland's stone, and measured 600 mm N-S by 400 mm E-W. The uppermost deposit **F125** was a mid-dark brown silty sand which had built up against the S face of **F124**, the low concrete wall which the fence is built on. **F125** was up to 250 mm thick against the S face of **F124**, thinning, and with its upper surface dropping to the S. This sealed **F126**, a 160 mm thick deposit of reddish brown silty sand, which in turn sealed **F127** a thin (10-20 mm) layer of dark brown silty sand. Under this is **F128**, a 100 mm thick layer of reddish brown sand, which was above **F129**, a 100 mm thick layer of dark brown silty sand. Beneath this **F130** was a fairly compact layer of reddish brown sand 100 mm thick. **F131** under this was a thin (15 mm) lens of dark brown silty sand, which in turn was over **F132**, compact reddish brown sand up to 100 mm thick. Under **F132**, at the N end of the test pit only was **F133**, a flat setting of sub-angular sandstone fragments, with a neat S edge, but

running out the excavation to W, N and E. These were not excavated, but seemed to directly overlie (or be dug down into) **F134**, compact brownish yellow sand at the base of the test pit

Test Pit 10 was dug some 5 m to the S of TP 9, with its uppermost deposit **F136** a heavily rooted mid-dark brown slightly silty sand up to 200 mm thick. Below this **F137** was a 60 mm thick layer of reddish brown slightly silty sand, with occasional charcoal inclusions. This then sealed **F138**, a thin (15 mm) mixed lens of dark brown slightly silty sand and reddish brown sand, which was above **F139**, a 120 mm thick layer of fairly compact dark brown silty sand. Apparently within **F139** was **F140** a thin lens of compact reddish brown sand encountered only the S side of this test pit. **F139** sealed **F141**, compact reddish brown sand up to 200 mm thick. At the base of the test pit was **F142**, compact brownish yellow sand. A probable animal burrow (**F143**) was noted in the SW corner of the excavation.

Test Pit 11 was located 10 m to the S of TP 10 the top layer encountered was **F144**, a mid-dark brown silty sand up to 120 mm thick. This sealed **F145** a compact reddish brown silty sand 120 mm thick. Below this **F146** was a dark brown mottled throughout with patches of yellow sand, again 120 mm thick. At the base of this trench **F147** was very compact brownish-yellow sand.

Test Pit 12 was located 10 m to the S of TP 11, and consisted of 3 layers. Uppermost was **F148**, a mid-dark brown silty sand 150 mm thick. Below this **F149** comprised mid brown silty sand, mottled with patches of brownish yellow sand throughout, and was up to 150 mm thick. **F150** at the bottom of the sequence was highly compact brownish yellow sand.

2.3.2 East Line (Test Pits 4 and 6-8)

Test Pit 4 was dug against the E side of the concrete wall around St. Orland's stone, and measured 850 mm E-W by 400 mm N-S. At the top of the sequence **F110** a moderately compact

dark brown silty sand up to 100 mm thick, built up against the E face of **F112** (the concrete wall) and sloping down steeply to the E. Under this **F111** was also dark brown silty sand, although with some small sandstone fragments throughout, a fragment of ceramic drainpipe and an iron nail were recovered from this deposit. This was built up against the E face of **F112**, and its upper surface sloped steeply to the E, so that it was up to 400 mm thick at its W end and only 200 mm by the E end of the trench. **F111** sealed **F113**, a layer of dark brown silty sand mottled throughout by patches of fine clean sand. This ran under **F112**, and sloped down to the E less steeply than the two layers above, it was up to 250 mm thick, and presented a poor interface with **F114** below it. **F114** was a compact clean fine sand.

Test Pit 6 was located some 7 m E of TP 4, its uppermost deposit was **F115**, an 80 mm thick layer of dark brown silty sand, heavily root affected and sloping down fairly gently to the E. Below this **F116** was a consistent deposit of dark brown silty sand, heavily root affected and with small angular stones throughout. This proved to be 400 mm thick, and overlies **F117**, compact clean fine sand.

Test Pit 7 was dug 10 m E of TP 6, and its top layer **F118** was dark brown silty sand 80 mm thick and sloping down steeply to the E. Below this **F119** was 550 mm of dark brown silty sand, full of roots, and with some small angular stones throughout. This sealed **F120**, very compact mid-dark grey sandy silt with some iron panning and occasional small charcoal flecks throughout, still root affected.

Test Pit 8 was 8 m E of TP 7, located near the break of slope the first layer removed was **F121**, a 100 mm thick layer of dark brown silty sand, dropping very gently to the E. Under this was **F122**, a 400 mm thick deposit of dark brown silty sand, again with some small stones and numerous roots throughout it. The trench was bottomed on **F123**, compact mid-dark grey sandy silt, with some iron pan roots and microscopic charcoal flecks throughout.

2.3.3 North Line (Test Pits 1-3, 5 and 13)

Test Pit 5 was excavated 400 mm N of the N edge of the concrete wall enclosing St. Orland's stone, and it measured 600 mm N-S by 400 mm E-W. **F151** at the top of the sequence proved to be a 100 mm thick layer of mid brown silty sand, sloping down steeply to the N. Below this **F152** was similar, but with occasional small stones throughout, with its upper surface dropping to the N, so that it was 350 mm thick at the S end of the trench and 200 mm thick at the N end. Beneath this **F153** sloped more gently down to the N, and comprised fairly loose orangeish brown silty sand. At the bottom of the sequence **F156** proved to be a compact clean fine sand. This trench was particularly badly affected by animal burrows, the two largest of which were numbered **F154** and **F155**.

Test Pit 1: was located some 7 m N of TP 5, and the first layer encountered was **F101** dark brown silty sand. This presented a level upper surface and was 100 mm thick. Under this **F102** was dark brown silty sand with lenses of clean sand throughout, 250 mm thick. At the base of this test pit **F103** was a compact clean fine sand.

Test Pit 2 was 10 m N of TP 1, and the first deposit excavated was **F104**, a 100 mm thick level layer of dark brown silty sand. **F105** under **F104** comprised a 180 mm thick horizon of dark brown silty sand with a mottled appearance provided by patches of clean sand throughout. At the base of the trench **F106** was compact clean sand.

Test Pit 3 was excavated 10 m N of TP 2. The sequence here started with **F107**, a level horizon of dark brown silty sand 80 mm thick. This sealed **F108** which comprised a 230 mm thick layer of dark brown silty sand, with patches of clean sand throughout. The interface between **F108** and **F109** below was uneven, with **F109** rising in the middle of the test pit. **F109** itself was compact clean fine sand.

Test Pit 13 was located 10 m N of TP 3, and its top layer **F157** comprised 100 mm of dark brown silty sand. **F158** beneath this consisted of the now familiar mottled deposit of dark brown silty sand with patches of clean sand throughout, and proved to be 180 mm thick. At the bottom of this trench **F159** consisted of compact clean sand.

3 Conclusions

A number of factors inhibit our understanding of this complex and multi phase site. Firstly the trenches and more particularly the test pits were not large, and were not physically connected to each other. Excavation was selective within these trenches, being constrained by time, a desire not to disturb all deposits encountered and often by practical considerations, such as the stability of St. Orland's stone and the large stone blocks encountered within both trenches.

The fine sand forming the local subsoil is by its nature unstable and liable to disturbance from the wind, especially when ploughed. This is likely to form a complex interrelationship between strictly archaeological and natural events, something that can be very hard to detect in the field. This fine light subsoil is also attractive material for animals to burrow through, and to a lesser extent for roots to penetrate. Finally it will be seen that previous interventions at the site have disturbed the deposits encountered.

Due in large part to these factors what follows must be considered to be a tentative account of the site sequence. The two trenches will be described first, as cross referencing between these is easier than for the test pits, which will be described separately.

3.1 Trenches 1 & 2

3.1.1 Phase 1

Unfortunately the earliest phase on site is also undoubtedly the broadest. Relationships could often not be determined, and those that were are mostly tenuous. For this reason a large swathe of activity is incorporated in this phase, although doubtless further excavation could separate these events further.

Within Trench 1 this phase must incorporate the apparent burial **F228**, with its flimsy 'cist' represented by capstones **F213** and possible single side slab **F229**. Although represented only by parts of a pair of tibia, these lay parallel to each other in a manner that suggests that re-deposition is unlikely. They were orientated E-W, so that the head would have been in at the W end, and their position in relation to St. Orland's stone (nearly parallel with the N end of the stone, and only some 400 mm W of its W face (allowing for missing feet to the burial) suggests a relationship. E-W burials contained by a stone cist would be entirely consistent with Christian internment however against this is Jervaise's (1857) suggestion that he uncovered 6 burials to the SW of the stone, all orientated E-W, but apparently crouched, and contained by insubstantial cists some 3 feet long. Such short cist crouched inhumations would be considered fairly typical of later prehistoric pre-Christian burial. The abrupt W end of these bones suggests truncation, probably caused by Phase 3 cut **F214**. The E end is more irregular, and more bone may await further excavation, or may have naturally decayed. If the identification of **F229** as part of the side slabs of a cist is correct then this at least appears to survive further to the E than the bone. Slabs **F227** to the E of **F228** were within Phase 3 cut **214**, but could well be re-deposited stones from either this or another cist.

500 mm N and 200 mm lower down than partial skeleton **F228** slabs **F226** were not lifted, but could represent a further burial. The relationship between the two could not be determined due to the limited extent of excavation. On the E side of Phase 3 cut **F214** (which split the trench into E and W halves) two cuts noted in section are assigned to this phase. Roughly central to the W section cut **F218** is a broad shallow feature, which could represent a further grave, although presumably un-lined in this case. At the S end of this same section cut **F220** was only glimpsed in the corner of the trench, but could possibly be a further burial.

Within Trench 2 although relationships seemed more secure these have been ignored here, and all early features lumped into this phase. Perhaps the most intriguing feature was cut **F317**, directly below St. Orland's stone. The fill of this feature, **F316**, incorporated a couple of medium

sized stones, angled down towards the base of the feature. Although only part exposed (with only part of its E edge actually located), this feature could well represent an earlier, if not even the original socket for the cross-slab. If true this would represent a very similar location for the stone to that today, except that it has been re-positioned some 300 mm or more higher than its earlier setting.

To the E of **F317**, and probably cut by it was layer **F327**. Only a very small amount of this was seen, and it was heavily disturbed by animal burrows, but this suggests activity on the site prior to the erection of St. Orland's stone. At the E end of **F327** it appeared to be cut by **F320**, although here again animal disturbance makes this relationship uncertain. Only explored in a sondage, which it crossed N-S (500 mm), this was a wide and fairly deep cut into the subsoil. It contained two fills, **F318** and **F319**, with the lower sandier **F319** possibly representing erosion of its edges. Three possible stake holes (**F322**, **F324** and **F326**) E of the cross slab complete this phase.

Although much remains speculative, this phase might be thought to include the raising of the great cross slab, with activity to the E represented by a linear cut and three stake-holes. The layer **F327**, seemingly cut by both the stones socket and the linear feature to its E, may testify to even earlier activity on the site. To the W of the cross slab the focus seems to be on burials, although as noted above these may also pre-date the erection of the stone.

3.1.2 Phase 2

The only deposit definitely assigned to this phase is layer **F315**, in its possible cut **F330**. This mixed layer some 300 mm deep may be the backfill of Jervaise's excavation, where he states that "Operations were begun by digging a trench on the east side of the stone" (Jervaise 1857, P 249). If this interpretation is correct then it would appear that he did not reach the bottom of archaeological deposits, as cut **F320** and layer **F327** were noted below this. To the W of the slab

conditions are more confused, but layer **F310**, which sealed burial **F228** and possible burials **F218** and **F220** may also relate to his activities.

3.1.3 Phase 3

This phase is represented in both trenches by the circle of massive sandstone blocks roughly centred on St. Orland's stone. Four were recorded in Trench 1 (**F206-F209**), and three within Trench 2 (**F309-F311**). All either had evidence for iron fittings in their upper surface, and two still retained iron bars now bent flat. These are interpreted as being the 'foundations' of a metal fence, presumably that photographed around the stone in 1913. Both trenches also produced evidence for a cut, in which these blocks sat, but this was only partly explored. In Trench 1 the W side of a cut (**F214**) containing all four stones on this side was recorded curving round the trench. Excavation to the E of these stones was limited and no good E edge to this feature was seen, however as noted above the truncation of skeleton **F228** at its W end was most likely caused by this.

Associated with this ring of stones in Trench 2 is probable topsoil, **F312** from which three as yet unidentified coins were recovered. This clearly post-dated the stones, lapping up over their tops. In Trench 1 **F210**, the badly mutilated layer across much of the trench may be a similar deposit, and relate to this phase rather than Phase 2.

The source of these stones, much larger than might be considered strictly necessary for embedding fence posts, is of some interest. Perhaps the most likely candidate is the nearby railway line (now abandoned) to Forfar. If extra stones were available from this project then it is conceivable that they could have ended up here.

3.1.4 Phase 4

This phase encompass the top three layers in both trenches, as well as the concrete enclosure around St. Orland's stone, which serves as a base for the current fence. First a low concrete wall was erected around the site, and then the interior of this was in filled by a mass of loose water rounded cobbles. A concrete platform with a level upper surface was laid over these, and served as a base for the top layer, further rounded cobbles set in concrete. At the centre of this new enclosure is St. Orland's stone, which was clearly raised out of its previous socket and reset with concrete running under it. The net effect of this was to raise the ground level within this enclosure by some 300-400 mm, generally more towards the E.

3.2 Test Pits

Different results were obtained from each row, with the row to the N producing the simplest sequence. Here topsoil overlay what is presumably a plough-soil over the sandy subsoil. The putative plough-soil had a distinct mottled appearance, due to the ploughing disturbing this subsoil. Those test pits to the E featured a substantial deposit without the characteristic mottled appearance of the plough-soil to the N. This is perhaps best interpreted as hill-wash accumulating down the steep slope. At the base of the sequence was a gleyed deposit, rich in iron pans, indicating the damp nature of the soils as we leave the ridge that the cross slab is on.

To the S the sequence was the most complex, and here it must be suggested that the most recent episode of ploughing did not go deep enough to remove all earlier events. What may be revealed in these test pits is a sequence of disturbed soils (by ploughing or wind action) followed by a period of stabilisation followed by further disturbance. Wind-blown deposits seem most likely to account for some of this, as this would see the deposition of further material, sealing the earlier deposits. The most complex sequence was revealed in TP 9, against the S side of the concrete wall. While the uppermost deposits here relate to landscaping around the concrete wall, a series of six discrete layers suggest a numerous episodes of erosion and stabilisation. It might be suggested that the sequence of layers survived better here, as this close

to the fence it is unlikely to have been ploughed. A sequence of Kubiena tins was taken through the layers here, which could be used to unravel its history. This trench also produced a setting of flat slabs at its base, which could indicate a further cist burial, to the S of the stone.

3.3 St. Orland's Stone

Although reset in 1952 and so technically part of Phase 4, this excavation revealed details of the base of this important cross slab that merit discussion. The most obvious feature is the striking pointed shape of the below ground part of the stone. The S end comes to a dramatic point 600 mm below the modern ground level, while at the N end it lies only 250 mm down, with no evidence that this is not original. This distinctive shape suggests that the slab was intended to sit in a hole, rather than any kind of collar stone. As noted above a possible earlier socket for the stone was recorded directly below its current position, although further excavation is required to be more certain of this.

The below ground element of the slab was better preserved than the upper parts, and tooling could clearly be made out. Broad peck marks covered the E face, right down to the base of its point these were not seen on either the S side or the W face. Decoration on the W face seems to stop some 50 mm higher than on the E face, and it ended with a formal line at its base. On the E face there is no such formal limit to the carving, indeed the interlace forming the border around the S side of this face seems to turn at its base as if to run along the base of this side. This feature can only be seen at the extreme S end of this side, and as it seems unlikely that it could have been completely eroded away it might be suggested that this was abandoned. No trace was noted of stone chips that might indicate carving of the slab in this location.

The 'lugs' at ground level on both the N and S edges of the slab are perhaps an attempt to give the stone greater stability. That on the S side slopes down gently from W to E, a further indication that the decorative schemes on each face are at slightly differing levels. The false

relief carving method employed on the E face is unusual in that it features three different levels, the deepest parts must weaken the stone considerably. While most of the W face is a single plane, the strange irregular recessed panel cut carefully into this side is a further source of weakness, and it is at precisely this point that it has cracked.

While the stone has been moved upwards it does indeed appear to be likely that it is in roughly its original location, at the E end of a ridge. Although this is a very low feature, the site commands surprisingly extensive views of the surrounding area. No clear indications of any structure such as a chapel were uncovered, although this may await discovery. Burials do seem to be a feature of the site, and the dating of these would be of considerable interest. The nature of the burials uncovered during the 19th century might suggest a pre-Christian site that later became a focus for Christian worship.

A1. Appendix 1 : List of Contexts

Context	Description
101	TP 1: topsoil
102	TP 1: plough-soil?
103	TP 1: subsoil
104	TP 2: topsoil
105	TP 2: plough-soil?
106	TP 2: subsoil
107	TP 3: topsoil
108	TP 3: plough-soil?
109	TP 3: subsoil
110	TP 4: topsoil
111	TP 4: bank material
112	TP 4: concrete wall
113	TP 4: plough-soil?
114	TP 4: subsoil
115	TP 6: topsoil
116	TP 6: hill wash?
117	TP 6: subsoil
118	TP 7: topsoil
119	TP 7: hill wash?
120	TP 7: gleyed soil
121	TP 8: topsoil
122	TP 8: hill wash?
123	TP 8: gleyed soil
124	TP 9: Concrete wall
125	TP 9: topsoil
126	TP 9: plough-soil?
127	TP 9: dark brown silty sand lens
128	TP 9: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
129	TP 9: dark brown silty sand lens
130	TP 9: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
131	TP 9: dark brown silty sad lens
132	TP 9: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
133	TP 9: sandstone structure at N end of TP.
134	TP 9: subsoil
135	TP 9: cement
136	TP 10: topsoil
137	TP 10: plough-soil?
138	TP 10: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
139	TP 10: dark brown silty sand lens
140	TP 10: reddish brown lens within F139
141	TP 10: disturbed subsoil

Context	Description
142	TP 10: subsoil
143	TP 10: animal burrow
144	TP 11: topsoil
145	TP 11: plough-soil?
146	TP 11: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
147	TP 11: subsoil
148	TP 12: topsoil
149	TP 12: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
150	TP 12: subsoil
151	TP 5: topsoil
152	TP 5: plough-soil?
153	TP 5: deposit, windblown or plough-soil
154	TP 5: animal burrow
155	TP 5: animal burrow
156	TP 5: subsoil
157	TP 13: topsoil
158	TP 13: plough-soil?
159	TP 13: subsoil
201	TR 1: uppermost cobbles set in concrete
202	TR 1: concrete wall around enclosure
203	TR 1: concrete 'plinth' under F201
204	TR 1: cut for St. Orland's stone, filled by F203
205	TR 1: cobble infill below F203
206	TR 1: Stone block for fence at S end of trench
207	TR 1: Stone block for fence to N of F206
208	TR 1: Stone block for fence to N of F207
209	TR 1: Stone block for fence to N of F208
210	TR 1: Mid brown silty sand
211	TR 1: Mottled silty sand in NW of trench
212	TR 1: fragment of stone between F206 and F207
213	TR 1: cist cover over F228
214	TR 1: cut for stones F206-F209
215	TR 1: fill of F214
216	TR 1: mixed sand fill of F218
217	TR 1: sandy clay fill of F218
218	TR 1: cut, possible grave in W section
219	TR 1: subsoil
220	TR 1: possible cut in S end of W section
221	TR 1: cut for post in current fence, part of F202
222	TR 1: fill of F221
223	TR 1: metal fence base plate
224	TR 1: metal fence post
225	TR 1: windblown sand?
226	TR 1: slabs against E section

Context	Description
227	TR 1: slabs seen at base of F214
228	TR 1: skeleton under F213
229	TR 1: side slab to cist cover F213
300	TR 2: cobbles and concrete underlay
301	TR 2: concrete wall around F300
302	TR 2: concrete 'plinth' under F300
303	TR 2: Saint Orland's stone
304	TR 2: socket (filled by F302) around F303
305	TR 2: loose cobbles below F302
306	TR 2: flat slab to E of F304
307	TR 2: wooden shuttering in S end of F304
308	TR 2: stone setting around F303 , below F306
309	TR 2: slab for iron fence post, SW corner of trench
310	TR 2: slab for iron fence post, middle of trench
311	TR 2: slab for iron fence post, NE corner of trench
312	TR 2: buried topsoil below F305
313	TR 2: fill of F314
314	TR 2: cut for F311 (and F309 and F310 ?)
315	TR 2: sand and silt cut by F314 , fill of F330 ?
316	TR 2: lower fill of F317
317	TR 2: cut below F303
318	TR 2: upper fill of F320
319	TR 2: lower fill of F320
320	TR 2: cut at S end of sondage
321	TR 2: fill of F322
322	TR 2: circular cut for stakehole?
323	TR 2: fill of F324
324	TR 2: linear possible stakehole
325	TR 2: fill of F326
326	TR 2: stakehole to SE of F324
327	TR 2: clayey soil below F315
328	TR 2: subsoil
329	TR 2: upper fill of F317
330	TR 2: possible cut for F315

A2. Appendix 2 : List of Drawings

No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Section	W facing section, TP. 1	1: 10
2	Section	W facing section, TP. 2	1: 10
3	Section	W facing section, TP. 3	1: 10
4	Section	S facing section, TP. 4	1: 10
5	Section	N facing section, TP. 6	1: 10
6	Section	N facing section, TP. 7	1: 10
7	Section	N facing section, TP. 8	1: 10
8	Section	W facing section, TP. 13	1: 10
9	Section	E facing section, TP. 5	1: 10
10	Plan	Plan of TP. 5	1: 20
11	Section	W facing section, TP. 9	1: 10
12	Plan	Plan of TP. 9	1: 20
13	Section	E facing section, TP. 10	1: 10
14	Section	S facing section, TP. 10	1: 10
15	Plan	Plan of TP. 10	1: 20
16	Section	E facing section, TP. 11	1: 10
17	Plan	Plan of TP. 11	1: 20
18	Section	E facing section, TP. 12	1: 10
19	Plan	Plan of TP. 12	1: 20
20	Plan	Initial plan of TR. 1	1: 20
21	Plan	Final plan of TR. 1	1: 20
22	Section	N facing section, TR. 1	1: 10
23	Section	E facing section, TR. 1	1: 10
24	Section	W facing section, TR. 1	1: 10
25	Section	S facing section, TR. 1	1: 10
26	Plan	Initial plan of TR. 2	1: 20
27	Plan	Plan of sondage against N baulk, TR. 2	1: 20
28	Section	S facing section, TR. 2	1: 10
29	Section	E facing section, TR. 2	1: 10

A3. Appendix 3 : List of Samples

No.	Context	Description	No. of bags
1	F321	Probable stakehole, TR. 2	1
2	F318	Upper fill of gully, TR. 2	1
3	F316	Fill of stone hole, TR. 2	1
4	F323	Fill of stakehole, TR. 2	1
5	F325	Fill of stakehole, TR. 2	1
6	F312 and F315	Kubiena tin in S facing section, TR. 2	1
7	F315	Kubiena tin in S facing section, TR. 2	1
8	F327 and F328	Kubiena tin in S facing section, TR. 2	1
9	F318 and F319	Kubiena tin in S facing section, TR. 2	1
10	F316 and F329	Kubiena tin in E facing section, TR. 2	1
11	F128 and F129	Kubiena tin in W facing section, TP. 9	1
12	F130, F131 and F132	Kubiena tin in W facing section, TP. 9	1
13	F132 and F134	Kubiena tin in W facing section, TP. 9	1

A4. Appendix 4 : List of Photographs

Photo	Description	From	Date
1	General shots, pre-ex.	-	14/ 08/ 08
2	General shots, pre-ex.	-	14/ 08/ 08
3	General shots, pre-ex.	-	14/ 08/ 08
4	W face of stone, pre-ex.	W	14/ 08/ 08
5	E face of stone, pre-ex.	E	14/ 08/ 08
6	S face of stone, pre-ex.	S	14/ 08/ 08
7	N face of stone, pre-ex.	N	14/ 08/ 08
8	TP 1, W facing section	W	15/ 08/ 08
9	TP 1, W facing section	W	15/ 08/ 08
10	TP 2, W facing section	W	15/ 08/ 08
11	TP 2, W facing section	W	15/ 08/ 08
12	TP 3, W facing section	W	15/ 08/ 08
13	TP 3, W facing section	W	15/ 08/ 08
14	TP 4, S facing section	S	18/ 08/ 08
15	TP 4, S facing section	S	18/ 08/ 08
16	TP 4, E facing section	E	18/ 08/ 08
17	TP 5, W facing section	W	18/ 08/ 08
18	TP 5, W facing section	W	18/ 08/ 08
19	TP 6, N facing section	N	18/ 08/ 08
20	TP 6, N facing section	N	18/ 08/ 08
21	TP 7, N facing section	N	19/ 08/ 08
22	TP 7, N facing section	N	19/ 08/ 08
23	TP 7, N facing section	N	19/ 08/ 08
24	TP 9, W facing section	W	19/ 08/ 08
25	TP 9, W facing section	W	19/ 08/ 08
26	TP 9, W facing section	W	19/ 08/ 08
27	TP 9, S facing section	S	19/ 08/ 08
28	TP 9, S facing section	S	19/ 08/ 08
29	TP 8, N facing section	N	19/ 08/ 08
30	TP 8, N facing section	N	19/ 08/ 08
31	TP 10, E facing section	E	19/ 08/ 08
32	TP 10, E facing section	E	19/ 08/ 08
33	TP 11, E facing section	E	19/ 08/ 08
34	TP 11, E facing section	E	19/ 08/ 08
35	TP 12, E facing section	E	19/ 08/ 08
36	TP 12, E facing section	E	19/ 08/ 08
37	General shots	-	20/ 08/ 08
38	General shots	-	20/ 08/ 08
39	General shots	-	20/ 08/ 08
40	General shots	-	20/ 08/ 08
41	General shots	-	20/ 08/ 08

Photo	Description	From	Date
42	TP 13, W facing section	W	20/ 08/ 08
43	TP 13, W facing section	W	20/ 08/ 08
44	Socket around S side of St. Orland's stone being emptied	S	20/ 08/ 08
45	TR 1 after removal of concrete F203	N	20/ 08/ 08
46	TR 1 after removal of concrete F203	N	20/ 08/ 08
47	TR 1 after removal of concrete F203	W	20/ 08/ 08
48	TR 1 after removal of concrete F203 , detail of base of stone	N	20/ 08/ 08
49	TR 2 stone socket F304	S	20/ 08/ 08
50	TR 2 stone socket F304	S	20/ 08/ 08
51	TR 2 stone socket F304	S	20/ 08/ 08
52	TR 2 after removal of F302	S	21/ 08/ 08
53	TR 2 after removal of F302	S	21/ 08/ 08
54	TRs 1 and 2 after removal of F203 and F302	S	21/ 08/ 08
55	TR 2 after removal of F302	N	21/ 08/ 08
56	TR 2 after removal of F302 , E facing section N end	E	21/ 08/ 08
57	TR 2 after removal of F302 , E facing section S end	E	21/ 08/ 08
58	TR 2 socket F304 emptied	E	21/ 08/ 08
59	TR 2 socket F304 emptied	E	21/ 08/ 08
60	TR 2 shuttering F307 in F304	E	21/ 08/ 08
61	TR 2 shuttering F307 in F304	E	21/ 08/ 08
62	TR 2 slabs F309 , F310 and F311	W	22/ 08/ 08
63	TR 2 slabs F309 , F310 and F311	W	22/ 08/ 08
64	TR 2 slabs F309 , F310 and F311	W	22/ 08/ 08
65	TR 2 slabs F309 , F310 and F311	E	22/ 08/ 08
66	TR 1 slabs F206-F209	W	22/ 08/ 08
67	TR 1 slabs F206-F209	S	22/ 08/ 08
68	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
69	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
70	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
71	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
72	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
73	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
74	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
75	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
76	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
77	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
78	Unlisted photograph	-	22/ 08/ 08
79	TR 2 cut F314 emptied against W side of F311	S	25/ 08/ 08
80	TR 2 cut F314 emptied against W side of F311	W	25/ 08/ 08
81	TR 2 W end of sondage against N section	E	26/ 08/ 08
82	TR 2 W end of sondage against N section, detail of F303 and F317	E	26/ 08/ 08
83	TR 2 detail of base of F303	E	26/ 08/ 08
84	TR 2 detail of F316	E	26/ 08/ 08
85	TR 2 detail of F316	S	26/ 08/ 08

Photo	Description	From	Date
86	TR 1 skeleton F228	W	26/ 08/ 08
87	TR 1 skeleton F228	W	26/ 08/ 08
88	TR 1 skeleton F228	W	26/ 08/ 08
89	TR 2 cut F320 emptied	W	26/ 08/ 08
90	TR 2 cut F320 emptied	W	26/ 08/ 08
91	TR 2 detail of F316	E	26/ 08/ 08
92	TR 2 S facing section, general shot	S	26/ 08/ 08
93	TR 2 S facing section from W to E	S	26/ 08/ 08
94	TR 2 S facing section from W to E	S	26/ 08/ 08
95	TR 2 S facing section from W to E	S	26/ 08/ 08
96	TR 2 S facing section from W to E, detail of base of section	S	26/ 08/ 08
97	TR 2 S facing section from W to E, detail of base of section	S	26/ 08/ 08
98	TR 2 S facing section from W to E, detail of base of section	S	26/ 08/ 08
99	TR 1 cut F214 part emptied	W	26/ 08/ 08
100	TR 1 cut F214 part emptied	W	26/ 08/ 08
101	TR 1 cut F214 part emptied	W	26/ 08/ 08
102	TR 1 cut F214 part emptied	W	26/ 08/ 08
103	TR 2 stone F303	E	27/ 08/ 08
104	TR 2 stone F303	E	27/ 08/ 08
105	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
106	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
107	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
108	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
109	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
110	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
111	TR 2 stone F303	SE	27/ 08/ 08
112	TR 1 sondage in NE corner part excavated	W	27/ 08/ 08
113	TR 1 sondage in NE corner part excavated	W	27/ 08/ 08
114	TR 2, half section across F324	E	27/ 08/ 08
115	General shot	-	27/ 08/ 08
116	TR 2 cuts F322 , F324 and F326 emptied	S	27/ 08/ 08
117	TR 2 cuts F322 , F324 and F326 emptied	E	27/ 08/ 08
118	TR 2 cut F317 sectioned	E	27/ 08/ 08
119	TR 2 cut F317 sectioned	E	27/ 08/ 08
120	TR 1 as finished	S	27/ 08/ 08
121	TR 1 as finished	W	27/ 08/ 08
122	TR 1 detail of slabs F226	W	27/ 08/ 08
123	TR 1 detail of skeleton F228	W	27/ 08/ 08
124	TR 1 detail of skeleton F228	W	27/ 08/ 08
125	TR 1 crushed slabs F227 below F212	E	27/ 08/ 08
126	Glamis symbol stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
127	Glamis symbol stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
128	TR 1 S facing section, location of samples 6, 7 and 8	S	28/ 08/ 08
129	TR 1 S facing section, location of sample 9	S	28/ 08/ 08

Photo	Description	From	Date
130	TR 1 E facing section from N-S	E	28/ 08/ 08
131	TR 1 E facing section from N-S	E	28/ 08/ 08
132	TR 1 E facing section from N-S	E	28/ 08/ 08
133	TR 1 E facing section, location of sample 10	E	28/ 08/ 08
134	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
135	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
136	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
137	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
138	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
139	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
140	General shots of St. Orland's stone	-	28/ 08/ 08
141	S side of St. Orland's stone, showing 'lug' at ground level	S	28/ 08/ 08
142	N side of St. Orland's stone, showing 'lug' at ground level	N	28/ 08/ 08
143	General shots	-	28/ 08/ 08
144	General shots	-	28/ 08/ 08
145	TR 1 E facing section from S-N	E	28/ 08/ 08
146	TR 1 E facing section from S-N	E	28/ 08/ 08
147	TR 1 E facing section from S-N	E	28/ 08/ 08
148	TR 1 N facing section from E-W	N	28/ 08/ 08
149	TR 1 N facing section from E-W	N	28/ 08/ 08
150	TR 1 base of St. Orland's stone	NW	28/ 08/ 08
151	TR 1 base of St. Orland's stone	NW	28/ 08/ 08
152	TR 1 base of St. Orland's stone	W	28/ 08/ 08
153	TP 9 W facing section, location of samples 11, 12 and 13	W	28/ 08/ 08
154	TR 1 S facing section from W-E	S	28/ 08/ 08
155	TR 1 S facing section from W-E	S	28/ 08/ 08
156	TR 1 W facing section from N-S	W	28/ 08/ 08
157	TR 1 W facing section from N-S	W	28/ 08/ 08
158	TR 1 W facing section from N-S	W	28/ 08/ 08
159	TR 2 backfilled	S	28/ 08/ 08
160	TR 1 backfilled	S	28/ 08/ 08

A5. Appendix 5: Illustrations

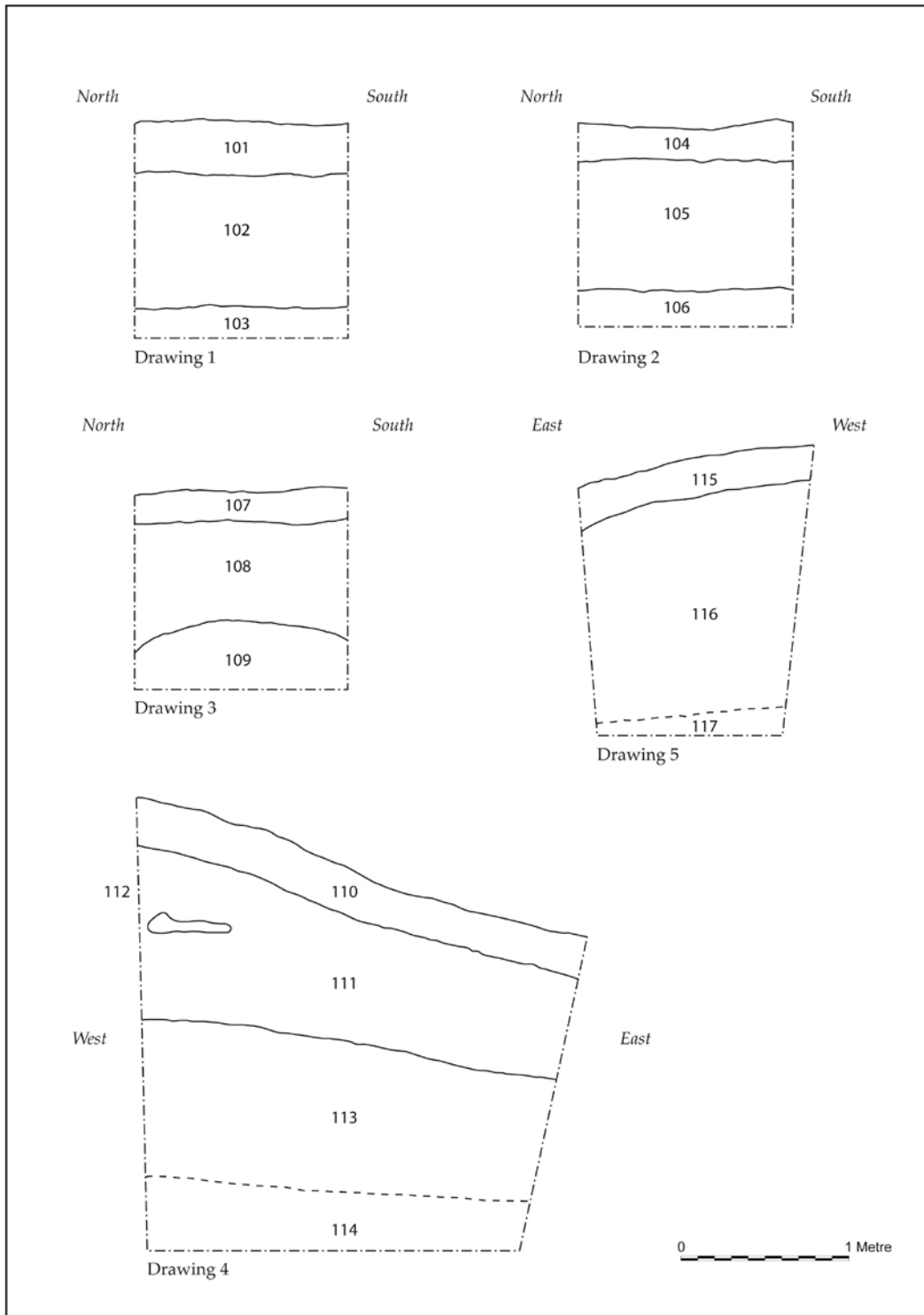


Figure 1: Drawings 1 to 5

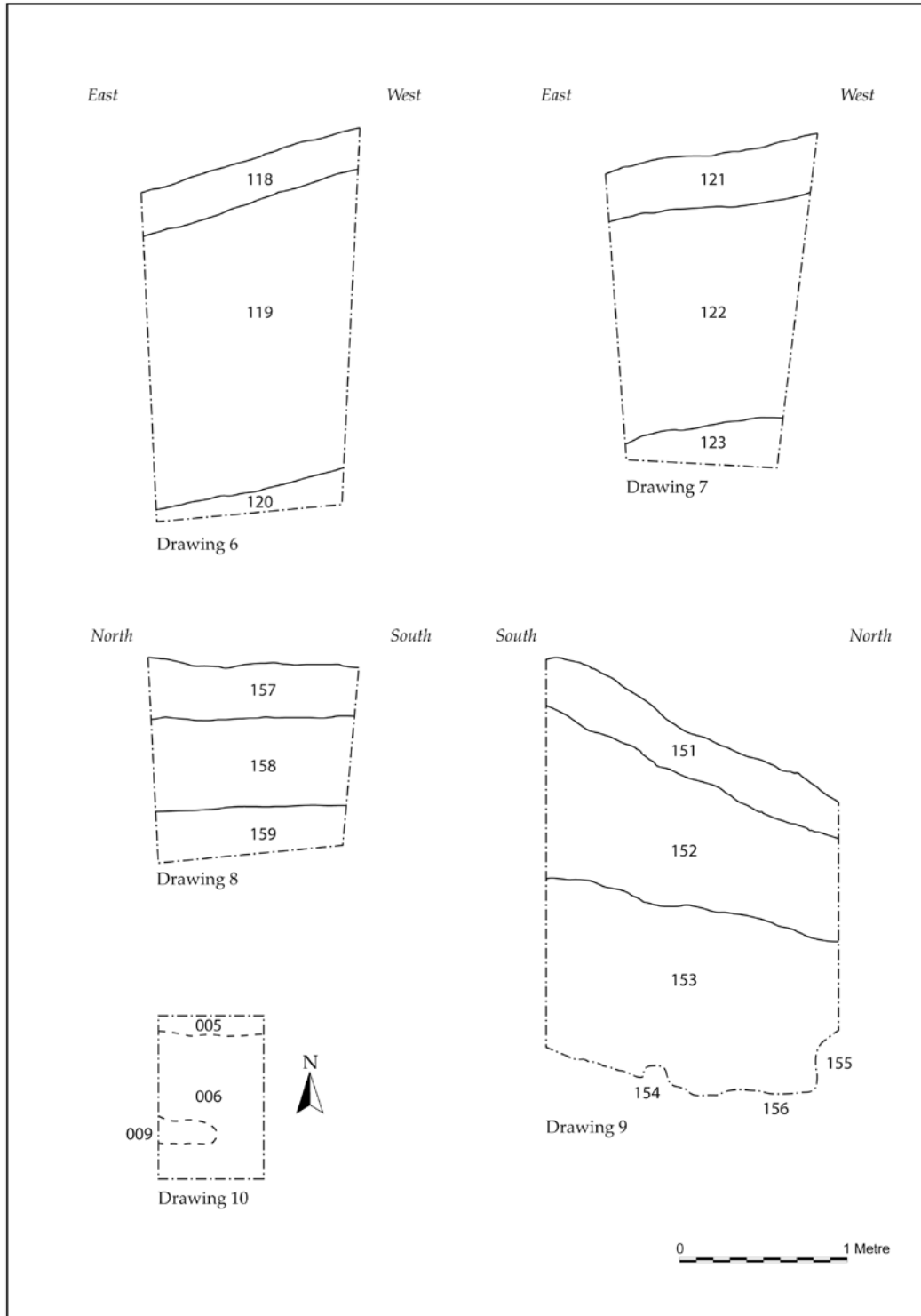


Figure 2: Drawings 6 to 10

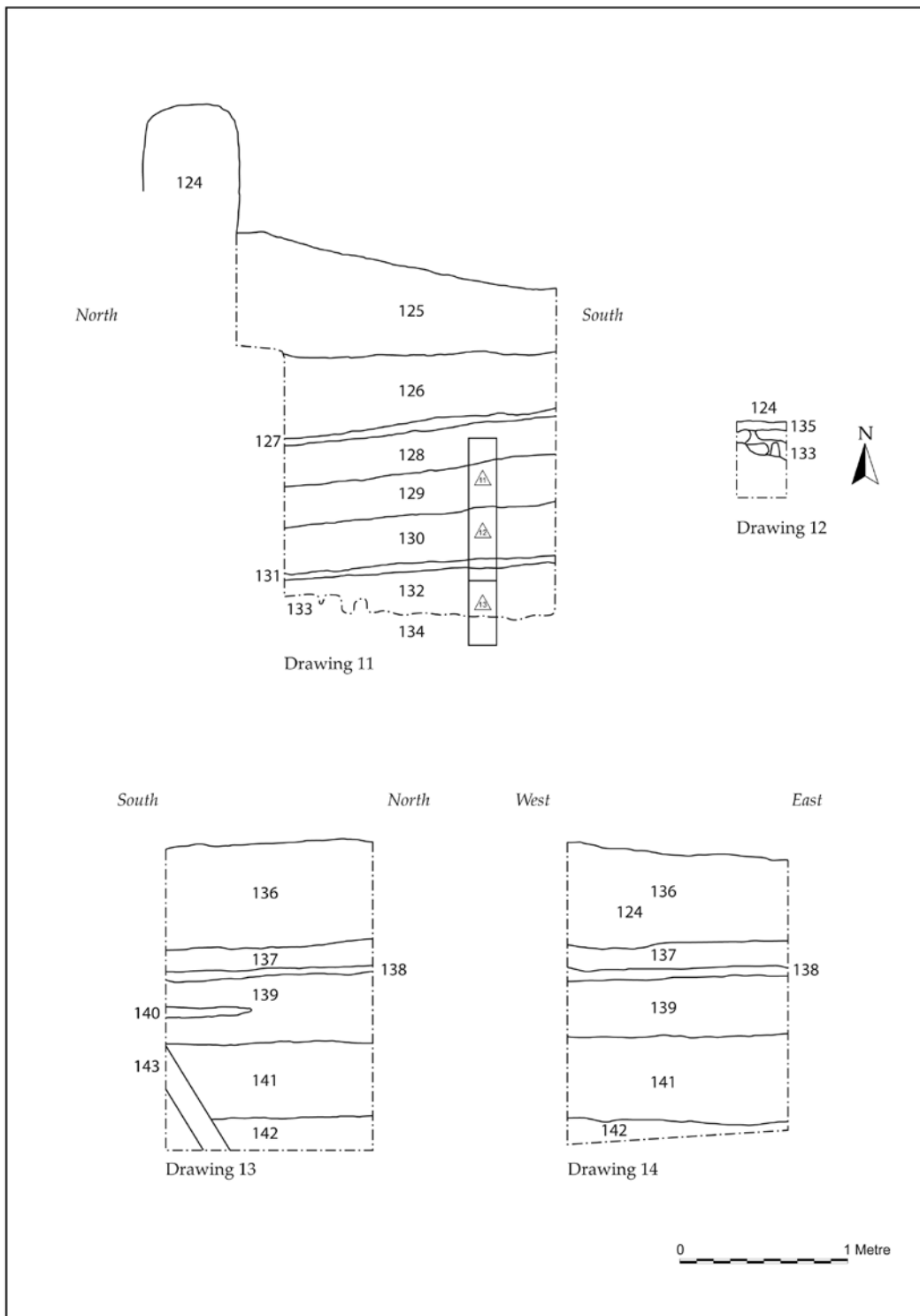


Figure 3: Drawings 11 to 14

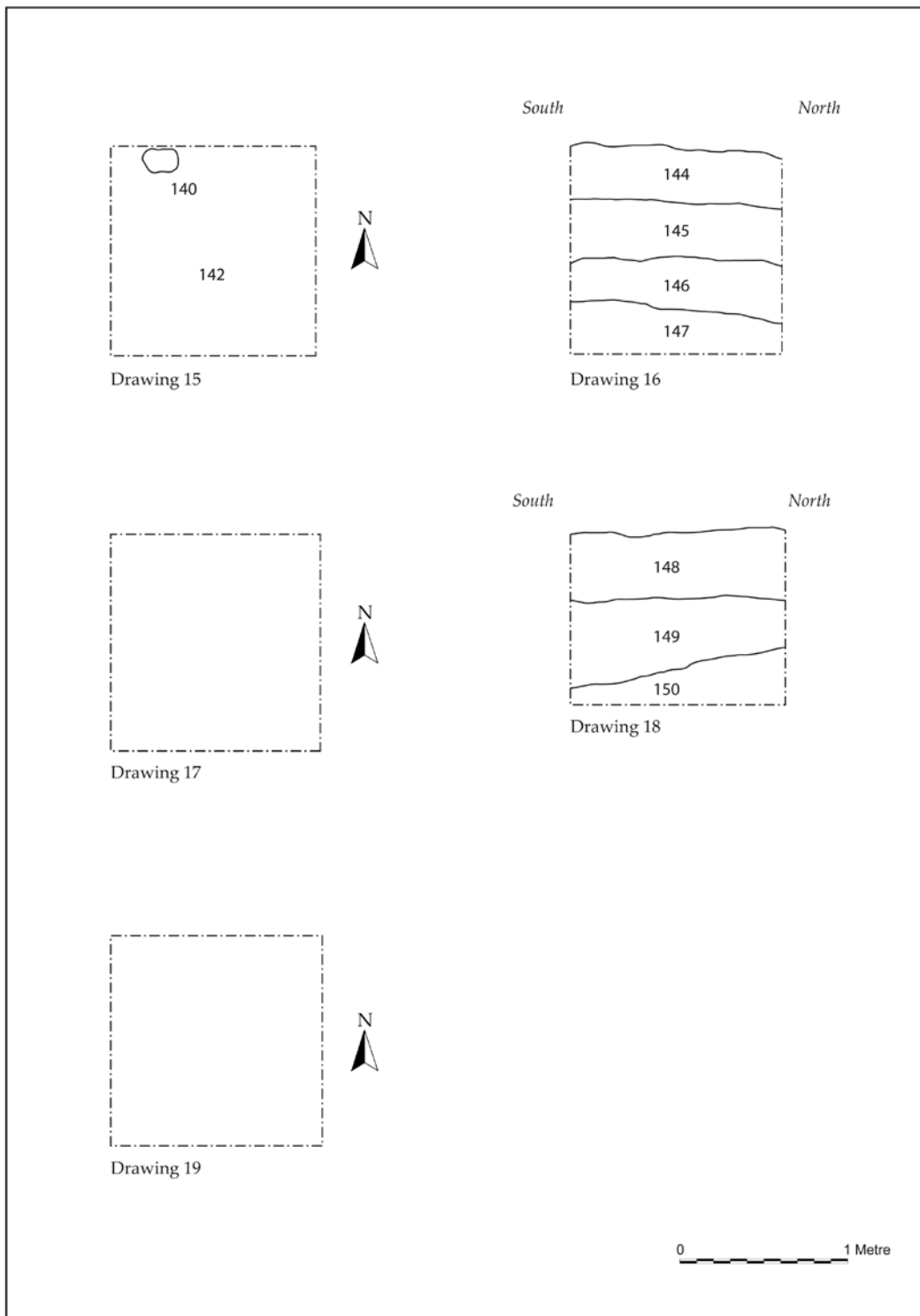
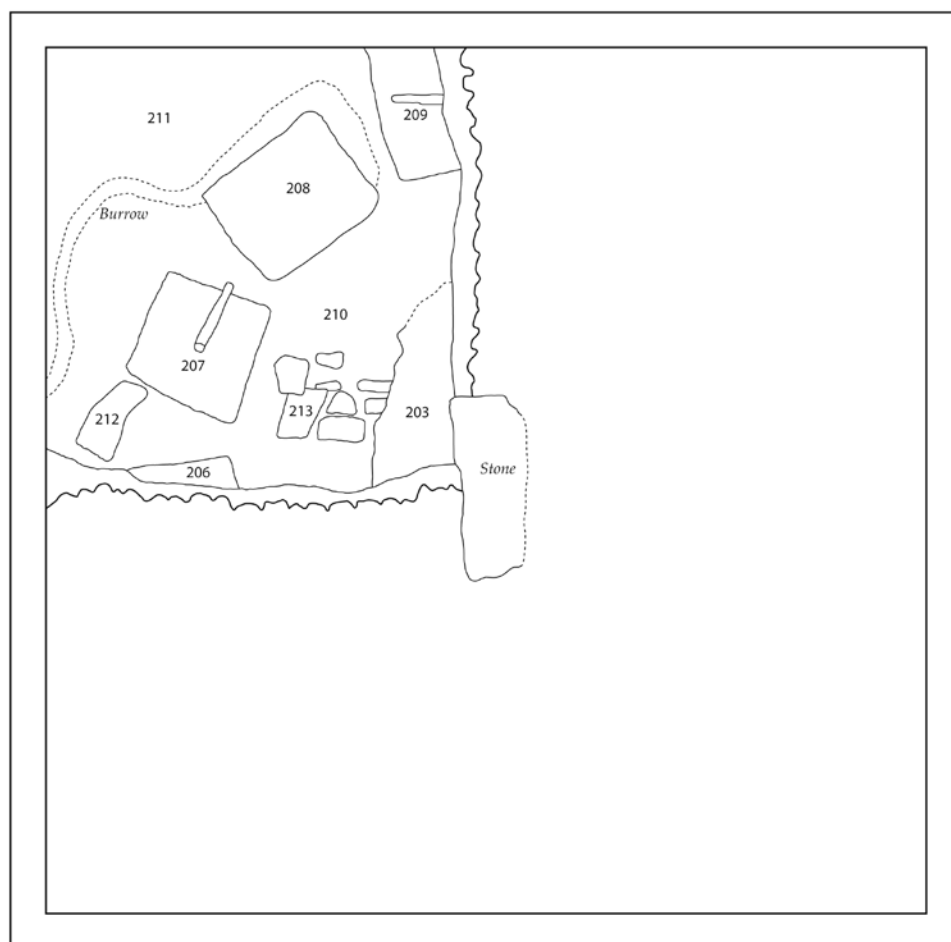


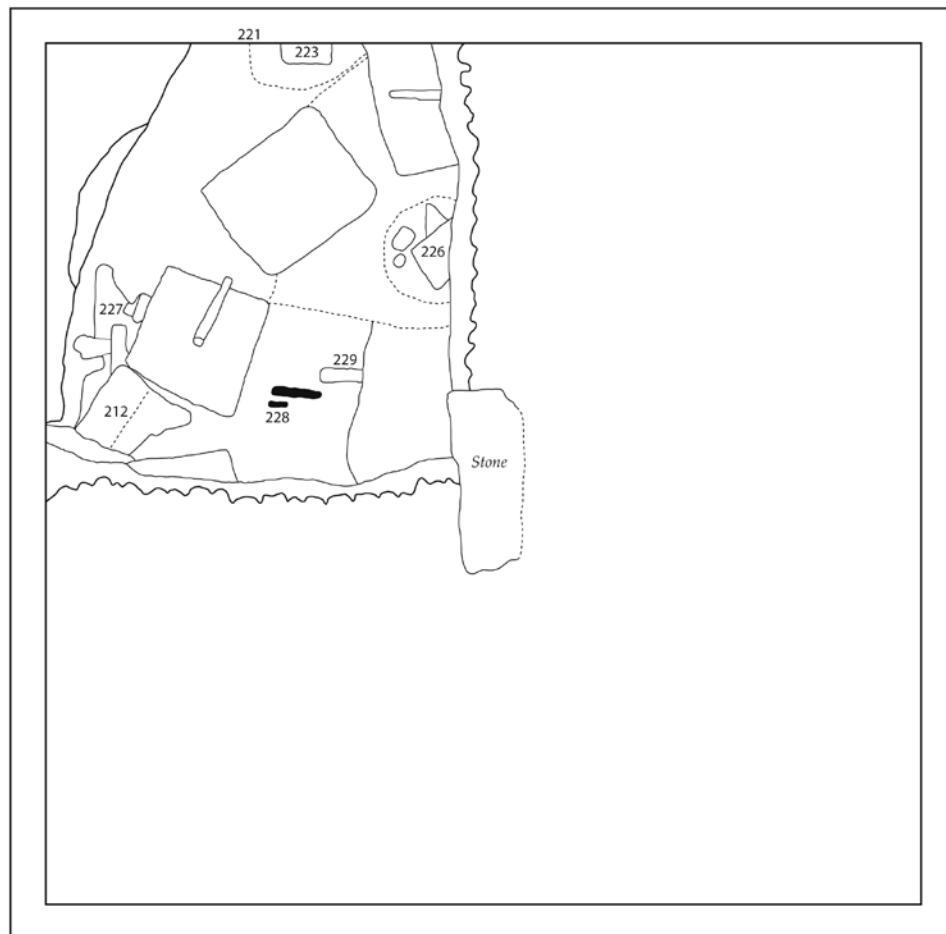
Figure 4: Drawings 15 to 19



Drawing 20



Figure 5: Drawing 20



Drawing 21

0 3 Metres

Figure 6: Drawing 21

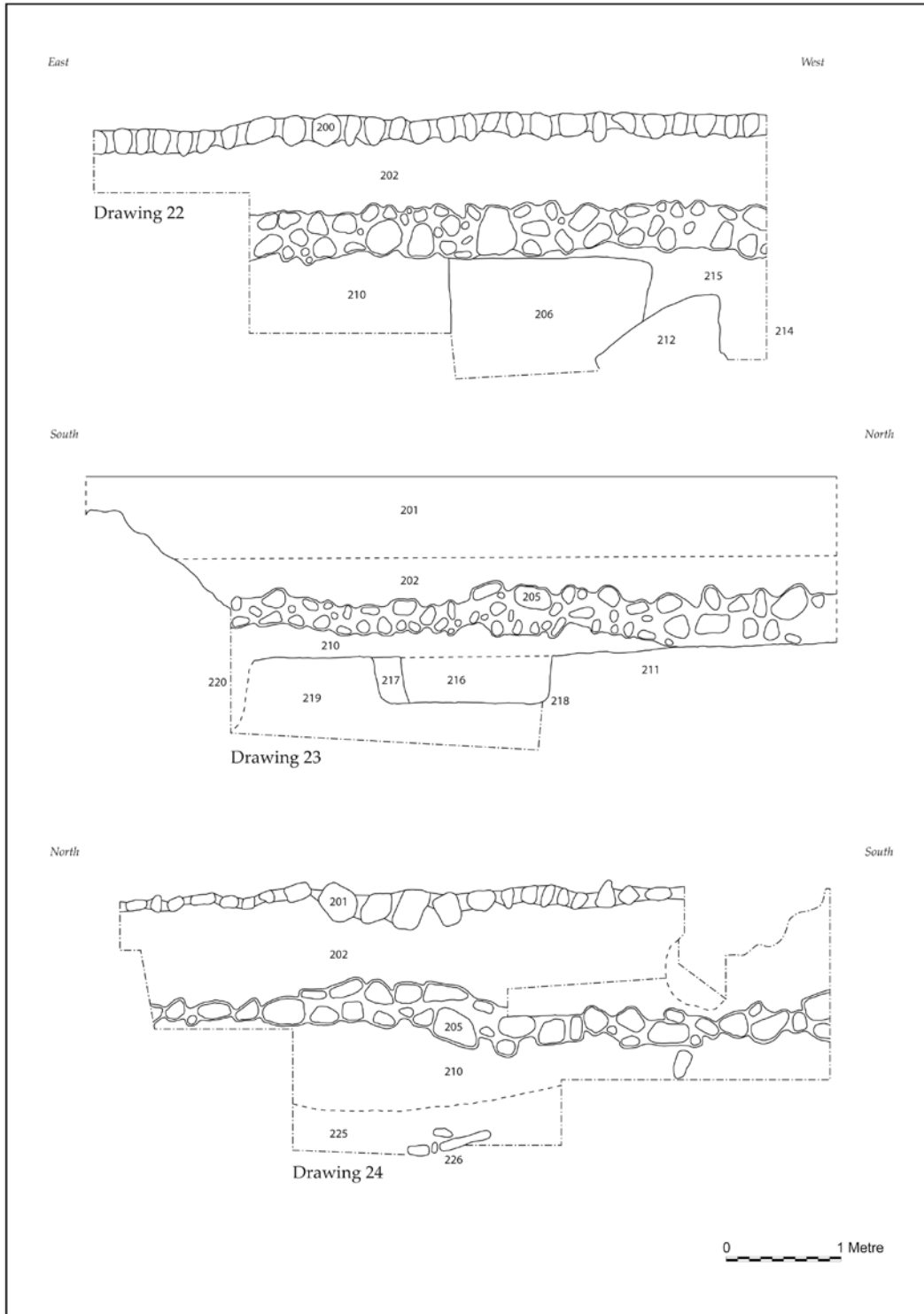


Figure 7: Drawings 22 to 24

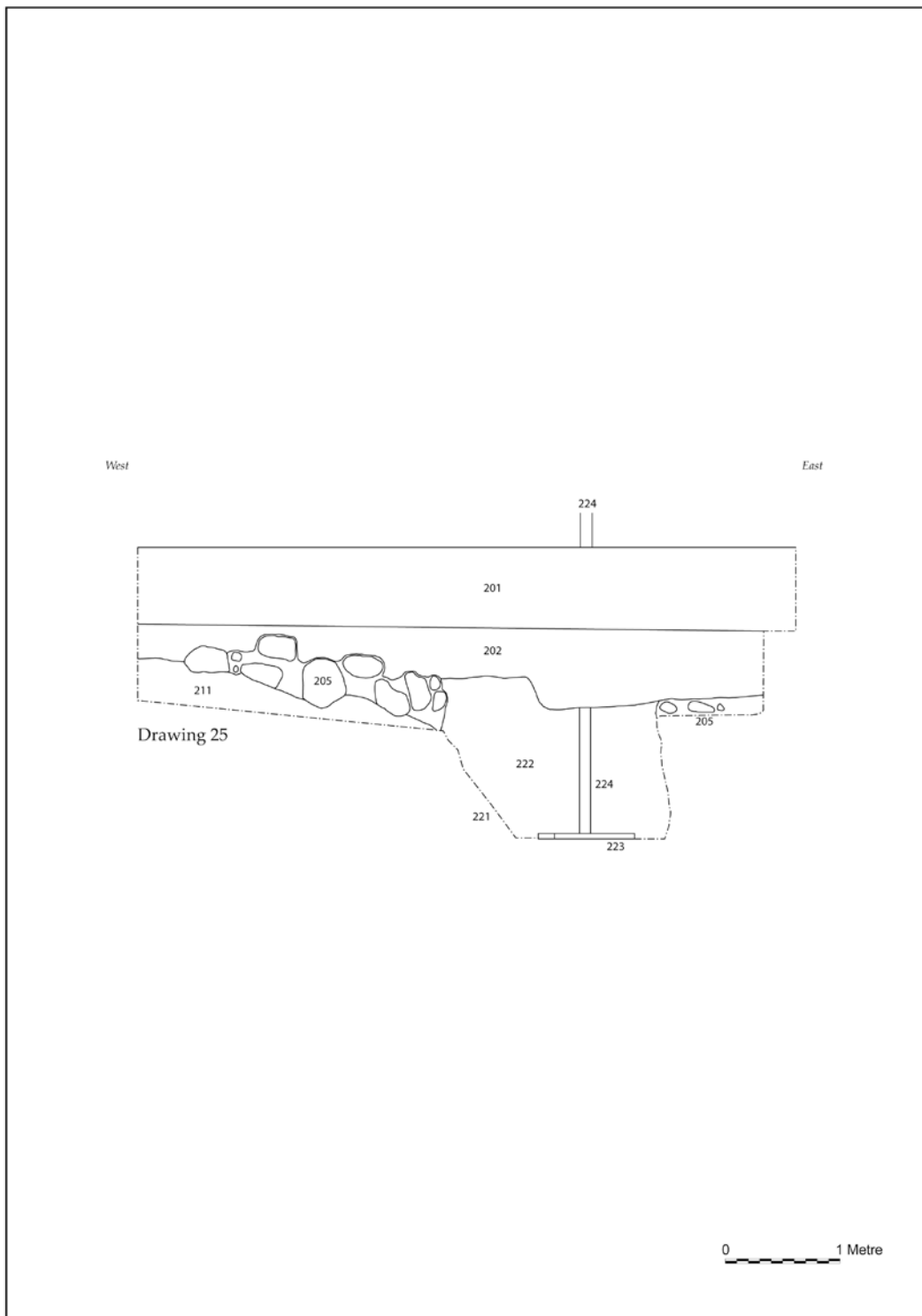


Figure 8: Drawing 25

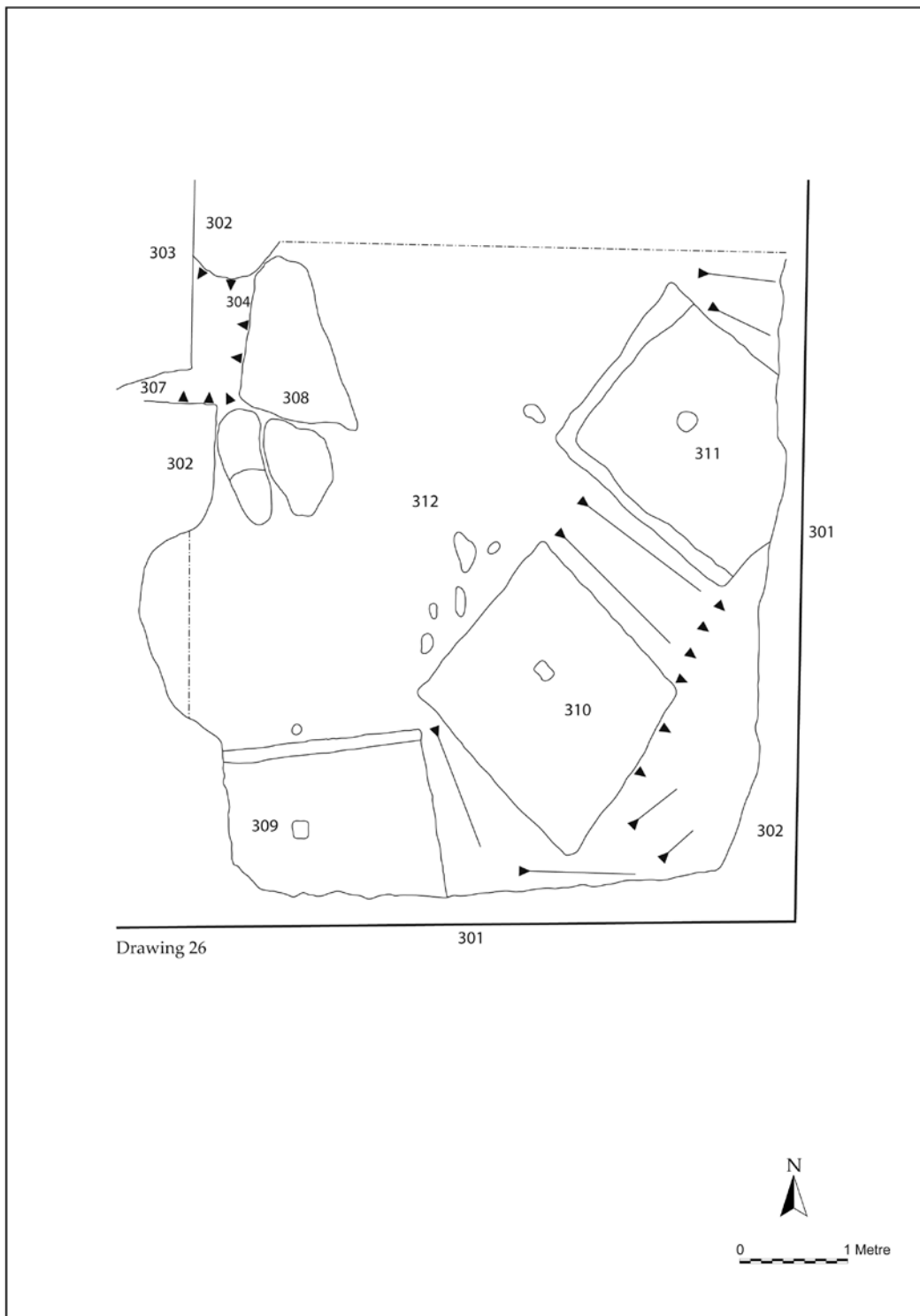


Figure 9: Drawing 26

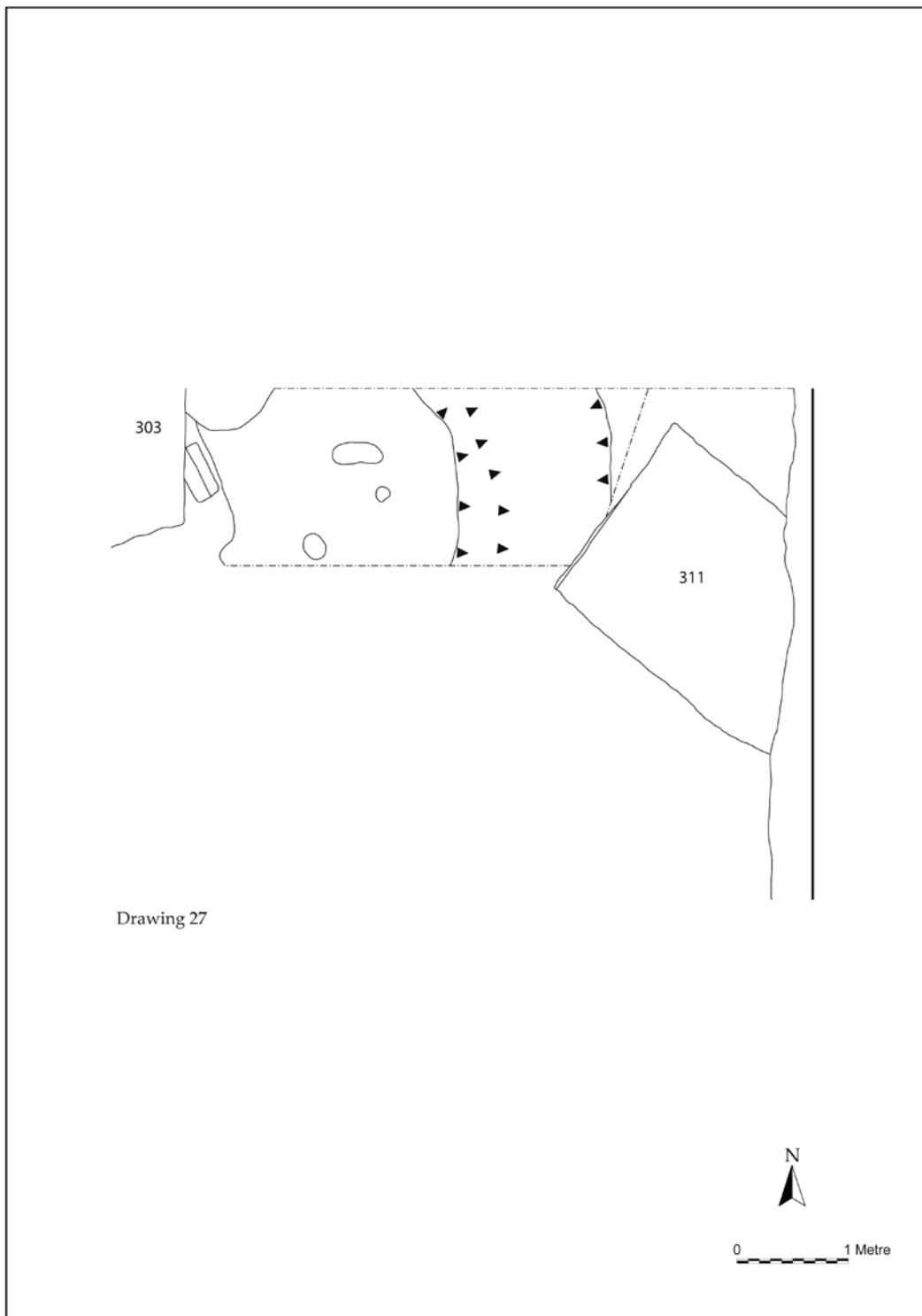


Figure 10: Drawing 27

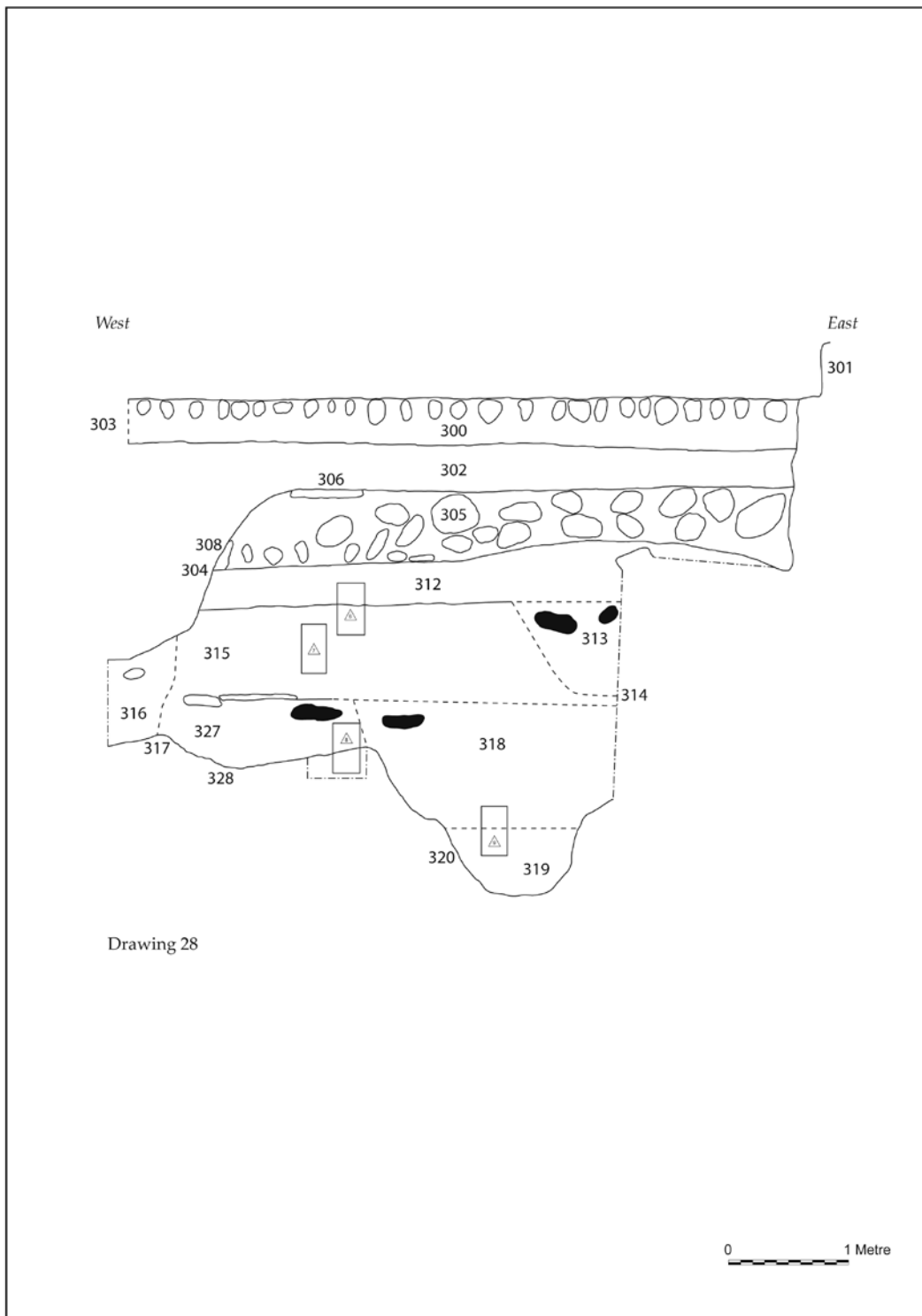


Figure 11: Drawing 28

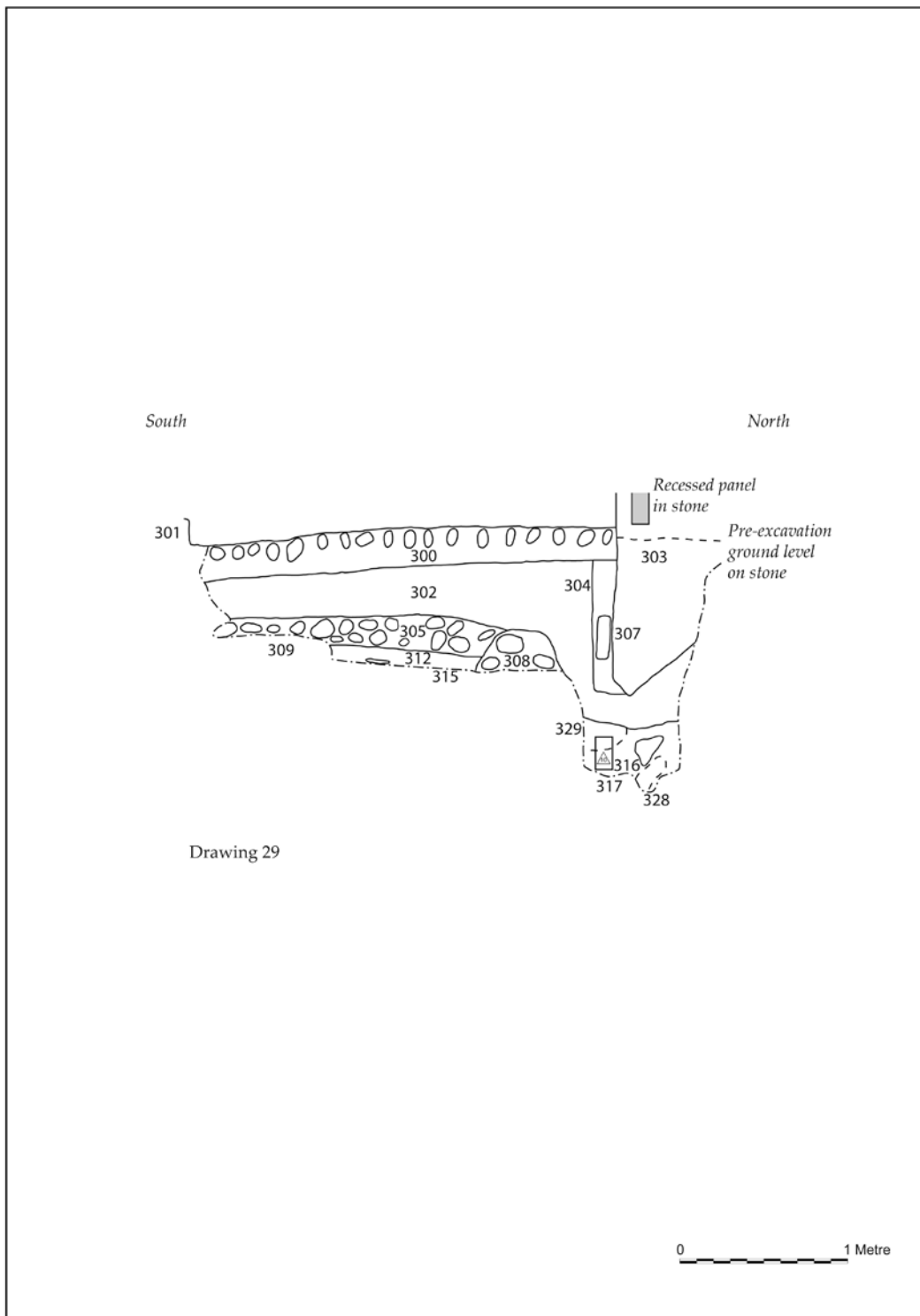


Figure 12: Drawing 29