

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	FARAY
Type of Site	CHAMBERED CAIRN
NRHE Number	SM1440
HER Number	3184
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	352740
Northing	1037970
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a chambered cairn dating from the Neolithic period, probably built and in use between 3600 BC and 2500 BC. It is visible as a low, grass-covered mound with exposed structural stone features. The cairn is located slightly set back from the edge of a low sea cliff at the northwest end of the island of Faray.</p> <p>The mound of the cairn is around 14m in diameter and stands to 1.3m at its maximum height. It has been partially excavated in the past. The chamber is visible as a hollow in the centre of the mound in which three pairs of stalls divided by orthostats can be identified. Two linear features radiate from the northeast and southwest sides of the cairn. A roughly triangular raised area measuring around 6.7m long, 2m wide and 0.2m high, with one side slab and two smaller stones protruding from it, lies to the west northwest of the cairn.</p> <p>The scheduled area is circular, measuring 25m in diameter. It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The national importance of the monument is demonstrated in the following ways (see Designations Policy and Selection Guidance, Annex 1, para 17):</p> <p>a. The monument is of national importance because it has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. Chambered cairns are one of the main sources of evidence for the Neolithic in Scotland and so are an important in our understanding of the nature of Scotland's prehistoric society and landscape. The example contributes to our understanding of the design, construction and siting of prehistoric burial monuments in the Neolithic period.</p> <p>b. The monument retains structural, architectural, decorative or other physical attributes which make a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. In particular, the cairn retains structural details in the form of its stalled chamber and there is significant potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits. This can contribute to our understanding of the meaning and importance of death and burial in the Neolithic period.</p> <p>d. The monument is a good example of a Neolithic chambered cairn and is therefore an important representative of this monument type. It can enhance our understanding of Neolithic society and economy, as well as the nature of burial and ceremonial practices and belief systems.</p> <p>The monument has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past. Although disturbed, the remains of the cairn have the potential to provide material for carbon dating which when compared with similar monuments could contribute to a better understanding of the chronological development of cairn building during this period of Scottish prehistory. Additionally, there is the potential for environmental material to survive within the cairn which could provide information on demographics, land use and environment.</p> <p>The monument makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the historic landscape. Chambered cairns are found in a variety of locations in the Orcadian archipelago, and the siting of these burial monuments can give important insights into the Neolithic landscape and add to our understanding of social organisation.</p> <p>Assessment of Cultural Significance</p> <p>This statement of national importance has been informed by the following assessment of cultural significance:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics (how the remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past)</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

The monument is an upstanding example of a chambered cairn. Although subject to undocumented excavation in the past, it survives as a substantial monument, suggestive of its original scale and form. It is an Orkney-Cromarty chambered cairn, characterised by a single chamber divided into stall-like "compartments" by stone uprights (suggesting a tripartite division). Earlier interpretations identified this as an example of a short-horned cairn with the projections from the northeast and southwest sides of the cairn being the remains of horns. However, the cairn is now thought to be a round cairn with the projections interpreted as later features (Henshall 1963, 198-9; Davidson & Henshall 1989, 1117-8).

Dating evidence from similar chambered cairns elsewhere demonstrates that they were constructed and in use between around 3600 BC and 2500 BC. Some examples were re-used in the later Bronze Age. They were used for communal burial and ritual, and excavation has revealed evidence of complex development sequences. Therefore, this cairn may have been in use for a long period of time. Scientific study of the cairn's form and construction techniques compared with other chambered cairns would enhance our understanding of the development sequence of this site and of chambered cairns in general.

Although the cairn has been dug into in the past, excavations at similar sites have established that there is good potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, including human burials, artefacts and environmental remains such as pollen and charcoal, within, beneath and around unexcavated or partially excavated examples. These deposits have the potential to provide information about the date of the monuments, ritual and funerary practices, and the structure of Neolithic society, while surviving artefacts and ecofacts would enhance understanding of contemporary economy, land-use and environment. Reports of kitchen midden deposit as well as a large quantity of burnt material and animal bones, and several pottery fragments, found adjacent to the cairn suggest the site has some form of secondary use, perhaps in the Iron Age.

Contextual characteristics (how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past)

Around 600 chambered cairns are known of in Scotland. This example is part of an architecturally-distinct subgroup known as the Orkney-Cromarty group, dating to the Neolithic period in Scotland. The enclosing stone cairns of Orkney-Cromarty cairns are mainly round in plan, but some are short horned or long cairns and others heel-shaped. Their chambers are subdivided by upright slabs of stones (described as 'stalls'), demarcating burial space into separate compartments. It is the form of the chamber that defines the group (Richards 1992, 65).

These cairns have a widespread distribution across the north and west of Scotland in Orkney, Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, Caithness and Sutherland. Fifty-nine examples have been recorded in Orkney where they are the most widespread type of chambered cairn (Davidson and Henshall, 1989). Dating from around 3600-3200 BC, this type of cairn is the earliest phase of cairn development in Orkney and parallels the design of other stalled early Neolithic houses such as those at Knap of Howar (scheduled monument SM90195).

Chambered cairns are found in a variety of locations. Some are placed in conspicuous locations within the landscape, such as on the summits of hills or on the shoulders of hills, to be deliberately seen on a skyline, or otherwise seen in profile. Other factors that seem to hold significance are their relationship to routeways across and between different terrestrial and marine landscapes, a location near to good upland pasture, and views over specific areas of land (perhaps relating to different communities). This example is the only chambered cairn on Faray and may represent the single focus for burial and ritual for an island community. Its location on a low sea cliff means that it would have been a prominent feature when viewed from the sea, which may have been significant in the choice of location (Noble, 2006).

Associative characteristics (how a site or place relates to people, events, and/or historic and social movements)

There are no known associative characteristics that contribute to this site's national importance.

HY 5274 3797) Brough (NR) (Site of)

OS 6" map, Orkney, 2nd ed., (1900).

An Orkney-Cromarty-type short horned cairn with a stalled chamber. It has been greatly reduced and disturbed and is now turf-covered but with a finer shorter growth than the surrounding area, which shows up the horns and indicates the area of cairn material, although

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

the actual edge of the mound is indefinite. The body of the cairn has been circular with a diameter of about 46' and there have probably been four horns, pointing NW, NE, SW, SE of which three are still traceable.

The horn to the NE is most definite and rises c6" above ground level. It appears to be about 6' wide, 17' long, square-ended and curving slightly towards the east.

The horns to the SE and SW are now mere stumps about 7' and 5' long but perfectly evident. The NW horn cannot now be seen but there are three slabs set in line running from the body of the cairn towards the NW and set at a lower level than the stones of the chamber, presumably part of some secondary structure.

The body of the cairn stands up to 4' high, but it has been howked in the centre where the divisional stones of the stalled chamber, at least 15' long and running ENE-WSW, are exposed.

The remains of the entrance passage are no longer to be seen, but what appeared to be part of it was noted in 1928.

At its inner end lay a kitchen midden deposit as well as a large quantity of burnt material and animal bones, and several pottery fragments, some of them decorated, which are now lost.

RCAHMS 1946, visited 1928; A S Henshall 1963.

A short, horned chambered cairn generally as described and planned by Henshall. In the NW arc is a slightly curving trench which is presumably what RCAHMS refer to as the entrance passage, but it is more likely an excavation trench.

Surveyed at 1/2500 Visited by OS (RL) 28 June 1970.

In 1983 the SE 'horn' could not be traced, and in view of the known interference with the cairn, some caution is felt in interpreting the other two as horns of a horned cairn. The SW 'horn' projects only 1.5m from the cairn edge and might be explained as dump from the chamber exploration. The bank projecting from the NE for about 5m, is possibly part of an old enclosure (not otherwise visible) associated with the occupation indicated by the row of three slabs on the NW side of the cairn and the midden recorded at their SE end. These slabs flank the SW side of a hollow running into the centre of the cairn, a feature which the RCAM misleadingly suggests may have been the entrance passage into the chamber. The hollow was probably made when the chamber was explored by islanders many years before 1928. (Confirmed by A S Henshall).

Visited by OS (JLD) 1983.

By the shore at the N end of Faray is an Orkney-Cromarty horned cairn with a stalled chamber. Corrie in 1928 sketched it and spoke to one of the islanders who had dug into its centre many years ago. Three of the four horns are still traceable, and the chamber, aligned ENE-WSW, was at least 4.5m long. A presumed entrance-passage had contained a kitchen-midden deposit with burnt material, animal bones, and pottery, suggesting a secondary use.

D Fraser 1982; RCAHMS 1984 (visited May 1981). Field Visit (31 August 1928)

No. 254. Chambered Cairn (stalled), N. end of Fara.

Though marked on the OS map as a broch site, this monument seems much more likely to have been a chambered cairn of the stalled variety. It was excavated many years ago by some of the islanders, one of whom states that there was no trace of any regular construction beyond some very large stones set on edge with the major axis N and S, transversely to the entrance. Of these stones four are still in position, and the intervals between them are respectively 4ft 8in, 4ft 10in, and 4ft 1in. Otherwise the remains are little better than a scattered heap from 40 to 45ft in diameter. What appears to have been the entrance passage is slightly curved and about 2ft 6in wide. At its inner end a considerable kitchen-midden deposit was observed, as well as a large quantity of burnt material and animal bones, and

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

several pottery fragments, some of them decorated.

Lxxx ("Brough, Site of"). 31 August 1928.

Orkney Smr Note (1981)

An Orkney Cromarty short horned cairn with stalled chamber, much reduced and disturbed, grass-covered, but with finer, shorter growth which shows up horns and indicates otherwise indeterminate limits of cairn. Body has been circular, about 46ft diameter, with probably 4 horns of which 3 are traceable. NE horn most definite, 6ft wide, 17ft long, square-ended and curving slightly towards the E. SE and SW horns are stumps 7ft and 5ft long but perfectly evident. NW horn not visible, but three slabs in line running from the cairn stones, presumably part of some secondary structure. Body of cairn stands up to 4ft high, but it is howked into at centre where stall-stones of a chamber at least 15ft long, aligned ENE-WSW, are exposed. The remains of the entrance passage mentioned by RCAMS are not visible. Visited, D Fraser & E J Brundle May 81,

References

- Davidson and Henshall, J L and A S. (1989) The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents. Edinburgh. Page(s): 117-18, no. 17 plan RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.11.HEN
- Fraser, D. (1982) The Chambered Cairns of Orkney: Land and Society in the Third and Second Millennia BC, 3 vols, Unpublished PhD. Thesis, University of Glasgow. Page(s): Vol.3, 55-7
- Fraser, D. (1983a) Land and society in Neolithic Orkney, Brit Archaeol Rep, BAR British, vol. 117, 2v. Oxford. Page(s): 117 RCAHMS Shelf Number: P.81
- Henshall, A S. (1963a) The chambered tombs of Scotland, vol. 1. Edinburgh. Page(s): 198-9, ORK.17 Plan, fig.19 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.1.HEN
- RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 72, No.254 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12
- RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 20, No.81 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Site Number	2
Site Name	FARAY, THE CASTLE
Type of Site	NATURAL FEATURE
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3187
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352750
Northing	1036470
Description	OS 6" map, Orkney, 1st edition., (1882). Natural feature on coastal edge close in west central side of Faray. Area exposed by tide but no evidence of man made features visible.

Site Number	3
Site Name	HOLM OF FARAY, POINT OF DOGS BONES
Type of Site	STRUCTURE

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	
HER Number	182011
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352750
Northing	1038420
Description	One unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 5 December 2000.

Site Number	4
Site Name	FARAY
Type of Site	Mound (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3192
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352960
Northing	1036390
Description	<p>On a grassy summit is a large shapeless mound, some 25m across and up to 1.5m high, which may conceal an ancient structure. RCAHMS 1984 (visited May 1981).</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Found to comprise a large grass and thistle covered mound as described. Depression in centre may indicate some disturbance - stone robbing. Occasional stones visible protruding through turf mound banks.</p> <p>Aerial photography and satellite imagery show a subrectangular enclosure or structure and indicate presence of a substantial buried structure</p> <p>References RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 20, No.83 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23</p>

Site Number	5
Site Name	FARAY, DOGGERBOAT
Type of Site	Structure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	182059
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352840
Northing	1037150
Description	One unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxxvi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 12 December 2000.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Surveyed by AOC August 2020. No structure found at this location although nearby cairn of stones may include stones derived from an earlier structure.

Site Number	6
Site Name	FARAY
Type of Site	SETTLEMENT (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3188
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352900
Northing	1036900
Description	<p>A 'Pict's House', as it was known locally, was discovered many years before 1928 during quarrying for building material on the west of a rocky hillock about 250 yds NE of the churchyard.</p> <p>RCAHMS reported the discovery of a 'Pict's House' during quarrying on a rocky hillock 250 yards NE of the churchyard; a kitchen-midden deposit was observed during its removal. There is a slight bank forming a rectangular enclosure, open to the N, on top of a rocky ridge at HY 5295 3697, but it is unclear whether this has a connection with the old report. RCAHMS 1984 (visited May 1981).</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. This bank is located in an area which appears to have been disturbed for quarrying of stone. The remains of a quarry scoop are visible. No discernible features consistent with a feature or enclosure.</p> <p>References RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 72, No.255 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12 RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 20, No.82 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23</p>

Site Number	7
Site Name	FARAY, HOLLAND
Type of Site	Enclosure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3193
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352930
Northing	1036000
Description	<p>On a grass slope above the W shore is an oval enclosure, internally 3.3m by 1.8m within grass-grown walls 0.4m thick and 0.3m high. RCAHMS 1984, visited May 1981. Surveyed by AOC August 2020 - subtle feature overgrown by grass.</p> <p>References RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 40, No.232 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Site Number	8
Site Name	FARAY
Type of Site	Burial Ground (Period Unassigned), Chapel (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3189
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352780
Northing	1036790
Description	(HY 5278 3679) Chapel (NR) (Site of) OS 6" map, Orkney, 2nd ed., (1900).

This chapel has been completely destroyed, the materials being used to build the wall enclosing the burial ground. The dedication is not known. (Statistical Account [OSA] 1796).

An amorphous mound near the SE corner of the now disused burial ground marks the site of the chapel.

The kirk in Faray stood in a small graveyard on the W shore; its site is marked only by a shapeless mound in the SE corner of the enclosure.

Orkney Smr Note (June 1970): About the time of the Reformation, there were five parish kirks in this district (Stronsay & Eday) ... the fifth in the island of Fairy, to what saint dedicated, tradition gives no information. [R1]

It stood in a small burial-ground on the W side of the island and close to the shore. The buildings have been completely destroyed in recent years, the materials having been taken to build a wall enclosing the burial-ground. The site adjoins a small geo called the Kirk Noust. [R2]

As described [by OS]. There is a long-term danger of erosion undermining the SW corner of the graveyard wall. Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) May 81.

Surveyed by AOC August 2020. No trace of a mound in SW corner of graveyard although some of wall has been lost to coastal erosion. Modern gabions support the west wall of the graveyard protecting it from further erosion. There is a large mound to the north of the burial ground which could possibly conceal earlier building material. A low spread of stones south of the burial ground may also be connected.

There are 33 upstanding or partially upstanding gravestones in the churchyard. Transcriptions read as follows:

Stone Row 1

- 1 Erected in memory of James Drever who died Oct 1865, aged 36 years. Mary Marcus, his wife, died June 1869, aged 40 years. Peter, their son, died April 1865, aged 2 years. John, died Feb 16 1877, aged 21 years.
- 2 Erected in memory of John Drever who died 10th Oct 1898 aged 82 years also his beloved wife Barbara Groat who died 4th Dec 1896 aged 82 years
- 3, 4 & 5 No inscriptions
- 6 In memory of Mary Groat who died 22 June 1893, aged 83 years.
- 7 Erected by James and Mary Groat in memory of their son John who died 20th April 1896, aged 19. Also James Groat who died 11th September 1904, aged 65 years.
- 8 Erected by Mary Marcus in memory of her beloved husband Thomas Drever who died 28th

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

July 1898, aged 79 years. Also Mary Harcus who died 11th Sept 1900, aged 66 years.

9 Erected by Mrs William Harcus, Cott in memory of her children Isabella died 26th Sept 1881 aged 19 years 8 months, Margaret died 4th April 1867 aged 1 year, David died 24th March 1853 aged 11 days. Also Jane Harcus, wife of Robert Drever, who died 20 June 1885 aged 36. Asleep in Jesus _____

10 Erected by Elisabeth Allan in memory of her beloved husband William Harcus who died Jan 27th 1869 aged 43 years and of their son William who died Sept 7th 1868 aged 17 years. Far from a world of grief and sin with God eternally shut in. Also the above Elisabeth Allan who died 16th October 1911 aged 85 years.

Row 2

11 Erected by _____ Peter Harcus _____, aged 50(?) years _____.

12 Erected by Jean Drummond in memory of her sister Mary Drummond who died Oct 15 1821, our father William Drummond who died ___ 1839 and our mother Barbara Groat who died ___ 1849, her brother William Drummond died July 25 1857. Also Jean Drummond who died Sep 16 1882 aged 82.

13 Erected by Robert Groat in memory of his beloved wife Margaret Harcus who departed this life Jan 11 1859, aged 22 years. Robert Groat also died Sep 12 1872, aged 40 years.

Row 3

14 Erected by Robert Burghar in memory of his mother Betsy Seatter who died 20 Sep 1893, aged 79. The above Robert Burghar died by drowning 11 December 1895, aged 52 years, the body not found.

15 Erected in memory of John Harcus who died 25 June 1884, aged 82 years. Also Catherine Ann Burgess, beloved wife of James Drever, who died 17 January 1862, aged 20 years.

16 Erected by Alexander Drummond in memory of his parents Janet Reid who died 30 May 1864, aged 56 years and John Drummond who died 27 April 1885, aged 83 years.

17 Erected by Peter Harcus and Jane Drummond in memory of their son Robert who died 27th April 1862, aged 3¾ years. Also of their son Peter who died 24th May 1868, aged 8 years.

Row 4

18 Erected by their parents in memory of Barbara Drummond who was called home Dec 10th 1860, aged 7 years and her brother John J Collister Jany 3rd 1862, aged 6 months.

19 Erected by William Drummond in memory of his partner Isabella Harcus who was called home Dec 2nd 1861, aged 29 years and of his sister Barbara April 11th 1851, aged 4 years.

Row 5

20 Erected by James & Isabella Reid in loving memory of their beloved daughter Agnes who fell asleep 16th Feb 1902, aged 18 years 11 months 12 days. Cut down she was in early life, like flowers that bloom so gay, she left us for a better home, with us she could not stay.

21 Erected by William Wallace in memory of Thomas Dearness who died 22nd April 1907, aged 81 years.

22 No inscription

23 In memory of Mary Drummond who fell asleep July 16th 1862, aged 15 years. Erected by her parents. Also by Jane Drever in memory of her beloved husband Stewart Drummond, born 1811, died 1888.

24 Jhn Dreivr 1847

25 Tho Dreivr 1848

26 Erected by Robert Groat and Elizabeth Harcus in memory of their beloved son John Groat who was drowned 16th Sept 1857 aged 16 years. Also their daughter Jane died July 10 1864 aged 27 years. In memory of Mary Groat, beloved wife of David Drever, who died March 18th 1883 aged 53 years.

27 Stewart Groat died by drowning April 12 1865, aged 31. Ann Drummond his wife died June 7 1875, aged 41. Ann their daughter died May 13 1857, aged 4 months. Erected by their son Robert.

Row 6

28 _____ Elizabeth Drummond(?) _____

Row 7

29 No inscription

30 Erected by James Groat in memory of his father Robert Groat who died March 30 1868, aged 66 years.

Row 8

31 No inscription

32 Erected by William Wallace in memory of his beloved wife Annie Drever who died 23rd Oct 1907, aged 24 years. A few short years of evil past, we reach the happy shore, where death

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

divided friends at last, shall meet to part no more.

33 Erected by their parents in memory of James Stewart Allan who died from drowning 28th Oct 1887 ____ (http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1)

References

OSA. (1791-9) The statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes, in Sinclair, J (Sir. Edinburgh. Page(s): Vol.15, 418 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.2.2.STA

RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 72, No.256 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12

RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 20, No.84 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Site Number	9
Site Name	HOLM OF FARAY
Type of Site	HOUSE(S) (PREHISTORIC)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3190
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352720
Northing	1038430
Description	(HY 5272 3843) (Graves) (NAT) OS 6" map, Orkney, 2nd ed.,(1900).

A number of graves about which nothing is known locally. Name Book 1879.

Not "graves" but a slight, turf-covered stony mound of irregular shape, oriented NNW to SSE and measuring about 35.0m in length and about 12.0m maximum width. Several earth-fast slabs protrude forming no intelligible pattern. The NNW part of the mound is hollowed suggestive of a circular structure about 10.5m in diameter.

This is undoubtedly an antiquity but whether it constitutes the remains of a chambered cairn or of a domestic structure is impossible to say without excavation. Visited by OS (RL) 28 June 1970.

This confusion of erect slabs at the SW corner of the islet probably represents two houses of Bronze Age type, of which the NNW one is quite distinct. It seems to be a big oval house with peripheral radial partitions, and separated by a narrow passage from its neighbour to the SSE. RCAHMS 1984 (visited May 1981).

References

Ordnance Survey (Name Book. Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale). Page(s): Book No.4, 18 RCAHMS Shelf Number: Ref

RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 21, No.86 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	10
Site Name	FARAY, THE NEV
Type of Site	Enclosure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	182061
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353520
Northing	1036550
Description	<p>An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxxvi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).Information from RCAHMS (SAH),12 December 2000.</p> <p>A rectangular feature is visible in this location on satellite imagery and aerial photographs. Surveyed by AOC August 2020 found to comprise very subtle banks enclosing an area c 200m2. Probable remains of a former stock enclosure.</p>

Site Number	11
Site Name	FARAY, SCAMMALIN
Type of Site	Naust(S) (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	3194
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353160
Northing	1035520
Description	<p>Near the S end of Faray are four pointed-ended nausts set in two pairs, the whole complex surrounded on the landward side by a shallow ditch with a low bank outside it. The largest naust survives to a length of 8m and is 2.3m wide; all are truncated by erosion, their openings hanging 1m above beach level. RCAHMS 1980 (visited May 1981).</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Two subtle depressions at the edge of the cliff possibly mark the locations of the nausts. Depressions are also visible in this area on satellite imagery. It is noted that a power cable comes ashore close to the mapped location and its installation may have disturbed/removed the features. It is concluded that they have likely been lost to coastal erosion in the 30 years since they were identified by RCAHMS.</p> <p>References RCAHMS. (1980c) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Sanday and North Ronaldsay, Orkney, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 11. Edinburgh. Page(s): 11, No.85 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/11 RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 20, No. 85 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23</p>

Site Number	12
--------------------	----

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	FARAY, HOLLAND
Type of Site	Building (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	182062
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353190
Northing	1036180
Description	<p>One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxxvi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS (SAH),12 December 2000.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020 no trace of a building survives in this location.</p>

Site Number	13
Site Name	FARAY, QUOY NOUST
Type of Site	Structure (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	182010
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352900
Northing	1038070
Description	<p>One unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxx), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 5 December 2000.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Numerous small spreads to stone survive in this area and may be the remains of building material associated with a former enclosure.</p>

Site Number	14
Site Name	FARAY, ROADSIDE
Type of Site	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	182060
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353140
Northing	1036740
Description	<p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and one partially roofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxxvi). One partially roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 12 December 2000.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. The remains of two structures survive in this location:</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

The southern structure is aligned east to west and is unroofed. It is of drystone construction and built from rough red sandstone with lighter dressed sandstone blocks at corners and for window and door lintels. The remains of a smaller structure are attached to the southern elevation with the south-east wall surviving to gable height. Substantial repair visible in centre of southern gable indicating perhaps a previous collapse or structural fail?

The northern structure is partially roofed with large stone slabs. It is of drystone construction and built from rough red sandstone with lighter dressed sandstone blocks at corners and for window and door lintels. Some wooden roof trusses also remain in place as do door and window lintels. The western and northern elevations have been consolidated with mortar. Numerous building phases also visible in western elevation as well as infill wall linking the two structures. A small tumbled lean-to stone structure is attached to northern end of west elevation. Building complex is surrounded by nettles which probably mask further tumbled stone and roofing stone.

Site Number	15
Site Name	Tuquoy, settlement W of Cross-Kirk, Westray
Type of Site	Secular: Viking settlement, Norse settlement
NRHE Number	SM8208
HER Number	2822
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	345396
Northing	1043168
Description	<p>The monument to be scheduled comprises the remains of a high-status settlement of the Norse period extending 50m to 65m inland from the cliff edge along a stretch between 50m and 160m W of the 12th-century Cross-Kirk on Westray.</p> <p>The settlement site was identified as a result of marine erosion causing material to fall out of an exposed cliff section. Excavations and coring carried out between 1982 and 1993 have defined the extent of the structures and midden deposits and have suggested a period of occupation extending from pre-Viking times to the 15th century.</p> <p>The principal structure to be identified consists of a stone-built hall-like building, with minimal internal dimensions of 6.65m by 3.75m, plastered walls 1m to 1.4m thick and a door in the SE gable wall. The interior was found to have been paved at least three times with large stone flags and on three occasions it had been subdivided.</p> <p>A re-used slab built into the latest partition bore the runic inscription: 'Thorstein Einarsson carved these runes'. A second rectangular structure, less substantial than the first and measuring c.13m by more than 5m, was later built at right-angles to the first. Analysis of metal-working debris from within it suggests that it may have been a smithy.</p> <p>Remains of other stone structures, probably medieval, were found immediately to the W. Organic material from a large waterlogged pit, some 40m to the E, produced a C14 determination suggesting a date in the 9th or 10th century AD.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan, extending for a maximum of 134m E-W by 87m N-S, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a good example of a high-status settlement of the Norse period of which comparable examples, also associated with a 12th-century church, are</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

known from elsewhere in Orkney, notably at Cobbie Row's Castle on Wyre and Orphir on Mainland. Its importance is enhanced by the potential of its below-ground remains for shedding further light on the social and economic history and material culture of the pre-Norse, Norse and medieval periods.

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as HY 44 SE 5.

Bibliography:

Owen, O. (1988) 'Tuquoy, Orkney 1988: further assessment and tapestry excavation of the manse and Medieval settlement site' Central Excavation Unit and Ancient Monuments Laboratory Annual Report (1988) Edinburgh, 5-8.

Owen, O. (1993) 'Tuquoy, Westray, Orkney: a challenge for the future?', in Batey, C. E. Jesch, J and Morris, C. D. The Viking age in Caithness, Orkney and the North Atlantic Edinburgh, 318-21, 324-39.

Canmore Record: 2822

EARLY MEDIEVAL CARVED STONES PROJECT

Tuquoy, Westray, Orkney, rune-inscribed stone

Measurements: L 0.77m, W 0.41m, H 0.11m

Stone type: flagstone

Place of discovery: HY 4546 4313

Present location: HES store, Edinburgh.

Evidence for discovery: found 1982-3 during excavation of a late Norse settlement, reused as a building stone.

Present condition: worn.

Description

Along the narrow face of the slab are lightly incised runes, representing a graffito inscription.

Date: early medieval.

References: Barnes & Page 2006, OR 14, 197-200.

Compiled by A Ritchie 2017

HY44SE 5 4546 4313.

A kitchen-midden on the beach at Crosskirk (HY44SE 1) yielded a fragment of a bowl-shaped, steatite urn.

J G Callander 1930.

At HY 4546 4313 c.12.0m of closely packed burnt stones are exposed in the shore line. Extending W from them for c.60m are the traces of drystone structures, exhibiting signs of

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

lintel passages and cells, with some midden material of shells and animal bones. Presumably the source of origin of the steatite urn sherd.

Visited by OS(AA) 4 July 1970.

HY 454 431. Excavation of a trial trench on Tuquoy farm, which commenced in the summer of 1982, was continued and completed during the 1983 season. The earliest building phase within the trial trench was represented by a long and massively constructed, rectangular, hall-like building, which survives, for the present, untouched by the sea. Its full extent was not located, but it had minimum internal dimensions of 6.65m by 3.75m. Extensive traces of external lime plastering were found on one wall face. The walls were nowhere less than one metre thick, and the exceptionally broad, truncated end on one wall (1.42m) may have served as a reinforced entrance to the building. Since there was no evidence among the excavation finds to suggest that this grand construction was ever, in fact, defended from attackers, the monumental nature of the edifice may well be an indication of the high status of the patron of the builders, rather than of a serious defensive intention.

The interior of the building was paved over at least three times with large, well cut flagstones, right across the floor; but generally internal features were rare, although finds were of a high quality. This massive structure was partitioned on a least three different occasions. It can thus be conjectured that the large size of the building was subsequently found to be impracticable, and that the building evolved to serve a different function or functions.

A re-used slab, incorporated into the latest partition wall, was inscribed with a complete and legible runic inscription.

A second, large and probably rectangular structure, slightly later in date but of similar construction, was appended to the first. It was severely damaged by sea erosion, and again, its full extent was not defined within the trial trench. One of its component walls was dismantled, and a more solidly built, replacement wall was constructed over the remains of the foundations of the earlier one. The interior, though badly eroded, was packed with internal features and rich archaeological deposits.

At least four other, less substantial, building phases were also represented within the excavation area, suggesting continuous re-building and occupation over a period of time. An exceptionally rich depth of midden material, probably from a medieval settlement adjacent to the trial trench, filled into the ruins of the earlier phases of building.

The finds were exceptional both in quantity and quality. They included complete and fragmentary objects of bone, stone and steatite, copper alloy and iron; a large collection of coarse pottery, and a notable assemblage of imported medieval pottery, originating from several European countries, as well as from other parts of Britain, and testifying to the widespread connections of this important, high status settlement site.

Fuller accounts of the excavation results can be found in the 'Durham and Newcastle Universities' Archaeological Reports for 1983. Sponsor: SDD(AM)

O Owen 1983.

A third season of site assessment was undertaken. A gridded coring programme revealed that the site survives up to 50m inland and extends 150m along the eroding cliff section, W of the associated 12th century church of Cross Kirk (HY44SE 1). A dried up stream bed which originally sprang from the now drained Loch of Tuquoy physically dislocates the church from the settlement site. In general, within the immediate vicinity of the 1982-3 excavated area, structures abound; further away, rich midden-site deposits and occasional structures were identified; field soils surround the settlement. Other, probably unrelated, archaeological sites were identified, both in the field immediately N of the Norse and Medieval settlement site, and further W and E along the cliff face.

The section was straightened in adjoining segments, the face made vertical, drawn and photographed; all stratigraphic units were recorded and interpreted. A 0.5m wide strip was

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

excavated along a length of c.55m of the section, and all soil deposits sampled for routine analysis, flotation and wet-sieving to ascertain the formation processes represented and to quantify the anthropogenic components of each deposit.

A complex sequence of late Norse/Medieval structures was partially excavated immediately W of the late Norse hall discovered in 1982-3.

The interiors of these structures survive behind the present section face. On the beach, a flagged passageway bordered by single-faced walls leads into an unexcavated structure behind the cliff face. It is of unknown function, morphology or date, though earlier than the late Norse period.

40m to the E, a large pit (c.7 by 3.5m across and 1.65m maximum depth) was excavated. It contained 0.6m in depth of extremely compacted, waterlogged, organic material, essentially manure, comprised of successive levels of animal dung and straw, probably the residue from byre floors, and grey ash. It contained many fragments of unburnt wood, both worked and unworked, twigs, grasses and straw, shells and microscopic remains, notably insects. This material produced a radiocarbon determination of 885 +/- 65 AD. It was overlain by 1.4m of burnt stones and peat ash. The pit also contained a substantial butt-ended wall of uncertain date which continues behind the exposed section.

O Owen 1988.

Further excavation was undertaken by Owen in 1988; a carved fragment of bone needle and a decorated wooden handle were revealed.

O Owen 1988.

HY 454 431 Serious damage to the eroding cliff section was reported in february 1993, following unusually sever winter storms. Parts of the section had collapsed and, in places, up to 3m of archaeological deposits had been washed away. In early March, a small team recorded those parts which had been worst damaged.

The section immediately W of the late Norse hall discovered in 1982-3 was cleaned and redrawn. More of the complex sequence of late Norse/Medieval structures was revealed. Deposits were seen to continue further to the W than had been exposed in 1988 when the section was last examined. A 'flagged passageway' (recorded on the beach in 1988) was this year partly excavated. This is clearly part of an earlier structure with a substantial paved floor, which had been remodelled on at least two occasions.

The section to the E of the late Norse hall (where a large pit full of organic, waterlogged, organic material was partly excavated in 1988) was particularly badly affected by the damage. However, the sheer volume and weight of collapse here precluded its removal and may in fact help to protect what remains of the pit and the unusual deposits above it from further damage. It was photographically recorded but not disturbed. The 'new' section edge was surveyed as part of a continuing effort to monitor erosion at the site.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

O Owen 1993.

Field Visit (June 1981)

Late Norse or High Mediaeval settlement rapidly eroding from shoreline. Massively heavy walls of quarried stones, mostly dry laid but one massive section has lime mortar. Near here is an opening running about 0.8m back into section, with wall-face one side and rubble the other - may be a doorway but could equally well be due to walls of different building-periods having moved apart through subsidence. Extending W, the heavy slab-formed floors have drains (the OS 'passages') running out under them, very suggestive of byres. - This settlement is clearly a high- status one and must be associated with Cross Kirk. It is presumably the original nucleus

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

of the estate of Tuquoy.

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Jun 81.

Field Visit (1998)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Orkney

The extensive remains of a high-status Norse settlement extend for over 100m parallel to the coast. The eroding coastal section contains frequent lengths of walling, relating to a series of separate structures, along with associated features such as drains, pits and paved surfaces.

The site has been partially excavated over several seasons in the 1980's and early 1990's (Owen, 1993). The current section face has changed little since the last season of work in 1993; the majority of the features which were then visible could be relocated. Where there has been recent damage, this has removed no more than 0.5m of the section face and then only in isolated areas. What is more worrying, however, is the degree to which the section has been undercut by the sea. The softer deposits at the base of the section have been scoured out, creating an overhang of between 0.5m to 1m in depth. There has been very little turf regeneration over the 1993 cuttings and thus the exposed deposits, which include heavy masonry, are very vulnerable to further erosion.

Moore and Wilson, 1998

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

References

- Buckland and Sadler, P C and J P. (2003) 'Faunal change: insects', in Edwards, K J and Ralston, I B M, Scotland after the Ice Age: environment, archaeology and history 8000BC - AD 1000. 2nd. Edinburgh. Page(s): 108
- Callander, J G. (1931a) 'Notes on (1) certain prehistoric relics from Orkney, and (2) Skara Brae: its culture and its period', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 65, 1930-1. Page(s): 101
- Carus-Wilson, C D. (1933) 'Architecture in relation to rural preservation', Trans Edinburgh Architect Ass, vol. 10, 1933. Page(s): 224
- Gibson, J. (2008) Rising tides: the loss of coastal heritage in Orkney. Page(s): 54-5 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.1.ALL
- Graham-Campbell and Batey, J and C E. (1998) Vikings in Scotland: an archaeological survey. Edinburgh. Page(s): 195-6 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.12.1.GRA
- Hunter, J R. (2003) 'The early Norse period', in Edwards, K J and Ralston, I B M, Scotland after the Ice Age: environment, archaeology and history 8000BC - AD 1000. 2nd. Edinburgh. Page(s): 252
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (1998a) 'Orkney Coastal Survey 1998, Westray, Papa Westray, Mainland', Discovery Excav Scot, 1998. Page(s): 69
- Owen, O. (1983a) 'Rescue project at Tuquoy, Westray, Orkney Islands, 1982', Univ Durham Newcastle upon Tyne Archaeol Rep, vol. 6, 1983. Page(s): 45-50
- Owen, O. (1982a) 'Tuquoy (Westray p). Norse building remains', Discovery Excav Scot, 1982. Page(s): 18-19
- Owen, O. (1983b) 'Tuquoy (Westray p). Late Norse and high Medieval structural remains', Discovery Excav Scot, 1983. Page(s): 80
- Owen, O. (1988a) 'Tuquoy, Orkney 1988: further assessment and tapestry excavation of the manse and Medieval settlement site', Central Excavation Unit and Ancient Monuments Laboratory Annual Report 1988. Edinburgh. Page(s): 4-8
- Owen, O. (1988b) 'Tuquoy (Westray parish). Viking, Late Norse and Medieval settlement', Discovery Excav Scot, 1988. Page(s): 29
- Owen, O. (1993a) 'Tuquoy (Westray parish): Viking, late Norse and medieval settlement', Discovery Excav Scot, 1993. Page(s): 105
- Owen, O A. (1993b) 'Tuquoy, Westray, Orkney: a challenge for the future?', in Batey, C E, Jesch, J and Morris, C D, The Viking age in Caithness, Orkney and the North Atlantic. Edinburgh. Page(s): 318-21, 324-39
- Owen, O {A}. (1984) 'The archaeological rescue project at Tuquoy, Westray, Orkney', Univ

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Durham Newcastle upon Tyne Archaeol Rep, vol. 7, 1984. Page(s): 49-54
RCAHMS. (1983c) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Papa Westray and Westray, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 19. Edinburgh. Page(s): 34-5, No.124 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/19
Sharples, N. (1998a) Scalloway: a broch, late Iron Age settlement and Medieval cemetery in Shetland, Cardiff Studies in Archaeology series. Oxbow Monograph 82. Oxford. Page(s): 152, 172
RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.2.1.SHA

Site Number	16
Site Name	Cross-Kirk (Westside Church), church & burial ground, Tuquoy, Westray
Type of Site	Ecclesiastical: church
NRHE Number	SM90312
HER Number	2810
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	345524
Northing	1043161
Description	<p>The monument comprises a church of medieval date and a burial ground. The church is in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland and is being re-scheduled to clarify the extent of the protected area.</p> <p>The monument lies in rough grassland on the S shore of the Ness of Tuquoy, at around 5m OD. The church is now roofless. The earliest part appears to be 12th century and consisted of a rectangular nave, some 5.65m by 4.15m internally, which was entered through a round-headed door in the S wall and opened through a plain rounded arch on the E into a rectangular chancel, measuring 2.8m by 2.1m internally and enclosed by a barrel-vault. The nave was extended westwards at a later date, probably in the 16th or 17th century. The whole building measures approximately 20m E-W by about 7m transversely overall. The original church walls, at the E of the building, stand to a height of about 2.5m. The later walls at the W end of the building stand to a height of less than 1m.</p> <p>The church stands within a burial ground, enclosed by a stone wall and measuring about 60m E-W by about 35m transversely. Traces of an earlier sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring some 50m by 25m and represented by a turf-covered bank, are apparent to the N and E of the church. The church probably owes its location to the presence near by, proven by excavation, of an important settlement of late Norse date.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is polygonal with maximum dimensions of 70m from its easternmost point to its westernmost point and 70m from its northernmost point to its southernmost point, defined by the outer face of the stone wall enclosing the burial ground.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as representing one of a group of small Romanesque church buildings to survive in Orkney. Its significance is considerably enhanced by its association with an adjacent high status settlement site of the Norse period and by the potential of its below ground remains to contribute to our understanding of medieval religious practices and architecture. The importance of the site is reflected in its status as a property in care.</p> <p>Bibliography:</p> <p>Ashmore, P. (ed.)(1995) The ancient monuments of Orkney. HMSO; Edinburgh.</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Cross, M. (1994) Bibliography of Monuments in the Care of the Secretary of State for Scotland, 589'90. Glasgow.

Owen, O. A. (1993) Tuquoy, Westray, Orkney: A Challenge for the Future? in C. E. Batey, J. Jesch and C.D. Morris (eds.), The Viking Age in Caithness, Orkney and the North Atlantic, 318'339. Edinburgh.

RCAHMS (1946) Twelfth Report with an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Orkney and Shetland, vol. II. Inventory of Orkney. HMSO; Edinburgh.

The ruins of the this building, one of the most refined of Orkney's medieval churches, comprise an original chancel and short nave which was subsequently lengthened. The chancel, internally 2.78m long by about 2.1m wide, was barrel-vaulted, and is notable for the inclined jambs of the chancel-arch. The nave averaging 4.1m wide, is assigned an original length of 5.56m by RCAHMS, and is thus presented by differential paving in the guardianship layout. After extension the internal length was 14.17m; the extension is usually assigned to the 13th century but the moulding of the existing S doorway appears to be of 16th- or 17th-century date. Where as the later work has been reduced to its foundation courses, the original building stands some 2.5m high.

This church is to be associated with the adjacent late Norse settlement (HY44SE 5); the original work can tentatively be ascribed to Hafliki Thorkelsson, about the middle of the 12th century or slightly earlier.

Site Number	17
Site Name	Muckle Hill of Linkataing, chambered cairn, homestead and field system
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead; Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1355
HER Number	3146;3181;
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	355484
Northing	1039338
Description	<p>The monument comprises three discrete archaeological entities. The principal monument consists of four stones in a regular setting which may represent the remains of the chamber of a chambered tomb. The second component, 120m to the NW, is a sub-circular walled structure, interpreted as a dwelling. At its centre is a large saddle quern partially buried by peat topsoil. The third component is a curvilinear stone wall that has been exposed by peat cutting. The stone wall lies between 150m and 200m NE of the remains of the chambered tomb. The monument was first scheduled in 1936 and was re-scheduled in 1994 but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The putative chambered tomb consists of three earthfast slabs and a fourth lying flat on the ground surface. These appear to represent two parallel pairs of slabs aligned NNE-SSW. The northern slabs of each pair lie 1.8m apart. The two western stones are set 0.9m apart; the northern stone stands 2.05m high and its southern counterpart measures 1.55m high. The northern slab of the eastern pair stands 0.45m high. It is thought to be broken. Its southern, prone, partner appears to be intact and measures 3.2m long. This group of four slabs is interpreted as the collapsed vestiges of the chamber of a tomb but no trace of a cairn has been detected and no discoveries of human remains are recorded. In 1957 a long thin slab was just visible against the W face of the northern slab of the western pair but there is now no trace of this fragment.</p> <p>The probable dwelling consists of two, possibly three, low banks - possibly consisting of earth</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

and stone - that define an area measuring approximately 8m by 6m. At the centre lies a large, earthfast saddle quern.

Peat cutting has exposed some 350m of the dyke. The box-like compartments reported by the previous surveyors are now only visible at two points. A second dyke lies to the NE end of the first dyke and traces of other walls are visible towards the sea. The two dykes each appear to form 2 sides of large abutting enclosures. Immediately upslope from the chambered tomb other linear stone settings are exposed in breaks in the eroding peat and it is likely that further loss of the peat cover will reveal a complex remains of enclosures or dykes.

The area to be scheduled is a rectangle of dimensions 400m SW-NE and 300m SE-NW, to include the three principal components plus an area around in which evidence relating to their separate construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. The top 30cm of the vehicle track within the area is excluded from scheduling to allow for its maintenance.

(Area: HY 555 393) A stretch of walling of an enclosure has been exposed by peat-digging, 200 yds east of HY53NE 7.

The wall is only a few inches below the surface and had been reduced to its foundation courses, but it has obviously been similar to that at Skirmie Clett, Wyre (HY52NE 1) - two rows of slabs, set edgewise in pairs with other slabs between them, forming a series of box-like compartments.

Only a short stretch of wall has been exposed and a plan of the area enclosed is not obtainable. The indications, however, are that it may be of considerable extent. RCAHMS 1946, visited 1935.

This wall can be traced for a distance of about 350.0m, running generally in a NE-SW direction. The box-like compartments mentioned by RCAHM can only be seen at two points. Towards its NE end another wall joins it from the NE, and traces of other walls can be seen towards the sea. It seems likely that these are walls of a field system associated with a probable homestead (HY53NE 8). Visited by OS (AA), 3 August 1970.

This dyke can be traced for some 350m in a swide loop embracing both the roundhouse No.30 and the stalled cairn No.6. It is built in the characteristic way with two parallel rows of slabs set on edge some 0.6m to 0.8m apart. Other dykes can be detected running from it into the hill peat.

References

- Nayling, N. (1983) Sub-peat dykes on Eday, Orkney, Typescript. Page(s): 14-18 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.13.11.NAY.P
- RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 63, No.234 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12
- RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 14, No.39 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Canmore Record: 3181 (Chambered Cairn)

HY53NE 7 5539 3937

(HY 5539 3937) Standing Stones (NR)

OS 6" map, Orkney, 2nd ed.,(1900).

For round house (HY 5530 3936) and dyke (HY 554 393), see HY53NE 8 and HY53NE 13

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

respectively.

An Orkney-Cromarty type chambered cairn of which all that remains are two pairs of structural stones of the chamber.

Of the westerly pair the north stone is 6'9" high and a long thin slab is just visible placed against the foot of the west face. The south stone is broken and is 4'10" high.

Of the easterly pair the northerly stone remains only as a stump 2'10" wide and 7" thick. The southerly stone is prostrate, said to have been uncovered during peat cutting, and is 10' 10" long.

RCAHMS 1946; A S Henshall 1963, visited 1957.

The remains of a chambered cairn as described and planned by Henshall.

Surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (NKB), 26 July 1970.

The cairn covering a stalled chamber in heather moorland on the W side of Linkataing Hill has been removed, but one pair of upright slabs remains visible and a second pair can be traced alongside.

RCAHMS 1984, visited October 1981.

Scheduled with HY53NE 8 and HY53NE 13 as Muckle Hill of Linkataing, chambered cairn, homestead and field system.

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 1 December 2000.

Field Visit (October 1981)

As described [By OS Surveyor].

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Oct 81.

References

Davidson and Henshall, J L and A S. (1989) The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents. Edinburgh. Page(s): 141, no. 35 plan RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.11.HEN

Henshall, A S. (1963a) The chambered tombs of Scotland, vol. 1. Edinburgh. Page(s): 219, Ork.35 Plan, fig.28 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.1.HEN

RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 54, No.215 Plan, fig.103 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12

RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 9, No.6 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Canmore Record: 3181 (Roundhouse)

HY53NE 8 5530 3936

For chambered cairn (HY 5538 3937) and dyke (HY 554 393), see HY53NE 7 and HY53NE 13 respectively.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

(Area: HY 552 393) What appear to be the remains of a domestic site lie 200' west of HY53NE 7.

They include a small stretch of interior walling a few large stones with a saddle-quern lying in the centre.

A S Henshall 1963, visited 1957.

The amorphous remains of what has probably been a homestead of uncertain date and plan, as described by Henshall, with saddle quern still visible in its centre at HY 5530 3936 Traces of field walls (HY53NE 13) in the vicinity, are probably contemporary.

Surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (NKB), 26 July 1970.

A short walk downhill from the stalled tomb no. 6 there is what appears to be a large roundhouse, showing a stretch of interior wall-face and a possible radial division-slab. A saddle quern lies in the central hollow.

A S Nayling 1983; RCAHMS 1984, visited October 1981.

Scheduled with HY53NE 7 and HY53NE 13 as Muckle Hill of Linkataing, chambered cairn, homestead and field system.

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 1 December 2000.

Field Visit (October 1981)

As described. Probably a fairly large roundhouse, one erect slab in SE sector suggests a radial partition. Saddle quern still there.

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Oct 81.

Conservation (19 February 2007 - 21 February 2007)

HY 5530 3936 OAT Projects Unit was commissioned by HS to assess damage done by erecting a fence across the prehistoric 'house' at Linkataing, Eday (HY53NE 8) and conduct repair work without causing further damage to the building to prevent further erosion and damage at the site. The remains of the building were surveyed and the disturbed areas planned from 19–21 February 2007. The disturbance included the uplifting

of a broken saddle quern from the middle of the building. The segment of bank that had suffered most damage was examined by box section, revealing the outer face of stone foundations below. The section was backfilled and damaged areas reinstated by laying turf from elsewhere to regenerate and protect the site. A rapid handheld GPS survey was conducted to locate surrounding sub-peat dykes and any other sites of potential archaeological interest in the vicinity. More sub-peat dykes were noted than previously recognised, and several potential sites, comprising stones exposed in peat hags, were also located.

Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS and a copy with the Orkney SMR. Reports deposited with RCAHMS, Orkney SMR and Historic Scotland.

Funder: Historic Scotland.

References

Henshall, A S. (1963a) The chambered tombs of Scotland, vol. 1. Edinburgh. Page(s): 219, ORK.35 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.1.HEN

Nayling, N. (1983) Sub-peat dykes on Eday, Orkney, Typescript. Page(s): 18-21 RCAHMS Shelf

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Number: E.13.11.NAY.P

RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 13, No.33 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Sharman and Robertson, P and J. (2007a) 'Linkataing, Orkney (Eday parish), topographic survey, minor excavation and restoration', Discovery Excav Scot, vol. 8, 2007. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 140

Site Number	18
Site Name	Faraclett Head, chambered tombs, E and W
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM10134
HER Number	2741
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	344002
Northing	1032707
Description	The monument comprises two adjacent mounds, thought to be the remains of chambered tombs, and the ground between them.

The two mounds lie 16m apart and are located on a terrace overlooking the head of a narrow poorly-drained glen. The two grass-covered mounds differ in profile, structure and dimensions. The eastern mound is steep-sided and flat-topped with a broad, shallow hollow at the centre. It is sub-circular in shape, between 9m and 11m in diameter, and stands c.1m high. In early descriptions (1935), the E mound was described as having a stony core. Several slabs protrude from the edge of the hollow and may represent divisional slabs within the tomb chamber. This mound may have been truncated on its NW side by a modern track.

The western mound has a less distinct profile but is a more regular circle, measuring approximately 13m in diameter. A series of recumbent slabs lie on the mound, forming a circle c.9m in diameter, almost concentric to the outer edge of the mound. The upper surface of the mound appears to have been disturbed in the past, but at least two upright slabs protruding from its slightly domed surface may represent divisional slabs of a tomb chamber.

The monument is of national importance as the upstanding remains of two early prehistory chambered tombs. Although somewhat degraded, both tombs retain the potential to provide important information about early prehistoric burials and ritual activity.

References

Bibliography

Site Number	19
Site Name	Faraclett Head, mound, 856m WNW of Faraclett
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: mound (ritual or funerary)
NRHE Number	SM10169
HER Number	2724
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	343834

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	1032801
Description	<p>The monument comprises a low grass-covered mound, probably the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn, situated on a NW-facing hill terrace.</p> <p>The mound measures approximately 8m NW-SE by 6m NE-SW and stands to a height of c.0.5m, with gently sloping sides. Some stones, both earthfast and loose slabs, occur over the surface of the mound. At the highest point (N end) of the mound, a series of small upright slabs defines a roughly circular area some 3m in diameter. Several upright slabs protrude from the cairn but form no discernible pattern. The loose slabs on the surface may have been disturbed by rabbit burrowing.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn. Although affected by rabbit burrowing, it retains considerable potential to provide important evidence about prehistoric burial practices. Its importance is enhanced because it is part of an apparently intact archaeological landscape on Faraclett Head.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>RCAHMS (1982) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 16, Edinburgh, 17, No. 20.</p>

Site Number	20
Site Name	Faraclett Head, stone setting, 670m NW of Faraclett
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: stone setting
NRHE Number	SM10189
HER Number	2725
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	344040
Northing	1032820
Description	<p>The monument comprises a stone setting of prehistoric date, but indeterminate function. The setting consists of two parallel rows of upright slabs, with one end of the arrangement almost blocked by another upright slab.</p> <p>The two rows of slabs are each approximately 4m long and contain four and three slabs respectively. The rows are c. 1.3m apart and aligned ESE-WNW. All of the slabs are now leaning substantially off the vertical, with no regularity in the direction of tilt. It is now not possible to determine whether they were originally set up exactly in parallel lines.</p> <p>The tallest surviving slab partially closes the eastern end of the arrangement and stands approximately 0.6m high. Most of the other slabs now stand less than 0.5m in height. The soil cover is thin where sandstone outcrops around the stone setting, but, within the setting, where the ground surface is slightly domed in profile, the soil is c. 0.15m deep.</p> <p>The stone setting lies in a prominent position within a small, natural amphitheatre. The surrounding terraced landscape prohibits long lines of sight, however, such that the monument is visually isolated.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a circle measuring 16m in diameter centred on the stone setting, to include the setting and an area around it in which evidence for the construction, primary use and any secondary uses of the monument may survive.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a prehistoric stone setting, possibly a small ritual enclosure. It is set within a landscape well populated with contemporary monuments and largely devoid of obvious later activity. It therefore retains considerable potential to provide important evidence about elements of prehistoric ritual and burial practice.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as HY 43 SW 28.

Reference:

RCAHMS (1982) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 16 Edinburgh, 27, No. 116.

Canmore Record: 2725

HY43SW 28 4404 3282.

HY c. 4405 3275. On the edge of a terrace on Faraclett Head are the remains of a probable stalled cairn. Two parallel rows of 3 or 4 erect slabs, each 1.3m apart, all more or less leaning, except for one slab projecting at right angles into the gap, is probably a stall slab. The slabs stand about 0.5m high on top of a low peaty mound.

Information from R G Lamb, Orkney Field Archaeologist, Kirkwall, 28 July 1980.

HY 4404 3282. About 110m NE of the chambered cairns (HY43SW 9) at c80m OD, this structure stands prominently on the edge of a terrace. It is generally as described above. It is not a stalled cairn, and it is doubtful if it was a chambered cairn, but may be a domestic structure. The passage formed by the slanting upright slabs measures 4m E-W by about 2m transversely.

Surveyed at 1:10 000, and planned at 1:100

Visited by OS (JLD) 17 May 1982.

Listed under 'Miscellaneous Structures'.

RCAHMS 1982.

Scheduled as Faraclett Head, stone setting.

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 10 December 2001.

References

RCAHMS. (1982d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 16. Edinburgh. Page(s): 27, No.116 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/16

Site Number	21
Site Name	Bigland, round chambered tomb, 400m N of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	SM10196
HER Number	2709
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	343822
Northing	1032502
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a near-circular burial cairn of Orkney-Cromarty type, with a tripartite chamber and associated features. Prior to excavation the monument appeared as a mound with five protruding stones. In 1938 it was substantially excavated by its then owner, W.G. Grant; no excavation records have survived.</p> <p>The footprint of the cairn is almost circular. The cairn measures between 11.3 m and 12.5 m in diameter, with some distortion of the outline caused by quarrying on the NE side prior to excavation. Two concentric wall faces are visible, c.1m apart. The outer face survives to a maximum height of 0.3m; the less prominent inner face survives mainly on the S side of the cairn. Access to the chamber is from the SE through a passage measuring 1.1m long by 0.6m wide.</p> <p>The passage had been blocked in antiquity by a large stone set flush to the outer facade. The inner end of the passage is marked by two portal stones, 0.6m apart. The chamber measures 4.8m long by 2.1m wide (maximum) and contains three compartments separated by upright, paired slabs. The innermost compartment is 1.7m long, the central compartment 1.8 m long and the outer compartment 1m long.</p> <p>The compartment walls comprise up to five courses of masonry and stand up to 0.5m high. The pairs of orthostats between the compartments stand between 0.6m and 1.2m high.</p> <p>The sidewalls of the innermost chamber converge towards a massive single central orthostat, standing 1m high. Pairs of upright slabs at right angles to both sides of the innermost compartment are thought to represent supports for low benches or shelves.</p> <p>The 1928 excavations recovered a small assemblage of artefacts including Neolithic pottery sherds and worked flints. Outwith the cairn, excavation of a shallow clay-lined, ash-filled hollow produced burnt bone, worked flints and a few small sherds.</p> <p>A continuous bank c.0.75m high by 3.5m wide, and a shallow ditch c.0.5 m deep by up to 1m across, encircle the tomb.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as the remains of a well-preserved chambered tomb of Orkney-Cromarty type. Although excavated in 1938, the monument retains considerable potential to provide important information about Neolithic burial and ceremonial practice in and around the tomb. The enclosing bank also has high potential to reveal important information about the pre-excavation ground surface beneath it.</p>

Site Number	22
Site Name	Burn of Mussetter, standing stone on E side of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone
NRHE Number	SM1356
HER Number	3207
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	355662
Northing	1032972

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Description	<p>The monument consists of a tall standing stone, probably of Bronze Age date, now leaning to one side.</p> <p>The stone is of local sandstone, and measures 3.2m long. It leans to the NE. It is locally reported that the stone was knocked down, and then replaced in its original socket, in the early years of the present century.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as part of a large group of prehistoric monuments surviving on the moorland of Eday, which is one of the few areas of Orkney where extensive sub-peat archaeological remains have survived. It contributes to the potential of this group of monuments to provide information about Neolithic and Bronze Age land-use and social organisation.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>The monument is recorded by RCAHMS as HY 53 SE 2.</p> <p>A pointed slab, 8' 6" high, facing E-W, and about 5" thick and 2' wide at base, contracting as it rises, stands on the highest point of the ridge, near the head of the Burn of Mussetter and about 1/2 a mile west of Sandyhill Smithy (HY 564 330).</p> <p>The setting of the stone may not be original, as it is said to have been thrown down in the early part of the century, but later restored to its former position. RCAHMS 1946, visited 1928.</p> <p>A standing stone at HY 5566 3297 which now leans to the NE. It has been c0.9 m in the ground giving an overall height of c3.2m otherwise as described by RCAHMS. Visited by OS(RL) 24 July 1970.</p> <p>On the high saddle that separates the valley of Mussetter from the Skail area there is a pointed stone, which is said to have been thrown down and re-erected some years before 1928. Now leaning to the NE, it is about 3.2m long and measures 0.7m by 0.1m at ground level. Visited September 1982. RCAHMS 1984.</p> <p>References RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 54, No.213 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12 RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 11, No.17 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23</p>
--------------------	--

Site Number	23
Site Name	The Manse, chambered cairn and church 330m WNW of, Eday
Type of Site	Ecclesiastical: church; Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1252
HER Number	3212; 3200
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356021
Northing	1032415
Description	The monument comprises the remains of a Maeshowe-type chambered cairn dating from the Neolithic period (between around 3500 and 2500 BC), together with an adjacent ruined 19th-

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

century church and its enclosure wall.

The remains of the cairn are spread over an area roughly rectangular in shape measuring approximately 40m NNE-SSW by 18m transversely. Originally the cairn would have comprised a central passageway, with chambers or cells leading off to the sides, and the whole sealed with a substantial covering of stones. The cairn was extensively robbed in the early 19th century, and the stone was re-used to build a United Presbyterian church immediately to the N. The cairn was partly investigated in 1860 by a local antiquarian, Robert J Hebden, which led to the recovery of part of a large slab decorated with spirals and rings pecked into its surface (now in the National Museum of Scotland), sherds from a pottery urn and flint flakes. The other half of the decorated stone was reportedly used as a lintel in the church, but there is no sign of it today. The church was erected in 1831 and was in use for less than 30 years before being abandoned. It is visible now as the remains of the N and E walls, which stand almost 4m high, and the ruined vestry projecting from the N wall. Its footprint measures 14.5m E-W by 8.4m transversely. Both the church and cairn are enclosed by a low stone dyke, which probably also incorporates stone from the chambered cairn. The monument is situated on the N shoulder of Chapel Hill at 50m above sea level, overlooking Eday Sound. The monument was originally scheduled in 1936, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.

The monument is of national importance because it has inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the design and construction of burial monuments, and the nature of belief systems and burial practices in Neolithic Orkney. Despite previous disturbance to the site, there is good potential for the survival of important archaeological deposits within, beneath and around the remains of the cairn and church, including human burials, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence. The significance of the monument is enhanced because this is a rare form of chambered cairn, unique to Orkney, and an unusual example of its class. In Orkney, chambered cairns are an important component of the wider prehistoric landscape and can inform our understanding of land-use and social organisation. The church is of interest in its own right, but is also important because of the potential information it contains about the use and working of building stone in prehistoric times, and because of the potential to recover further prehistoric carved ornament on one or more of the stones in the fabric of the church. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times and the placing of chambered cairns within the landscape.

References

Barber J, 1997, The excavation of a stalled cairn at the Point of Cott, Westray, Orkney. Scottish Trust for Archaeological Reports (STAR) monog 1, Edinburgh.

Davidson, J L and Henshall, A S 1989, The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents, Edinburgh, 116-7.

Henshall, A S 1963, The chambered tombs of Scotland, vol 1, Edinburgh, 198, ORK 16.

PSAS 1863, 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library with exhibits', Proc Soc Antiq Scot 4, 185-6.

RCAHMS 1946, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v, Edinburgh, 62, no 225.

Ritchie A 2009, On the fringe of Neolithic Europe: excavation of a chambered cairn on the Holm of Papa Westray, Orkney. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland monog ser, Edinburgh.

Almost certainly the remains of a Maes-Howe- type chambered cairn, this structure was destroyed in 1821, when the adjoining church, now in ruins, was built.

Hebden, who presented an incised stone (see illust.) from the site to the National Museum of

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1861 states:- "From the description of old people, there was a long passage or room flagged over, and numerous passages branching out and leading to small quasi-circular cells, some few of which that remained undisturbed I have since opened, but discovered nothing but a rude clay urn, which was unfortunately broken on removal, a few flint flakes, and the stone in question, which was lying on its face just at the entrance of one of the passages where the former quarrying had stopped. It appears to me to have been split for a lintel, and probably the other half answers that purpose in the UP Church. The building is externally about 20 yards in length by about 10 in breadth (R J Hebden 1863).

A S Henshall 1963; Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1863 (Donations); RCAHMS 1946.

This cairn survives as an elongated quarried pile of debris oriented NNE-SSW and measuring about 35.0m in length by 18.0m maximum width, with several loose slabs within it. It is situated on a N-facing slope, and the broader end is uphill. It is suggestive of a long cairn, although its original plan cannot be determined. Visited by OS(AA) 3 August 1970.

In 1831 a large cairn was used as a quarry for the building of the adjacent United Presbyterian Church (HY53SE 13). The wreckage was investigated by Major Hebden, who found 'a long passage or room flagged over', and numerous passages branching out and leading to small semi-circular cells'; the famous spiral-marked stone (NMAS 1A 2) is only half of the complete entity, as Hebden was not in time to save the other portion from being used as a lintel in the church (the ruin has been carefully examined, without success). The overgrown and spread out remains of the cairn give no clue to the original layout of the chambers; Henshall surmises a chamber of Maes Howe type, and it is tempting to think of Holm of Papa Westray (RCAHMS 1983, ORK 22).

The possibility that the remains were those of a settlement mound cannot, however, be entirely excluded. Visited October 1981. RCAHMS 1984.

The Orcadian newspaper mentions a carved stone being donated to the Scottish Antiquarian Museum, April 20th 1861.

References

Clarke, Cowie and Foxon, D V, T G and A. (1985) Symbols of power at the time of Stonehenge. Edinburgh. Page(s): 51, 258, (ill. 3.14 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.CLA

Davidson and Henshall, J L and A S. (1989) The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents. Edinburgh. Page(s): 116-17, no. 16 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.11.HEN

Henshall, A S. (1963a) The chambered tombs of Scotland, vol. 1. Edinburgh. Page(s): 198, ORK.16 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.1.HEN

PSAS. (1863) 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library with exhibits', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 4, 1860-2, 396-400,417-20,440-3,489-92,551-4. Page(s): 185-6

RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 62, No.255 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12

RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 10, No.9 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

The Orcadian. (1861) April 20th 1861, The Orcadian.

The Orkney Herald. (1869) August 3rd 1869, Orkney Herald.

Canmore Record: 3200

HY53SE 13 5602 3243

Both in its inconvenient siting, on a hill spur reached by a waterlogged track, and in its design, this building, erected in 1831 for 300 sittings, closely resembles its Westray counterpart

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

(RCAHMS 1983). It was replaced in 1858 by what is now the Church of Scotland parish church, and soon fell into ruin. It measures overall 14.5m E-W by 8.4m, the S wall, which contained the windows, having wholly gone, the N wall and E end-wall with its lintelled door way survive to a height of 3.4m. On the N side is an extension 4.1m N-S by 3.5m The church stands in a stone-walled churchyard which on the W side adjoins a larger rectangular enclosure demarcated by a turf bank with external ditch.

W MacKelvie 1873; Name Book 1880; RCAHMS 1984, visited September 1983.

Orkney Smr Note (October 1983)

N side-wall and E gable-wall remain standing, of original United Presbyterian Church erected 1831 with 300 sittings to accommodate a congregation of 120 members. It was replaced in 1858 by the church adjacent to the road, at HY 5620 3382, which is now the Church of Scotland parish church; in 1879 it was described as ruinous. [R1], [R2] The lintelled doorway is in the middle of the E wall. In middle of N wall is a lintelled doorway to a small vestry built on to the N side of the church, it has an external door in its E wall and a fireplace in its N wall. The church stands in a stone-walled churchyard with another rectangular enclosure (indicated on OS 1:10,000 map) which is demarcated by a ditch and a turf bank, adjoining the churchyard on the W.

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Oct 81.

Overall 8.4m x 14.5m, survives to 3.4m maximum height, N side extension is 4.1m N-S by 3.5m.

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Sep 83.

References

MacKelvie, W. (1873) Annals and statistics of the United Presbyterian Church. Edinburgh and Glasgow. Page(s): 556 RCAHMS Shelf Number: C.3.2.MAC
Ordnance Survey (Name Book. Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale). Page(s): Book No.4, 107, 112 RCAHMS Shelf Number: Ref
RCAHMS. (1983c) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Papa Westray and Westray, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 19. Edinburgh. Page(s): 38, No.154 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/19
RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 15, No.50 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Site Number	24
Site Name	Eday Church Hall, chambered cairn 260m WNW of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1261
HER Number	3210
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356032
Northing	1033453
Description	This monument, formerly known as Eday Church, chambered cairn 260m NW of, consists of the remains of a chambered burial cairn of Neolithic date. The cairn stands on a gentle slope about 60m S of the public road. It is largely heather and turf

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

covered and is about 16m across. The chamber has been excavated in a rudimentary manner, leaving the stall-dividers and chamber facing walls visible. This cairn is evidently of the stalled category, with a chamber about 4.5m long. The most striking feature of the cairn is that it is a member of the "horned" class, with four low spur walls extending out, one from each angle. The SW and SE hornwork are both about 7.5m long, and that on the NE appears to be of similar length, though much reduced. The NW angle is obscured by more recent disturbance.

Site Number	25
Site Name	Mill Hill, chambered cairn, Millbounds
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1321
HER Number	3145
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356752
Northing	1035365
Description	The monument comprises a well-preserved chambered burial cairn of Neolithic date.

The cairn is set on a hilltop, and is largely heather-clad. It stands 1.6m high and measures 19m across. On the E side there has been a horned forecourt, although all but the foundations of the walls of the horns have been removed. The interior was opened in the 1850s, and is known to contain at least 4 chambers, but probably contains considerable quantities of undisturbed deposits.

Site Number	26
Site Name	Southside, standing stone 130m SW of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone
NRHE Number	SM1381
HER Number	3113
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356151
Northing	1029221
Description	An irregular monolith 5'3" high, and packed at base where it is 2'2" broad on the north and 18" thick on the east and heavily mutilated on the west when it was thrown down by the tenant in preparation for breaking up and removal, but restored to its original position on the instructions of the proprietor. RCAHMS 1946, visited 1928.

A standing stone as described by RCAHMS. Visited by OS(RL) 23 July 1970.

In a field immediately E of the road to Greentoft Bay there is a standing stone 1.6m high. It is said to have been thrown down and re-erected some years before 1928. Visited September 1982.

RCAHMS 1946; RCAHMS 1984.

References

RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Edinburgh. Page(s): 54, No.214 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12
RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of
Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area,
The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 11,
No.18 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Site Number	27
Site Name	Carrick House, chambered cairn NW of, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1432
HER Number	3149
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356365
Northing	1038800
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a probable chambered burial cairn of Neolithic date.</p> <p>The cairn is situated on an E-facing slope. It measures 8.5m across and up to 0.8m high, and appears to be of small to medium stones, with larger blocks protruding in the centre. These latter suggest that there has been a burial chamber here, but this is not certain. There is little doubt this is a prehistoric cairn, but it may be of Bronze Age rather than Neolithic date. There is no record of excavation.</p>

Site Number	28
Site Name	Calf of Eday, chambered cairns on W side of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1249
HER Number	3153
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	357886
Northing	1038592
Description	<p>An Orkney-Cromarty type round cairn with a partly rock-cut Bookan-type chamber, which is entirely below ground level, and is covered by a low heather-covered mound about 2' high with a diameter of about 25', the centre of which has been removed together with one of the lintels to give access to the chamber. There is said to have been a drain beneath the outer end of the passage and extending down the hill-side (G Petrie 1863) but it can no longer be seen.</p> <p>J Farrer 1859; C S T Calder and G Macdonald 1936; RCAHMS 1946; A S Henshall 1963, visited 1957.</p> <p>G Petrie sketchbook No.3 in NMRS; G Petrie large notebook No.7 in NMRS.</p> <p>As described and planned by Henshall.</p> <p>In 1855 Farrer entered this Bookan-type chamber, which is below ground level by digging through the low covering mound and removing one of the lintels. Today the chamber and passage stand open and are generally in good condition, though often partly flooded.</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

RCAHMS 1984, visited May 1983.

References

- Calder and Macdonald, C S T and G. (1936) 'The Dwarfie Stane, Hoy, Orkney: its period and purpose. With a note on "Jo. Ben" and the Dwarfie Stane', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 70, 1935-6. Page(s): 226-7
- Davidson and Henshall, J L and A S. (1989) The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents. Edinburgh. Page(s): 109-10 plan RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.11.HEN
- Farrer, J. (1859b) 'Notice of antiquities on the Isle of Eday, Orkney, recently examined by James Farrer', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 2, 1854-7. Page(s): 156-7
- Fraser, D. (1982) The Chambered Cairns of Orkney: Land and Society in the Third and Second Millennia BC, 3 vols, Unpublished PhD. Thesis, University of Glasgow.
- Fraser, D. (1983a) Land and society in Neolithic Orkney, Brit Archaeol Rep, BAR British, vol. 117, 2v. Oxford. RCAHMS Shelf Number: P.81
- Gibson, J. (2008) Rising tides: the loss of coastal heritage in Orkney. Page(s): 37 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.1.ALL
- Henshall, A S. (1963a) The chambered tombs of Scotland, vol. 1. Edinburgh. Page(s): 192, ORK.9 Plan, fig.17 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.1.HEN
- Hingley, R. (1999) 'The creation of later prehistoric landscapes and the context of the reuse of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age monuments in Britain and Ireland', in Bevan, B, Northern exposure: interpretative devolution and the Iron Ages in Britain, Leicester archaeology monographs no.4. Leicester. Page(s): 236 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.9.BEV
- Petrie, G. (1863) 'The Pict's-houses in the Orkneys', Archaeol J, vol. 20, 1863. Page(s): 36-7
- Petrie, G. (1927) 'Primeval antiquities of Orkney', Proc Orkney Antiq Soc, vol. 5, 1926-7, paper written 1859. Page(s): 19-29
- RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 69, No.246 Plan, section, fig.125 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12
- RCAHMS. (1984d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23. Edinburgh. Page(s): 17, No.65 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/23

Site Number	29
Site Name	Sandhill, burnt mound 200m SE of
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound
NRHE Number	SM1375
HER Number	3197
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356586
Northing	1032937
Description	The monument comprises a burnt mound - a prehistoric cooking place, which may conceal traces of prehistoric domestic buildings. It is probably of Bronze Age date.

The mound is in a low-lying area, near to fresh water: this is a typical location. The mound is extremely well-preserved, standing over 2m tall. It takes the form of a crescentic bank, about 25m long by 6m wide, which curves partly around an oval bank of lower height. This latter is probably no more than a detached part of the same mound. The whole monument, about 20m by 25m overall, appears to stand on a slight platform.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	30
Site Name	Stackel Brae,castle,Maltbarn,Eday
Type of Site	Secular: castle
NRHE Number	SM5944
HER Number	3118
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356421
Northing	1028854
Description	<p>The monument consists of the remains of a small fortified dwelling and other structures, probably dating to the period of Norse rule in Orkney.</p> <p>The remains take the form of a grass-covered mound, with traces of walling visible in its surface. The mound is cut by the sea along its S side, and here can be seen a solidly built wall, of at least three periods of construction and reconstruction. The wall is lime-plastered and the stones are bedded in clay. To the W of this massive walling are remains of further structures, but these are obscured by fallen turf.</p>

Site Number	31
Site Name	St Magnus Church, Egilsay
Type of Site	Ecclesiastical: church
NRHE Number	SM90137
HER Number	2697
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	346613
Northing	1030392
Description	<p>The monument comprises a church of medieval date and part of an adjacent burial ground. The church is in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland and is being re-scheduled to clarify the extent of the protected area.</p> <p>The monument lies on the W side of the island of Egilsay, at around 30m OD. It comprises a roofless church of 12th-century date, standing almost to full height within a graveyard. The church consists of a rectangular nave with a smaller rectangular chancel to the E and a tall circular tower attached to its W gable.</p> <p>The tower survives to a height of about 15m, although it probably originally stood to about 19m. It has an internal diameter of about 2.45m, narrowing to about 2m at the top. The church has two opposing rounded-arched doors at the W end of the nave and rounded lancet windows in the walls of the nave and chancel. It measures overall about 19.2m E-W by about 6.6m N-S.</p> <p>The church is dedicated to St Magnus, who was murdered on the island around AD 1116, and seems likely to be that recorded in Magnus's Saga as having been built to mark the place of his martyrdom. A likely date would therefore be after 1136, when Magnus's sanctity was recognised by Bishop William of Orkney.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it contributes to our knowledge of medieval ecclesiastical architecture and of the religious and political history of the period. Its importance is enhanced by the potential that associated below-ground remains may have for adding to our understanding of the material culture and burial practices of the middle ages. The importance</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

of the site is reflected in it being chosen as a property in care.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as HY 43 SE 1.

References:

Childe, V G and Simpson, W D, 1954, Illustrated guide to ancient monuments in the ownership or guardianship of The Ministry of Works; volume vi. Scotland, Edinburgh, 104.

Fernie, E, 1988, The Church of St Magnus, Egilsay. In B. E. Crawford (ed.), St Magnus Cathedral and Orkney's Twelfth-Century Renaissance, 140-62. Aberdeen University Press; Aberdeen.

RCAHMS 1946, Twelfth Report with an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Orkney and Shetland, vol. I, 43-4, vol. II, 228-9, HMSO, Edinburgh.

Wainwright, F T (ed.) 1962, The Northern Isles, London and Edinburgh, 182-4.

Site Number	32
Site Name	Onziebust, chambered cairn 440m SSE of, Egilsay
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM3549
HER Number	2621
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	347418
Northing	1027807
Description	<p>Situated at HY 4741 2780 on the edge of a rocky escarpment is a chambered cairn measuring 20.0m N-S by 17.0m and 1.8m maximum height. Towards the N end a straight stretch of drystone walling is exposed, 2.6m long running N-S. From it to the W a lintelled passage 0.3m wide and 1.0m long leads into a corbelled oval cell, visible through a hole in its roof and measuring 1.5m N-S by 1.0m transversely. The top of the mound has been extensively dug into and little that is intelligible survives of the remainder of the chamber, though the cell appears to be part of a Maes Howe-type chamber.</p> <p>Generally as described. Confirmed by A S Henshall as a probable Maes Howe type chamber. A chambered cairn, as described by the previous authorities. Visited by R G Lamb August 1982. RCAHMS 1982.</p> <p>Orkney Smr Note (August 1982)</p> <p>Very prominent site on spur-end overlooking flat coastal plain. As described except in that the cairn material has spread down the slopes and its limits hard to define. Very heavily quarried all over, but if, as seems the most likely explanation, the cell is subsidiary to a main chamber represented by the straight length of wall, good deposits may well survive on the floors of cell and chamber. Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Aug 82.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Davidson and Henshall, J L and A S. (1989) The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents. Edinburgh. Page(s): 180-1, no. 71 plan RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.11.HEN</p> <p>RCAHMS. (1982d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 16. Edinburgh. Page(s):</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

31, No.149 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/16

Site Number	33
Site Name	Bay of London, mound 290m SE of Youth Hostel, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: mound (ritual or funerary)
NRHE Number	SM1241
HER Number	3208
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356594
Northing	1034394
Description	<p>The monument is a burial mound dating probably to the Bronze Age (between about 2000 and 800 BC). It is visible as a circular mound measuring 12.5m in diameter and surviving to a height of approximately 1.2m. It is composed of sandy soil and stones, and its profile may have been altered by an accumulation of sand since it was originally sealed. Despite some earlier intrusion, the mound survives relatively intact. The mound is located on the N side of the Bay of London in Eday at around 10m above sea level, overlooking the bay and with wide views to the E towards Sanday. The monument was first scheduled in 1936, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.</p>

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of funerary practice in the Bronze Age. Burial mounds and earthen barrows form an important and relatively widespread element of Orkney's Bronze Age landscape, and provide evidence for the major social and economic changes which took place during this period. This mound retains much of its original form and excavation of similar sites elsewhere in Orkney demonstrates that it has the potential to contain one or more burials and associated features. There is also the potential to compare this site with other types of prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments, and with broadly contemporary, settlement remains in Eday to enhance our understanding of the relationship between them and the placing of such monuments within the landscape. Our understanding of the dating, form, function and distribution of burial mounds would be diminished if this monument was to be lost or damaged.

RCAHMS records the monument as HY53SE 3.

References

Downes, J 1995, 'Linga Fold', *Current Archaeology* 142, 396-399.

Downes, J 1997, *The Orkney Barrows Project survey results and management strategy* (unpubl rep to Historic Scotland: ARCUS, University of Sheffield).

RCAHMS 1946, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v Edinburgh, 60, no 221.

RCAHMS 1984, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23*, Edinburgh, 10, no 13.

Towrie, S 2013, 'The Knowes o' Trotty', <http://www.orkneyjar.com/history/knowestrotty/> [accessed August 2013].

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	34
Site Name	Sandhill, chambered cairn 300m W of, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM3535
HER Number	3211
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356124
Northing	1032990
Description	<p>The monument is a chambered cairn of Orkney-Cromarty type dating from the Neolithic period (probably between 3500 and 2500 BC). It survives as a circular, grass-covered stony mound, measuring approximately 9m in diameter. The cairn was partly excavated in 1937 and now stands approximately 0.8m high. The entrance passage opens from the ESE. The burial chamber is 3.4m long and divided into three compartments by upright slabs, several of which are still visible, together with much of the overlying cairn material. The excavated finds included flints, stone tools and an unusual type of pottery bowl, likely to be early in the Orcadian pottery sequence. The monument is situated on a gentle E-facing slope at approximately 30m above sea level, overlooking Eday Sound.</p>

The monument is of national importance because it has inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the design and construction of burial monuments, and the nature of belief systems and burial practices in Neolithic Orkney. Although partly excavated, Sandhill retains its field characteristics to a marked degree. It is particularly valuable because, on the basis of the unusual pottery it has produced as well as its small size, it appears to be early in the sequence of Orcadian tombs. Chambered cairns are an important component of the wider prehistoric landscape in Orkney and the importance of the Sandhill example is enhanced by its proximity to two other chambered cairns, both of which lie within 600m. Chambered cairns are often focal points in the landscape and can inform our understanding of prehistoric land-use and social organisation. They also have the potential to enhance our understanding of Neolithic society in general, its organisation, economy, religion and demography. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times and the placing of such monuments within the landscape.

References

Calder, C S T, 1938, 'Excavations of three Neolithic chambered cairns ' one with an upper and a lower chamber ' in the islands of Eday and the Calf of Eday in Orkney', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 72, 193-216.

Davidson, J L and Henshall, A S 1989, *The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents*, Edinburgh, 158-9.

Fraser, D 1983, *Land and society in Neolithic Orkney*, British Archaeological Reports British series 117, Oxford.

Henshall, A S 1963, *The chambered tombs of Scotland*, vol. 1, Edinburgh, 232-3, ORK. 47.

RCAHMS 1946, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v Edinburgh, 61-2, no 224.

RCAHMS 1984, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series, 23*, Edinburgh, 9, no 4.

Renfrew, C 1979, *Investigations in Orkney*. Society of Antiquaries of London, Research Report 38, London, 201, 204, 210.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Ritchie, A 1996, Orkney, 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage', Edinburgh.

Site Number	35
Site Name	Dale, burnt mound 380m NW of, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound
NRHE Number	SM1257
HER Number	3215
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	352968
Northing	1033117
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a burnt mound dating to the Bronze Age. The mound has been scientifically dated by luminescence and radiocarbon, which suggest that it was in use probably between about 1800-1600 BC. It survives as a roughly crescent-shaped grass-covered mound, now measuring approximately 11m in diameter and standing up to 1.4m high. The burnt mound is bisected across its northern third by a modern drainage channel and stone dyke, but is otherwise reasonably well-preserved. The remains of associated structures, possibly a building with a stone-lined water trough, have been observed previously (in 1928 and 1984). The mound is situated on the W coast of Eday, some 70m inland at around 10m above sea level, and is surrounded by low-lying boggy ground.</p>

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, of prehistoric society and the dating, form and function of burnt mounds and their placing in the landscape. The reasonably good preservation of this monument and its proximity to other examples in Eday enhance this potential. Ten burnt mounds have been recorded in Eday, of which eight survive today. These have a high group value: for example, scientific dating of Dale burnt mound and the burnt mound at Fersness some 800m to the N has demonstrated that they are significantly different in date. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the nature of later prehistoric society and domestic settlement in Eday and Orkney more generally.

RCAHMS records the monument as HY53SW 1.

References

Anthony, I 2003, Luminescence dating of Scottish burnt mounds: new investigations in Orkney and Shetland (unpubl PhD thesis, University of Glasgow).

Hedges, J 1975, 'Excavation of two Orcadian burnt mounds at Liddle and Beaquoy', Proc Soc Antiq Scot 106, 39-98.

RCAHMS, 1946 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v, Edinburgh, 62-3, no 227.

RCAHMS 1984, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series 23, Edinburgh, 12, no 22.

ScARF 2013, Burnt Mounds, The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework website, <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/331-burnt-mounds>.

Toolis, R 2005, 'Excavation of a burnt mound at Meur, Sanday, Orkney', Scott Archaeol J 29, 31-49.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Topping, P 2011, Introduction to Heritage Assets: Burnt Mounds, English Heritage, UK.

Towrie, S 2013, A Brief History of Orkney - The Bronze Age,
<http://www.orkneyjar.com/history/bronzeage.htm>.

Site Number	36
Site Name	Braes of Rinyo, settlement 180m NE of Bigland, Rousay
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement
NRHE Number	SM2292
HER Number	2717
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	343950
Northing	1032230
Description	<p>This Neolithic settlement, type site for the Rinyo-Clacton Culture, was excavated in 1938 and again in 1946 by Professor V G Childe and W G Grant. It was found to be very similar to Skara Brae (HY21NW 12.00), 15 miles away to the SW. The finds consisted of numerous pot-sherds, including some of beaker ware, 250 flint implements including a polished knife; stone axes and balls, an 'ovoid B' stone mace-head, a mortar and potlids, most of which were presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS).</p> <p>V G Childe 1939; RCAHMS 1946, visited 1936; V G Childe 1949; R W Feachem 1963.</p> <p>The Beaker sherd held from Rinyo is held in the NMAS under accession number HDA 99. It is assigned to Clarke's N3 ('Late Northern British') group.</p> <p>The Rinyo settlement at HY 4398 3224 has been filled in and only a few slabs on edge and some fragments of drystone walling protrude to mark the site. Excavation (June 1938 - July 1938)</p> <p>Excavated by Childe and W G Grant in 1938. Further excavations took place in 1946.</p> <p>Magnetometry (26 June 2010 - 27 June 2010)</p> <p>HY 4398 3224 Approximately 1.2ha of gradiometer survey was undertaken on 26–27 June 2010 over the site of the Neolithic settlement of Rinyo, as part of the second season of the 'Orkney – Gateway to the Atlantic Project'. The survey covered the scheduled area and extended across the terrace on which the site is located, in order to determine the nature and extents of the deposits beyond those excavated in 1937–38 and 1946 (Childe and Grant 1939; 1949). The survey appears to have defined the extent of the settlement, which covers an area of c2000 sqm, with responses similar to those noted in the gradiometer surveys around Skara Brae (HY21NW 12), suggesting further structural remains as well as increased magnetic responses probably resulting from Neolithic midden enhanced soils. A number of anomalies suggestive of more modern disturbance and drainage were noted at the periphery of the site, and responses consistent with ploughing were visible across much of the rest of the survey area.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Armit, I. (1996) The archaeology of Skye and the Western Isles. Edinburgh. Page(s): 94, 108, 115 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.2.1.ARM</p> <p>Barclay, G J. (1996) 'Neolithic buildings in Scotland', in Darvill, T and Thomas, J, Neolithic houses in northwest Europe and beyond, Neolithic Studies Group seminar papers 1; Oxbow monograph 57. Oxford.</p> <p>Barclay, G J. (2003) 'The Neolithic', in Edwards, K J and Ralston, I B M, Scotland after the Ice</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Age: environment, archaeology and history 8000BC - AD 1000. 2nd. Edinburgh. Page(s): 148
Childe and Grant, V G and W G. (1939) 'A Stone-Age settlement at the Braes of Rinyo, Rousay, Orkney. (First Report)', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 78, 1938-9. Page(s): 6-31 (Full excavation report
Childe and Grant, V G and W G. (1949) 'A Stone-Age settlement at the Braes of Rinyo, Rousay, Orkney', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 81, 1946-7. Page(s): 16-42 (Full excavation report
Clarke, Cowie and Foxon, D V, T G and A. (1985) Symbols of power at the time of Stonehenge. Edinburgh. Page(s): 26, 58, 62, 92 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.CLA
Clarke, D L. (1970) Beaker pottery of Great Britain and Ireland, 2v. Cambridge. Page(s): vol. i, 188; vol. ii, 520, no. 1734 F vol. i, 364, fig. 692 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.8.CLA
Clarke, D V. (1983) 'Rinyo and the Orcadian Neolithic', in O'Connor, A and Clarke, D V, From the Stone Age to the 'Forty-Five': Studies presented to R B K Stevenson, Former Keeper, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. Edinburgh. RCAHMS Shelf Number: C.1.40.CO
Feachem, R. (1963b) A guide to prehistoric Scotland. 1st. London. Page(s): 29 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.2.FEA
Gannon and Geddes, A and G. (2015) St Kilda: The Last and Outmost Isle. Edinburgh.
Kinnes, I. (1987) 'Circumstances not context: the Neolithic of Scotland as seen from outside', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 115, 1985. Page(s): 50, No.119
Mainland and Moore, I and J. (2010a) 'Rinyo, Orkney (Rousay and Egilsay parish), geophysical survey', Discovery Excav Scot, New, vol. 11, 2010. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 121
Mercer, R J. (1999) 'Evidence, North and South, in the earlier Neolithic', in Harding, A F, 'Experiment and design: archaeological studies in honour of John Coles'. Oxford.
RCAHMS. (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 227, No.609; Appendix, 362, No.4 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12
RCAHMS. (1982d) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 16. Edinburgh. Page(s): 23, No.81 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/16
Ralston, I. (2009) 'Gordon Childe and Scottish Archaeology: The Edinburgh Years 1927-1946', European J Archaeol, vol. 12. Page(s): 74
Renfrew, A C. (1979) Investigations in Orkney, Society of Antiquaries of London, Research Report No. 38. London. Page(s): 4, 72, 77-81, 82, 201, 206, 208, 216, 220 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.7.11.REN
Renfrew, Harkness and Switsur, C, D and R. (1976) 'Quanterness, radiocarbon and the Orkney cairns', Antiquity, vol. 50, 1976. Page(s): 198-204
Richards, C. (1992c) 'Excavations at Skara Brae and Rinyo: research and redemption', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 121, 1991, Lecture summary.
Ritchie and Ritchie, {J N} G and A. (1981) Scotland: archaeology and early history, Ancient peoples and places series, 99. London. Page(s): 42-3 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.2.RIT
Saville, A. (1994b) 'A decorated Skail knife from Skara Brae, Orkney', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 124, 1994. Page(s): 104
Topping, P. (1996) 'Structure and ritual in the Neolithic house: some examples from Britain and Ireland', in Darvill, T and Thomas, J, Neolithic houses in northwest Europe and beyond, Neolithic Studies Group seminar papers 1; Oxbow monograph 57. Oxford.

Site Number	37
Site Name	Knowe of Skea, prehistoric settlement and burials, Berst Ness, Westray
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse; Prehistoric ritual and funerary: buri
NRHE Number	SM13505
HER Number	2838
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	344147

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	1041812
Description	<p>A large, grass-grown cairn lies at the extreme end of Berst Ness. It has an overall diameter of about 85 ft., a height of about 9ft. and has been slightly disturbed on top.</p> <p>In the immediate neighbourhood, large stones protrude through the turf but they suggest no definite plan. RCAHMS 1946, visited 1928.</p> <p>An amorphous, roughly circular, turf-covered mound covering an area about 26.0m in diameter, still known locally as 'Knowe of Skea'. Traces of indeterminate dry-stone structures and midden material protrude from the S. side where it has been eroded by the sea. Not a cairn but an occupation site of uncertain character. Visited by OS (RL) 1 July 1970.</p> <p>Two fragments of Iron Age pottery were recovered from a mixture of burnt stone, animal bone and limpet shell in one of a series of exposures on the southern tip of the mound. No structural features were observed.</p> <p>The pottery is in Tankerness House Museum (Accession no THM 1984.212).</p> <p>D S Lynn and B Bell 1984.</p> <p>A large settlement-mound, about 26m in diameter, in the sea-eroded South side of which can be seen stone walls and midden deposits.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.</p> <p>Five pottery sherds and a whetstone fragment were found in exposures on the S face of the mound. The form of the sherds suggests an Early Iron Age origin. The pot and the remaining size of the severely eroded mound suggest a possible broch site. The finds were deposited in Tankerness House Museum (THM 1990.101 - potsherds and THM 1990.102 - whetstone).</p> <p>D Lynn and B Bell 1990.</p> <p>HY 4414 4181 Rescue excavations were carried out on an eroding mound known as the Knowe of Skea (NMRS HY44SW 2) and on several smaller mounds in the near vicinity. The Knowe of Skea is situated at the S extremity of Berst Ness and has previously been interpreted both as a cairn and as a settlement mound. Assessment excavation revealed it to be a chambered cairn. The mound is over 20m in diameter; at its centre is a large oval chamber and there are indications of up to four smaller surrounding cells. The central chamber is unusually large, measuring some 7m by almost 4.5m. It appears to have been deliberately filled in with deposits containing large amounts of fish bone, shell and animal bone; a few sherds of pottery and some worked bone objects have also been found. The surface of the mound was found to be littered with fragments of bone. At least two later Bronze Age burials were inserted into the exterior of the cairn. In one case, the crouched skeleton of a young adult was found in a shallow pit cut into the surface of the cairn. Towards the periphery of the cairn, a stone-lined cist was found set into the cairn. Work has also taken place on a series of five smaller structures on Berst Ness. All have been identified as burial monuments.</p> <p>Sponsor: Historic Scotland</p> <p>H Moore and G Wilson 2000</p> <p>Middle Iron Age burials HY 440 420 A season of excavation was carried out at the Knowe of Skea (HY44SW 2) during autumn 2004. Further human burials, both adults and neonates, were recovered, and two curvilinear buildings were investigated.</p> <p>Sponsors: HS A, Orkney Islands Council.</p> <p>HY 4416 4181 A sixth season of excavation was carried out by EASE in 2006. The aim of work carried out during 2006 was to complete the excavation of Structures C and H. The evidence recovered during earlier seasons indicated that the external complex, of which buildings C and H formed a part, was the focus for sustained and intensive activities, including metalworking</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

and human burial. The work was undertaken as a rescue programme, designed to rapidly record a complex site which is actively degrading and ultimately will be destroyed by coastal erosion.

Coastal Assessment Survey of Orkney

A large amorphous mound, measuring 26m in diameter, is situated on the extreme tip of Berst Ness. The land on which it is situated is being cut off by the sea and is currently joined to the Ness by a low-lying shoulder of sea-washed rock. There are several short exposures to the south side of the mound, caused by coastal erosion. Here, fragments of animal bone, shell, burnt material and pot which may be of Bronze Age date, form inclusions within anthropogenic soil deposits. Occasional protruding stones provide an indication that the mound may cover structural remains. The centre of the mound lies 5m from the coast edge and the site is very vulnerable to further erosion. Moore and Wilson, 1998 Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

Orkney Smr Note (2000)

At the extreme end of Berst Ness is a large grassed cairn which has been slightly disturbed on top, 85ft diameter, 9ft high; in the immediate neighbourhood are large protruding stones. [R1] As described, a big settlement-mound.

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) Jun 81.

Excavation in 2000 revealed that this site was a Neolithic chambered tomb, atypical in plan, the central chamber being very large in comparison with other Orcadian tombs. See Moore and Wilson 2001 for report on excavation.

Excavation (2007)

HY 44150 41800 A further season of excavation was undertaken at Knowe of Skea in Autumn 2007. The site lies on the coast and is actively eroding. The findings of this season of work include the discovery of two previously unknown structures which, on the basis of architectural form and finds typology, are thought to be of Bronze Age date. Circular/sub-circular in form, they are radially divided inside; one contains a central hearth, part of a post ring and a large rock-cut pit, and the other has a flagged floor. Further burials of probable Iron Age date were also uncovered.

Excavation (September 2008)

HY 4416 4181 A further season of excavation was undertaken in September 2008. The focus of the work was Structure J, a roundhouse of probable Bronze – Early Iron Age date. This building is situated to the immediate N side of Structure A, the dominant building and is thought to postdate it. It had two entrances and was divided with radial partitions. The floors of this building were comprehensively sampled and a series of internal features were investigated. The artefact assemblage included skail knives, stone tools and pottery. H Moore and G Wilson (EASE Archaeology), 2008

Excavation (4 June 2009 - 19 July 2009)

HY 4416 4181 The final phase of excavation was completed 4 June–19 July 2009 and focused on the excavation of two substantial circular stone-walled buildings, Structure J and Structure F, thought to be of Bronze Age date. Both buildings contained internal hearths, post pits and partitions. They had been much altered during their lifetimes. Following its abandonment, Structure J had been deliberately levelled, while part of Structure F was incorporated into a later building. Features of note included the burial of a dog in the entrance of Structure F and the identification of an earlier building, Structure K, beneath Structure J. H Moore and G Wilson – EASE Archaeology

Field Visit (11 May 2015)

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

ShoreUPDATE Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project

This site has been investigated and partially excavated. No evidence of active erosion faces was found on this visit. Remove from priorities.

Visited by Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk (SCHARP) 11 May 2015

References

- Gibson, J. (2008) Rising tides: the loss of coastal heritage in Orkney. Page(s): 46-9 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.1.ALL
- Lynn and Bell, D S and B. (1984a) 'Knowe of Skea (Westray p). Chambered cairn', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1984. Page(s): 21
- Lynn and Bell, D and B. (1990) 'Survey of broch sites on Westray', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1990. Page(s): 45
- MacKie, E W. (2002b) The roundhouses, brochs and wheelhouses of Atlantic Scotland c. 700BC - AD500: architecture and material culture Part 1 - The Orkney and Shetland Isles, BAR British Series 342. Oxford. Page(s): 247 RCAHMS Shelf Number: E.9.1.MAC
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (1998a) 'Orkney Coastal Survey 1998, Westray, Papa Westray, Mainland', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1998. Page(s): 69
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (2000d) 'Knowe of Skea and Berst Ness, Westray, Orkney (Westray parish), chambered cairn; Bronze Age burials', *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol. 1, 2000. Page(s): 68-9
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (2005a) 'Knowe of Skea, Orkney (Westray parish), Middle Iron Age burials', *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol. 6, 2005. Page(s): 101
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (2007a) 'Berst Ness, Knowe of Skea, Orkney (West Wray parish), excavation', *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol. 8, 2007. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 148
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (2008a) 'Berst Ness, Knowe of Skea, Orkney (Westray parish), excavation', *Discovery Excav Scot*, New, vol. 9, 2008. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 138
- Moore and Wilson, H and G. (2009a) 'Berst Ness / Knowe of Skea, Orkney (Westray parish), excavation', *Discovery Excav Scot*, New, vol. 10, 2009. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 142
- Moore, H. (2003) 'Focal study: coastal site assessment in Orkney', in Dawson, T, *Coastal archaeology and erosion in Scotland*. Edinburgh. Page(s): 150-1
- RCAHMS. (1946) *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 357, No.1049 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/12
- RCAHMS. (1983c) *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Papa Westray and Westray, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 19*. Edinburgh. Page(s): 31, No.112 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/19

Site Number	38
Site Name	Fold of Setter, enclosure, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: enclosure (ritual or funerary)
NRHE Number	SM1441
HER Number	3147
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356418
Northing	1037497
Description	The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric enclosure dating probably to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age (approximately second millennium BC). It is visible as a circular

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

heather-covered bank of earth and stone, enclosing an area approximately 85m in diameter. The bank is 2m wide on average and stands 0.5m high around most of its circuit. There is no discernible entrance. The interior has a distinctive raised area at its centre. The monument occupies a level area of mainly rough grazing, with boggy peat in the NE third, at around 20m above sea level.

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of prehistory, specifically, the construction and use of enclosures and prehistoric ceremony and ritual. This unusual enclosure survives to marked degree with its circular bank clearly visible around most of the circuit. Its position in the landscape and the nature of subsequent land-use mean that important archaeological and ecofactual deposits and features are highly likely to be preserved. It is located in an area rich in prehistoric burial and other monuments, suggesting that this may be a ritual or ceremonial site broadly contemporary with the nearby chambered cairns. Our understanding of the form and function of this monument type would be diminished if this enclosure was to be lost or damaged.

RCAHMS records the monument as HY53NE 14.

References

Callander, J G 1935-6, 'Bronze Age urns of clay from Orkney & Shetland with a note on vitreous material called 'cramp'', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 70, 441-52.

Farrer, J 1859, 'Notes on the bronze and iron remains dug up in a "Pict's House", in the Holm of Eday, Orkney', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 2, 179.

Petrie, G 1927, 'Primeval antiquities of Orkney', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 5 (paper written 1859), 28.

Photos-Jones, E, Smith, B B, Hall, A J and Jones, R E 2007, 'On the intent to make cramp: An interpretation of vitreous seaweed cremation 'waste' from prehistoric burial sites in Orkney, Scotland', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 26, 1'23.

RCAHMS 1946, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v Edinburgh, 63, no 235.

RCAHMS 1984, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 23*, Edinburgh, 16, no 57.

Site Number	39
Site Name	Stone of Setter, standing stone and enclosure, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive); Prehistoric ritual and fu
NRHE Number	SM4299
HER Number	3180
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356457
Northing	1037186
Description	The monument is a standing stone, a ritual or ceremonial monument, dating probably to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age (the late third or second millennium BC). The stone is a massive sandstone block standing approximately 4.5m high, 2.1m wide and 0.5m thick, with extensive weathering. The stone is aligned roughly E-W. A bisected or double circular enclosure measuring around 10.6m in diameter lies immediately NE of the standing stone. The monument is situated almost in the centre of Eday, on high ground at about 25m above sea

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

level, overlooking the Bay of Carrick and Calf Sound, with wide seaward views to the NE towards the Calf of Eday. T

This monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved and very impressive example of an individual standing stone, the tallest in Orkney apart from the Stones of Stenness, and a famous landmark. Though weathered, it is in generally good condition and still stands in its original socket. By analogy with excavations at other standing stones (such as Carlinwell in Angus), there is high potential for the survival of human remains and other important archaeological evidence beneath and around the Stone of Setter. These can inform our understanding of the dating, method of erection, how the stone was used and the nature of the environment at the time it was erected. Overall, the Stone of Setter has high potential to enhance our understanding of social and ceremonial activities in prehistoric times, and the beliefs of the people that built and used these sites. This standing stone, located in such a prominent position, also has the potential to inform our knowledge about the value attributed to such monuments in later times, perhaps showing some continuity of function in marking a route-way or territory. Its significance is enhanced by its close proximity to a number of other important prehistoric monuments in the wider landscape of Eday, including several chambered tombs, and by its possible association with the adjacent enclosure. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the nature of prehistoric belief and ritual, both in Orkney and further afield, and the placing and function of such monuments within the landscape.

References

RCAHMS records the monument as HY53NE 6 and HY53NE 15.

Johnson, M 2012, 'Urned cremation burials at Carlinwell standing stone, Airlie, Angus', *Tayside Fife Archaeol J* 18, 1-14.

RCAHMS 1946, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v, Edinburgh, 53-4, no 212.

RCAHMS 1984, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Eday and Stronsay, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series 23*, Edinburgh, 11, no 19.

Ritchie, A 1996, *Orkney and Shetland, Exploring Scotland's Heritage series*, Edinburgh

Site Number	40
Site Name	Vinquoy Hill, chambered cairn, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1410
HER Number	3183
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356009
Northing	1038116
Description	The monument is a Maeshowe type chambered cairn, dating to the Neolithic period (probably early third millennium BC). It survives as a circular heather-covered mound, measuring approximately 18m in diameter and standing up to 3m high. The cairn was excavated in 1857 by Farrer and Hebden, who broke into the chamber through the top and cleared the entrance passage. The tomb contains an irregular-shaped central chamber, which originally had a corbelled roof, and four side compartments entered from the NW, SW, SE and NE sides of the chamber. The entrance is on the S (lower) side and the 5m-long passage and chamber are

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

partly subterranean, cut back into the hill. Unlike most Orcadian chambered cairns, the tomb is built of sandstone. The monument has been restored to enable public access and is now part of the Eday Heritage Trail. The monument occupies a conspicuous position, almost at the highest point in the island, atop Vinquoy Hill on the N side of Eday, at 74m above sea level, overlooking Calf Sound.

The monument is of national importance because it has inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, particularly the dating, design and construction of burial monuments, and the nature of belief systems and burial practices during the Neolithic period. In Orkney, and Eday in particular, chambered cairns are an important component of the wider prehistoric landscape. They are often focal points and can inform our understanding of prehistoric land-use and social organisation. Across Scotland, such funerary monuments are often our main or only source of evidence for human activity during the Neolithic period. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times and the placing of such monuments within the landscape.

RCAHMS records the site as HY53NE 9

References

Davidson, J L and Henshall, A S 1989, *The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents*, Edinburgh, 168-169, no 53.

Hedges, J W 1983, *Isbister: a chambered tomb in Orkney*, BAR British Series 115.

Henshall, A S 1963, *The chambered tombs of Scotland*, vol 1, Edinburgh, 244-245, no 53.

Petrie, G 1863, 'The Pict's-houses in the Orkneys', *Archaeol J* 20, 33-4.

RCAHMS 1946, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v, Edinburgh, 54, no 216.

Ritchie, A 1996, *Orkney and Shetland, 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage' series*, Edinburgh, 165, no 99.

Site Number	41
Site Name	Huntersquoy, chambered cairn 480m SW of Carrick Farm, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1250
HER Number	3142
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356267
Northing	1037745
Description	<p>The monument is a two-storeyed chambered cairn of Orkney-Cromarty type, dating from the Neolithic (probably between 3800 and 2500 BC). It survives as an inconspicuous, roughly circular mound approximately 10m in diameter, standing up to 0.6m above the ground. The monument in fact comprises two superimposed chambers of different types, the lower one of which is intact and entirely below ground, but the upper one is ruinous and fragmentary. The monument is situated on a gently sloping hillside at 20m above sea level, overlooking Calf Sound.</p> <p>The cairn was excavated by Calder in 1936, which has left a hollow in the centre. The lower chamber is of Bookan type, while the few surviving edge-set slabs suggest that the upper</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

chamber was probably tripartite. The chambers have separate entrance passages: the lower entrance passage faces E (downhill), while the upper passage faces W (uphill). The entrance passage to the lower chamber is approximately 3m long. The lower chamber was built in a hole dug into the clay subsoil and bedrock and entirely lined with well-built masonry of thin horizontally laid slabs. It measures around 4.5m x 2m and is aligned roughly NNE-SSW. At the entrance the height is 1.75m, but the floor drops sharply and it is about 2.10m high on the W side. The chamber has its main axis transversely to the passage which enters the middle of one long side. The chamber is divided into compartments at either end by two pairs of upright stones projecting from the walls and reaching almost to the roof. A third compartment faces the entrance, and a fourth has been squeezed in over the entrance. The roof is of massive flat lintels set across the chamber and the floor was partly levelled with blue clay. Little survives of the upper chamber, but four orthostats indicate that it was probably tripartite in type. The upper chamber was roughly rectangular and aligned W-E. It is estimated to have been 3.5m x 2m and was divided probably into three compartments. Part of the chamber was constructed over the roof slabs of the lower chamber. Only slight traces survive of the upper entrance passage.

The monument is of national importance because it has inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the chronology, design and construction of burial monuments, and the nature of belief systems and burial practices in Neolithic Orkney. Two-storeyed cairns are very rare and have the added potential to inform our understanding of the development sequence not only of this site, but also of different types of cairns in Orkney. Across Orkney, chambered cairns are an important component of the wider prehistoric landscape. They are often focal points and can inform our understanding of prehistoric land-use and social organisation. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the treatment and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times and the placing of such monuments within the landscape.

References

Calder, C S T 1938, 'Excavations of three Neolithic chambered cairns - one with an upper and a lower chamber - in the Islands of Eday and the Calf of Eday, in Orkney', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 72, 193-204.

Davidson, J L and Henshall, A S 1989, *The chambered cairns of Orkney: an inventory of the structures and their contents*, Edinburgh, 123-125, no 23.

Hedges, J W 1983, *Isbister, a chambered tomb in Orkney*, BAR British Series 115.

Henshall, A S 1963, *The chambered tombs of Scotland*, vol 1, Edinburgh, 203-205, no 23.

RCAHMS 1946, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v, Edinburgh, 56-59, no 217.

Site Number	42
Site Name	Greentoft, burnt mound 350m SSW of, Eday
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound
NRHE Number	SM1287
HER Number	3116
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	355289
Northing	1028870
Description	The monument comprises the remains of a burnt mound, which was in use between around

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

2800 BC and 1200 BC (late Neolithic to Bronze Age) according to scientific dating by luminescence. It is visible as a crescent-shaped grass-covered mound, measuring approximately 30m NW-SE by 36m transversely and standing around 0.5m high. It is composed mainly of accumulated burnt stones and other burnt material. Two hollow areas in the interior indicate the likely position of activity areas or trough sites. The mound is situated on low-lying improved pasture at the SW end of Eday, at around 53m above sea level.

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to our understanding of the past, in particular, the dating, form and function of burnt mounds and their placing within the landscape. This burnt mound is a reasonably well-preserved example of its type, and its proximity to two other examples close by gives it added potential to enhance our understanding of burnt mounds as components of the wider prehistoric landscape in Orkney. This has been demonstrated by Anthony's (2003) study, which revealed not only their longevity of use, but also a pattern of shifting locations of burnt mounds in this island landscape over several millennia. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the origins, function and development of burnt mounds and the nature of later prehistoric society and economy in Eday and Orkney.

References

Anthony, I 2003, Luminescence Dating of Scottish Burnt Mounds: New Investigations in Orkney and Shetland, Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Glasgow.

Hedges, J 1975, 'Excavation of two Orcadian burnt mounds at Liddle and Beaquoy', Proc Soc Antiq Scot 106, 39-98.

RCAHMS, 1946 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v, Edinburgh, 63, no 233.

ScARF, 2013, 3.3.1 'Burnt Mounds', The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework website, <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/331-burnt-mounds>.

Toolis, R 2005, 'Excavation of a burnt mound at Meur, Sanday, Orkney', Scottish Archaeol J 29(1).

Topping, P 2011, Introduction to Heritage Assets: Burnt Mounds, English Heritage, UK.

Towrie, S 2013, 'A Brief History of Orkney - The Bronze Age', <http://www.orkneyjar.com/history/bronzeage.htm>.

Site Number	43
Site Name	Lock of Scockness, broch, Rousay
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
NRHE Number	SM1377
HER Number	2738
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	344973
Northing	1033063
Description	The monument is a broch and associated remains dating to the Iron Age (between 600 BC and AD 400). It survives as a large irregularly-shaped grass-grown stony mound which stands at least 3m high. The broch mound is surrounded by uneven ground where quarrying has taken place in the past, indicating the presence of additional structures outside the broch tower, possibly the remains of a broch village or later settlement. Limited investigations into the

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

mound in antiquity have revealed part of the entrance passage and a probable guard cell on the SE side of the mound. The guard cell was recorded as being an oval corbelled chamber, from which a lintelled doorway leads through to a passage. Elsewhere on the summit of the mound there are traces of possible cells and small sections of exposed drystone walling. To the S of the broch mound are traces of a possible ditch or outer-works and a possible later building. The broch is situated around 5m above sea level at the NW edge of the Loch of Scockness and is bounded by a rocky shoreline on its E side and by the shore of the loch to the S.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age society in Orkney and the role and function of brochs in northern Britain. Despite some limited past investigation and quarrying, the broch appears relatively undisturbed and seems to be in excellent condition. Considerable remains of the foundations of a substantial and complex broch tower are likely to survive within the mound. Traces of walling, the entrance passage and a guard cell are visible today and the mound is expected to contain other typical structural features, such as intramural stairs and cells. There is also considerable potential to study the development sequence of this site, including whether the broch overlies earlier settlement and whether there is evidence for later reuse of the site. The degree of survival and relatively undisturbed nature of this broch make it a highly impressive example. The monument's importance is further enhanced by its coastal location and the potential to compare the site with the other brochs along the S coast of Rousay and further afield. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the nature of Iron Age society, economy and social hierarchy, both in Orkney and across Scotland as a whole. It would also diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the relationship between the Rousay brochs in their landscape and those in neighbouring Mainland.

References

Armit, I 2003, *Towers of the North: The Brochs of Scotland*, Stroud.

Ballin Smith, B (ed) 1994, *Howe, four millennia of Orkney Prehistory*, Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series 9.

Ballin Smith, B 2005, 'Orcaidians - complex settlements with complex origins', in Turner, V E, Dockrill, S J, Nicholson, R A and Bond, J M (eds), *Tall Stories?: Two millennia of brochs*, Shetland Amenity Trust, Lerwick, 66-77.

Hedges, J 1987, *Bu, Gurness and the Brochs of Orkney: Part III: the brochs of Orkney*, *Brit Archaeol Rep (BAR) British series 165*, Oxford, 81.

Mackie, E W 2002, *The roundhouses, brochs and wheelhouses of Atlantic Scotland c 700 BC - AD 500: architecture and material culture, Part 1: The Orkney and Shetland Isles*. *Brit Archaeol Rep British series 342*, Oxford, 244.

RCAHMS, 1946 *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, 3v, Edinburgh, 266, 79.

Ritchie, J N G 1988, *The Brochs of Scotland*, Aylesbury

Site Number	44
Site Name	Yatenes Stone, standing stone 180m NNE of Faraclett, Rousay
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone
NRHE Number	SM1416
HER Number	2705

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	344706
Northing	1032706
Description	<p>The monument is a standing stone likely to date to the second millennium BC. The stone is a large sandstone block, quarried from the bank behind, standing approximately 2.2m high and 1.6m wide by 0.6m thick. It faces to the E and leans slightly to the W. It is situated on a gentle slope at the foot of Faraclett Head, with wide views out to the E towards Scock Ness and Egilsay.</p> <p>This monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved and impressive example of a large individual standing stone, a ritual or ceremonial monument dating probably to the second millennium BC and typical of its class in Orkney. Though weathered, it is in excellent condition and still stands in its original socket. It has the potential to enhance our understanding of social and ceremonial activities, and the beliefs of the prehistoric people that built and used standing stones. It forms part of a rich landscape of prehistoric monuments in Rousay, many of them funerary or ceremonial in function. The loss of this standing stone would impede our ability to understand the nature of prehistoric belief and ritual, both in Orkney and further afield. It would also impede our ability to understand the placing and function of such monuments within the ancient landscape.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>Other information</p> <p>RCAHMS records the stone as HY43SW1. There are alternative spellings of the name: Yateness and Vatenes.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Johnson, M 2012, 'Urned cremation burials at Carlinwell standing stone, Airlie, Angus', Tayside Fife Archaeol J 18, 1-14.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1946, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v, Edinburgh, 202, no 558.</p> <p>Ritchie, A 1996, Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Orkney and Shetland, Edinburgh, 149.</p>

Site Number	45
Site Name	Carrick Farm, chambered cairn and cairn 500m SSW of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
NRHE Number	SM1251
HER Number	3161
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	356350
Northing	1037599
Description	<p>The monument consists of the remains of a prehistoric chambered burial cairn and those of a substantial round cairn. The two cairns are situated on an area of grass and heather to the SE of Vinguoy Hill, between the the prehistoric enclosure of the Fold of Setter (100m to the SE) and the two-level chambered cairn of Huntersquoy (150m to the NNW). Also in sight are the chambered cairn on Vinguoy Hill summit and the massive standing stone of Setter. The chambered cairn, also known as "Braeside", has a long, stalled chamber aligned N-S. It has</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

been dug into at some time in the distant past. The entrance passage is at the S end. At the opposite end, beyond the main chamber, are traces of what may be a second, smaller, chamber. The round cairn lies some 60m E of the N end of the chambered cairn. It is 9m across, and may be the site of a cist burial recorded in 1879.

The monuments are of national importance as burial places, possibly of two different periods, which form part of the remarkable complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual monuments around Viquoy Hill and Stone of Setter. Separately and as part of this grouping they have the potential to provide information about the nature, organisation and locational requirements of prehistoric ritual activity, and about the processes of tomb construction and use.

RCAHMS (1946), ii, 218, Lamb/RCAHMS Eday & Stronsay list, 1.

RCAHMS (1946), ii, 65, Lamb/RCAHMS Eday & Stronsay list, 11.

Site Number	46
Site Name	EDAY, CARRICK HOUSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB5438
HER Number	3175
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	356682
Northing	1038482
Description	Earlier 17th cent. Traditional. 2 1/2 storeys. Harled. Corbic-steps. Slated roof. Court on E. side with round- arch in N. wall dated 1633 in keystone; armorial panel over inscribed 'A.B./M.B. 1662'. Walled garden beyond Court. Several additions and offices at S. end of house.

Statement of Special Interest

Built for John Stewart, 1st Earl of Carrick, when he acquired Eday. Passed later to Buchanans of Sound (Shapinsay) and Sandside (Deerness) and through marriage 1720 to Feas of Clestrain (Stronsay). John Gow, the pirate was confined here Feb. 1725. Passed in 1770 to Robert Laing of Pabdale (Kirkwall) and in 1854 to Robert James Hebden in whose family it remains.

References
N.S.A.

Groome

Inv. 210

C. & D. Arch, V, p. 97 (ill.)

P.S.A.S. XLII 1908. (ill. of arch)

A. Fea 'The Real Captain Cleveland' (ill.)

Site Number	47
Site Name	EDAY, EDAY CHURCH
Type of Site	Listed Building

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	LB6195
HER Number	229057
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	356191
Northing	1032819
Description	<p>Dated 1858. Single storey, 3-bay, rectangular-plan simple gabled former UP church with depressed arch windows. Roughcast-rendered masonry. Regular fenestration of depressed-arch windows with prominent keystones to side and rear elevations. Steps to 2-leaf timber-panelled door in centre of SE gable; pointed-arch traceried window above; tall, narrow, round-arched windows to outer bays of gable.</p> <p>Gothick-arched small-pane glazing in fixed timber windows. Slate roof.</p>

Site Number	48
Site Name	WESTRAY, HELZIE, RAPNESS, WINDMILL STUMP
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB47995
HER Number	3231
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	350698
Northing	1040629
Description	<p>Early-earlier 19th century. Circular-plan; tapered; solid rubble tower; 3m high. Turret post mill stump. 3.3m in diameter at ground; 2.4m in diameter at apex. Central post and substructure (sail house) missing.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A well preserved windmill stump. Peculiar to Orkney only a few turret post mills remain. Orkney has a greater preponderance of exposed windy sites than watercourses and by the end of the 18th century windmills for grinding grain were becoming relatively common (there was one on Westray in the 1790's). The windmill to the N of Helzie is shown on the 1/2500 OS map of 1881. Its location is close to the Bu (signifying principal/original farm) of Rapness, which is just to the NW.</p> <p>1st Edition County Series OS MAP, 1/2500 (1881); Alexander Fenton, THE NORTHERN ISLES: ORKNEY AND SHETLAND (1978) pp399 & 409; G Douglas, M Oglethorpe and J R Hume, SCOTTISH WINDMILLS - A SURVEY (Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey, 1990) p38.</p>

Site Number	49
Site Name	WESTRAY, RUSK HOLM, HOUSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48009
HER Number	229640
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	351330

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	1035795
Description	<p>Early 19th century. Single storey, windowless house. Exposed rubble walls.</p> <p>S (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: door to right.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: tall, shouldered chimney to right.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: plain elevation.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: tall, shouldered chimney to right.</p> <p>Steeply pitched, slated roof; crowstepped gables; gable end stacks.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The house was built to accommodate kelp gatherers. The tall brick-lined chimneys which stand from the ground to roof height, at each gable, were built to burn the kelp. The date of the house is uncertain, however the kelp industry boom occurred during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. At this time it dominated the Orkney economy, diverting labour from farming and fishing. Kelp was used in a number of processes, especially the production of soap and glass. The kelp industry has ceased in Orkney and the house is now used as a shelter for the farmer, when he tends to his sheep. The Fort of Rusk Holm, S of the house is a spiral structure made from beach stones which gives the seaweed-eating sheep some protection from the waves, however it is not part of the Statutory List. The interior of the house was not seen but is said to contain box beds (owner's information).</p> <p>References</p> <p>1st Edition 25" OS Map (LXXXVI.6), 1881; A Fenton, THE NORTHERN ISLES, 1978, pp58-66; L Burgher, ORKNEY, p97, 1991; J Rendall, PAPAY, 1996, pp40-41; additional information courtesy of the owner.</p>

Site Number	50
Site Name	WESTRAY, SANGAR
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48010
HER Number	229598
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	350827
Northing	1041707
Description	<p>Sangar is a late-18th or early 19th century single-storey, roughly rectangular-plan crofthouse with a threshing barn, windmill and circular-plan kiln with a turf roof adjoined to the northeast, and a former byre adjoined to the southwest. The barn has largely intact threshing machinery. The buildings have flagstone rubble walls, gabled ends and step down in height following the sloping ground. There are flagstone roofs on the threshing barn and the stable/byre. The former house has a corrugated asbestos roof.</p> <p>The southwest elevation of the crofthouse has a central entrance with a boarded timber door, flanked by small window openings, each with single-pane, fixed timber frames. The byre also has a timber door. The threshing barn has an entrance in each side with a boarded timber door. Apart from this door, the northeast elevation has no other openings. The windmill tower supports a hollow timber post containing a cast iron drive shaft, and surmounted by a timber top-shaft and sail hub. A slightly tapering, circular-plan kiln with a turf covering adjoins the</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

northeast gable of the barn.

The threshing machinery in the barn (seen in 2000) remains in place (information from owner, 2018) including the drum, spur gearing and timber brake wheel and levers. The byre (seen in 2000) has stone slab stall divisions.

To the east and at right angles to this range is a later detached house (now roofless) of mid-19th century date. It has rubble walls with gabled ends, each with a chimneystack. The flagstone and turf-covered roof has collapsed in recent years (2018). The entrance in the southwest elevation is offset to the right of centre, and there are windows to the right and outer left. There are no openings in the other walls. The interior is thought to retain evidence of timber internal partitions, three box-beds and fireplaces (seen in 2001). A small rubble lean-to with a flagstone roof adjoins the southeast gable.

Statement of Special Interest

Sangar is an exceptionally rare and largely complete 19th century Orkney croft, comprising a croft house with an adjoining byre, a threshing barn, a windmill tower and a kiln. These vernacular buildings were once prolific across Orkney, but are now extremely rare. The wind-powered threshing machine is the most complete surviving example of its building type in Scotland.

Sangar shows traditional 19th century construction methods and materials and stepped, linear plan form. Notable features include the thick rubble walls with minimal openings, flagstone roofs and a kiln with a rare surviving thatched roof. The buildings retain a significant amount of historic fabric and have not been significantly altered or extended.

The later house to the east is an integral component part of this croft complex. It shows the development of the croft and the improvements in living standards of the crofter.

Age and Rarity

Sangar is a largely intact croft complex including a wind-powered threshing machine. It is located towards the southeast end of the island of Westray, Orkney. It is not currently known when a croft first occupied the site. The croft is marked as Sanquhar and shown in its present footprint on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1879. The lack of chimney stacks on the gables of the croft house indicates that the building was built before 1830-1840, when flues in the gable end were typical (Newman, 1991). Sanquhar was the inherited property of Thomas Traill of Holland (1822-1896) at that time (Ordnance Survey Name Book 1879-1880, p.275).

Wind-powered threshing machines were developed on Orkney during the latter part of the 19th century. Douglas et al, in their survey of Scottish Windmills (completed in 1984) recorded ten examples of wind-powered threshing machines, surviving to an identifiable degree, on the islands of Westray and Papa Westray. They shared characteristics and a degree of standardisation in both dimensions and their style of construction. They were generally built in low-lying, open areas of high wind and limited opportunities for water power (Douglas et al, p.4). Such was their efficiency and suitability to the local crofting system several examples continued in use until the mid-20th century. Another listed example on Westray, with the same design to the windmill base at Sangar, is part of the croft at Swartaback (see separate listing LB48013). No threshing machinery or kiln is known to survive here.

Douglas et al (p.42) stated that Sangar's wind-powered threshing machine with windmill tower, gearing and machinery was the most complete example of this windmill type in Scotland. Only its sail arms and sails are missing. This wind-powered threshing machine at Sangar was known to be the last one in operation on the island of Westray, It was in use until 1950, when the farmer, Mr Seater, retired (Douglas et al, p.42).

A traditional Orkney croft complex was typically a linear arrangement of single-storey, stone buildings with associated outbuildings including livestock sheds, barns and sometimes a kiln. Crofting settlements fulfilled the individual and communal needs of the community. Buildings would be built using long-established and simple construction methods, without the need for

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

highly specialist tools.

Kilns were common on small crofts but surviving examples are now rare. They were used to dry the grain for grinding and sometimes also the grain for the next year's seed (processes particularly relevant in regions with short moist summers). The kilns were also used to dry malt as part of the process of making ale. The circular, tapering kiln at Sangar has a traditional turf covering which adds to its interest.

A croft was often a component of a larger farming settlement or 'ferm town'. This form of subsistence living based around the basic need for shelter, seasonal livestock and crop management, changed little in Orkney for many hundreds of years, prior to the agricultural improvements and industrialisation of the 19th century. By the late 19th century, a more widespread and scattered formation of settlement and arrangement of outbuildings became more common.

The decline of local vernacular building traditions in the later 19th century was largely due to advances in agricultural mechanisation and improved transport links. The gradual evolution of crofting settlements took place throughout the 18th and 19th centuries as improved agricultural methods were adopted in Orkney, but at a significantly slower pace in comparison to mainland Scotland. Substantial elements of traditional, pre-improvement farming patterns and building techniques survived in the more remote areas and islands, into the 20th century. Traditional croft buildings continued to be built. The move away from subsistence living caused a dramatic change, and the farming landscape of Orkney and the highlands of Scotland generally was comprehensively reorganised.

By the end of the 20th century, the farming landscape of Orkney had been comprehensively altered by a wide range of factors. These included improved transport links, changes in agricultural legislation and the importing of standardised building materials from mainland Scotland. Many pre-1900 croft houses were either rebuilt, substantially reworked or abandoned by 1960.

The use of thatch as a roofing material has a long tradition in Scotland. Thatched and turf-roofed buildings are usually single storey cottages or croft houses reflecting pre-industrialised construction methods and materials.

The survival of traditional turf-covered roofs into the 21st century is rare. A Survey of Thatched Buildings in Scotland, published in 2016 by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), found there were only around 200 buildings with thatched or turfed roofs in Scotland. The survey records seven buildings in Orkney that remain thatched or turfed. At least three further examples in Rackwick have come to light as part of the Thatched Buildings Listing Review 2017-19.

Pre-agricultural improvement period croft houses that largely retain their traditional 19th century character, are increasingly rare in Orkney. Sangar Croft house is an exceptionally rare survival and largely complete complex of traditional Orkney croft buildings, including a croft house with adjoining threshing barn and windmill tower, circular kiln with turf covering and byre. These buildings show a number of elements that are typical of 19th century vernacular building traditions and construction methods in Orkney (See Regional Variations section below). The windmill and associated threshing machine is the most complete example of this windmill type, and is the last operational example in Orkney (Douglas et al, p.42).

The cottage is a later but integral part of this croft complex. It shows the development of the croft and the improvements in living standards of the crofter.

Architectural or Historic Interest

The interiors of traditional croft houses and cottages were often simple. Many of them have been refurbished and the survival of historic fixtures is rare. The principal interest of the interior at Sangar is the survival of the wind-powered machinery in the threshing barn including a timber drum and brake wheel, spur gearing and levers. This exceptional survival adds significantly to the interest in listing terms.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

The listed building record, written in 2001, describes timber internal partitions, three box beds and fireplaces in the interior of the later detached house. As the roof of this building has collapsed, the level of survival of these features are not currently known.

Plan form

The croft buildings at Sangar are typical of thatched vernacular buildings. The croft house and its associated byre were usually adjoining in a long, linear pattern on sloping ground, almost reflecting the Norse longhouse. The byre end would be on lower ground for drainage of animal waste.

The expense of suitable roof timber, particularly in Orkney where timber was scarce, restricted the depth which could be spanned, resulting in a narrow rectangular-plan form.

The building would be purposely built to make use of the natural topography of a site and reduce the effects of extreme weather conditions. The thick stone walls, sit low to the ground reducing the likelihood of damage to the roof by strong coastal winds. Openings are predominantly on the southwest side of the building.

The barn has two opposing doorways to create a wind tunnel when both were opened. This allowed 'winnowing' to take place indoors in bad weather. Winnowing separates the grain from the chaff so that the heavier grain falls to the ground while the finer, unwanted chaff blows out through the doorway. This is a traditional part of the milling process and adds to the plan form interest.

It is common for these traditional cottages to have been altered by addition of porches and small extensions. The footprint of the building is largely unchanged from that shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1879). The degree of survival of the building's early footprint, with each component still discernible and without any significant additions or losses, is exceptionally rare and adds to its interest.

Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality

The Sangar Croft house and associated buildings are constructed using materials and methods that are characteristic of this part of Scotland. The interest of these vernacular buildings is discussed in the Regional Variations section below.

While authenticity of material can be an important factor in assessing the significance of thatched buildings, buildings which have been repaired (perhaps with new roofing material or rethatched) can also be listed. The retention of overall traditional character is therefore important in determining architectural or historic interest.

Sangar largely retains its traditional exterior character and a significant proportion of its historic fabric, including the most complete wind-powered threshing machine in Orkney.

The building has lost some historic fabric, including the loss of the windmill sails and the collapse of the roof to the later house to the east. The previous listed building record, written in 2001, describes this roof as an underseamed flagstone roof with the remains of a turf covering. Remnants of this roof remains in the cottage. The condition of a property is not a factor in the evaluation unless it detracts significantly from the architectural or historic interest so that it can no longer be defined as special. In this case enough of the historic fabric and form survives to show that it is characteristic of 19th century Orkney vernacular building traditions and a largely complete example of a croft complex in Orkney.

Setting

The location and setting of crofts provide information about changing settlement patterns and agricultural land-use. Westray is one of the northernmost islands in Orkney. Topographically, it is flat and is largely crop-based farming. The low-lying surrounding land and relative lack of nearby water sources resulted in the development of wind-powered threshing machines on

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Westray and Papa Westray (see also Regional Variations section).

The Sangar croft buildings are situated prominently at a crossroads less than 1km from the ferry pier at Rapness. The arrangement of the buildings, and the wider surrounding landscape, remains largely unchanged from that shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1879. The level of survival of these croft buildings help us understand about land-use and the development of farming communities in Orkney in the 19th century.

Regional variations

The design and construction of the building, the method of roofing and the materials used was a distinctly localised practice. The best examples of local vernacular buildings will normally be listed because together they illustrate the importance of distinctive local and regional traditions.

Wind-powered threshing machines on the islands of Westray and Papa Westray share a number of characteristics and standardisation in both dimensions and their style of construction. In our current knowledge Sangar is the most complete surviving example of this traditional form of wind-powered machinery in Orkney or Scotland. It is therefore of exceptional interest in the context of this now extremely rare and significant local building type.

The geology and climate of Orkney has made a significant impact on the physical appearance of vernacular buildings of the 19th century and earlier. Traditional croft buildings of Orkney are usually single storey, low profile buildings made up of two or sometimes three rooms with an adjoining byre. The interior of the earlier croft house has not been seen, but the window arrangement suggests it follows this pattern.

The low form, thick and irregular rubble walls with gabled ends is typical of the region in protecting against Atlantic storms. The walls are constructed from undressed stone that is likely to have been gathered from surrounding land. Their thickness ensured that they could support the weight of the roof, reducing the need for timber in the roof structure to a minimum.

Flagstone roofs, as a lapped and seamed underlayer for turf or thatch, is a traditional roofing method in the region, because of the abundance of flagstone. The weight of the flagstones were supported on timber rafters, particularly as larger quantities of timber were imported to the islands from the mainland during the 19th century. The turf or thatch outerlayer would then usually be secured and weighted by flagstones lining the eaves, the ridge and along the centre of the roof pitch.

The low, shallow pitched roof, the lack of overhanging eaves and the use of flagstone is typical of for Orkney. These features allow the wind to travel over the top of the building more easily, making it less susceptible to weather damage and reducing the noise when inside the building. The thatch or turf covering also helps to stop the flags cracking through frost, it insulates the building and lessens the chance of water ingress during heavy rain.

These traditional building methods and materials can all be seen at Sangar Croft house. The roofs at Sangar are predominantly flagstone slabs supported on timbers and the kiln has a turf topping. The roof of the early croft house has been replaced and it is not known if any remains of the original roof survive under this replacement covering. The roof of the detached house has collapsed in recent years (2018). The roof showed the traditional practice of weatherproofing flagstone roofs with turf, which was used prior to the introduction of cement mortar.

Close Historical Associations

There are no close historical associations known at present (2018)

Statutory address, category of listing changed from B to A and listed building record revised in 2019. Previously listed as 'Sangar'.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

References Bibliography

Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 3232

Maps

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1879, Published 1882) Orkney LXXX.5 (Westray), 1st Edition, 25 inch to one mile. Ordnance Survey: Southampton.

Ordnance Survey (Revised 1900, Published 1903) Orkney Sheet LXXX.5 (Westray), 2nd Edition, 25 inch to one mile. Ordnance Survey: Southampton.

Printed Sources

Burgher, L (1991) Orkney – An Illustrated Architectural Guide (RIAS). Edinburgh: The Rutland Press, p.97.

Douglas, G., Oglethorpe, M. and Hume, J. R. (1984) Scottish Windmills: A Survey Glasgow: Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey. pp.4, 42 and 103-07.

Fenton A. (1978) The Northern Isles: Orkney and Shetland. Edinburgh: John Donald Publishers.

Glendinning, M. and Wade Martins, S. (2008) Buildings of the Land, Scotland's Farms 1750-2000, Edinburgh: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. p.24 and 67-68.

Historic Environment Scotland (2018) INFORM Guide: Thatched Buildings.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings Scotland (2016) A Survey of Thatched Buildings in Scotland. London: SPAB. p.288.

Walker, B., McGregor, C. and Stark, G. (1996) Technical Advice Note 4 Thatch and Thatching Techniques: A Guide to conserving Scottish thatching traditions, Edinburgh: Historic Scotland.

Online Sources

Ordnance Survey Name Books, 1879-1880, Orkney, Volume 26 at <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/orkney-os-name-books-1879-1880/orkney-volume-26/275> [accessed 20/12/2018].

Douglas, G. J. (1982) Wind Powered Threshing Mill Drive, Sanquhar - Location map, plan, elevations, details and notes, Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey at <http://canmore.org.uk/collection/1098844> [accessed 20/12/2018].

Douglas, G.J. and Oglethorpe, M. (1988) Orkney Wind-Engines: Drive for Threshing Machines in Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group Journal, Volume 12, pp.33-44 at https://www.svbwg.org.uk/journals/SVBWG_VB_12_1988.pdf [accessed 27/02/2019].

Historic Environment Scotland (2018) Scotland's Thatched Buildings: Introductory Designations Report at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8b3d1317-5a56-4416-905b-a8e800bf4c3c>

Newman, P. and Newman, A. (1991) Simmens and Strae: Thatched Roofs in Orkney in Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group Journal, Volume 15. p.27-40 at https://www.svbwg.org.uk/journals/SVBWG_VB_15_1991.pdf [accessed 27/02/2019].

Newman, P. (1994) Variety in the Design of Orkney Farm Kilns in Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group Journal, Volume 18, pp.48-66.

Newman, P. (2002) Thatch Traditions in Orkney Farm Buildings in Scottish Vernacular Buildings

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Working Group Journal, Volume 26 p.3-12 at https://www.svbwg.org.uk/journals/SVBWG_VB_26_2002.pdf [accessed 27/02/2019].

Thatchinginfo.com. Thatching on the Orkney Islands at <https://thatchinginfo.com/thatching-on-the-orkney-islands/> [accessed 27/02/2019].

Site Number	51
Site Name	Quoy
Type of Site	Buildings
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352933
Northing	1037734
Description	<p>Four buildings annotated as the settlement of Quoy on the OS map 25 inch 1881.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Found to comprise a complex of five unroofed and partially ruined stone structures surrounded by dense nettle vegetation. All are of drystone flagstone rubble construction with dressed blocks for window and door lintels. All survive above wall height with most surviving to full gable height. Remians of large stone roof tiles remain on some structures and tumbled around centre. Remains of a post-medieval farmstead complex.</p> <p>For most of the 19th century, there were Groats at Quoy. Robert Groat was the tenant there at the time of the 1810 rental. This may have been the Robert Groat who married Janet Guthrie and was there in 1841 and 1851 (aged 71) although it could have been his father, also Robert Groat.</p> <p>Quoy is also associated with the Drevers and there are one or more separate Drever households in most of the published censuses. This arose from Thomas Drever marrying Jane Groat from Quoy in 1840. The Drevers were originally from Cott, appearing there in the 1810 rental but were away from there by the first census in 1841 with the wider family at a number of houses on the island.</p> <p>Following the death of the younger Robert Groat in 1861, there are separate households shown in the 1861 and 1871 censuses for two of his children: a third Robert Groat and daughter Jane Groat.</p> <p>The household of Thomas Drever continued there until about 1893. He died at Greenha in Eday in 1898 at the age of seventy eight. His daughter Jane Drever married her second cousin James Groat from Lakequoy. They returned from Kirkwall thus re-establishing the Groat name at Quoy probably by about 1895.</p> <p>The tenancy had been held by George Kent from Westray for the previous two years.</p> <p>The Groats were at Quoy until 1905 when John Seatter from Newark in Westray moved there with his family. They moved to Lakequoy about 1928. The land at Quoy was incorporated with that of the tenant at Cott, immediately to the south, in 1931. Subsequent tenants at Cott continued to work the land at Quoy until the last people left the island in 1947 http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1</p>

Site Number	52
--------------------	----

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Cott
Type of Site	Buiding
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352969
Northing	1037509
Description	<p>Four buildings annotated as the settlement of Cott on the OS map 25 inch 1881.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Remains of three rectangular buildings associated with large walled sub rectangular enclosure to north. Buildings are of drystone construction and built from grey rubble flagstone with dressed blocks for window and door lintels, North building aligned east to west and is roofed with large stone tiles. Some gaps in tiles show wooden roof trusses beneath.</p> <p>Central building aligned Ne-SW and appears to be remains of a dwelling house with chimney surviving on NE elevation. Walls, gables and chomey partially harled/consolidated with mortar. Remains of wooden window frames.</p> <p>Southern structure survives to gable height and is smaller and ancillary to main house. Remains fo partial swalls hint at previous additional adjoining structures. Complex surrounded by nettles and unstable thus not entered.</p> <p>There have been quite a number of different families there over the years although the Burgars were there as long as any.</p> <p>The rental of 1810 indicates a Thomas Drever at Cott. This may be Thomas Drever who married Ann Hourston and an ancestor of most of the Drovers on Pharay.</p> <p>By the first census in 1841, Cott was occupied by Stewart Drummond and his wife, Jean Drever. They moved to Holland, down towards the south end of the island, between 1851 and 1861.</p> <p>There were in fact two households at Cott in 1851, the other being that of Thomas Burgar and Elizabeth Seatter. They came from Westray around 1850. It is not known if there was any connection between the Burgars and the Drummonds who were already at Cott. There were to be Burgars at Cott for the next sixty five years with the subsequent generations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Robert Burgar (son) who married Elizabeth Harcus• William Burgar (grandson) who married Mary Stewart Groat. They moved to Fersness in Eday in 1915. <p>During the time that the Burgars were at Cott, there was also a Harcus household. Elizabeth Harcus's brother, William Harcus was there at the time of the 1861 census with his wife, Elizabeth Allan. He died at the age of forty three but his widow remained at Cott until after the 1881 census with members of their family.</p> <p>Following the Burgars leaving in 1915, there were subsequently a number of tenants of relatively short duration until the last left the island in 1947:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• David Harcus for six years from 1916• Peter and James Seatter from Westray for three years until 1925• William Groat from Papay Westray who stayed nine years. During the last three years the lands of Quoy to the north were included with Cott.• Angus Harcus from Westray for five or six years from 1934• John Leslie from around 1939/40 until 1947. John was from Westray but had been tenant at Hammar for a year or two before it was taken over by his brother Robert Leslie. As with the previous tenant, Angus Harcus, John Leslie also farmed the land of Quoy. <p>http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	53
Site Name	Doggerboat
Type of Site	Buildings
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353045
Northing	1037193
Description	<p>A courtyard building open to the south with westward extension depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch 1881.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Complex of ruined post medieval farm buildings. Drystone construction and built from grey flagstone rubble with lighter dressed blocks at corners and for window and door lintels. Principle range is aligned ESE to WSW with large sub rectangular walled enclosure to north. Range consists of three sub compartments. Unroofed but with some partially collapsed wooden roof trusses surviving and rare stone roof tiles. Modern trailer is stored at eastern end of range.</p> <p>Separate structure set off to south-west comprises single room single storey rubble flagstone unroofed structure. Both gable ends intact.</p> <p>the tenant at the time of the 1810 rental was David Hourston. There were certainly Hourston children born to David Hourston and Christian Drever in the 1790s. They are thought to have left for Eday shortly after this.</p> <p>The Harcus link to Doggerboat came with James Harcus and his wife Marion Allan from Westray. The parish of baptism of their children suggests that they moved as some time between 1806 and 1809/10 although non appearance in the 1810 rental may suggest the end of this period. Marion Harcus does appear at Doggerboat in the first census in 1841, when her age is given as seventy five.</p> <p>The number of Harcus households at Doggerboat varied with the censuses and the new generations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•John Harcus (son and married to Jane Drummond) from the 1841 census until he died in 1884•William Hercus (grandson and married to Elizabeth Allan) in 1851. They moved to Cott.•John Hercus (grandson and married to Margaret Seatter) in 1861 and 1871. They moved to Kirkwall.•Peter Harcus (grandson and married to another Jane Drummond) and then Margaret Drever from the 1861 census until he drowned in 1887•Peter Hercus (great grandson born in 1872 and son of Peter Hercus and Jane Drummond). He married Jessie Moodie from Sanday and lived all his life at Doggerboat <p>Robert Leslie who was at Hammer had the tenancy in 1943/44 and Robert Seatter from Westray occupied it for the last three years until 1947. http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1</p>

Site Number	54
Site Name	School
Type of Site	School
NRHE Number	N/A

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353063
Northing	1037069
Description	<p>A school annotated for "Boys and Girls". Records indicate that the school occupied a bothy which suggests that the building has a different purpose when constructed. Depicted on the OS map 25 inch 1881.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Bothy. Drystone construction with corrugated iron roof. Wooden extension with corrugated iron to north elevation. Used by crofter for accommodation during lambing and for shelter during rough weather when not possible to leave the island.</p> <p>Fenced enclosure to north partially constructed from large rectangular roof tiles (presumably from original bothy roof and/or other surrounding buildings) and used for controlling sheep during shearing.</p>

Site Number	55
Site Name	Hamar
Type of Site	Building complex
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353106
Northing	1036959
Description	<p>A singular building annotated Hamar on the OS map 25 inch 1881.</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Remains of a post-medieval farmstead complex with later alterations. Buildings are of drystone construction and built from rough red sandstone with occasional darker sandstone blocks. Two principal ranges of buildings aligned roughly east to west with large sub rectangular stone enclosure to north. Easternmost structure has corrugated iron roof and consolidated with mortar. All other buildings are unroofed. A circular tower like structure is located in south-east corner of enclosure adjacent to the roofed building. Enclosure includes later wooden fences and is much overgrown with nettles.</p> <p>Flat greener area to east contains faint traces of rig cultivation.</p> <p>The tenant back at the time of the 1810 rental was James Gray but for the greater part of the 19th century Hammar is very much a house associated with the Drevers. The number of Drever households over the period of the published censuses varied between two or three into the 1890s.</p> <p>In 1841, David Drever was there with a separate household according to the census for his son John Drever and mother in law Elizabeth Reid.</p> <p>In 1851, son Thomas Drever formed a separate household and sons David Drever and James Drever formed separate households in 1861.</p> <p>David Drever continued to stay at Hammar until some time after the 1891 census. His son in law James Harcus was there in 1881 and 1891.</p> <p>The tenancy was subsequently taken over by John Seatter from Noup in Westray who came to</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Hammar around 1900.

As for other houses, there was more frequency of change of tenant in the last 50 years of occupancy of the island. James Rendall and his family came from Westray in 1915 and John Leslie in 1938. Shortly thereafter, he took over the tenancies of Cott and Quoy while his brother Robert Leslie took over Hammar. Robert was the last tenant of Hammar before the last of the residents moved out of the island.

<http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1>

Site Number	56
Site Name	The Hill
Type of Site	Building
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353200
Northing	1036772
Description	A building to the east of Roadside depicted on the OS map 26 inch 1881. Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Survives as a single drystone sandstone structure. Roofless but with gables largely intact

Site Number	57
Site Name	Lackquoy
Type of Site	Building
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353086
Northing	1036706
Description	Two, east-west aligned buildings to the west of Roadside depicted on the OS map 25 inch 1881. Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Survives as an east to west aligned range of rectangular structures. Roofless but with gables largely intact

Site Number	58
Site Name	Windywall
Type of Site	Buildings
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting 352906
Northing 1036507
Description A collection of buildings, possibly a courtyard structure open to the south west depicted on the OS map 25 inch 1881.

Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Remains of two drystone rectangular structures positioned roughly at right angles to one another; One aligned roughly N-S with the other E-W on a reverse L-shape. Southern and E-W aligned structures is unroofed but survives to gable height with chimneys intact on west gable. The north (N-S aligned) building is partially roofed with large stone sandstone tiles. Large areas of tile missing showing wooden roof trusses beneath. A small lean-to structure is attached to its north elevation and is roofed with stone tiles. Both buildings have extended length of tumbled wall indicating the presence of previous structures.

The rental of 1810 shows William Sinclair as tenant. The Sinclairs were one of the early families recorded on the island. This William Sinclair may have been the father of Robert Sinclair who was at Windywa at the time of the first census in 1841. Robert subsequently moved to Green in Eday.

Robert Sinclair's son, William Sinclair, appears at Windywa with his wife Mary Groat in 1841 and 1851.

Although there were Sinclairs at Windywa in the early part of the 19th century, it is very much associated with the Drever family. John Drever with his wife and family formed another household at Windywa in 1851 and the Drever name continued to be associated with it until 1927.

The Drever connection arose as William Sinclair and John Drever's wives were sisters, Mary Groat and Barbara Groat, who were daughters of Robert Groat and Janet Guthrie from Quoy.

It continued with descendants of John Drever and Barbara Groat:

- John Drever (son) who married Ann Hercus
- John Drever (grandson) who was one of the Pharay Heroes

Balfour Rendall moved into Windywa at the end of 1927 or the early days of 1928. Although born in Westray, he came from the south end of Eday. The Rendall family remained at Windywa until the people left the island in 1947. A daughter was one of the last two children to attend the Pharay School.

<http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1>

Site Number 59
Site Name Holland
Type of Site Buildings
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 352965
Northing 1036295
Description A collection of buildings with a well depicted on the OS map 25 inch 1881

Surveyed by AOC August 2020. The remains of four rectangular roofless structures with numerous areas of ancillary walling and tumbled stone piles indicating likely presence of additional structures. All are of grey sandstone drystone construction and survive above wall

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

height but not to full gable height.

Interiors part infilled with tumbled stone and overgrown with nettles.

There were quite a number of different families at Holland over the years.

The rental of 1810 shows the tenant as George Stevenson. The Stevensons are one of the early families and probably left the island for Eday in the 1820s.

By the 1841 and 1851 census, Holland was tenanted by Thomas Drever with his wife Christian Drever. Thomas Drever had come from Westray and is thought to be of a different Drever family from those that were so long at Windywa and also at a number of other houses on the island.

Stewart Drummond and his wife Jane Drever moved to Holland from Cott between 1851 and 1861. In the latter year, there was a separate household consisting of son in law Peter Hercus from Doggerboat, his first wife Jane Drummond and their family. Jane died in 1865 and by 1871 Peter had remarried and was back at Doggerboat.

There were probably Drummonds at Holland until around 1890. Stewart Drummond and Jane Drever's daughter Ann Drummond married James Allan from Eday and were there from the end of 1860s, forming a separate household.

James Reid from Westray was tenant by the 1891 census and with his son Robert Reid saw the Reids continue there until 1925 when the tenancy was taken over by another Westray man, John Meil. The Meils moved to Ferness, Eday in 1936 and were followed by Henry Leslie, also from Westray. Henry and his wife moved to Lopness in Sanday and were succeeded for the last three years until 1947 by James Seator, again from Westray.
<http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1>

Site Number	60
Site Name	Ness
Type of Site	Buildings
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353225
Northing	1035945
Description	<p>A courtyard form of buildings open to the north at the southern end of Faray depicted on the OS map 25 inch 1881.</p> <p>Aerial photographs and aerial imagery show enclosures extending south from the farmstead of Ness</p> <p>Surveyed by AOC August 2020. Remains of five rectangular structures of dry sandstone construction. Three arranged in u'shape with two ancillary structures set off to south and east. Southern part of U-shape is aligned E-W and has corrugated iron roof and is used for storage.</p> <p>It was allotted to John Drummond who had been at the Bu, which lay between Hammar and Lakequoy</p> <p>The Ness is very much associated with the Drummond and Wallace families right up until the last people leaving the island in 1947. It was in fact the last house to be occupied.</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

By 1861, there were two households at the Ness as John Drummond's son, William Drummond was also there with a wife and family.

William Drummond married twice and a stepson, William Wallace (son of his second wife), was the last person to close the door.

<http://genealogy.northern-skies.net/pharay.php?number=1>

Site Number	61
Site Name	Gangstaihs
Type of Site	Clearance cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353435
Northing	1036334
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap

Site Number	62
Site Name	Doggerboat
Type of Site	Clearance cairns
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353117
Northing	1037142
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Three stone clearance cairns associated with drainage ditch

Site Number	63
Site Name	Cott
Type of Site	Stone Clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352998
Northing	1037571
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap c2m diameter

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	64
Site Name	Broad Sandy Geo
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352811
Northing	1037460
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap adjacent to coastal edge

Site Number	65
Site Name	Lavey Sound
Type of Site	Sheep Dyke
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352803
Northing	1038034
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Remains of a stone wall. Crosses the north fo Faray west to east. Remains of a sheep dyke built to prevent sheep from crossing over from Holm of Faray and onto cultivated ground during the summer months. Built in mid 19th century and removed need for herding to take place at low tide in the summer to prevent the sheep from crossing.

Site Number	66
Site Name	Lavey Sound east
Type of Site	Wall
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352965
Northing	1038012
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Remains of a short section of stone wall on east coast of Faray. Possibly part of remains of a larger sheep dyke built to prevent sheep from crossing over from Holm of Faray and onto cultivated ground during the summer months. Built in mid 19th century and removed need for herding to take place at low tide in the summer to prevent the sheep from crossing.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	67
Site Name	Bu
Type of Site	Laird's House
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353044
Northing	1036794
Description	Approximate location. Leslie (1998) describes a house called 'Bu' erected in the mid 19th century near Hamar. It was described as the 'head house' or Laird's house' and was referred to as 'The Bu'. It was a two storey house and where the lairds came to stay for his summer holidays. The author notes that when he was a child (early 20th century) there was a field where the house had stood that was called 'Bu land' and in this field the ploygh frequently brough u stones where the house had stood.

Site Number	68
Site Name	Lackquoy
Type of Site	Sandstone Whorl
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353100
Northing	1036700
Description	A report in the Orcadian dated 3rd February 1938 recrods a asndstone whorl found ' one foot down' in a meadow near the former house site of the Bu, Faray. It was reported found at HY 531 367 by the farmer of Lackquoy (although grid reference provided is for Lackquoy rather than find).

Site Number	69
Site Name	Point of Scaraber
Type of Site	Rig cultivation
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353092
Northing	1035512
Description	Area of rig visible on satellite imagery

Site Number	70
--------------------	----

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Kirk Noust
Type of Site	Rig cultivation
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352800
Northing	1036745
Description	Rig cultivation sshaped. Visible on satellite imagery

Site Number	71
Site Name	Holland
Type of Site	Rig cultivation
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352919
Northing	1036290
Description	Rig cultivation visible on satellite imagery

Site Number	72
Site Name	Holland
Type of Site	Rig cultivation
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352838
Northing	1036290
Description	Rig cultivation visible on satellite imagery

Site Number	73
Site Name	Windywall
Type of Site	Rig cultivation
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352834

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	1036513
Description	Rig cultivation visible on satellite imagery

Site Number	74
Site Name	Roadside
Type of Site	Rig
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353406
Northing	1036587
Description	Rig cultivation visible on satellite imagery

Site Number	75
Site Name	Ness boat shed
Type of Site	Storage hut
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353334
Northing	1035871
Description	Small stone built shed used for storage of boating equipment and associated with some nausts (unroofed shelters for storing boats further down the coast at Site 11) and historically would have been used to store sails, ropes etc used for seafaring. In use for storage of modern equipment and animal feed with wooden door on south-east facing (seaward) gable. It is a simple rectangular stone-built structure with later corrugated iron roof. It is shown on first edition OS maps and thus dates from at least 1881.

Site Number	76
Site Name	Ness
Type of Site	Stone building remains
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353418
Northing	1036002
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone mound measuring c5m x1.5m x 0.5m. Poss ruined sheep shelter or cairn. Close to the site of an unroofed enclosure shown on OS maps from 1881 so likely

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

remains of this structure.

Site Number	77
Site Name	Torhelia Geo
Type of Site	Stone mound
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353434
Northing	1036118
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Possible clearance cairn circular 2m diameter 0.3m tall.

Site Number	78
Site Name	Torhelia Geo
Type of Site	Stone clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353402
Northing	1036234
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Two circular stone clearance heaps associated with linear dyke clearance

Site Number	79
Site Name	Torhelia Geo
Type of Site	Stone remains
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353446
Northing	1036393
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap -possibly base of a structure or remains of enclosure walls

Site Number	80
--------------------	----

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	The Nev
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353426
Northing	1036702
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Clearance cairn. Quite modern no vegetation over some of stones. Possible navigational aid

Site Number	81
Site Name	The Hill
Type of Site	Ditch clearance roadside
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353200
Northing	1036870
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Pile of stones adjacent to ditch

Site Number	82
Site Name	Hamar
Type of Site	Rectangular structure
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353132
Northing	1036964
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Remains of small dry stone rectangular structure c2m square survives up to 6 courses.

Site Number	83
Site Name	Hamar
Type of Site	Stone clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	353137
Northing	1037014
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Two clearance cairns on small rise north of Hamar and east of an area of flattened ground with traces of rig. Likely cultivation features associated with Hamar Croft

Site Number	84
Site Name	Doggerboat
Type of Site	Clearance cairns Three stone
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353123
Northing	1037138
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Three stone clearance cairns associated with drainage ditch

Site Number	85
Site Name	Surrie Geo
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353150
Northing	1037491
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Small cairn roughly 2m diameter some buried stone close to coastal edge. Burial or remains of navigation cairn.

Site Number	86
Site Name	Cott
Type of Site	Stone clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353016
Northing	1037506
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap 3m diameter

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	87
Site Name	Cott
Type of Site	Stone clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353016
Northing	1037581
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap associated with drain

Site Number	88
Site Name	Surrie Geo
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353135
Northing	1037597
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone heap with modern pipe protruding on coastal edge

Site Number	89
Site Name	Point of Tobar
Type of Site	Standing stone
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353120
Northing	1037651
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Very small standing stone with small packing stones at base on coastal edge possible navigational aid.

Site Number	90
Site Name	Point of Tobar

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353111
Northing	1037703
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone cairn rectangular and 1m in height. Several courses upstanding. Possible navigational aid.

Site Number	91
Site Name	Muller Geo
Type of Site	Wall
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353029
Northing	1037768
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Remains of 3 short sections of wall on cliff edge

Site Number	92
Site Name	Muller Geo
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353015
Northing	1037772
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Rectangular cairn of stones 3m x2m 0.3m height. North east coast of Faray

Site Number	93
Site Name	Muller Geo
Type of Site	Stone tank
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352973

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing 1037801
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Rectangular stone tank built into hillside corrugated iron on top. Built of large stone slabs with blue plastic pipe protruding from north side and continuing on into field

Site Number 94
Site Name Quoy Noust
Type of Site Stone feature
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 352878
Northing 1037995
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Slab of stone supporters by 4 courses of smaller stones and going back into a chamber. Possibly associated with drainage for nearby road but function unclear 1.5m wide by 1m high.

Site Number 95
Site Name Blue Rock
Type of Site Cairn
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 352784
Northing 1037871
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Cairn of stones 10 courses high. Close to road and wall

Site Number 96
Site Name Bercastle Geo
Type of Site Cairn
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 352767
Northing 1037647
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Rectangular cairn of stones adjacent to dyke. Stacked very neatly possibly as building material

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	97
Site Name	The Kiln
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352791
Northing	1037546
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Rectangular cairn of stones. Neatly stacked 10 courses high and in small depression

Site Number	98
Site Name	Broad Sandy Geo
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352808
Northing	1037461
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap adjacent to coastal edge

Site Number	99
Site Name	Broad Sandy Geo
Type of Site	Stone clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352769
Northing	1037406
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance cairn possible navigation aid. Cut in to ground

Site Number	100
Site Name	Long Sandy Geo

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352769
Northing	1037434
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone cairn stacked neatly on coastal edge

Site Number	101
Site Name	Roadside
Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352769
Northing	1037434
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone cairn stacked neatly on coastal edge

Site Number	102
Site Name	Paring Geo
Type of Site	Stone clearance
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352839
Northing	1037349
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance heap adjacent to ditch

Site Number	103
Site Name	Doggerboat
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352923

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing 1037145
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Stone clearance cairn rectangular and neatly stacked up to 6 courses

Site Number 104
Site Name Fued Geo
Type of Site Clearance cairn
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 352737
Northing 1037078
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Rectangular stone clearance cairn neatly stacked adjacent to drainage ditch

Site Number 105
Site Name Holland to Ness
Type of Site Track
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 353078
Northing 1036117
Description A track running from Holland to Ness is shown on OS maps of 1881 and is also partially visible on aerial photographs and satellite imagery. It was not visible on the ground during the walkover survey

Site Number 106
Site Name Kirk Noust
Type of Site Quarry Scoop
NRHE Number N/A
HER Number N/A
Status Non-designated
Easting 352796
Northing 1036900
Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. C30mx10m area of probable former quarrying. Depression with loose stones

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	107
Site Name	Roadside to The Hill
Type of Site	Track
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353171
Northing	1036620
Description	Track from Roadside to The Hill shown on OS maps of 1881, partially visible on aerial photographs and satellite imagery. Not visible on the ground surface during survey in August 2020.

Site Number	108
Site Name	Kirk noust
Type of Site	Stone remains
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352786
Northing	1036762
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Area of stone 4m x2m very close to burial ground. Possible building remains

Site Number	109
Site Name	Ness
Type of Site	Well
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353059
Northing	1035931
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. A well is shown adjacent to enclosed field '1207' on OS maps from 1881.

Site Number	110
Site Name	Holland
Type of Site	Trough/sheep dip

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353003
Northing	1036350
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. A concrete trough and clearance heaps adjacent to east west aligned ditch. Probable sheep dip.

Site Number	111
Site Name	Holland
Type of Site	Structure
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352949
Northing	1036249
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Collapsed structure 4 x 3 most complete at southern west corner up to 10 courses. Tumbled stone in centre

Site Number	112
Site Name	Ness
Type of Site	Well
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353176
Northing	1035930
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. A well is shown west of the farmstead of Ness and north-west of field '1205' on OS maps of 1881.

Site Number	113
Site Name	Well Geo
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352921
Northing	1036159

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Clearance cairn adjacent to ditch neatly stacked with large upper stone tumbled

Site Number 114

Site Name Faray Road

Type of Site Road

NRHE Number N/A

HER Number N/A

Status Non-designated

Easting 353263

Northing 1035986

Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Point survey is where road can be seen to survive best. Well built of stone, wide, cambered and with banks and ditches at either side. Overgrown with grass and now survives as visible grassy track. At the end of war council offered islanders choice of a new road or a jetty: the islanders chose the road.

Site Number 115

Site Name Ness

Type of Site Structure

NRHE Number N/A

HER Number N/A

Status Non-designated

Easting 353241

Northing 1035846

Description Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Ruined tumbled stone rectangular structure

Site Number 116

Site Name Holland

Type of Site Well

NRHE Number N/A

HER Number N/A

Status Non-designated

Easting 353025

Northing 1036195

Description A well is shown south-east of Holland and east of the track from Holland to Ness

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	117
Site Name	Hamar
Type of Site	Well
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352859
Northing	1036942
Description	A well is marked west of Hamar on OS maps of 1881.

Site Number	118
Site Name	Cott
Type of Site	Well
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352928
Northing	1037512
Description	A well is shown west of Cott on OS map of 1881.

Site Number	119
Site Name	Ness
Type of Site	Slipway
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353349
Northing	1035832
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. A concrete slipway provides access for small boats to the south-east coast of Faray near Ness. It is not marked on the OS maps of 1881 or 1901. Leslie (1998) states that the slipway was constructed by the council in 1935 to assist with shipments of cattle.

Site Number	120
Site Name	Djubi Geo
Type of Site	Clearance cairns
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	Non-designated
Easting	353283
Northing	1037050
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. Two stone clearance cairns in tidy piles, Each measuring 5m diameter and c.1m height, with a gap of 1.5m between the two piles

Site Number	121
Site Name	Djubi Geo
Type of Site	Landing slipway
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353258
Northing	1037082
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. A concrete slipway with associated boat fastening irons and ropes is located at the entrance to the Djubi Geo caves on the east coast of Faray. It provides one of the only landing spots on Faray and used for landing and taking off sheep.

Site Number	122
Site Name	Ness
Type of Site	Clearance cairn
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353251
Northing	1036072
Description	Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020. A small stone clearance cairn located adjacent to drainage dyke and east of the road. Partially grass covered and emerges from dyke and thus may be part of dyke/field boundary and associated with road construction.

Site Number	123
Site Name	Noltland Castle
Type of Site	Castle
NRHE Number	SM90231
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	342929

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	1048691
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a castle of 16th-century date. The monument lies about 800m to the WNW of Pierowall, at around 25m OD. It comprises Noltland Castle, a Z-plan castle constructed by Sir Gilbert Balfour from 1560 onwards. The castle, now roofless, consists of an oblong main building measuring about 27m E-W by about 11m transversely and containing a hall and chamber above a vaulted kitchen and cellarge. Square towers project from the SW and NE corners of the main building.</p> <p>The SW tower measures about 9m square and the NE tower about 8m. Although the main building of the castle was designed to have 3 upper storeys, only the NE tower and the adjoining chamber block of the main building appear ever to have been ever completed. These are finished with corbelled parapets and cylindrical turrets, within which rise the crow-stepped gables of the high-pitched roofs. The main building has 71 gun-loops, arranged in tiers. On the S side of the castle stand the S wall and footings of a range of 17th-century buildings enclosing a courtyard. Overall, the castle measures about 34m N-S by about 40m E-W.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is quadrangular, with maximum dimensions of 51m approximately E-W by 70m approximately N-S, and is defined on all sides except the S by the outer face of a stone wall, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its contribution to our understanding of 16th- and 17th-century domestic and defensive architecture. Its importance is enhanced by the colourful role that its builder, Sir Gilbert Balfour, played in the political affairs of Scotland and Sweden in the 16th century, and by the potential that its below-ground remains have for shedding further light on the material culture of the period. Its importance is reflected in its status as a Property in Care of the Scottish Ministers</p>

Site Number	124
Site Name	Fitty Hill, chambered cairn 500m SE of summit
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn; cist
NRHE Number	SM9417
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	343327
Northing	1044520
Description	<p>The monument comprises an almost circular stony mound, supporting a group of earthfast slabs, an empty cist and seven irregular hollows in the surrounding ground surface.</p> <p>The mound measures about 17m in diameter and 1m high. The central area is a hollow and may have been disturbed. Immediately E of this hollow, a group of five upright, but broken, earthfast slabs may represent the remains of a chamber - possibly of Orkney-Cromarty type - aligned ESE-WNW. To the S of this vestigial chamber, a second group of slabs, including a large slab set up vertically on its edge in concrete, represents the remains of a stock feed bin; this was demolished by the present owner's father in recent decades.</p> <p>It is possible that this modern construction incorporated or re-used stone from some original feature of the monument. Towards the SE edge of the mound two loose horizontal slabs are the broken halves of a replaced roof slab of a cist. The cist walls are each made from a single</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

fine-grained slab, neatly butted to its neighbour. On all sides of the mound are hollows, typically measuring 3m by 5m. In most cases it is apparent that these penetrate into the underlying rock.

One hollow has been infilled with rubble in modern times. These hollows only occur in the vicinity of the mound and are interpreted as quarry holes from which slabs of architectural quality were extracted when the mound was first built or when it was altered. The nature of the underlying geology suggests that sediments contemporary with the use of the monument may survive in conditions of enhanced preservation.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn within a setting that contains quarrying pits from which the stone used in the cairn and its internal architectural features may have been quarried. The site is located in land that has not been intensively cultivated and there is, therefore, a considerable potential for the survival of evidence relating to the nature of its original setting, its construction and its use.

Site Number	125
Site Name	Howa Tower, Chambered Cairn Nnw Of Netherhouse, Bay Of Kirbist
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM1329
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	343435
Northing	1043628
Description	<p>The monument comprises a low grass-covered mound from which orthostats project; it is interpreted as a round cairn with a tripartite chamber. The monument was first scheduled in 1953 but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The precise location of the cairn edge is uncertain and as a consequence the monument is variously described as oval or circular and measurements vary. Damage by rabbits has exposed what may be kerbstones on the E side and the cairn may be as much as 23m in diameter. The monument is prominently located at the summit of a low ridge and survives to a height of approximately 1m. Close to the centre are four upright slabs all aligned NE-SW. The orthostats range from 0.5 to 0.2m in height above the mound surface, and from 1 to 1.15m in width. All are about 0.1m thick. These slabs have been interpreted as the surviving jambstones within a much-damaged tripartite stalled chamber. Various observers have reported other slabs and/or stonework located towards the perimeter of the cairn but the relationship of such stones to the prehistoric monument is uncertain.</p>

Site Number	126
Site Name	Holm Of Papa Westray South, Chambered Cairn
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM90163
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	350919
Northing	1051845
Description	<p>The monument comprises a chambered cairn, excavated and capped by a modern roof. The cairn was excavated by Captain Thomas in 1849. It was at the time of excavation a mound 38m long by 18m wide and 3m high. It is elongated NNE-SSW. Excavations revealed a long central chamber with 12 subsidiary chambers opening off it. Two of these sub-chambers were subdivided into two cells. The entrance passage was long, low and narrow, and entered from the SE, long, side of the cairn to the middle of the main internal chamber.</p> <p>After the cairn came into State care, it was capped with a concrete roof, and entrance provided by a hatch in this. Several stones within the walls of the internal chambers are recorded as decorated, although some of these are now not identifiable. Decoration took the form of cup-marks and simple incised line designs. The only finds recorded from the interior are a few animal bones, probably recent in date but now lost.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a fine example of a Neolithic chambered burial cairn of unusual plan. It has the potential, through comparison with other cairns, to provide information about the architecture and purpose of such constructions. Although the interior has been emptied, the body of the cairn will seal deposits contemporary with the cairn's construction, and these have the potential to provide evidence for ceremonies and construction-related activities as well as the contemporary land-use and environmental conditions.</p>

Site Number	127
Site Name	Knowes Of Maebeck, Burnt Mound
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound
NRHE Number	SM4065
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	349422
Northing	1052281
Description	<p>Two mounds of burnt stones. The Knowes of Mayback, lie about 3/4 mile NE of Holland House and close to the Loch of Maybeck.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1946, visited 12 July 1928.</p> <p>Of the two burnt mounds, still known locally as the Knowes of Maebeck, (Information from Mr T Mackay, Maeback, Papa Westray) that at HY 4942 5228 is crescentic, surviving to a height of 1.8m but the other has been removed within the last ten years. Its site, marked by a scatter of burnt stones, was pointed out by Mr T MacKay at HY 4938 5226.</p> <p>On the fringe of marshy ground were two burnt mounds, the SW of which has been obliterated, although it is reported that burnt material is seen when the field is ploughed; the other is turf-covered, crescentic and is 1.8m high.</p>

Site Number	128
--------------------	-----

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Green Hill, Broch Wsw Of Huip
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
NRHE Number	SM1443
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	363220
Northing	1030074
Description	<p>An extensive mound of stones with no characteristic features, a circular formation on top being apparently of too great a diameter for a broch, but the whole is so much destroyed that even approximate measurements would be misleading. The mound is traditionally regarded as an abode of the 'trows'.</p>

The field in which the mound lies is known as 'The Hillocks' which suggests the presence of other mounds in the immediate neighbourhood (See HY62NW 15 & 16).

In a corner of the airfield, and unaffected by it, there is a shapeless mound some 40m across; in old quarry hollows are exposures of stone rubble and some earthfast slabs. A broch and attendant outbuildings may be indicated.

Topographic survey recorded a bank, with entrance-passage, surrounding the broch and outbuildings both inside and outside of this bank. Deposits visible in the 44m of recorded section exposure appeared to relate to an outbuilding with substantial curving drystone walls. Hearth settings visible in 1995 were probably located within this structure. The hearths, along with midden-type deposits, were situated on a 1m wide 'shelf' of till in front of the exposed section in 1995: the shelf and archaeological deposits have now been completely eroded.

Site Number	129
Site Name	Torhelia Geo
Type of Site	Crane
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353416
Northing	1036173
Description	<p>A crane is marked on the six inch OS map of Faray dated 1882. It is not shown on the OS 1881 map or on later maps. Its former location has now likely been lost to coastal erosion and was found to be on the cliff edge during a survey by AOC in August 2020.</p>

Site Number	130
Site Name	Rammy Geo
Type of Site	Crane
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	352802
Northing	1037244
Description	A crane is marked on the 25 inch OS map of Faray dated 1881. It is not shown on the OS 1882 map or on later maps. Its former location was found to be on the cliff edge during a survey by AOC in August 2020. No trace of the crane was found

Site Number	131
Site Name	Broad Sandy Geo
Type of Site	Crane
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	352794
Northing	1037481
Description	A crane is marked on the 25 inch OS map of Faray dated 1881. It is not shown on the OS 1882 map or on later maps. Its former location was found to be on the cliff edge during a survey by AOC in August 2020. No trace of the crane was found

Site Number	132
Site Name	Scammalin
Type of Site	Structural remains
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	353199
Northing	1035705
Description	An area of rounded cobbles and stones is visible eroding out of the low east facing cliff at Scammalin, Faray. Remains extend for 2m and are located c.0.3m below modern ground surface. The location on the coastal edge may indicate the remains a structure associated with coastal industry such as kelp or fish processing. There are no above ground remains of the structure and it is buried below the surface and thus of some antiquity. Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group August 2020.
