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Killievair Standing Stone, Barrelwell Smithy, Brechin, Angus

Archaeological Investigation and Re-erection
Report No. 3807

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**Killievair Standing Stone,
Barrelwell Smithy, Brechin, Angus**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of archaeological works carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in October 2018 on the site of Killievair Standing Stone, Barrelwell Smithy, Brechin, Angus (NGR: NO 56227 60899) (Fig. 1). The standing stone had fallen and the work comprised an archaeological investigation and monitoring of the stone's movement and re-erection by Stockdale and Lyall, specialist contractors. The work was commissioned by Historic Environment Scotland.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), dated 22 June 2018, was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd in response to a project outline provided by Historic Environment Scotland. All work undertaken complied with the Scheduled Monument Consent.

1.2 Background

Killievair Standing Stone is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM No. 123) and located c.2km to the west of Brechin, Angus. The stone is an unsculpted pale grey Cairngorm schist block with a tapering end, and measures c.0.75m by 0.4m at the base. Prior to its collapse stood c.1.5m high. It was set on a small distinct mound of soil and loose stones

The stone has not been subject to any prior archaeological investigation and its date and origin are unclear. It is depicted on the 1865 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2). In 1991 the stone slumped which gave it a pronounced lean towards the east (Fig 3). More recently it collapsed completely, exposing a shallow socket (Figs 4-5).

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the project were:

- To obtain Scheduled Monument Consent
- To provide a full record of the stone's socket and any other features within an area measuring 2m by 2m (4m²)
- To re-erect the stone within its original setting
- To report on the findings and provide a costed post-excavation research design.

These objectives were achieved through the following strategy:

- Desk-based research to identify the correct orientation of the stone before it fell
- The fallen stone was to be recorded as it lay in situ, including its relationship to the exposed socket, prior to being moved clear of the excavation area
- An area measuring 2m by 2m was to be stripped of topsoil, centred on the stone socket
- The socket/setting, and any other features exposed, were to be fully excavated
- The stone was to be re-erected in its original socket where possible, reinforced with a concrete ring.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance. Recording of all elements followed established CFA methods.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

Photographic records held by NRHE and other readily available sources were consulted prior to fieldwork and used to ascertain the correct orientation of the stone for its re-erection (Fig. 3).

2.3 Recording of Stone in situ

A scale plan was produced of the stone's prone position and a photographic record produced, in particular illustrating the relationship between the fallen stone and any visible remains of the socket/setting.

The stone was moved out of the way of the excavation area using a telehandler and soft lifting straps and padding. It was moved no more than 5m to one side and laid on wooden battens. This work was supervised by the stone mason.

2.4 Excavation

A square trench measuring 2m by 2m, centred on the stone socket/setting, was excavated by hand, to reveal either the subsoil surface or the surface of the first significant archaeological horizon. Packing stones removed from the socket were stored separately from topsoil and archaeological fills, to allow their re-use as packing in the new socket.

All on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

Finds were recorded by context; individually significant finds were recorded in three-dimensions using a sequence of unique Small Find numbers (SF). The *Guidelines for Project Directors: Dealing with Finds from Projects Sponsored by Historic Scotland* (Version 1.3 April 2006) were adhered to at all times.

The location of the trench was recorded using industry standard surveying equipment. The survey data and any hand-drawn plans were accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using control points.

A programme of collection of soil samples and other appropriate material was undertaken for scientific dating and the recovery of palaeoenvironmental evidence.

2.5 Reinstatement (Figs 11-17)

Prior to reinstatement, the correct orientation was verified. This work was supervised by the stone masons Stockdale & Lyall Masonry and recorded by the archaeologists.

The socket was shuttered and a ring of concrete was poured to create a socket into which the stone could be received and then packed with stone to make it rigid but to still allow drainage into the subsoil without compromising the fabric of the stone itself.

The stone was lifted into a vertical position using a telehandler with appropriate straps and lowered into the excavated socket. The stone was held in place by the machine before packing it firmly using slow-setting limecrete and stones recovered from the contexts immediately surrounding the stone's original location.

A photographic record was taken of all works.

The trench was backfilled on completion of excavation with as dug material, and the site left in a tidy condition.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

The site was located close to the edge of a field within gently rolling topography and set on top of a low and broad ridge (Fig. 1). The standing stone was set on a distinct mound of soil and loose stones, and its location provided an unimpeded long-range view to the south-eastern Cairngorms to the north and west, and across the Angus plain to the south.

All deposits revealed in the investigation are described below. The elevated mound upon which the standing stone was set is referred to in the text as 'the mound'. The standing stone is referred to as simply 'the stone'. Numbers in bold and in parentheses refer to contexts. A description of each context can be found in Appendix 2 at the rear of this report.

3.2 Excavation

After Scheduled Monument Consent for the works had been obtained by the CFA, the prone position of the stone was recorded (Fig. 4-5) and the stone moved under the direction of Stockdale & Lyall. The stone was removed without damage and placed on wooden battens nearby.

The removal of the collapsed stone revealed a socket measuring 1.1m by 0.9m and 0.6m deep (Fig 6). It had straight, angled sides mirroring the shape of the base of the stone and was entirely within the topsoil deposits.

A 2m by 2m trench centred on the visible surface remains of the socket was laid out and excavated by hand.

The excavation revealed the mound to be comprised of loose accumulated topsoil (001) containing frequent stones between 0.25m and 0.7m in diameter. Extensive animal burrowing was evident. Topsoil depth varied from 0.2m within the area occupied by the mound to 0.1m on the downslope side. Subsoil (002) comprising compact grey silt was identified and varied in depth from 0.5m beneath the centre of the mound to 0.15m on the downslope side. Again, frequent loose stones were contained throughout, and occasional modern finds such as shotgun cartridges and grease tubes were noted.

Once fully excavated the cleaned surface of the natural subsoil (000) revealed a linear ditch (003) crossing the trench, running north to south (Fig. 7). The ditch ran in a straight line and was 0.35m to 0.4m wide. In section its cut had steep straight sides and a flat base, and was 0.2m deep (Figs 8-10).

The fill (004) of the ditch was variable and may indicate a setting or socket for the stone, though it seems unlikely. Both ends of the ditch as exposed were filled with mid grey silt which was indistinguishable from the subsoil. The central part of the fill had slightly darker grey silt which contained few small stones. Differences in colour and texture within the fill were however minimal; extensive burrowing by rodents was evident and had diffused any horizons which may have existed. Furthermore, the darker central area contained a high concentration of millipedes which were absent from the paler grey soil at the ends. A concentration of sub-angular stones was contained within the fill, mostly situated around the edges of the darker central part, although these were floating within the fill rather than set into the edges or base of the cut.

3.3 Reinstatement

Prior to reinstatement, the correct orientation was verified. The work was carried out by Stockdale & Lyall and recorded by CFA in agreement with Louise Roger of HES.

The reinforced concrete socket was poured to create a secure setting into which the stone could be re-instated (Fig. 11), and then packed with stone and slow-setting limecrete to hold the stone in place but allow drainage into the ditch and subsoil without compromising the fabric of the stone itself.

The stone was lifted into a vertical position using telehandlers with appropriate straps and lowered into the excavated socket (Fig. 12). The stone was held in place by the machine before packing and fixing with limecrete (Fig. 13-14).

A photographic record was taken of all works.

The trench was backfilled on completion of excavation with as dug material, and the site left in a tidy condition (Fig. 15-17). It is anticipated that a single winter and growing season will settle the topsoil and re-establish ground cover which will mask any visual sign of the work.

3.4 Discussion

Prior to the excavation, the character and origin of both the stone and the mound it was set on were unclear. The loose stones contained throughout the mound plus modern artefacts found within indicate that it is modern and is derived from upcast and stone clearance from agriculture. The deep ploughing and subsequent reduction of the ground surface of the surrounding field has also exaggerated the mound's prominence.

The height of the mound and its recent formation indicates that the stone was unlikely to have been deeply or securely embedded. Furthermore, the accumulation of soil and stone forming the mound has formed an island for small burrowing animals, providing security from the seasonal disturbance of agricultural activities. Constant long-term burrowing has likely contributed to the destabilising of the stone from its original setting, and loose soil will have replaced any voids created by the moving stone, thus filling in the socket base. This new soil would be settled and merged by ongoing burrowing.

The ditch located beneath the stone was exposed for only a 2m length so its full extent remains unknown. Additionally, while the exposed ditch ran in a straight line, it cannot be assumed that it continues in a straight line; it may equally terminate, curve or return. Only further investigation would resolve this.

The origin of the standing stone and its relation to the ditch remains unclear. The width of the ditch is slightly less than the narrowest axis of the base of the stone, so it seems unlikely that the stone was ever situated in the base of the ditch or that the ditch was designed to act as a setting for the stone. The characteristics of the ditch fill do not assist our understanding of the relationship. The discrete concentrations of stones within the ditch fill are suggestive of disturbed remains of packing stones used to support the stone. Furthermore the darker soil within the centre of the exposed ditch, approximating the position of a socket or setting, may reflect a more recent infilling of a socket following movements of the stone. However this part of the fill may have derived its characteristics from either being disturbed by the later erection of the stone, post-dating the ditch; or from localised leaching effects. It does seem clear that the absence of discernible horizons between the variations in the fill is due to bioturbation and animal burrowing in particular. While soil samples from specific parts of the ditch fill were taken, the security of any recovered ecofactual evidence must be regarded with low confidence due to bioturbation.

The origin of the actual stone is also unclear. The block is pale grey Cairngorm schist while the underlying local geology is conglomerate, mudstone and red sandstone. The surface geology has been glacially deposited so this suggests that the stone could be an erratic, and its location on the top of a low ridge supports this. Its size and weight would make its removal from the field difficult by means other than modern mechanised plant and it is unlikely that anyone would undertake this for practical reasons. While it cannot be discounted that the stone was imported from the south-east Cairngorms, a minimum probable distance of 15km, there is no evidence to support this hypothesis.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Killievair Standing Stone, a Scheduled Monument, had recently completely fallen down after slumping during 1991. Historic Environment Scotland commissioned the investigation of the socket and the stone's re-erection.

A trench measuring 2m by 2m was excavated, centred on the stone's socket. A ditch was identified running under the location of the stone. It is possible that the stone had been set into the ditch but due to the slow, decades-long collapse of the stone and extensive bioturbation the relationship between the stone and the ditch remain unclear. The mound on which the stone had been set was found to be modern. No further archaeological features were identified.

The stone was successfully re-erected following the excavation.

A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 5).

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 Historic Environment Scotland and the Perth & Kinross Council Sites and Monuments Record.

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Number	Description
000	Natural
001	Topsoil
002	Subsoil
003	Cut of Ditch
004	Fill of Ditch
005	Standing Stone

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Photo No.	Description	Facing
1	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	NE
2	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	E
3	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	SW
4	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	NW
5	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	NW
6	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	NW
7	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	N
8	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	SE
9	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	S
10	Collapsed stone in setting prior to works	NW
11	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
12	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
13	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
14	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
15	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
16	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
17	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
18	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
19	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
20	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
21	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
22	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
23	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
24	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
25	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
26	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
27	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
28	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
29	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
30	Working shot: moving the stone	Various
31	Pre-excavation shot of stone socket	N
32	Pre-excavation shot of stone socket	N
33	Pre-excavation shot of stone socket	W
34	Pre-excavation shot of stone socket	E
35	Pre-excavation shot of stone socket	NW
36	Pre-excavation shot of stone socket	NW
37	Trench excavated into quadrants	N
38	Section detail, NW quad	E
39	Section detail, NW quad	N
40	Excavated trench showing ditch (003) pre-exc.	E
41	Excavated trench showing ditch (003) pre-exc.	N
42	Excavated trench showing ditch (003) pre-exc.	W
43	Excavated trench showing ditch (003) pre-exc.	S

44	Excavated trench showing ditch (003) pre-exc.	E
45	Section of trench and ditch (003)	N
46	Section of trench and ditch (003)	N
47	Section of ditch (003) and fill (004)	S
48	Section of ditch (003) and fill (004)	S
49	Fully excavated ditch (003)	N
50	Fully excavated ditch (003)	N
51	Fully excavated ditch (003)	N
52	Fully excavated ditch (003)	S
53	Fully excavated ditch (003)	S
54	Fully excavated ditch (003)	N
55	Fully excavated ditch (003)	N
56	Fully excavated ditch (003)	S
57	Fully excavated ditch (003)	W
58	Fully excavated ditch (003)	E

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

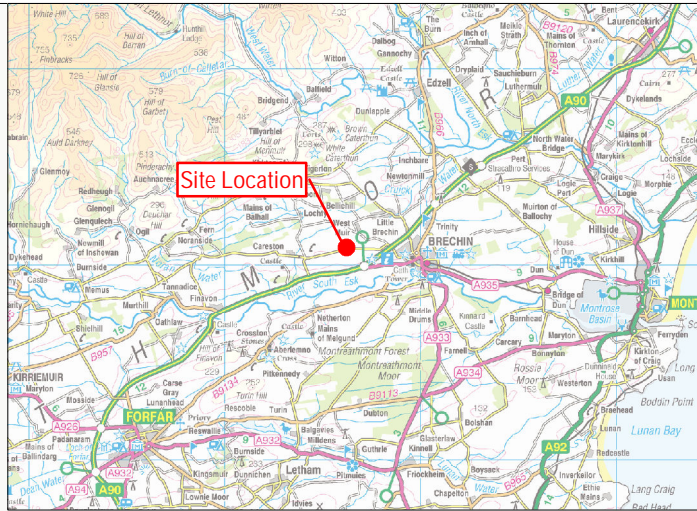
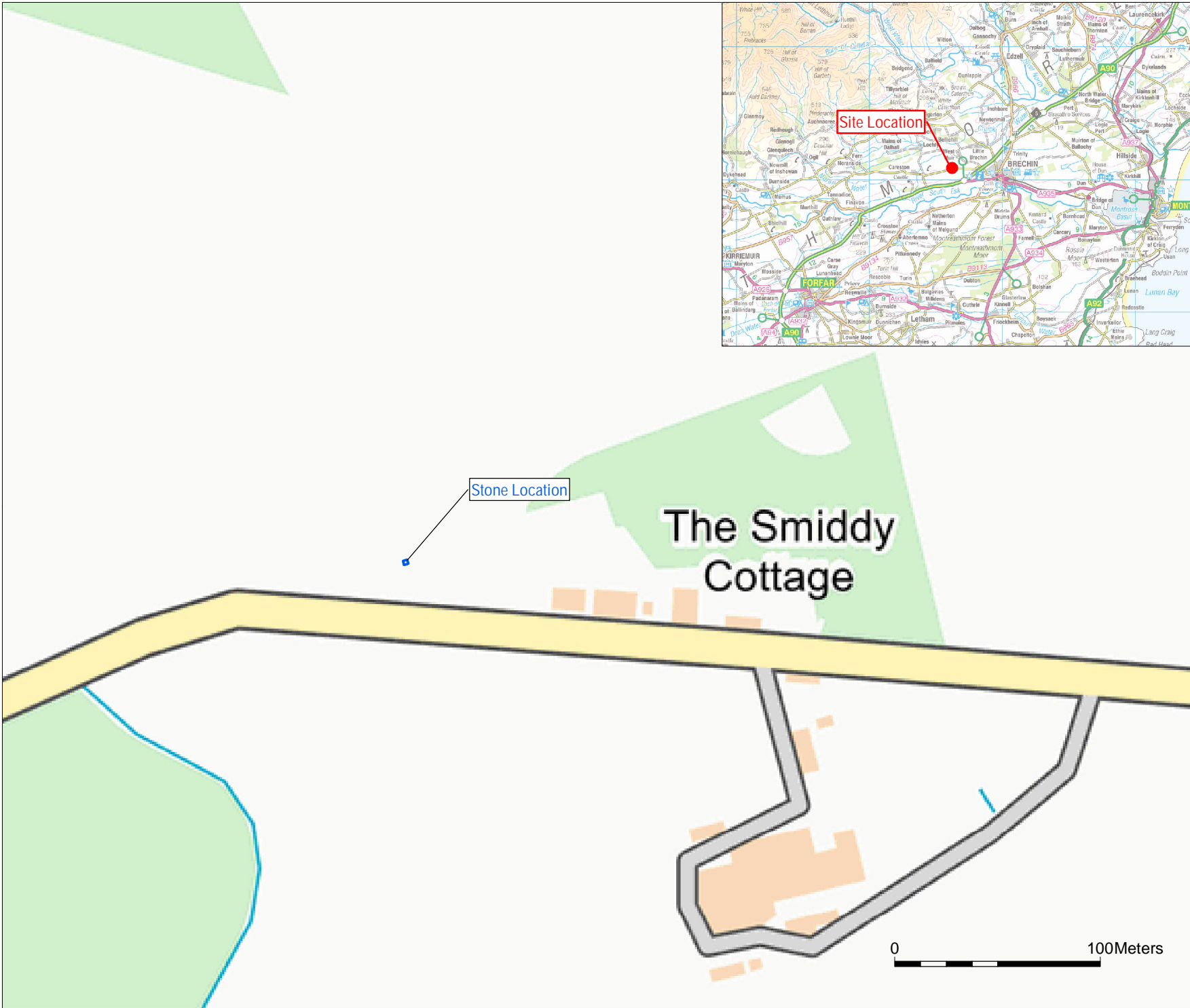
Drg No.	Sheet No.	Description/Contexts	Sec/Plan	Scale
1	1	Pre-ex plan of stone socket	P	01:20
2	1	W facing profile of socket	S	01:10
3	1	S facing profile of socket	S	01:10
4	2	Profile of socket	S	01:10
5	2	Profile of socket	S	01:10
6	2	Post-ex plan of socket	P	01:20
7	2	N facing section of ditch [003]	S	01:10
8	3	Plan of ditch [003]	P	01:20
9	3	S facing section of Trench	S	01:20
10	3	W facing section of Trench	S	01:20
11	3	N facing section of Trench	S	01:20
12	3	E facing section of Trench	S	01:20

APPENDIX 4: Samples Register

Sample No.	Context	Type	Reason	Volume (l)
1	004	Bulk	Ecofacts, routine	10 L
2	004	Bulk	Ecofacts, routine	10 L
3	004	Bulk	Ecofacts, routine	10 L
4	004	Bulk	Ecofacts, routine	10 L
5	004	Bulk	Ecofacts, routine	10 L

APPENDIX 5: Discovery & Excavation In Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Killievair Standing Stone, Barrelwell Smithy, Brechin
PROJECT CODE:	VAIR
PARISH:	Brechin
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Stuart Mitchell
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
RCAHMS Site No.	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NO 56227 60899
START DATE (this season)	October 2018
END DATE (this season)	October 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Killievair Standing Stone, is a standing stone of uncertain which stands in an arable field close to Brechin, Angus. It is a Scheduled Monument (SM 123).</p> <p>The stone slumped in 1991 and completely fell over during 2018. A trench measuring 2m x 2m was excavated centred on the socket. A linear ditch was identified beneath the stone, and fully excavated. A combination of the slow collapse of the stone and long-term bioturbation had blurred any horizons which may have illuminated the relationship between the stone and the ditch. As such, the results of the excavation are inconclusive No further archaeological features were identified. Following the excavation, the stone was re-erected in its socket.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Historic Environment Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	<p>Historic Environment Scotland (archive)</p> <p>Angus Council Sites and Monuments Record (report)</p>



Key:

— Stone Outline

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Title:
Location map

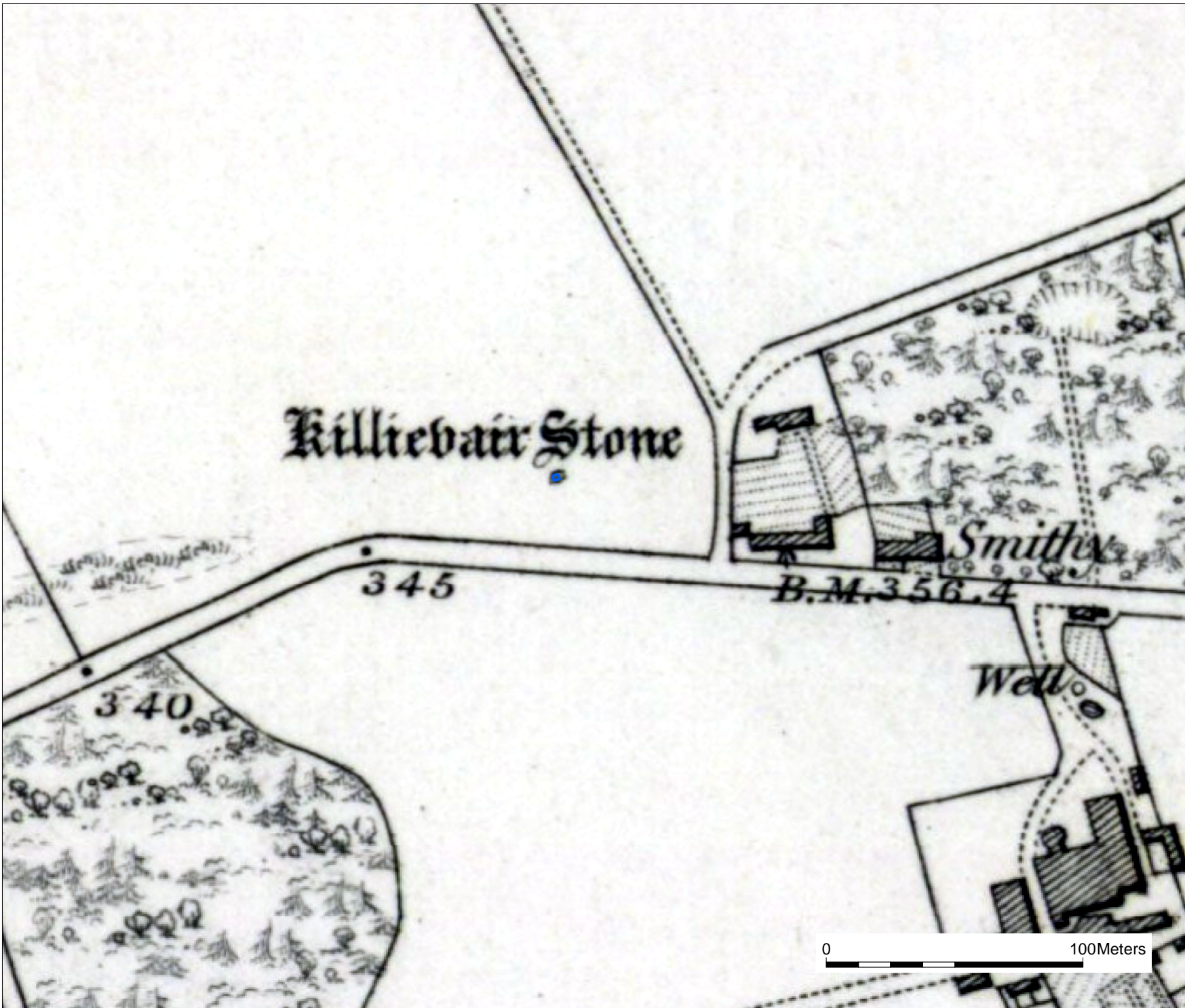
Project:
Killieivair Standing Stone

Client:
HES

Scale at A4:
1:2,500

Drawn by: MP	Checked: SW	Date: 23/10/2018
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Report No: 3807	Fig. No: 1
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Title:
Detail of 1st Edition OS map

Project:
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Client:
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Fig. 3 - Killievair Stone, post-1991 slump, pre-collapse



Fig. 4 - Killievair stone in collapsed position

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Fig. No:
3-4



Fig. 5 - Killievair stone in collapsed position



Fig. 6 - Socket as revealed by collapsed stone

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Fig. No:
5-6



Fig. 7 - Trench showing ditch (003)



Fig. 8 - Section of ditch (003) and profile of south facing section of the trench showing animal burrows

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Fig. 9 - Section through centre of ditch (003) showing fill (004) and animal burrow in the left edge of the cut



Fig. 10 - Fully excavated ditch (003)

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Fig. 11 - Formwork for the new stone socket



Fig. 12 - Lifting the stone into position

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Fig. No:
11-12



Fig. 13 - Packing the base of the stone



Fig. 14 - Killievair stone in new setting prior to reinstatement of ground surface

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Fig. 15 - Killievair stone fully re-erected



Fig. 16 - Killievair stone fully re-erected

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Fig. No:
15-16



Fig. 17 - Killievair stone fully re-erected

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