

Kilmory Burial Ground, Isle of Rum Archaeological Survey



Report and Written Scheme of Investigation

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Summary

This report summarises the results of an archaeological survey, which was conducted on 21 July 2012 on behalf of Scottish Natural Heritage at Kilmory burial ground and settlement, Rum and makes recommendations for the restoration of the stone dyke/wall around the burial ground and the construction of steps over the said wall.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General information

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and an archaeological survey undertaken by *Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (RoCAS)* and *West Coast Archaeological Services (WCAS)* on 21 July 2012 at Kilmory burial ground and settlement, Rum, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (6891). The work was commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage.

1.2 Aims and objectives

The purpose of the desk-based assessment and survey was to identify known archaeological sites within the scheduled area and to prepare a detailed plan of the Kilmory settlement. The survey would also assess the current state of preservation of the enclosure wall around the Kilmory burial ground and any related archaeological features. The results of the survey would provide baseline data for a Written Scheme of Investigation for the restoration of the stone wall around the burial ground, highlighting where further work may be required during the said restoration.

2.0 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Kilmory burial ground and settlement are located at the northern end of Rum (NGR NG 36130 03660), approximately 7 miles to the north-west of Kinloch (Figure 1). Rum is the largest of the Small Isles lying to the west of Mallaig on the adjacent mainland of Scotland.
- 2.2 The burial ground and settlement are situated at the base of a rocky escarpment and to the west of a small stream, which runs into the sea. The settlement is strung out to the west of the stream course on relatively well-drained ground. Due to the proximity of the nearby seashore the ground is covered by wind-blown sand that has encouraged the growth of marram grass. The structures within the settlement nearest to the shore have been partially covered by wind-blown sand.
- 2.3 The bedrock in this area comprises Scresort Sandstone, which is overlain by raised marine beach deposits of gravel, sand and silt¹.

¹ British Geological Society (BGS)

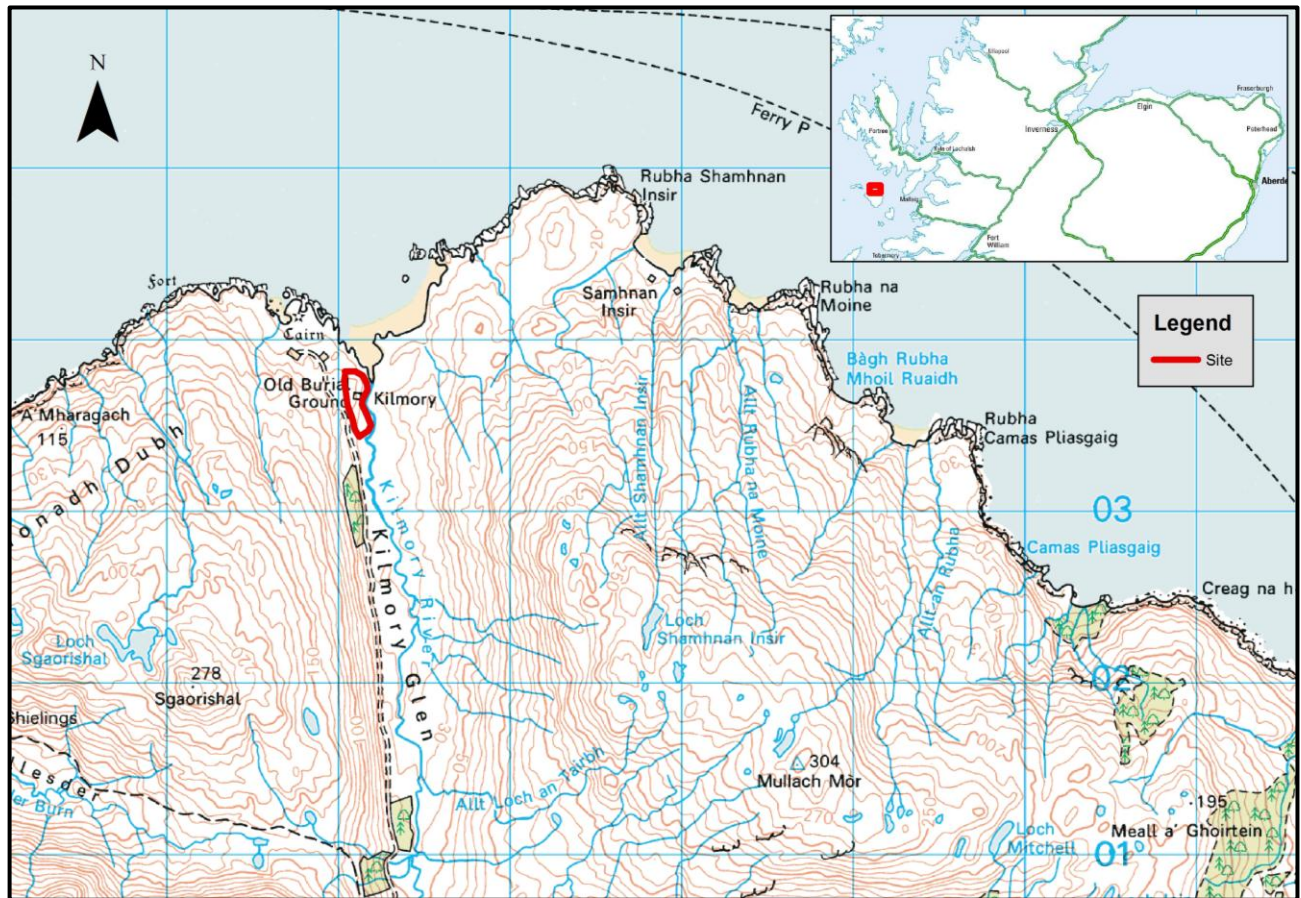


Figure 1: Location of the old burial ground and settlement at Kilmory, Rum.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Scheduled Ancient Monument at Kilmory constitutes an area measuring approximately 430 metres north-south by 165 metres east-west and includes a wide range of visible monuments including settlement, the burial ground of St. Mary's and a cross-shaft of possible Early Christian date (centred at NGR NG 36100 03600). The name *Kilmory* is a dedication to the Virgin Mary, *Cill* being the Gaelic word for chapel².
- 3.2 The burial ground, now disused, comprises an irregularly-shaped enclosure bounded by a drystone wall. The cross-incised sandstone shaft is located within the eastern sector of the enclosure and lies in a prostrate position. It is possible that the much degraded remains of the church of St. Mary's may also lie within the enclosure. Martin Martin³, travelling through the Western Isles at the end of the 17th century, mentions a chapel on the island presumably at Kilmory, although no trace of it now exists. Surrounding the enclosure are the degraded remains of stone and turf buildings relating to the former settlement of Kilmory, which was cleared between 1826 and 1828 along with the other major settlements on Rum⁴.

² Love 2001, 29

³ Martin 1716

⁴ Love 2001, 126

- 3.3 During a visit to Kilmory in 1995, Historic Scotland Wardens recorded some basic details relating to the settlement remains, which formed baseline data for the scheduling of the site. The wardens stated that Kilmory was

'a brilliantly preserved cleared settlement which includes the site of the scheduled churchyard and early cross. During a quick examination we counted 16 buildings, including 6 probable houses, 4 barns/byres or associated structures and 6 other undefined buildings...To the north of the churchyard there is a sunken road with ruined buildings and houses to either side. The site incorporates some evidence for earlier phases of settlement and the cross may indicate long-term occupation of this site'⁵.

- 3.4 The scheduled area originally only applied to the old burial ground, but the area was extended to include the cross-slab and settlement in September 1997. A visit to the Scheduled Monument by Anne Coombs and John Raven, North West Team Inspectors for Historic Scotland on the 10 August 2006, provides the most recent update on the condition of the monuments within the scheduled area and, in particular, the stone enclosure wall surrounding the old burial ground. Their report indicates that

'The burial ground is in the centre of the settlement and is enclosed by a drystone wall topped by a post and wire fence. The fence posts have been set into stones within the wall but many of the stones and posts have now fallen and are no obstacle to access. There is no apparent entrance to the burial ground through or over the wall; at present access is gained up the tumbled masonry at the NE corner.

The interior of the graveyard is generally at the same level as the top of the wall, which has several areas of collapse. The NE corner was mentioned as a problem at the time of the previous visit (13-May-95) and the condition has deteriorated and the area affected increased. Although some tumble was noted on the SE corner, this has increased in area and severity. There is a large stone missing in the centre of the NW corner and it is likely that if work is not carried out on the whole wall in the near future the fabric of the burial ground will be permanently damaged. Ideally, the wall should be reinstated and possibly the post and wire fence re-erected to control access by deer. The settlement is regularly visited by the public who also visit the burial ground and to ensure the survival of the wall and fence once it has been reinstated some form of stile should be provided to allow access'⁶.

- 3.5 The Historic Scotland Inspectors also mention erosion adjacent to the enclosure wall by the action of the river that runs through the site. Here, they noted the exposure of a shellfish midden and what appeared to be an earlier wall, possibly an earlier phase of the current enclosure wall around the burial ground⁷.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-based assessment

- 4.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the evaluation in order to identify all previously recorded sites and any historical documentation. This was done in strict

⁵ Hingley *et al*, 1995

⁶ Coombs 2006

⁷ Coombs 2006

adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*⁸.

4.1.2 Drawings of the area were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online satellite imagery and aerial photographs were checked and the map collections of the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were studied. Other literary sources were also consulted.

4.2 Archaeological survey

4.2.1 An archaeological survey of the burial ground and settlement was carried out on 21 July 2012. The day was overcast, but dry with light winds. Visibility was good and ground conditions were dry.

4.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted using a Trimble GeoXR Rover with decimetre accuracy.

4.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)⁹ were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct*¹⁰.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Desk-based assessment

5.1.1 Historical mapping

Historical maps, unless otherwise stated, were consulted using the National Library of Scotland's online collection¹¹.

The earliest map to show Kilmory is Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland, 1654* (Figure 2). Unfortunately, Rum is orientated upside down, with Kilmory depicted at the south of the island rather than the north. The symbology on the map, however, does appear to indicate the presence of a chapel or church at Kilmory. Herman Moll's map of 1745 also shows Kilmory at the southern end of the island.

Both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch-to-the-mile maps show the deserted settlement and burial ground at Kilmory (Figures 3 and 4).

⁸ IfA 2008

⁹ RCAHMS 2004

¹⁰ IfA 2010

¹¹ NLS 2012

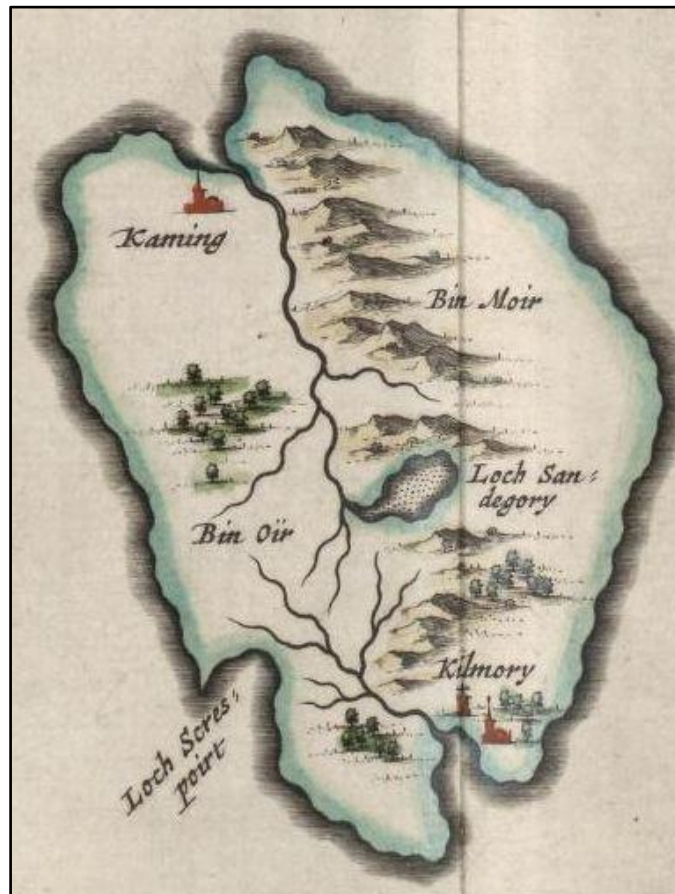


Figure 2: Extract from Bleau's map showing Rum oriented the wrong way

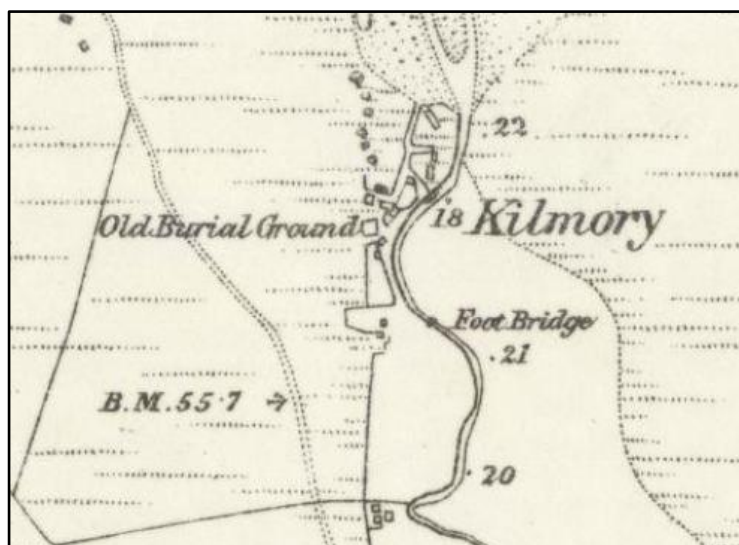


Figure 3: Extract from 1st Edition OS map

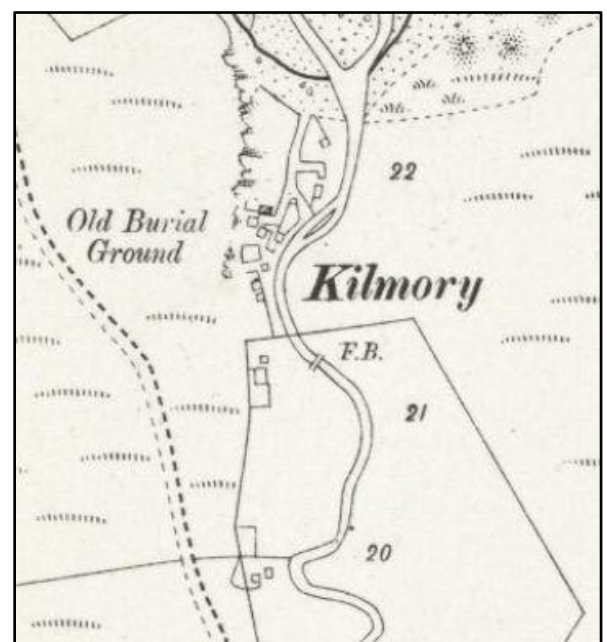


Figure 4: Extract from 2nd Edition OS map

5.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record

The following sites were identified and recorded in the survey area. Further sites were recorded in the surrounding landscape.

MHG43350	Kilmory, Rhum	Church	NG 36500 03500
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In 1928 RCAHMS noted that St Mary's Church stands immediately north of the graveyard and is a ruinous drystone building. However, in 1972 the building was shown to be a ruinous blackhouse; it does not have the appearance of a church as it is oriented N-S rather than the usual E-W. It was thought to be a ruinous blackhouse forming part of the Kilmory settlement.

MHG44757	St Mary's Burial Ground	Cross/Cemetery	NG 36130 03660
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The now disused burial ground is an irregularly-shaped enclosure bounded by a dry wall. It contains, in addition to headstones, an incised sandstone shaft. In 1925 this shaft was described as bearing a Latin cross surmounting a circular panel 8" in diameter, which contains a cross with expanding arms set saltire-wise; towards the base of the cross are two parallel incised lines. By 1972 the shaft is described as lying prostrate with the circular and linear incisions visible. It is also noted that on the rear of the shaft is another cross of Latin style; both crosses are very weathered.

MHG5592	Kilmory, Rhum	Township	NG 36100 03600
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Six roofed, fifteen unroofed buildings, five enclosures, some field walls and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map Argyllshire (Islands of Rum, Sanday etc.) 1879, sheet LX. Three roofed, nine unroofed buildings, some enclosures and field walls, and a head-dyke are shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

5.2 Archaeological survey

5.2.1 Burial Ground

5.2.1.1 General

The burial ground is an irregular raised area situated at the base of a rocky outcrop; structures that form part of the settlement lie to its north and east (Figure 5; Plate 1). It is completely surrounded by a stone dyke, which is generally in a good state of repair with the exception of three corners: the north-east corner has considerable wall tumble; the south-east corner has wall tumble, although to a lesser degree and the north-west corner shows signs of damage. There is no entrance, but it would appear that entry is being gained to the burial ground via the north- and south-east corners and erosion of the bank is evident at these locations.

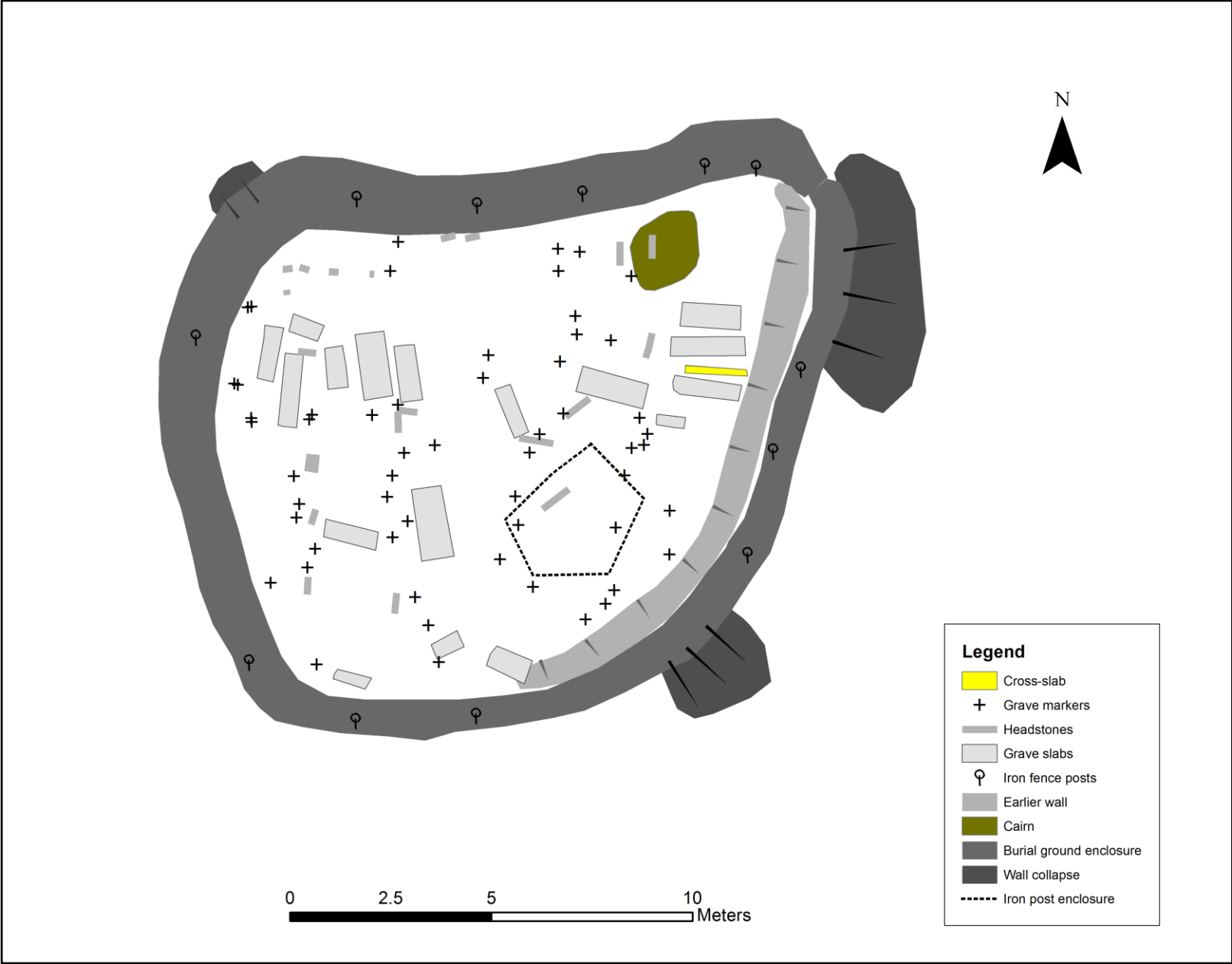


Figure 5: Plan of the burial ground



Plate 1: The burial ground with structures to the north and east.

In addition to a number of small, plain headstones and the cross-slab, the burial ground contains two headstones erected some years after the inhabitants of Rum were cleared. The first (Plate 2) was erected in 1843 by Walter Cowan, a manager on Rum, for his wife Catharine Henderson; Cowan is buried with his wife but not mentioned on the headstone¹². The stone is weathered, but the inscription is still visible. The second (Plate 3) was erected in 1873 by Murdoch Matheson, a shepherd at Kilmory, in memory of six of his children, five of whom died within two days from diphtheria¹³. Again the stone is weathered, but the inscription is visible.

A small cairn-like mound of stones, with a face of moss-covered stones on its east side, was located in the north-east corner of the burial ground (Plate 4).

The vegetation around the exterior of the burial ground comprises grass and rushes. Within the burial ground, the vegetation again comprises grass and rushes with some thistle and brambles also present. There is some heather and bilberry in the wall head in the north-west corner. Deer have kept the area well grazed.

¹² Love 2001, 160

¹³ Love 2001, 199-200

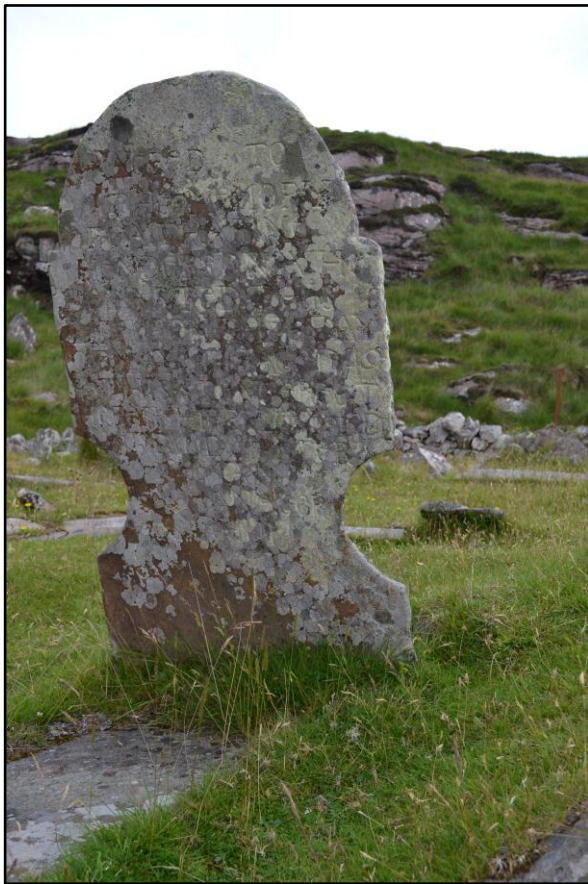


Plate 2: The Cowan headstone

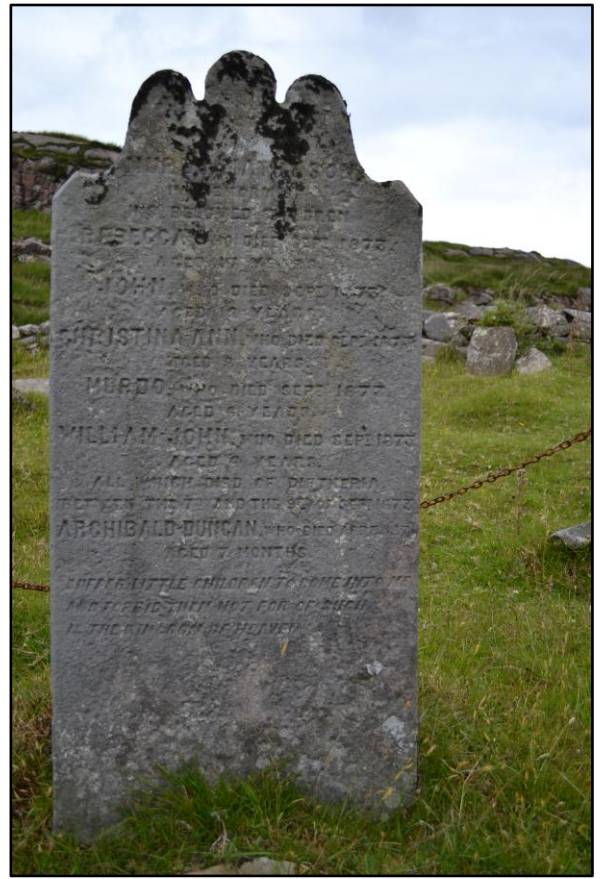


Plate 3: The Matheson headstone



Plate 4: The small cairn in the north-east corner of the burial ground

5.2.1.2 The Wall

The wall surrounding the burial ground is an irregular stone dyke. The north wall appears to be the most evenly built; it uses long lintel-type and other square or rectangular stones in its construction. This form of construction continues round the north-west corner, where it is well faced on the interior, to the middle of the west wall where the construction becomes less well-structured in the upper courses. The construction here becomes rough and loose in places, with rounded stones having been used; there is no slumping evident to account for the looseness. The south and east walls are also less well-structured; the south wall looks very roughly built, whilst the east wall has perhaps had running repairs carried out in the form of stones being heaped on it. Stones are visible in the bank behind the east wall and it is possible that an earlier wall exists behind the present east-side. The north wall round to the middle of the west wall would appear to be an original wall, whilst the remainder has been altered and/or repaired over the years.

The earliest and most significant damage to the wall is in the north-east corner. There is substantial tumble from the top and centre of the wall; some of the lower stones appear to be in place, although obscured by the tumble (Plate 5). Many of the fallen stones are loose on the ground surface, but some are now embedded in the ground at the base of the tumble, which is well spread. There is some evidence of erosion where the stones have pulled out of the bank. Burnt bone was noted in the erosion area at the northern end of the north-east corner.



Plate 5: The north-east corner of the wall has the most significant damage. The Cowan headstone can also be seen top left, with the small 'cairn' to its right.

The damage to the wall in the south-east corner is less substantial (Plate 6). Here stone courses are still set into the bank of the burial ground. There has been tumble from the centre and outer courses, whilst the lower courses appear intact. The fallen stones are generally sitting on the ground surface at the base of the wall. Stones are visible in the bank of the burial ground, possibly from an earlier wall; there has been erosion to the bank here with the formation of small 'steps' where people have gained entry to the burial ground (Plate 7).

The north-west corner, although well-constructed, is starting to show signs of damage (Plate 8).

Metal fence posts have been set into the top of the wall, although many of these are now damaged or have fallen. Their deterioration and movement has caused, or contributed to, deterioration of the wall in places.



Plate 6: Less damage has taken place at the south-east corner of the wall. The Matheson headstone can be seen centre top and the Cowan headstone top right.



Plate 7: Erosion 'steps' in the south-east corner of the burial ground above what may be the stones of an earlier wall set into the burial ground's bank (upper scale 1m, lower 0.5m).



Plate 8: The north-west corner of the wall is starting to collapse.

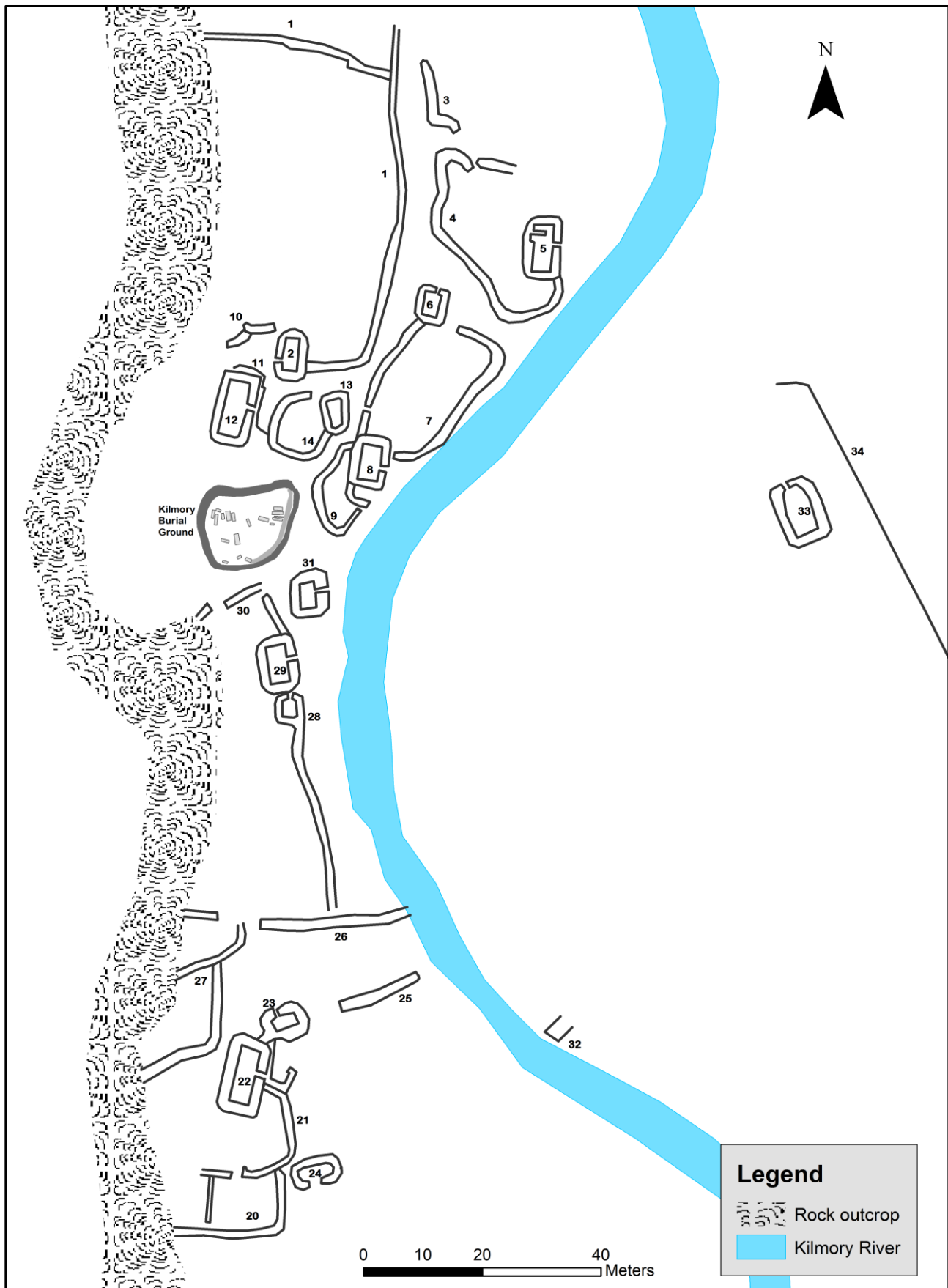


Figure 6: A plan showing the layout of Kilmory settlement strung out between the rocky outcrop to the west and the river to the east.

5.2.2 The Settlement

On Rum the social structure was a communal one, with the houses grouped together wherever shelter was afforded from the sea winds¹⁴. At Kilmory, the settlement is strung out to the north and south of the burial ground, sitting between the river to the east and a rocky ridge to the west. The majority of the buildings are aligned north-south and are in various states of preservation, from much degraded to ruinous.

Although not the main focus of the archaeological survey, a rapid recording exercise was carried out to provide an up-to-date measured plan of the Kilmory settlement (Figure 6), with brief notes being made on a small number of the structures as time allowed. The structure numbers referred to in the following paragraphs relate to the numbers shown on Figure 6, 7 and 8 and in the gazetteer, where further information can be found (Appendix 2).

Structure 2 (Figures 6 & 7; Plate 9) is a ruinous, grass-covered stone building approximately 6m x 3m with rounded corners both externally and internally suggesting an early construction date. The walls stand up to a height of 1.25m.

Structure 8 (Figures 6 & 7; Plate 10) is a degraded house situated on the edge of the river bank, which is being eroded by the river. The south-east corner of the structure is eroding into the river and the house is in significant danger of collapsing at this point. Within the structure at the south-east corner is a small, slightly raised, one-quarter circle platform and a small 'aperture' in the wall; the purpose of these features was not apparent.

Structure 12 (Figures 6 & 7; Plate 11) is a substantial ruinous stone building and is the structure that has erroneously been identified as St. Mary's Church in the past. The walls stand to 1.5m at the south gable and 1.25m at the north gable. The structure sits on a platform with some facing stones visible; it is possible that the present structure stands on the site of an earlier building.

Structure 22 (Figures 6 & 8) is a grass-covered stone building measuring 11m x 5m with rounded corners on the external walls. The walls stand up to 1.75m internally and the entrance is situated on the east side. There is a possible platform on the east side of the structure, which may be the footings of an earlier building.

Structure 23 (Figures 6 & 8) is a turf-covered building set at an angle to structure 22. The internal walls stand up to 1m high and, as with most of the Kilmory buildings, are approximately 1m thick.

Structure 28 (Figures 6, 7 & 8) is a small, turf-covered building with walls standing up to 0.5m high.

Structure 29 (Figures 6, 7 & 8; Plate 12) is a partially turf-covered building with rounded internal and external corners. The walls stand to a height of up to 1.5m externally and up to 1m internally.

The midden referred to by the Historic Wardens was not located and is assumed to have been washed away by the river.

¹⁴ Love 2001, 86

Structure 31 (Figures 6 & 7; Plate 12) is a partially turf-covered building with rounded external and internal corners. The walls survive up to 1m high. It would appear to be standing on a possible earlier structure's footing.



Plate 9: Structure 2



Plate 10: Structure 8



Plate 11: Structure 12

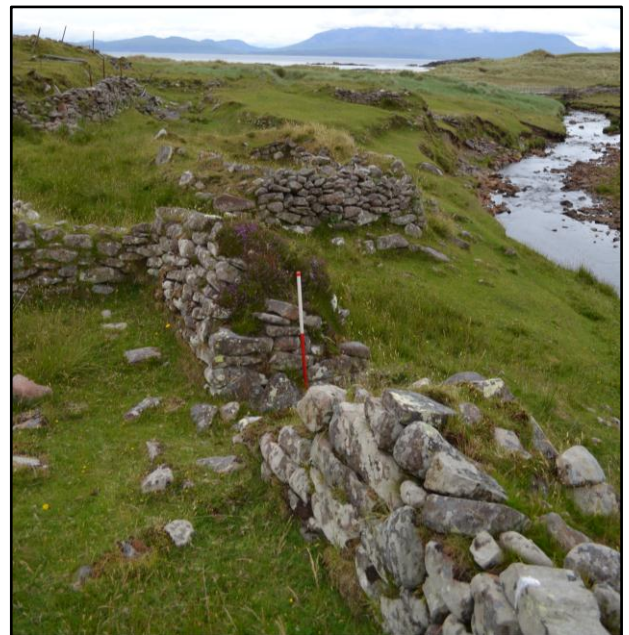


Plate 12: Structures 29 & 31

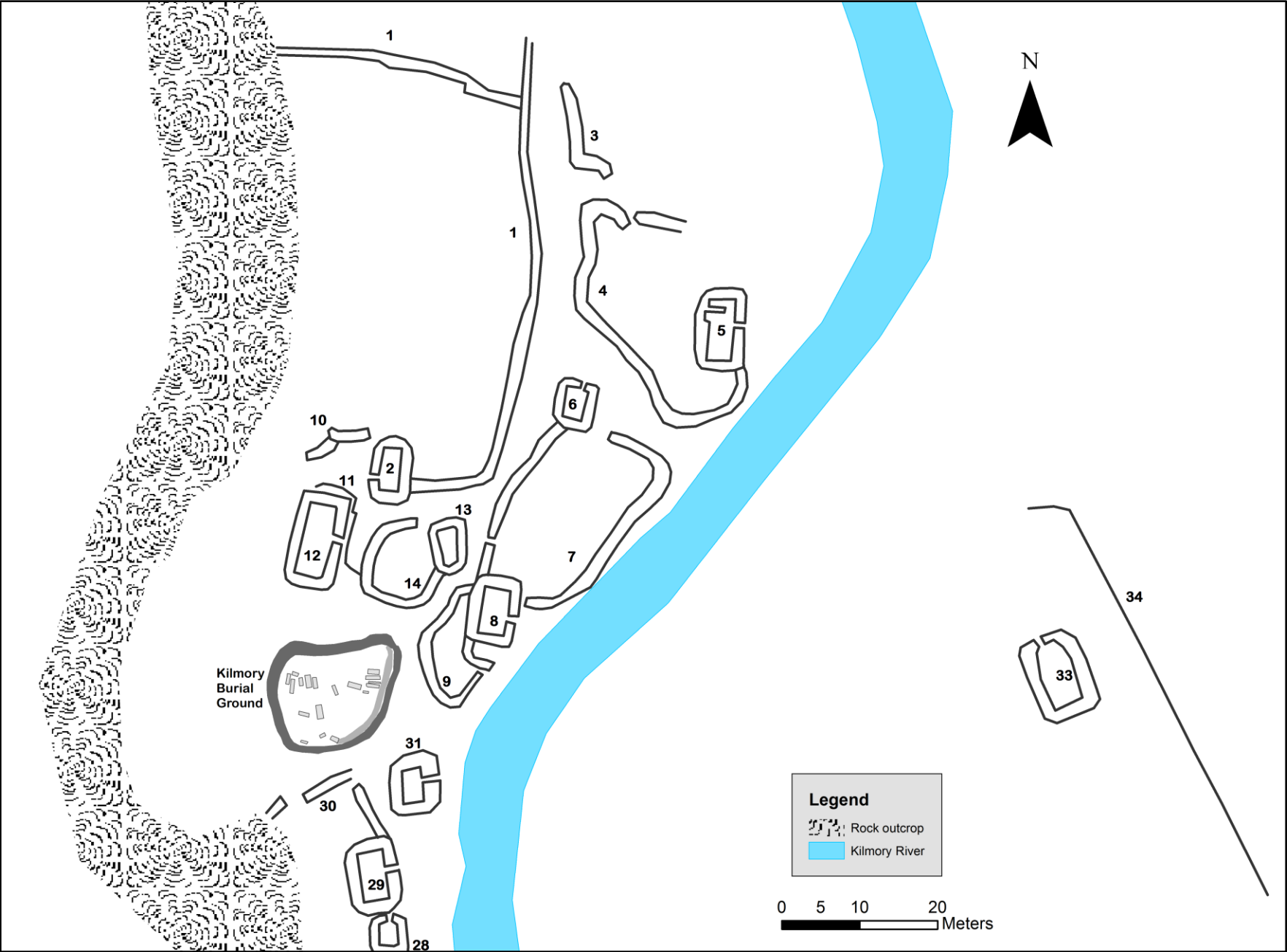


Figure 7: Plan of the north area of the Kilmory settlement

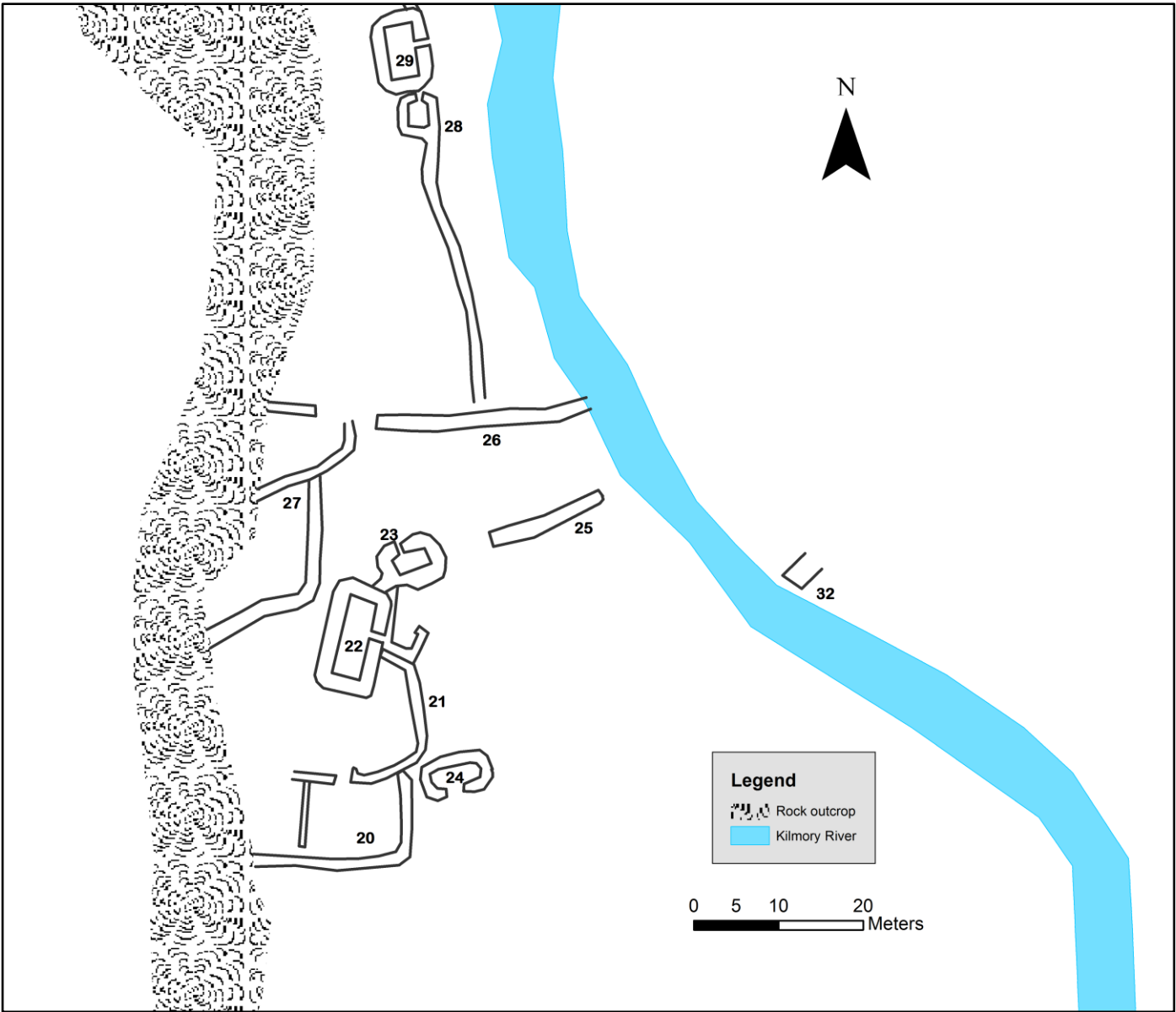


Figure 8: Plan of the south area of the Kilmory settlement

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 Kilmory burial ground is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and, as such, Scheduled Monument Consent will be required from Historic Scotland in advance of any proposed works to the burial ground wall.
- 6.2 Any proposed repair work on the burial ground wall should be carried out by an experienced drystone dyker.
- 6.3 The damage in the north-east corner of the wall should be repaired using the loose stones on the ground in this area. Any embedded stones should be left *in situ*. Further stones can be sourced from the river bank where one of the settlement structures has eroded away. If the repair work here involves cutting into the burial ground bank, an archaeologist should be present to conduct a watching brief.
- 6.4 The south-east corner is recommended as the location for a set of steps to allow public entry to the burial ground. It appears to be the entry point of choice as evidenced by the erosion 'steps' in the bank and these could be enhanced with the insertion of stone steps into the bank. Prior to the construction of the steps, and repairs to the wall, a small evaluation excavation to record what is under the erosion steps should be carried out by an archaeologist. The purpose of the evaluation trench will be to strip off the turf in this area, clear away the tumble at the base of the wall and clean back a little of the surface in order to evaluate whether there is an original wall in the bank behind the present wall before setting stone steps into the bank; large, flat stones can be sourced from the river bank for this purpose.
- 6.5 The north-west corner of the wall should be repaired to prevent any further deterioration in its condition.
- 6.6 There are gaps around the whole wall where stones have fallen out; these should be attended to.
- 6.7 The iron fence posts and wire should be removed; the posts set in the top of the wall have contributed to the deterioration of the wall.
- 6.8 Structure 8 (Figure 7) is currently eroding into the adjacent stream. Consideration should be given to a small-scale excavation to recover as much detail from this structure as possible before it is lost.
- 6.9 In the event of any important or complex discoveries made during excavation, all finds and features will be left *in situ* and the archaeologist will notify Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Scotland immediately to make arrangements for their safeguarding and recording.
- 6.10 The discovery of any human remains is a sensitive matter and is a likelihood given the location of the proposed works to the burial ground wall. Any such finds will be left *in situ*. Any excavation required will be conducted as per Historic Scotland's Operational Policy Paper 5¹⁵.

¹⁵ Historic Scotland 2006

7.0 Reporting

- 7.1 This report will be lodged with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team for inclusion in their Historic Environment Record and uploaded to the OASIS website. An entry will be submitted to Archaeology Scotland's *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

8.0 Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch of West Coast Archaeological Services and Lynn Fraser of Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services. GIS post-processing and production of plans was carried out by Mary Peteranna of Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services. We wish to thank Scottish Natural Heritage for commissioning the work and their assistance on site. All mapping, unless otherwise stated, is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under RoCAS licence LIG1044. Historic maps courtesy of National Library of Scotland.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of sites

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
1	Boundary wall	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf boundary wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	9	136133	803791	
2	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built house with rounded internal corners measures 6m N-S by 3m over walls 1m wide and 0.75m-1.25m high. There is an 0.5m wide entrance in W wall.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136114	803773	87
3	Boundary wall	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136141	803807	
4	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136143	803786	
5	House	Kilmory	Partly underlying wind-blown sand is a grass-covered stone-built house measuring 10.5m N-S by 6.3m over walls spread to 1.5m and surviving up to 1.2m high. There is a partition wall in N end and an entrance in the E wall.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136158	803792	
6	Bothy	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built bothy measures 6.2m N-S by 5m over walls 1m wide and up to 1.2m high. There is a possible entrance in the N wall.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136135	803781	
7	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall attached to the N side of Site 8	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136133	803752	
8	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered turf/stone-built house with rounded internal and external corners measures 7m N-S by 5m over walls 1m wide and standing up to 0.75m. There is an 0.7m wide entrance in ESE wall. The SE corner is eroding into stream.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136130	803751	76, 77, 79, 80, 83
9	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall attached to the SW side of Site 8	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136118	803745	
10	Boundary wall	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf boundary wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136111	803774	
11	Revetment Wall	Kilmory	A stone revetment wall enclosing the NE side of house Site 12.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136109	803764	
12	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built house with rounded external corners measures 10m NNE-SSW by 6m over walls 1m wide and 1.2m-1.5m high. There is an 0.75m wide entrance in ESE wall.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	11	136107	803757	86

Kilmory, Rum: KIL12 Report and Written Scheme of Investigation

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
13	Bothy	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built bothy measures 7m N-S by 5m over walls 1m wide and up to 1.2m high. There is no visible entrance.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	9	136123	803758	
14	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall attached to Site 13 measures 9m NE-SW by 7m.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136115	803764	
15a	Burial ground enclosure	Kilmory	A stone-built enclosure walls measures 16m E-W by 13m with walls spread 1.3-1.5m wide.	E-W		Post Medieval	10	136131	803661	4
15b	Burial ground enclosure	Kilmory	The remains of an earlier enclosure walls located on the inside of the E wall of the later enclosure Site 15a.	N-S		Post Medieval	10	136131	803661	
16	Iron post enclosure	Kilmory	A pentagonal-shaped iron post enclosure measures 3m long NE-SW, which contains the Matheson headstone.	NW-SW		Post Medieval	10	136134	803659	
17a	Grave slabs	Kilmory	A number of horizontal grave slabs with no markings.		Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136131	803661	
17b	Cross-slab	Kilmory	A prostrate cross-slab approximately 1.25m long and about 0.3m wide. The decoration on both sides is heavily weathered.		Degraded		10	136137	803663	1
17c	Headstones	Kilmory	Unmarked headstones.		Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136131	803661	
17d	Modern headstone	Kilmory	The Cowan headstone.			Post Medieval	10	136135	803666	
18	Gravemarkers	Kilmory	Numerous, small upright headstones. No markings visible.		Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136131	803661	
19	Cairn	Kilmory	Measures 2.1m NE-SW by 1.7m		Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136136	803666	70, 71
20	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136113	803632	
21	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136111	803646	
22	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built house with walls rounded external corners measures 11m N-S by 5m over walls 1m wide and standing up to 1.75m high. There is an entrance 1m wide in ESE wall.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136110	803653	

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
23	House/bothy	Kilmory	A grass-covered turf/stone-built house with rounded internal and external corners measures 6m E-W by 5m over walls 1m wide and standing up to 1m high. There is no visible entrance.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	136113	803659	
24	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered turf/stone-built house with rounded corners measures 8m E-W by 4.5m over walls 1m wide. There is an entrance in the S wall.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136116	803631	
25	Boundary wall	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf boundary wall.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136122	803660	
26	Boundary wall	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf boundary wall.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136109	803674	
27	Enclosure	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall attached to the base of the rock outcrop.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136101	803654	
28	Boundary wall	Kilmory	At the N end of a turf/stone boundary dyke is a very degraded turf/stone structure with rounded external corners measuring 4m N-S by 3m with walls surviving up to 0.5m high. There is a possible entrance in the N end.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	9	136112	803710	
29	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built house with rounded internal and external corners measures 7m N-S by 5m over walls 0.75m wide and standing up to 1.5m high. There is an entrance 0.75m wide in E wall.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	9	136114	803722	78, 79, 80, 81, 82
30	Enclosure	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	10	136110	803730	
31	House	Kilmory	A grass-covered stone-built house with rounded internal and external corners measures 6m N-S by 5m over walls 1m wide and standing up to 1m high. There is a possible entrance in E wall.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	9	136118	803734	
32	Bridge footing	Kilmory	Bridge abutment on the E bank of River Kilmory	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	7	136158	803655	
33	House	Kilmory	The very degraded footings of a grass-covered stone/turf-built house with rounded external corners measures 11m NW-SE by 7.8m over walls spread to 1.5m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. There is an entrance in the NW wall.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	9	136221	803665	88
34	Boundary wall	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf boundary wall.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	8	136239	803663	

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
30	Enclosure	Kilmory	A fragment of a grass-covered stone/turf enclosure wall.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	11	136100	803728	

Appendix 2: Index of photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	E		Decorated early Christian slab	LF	21/07/2012
2	NE		Cowan headstone	LF	21/07/2012
3	SW		Cowan headstone	LF	21/07/2012
4	ESE		Burial ground	LF	21/07/2012
5	NE		Looking over part of the Kilmory settlement	LF	21/07/2012
6	SE		Burial ground, settlement and rig and furrow cultivation	LF	21/07/2012
7	W		Showing the tumble in NE corner of the wall	LF	21/07/2012
8	W		Close-up showing wall edge	LF	21/07/2012
9	WSW		Close-up showing wall edge	LF	21/07/2012
10	W		Close-up showing wall edge	LF	21/07/2012
11	W		Close-up showing wall edge	LF	21/07/2012
12	NNW		NE corner of the perimeter wall	LF	21/07/2012
13	NW		Showing the tumble in NE corner of the wall	LF	21/07/2012
14	S		Showing the tumble in NE corner of the wall	LF	21/07/2012
15	NW		Tumble in the SE corner of the wall	LF	21/07/2012
16	NW		Tumble in the SE corner of the wall	LF	21/07/2012
17	W		Showing the NE-facing wall edge at the SE corner	LF	21/07/2012
18	NNE		Showing the SW-facing wall edge at the SE corner	LF	21/07/2012
19	NNE		Showing the SW-facing wall edge at the SE corner	LF	21/07/2012
20			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
21			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
22			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
23			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
24			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
25			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
26			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
27			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
28			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
29			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
30			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
31			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
32			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
33			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
34			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
35			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
36			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
37			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
38			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
39			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
40			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
41			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
42			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
43			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
44			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
45			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
46			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
47			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
48			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
49			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
50			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
51			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
52			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
53			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
54			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
55			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
56			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
57			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
58			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
59			Whole perimeter wall - working in a clockwise direction from the SSE corner	LF	21/07/2012
60	SE		NW corner starting to tumble	LF	21/07/2012
61	W		Looking along the top of the N wall	LF	21/07/2012
62	W		Looking along the top of the N wall	LF	21/07/2012
63	W		Looking along the top of the N wall	LF	21/07/2012
64	SSW		Looking along the top of the W wall	LF	21/07/2012
65	NW		Inner face of the wall in the NW corner	LF	21/07/2012
66	ESE		Looking along the top of the S wall	LF	21/07/2012
67	N		Looking along the top of the E wall	LF	21/07/2012
68	NW		Erosion steps in bank on SE corner above tumble	LF	21/07/2012
69	NW		Erosion steps in bank on SE corner above tumble	LF	21/07/2012
70	W		Small cairn with facing stone	LF	21/07/2012
71	WNW		Small cairn with facing stone	LF	21/07/2012
72	SSW		Gravestones - cross-slab next to the small scale	LF	21/07/2012
73	NNE		Gravestones	LF	21/07/2012

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No.	Direction Facing	SiteNo.	Description	Taken By	Date
74	W		Gravestones	LF	21/07/2012
75	NNE		Gravestone	LF	21/07/2012
76	S	8	Entrance of house eroding into stream	LF	21/07/2012
77	SSW	8	House close to stream	LF	21/07/2012
78	SE	29	House	LF	21/07/2012
79	NNE	29, 31 & 8	Houses	LF	21/07/2012
80	NNE	29, 31 & 8	Houses	LF	21/07/2012
81	SSW	29	House	LF	21/07/2012
82	SSW	29	Houses	LF	21/07/2012
83	SW	8	House eroding into stream	LF	21/07/2012
84	W		House eroding into stream	LF	21/07/2012
85	NE		Building erosion	LF	21/07/2012
86	SW	12	Large building at base of escarpment	LF	21/07/2012
87	NE	2	House	LF	21/07/2012
88	ENE	33	Building footings located on the opposite side of the stream to Kilmory	LF	21/07/2012
89	NW		Looking towards the burial ground	LF	21/07/2012
90	W		Looking towards the burial ground	LF	21/07/2012
91	S		Wall at the base of the escarpment	LF	21/07/2012
92	WSW		Wall at the base of the escarpment	LF	21/07/2012