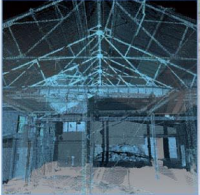
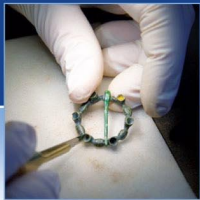


Kilvickeon Church, Ross of Mull: Archaeological Monitoring Data Structure Report

AOC Project 70003
25th April 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Kilvickon Church, Ross of Mull: Archaeological Monitoring Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Ross of Mull Historical Centre
c/o Addison Conservation + Design

National Grid Reference (NGR): NM 41199 19622

Scheduled Monument No. 7454

AOC Project No: 70003

Prepared by: Nicholas Johnstone, Mary Peteranna

Date of Fieldwork: 10th to 24th March 2015

Date of Report: 25th April 2015

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Authors: Nicholas Johnstone, Mary Peteranna **Date:** 25th April 2015

Approved by: Mary Peteranna **Date:** 25th April 2015

Draft/Final Report Stage: Final **Date:** 13th May 2015

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Shore Street
Cromarty
Ross-shire
IV11 8XL

Tel. 01381 600650
Mob. 07972 259255
E-mail. inverness@aocarchaeology.com



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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring of the conservation work on Kilvickeon Church, Mull. During the course of the work the damaged east and west walls of the church were reconsolidated and made safe for visitors. A shallow trench was also excavated across the church interior for a new gravel surface. The removed soil layer inside the trench was full of fragmented human bones.

The interior works uncovered a slabbed floor surface just below the topsoil. This contained two worn mill stones and at least two human inhumations. One of the burials had been covered by a large capstone and placed in a grave cut that may have been stone-lined. The burials were not excavated, but were preserved in situ.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Kilvickeon Church is located near Bunessan on the Isle of Mull, within the administrative area of Argyll and Bute Council. It is a Scheduled Monument (No.7454) under the protection of Historic Scotland, which is advised by John Raven.
- 1.1.2 A programme of archaeological monitoring was requested as part of a Scheduled Monument Consent application to Historic Scotland for conservation work to Kilvickeon Church. The works to the monument consisted of the consolidation of masonry and general repairs to the structure and surrounding surface, as designed by Addison Conservation + Design and outlined in the project design (Peteranna 2015). This work was supervised by an AOC archaeologist to allow for the conservation and recording of any archaeological features uncovered. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).
- 1.1.3 In 2013 a photographic and measured survey of the monument to provide a baseline record of the monument's condition was undertaken by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (RoCAS report no. 2013-14/KVC13).

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 Kilvickeon Church is located on the Ross of Mull approximately 3.6km southeast of Bunessan at the end of a rough public track that is signposted for Scoor (NGR NM 41199 19622) (Figure 1). Loch Assapol lies to the northwest of the site. The church and associated burial ground sit on a low mound within an area of abandoned settlement on the northeast side of Cnoc Mor.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 Historic Scotland described the monument, named Kilvickeon or Kilviceuen, Old Parish Church, Mull:

The remains of a rectangular church and its associated enclosure. The church measures approximately 13m E-W by 6m and is complete to near wall-head level on its N and S sides only. The E and W walls are largely collapsed. The outer skin of the S wall has largely fallen away though the N wall is very well preserved with the church's main entrance towards the W end, a "sheela-na-gig" carving and projecting stones for tying down the thatch. The bond of the masonry is very similar to the bond found in the early 13th-century nunnery on nearby Iona. Around the church can be discerned the remains of an older sub-circular enclosure fitting within the present rectangular enclosure...This monument is of national importance because it is a well preserved example of a 13th-century church. Judging by the sub-circular enclosure which surrounds it and the unusual dedication it appears that the ecclesiastical use of the site goes back even further. As well as being an important relic of the medieval history of Mull, the site has the potential to tell us much about the use and reuse of such sites over a very long period.

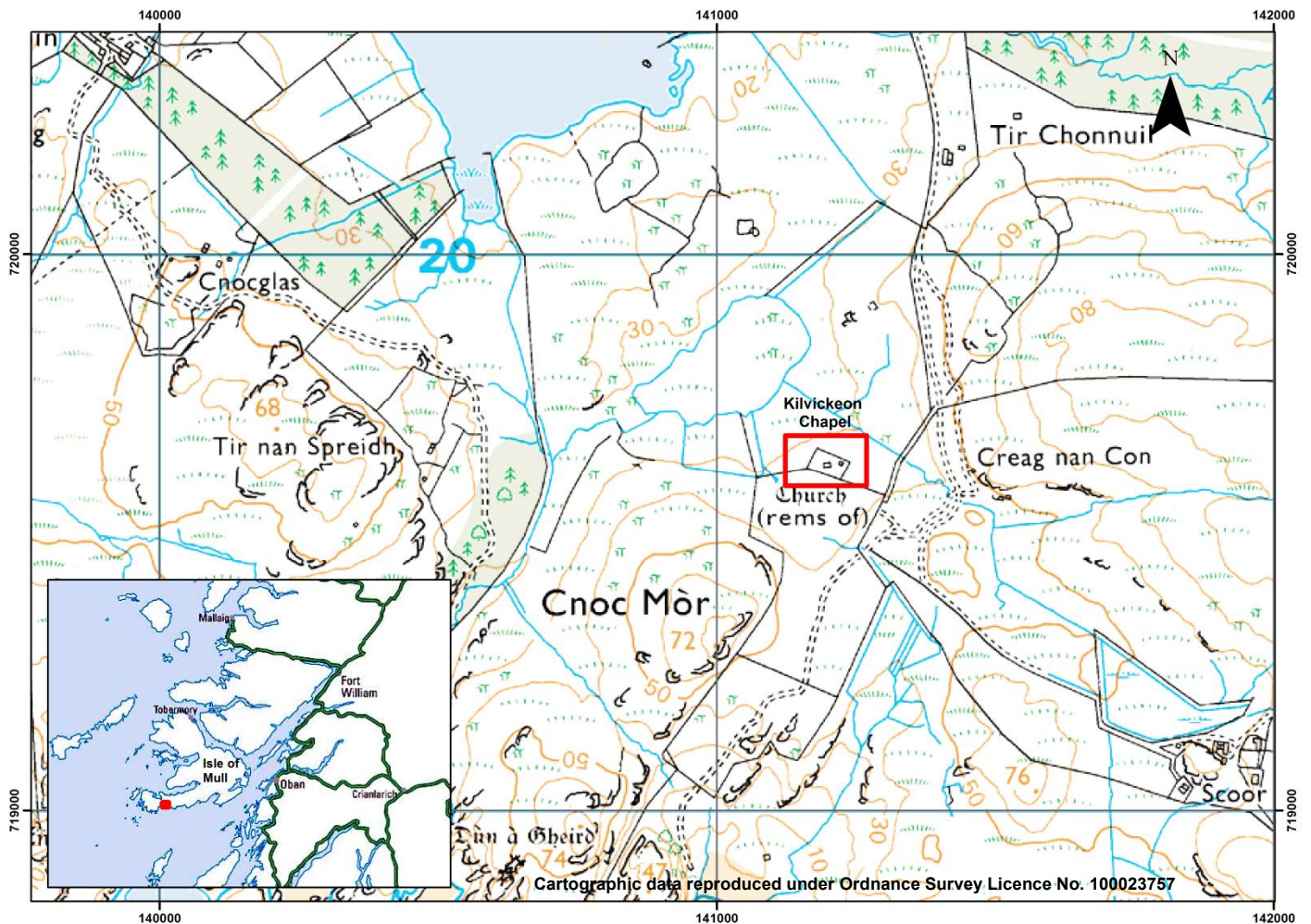


Figure 1: Site location map

- 1.3.2 An early Christian pilgrimage route is known to have crossed the Ross of Mull, a long, low peninsula ending to the southwest at Fionnphort and the Isle of Iona to the west of it. Iona is home to an Early Christian monastic site associated with Saint Columba \AA 563 AD landing on the island (Keay 1994). Kilvickeon Church is one of the seven medieval parish churches on Mull linked to the Abbey of Iona and was probably dedicated to Ernan, son of Eoghan, a nephew of St. Columba. It may overlie the site of an earlier Celtic Church, although the present structure was thought to have been built in the 13th century by the Benedictine Order of Iona and was in use until 1804, when a new church was built at Bunessan (NMRS NM41NW1).
- 1.3.3 Joan Blaeu \AA Atlas of Scotland . *Mula Insula* (1654) . shows a small church named *Kilmakewin* on the south side of the loch (National Library of Scotland 2014). A few decades later, Martin Martin also mentioned Kilvickeon Chapel, describing it c.1695 as one of two parish churches, both of which had ministers, on the Isle of Mull. He describes it as a little chapel called *Kilwichk-Ewin* located at the lake above Loch Lay (Martin 1695:156)
- 1.3.4 The results of the 2013 survey by *Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services* showed that the church measures 13.5m E-W by 5.6m internally (Figure 2). At the time of the survey, the north and south walls were standing approximately to their original height (about 3.5m high) while the east and west walls were mostly collapsed, standing up to 0.6m high (Fraser and Peteranna 2013). The masonry technique is described as having two skins of stone with a rubble and mortar core in between. The unusual method has the outer stones constructed almost as cladding and not built into

the wall core. The lime for the mortar probably came from the nearby island of Lismore (Addison 2015). At the west end of the north wall is the arched doorway, which had been in danger of collapse prior to conservation. A window aperture is located in the east end of the north wall. The south wall, the facing stones of which have suffered more collapse than the north wall, showed evidence for a window opposing the one in the north wall. To the east of apex of the doorway is an eroded sandstone carving known as a sheela-na-gig (Fraser and Peteranna 2013). Sheela-na-gigs are carved figures, interpreted as reminders of the sin of lust, found commonly around doorways and arches on British and Irish Christian churches and castles (British Museum 2013).

1.3.5 The surrounding graveyard contains graves from multiple periods which are enclosed by a 19th century rectangular drystone enclosure aligned NW-SE. The low remains of an earlier oval enclosure bank were also identified inside and below the later enclosure (Figure 2). The bank, which has been ploughed away beyond the present enclosure, may have enclosed an area approximately 55m E-W by 40m. It probably marked the boundary of a graveyard and church, the subcircular shape of it suggesting it was medieval or earlier in date. The earthwork could be compared to the subrectangular-shaped enclosure surrounding Baliscate Chapel in Tobermory, where a 7th century structure was replaced by a later stone building (Wessex Archaeology 2010). The other medieval chapel sites on Mull, of varying states of disrepair in similar landscape situations to Kilvickeon, survive mostly as building footings within burial grounds.

1.3.6 Outside of the south wall, five alignments of edge-set stones, possible grave settings, run on a perpendicular alignment to the south wall. Also within the churchyard is a slate gravestone inscribed *HIC IACET MARIOTA FILIA...*, where lies Mariota, daughter of \bar{o} . It probably represents the grave of 16th century noble-woman.

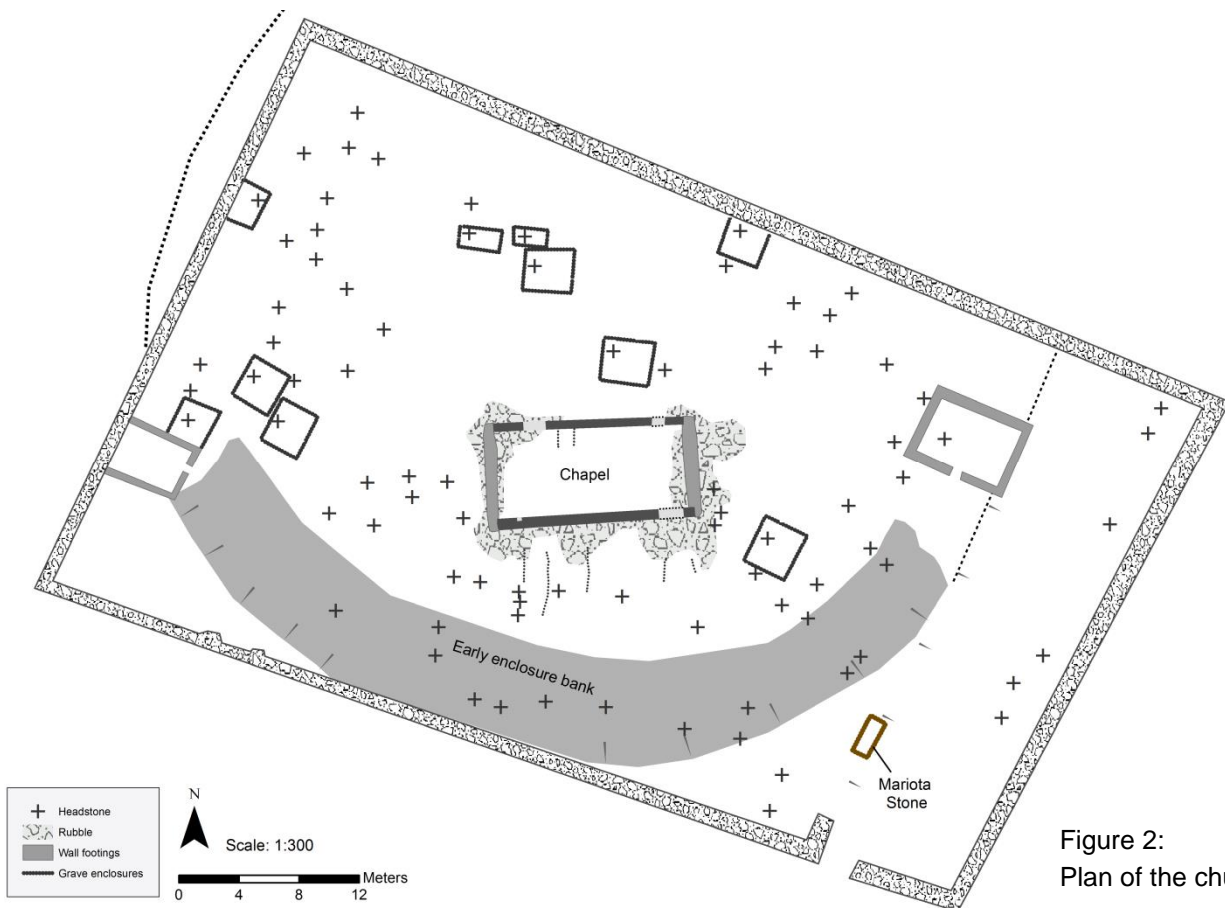


Figure 2:
Plan of the church site

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i. To safeguard the archaeological resource from any adverse impacts created by conservation work and associated ground works;
 - ii. To liaise with Historic Scotland and the client in the event of significant archaeological features and or small finds being unearthed regarding the most appropriate response for safeguarding these features either by preservation in situ, if at all feasible, or by archaeological recording;
 - iii. To report on the results of the archaeological monitoring.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The first stage of the archaeological supervision on site was the removal of loose rubble from around the collapsed east and west walls of the church. This work was carried out by Graeme Brown Stonemasons under the supervision of an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2015). All removed material was checked for finds and all stones examined for markings or carvings.
- 3.2 The second stage of work involved the topsoil strip of an L-shaped area within the church interior measuring approximately 5m by 5m and 3m wide. This was located just to the inside of the church doorway and extended across the interior of the church. The topsoil was stripped with hand tools by Graeme Brown Stonemasons under archaeological supervision. All removed topsoil was scanned and all finds recovered. Work was halted when a dense layer of rubble containing worked stones and possible grave cuts was encountered just below the topsoil surface.
- 3.3 After consultation with Historic Scotland a further stage of work involving the removal of selected material was again conducted by the contracted stonemasons and supervised by the archaeologist. This included the removal of two worked mill stones, the removal of a large flat grave capstone and the removal of a small selection of stones to reduce the area to a more uniform level. After this work was conducted and all archaeological features fully recorded and safeguarded, the area was backfilled with a small amount of removed topsoil to create a level platform for the geotextile covering and gravel surface.

4 RESULTS

The weather during the archaeological work was mainly very poor with high winds and heavy rain and only occasional patches of dry sunshine; despite this, archaeological visibility remained good throughout. The first phase of work involving the rubble removal and topsoil stripping took place between the 10th and 12th of March 2015 with a subsequent visit on the 23rd and 24th of March 2015 to remove stones selected by Historic Scotland.

4.1 Rubble Removal

The first stage of work on site was the removal of rubble around the collapsed walls of the church to make them safe to visitors to the site. This was carried out by Graeme Brown Stonemasons under archaeological supervision. No finds of archaeological significance were made within the removed rubble. Once the walls had been made safe, additional new mortar was applied by the stonemasons to safeguard the remaining stones of the walls.

4.2 Topsoil Strip

- 4.2.1 Within the interior of the church, an L-shaped area, measuring approximately 5m by 5m on its long edges and around 3m wide, was stripped of topsoil to allow for the creation of a gravel surface for visitors to the site. Upon commencing work it was immediately apparent that the topsoil contained a large quantity of fragmented human bone across the entire area. This was not a surprising discovery given the long period of time in which the church has been in use with known periods of redevelopment of the church and its associated burial ground. In addition to this, the topsoil contained finds of glass, stoneware ceramics and modern rubbish. A large stone which was shallowly embedded into this material was removed and discovered to possess three possible drilled holes. This was recorded and put aside to be later reinstated with the worked side visible.
- 4.2.2 Below the topsoil at a depth of around 0.1m was a concentrated layer of irregular sized and shaped rocks [002] (Figure 3). This lay directly below the topsoil but displayed little or no mortar to suggest that it was tumble from the church walls. In amongst this material were two partially exposed round worked stones with central holes believed to be broken mill stones, [003] and [004]. On top of and amongst this material were also several large flat flagstones or capstones [005], [006], [007], [008], [009] and [012]. The largest of these [007] measured 1.5m by 0.5m and was surrounded by some edge set stones suggesting that it may be a cover stone for a burial. In addition there were two clear voids, [010] and [011], within the stones each measuring approximately 1m by 1m which may represent feature cuts into the layer. Due to the discoveries, work on site was halted at this point as it was clear that the stone layer [002] represented an in-situ surface within the church, possibly a disturbed floor layer with associated burials and worked stone.

4.3 Stone Removal

- 4.3.1 After a site visit by John Raven of Historic Scotland in the interim period, a further programme of work was agreed. The work included the recovery of the mill stones [003] and [004], the removal of several of the upper slabs from [002], the removal of flagstones [006] and [012] and the re-setting of stone [007] at a better angle. The first mill stone [003] was fairly complete with only a fragment missing from the bottom. The stone measured approximately 0.68m in diameter with a central hole measuring 0.14m in diameter with a maximum thickness of 0.08m. The surface of the stone was fairly smooth with very shallow worn grooves running across it suggesting that it had seen significant use. Mill stone [004] was of similar dimensions but was far more fragmentary with less than half of the stone surviving. No significant finds were discovered beneath either stone. The removal of several stones from [002] likewise produced no finds of archaeological significance, although underneath stone [006] a single ceramic fragment was discovered.
- 4.3.2 Upon the removal of stone [012] a concentration of human bone composed of skull fragments and degraded vertebrae was partially uncovered. This appeared to be the remains of a burial or charnel pit, possibly relating to the voids [010] and [011], which lay directly adjacent on either side. The deposits were preserved in-situ as no further excavation was required and the full nature of the

remains was not uncovered. In addition a layer of sand was deposited across this area to protect it prior to the further ground build-up works.

4.3.3 The final task of the fieldwork was to re-set slab [007] to a flat angle for its incorporation into the new gravel surface. The overlying stones around [007] were removed and the stone was carefully lifted by hand. The stone was then laid to the south to allow for investigation beneath it. It was immediately apparent that, below the slab, there was a clear cut [016] through surface. It measured around 1.6m long by 0.4m wide with at least two edge set stones along its south side (Figure 4). A careful clean of the material [014] within this cut uncovered some fragmentary human remains with a collection of skull fragments. material which has been removed and stored. The remains of human long bones were identified at the west end of the burial pit with the pelvis in the middle of it. Further disarticulated bone fragments were recovered from the east end of the grave. As with the previous discoveries, no further excavation was required and no further comment can be made as to the state of the burial other than some disturbance seemed likely. To preserve the remains in-situ a thick layer of soft sand was laid inside the grave cut to level it for the re-setting of the slab.

4.3.4 The final task on site was the levelling of the area by reinstating some removed topsoil [001] in preparation for a geotextile membrane followed by gravel.

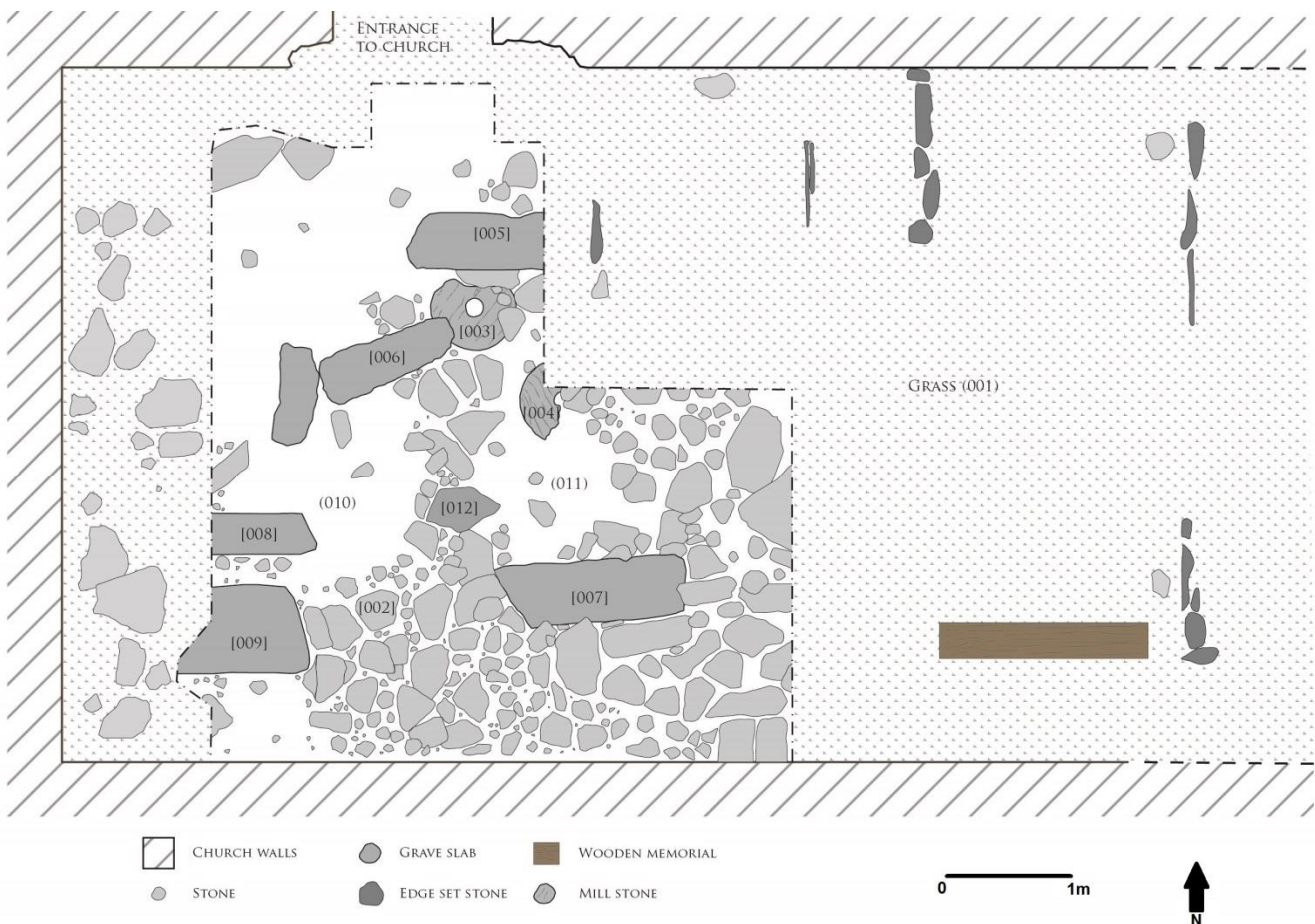


Figure 3: Plan of the excavated area inside the church

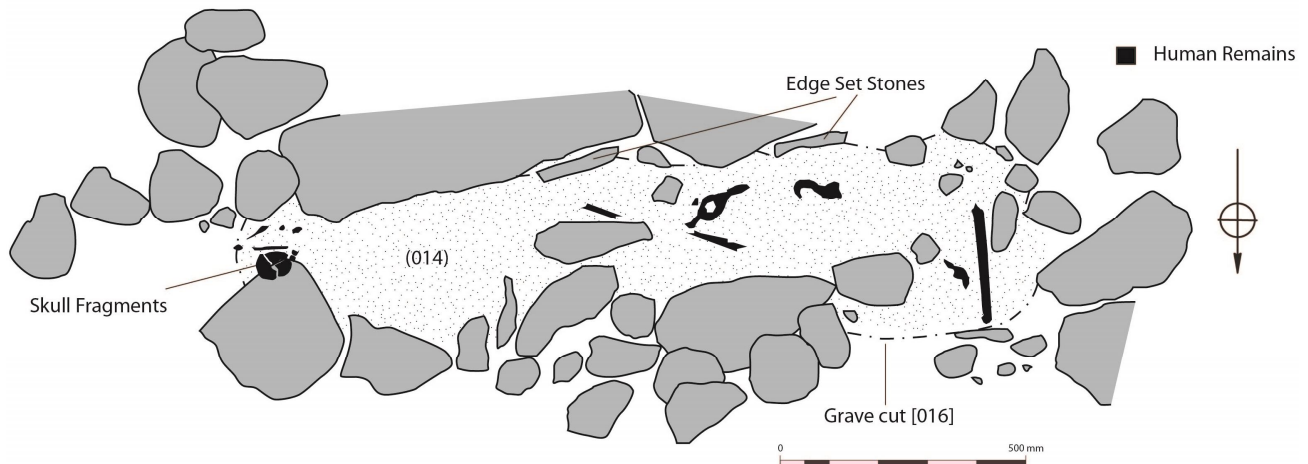


Figure 4: Plan of the burial located below slab [007]

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The stone surface uncovered inside the church comprised an intermittent layer of irregular stones interspersed with flagstones and grave capstones. There was no evidence that the stone derived from collapsed building rubble. The irregular nature of the layer is not unexpected given that there will have been disturbance associated with subsistence of burial pits and other unknown factors. As only minimal excavation was required in the trench the layer may not have been fully exposed. However, while the interpretation is uncertain, the presence of the mill stones, so commonly seen re-used in Iron Age and medieval walls and floors, strengthens the possibility that this layer formed a floor surface inside the church. The mill stones themselves showed evidence for considerable use, having been worn and broken and later making their way into the church.
- 5.2 Prior to excavation of the trench, visible evidence of stone-lined settings inside the church had been recorded. The presence of the burials inside the church is not unexpected, this being a typical practice of the medieval period. The presence of at least two burials below stone slabs indicates that the building likely contains numerous graves. As the methodology for the fieldwork did not require further excavation, the burials have been preserved in situ.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The conservation work at Kilvickeon provided an opportunity for a glimpse into the condition of the site and its archaeological potential. Samples of lime mortar from the walls have been retained for examination. If there is organic material in the mortar, it may be possible to submit a sample for radiocarbon measurements to provide a date for the period of their construction, which is believed to have been built around the 13th century.



Plate 1: Kilvickeon Church, during the 2015 conservation works



Plate 2: Church interior, pre-excavation



Plate 3: Stone layer [002] inside the church



Plate 4: Mill stone [003] and [004] within layer [002]



Plate 5: Inhumation below [007]



Plate 6: Human skull remains below stone [012]



Plate 7: Probable burials inside the church, protected with sand



Plate 8: Mill stones [003] and [004] post removal

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APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Description and Interpretation
001	Dark brown-grey silty clay, very organic abundant with roots and plant material. Frequent small stone inclusions as fragments of ceramic . stoneware and medieval. Other finds include glass fragments, iron nails (possibly coffin nails), a single piece of flint and medieval ceramic and a piece of flint as well as fragmented bone and teeth (human). Topsoil – disturbed – full of bone fragments
002	Deposit of mixed rocks . varying small to large and mostly rounded. Infrequent presence of mortar mixed throughout. Five stone slabs, [006]-[009] also included as well as two broken mill stones, [003] + [004] Possible Floor Foundation
003	Broken millstone within stone deposit (002). Central hole measuring 0.15m diameter and a radius of 0.3m out from the hole. Associated with [004]. Mostly complete. Mill stone deposited within (002)
004	As above. Associated with [003]. Only partially excavated. Mill stone deposited within (002)
005	Flat stone slab . 1.1m (excavated) x 0.4m x (depth not visible) Function uncertain – possibly flagstones, grave covers or building demo
006	Flat stone slab . 1.1m x 0.3-0.4m x 0.05-0.1m Function uncertain – possibly flagstones, grave covers or building demo
007	Flat stone slab . 1.5m x 0.5m x 0.1m Function uncertain – possibly flagstones, grave covers or building demo
008	Flat stone slab . 0.8m (excavated) x 0.35m x (depth not visible) Function uncertain – possibly flagstones, grave covers or building demo
009	Flat stone slab . 1m (visible) x 0.65m x 0.1m Function uncertain – possibly flagstones, grave covers or building demo
010	Area with lesser concentration of rocks and a higher concentration of bone fragments. Further excavation required to determine if features of voids. Possible disturbed burial
011	As above. Possible disturbed burial
012	Angular rock, rectangular to triangular, approximately 0.6mx0.4mx0.1m. Possible grave cover or disturbed grave material
013	Dark grey/brown silt clay and sand with frequent small to medium angular stones. Lots of human bone fragments. Burial fill or disturbed burial
014	Similar to (013), below [007]. Very disturbed, some edge set stones clear Possible disturbed burial
015	Similar material to (013), under rock [006]. No significant remains within it. Burial fill or disturbed burial
016	Cut through rock layer [002] for possible burial, capped by tone [007], filled by deposit (014). 0.4mx1.6m, depth not excavated. Along south edge are two mall edge set stones, may be the remains of an edge set stone lining. Cut of grave possibly disturbed

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Digital Camera 1

Frame	Description	Facing	Date
1	Registration shot	-	-
2-27	Shots of site on arrival	Various	10/03/15
28-39	Grave stones against east end of church	E	10/03/15
40-42	Inside of church . Pre-excavation	E	10/03/15
43-48	Flat faced stones inside church . in area to be excavated	Various	10/03/15
49-52	Stones inside church . not to be excavated	Various	10/03/15
53-54	General . inside of church	W	10/03/15
55-56	E-facing of church	E	10/03/15
57-58	W-facing of church	W	10/03/15
59-60	Tumble on inside of W-face of church	E	10/03/15
61-64	Worked stone from tumble drilled holes	-	10/03/15
65-67	Post-removal of loose tumble . W-face	E	10/03/15
68-70	Working shots of topsoil strip	Various	10/03/15
71-82	Human bone fragments in topsoil	Various	10/03/15
83-92	Interior of church after topsoil strip	Various	10/03/15
93-104	Interior of church strip area . cleaned	Various	10/03/15
105-106	Stone slab . [005]	N	10/03/15
107-108	Mill stone [003]	N	10/03/15
109-110	Stone slab . [006]	N	10/03/15
111-114	Stone slab . [008]	N	10/03/15
115-116	Stone slab . [009]	N	10/03/15
117-119	Mill stones [003] + [004]	E	10/03/15
120-121	Stone slab [007]	N	10/03/15
122-123	Possible edge set stones beside [007]	N	10/03/15
124-125	Stone slab [007]	E	10/03/15
126-128	Rocks	-	10/03/15
129-132	General shots	Various	10/03/15
133-137	Possible grave . edge set stones in topsoil	S	10/03/15
138-140	Edge set stones	Various	10/03/15
141-146	Edge set stones	Various	10/03/15
147-150	General shots of striped area	N	10/03/15
151-154	Edge set stones outside church . south facing	W + S	10/03/15
155-156	Mill stone [004]	E	10/03/15
157-161	Mill stones [003] + [004]	E	10/03/15
162-175	General shots	Various	13/03/15

Digital Camera 2

Frame	Description	Facing	Date
1-10	Site on Arrival . Pre Stone Removal	Var	23/03/15
11-14	Removal of Stones	Var	23/03/15
15-17	Skull Visible in (013) Below Stone [012]	E	23/03/15
18-24	Stone [006] Removed	N	23/03/15
25-28	Working Shots . Raising Stone [007]	W	23/03/15
29-34	Human Bones within (014) Under Stones Removed Around [007]	Var	23/03/15
35-40	Working Shots . [007] Lifting	N	23/03/15
41-44	Stone [007] Lifted	N	23/03/15

45-57	Area under [007] Cleaned . Possible Burial Within (014)	Var	23/03/15
58-61	Pile of Removed Stones	Var	23/03/15
62-64	Stone [006] After Removal	E	23/03/15
65-71	Bones Under [012]	E	23/03/15
72-76	Mill Stone [003] Fully Exposed	N	23/03/15
77-79	Mill Stone [004] Fully Exposed	E	23/03/15
80-87	Mill Stones [004] and [003]	N	23/03/15
88-90	Underside of Stone [007]	N	24/03/15
91-94	Grave [016] . General	Var	24/03/15
95-96	Mill Stones	Var	24/03/15
97-100	Mill Stone Removal Working Shots [004]	Var	24/03/15
101-107	Mill Stone Removal Working Shots [003]	Var	24/03/15
108	Mill Stone Removal Working Shots [004]	Var	24/03/15
109-113	Grave [016] Filled with Sand	N	24/03/15
114-115	[012] and [013] Area Filled with Sand	E	24/03/15
116-119	Sand Filled Burials	Var	24/03/15
120-121	Mill Stone Void . [003]	N	24/03/15
122-125	Stone [007] Re-set	Var	24/03/15
126-134	Mill Stones After Removal	E	24/03/15
135-136	Mill Stone [004] Under Side	-	24/03/15
137-143	Mill Stone [003] Under Side	-	24/03/15
144-150	Mill Stone [003] Top Side	-	24/03/15
151-153	Stone [012]	-	24/03/15
154-156	Removed Stones and Mill Stones	-	24/03/15

APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Details	Scale
1	Plan of Area of Topsoil Strip	1:20
2	Plan of Grave Cut [016] Below [007]	1:10
3	Drawing of Mill Stone [004]	1:10
4	Drawing of Mill Stone [003]	1:10

APPENDIX 4: Finds Register

Finds No.	Context No.	Description
01	001	Fragments of bone (human) and teeth from topsoil
02	001	Iron nails . coffin nails
03	001	Modern material from topsoil
04	001	Glass fragments
05	010	Bone fragments from concentration of bone
06	011	Concentration of bone fragments
07	001	Flint
08	001	Ceramic fragment
09	015	Ceramic fragment below [006]
10	014	Coffin Nail

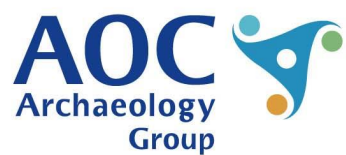
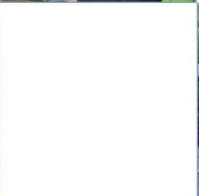
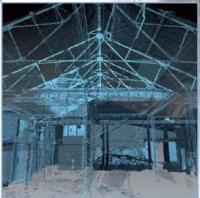
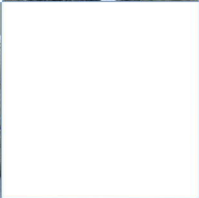
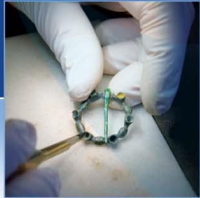
11	014	Human bone fragment
12	014	Human bone fragments probably related to 11 from under a rock directly related to (007)
13	013	Human bone fragment, mostly skull

APPENDIX 5: Sample Register

Context No.	Area	Quantity
001	Interior of church	2 bags
Mortar	Church walls	1 bag
014	Below [007]	2 Bags
013	Below [012]	1 Bag

APPENDIX 6: *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Kilvickeon Church
PROJECT CODE:	70003
PARISH:	Ross of Mull
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Nicholas Johnstone
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Monitoring
NMRS NO(S)	7454
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Church, Graveyard
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Mill stones, human remains, burial
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NM 41199 19622
START DATE (this season)	10 th March 2015
END DATE (this season)	25 th March 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Photographic and Measured Survey 2013 report number 2013-14/KVC14
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring of the restoration and conservation work on Kilvickeon Church, Mull. During the course of the work the damaged east and west walls of the church were reconsolidated and made safe to visitors and a shallow trench was excavated across the church interior for a new gravel surface.</p> <p>These works uncovered substantial archaeological remains just below the topsoil within the interior of the church. This included a rubble foundation layer containing two worked mill stones and at least two human inhumations. One of these inhumations was in a well cut grave, possibly stone lined, with a large stone capstone. In addition the topsoil of the church itself was full of fragmented human bones.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Historic Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



AOC Archaeology Group Shore Street Cromarty IV11 8XL
tel: 01381 600650 | mob: 07972 259255 | e-mail: inverness@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com