

Figure 1.1 Orkney Location Map.

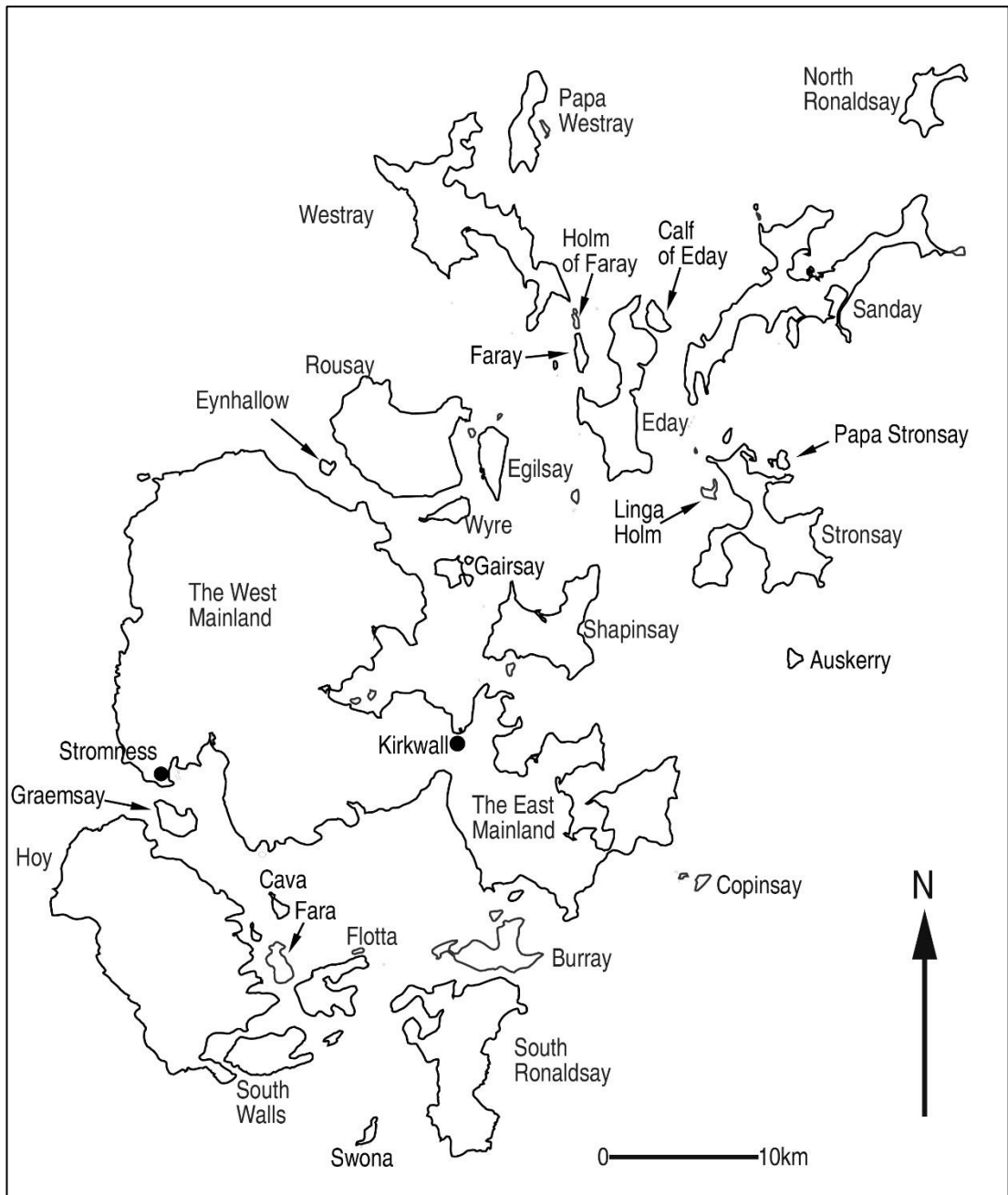


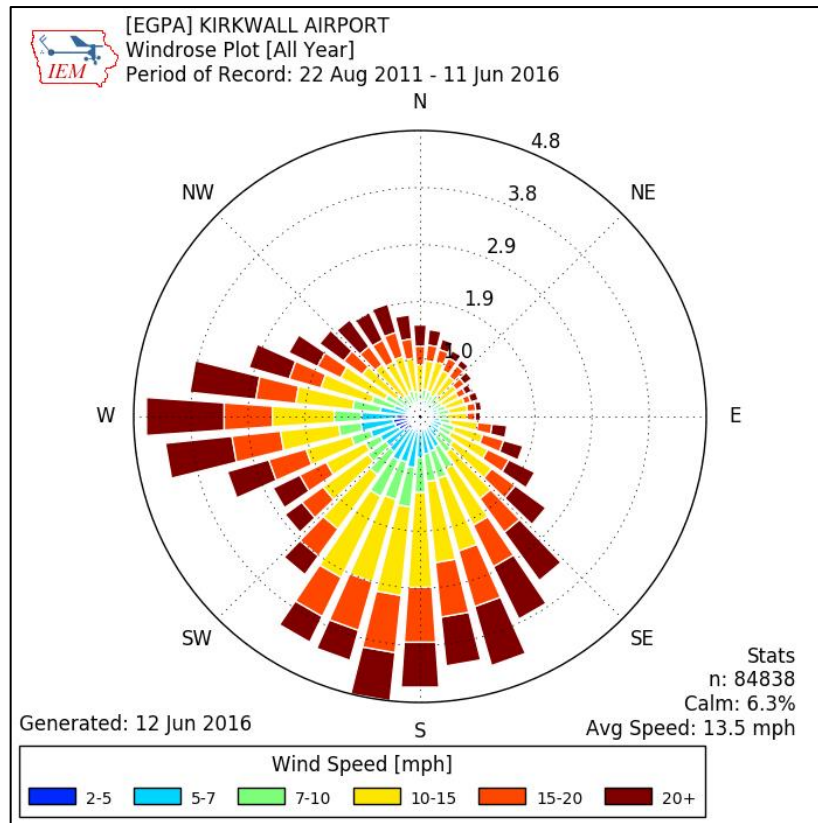
Figure 1.2 The islands of Orkney.



Figure 2.1 (above) Interior of the Neolithic chambered tomb at Cuween Hill, Firth, showing excellent quality stone work constructed of Upper Stromness Flags.

Figure 2.2 (right) Detail of a side door at St. Magnus' Cathedral, Kirkwall showing the carved 12th/13th century mouldings in the Upper (red) and Lower/Middle (yellow) Eday Sandstone formations. Stromness flagstone is on either side.



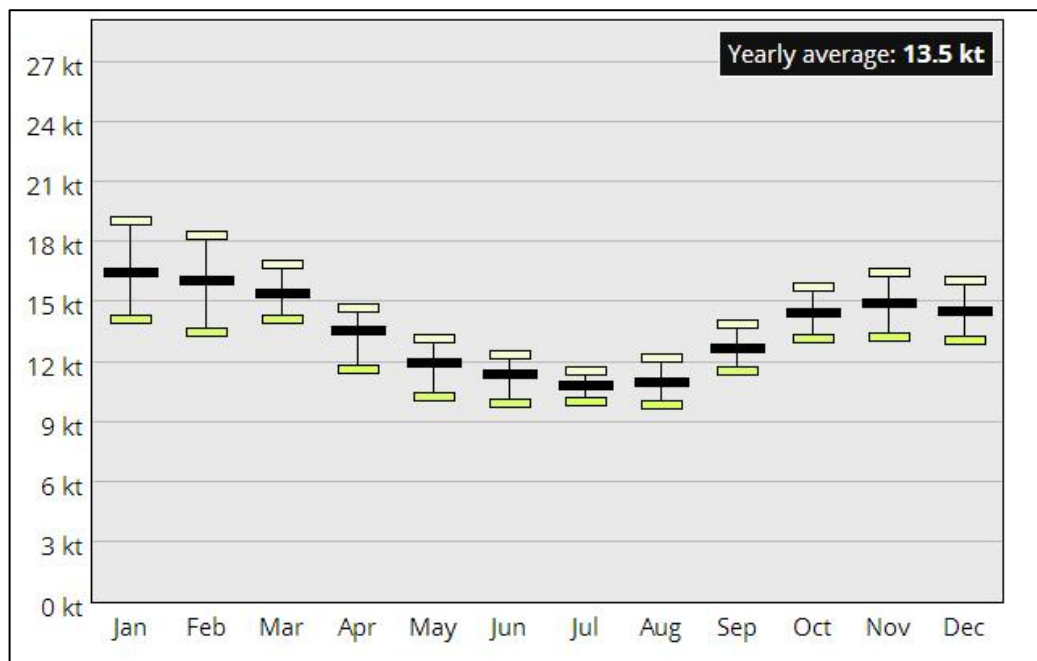
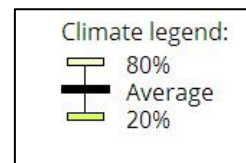


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Figure 2.3 (above) Wind rose for Kirkwall. This shows how many hours per year the wind blows from each indicated direction together with wind speed.

Figure 2.4 (below) Wind speed averages for Kirkwall at an elevation of 10m for 1981 – 2010

1 knot = 1.85 km/hr



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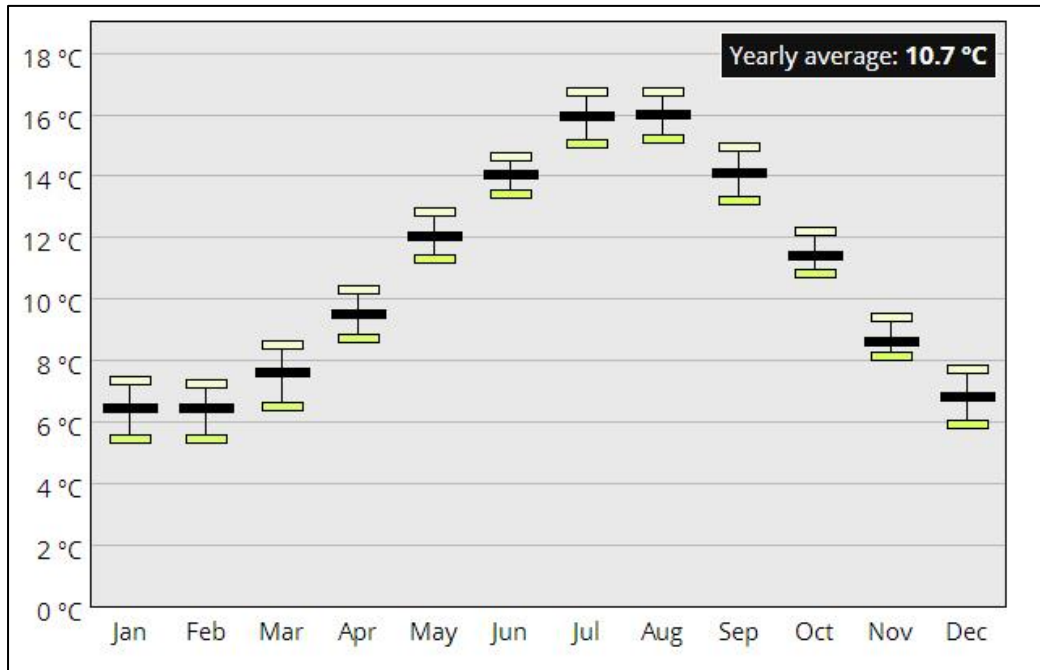


Figure 2.5 (above) Kirkwall maximum temperature averages for 1981 - 2010 (above)

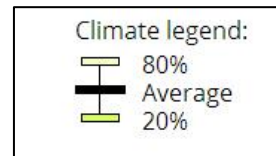
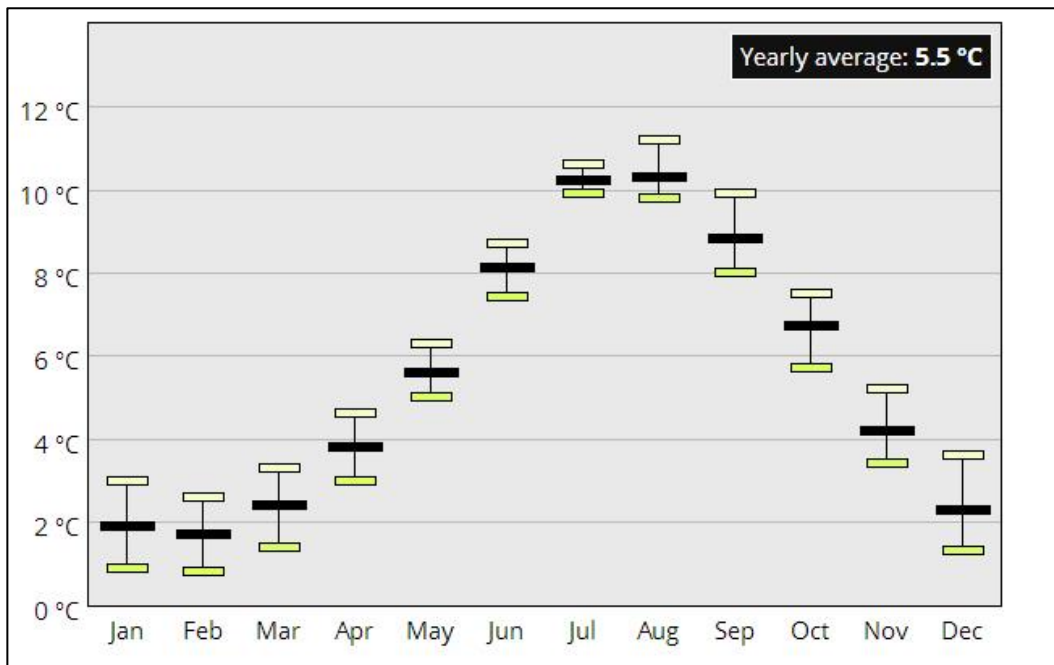


Figure 2.6 (below) Kirkwall minimum temperature averages for 1981 - 2010 (below)



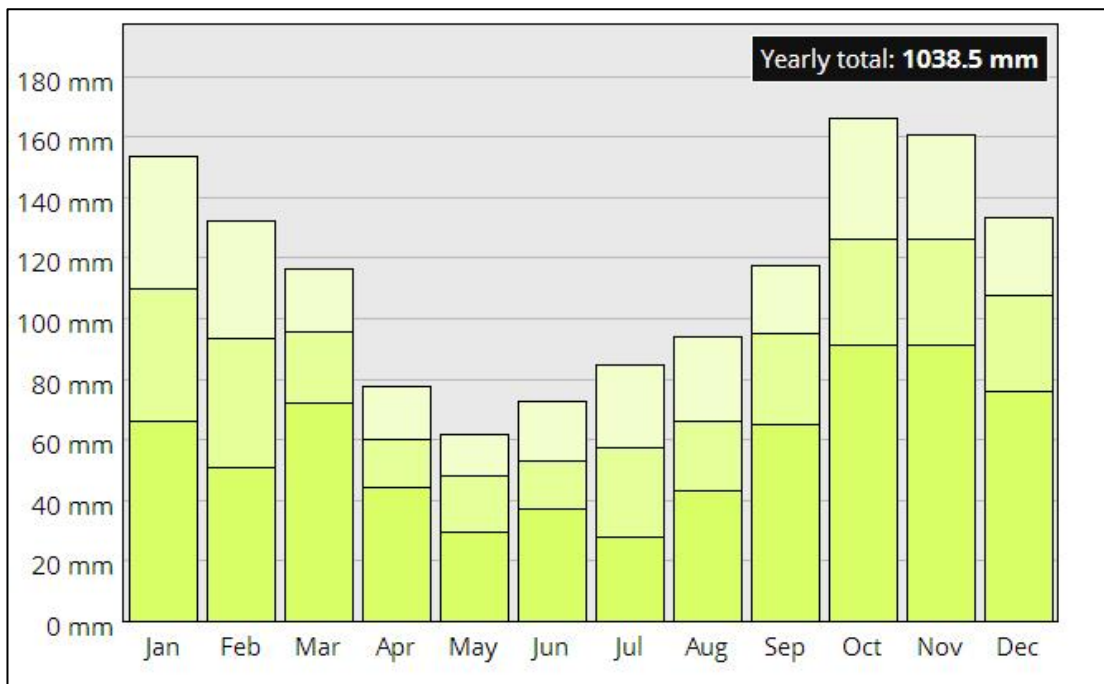


Figure 2.7 (above) Kirkwall average rainfall graph for 1981 - 2010.

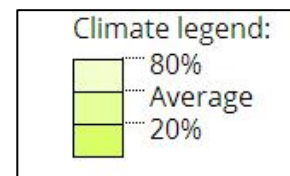
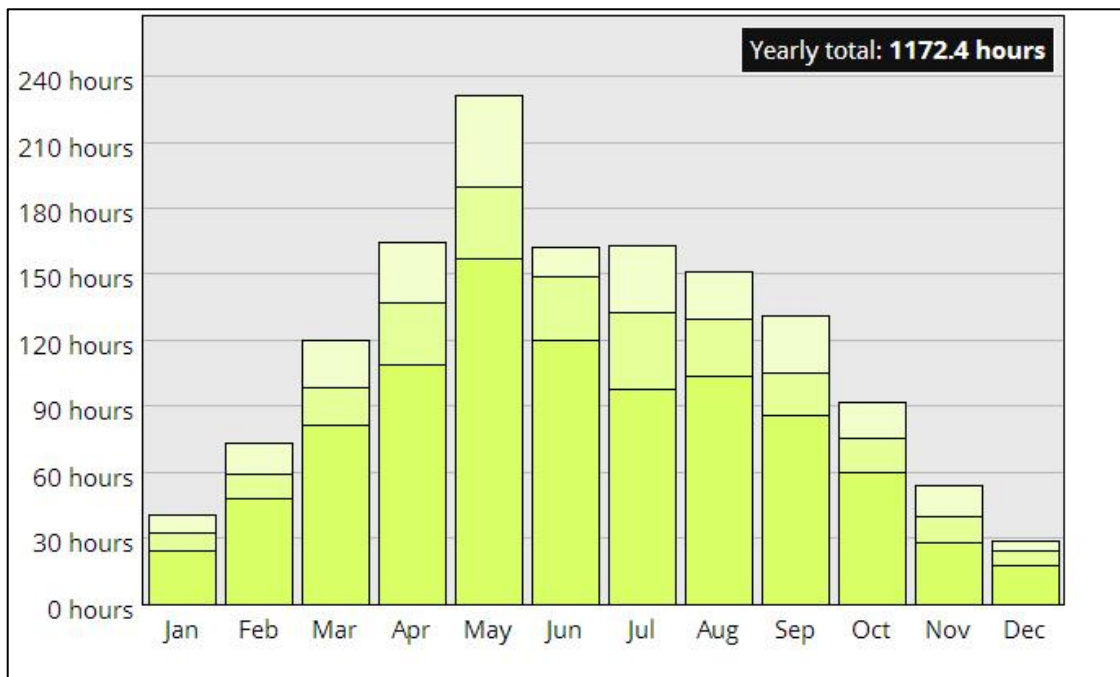


Figure 2.8 (below) Kirkwall average sunshine graph for 1981 - 2010.

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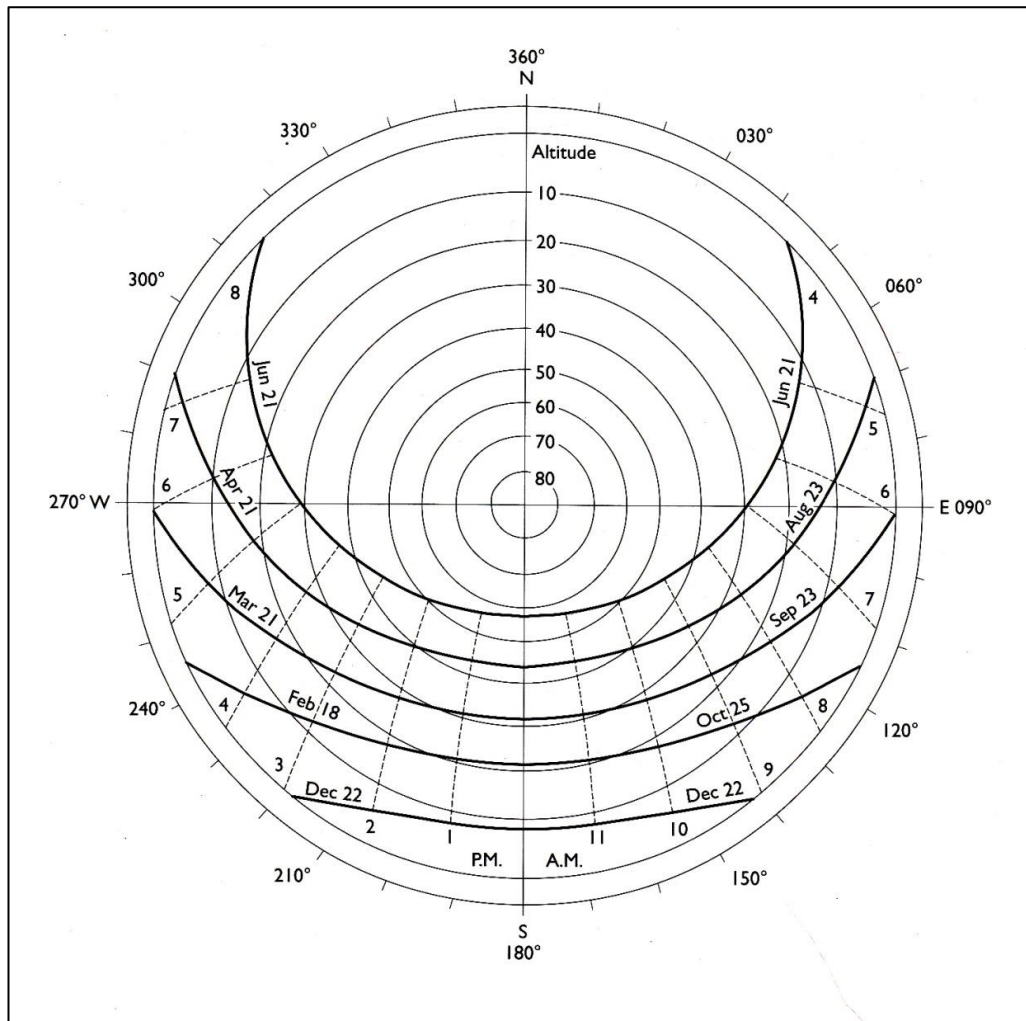


Figure 2.9 Solar chart for Orkney.

At midsummer sunrise is at 0359 hours and sunset at 2229 hours, giving 18.5 hours of daylight.

At midwinter sunrise is at 0905 hours and sunset at 1516 hours, giving 6 hours and 11 minutes of daylight.

(Berry 1985, 20).

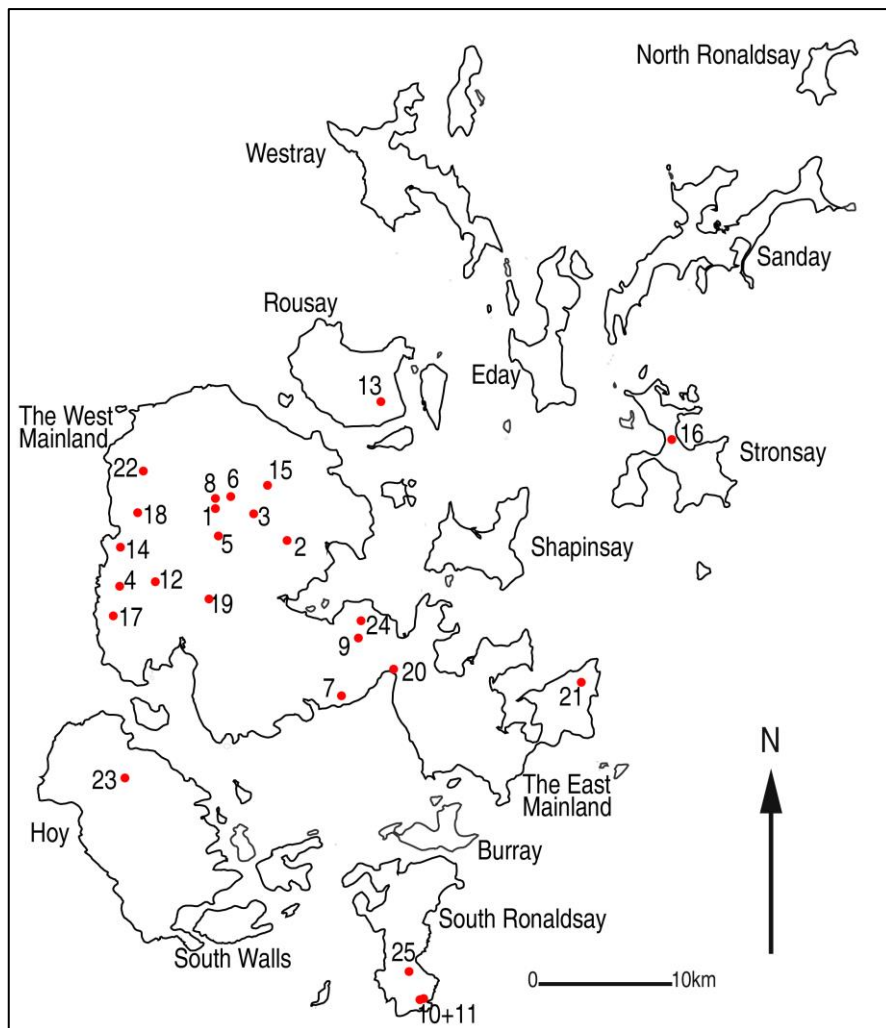


Figure 2.10 Environmental sampling sites with a Bronze Age component. (There are no sampling sites of any period in Westray, Papa Westray, Eday, Sanday or North Ronaldsay).

No.	Site Name	Reference
1	Beaquoy II	Jones 1975
2	Braes of Aglath	Keatinge & Dickson 1979
3	Burn of Rusht	Keatinge & Dickson 1979
4	Crudale Meadow	Bunting 1994
5	Fan Knowe	Jones 1975
6	Glims Moss	Keatinge & Dickson 1979
7	Hobbister Hill	Farrell 2009
8	Quoyoscottie	Jones 1977
9	Lesliedale Moss	Davidson et al 1976; Jones 1979
10	Liddle Bog	Bartlett 1983
11	Liddle I	Jones 1975
12	Linga Field	Bunting et al 2001
13	Loch of Knitchen	Bunting 1996
14	Loch of Skail	Keatinge & Dickson 1979
15	Mid Hill	Keatinge & Dickson 1979
16	Mill Bay	Tisdall et al 2013
17	Mousland	Downes 1994a
18	Quoyloo Meadow	Bunting 1994
19	Ring of Brodgar	Jones 1979
20	Scapa Bay	De la Vega Leinert et al 2007
21	Stove	Donaldson 1986
22	The Loons	Moar 1969
23	Whaness Burn	Farrell 2009
24	Wideford Hill	Jones 1979
25	Blows Moss	Farrell 2009



Figure 2.11

A small *umiak*, showing the hide covering lashed over the driftwood framework and seats for the paddlers.

This *umiak* carries a five-man crew: the steersman is in position ready with his steering oar over the stern.

The ideal boat for Orkney waters.

'Launching the boat-Little Diomed Island' 1929 photograph, Edward Curtis, US Library of Congress.



Figure 3.1 (left): Orkney's first archaeological illustrations by the Rev. James Wallace (1693), showing from top:

(1) Ring money from a mound at the Ring of Brodgar: the earliest Viking silver hoard in Scotland (Graham-Campbell 2004, 205-7).

(2) The Dwarfie Stane, Hoy.

(3) An urn from the Links of Rothiesholm, Stronsay.

(4) Cromwell's Fort, Kirkwall.

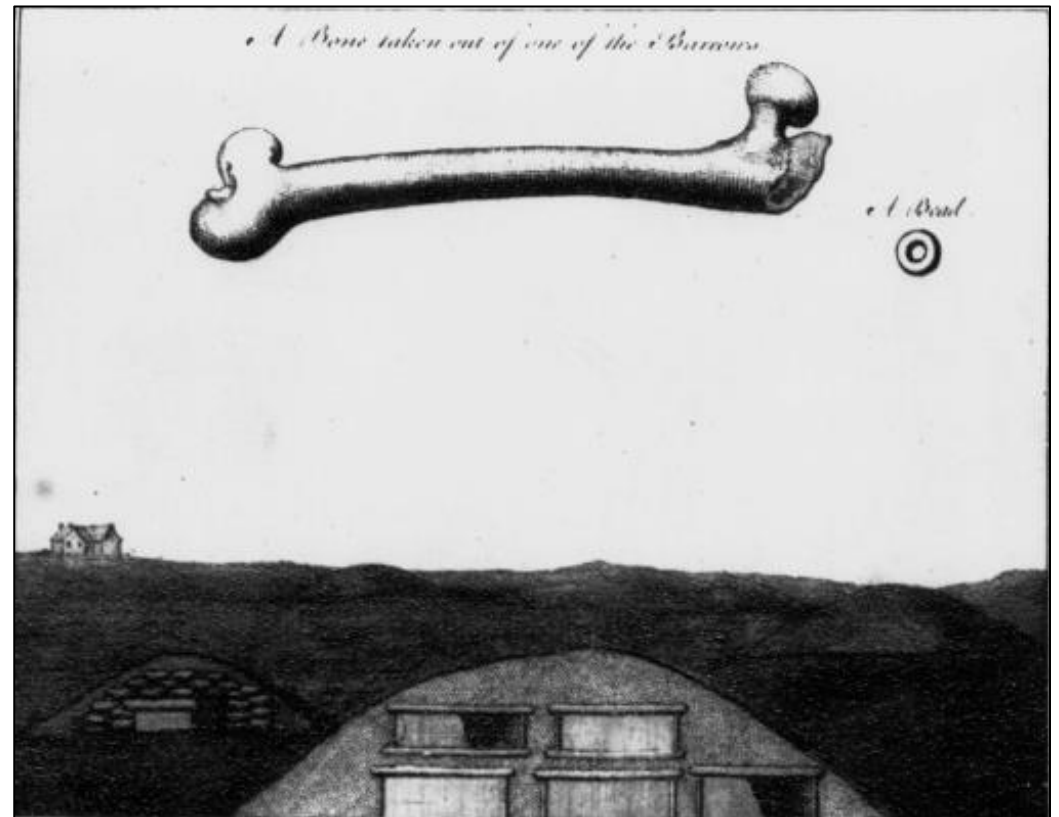
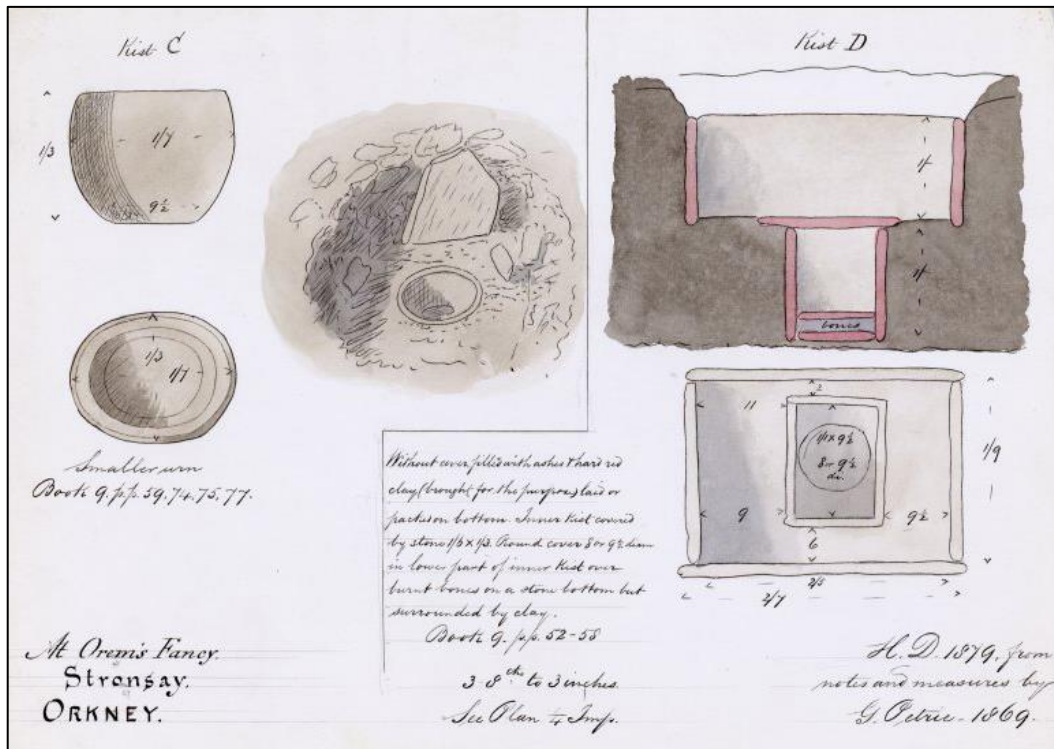


Figure 3.2 (above) Rev. George Low's (1776, plate XIII) illustration showing barrows and cists excavated at the Links of Skail, Sandwick.

The bead shown on the right is the only record of around 200 jet or jet-like beads found in one of these cists, since lost (Section 6.3.2).

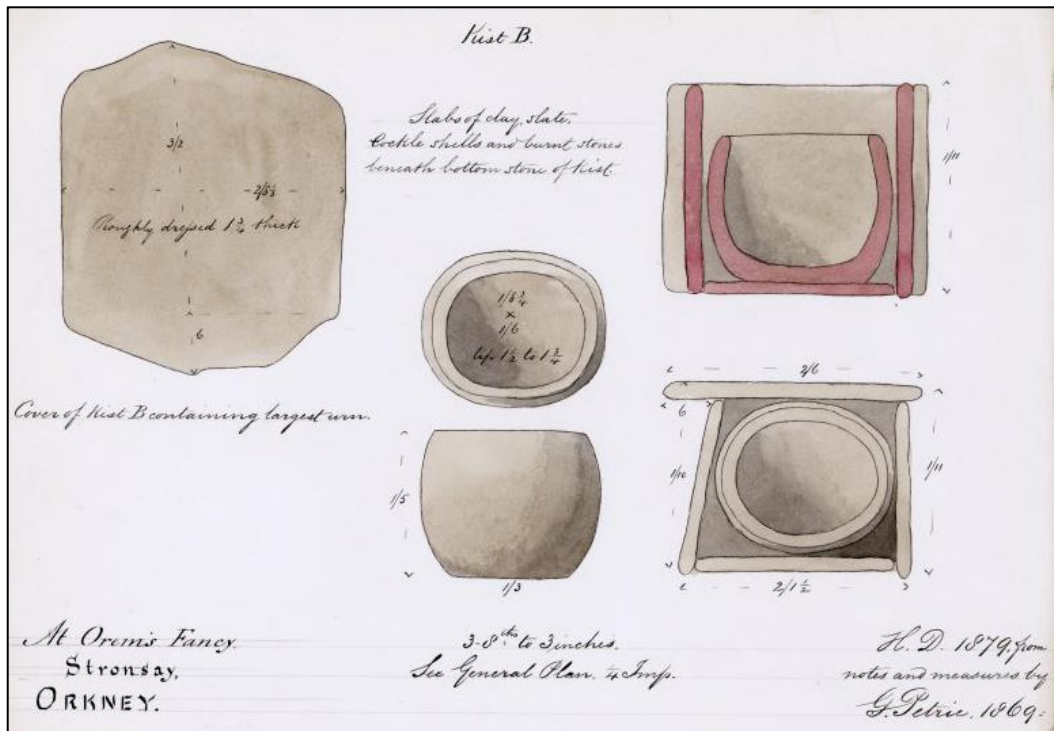


<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1322036> © RCAHMS

Figure 3.3 (above) 'Kists C & D' at Oram's Fancy, Stronsay (HY62NW1). Kist D has two storeys, of which there are several Orkney examples (Section 6.1.2).

Figure 3.4 (below) 'Kist B' stone urn in cist at Oram's Fancy, Stronsay (HY62NW1) Both are watercolours by Henry Dryden from George Petrie's field drawings.

<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1327220> © RCAHMS



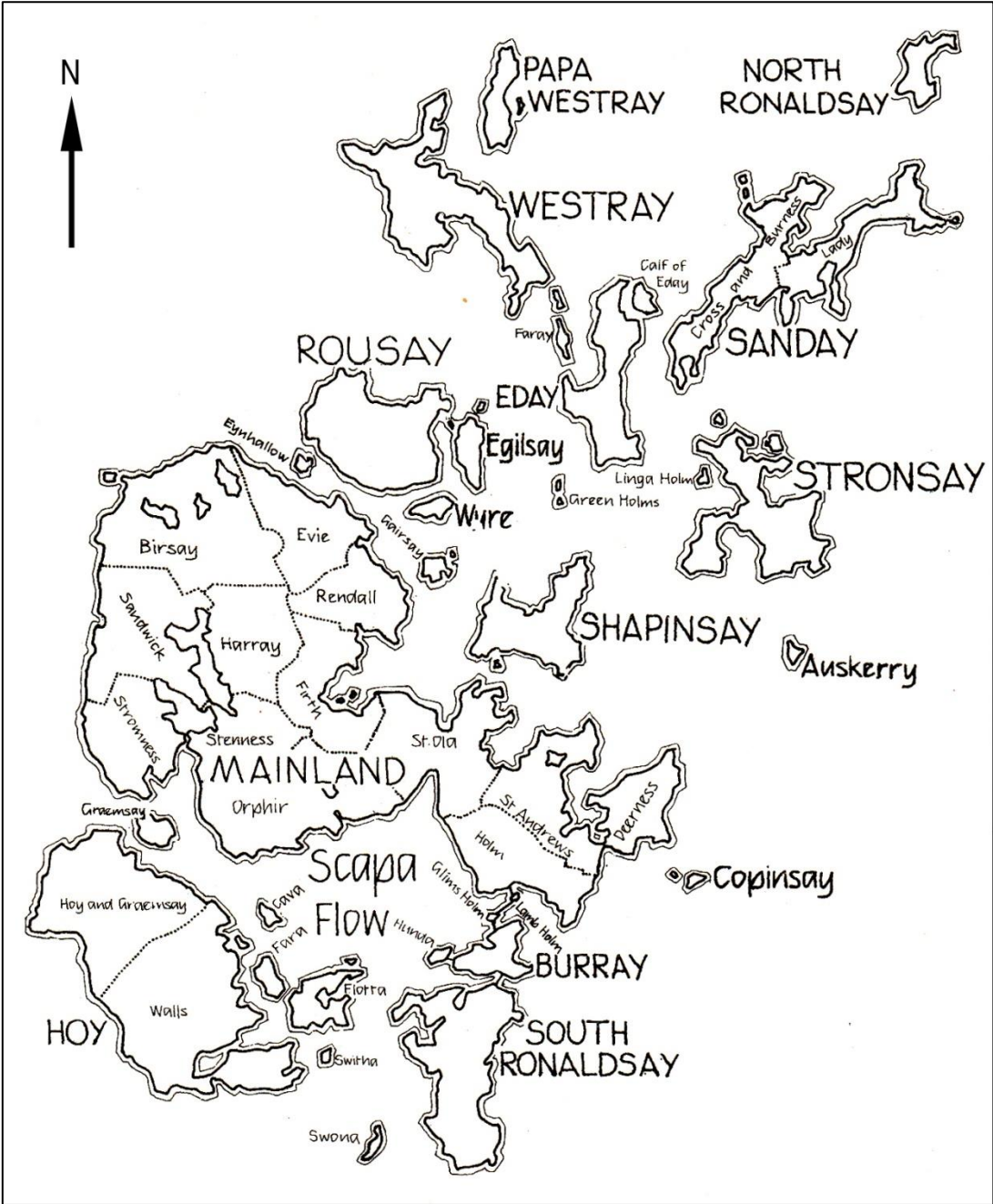


Figure 3.5 Map of Orkney showing the parishes.

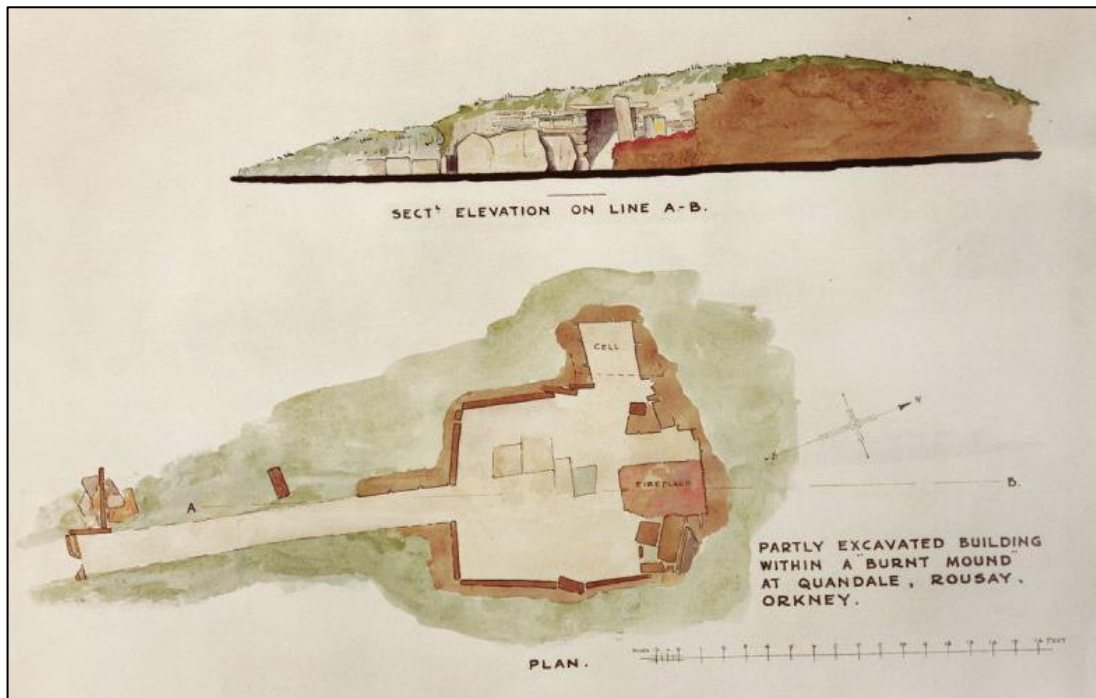


Figure 3.6 (above) Hugh Marwick excavating a cist at Blows, Deerness; he is holding the steatite urn removed from the cist (Marwick 1929a & c).

Figure 3.7 (below) Cist at Backakelday, Holm discovered whilst scuffling potatoes (ploughing between the drills with a scuffling plough) (Marwick 1928a).

Both by Tom Kent © The Orkney Photographic Archive Above: TK3854; below: TK4115





<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/692092> © RCAHMS

Figure 3.8 (above) David Wilson's plans of Walter Grant's excavation of a burnt mound at Lower Quandale, Rousay (HY33SE7), the only surviving record of this unpublished excavation.

Figure 3.9 (below) 'Ancient Pick House' discovered at Quanterness (Barry 1805, facing page 98).

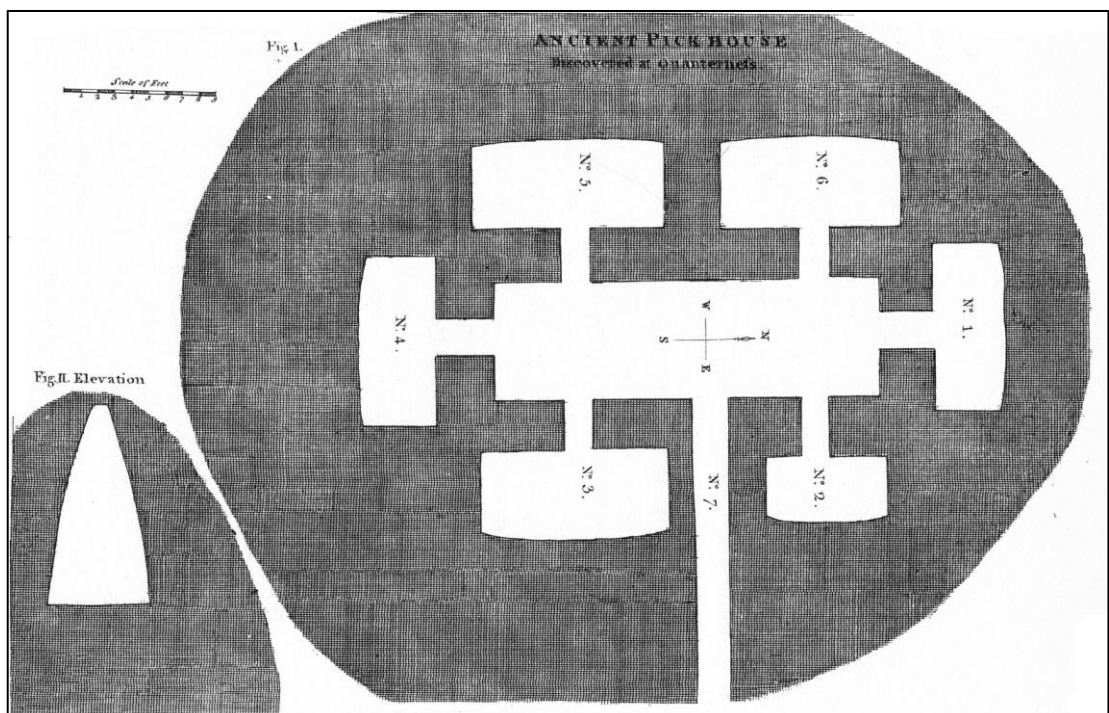




Figure 4.1 Wideford Hill, Firth, showing stages in improvement. The numbered areas (1 – 4) were unimproved land on the 1902 2nd edition OS map. Key: **(1)** Improved grassland on the lower slopes of the hill. **(2)** Hill land fenced in preparation for improvement but this was not carried out. **(3)** Natural unimproved heather-covered hill. **(4)** Improved land (shown as such on 1970s OS revision) that has not been maintained and is lapsing into heath. **(5)** Wideford Hill chambered tomb.

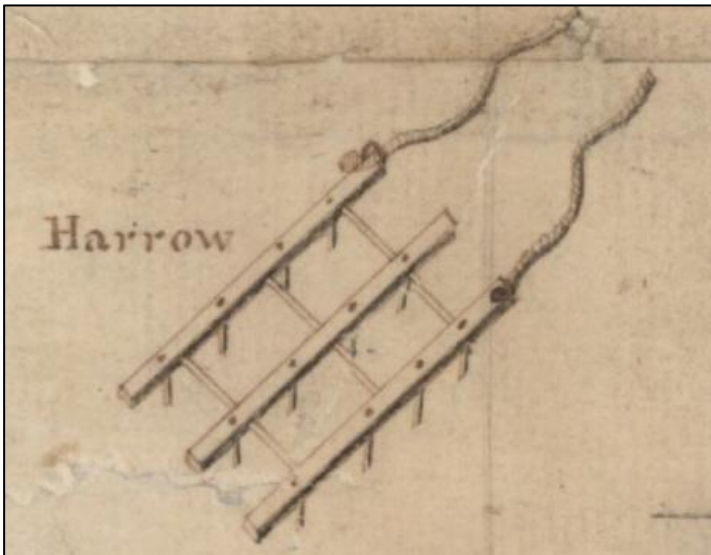
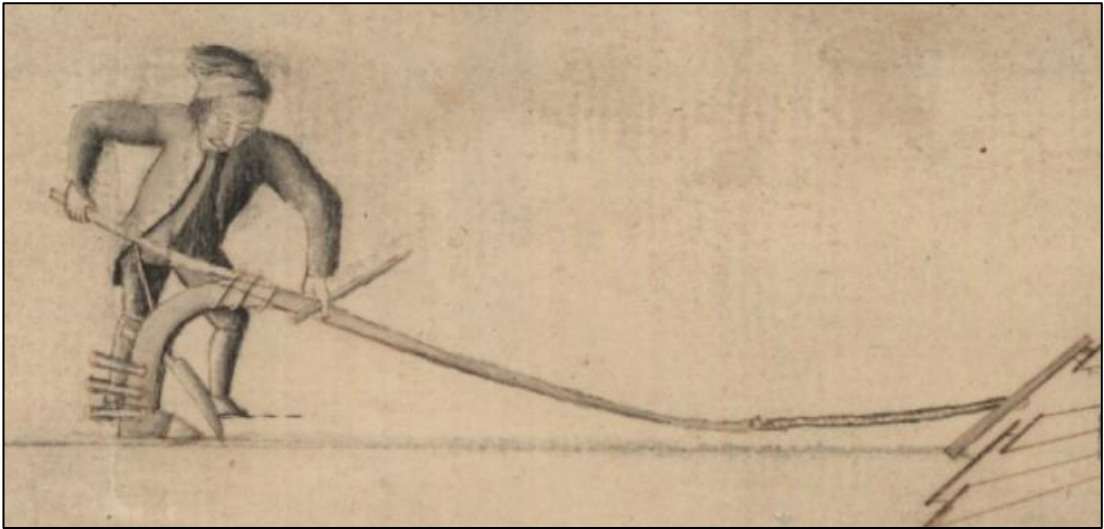


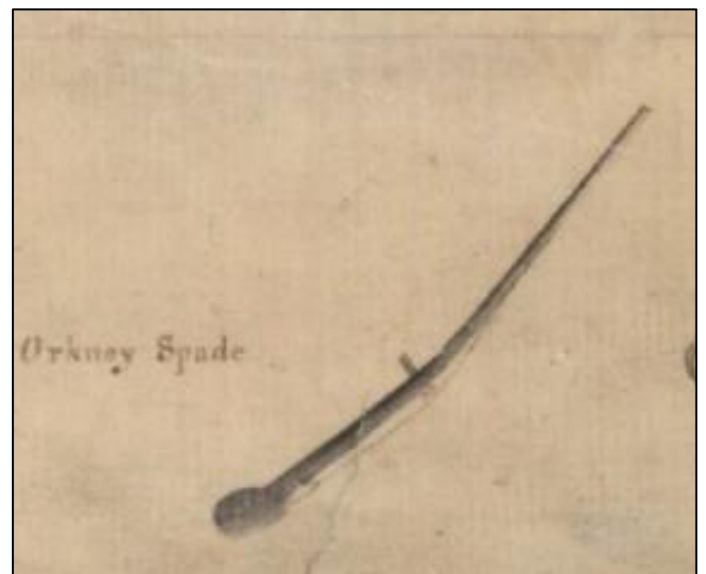
Figure 4.2

Illustrations of Orkney agricultural implements (Aberdeen 1769).

Top: detail of a single stilt plough.

Left: the wooden harrow.

Below: the Orkney spade.



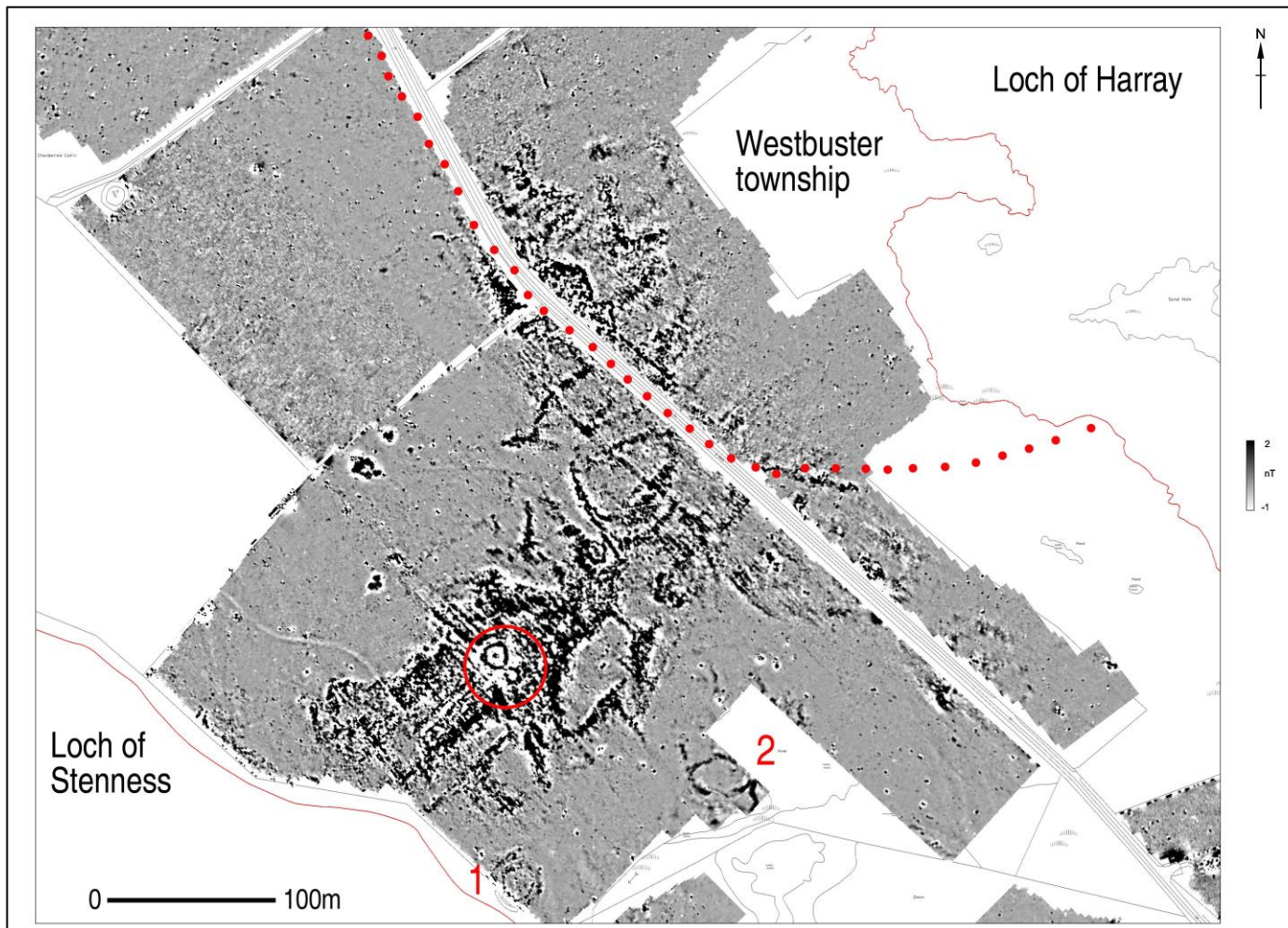


Figure 4.3

Magnetometer survey of a c.5ha prehistoric settlement site the only surface traces of which are the 'Bookan Wabister' double house (HY21SE18), indicated by the red circle.

The larger, northern part of the double house is clearly visible as a circle with a dot in the middle of it i.e. the walls, central hearth and adjacent features.

Key:

Red dotted line: shows the approximate position of the old hill-dyke of Westbuster township (Mackenzie 1750).

(1) Bookan disc barrow (HY21SE23).

(2) Remnants of a burnt mound (HY21SE20).

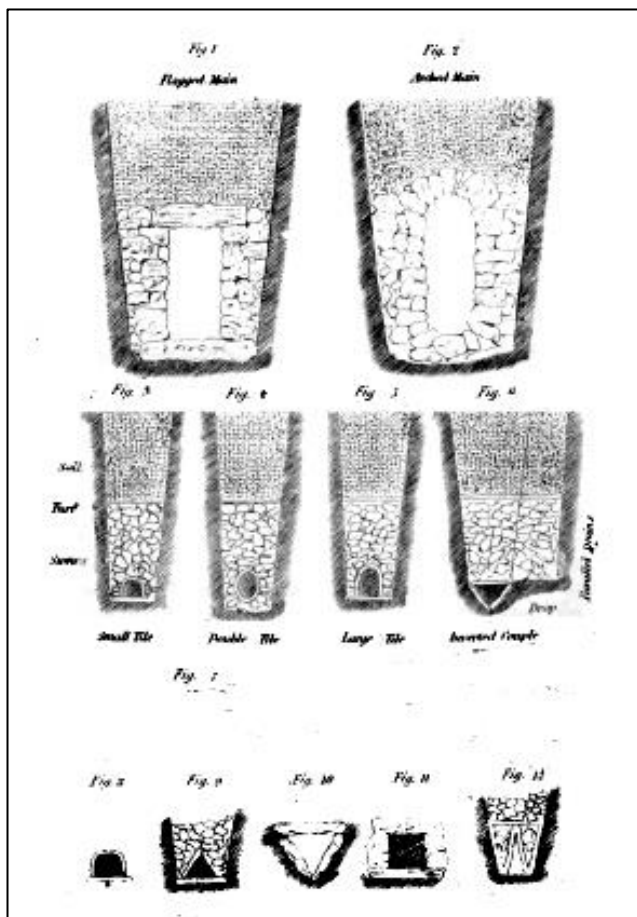


Figure 4.4

Left: 19th century designs for stone drains (Smith 1843, 6 – 9).

Right: Stone drain revealed in a machine excavated trench during a watching brief at Appiehouse, Harray (Lawrence 2004).

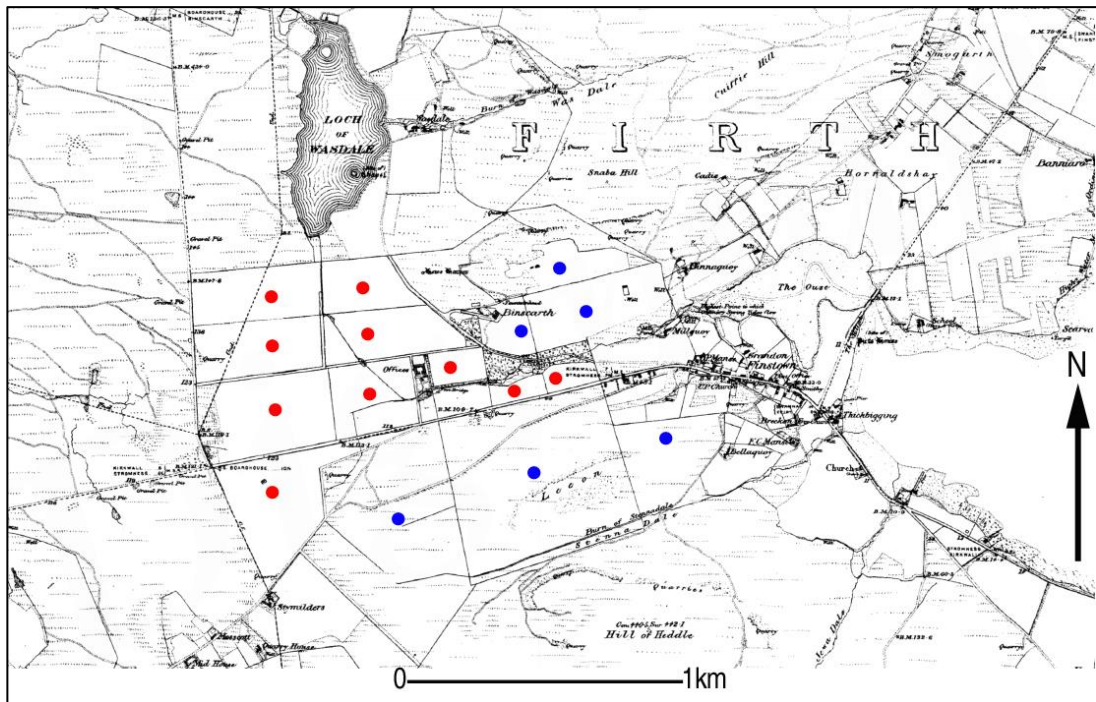
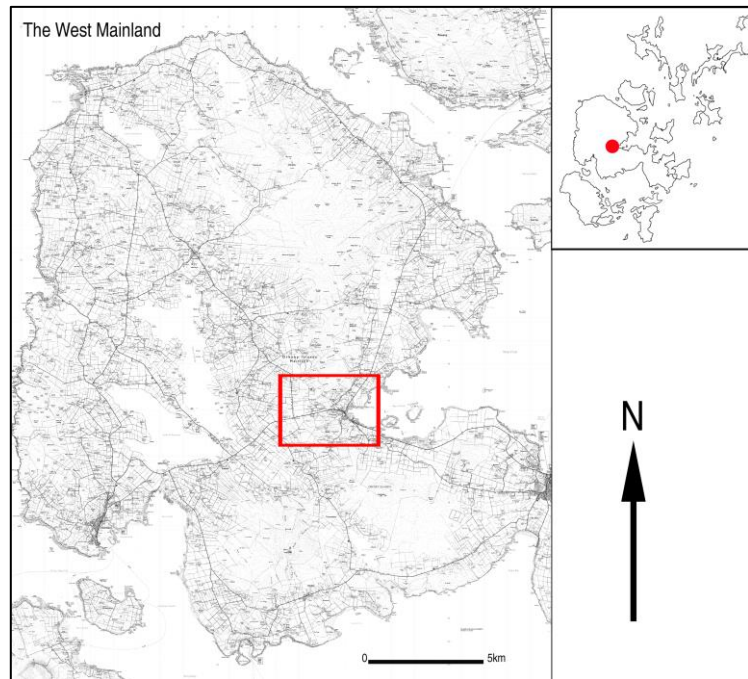


Figure 4.5

Location of the
Binscarth estate.

Red box indicates
area shown in Figures
4.6 – 4.9.

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Figure 4.6 1882 1st edition OS map showing the fields (indicated by red dots) used for arable at Binscarth, improved and fenced with stone dykes. Blue dots indicate upland areas used for grazing, which are fenced and drained. In 1841 the entire holding was 32 acres (13ha) each of arable and improved pasture. By 1874 the farm had 520 acres (210ha) of improved land of which 120 acres (49ha) was kept in arable.

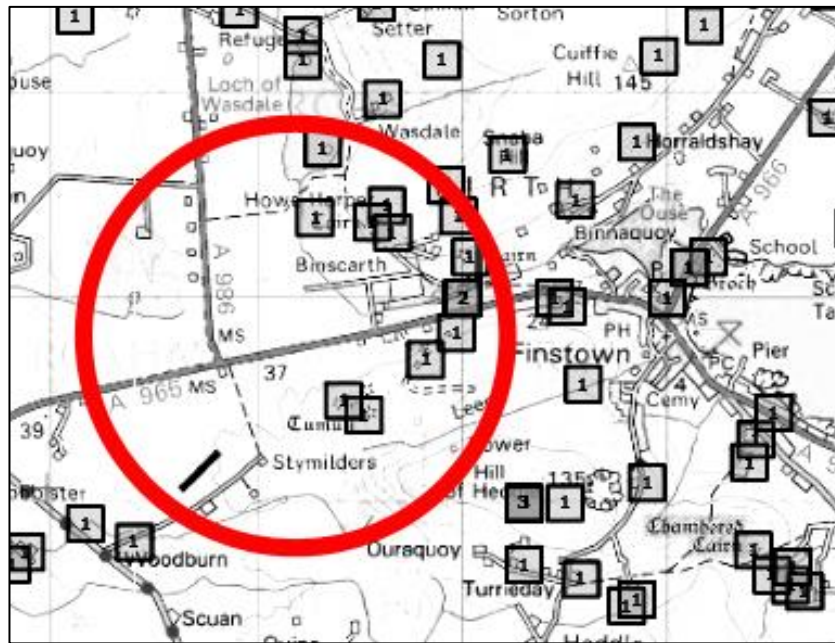


Figure 4.7 (above) Canmore screenshot of NMRS archaeology sites around Binscarth. The red circle corresponds to the areas shown by red and blue dots in Figure 4.6. Note lack of any reported finds in the areas corresponding to the red dots on Figure 4.6. This is the most improved area.

Figure 4.8 (below) The majority of sites around the improved areas survive on the upland areas and are mostly Bronze Age funerary sites. The blue squares are the barrows/cists around Binscarth and the red dots are the fully improved land also shown in Figure 4.9. (See Appendix 7, Table A7.1 and Figure A7.4 for site details).

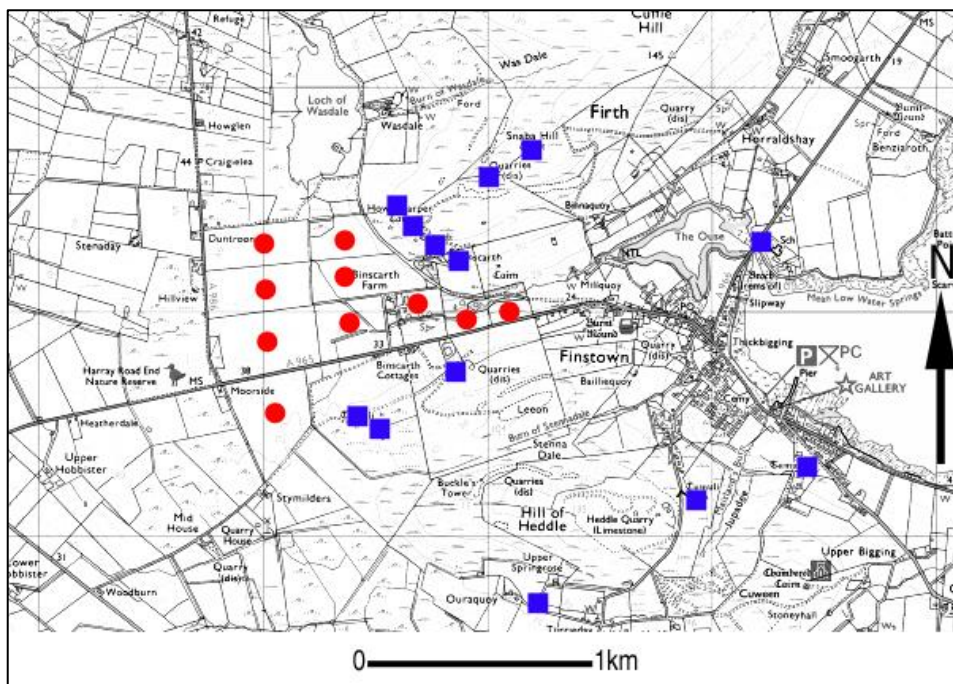




Figure 4.9

Aerial photograph showing Binscarth Farm from NW.

The green, heavily improved land around the farm can clearly be seen with the brownish higher and less well improved land on either side.

In the foreground Howe Harper (HY31SW9) is part of the Bronze Age funerary landscape that survives in the upland areas.

<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/12505139> © RCAHMS



Figure 4.10

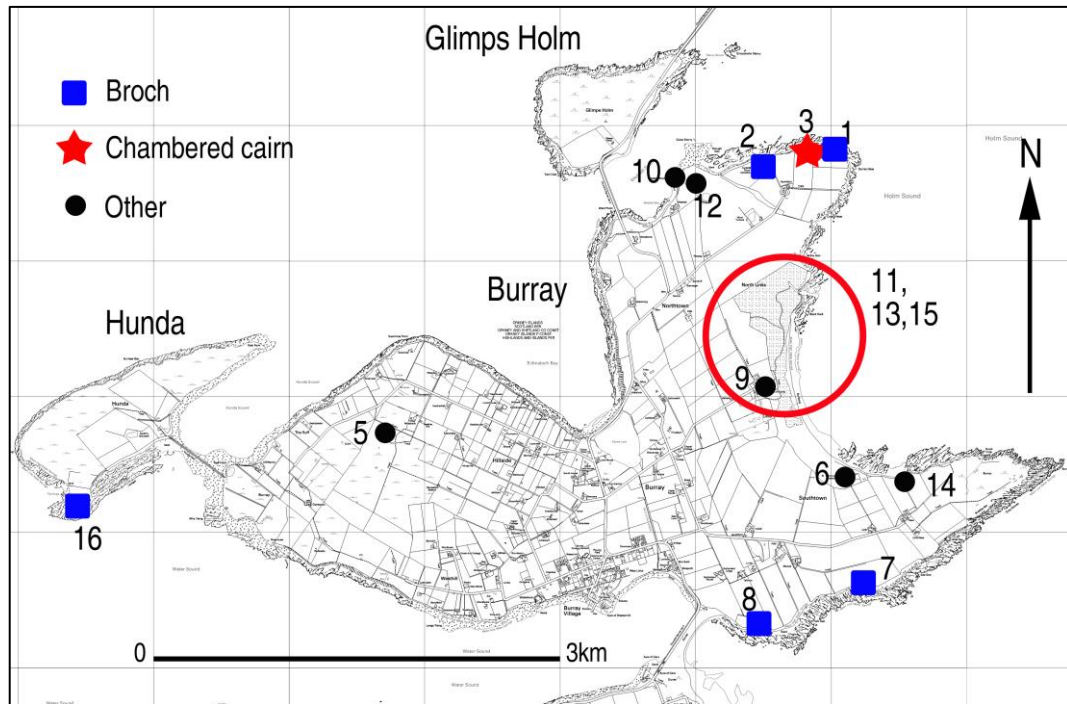
One of the six cists found at Lochside, Stenness in 1931 (Greig 1931; HY31SW32).

Direction of shot and identity of cist unknown.

The tops of the cover slabs were c.0.5m to 0.61m below the ground surface.

(Site location shown in Appendix 7, Figure A7.4, site no. 148).

*Photograph by Tom Kent
TK4113 © The Orkney
Photographic Archive*



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Figure 4.11 Sites and located chance finds in Burray and Hunda. The red circle shows the area of Bu of Burray, North and South Links.

Key to sites and chance finds in Burray and Hunda shown on Figure 4.11		
No.	NMRS no.	Name and site type
1	ND49NE1	East Broch Of Burray: Broch
2	ND49NE2	West Brough Of Burray: Broch
3	ND49NE 3	Chambered tomb: ORK7 (Davidson and Henshall 1989)
4	ND49NE 4	Bronze pin: unlocated chance find
5	ND49NE 5	Burray, North Town Moss: Viking silver hoard
6	ND49NE 6	Southtown, St Lawrence's Church 17th century church
7	ND49NE7	Hillock Of Fea: Broch
8	ND49NE8	Kyelittle: Broch
9	ND49NE 10	Bu Of Burray: 17 th century house and multi period settlement
10	ND49NE 11	Weddell: Medieval chapel?
11	ND49NE 18	The Bu, Burray, North Links: multi period settlement activity
12	ND49NE 27	Brough Geo: Eroding midden
13	ND49NE 39	Bu Sand Quarry: Burial and extensive multi period settlement
14	ND49NE 44	Burray, Kail Yard Eroding midden
15	ND49NE 48	Bu Sands: Extensive multi-period settlements
16	ND49NW1	Hunda, The Cairn Head: Broch

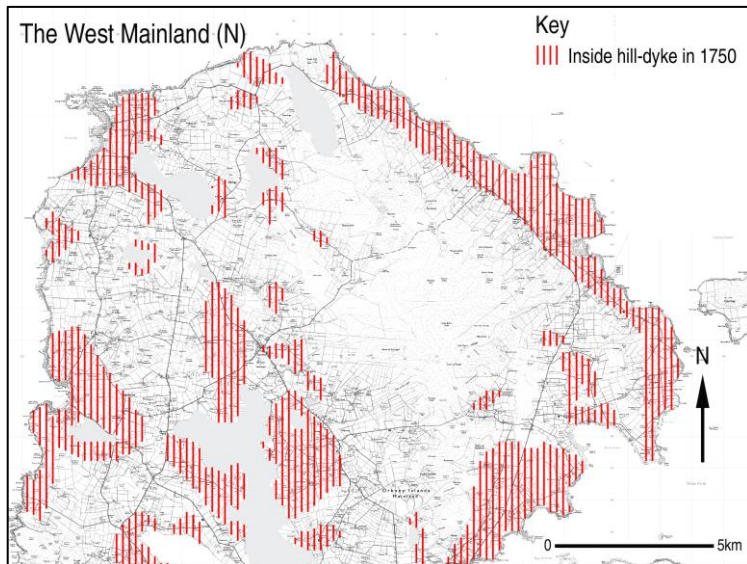
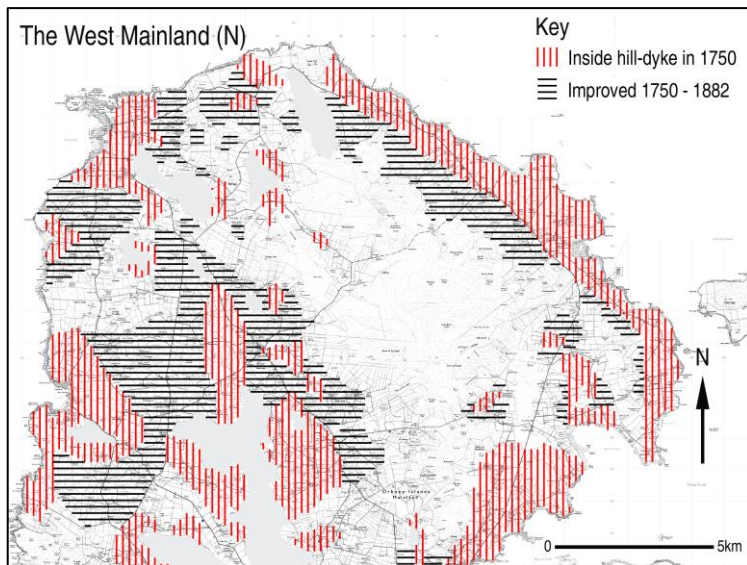


Figure 4.12 The chronology of agricultural improvement in the West Mainland (northern half).

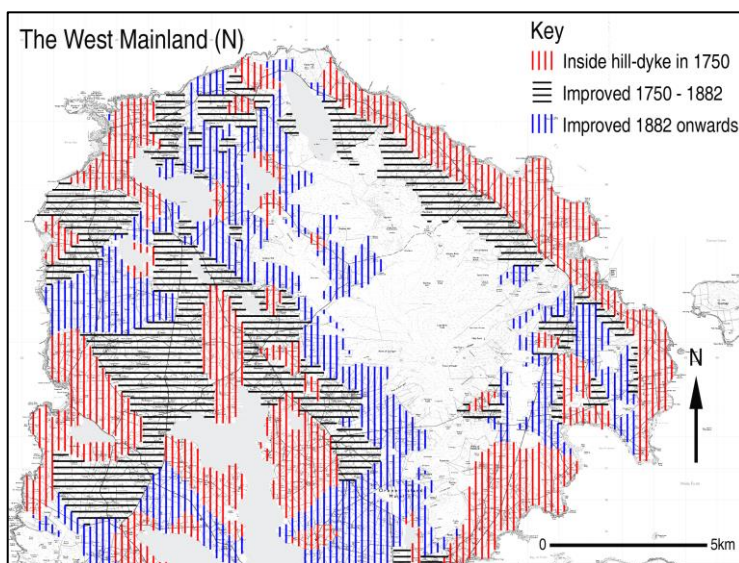
(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart

(Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The large uncultivated area in the eastern part of the map represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

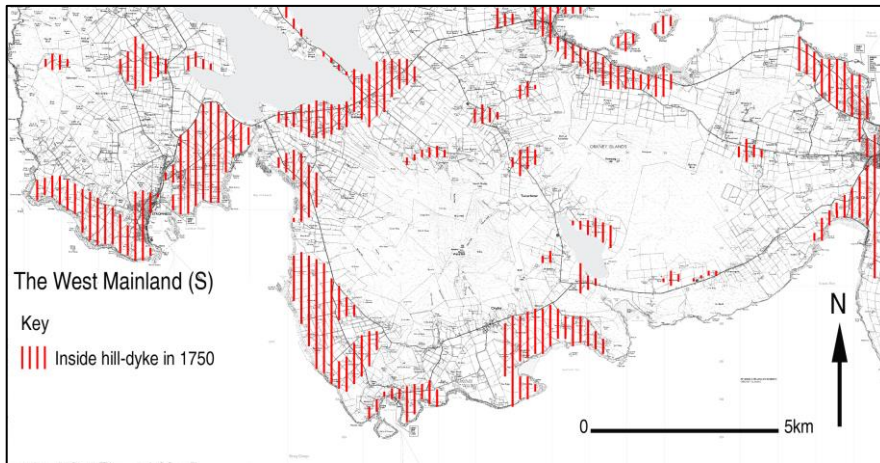
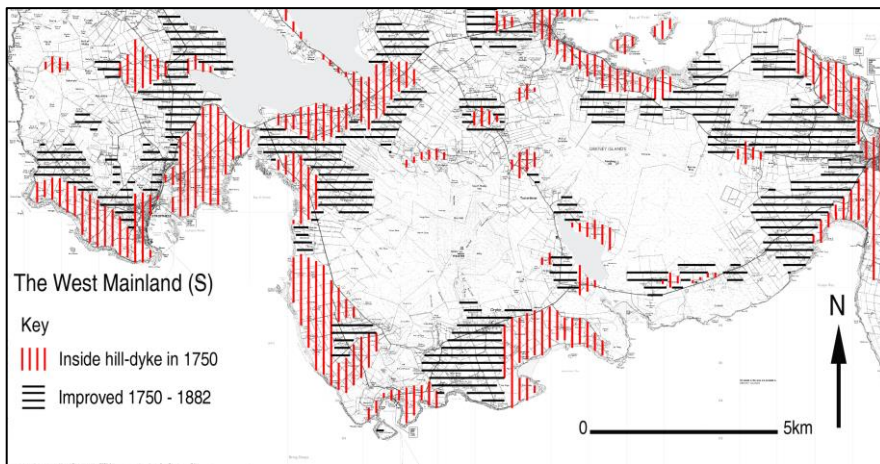


Figure 4.13 The chronology of agricultural improvement in the West Mainland (southern half).

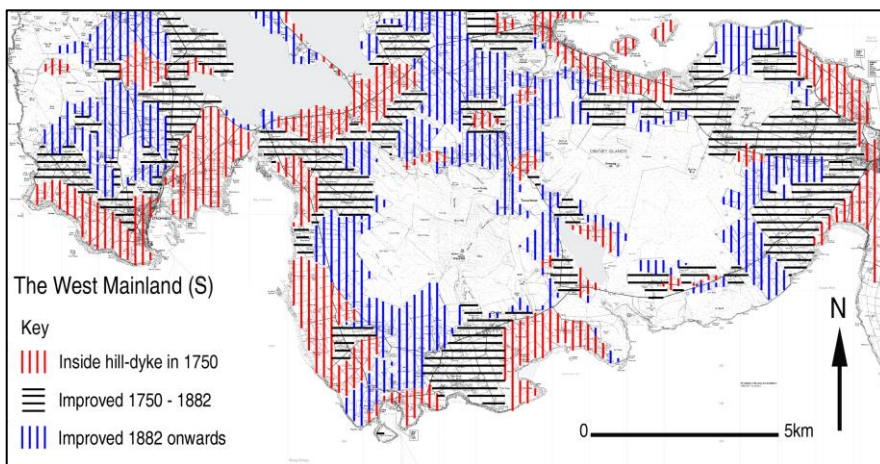
(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart

(Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The large uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

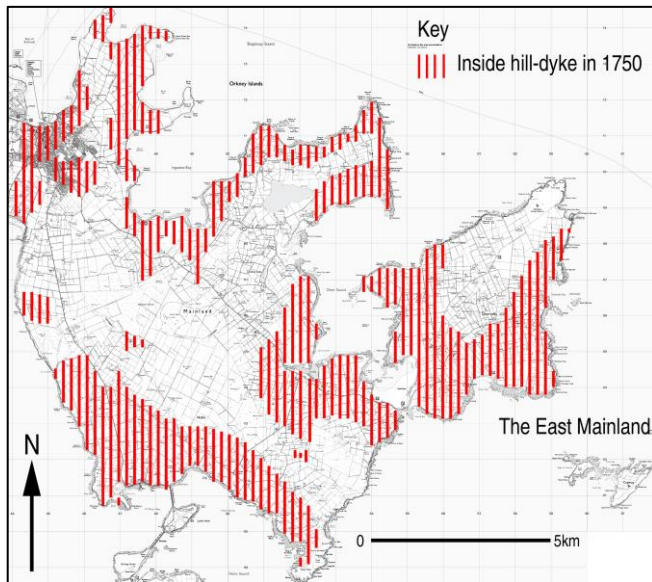
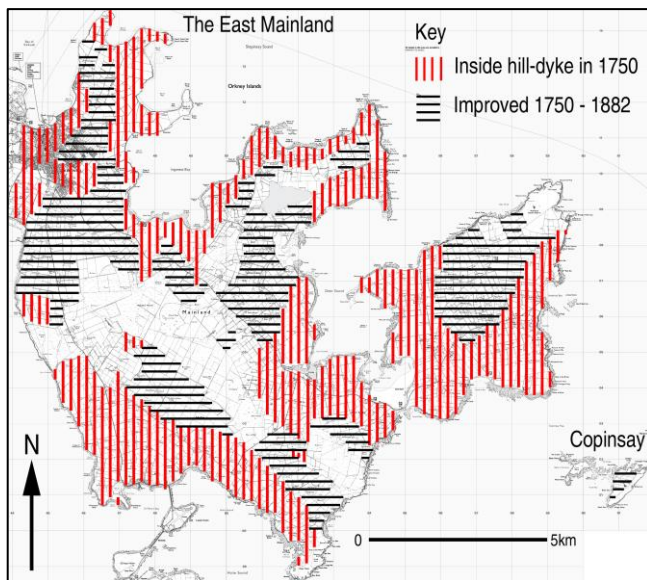


Figure 4.14 The chronology of agricultural improvement in the East Mainland.

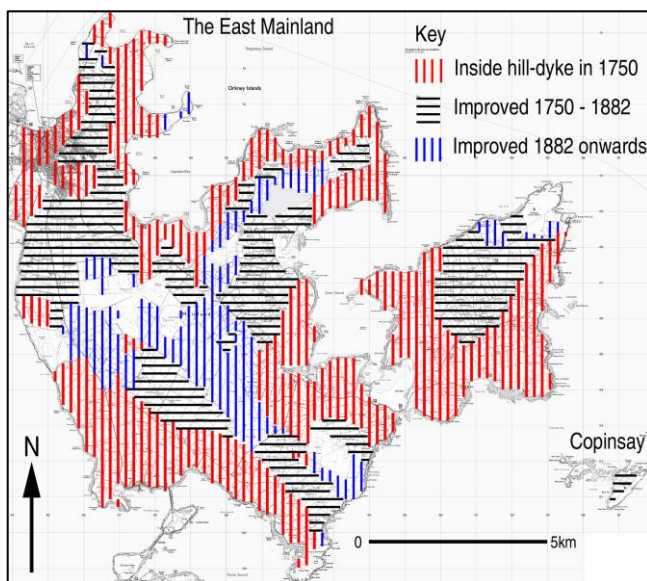
(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart

(Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

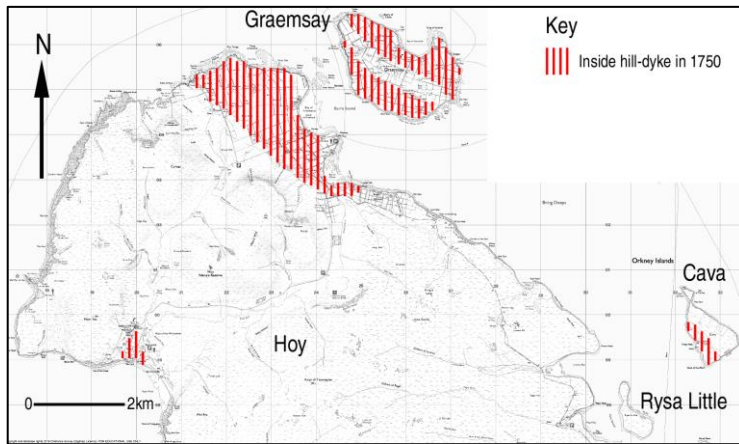
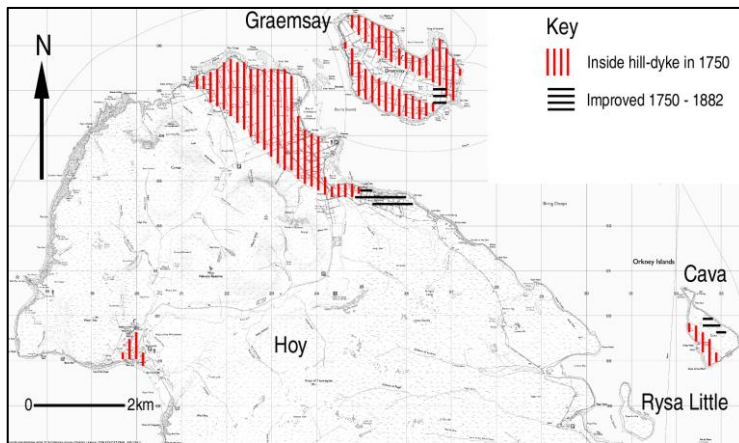
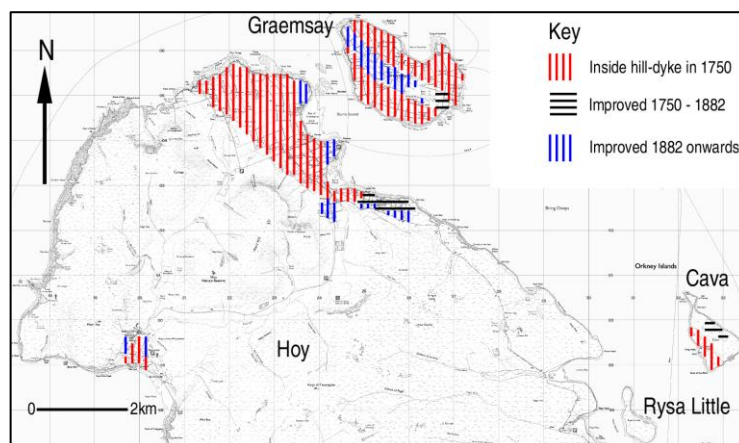


Figure 4.15 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Hoy, Graemsay and the northern part of North Walls.

(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The large uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture.

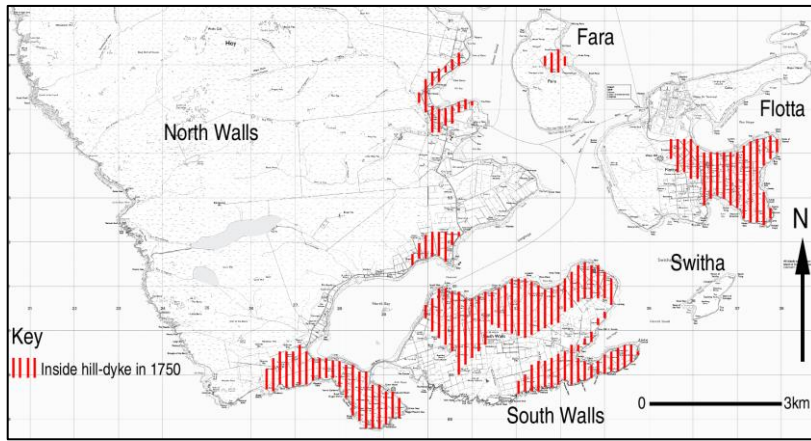
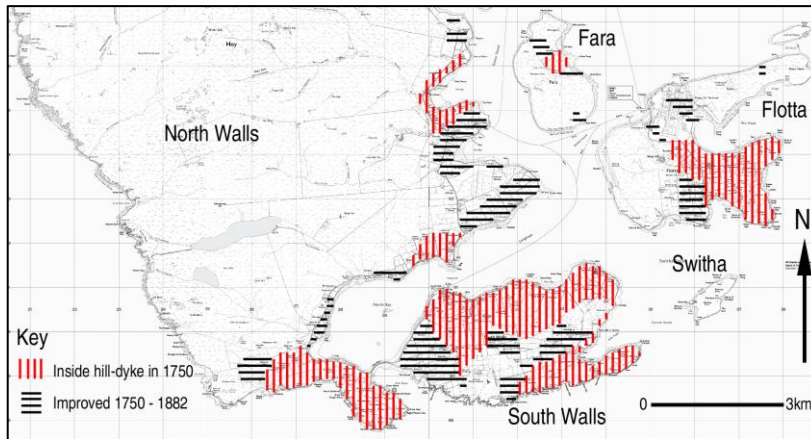


Figure 4.16 The chronology of agricultural improvement in North and South Walls, Flotta and Fara.

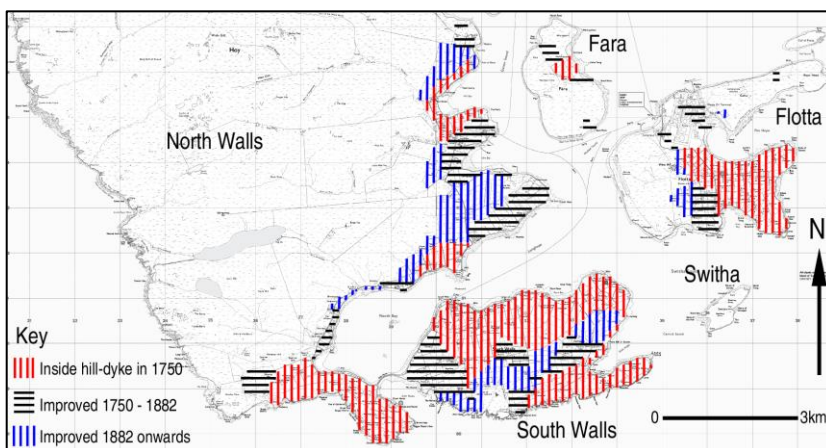
(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart

(Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

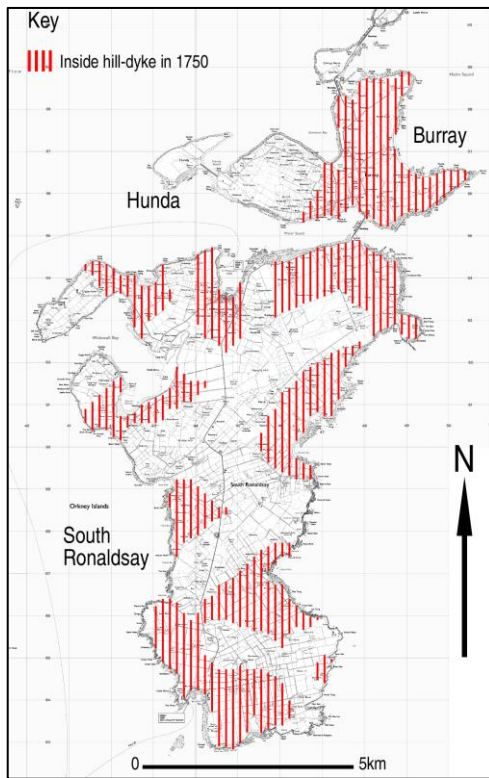
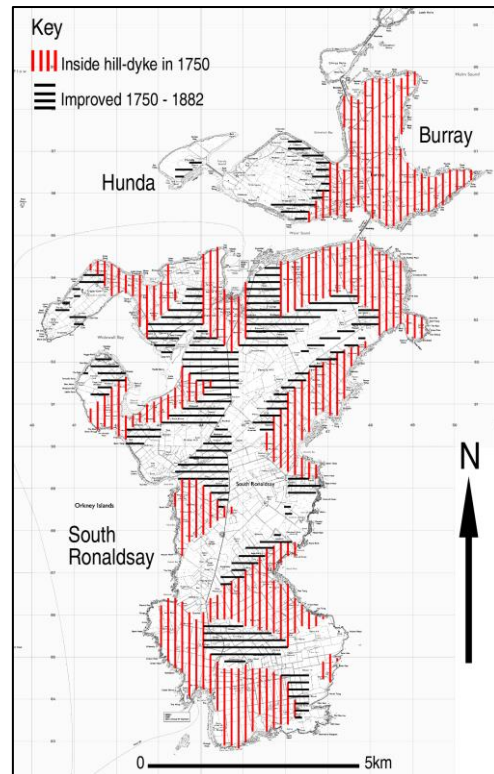
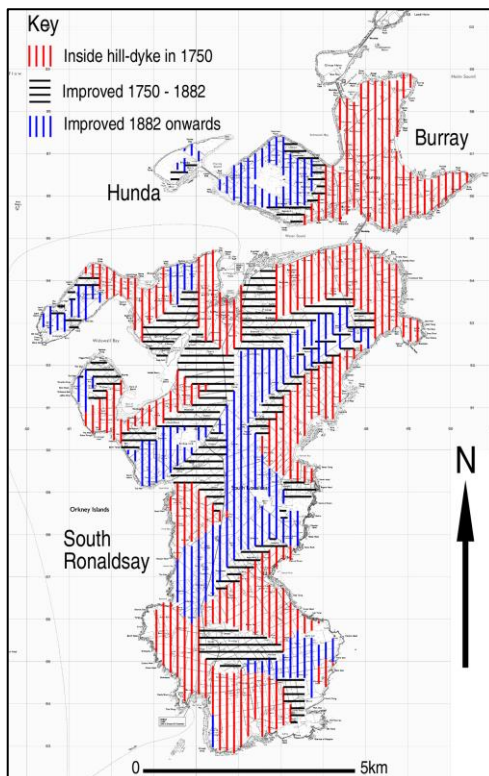


Figure 4.17 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Burray and South Ronaldsay.

(a) (left) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.



(b) (above) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.



(c) (left) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The few uncultivated areas mainly consist of moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture.

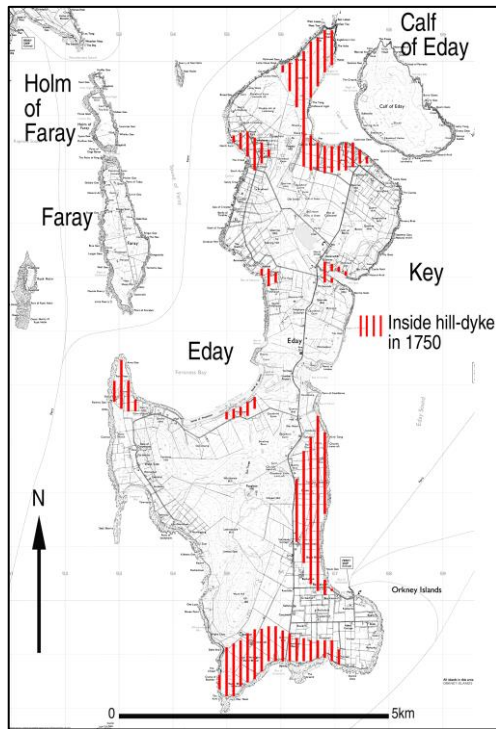


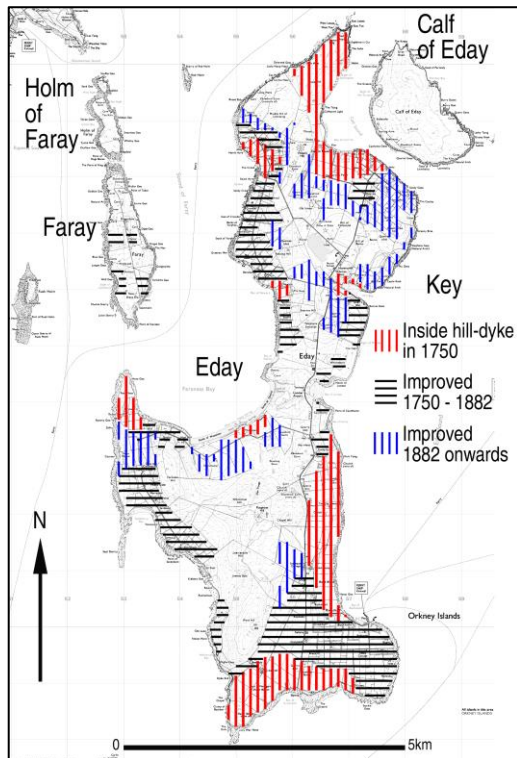
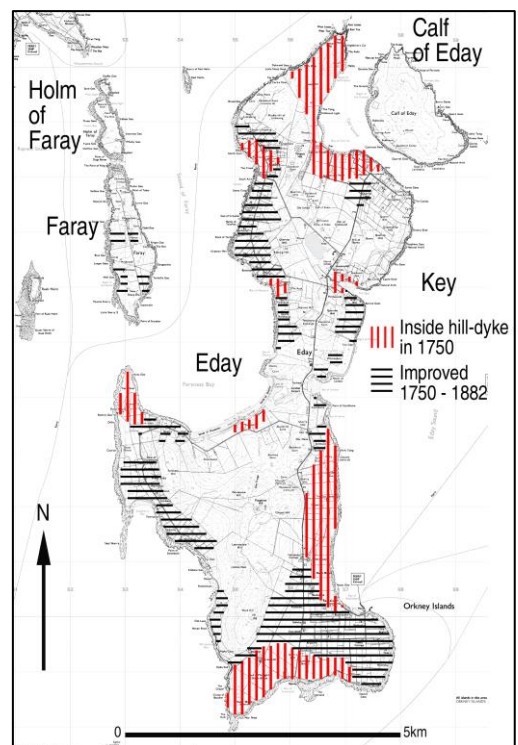
Figure 4.18 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Eday.

(a) (left) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.

(Lochs shown in grey).

(b) (below) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) (left) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

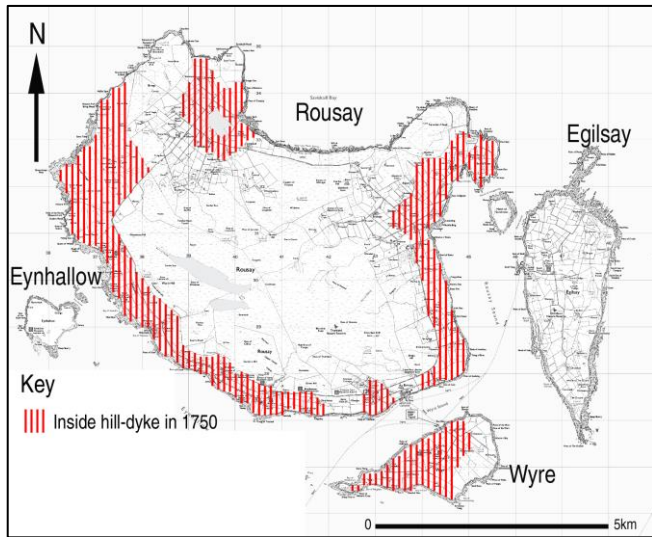
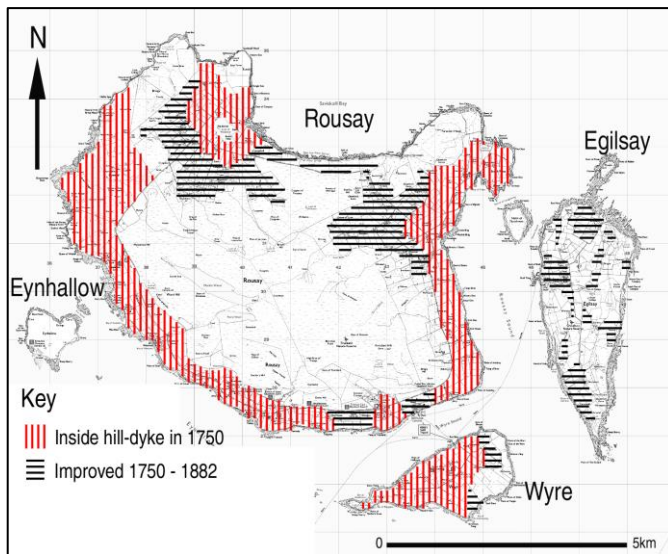


Figure 4.19 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre

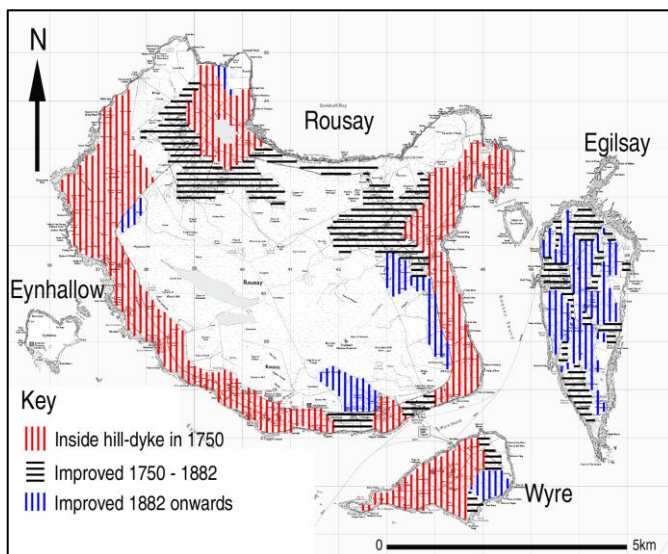
(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. (Egilsay is not uncultivated, but lacked a significant dyke: see Table 4.3).

(Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

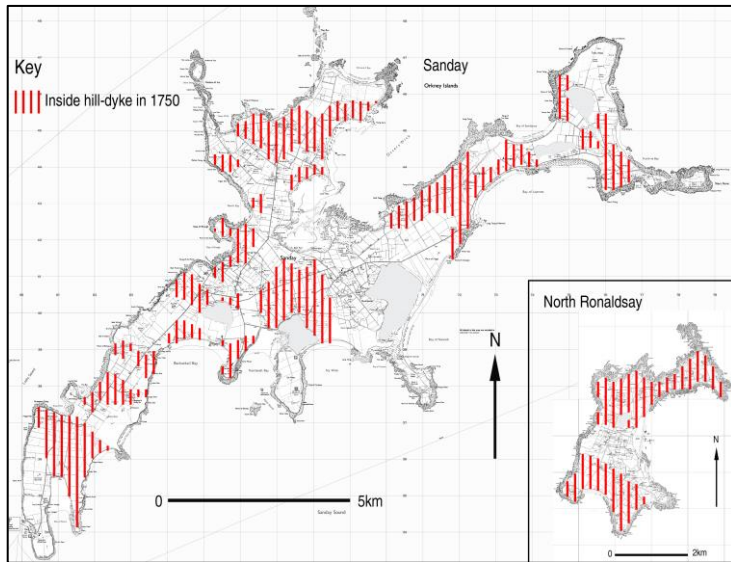
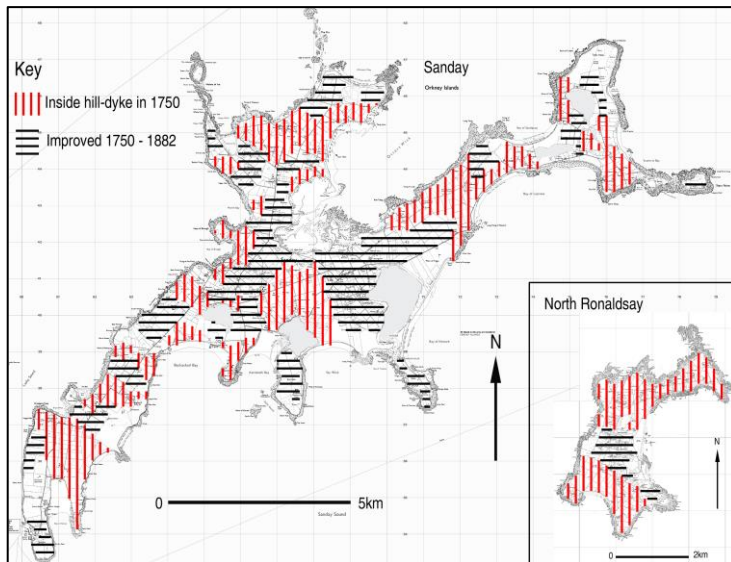
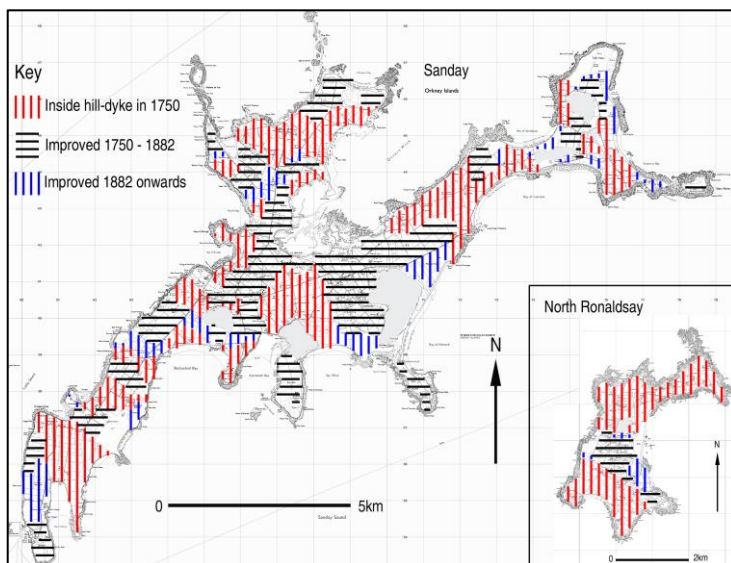


Figure 4.20 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Sanday and North Ronaldsay.

(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. **N.B.** Some uncertainty exists in North Ronaldsay: the two divisions shown are conspicuous treb dykes (Section 8.5); Mackenzie may not have included smaller divisions. (Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map. (Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

Sanday lacks peat and is almost totally improved, although there are some areas of unimproved heath; the grey areas are the lochs.

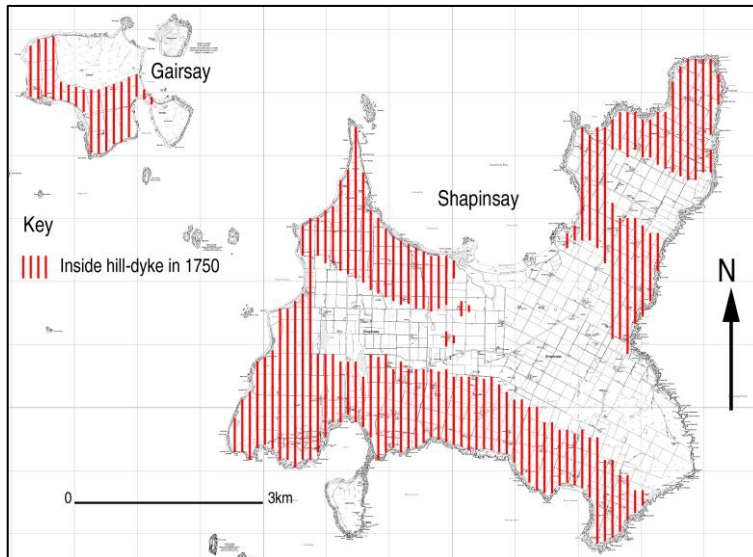
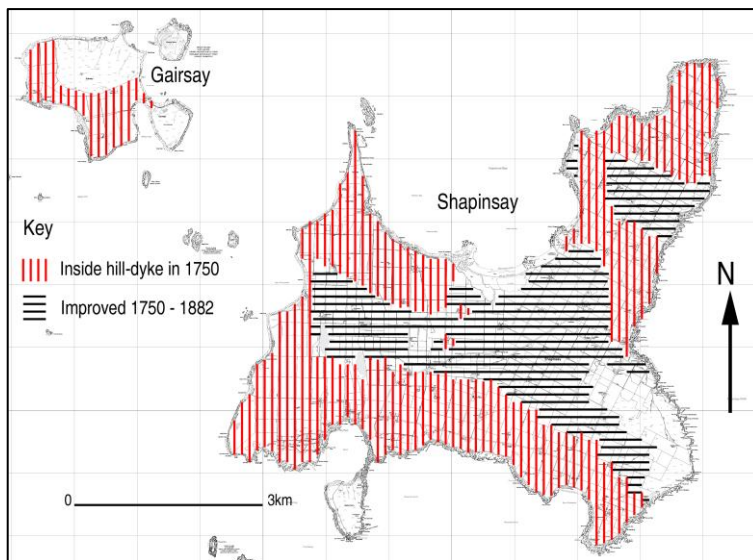


Figure 4.21 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Shapinsay and Gairsay.

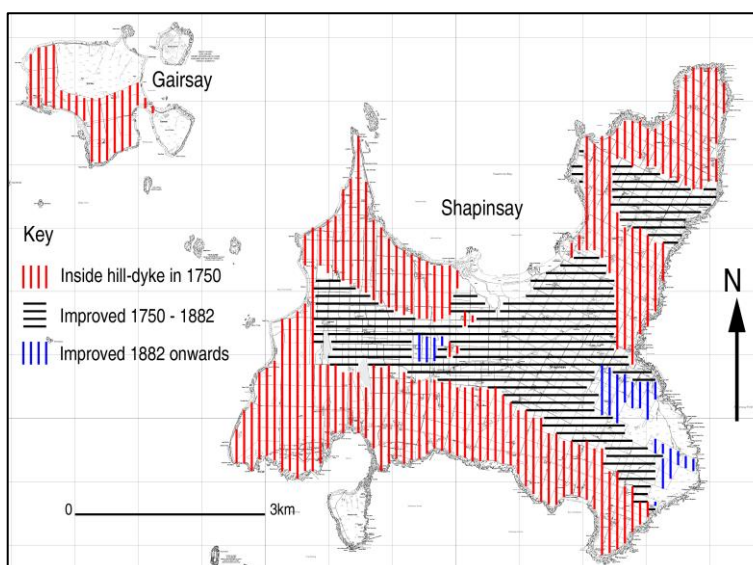
(a) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(b) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map.

(Lochs shown in grey).



(c) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area represents moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

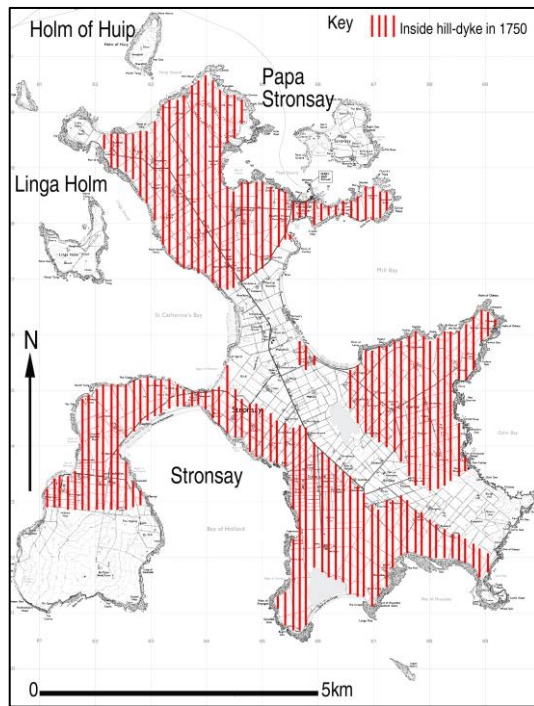
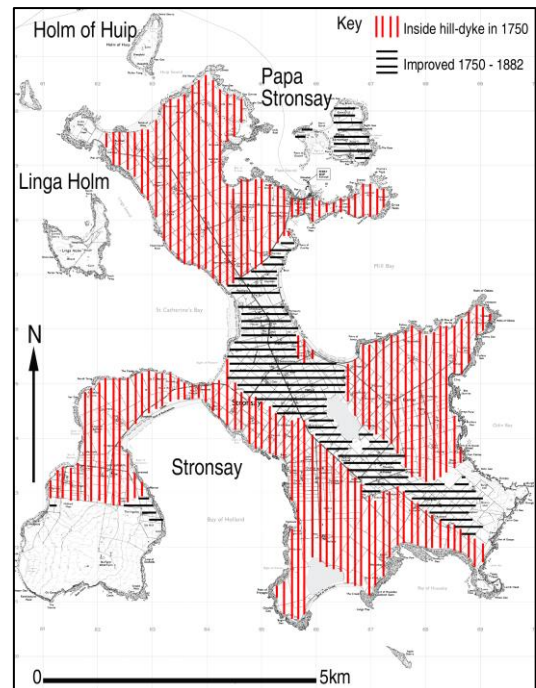
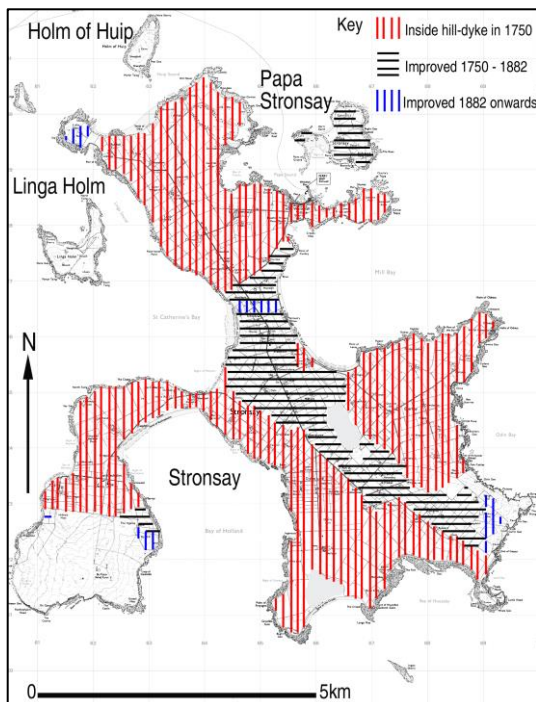


Figure 4.22 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Stronsay and Papa Stronsay.

(a) (left) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. (Lochs shown in grey). Papa Stronsay lacked a significant dyke but was not uncultivated; much of the improved land there shown in Fig. 4.22b was likely already in cultivation pre-1750 (cf. Lowe et al 2000 & 2001; the 1595 Rental: Peterkin 1820, 89; Taylor 1938, 183).



(b) (above) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map. (Lochs shown in grey).



(c) (left) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area consists of moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

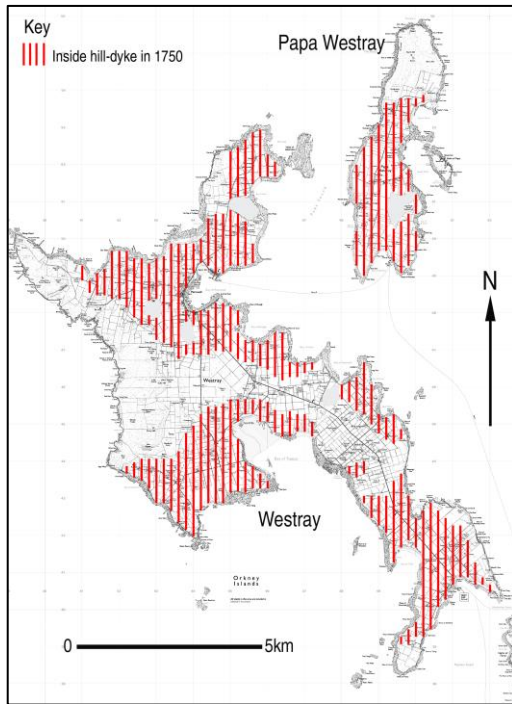
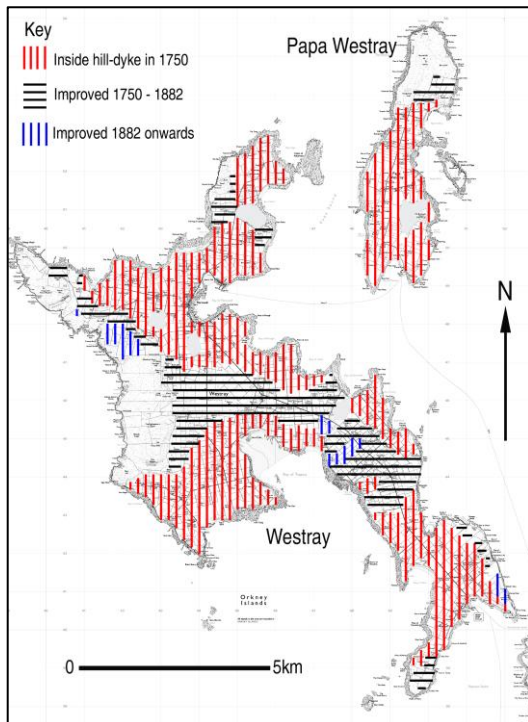
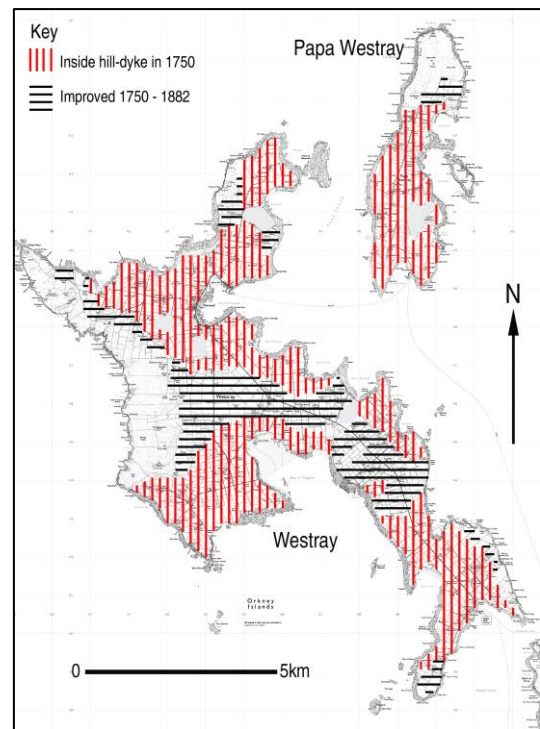


Figure 4.23 The chronology of agricultural improvement in Westray and Papa Westray.

(a) (left) Land under cultivation and enclosed by hill-dykes as shown on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. (Lochs shown in grey).

(b) (below) The extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the 1882 1st edition OS map. (Lochs shown in grey).



(c) (left) The full extent of agricultural improvement as shown on the current OS map.

The uncultivated area consists of moorland and peat bog unsuitable for agriculture; the grey areas are the lochs.

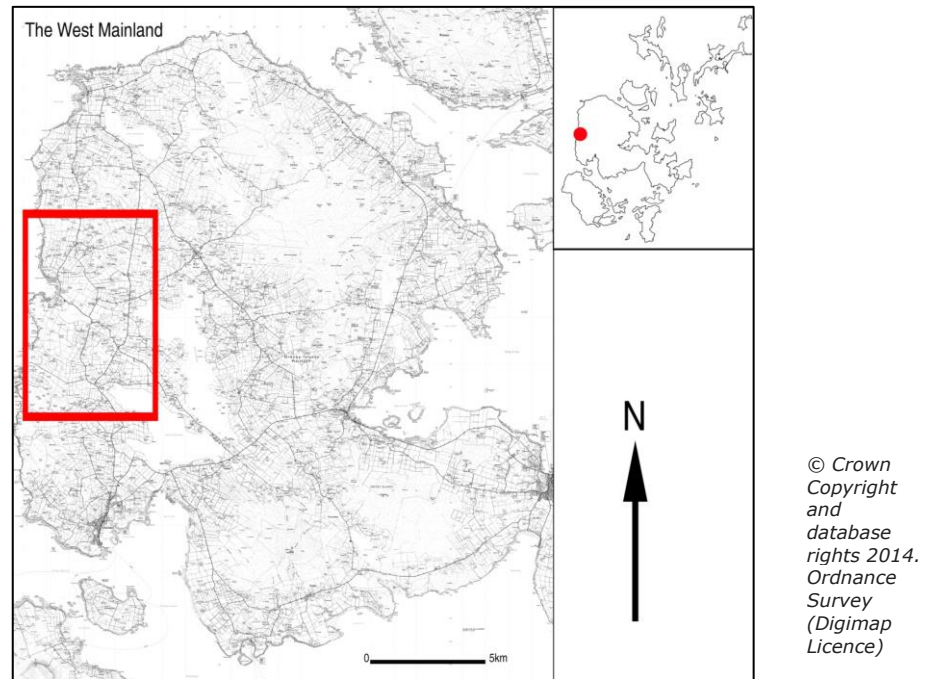
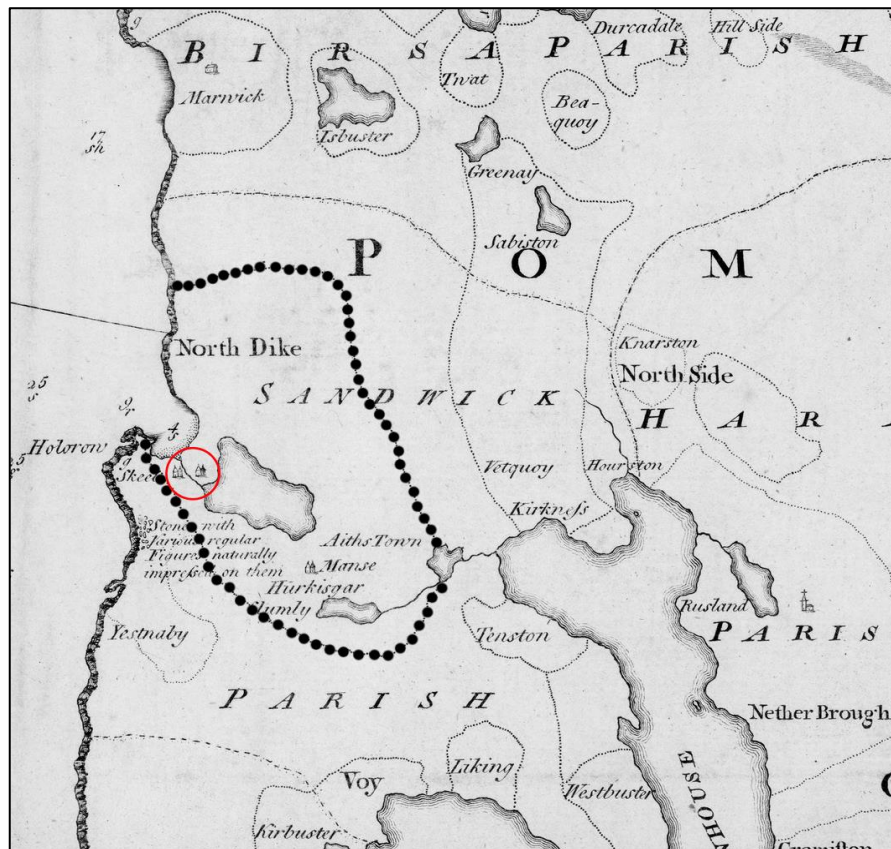
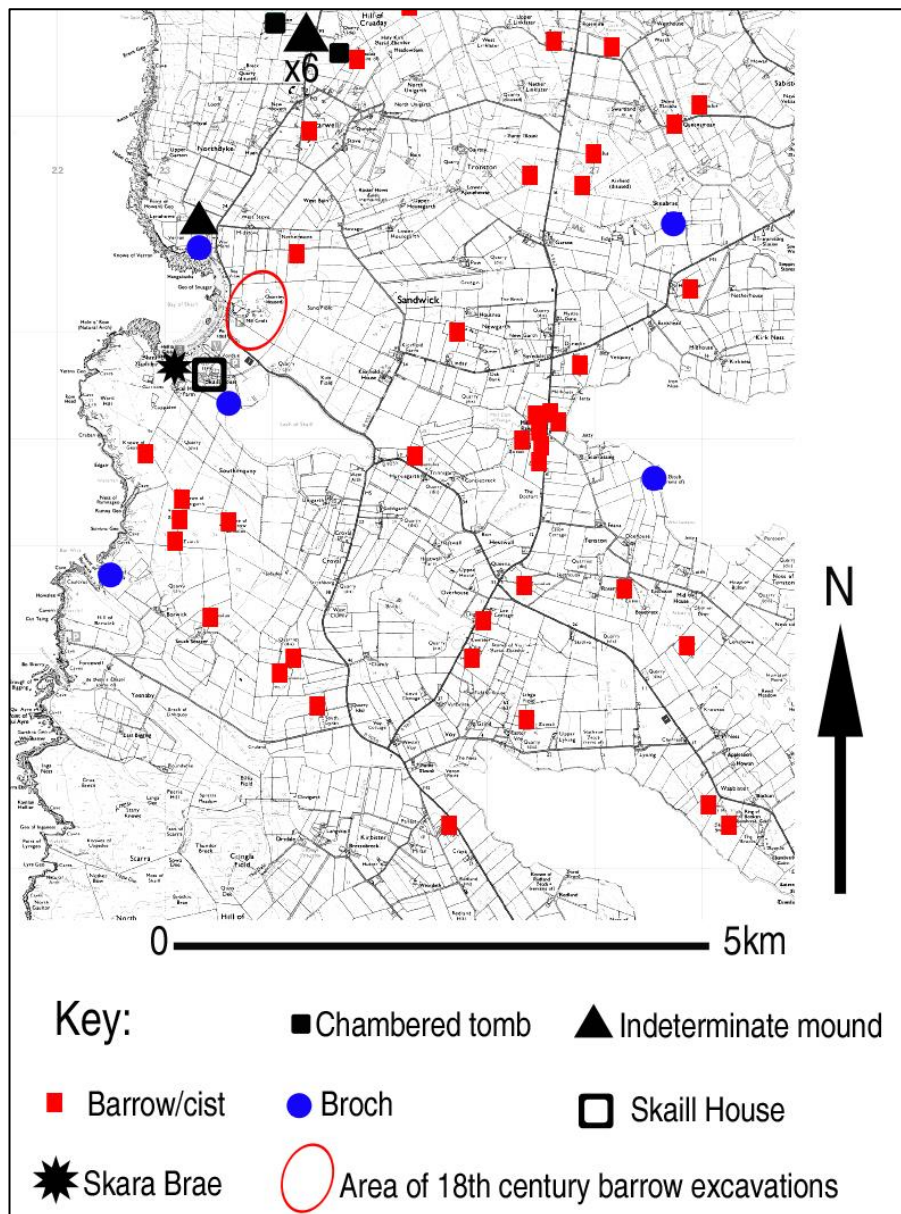


Figure 4.24 (above) Location of Sandwick and Skail estate. Red box corresponds to area shown in Figure 4.27

Figure 4.25 (below) The 1750 Mackenzie chart of Sandwick showing the hill-dyke (black dotted line) of the township surrounding Skail House (indicated by red circle) on the Skail estate.





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Figure 4.26 Details of recorded prehistoric sites around the Skail estate. Note the blank areas within 1-2km of Skail House in all directions (the broch adjacent to Skail House was located by geophysical survey (OCGU 2008); nothing survives above ground).

Adjacent to Skara Brae is a further prehistoric settlement mound (Morris et al 1985 (Section 7.3.3). The approximate position of the barrows excavated in the 18th century on the Links of Skail is shown. Despite the 'immense abundance' (Lysaght 1972, 288) of barrows and cists noted here in the 18th century there are no other records and no trace today (see Figure 4.27 below). No burnt mounds are known in this area. (See Appendices 7, 10 & 11 for site details).



Figure 4.27

The Links of Skail,
Sandwick.

Facing north.

This is where in 1772,
George Low and Sir
Joseph Banks:

*Went a grave digging
in the Links of Skail
[sic] ... where there
are great numbers of
tumuli (Low 1879,
intro, xxix).*

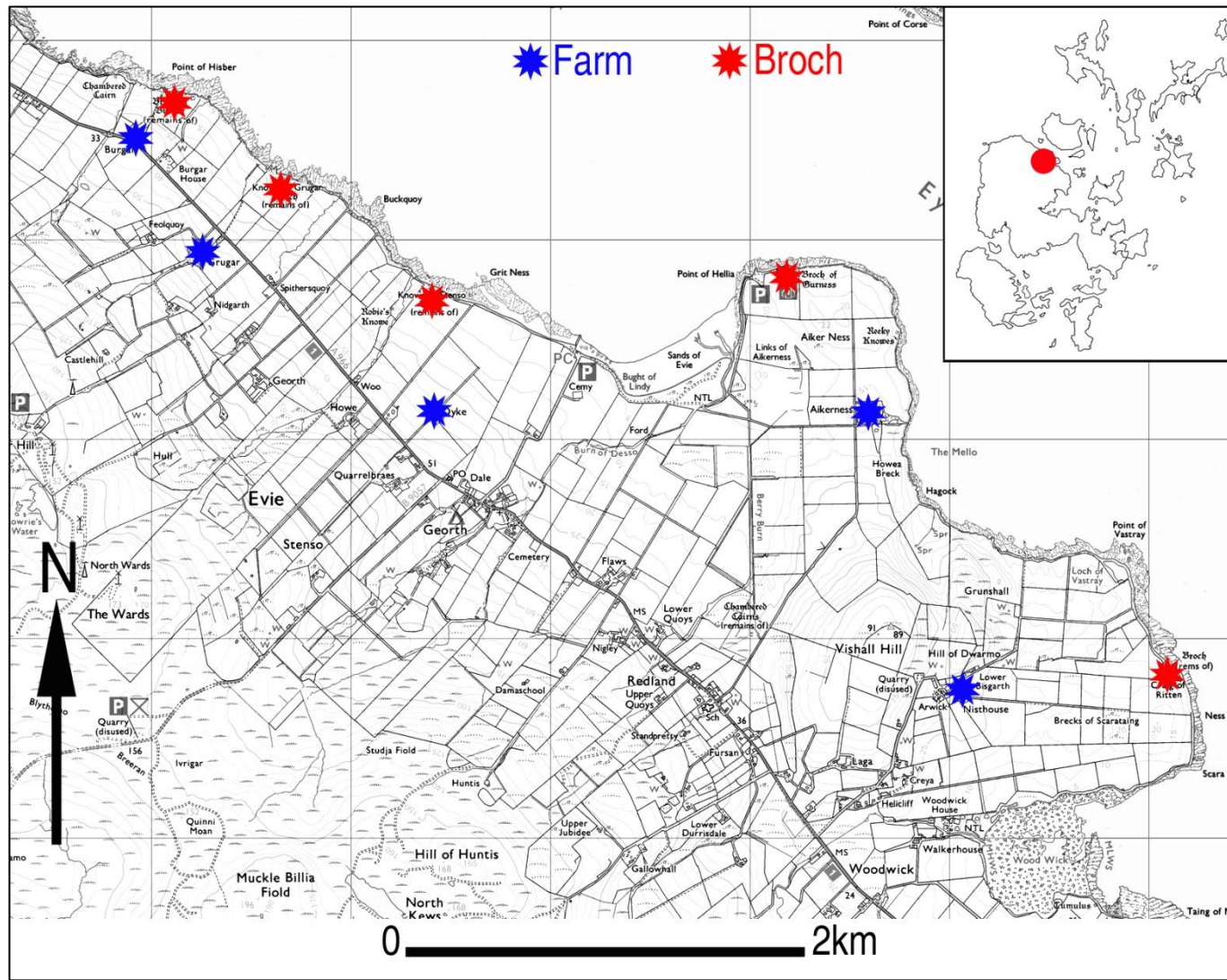
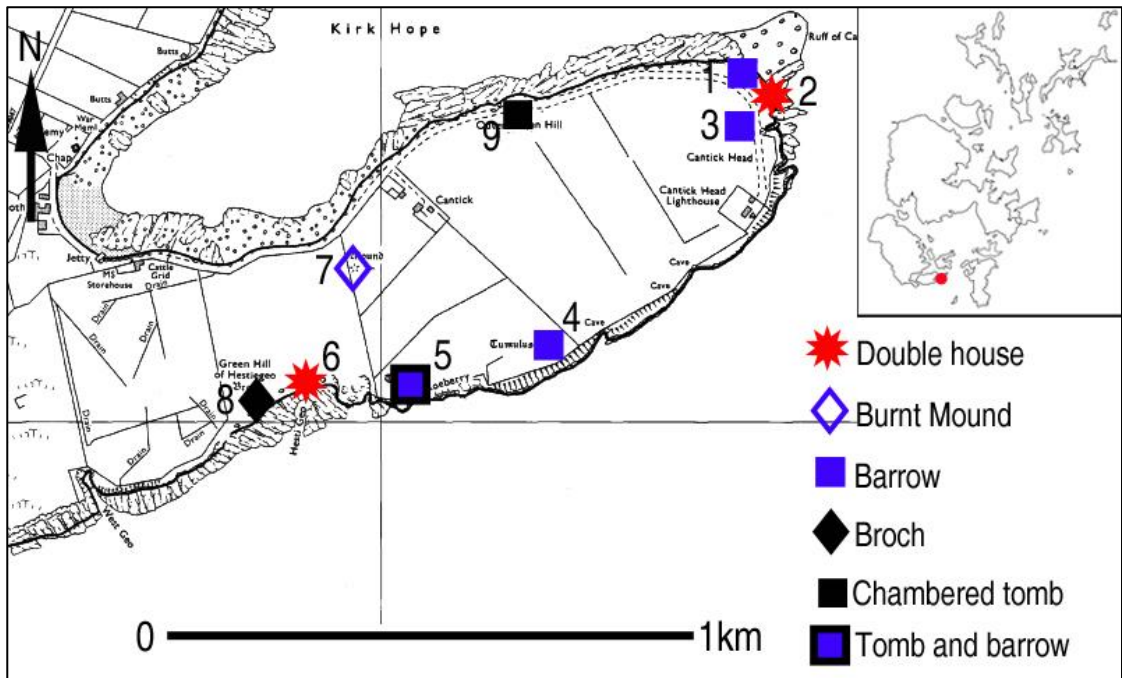


Figure 5.1 Evie coastline onto Eynhallow Sound.

Position of surviving brochs plotted in relation to historic nearest farms. (All these farms are still in occupation).

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Figure 5.2 Prehistoric sites on Cantick Head, South Walls, surviving largely in the coastal strip (references indicate trial excavation sites).

- (1) ND38NW17 Cantick Head.
- (2) ND38NW19 Cantick Head.
- (3) ND38NW18 Cantick Head.
- (4) ND38NW11 Cantick Head.
- (5) ND38NW5 Roeberry Barrow: Neolithic chambered tomb remodelled into Bronze Age barrow, possible Iron Age use (Lee & Thomas 2012a).
- (6) ND38NW20 Hesti Geo (Lee & Thomas 2012a).
- (7) ND38NW4 Cantick.
- (8) ND38NW8 Green Hill of Hestigeo.
- (9) ND38NW9 Outer Green Hill (Lee 2008b).

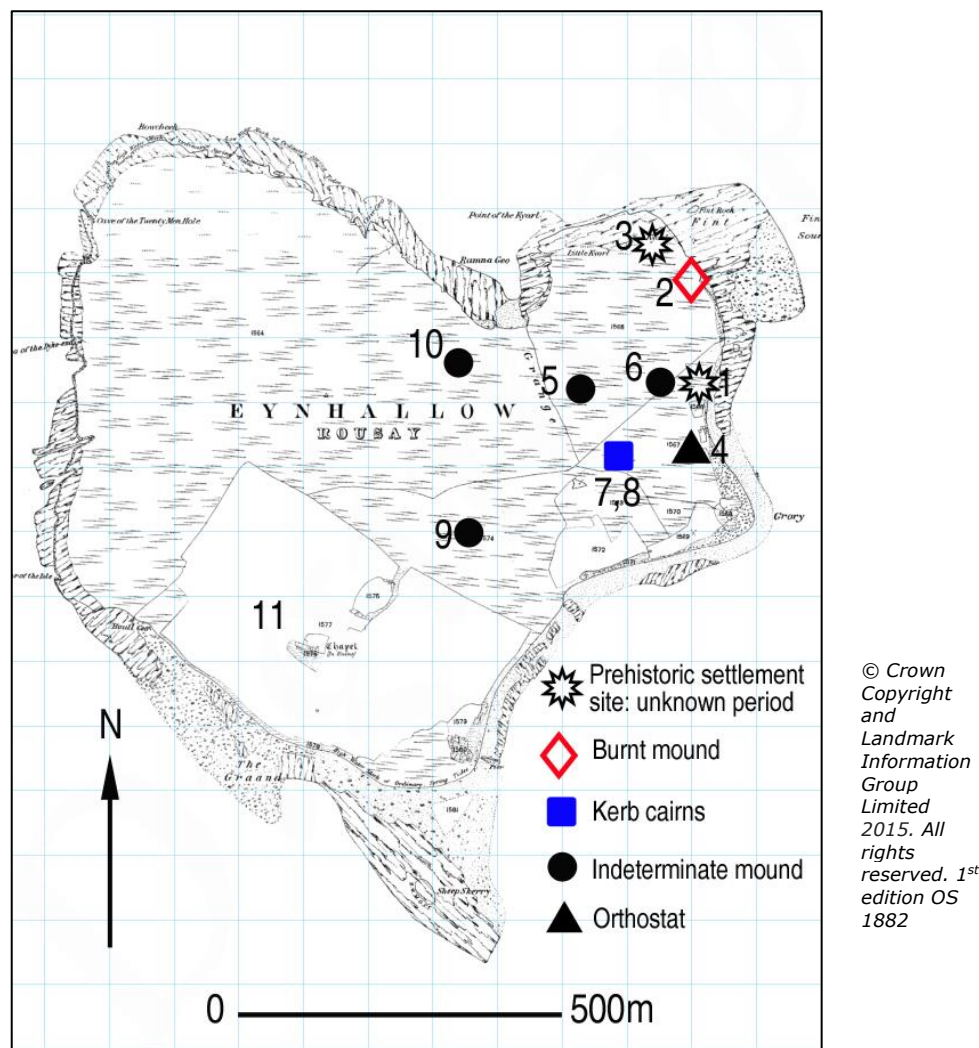


Figure 5.3 The 1882 1st edition map of Eynhallow with archaeological sites plotted (see key below). Eynhallow has been unoccupied since 1851; the cultivated area around the Norse monastery (no. 11), the focus of historic occupation, remains visible here; all the rest of the island is unimproved land. (See Figure 1.2 for location).

Key to sites in Eynhallow				
No.	NMRS no	Name	Grid reference	Description
1	HY32NE28	Monkerhouse	HY 3652 2928	Settlement
2	HY32NE29	Little Kyarl	HY 3651 2939	Burnt Mound
3	HY32NE33	Kyarl	HY 3640 2946	Settlement
4	HY32NE40	None	HY 3650 2913	Orthostats
5	N/A	Site EHS48 (Moore 2013, Appendix 2)	HY3631 2923	Mound
6	N/A	Site EHS49 (Moore 2013, Appendix 2)	HY 3645 2924	Mound
7	N/A	Site EHS50 (Moore 2013, Appendix 2)	HY 3636 2905	Kerb cairn
8	N/A	Site EHS51 (Moore 2013, Appendix 2)	HY 3636 2905	Kerb cairn
9	N/A	Site EHS70 (Moore 2013, Appendix 2)	HY 3612 2897	Mound
10	N/A	Site EHS71 (Moore 2013, Appendix 2)	HY 3613 2927	Mound
11	HY32NE2	Eynhallow monastery	HY 3590 2883	Monastery

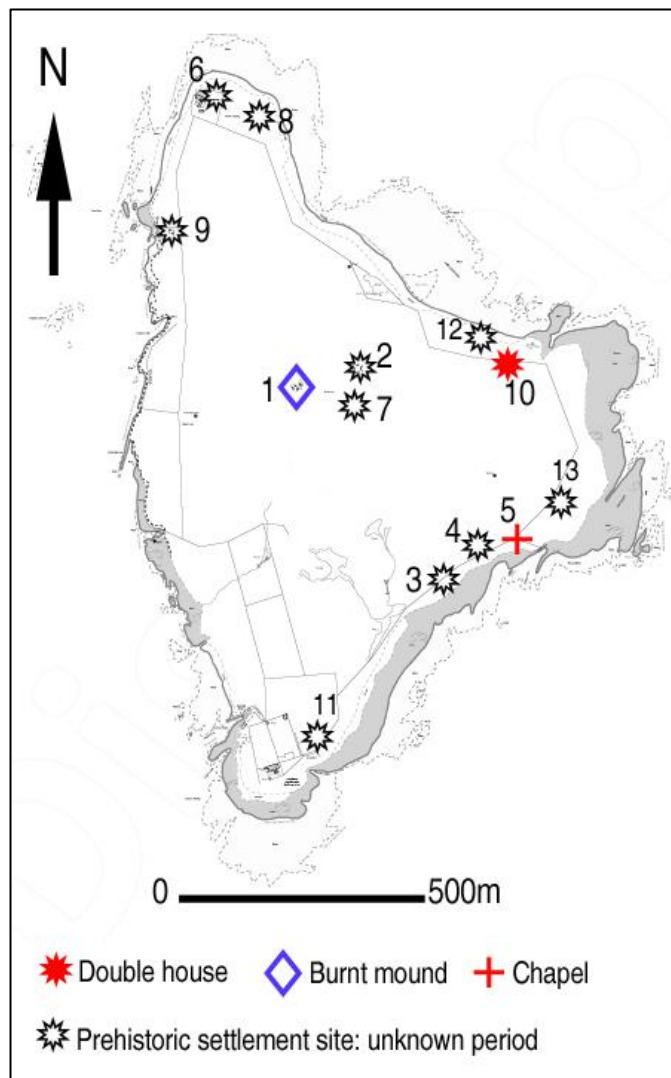
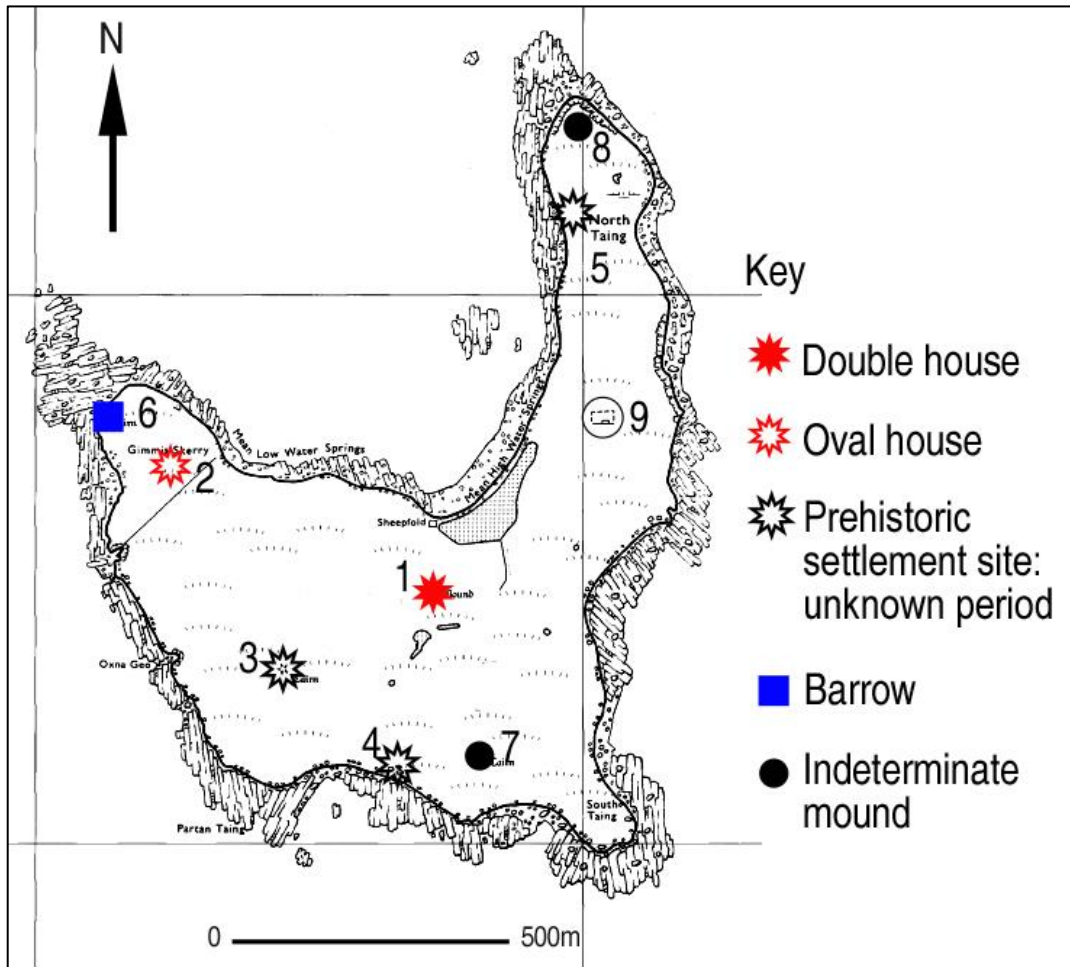


Figure 5.4 Prehistoric sites in Auskerry (not including standing stones or indeterminate enclosures which may be historic sheepfolds) together with the chapel (no. 5: the only evidence of activity between the prehistoric period and the 19th century) which also overlies earlier settlement. (See Figure 1.2 for location).

- (1)** HY61NE2 (Lamb 1984, 33, no. 185)
- (2)** HY61NE2 (Lamb 1984, 33, no. 189)
(Numbers (1) and (2) have the same NMRS number)
- (3)** HY61NE3 (Lamb 1984, 33, no. 188)
- (4)** HY61NE3 (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 191)
(Numbers (3) and (4) have the same NMRS number)
- (5)** HY61NE1 (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 194)
- (6)** HY61NE15 (Lamb 1984, 33, no. 190)
- (7)** HY61NE20 (Lamb 1984, 33, no. 187)
- (8)** HY61NE21 (Lamb 1984, 33, no. 186)
- (9)** HY61NE6 (Lamb 1984, 36, no. 204)
- (10)** HY61NE8 (also traces of a possible field system) (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 192)
- (11)** HY61NE23 (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 193)
- (12)** HY61NE18 (Lamb 1984, 35, no. 201)
- (13)** HY61NE17 (Lamb 1984, 35, no. 202)



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Figure 5.5 Prehistoric sites in Linga Holm (not including standing stones), together with the abandoned farmstead. (See Figure 1.2 for location).

- (1)** Linga Holm HY62NW8 (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 215). Bronze Age double house
- (2)** Linga Holm HY62NW21 (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 212). Oval house, probably Bronze Age.
- (3)** Linga Holm HY62NW9 (Lamb 1984, 37, no. 216). Large roundhouse.
- (4)** Linga Holm HY62NW20 (Lamb 1984, 37, no. 213). Possibly Pictish house.
- (5)** Linga Holm HY62NW25 (Lamb 1984, 37, 214).
- (6)** Linga Holm HY62NW11 (Lamb 1984, 36, no.211).
- (7)** Linga Holm HY62NW10 (Lamb 1984, 36, no.210).
- (8)** Linga Holm HY62NW28 (Lamb 1984, 37, no.219).
- (9)** Linga Holm (HY62NW43). Farmstead abandoned pre-1882.

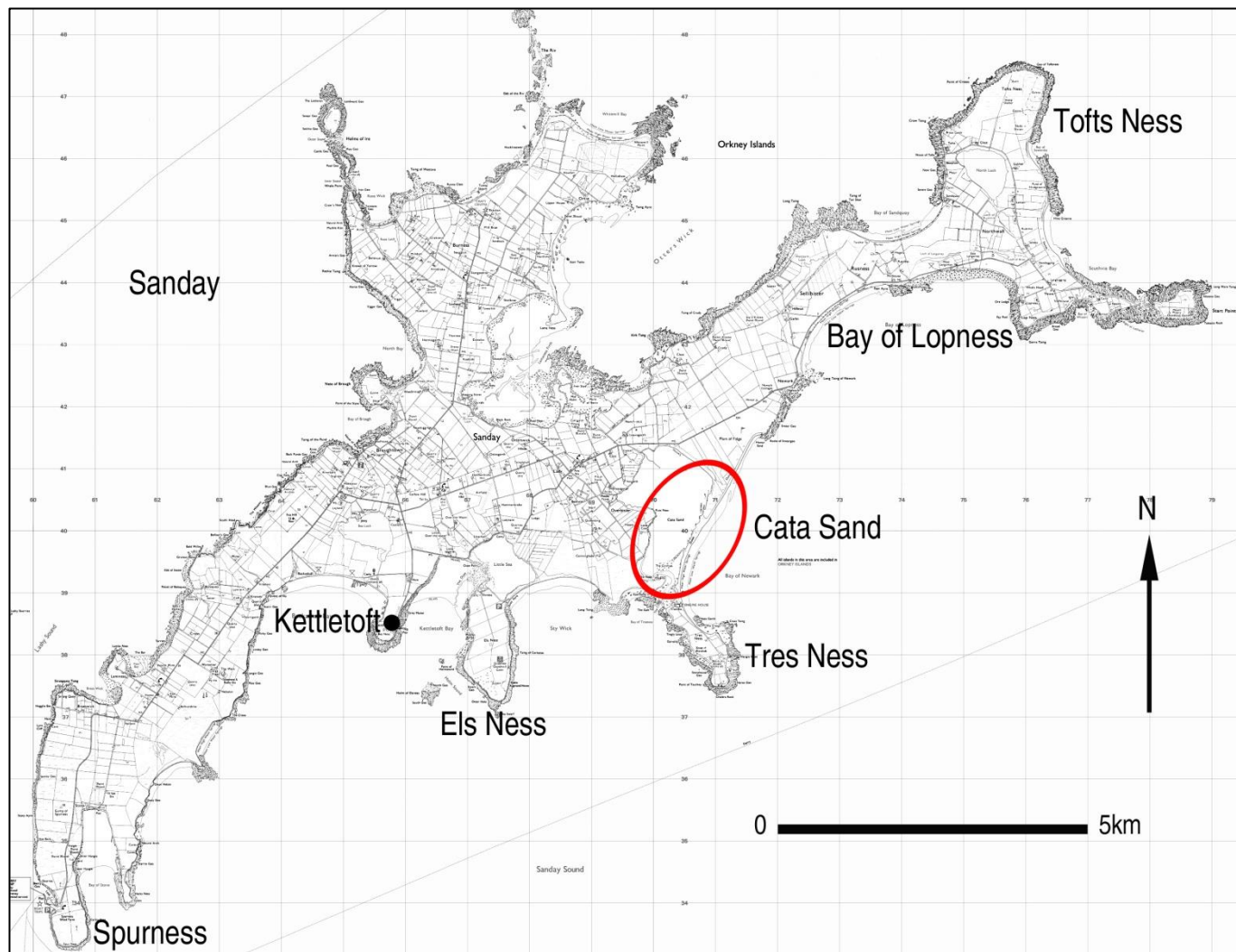
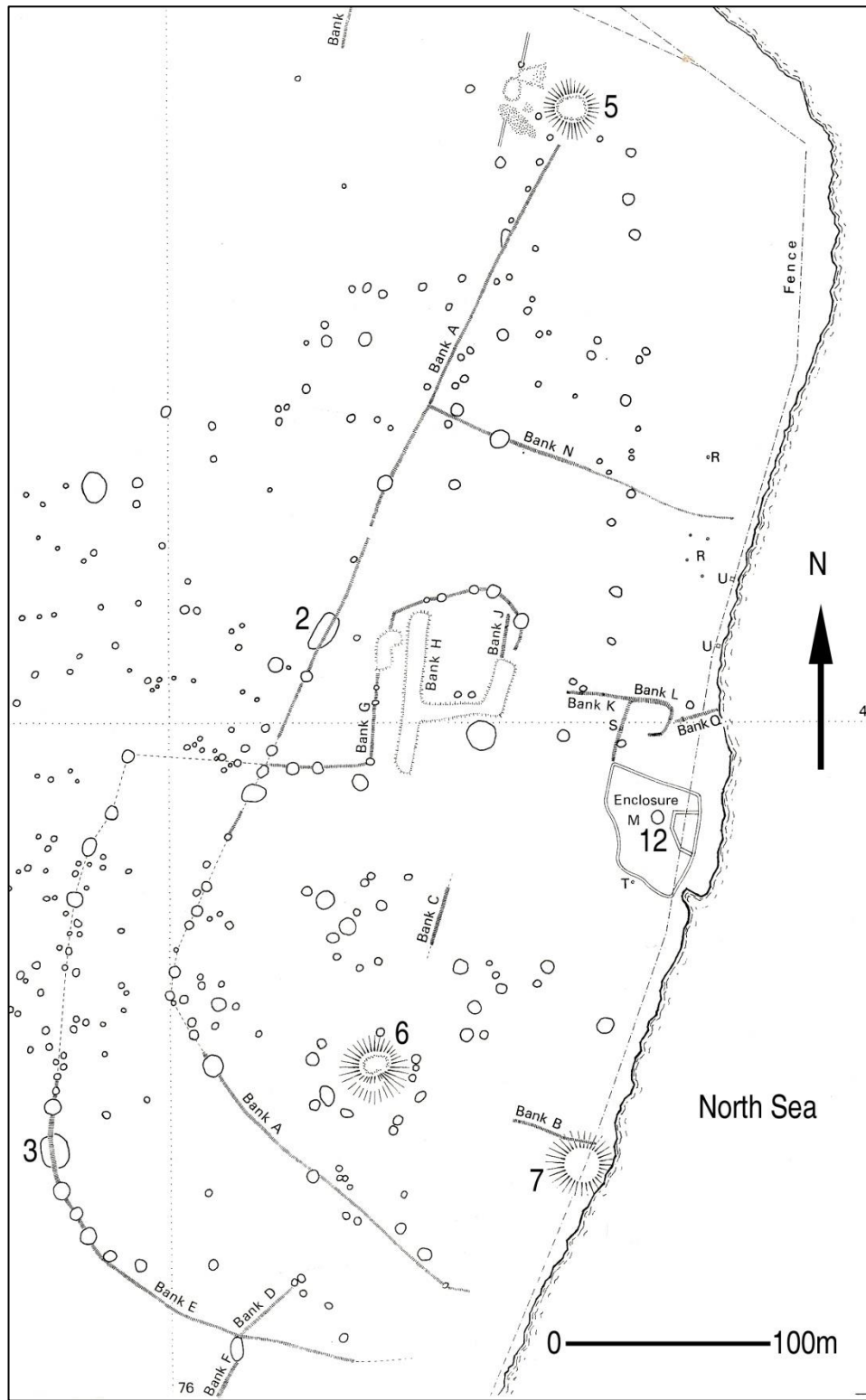


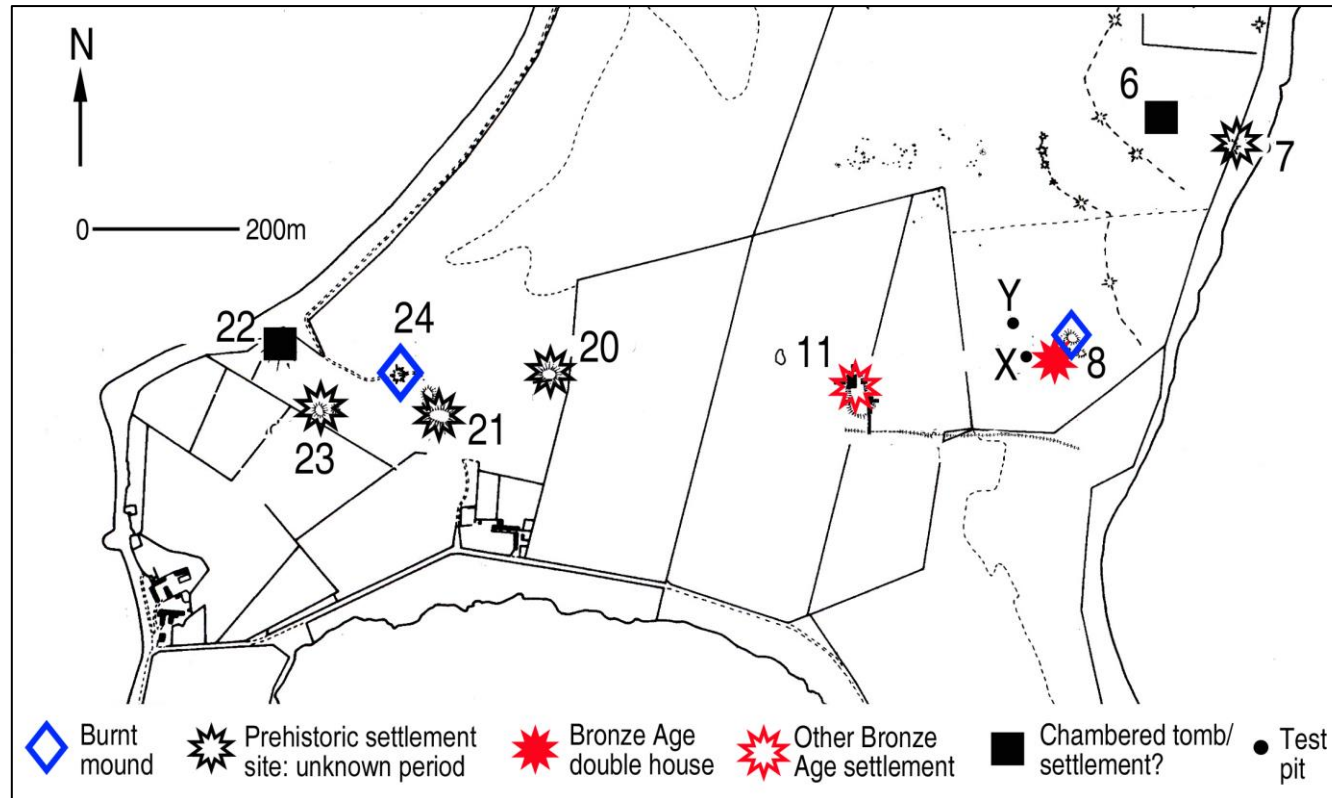
Figure 5.6 Sanday, showing location of headlands and areas mentioned in the text.

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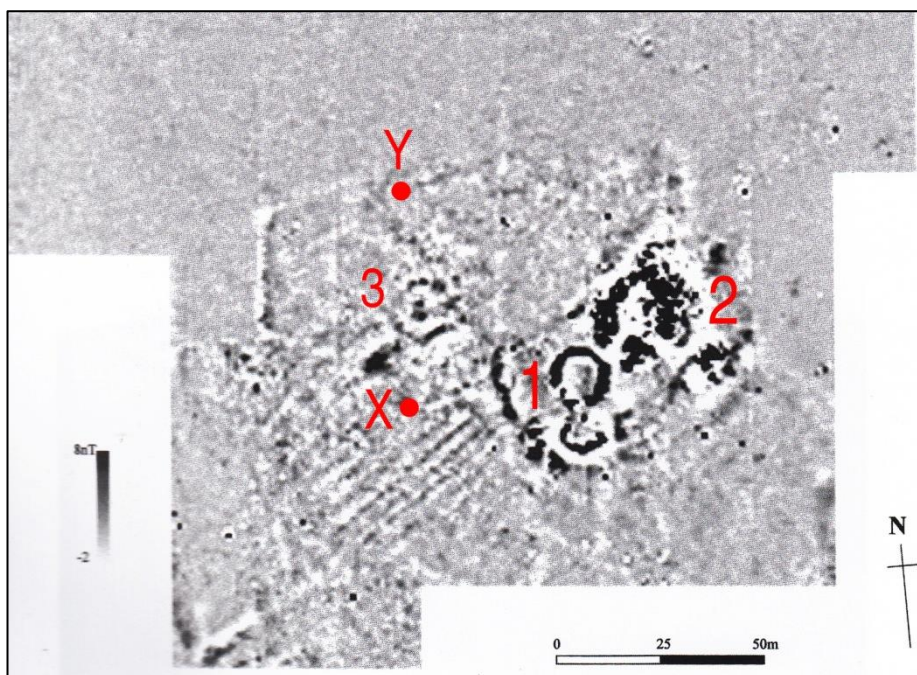
© Crown Copyright (Lamb 1980b, Sheet 3)

Figure 5.7 North eastern part of Tofts Ness peninsular showing part of relict landscape consisting of over 300 mounds, with numbered mounds referred to in the text.



I am grateful to D. S J Dockrill for permission to reproduce illus 4.1, Dockrill, Gater & Simpson 2007

Figure 5.8 The southern end of the Tofts Ness peninsula showing the location of the numbered mounds referred to in the text. Bronze Age elements at Mound 11 (excavated multi-period settlement site: Dockrill 2007b & c); Mound 8 (Shelly Knowe double house and burnt mound) and Mound 24 (burnt mound). 'X' and 'Y' indicate the location of soil analysis test pits. The sites identified as 'prehistoric settlements' cannot be ascribed to period in the absence of excavation.

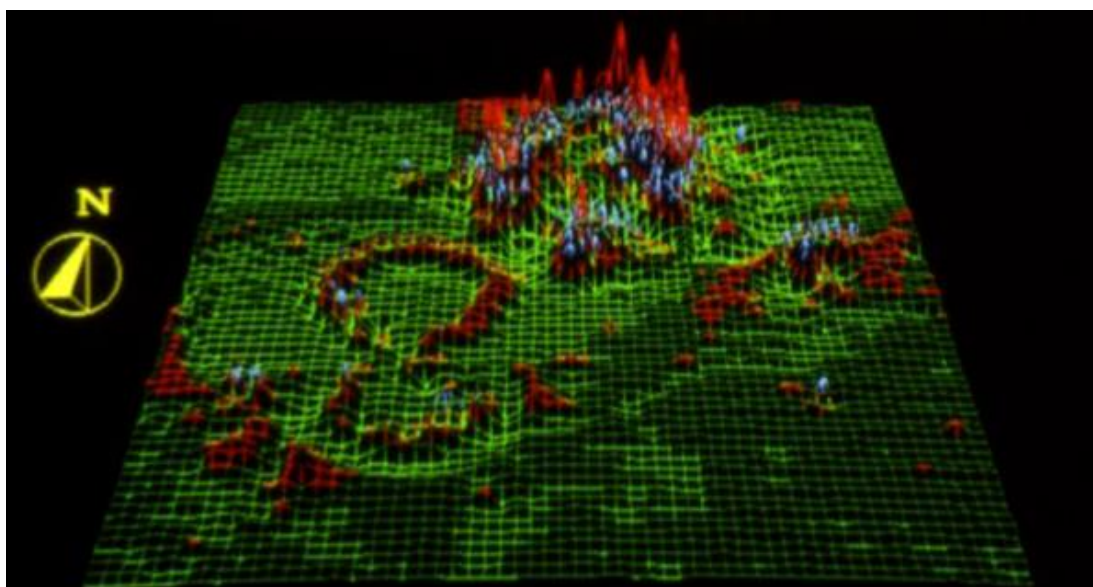


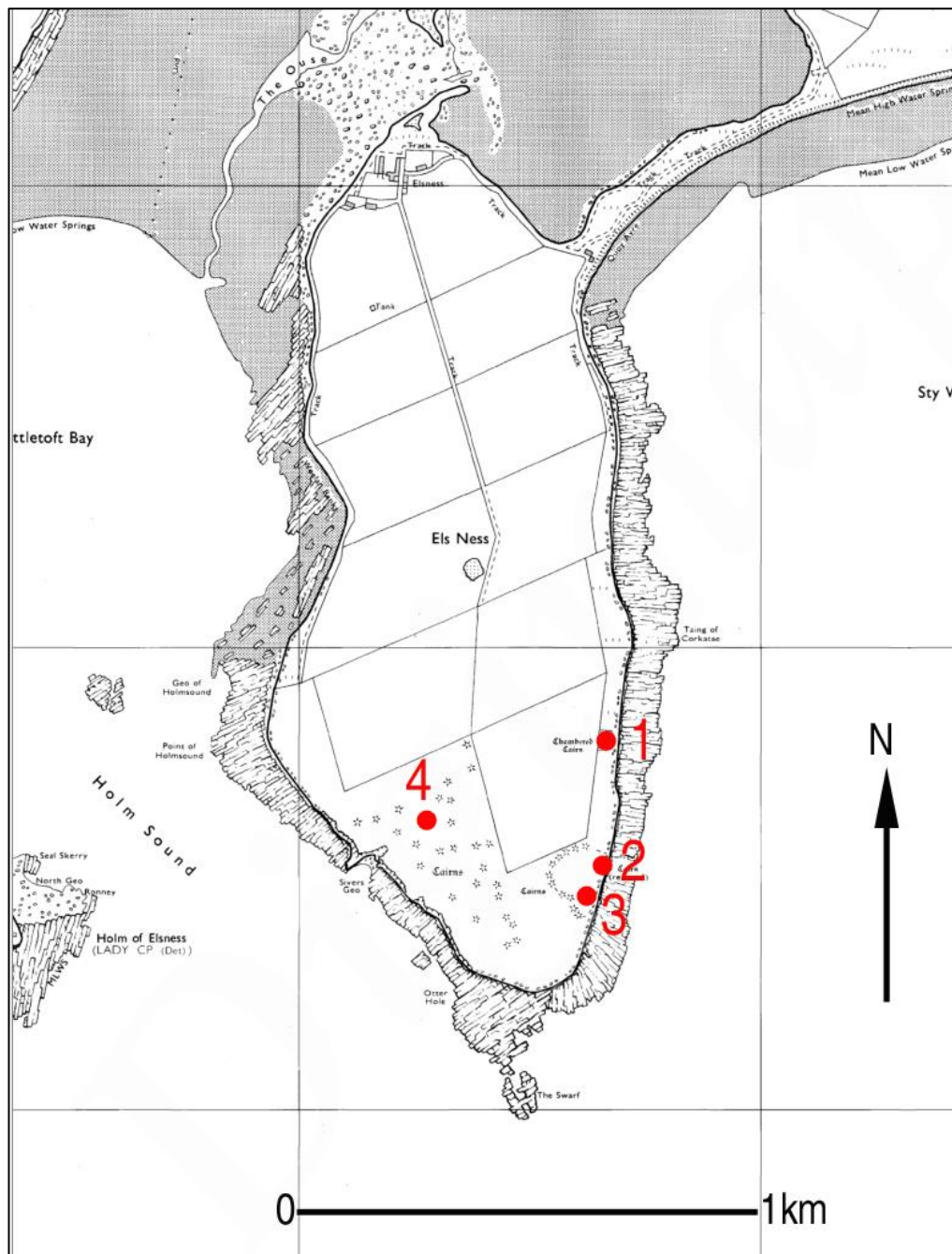
I am grateful to Dr. S J Dockrill for permission to reproduce Dockrill, Gater & Simpson 2007, illus. 4.8

Figure 5.9 (above) Mound 8 Shelly Knowe magnetic data as greyscale image.
(1) Double house; **(2)** Burnt mound; **(3)** Roundhouse;
(X) Area X soil test pit; **(Y)** Area Y soil test pit.

Figure 5.10 (below) Coloured X-Y trace plot of magnetometer data shown in Figure 5.9. The Bronze Age double house shows very clearly in the foreground. Shelly Knowe shows enhanced magnetometer response typical of burnt mounds

I am grateful to Dr. S. J. Dockrill for supplying this plot



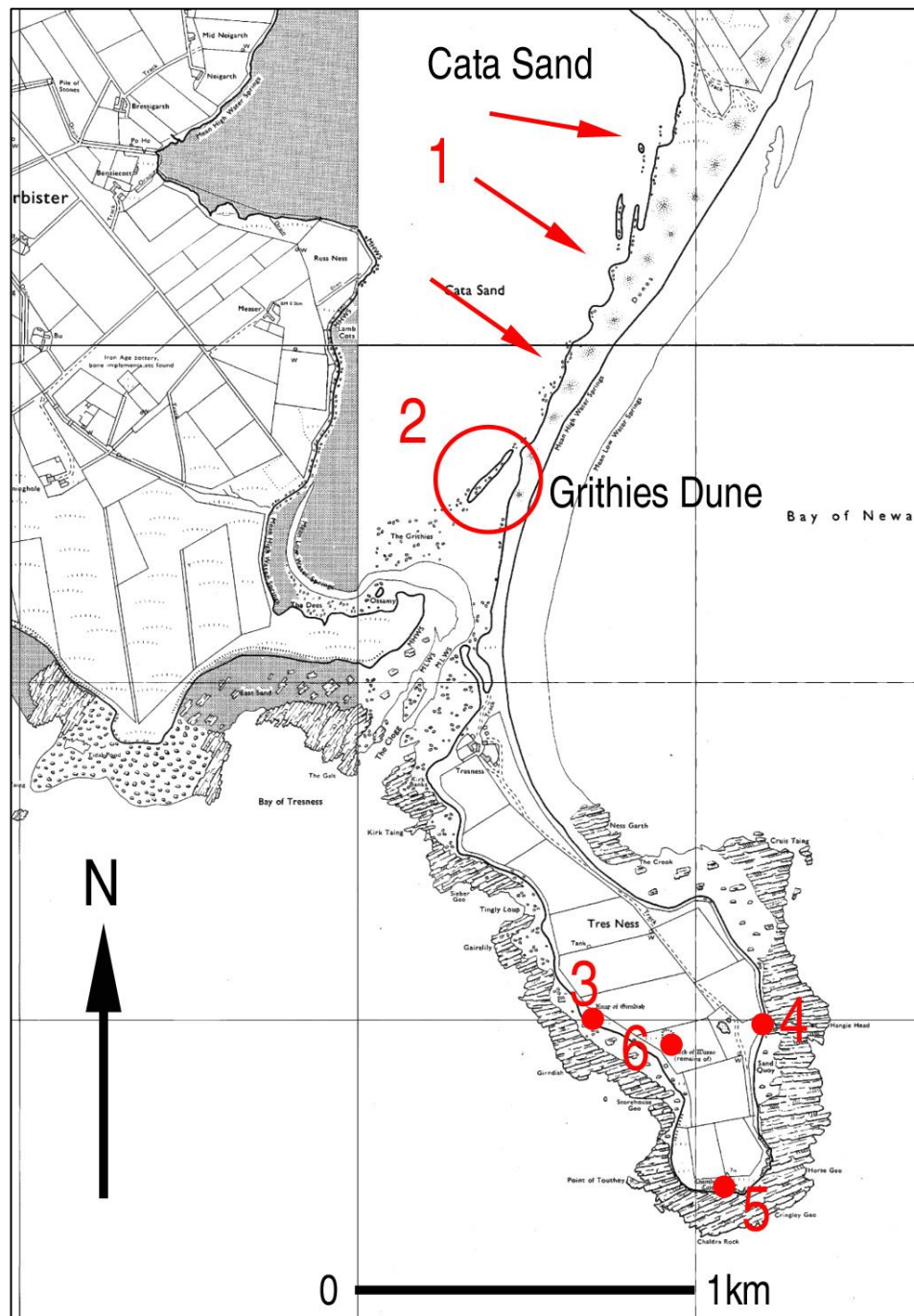


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Figure 5.11 The Els Ness peninsula with extensive relict prehistoric landscape in unimproved area.

Key: **(1)** Quoyness chambered tomb (HY63NE1; Childe 1952). **(2)** Augmund Howe (HY63NE3) indeterminate mound, possibly tomb. **(3)** Augmund Howe West (HY63NE5), group of probably 11 barrows and cists. **(4)** 'Elsness' (HY63NE6), area containing around 26 barrows, not individually recorded or named.

In contrast to Tres Ness (shown on Figure 5.12), a larger area of unimproved land survives on Els Ness, giving more potential for archaeological survival.



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Figure 5.12 The Tres Ness peninsula, Sanday showing surviving archaeological sites.

Key: (1) Cata Sands, where 14 Bronze Age houses were revealed by erosion (2) Grithies Dune, site of excavation of Bronze Age structures (3) Knap of Girndish (HY71NW3) possible group of indeterminate mounds and/or earthworks. (4) Hangie Head (HY73NW3) indeterminate mound. (5) Tres Ness chambered tomb (HY73NW4). (6) Broch of Wasso (HY73NW2).

Much of the southern end of the peninsula is improved land and archaeologically sterile, in contrast to Els Ness shown in Figure 5.11.

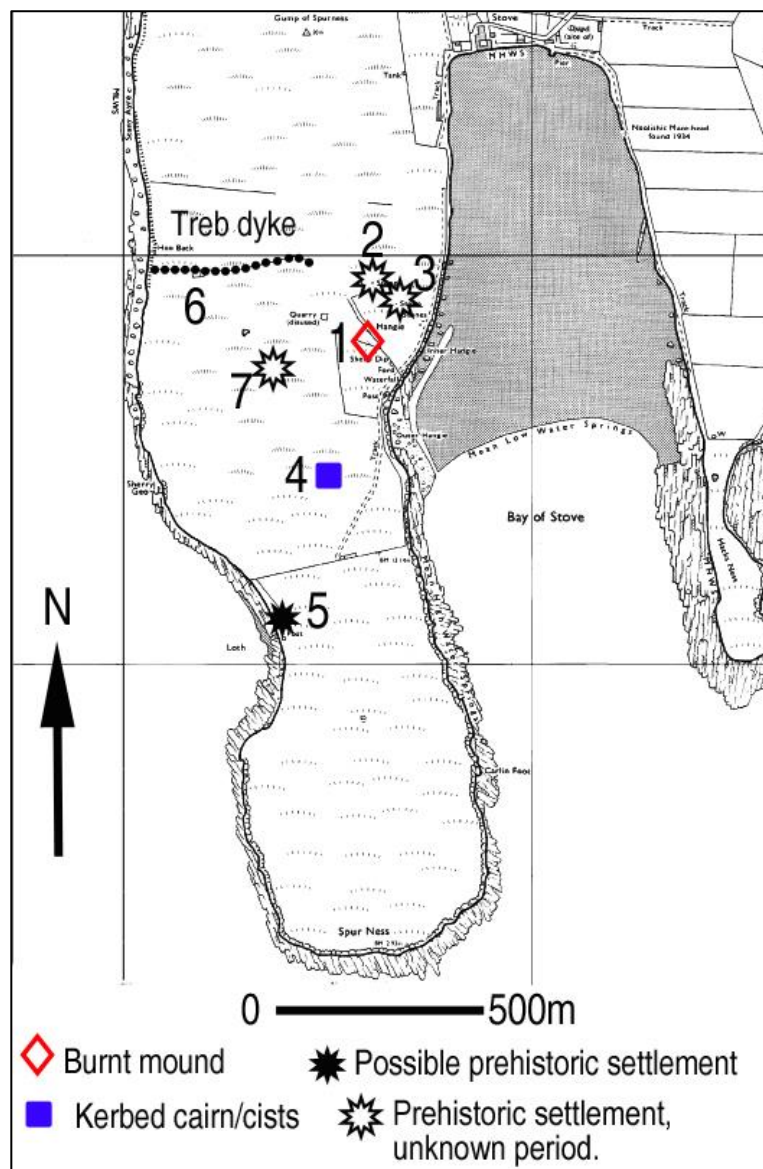


Figure 5.13 Sites on the Spurness Peninsula, Sanday plotted over the 1974 OS map, which shows whole peninsula as unimproved heath. The process of improvement had started in the southern end by 1882 (shown on Figure 4.20b) but this had been allowed to lapse.

No.	NMRS No.	Site Name	Reference
1	HY63SW6	Spurness	Hunter & Dockrill 1991, 28; Lamb 1980b, 15, no. 51
2	HY63SW7	Spurness	Hunter & Dockrill 1991, 29; Lamb 1980b, 18, no. 90
3	HY63SW8	Spurness	Hunter & Dockrill 1991, 29; Lamb 1980b, 18, no. 89
4	HY63SW9	Spurness	Lamb 1980b, 24, 153; Sharman 2007a
5	HY63SW11	Spurness	Lamb 1980b, 24, no. 154
6	HY63SW20	Hoo Back	Lamb 1980b, 21, no. 122
7	HY63SW34	Windfarm	McNichol 2012

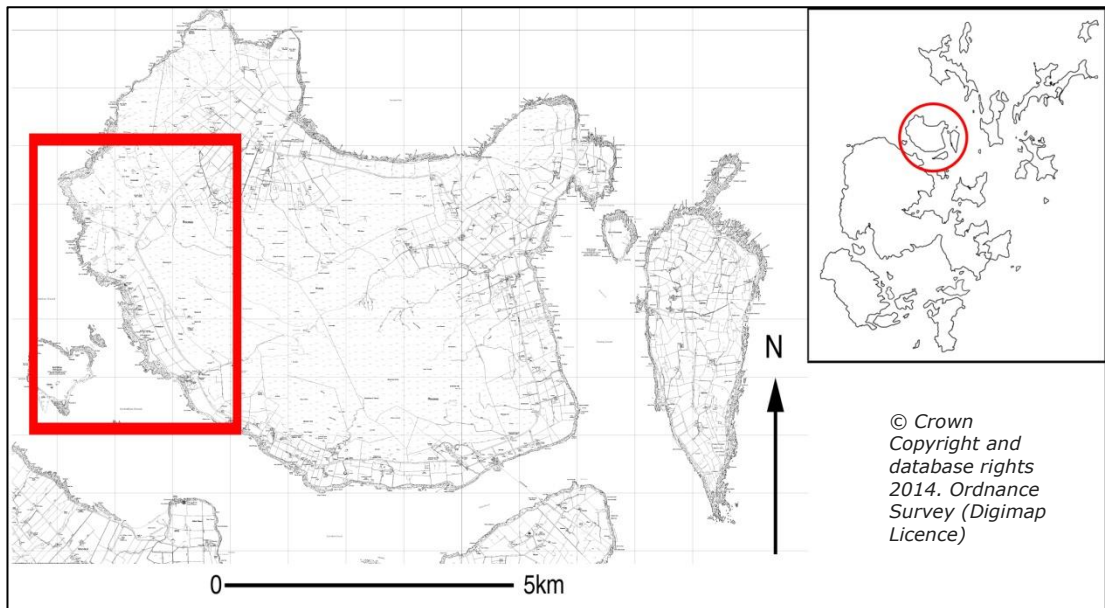
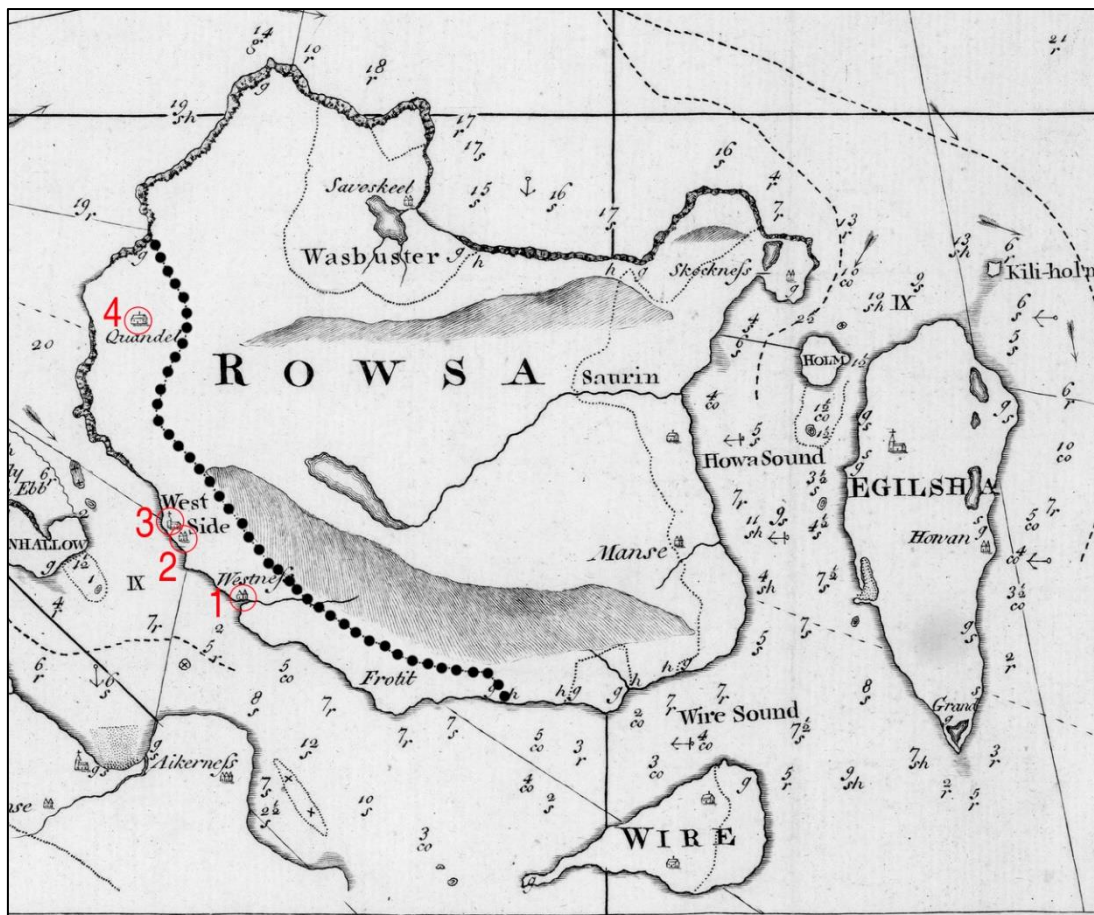
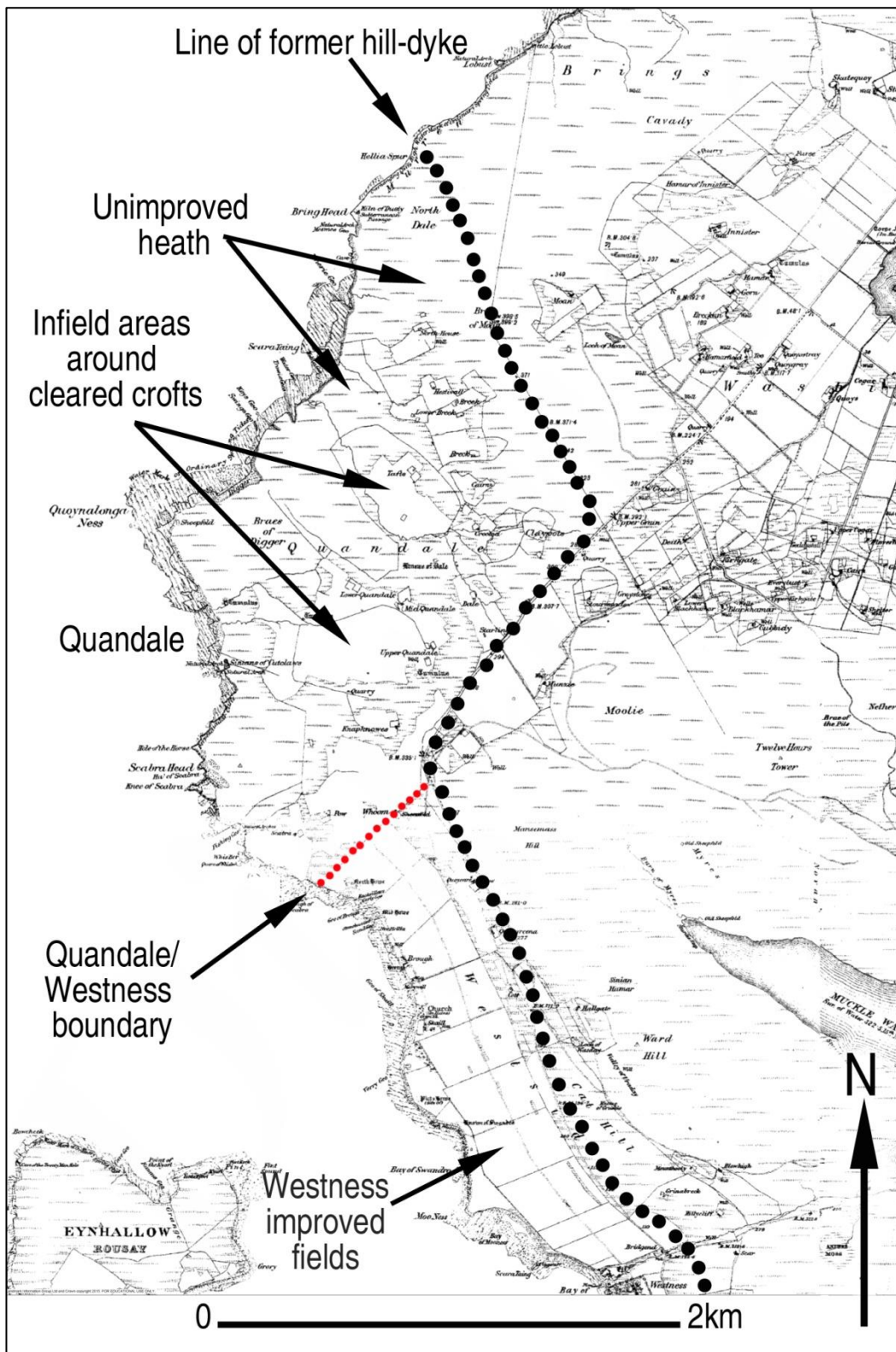


Figure 5.14 (above): Location of Quandale & Westness areas in Rousay.

Figure **5.15** (below): the Mackenzie (1750) chart of Rousay, showing the West Side hill-dyke (black dotted line) and large buildings (circled in red).

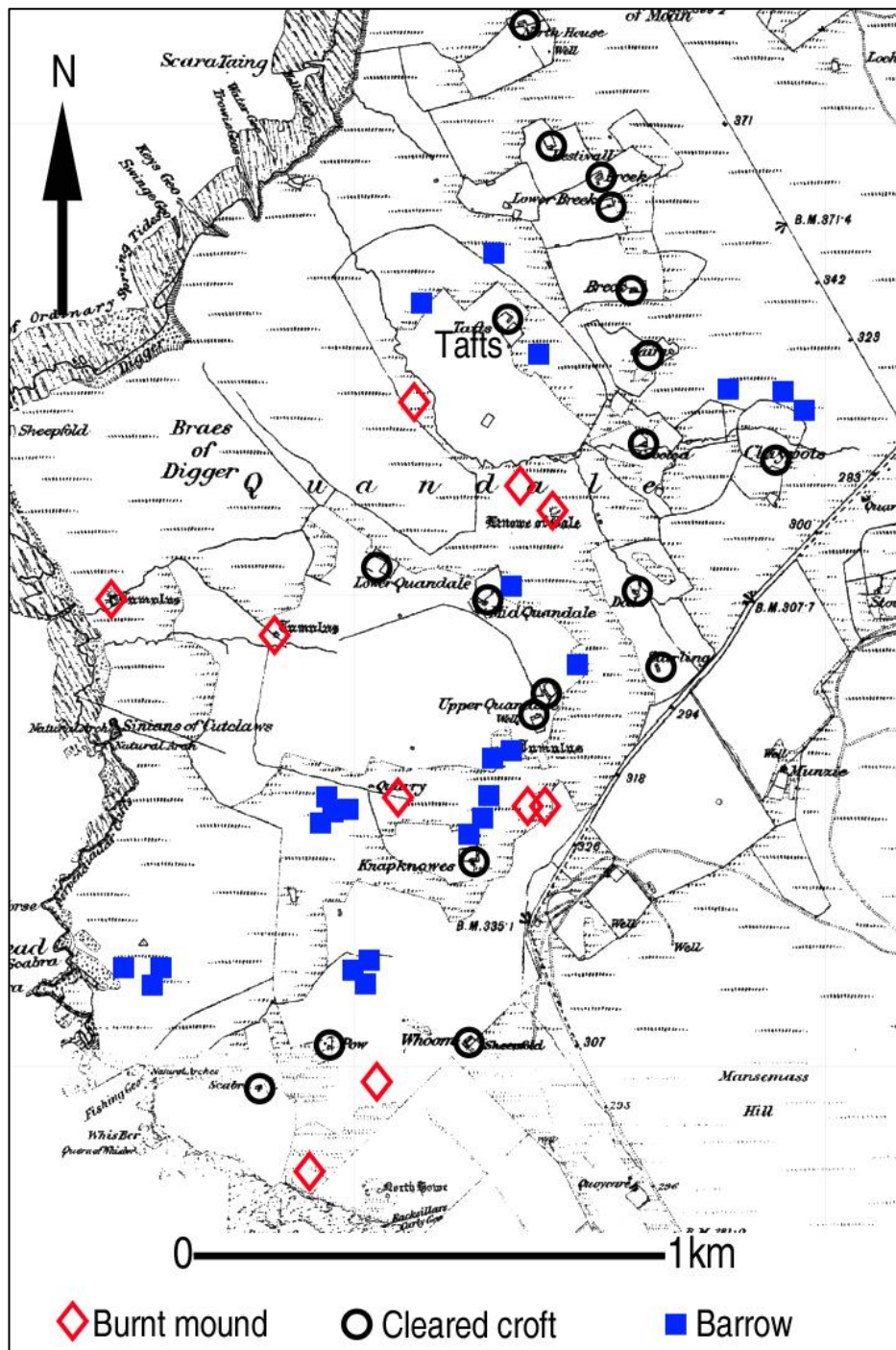
(1) Westness House **(2)** Skail Farm **(3)** St. Mary's Church **(4)** Tafts.





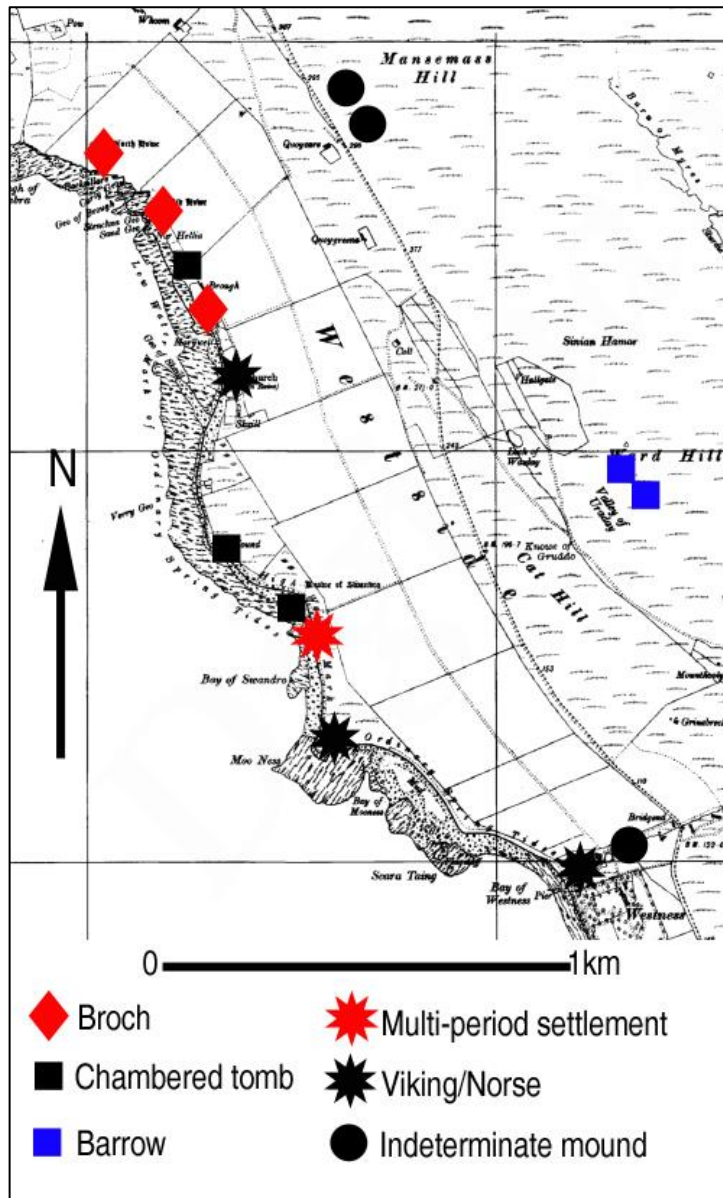
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Figure 5.16 Westness/Quandale area on 1st edition OS map of 1882. The position of the old hill-dyke is marked as a black dotted line. The large improved fields of Westness are visible to the south. The small patches of infield land and areas of unimproved heath around the (now cleared) crofts of Quandale are visible to the north.



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Figure 5.17 Burnt mounds, barrows and cleared crofts in Quandale on the 1882 1st edition OS map. No other known prehistoric sites survive in the Quandale area inside the line of the old hill-dyke shown on Figure 5.16.



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Figure 5.18 The large improved fields of Westness on the 2nd edition OS map of 1902, showing surviving archaeological sites.

Note how archaeological sites preferentially survive on the unenclosed and unimproved coastal fringe and on the unimproved heathland above, but not on the improved land of Westness farm.

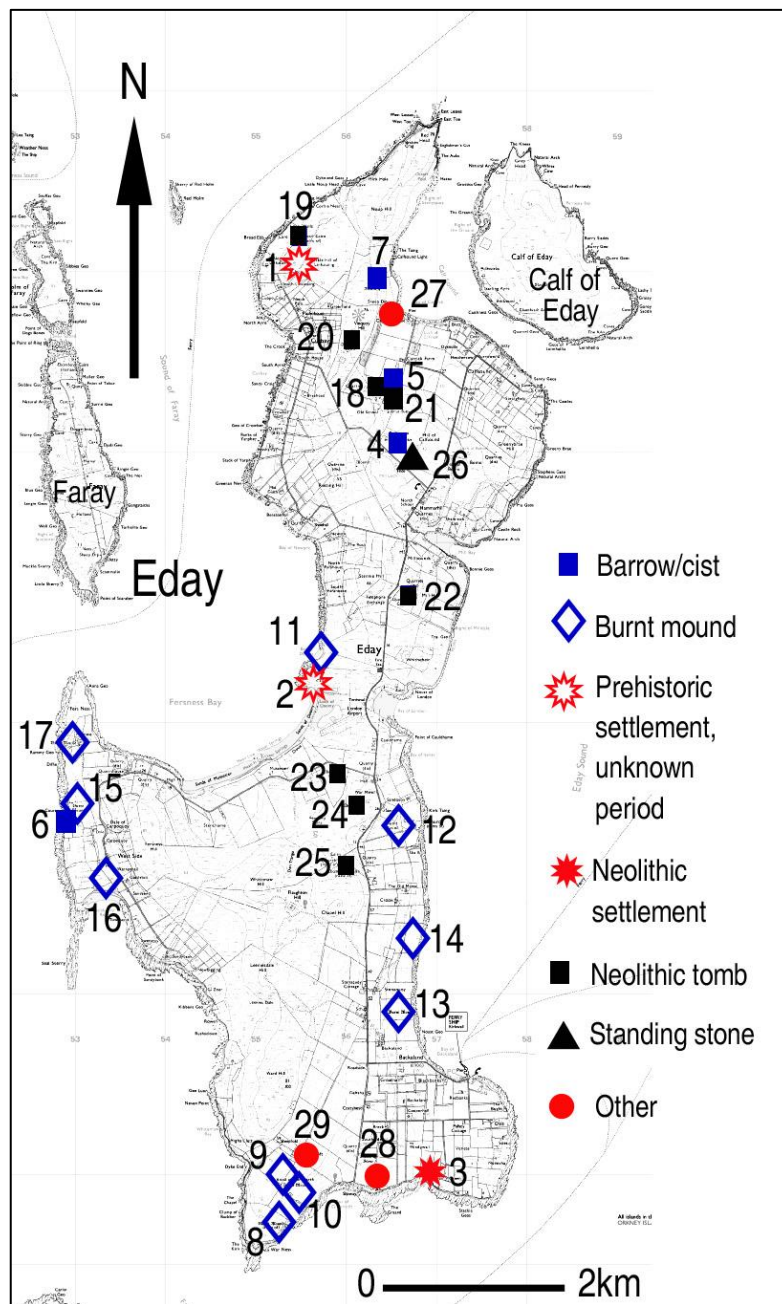


Figure 5.19 Recorded archaeological sites in Eday (excluding sub-peat dykes and enclosures: see Section 8.4).

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (1) HY53NE8 Muckle Hill of Linka Taing. | (16) HY53SW2 Warrenhall. |
| (2) HY53SE4 Doomy. | (17) HY53SW6 Fersness. |
| (3) HY52NE10 Green. | (18) HY53NE1 Huntersquoy. |
| (4) HY53NE11 Stone of Setter. | (19) HY53NE7 Linkertaing. |
| (5) HY53NE27 Carrick Farm. | (20) HY53NE9 Vinquoy Hill. |
| (6) HY53SW10 Fersness. | (21) HY53NE10 Braeside. |
| (7) HY53NE29 Carrick House. | (22) HY53NE12 Withebeir. |
| (8) HY52NE3 Warness. | (23) HY53SE5 Eday Church. |
| (9) HY52NE4 Knoll of Merrigarth. | (24) HY53SE6 Sandyhill Smithy. |
| (10) HY52NE7 Greentoft. | (25) HY53SE7 Eday Manse. |
| (11) HY53SE9 Bay of Doomy. | (26) HY53NE6 Stone of Setter. |
| (12) HY53SE10 Skail. | (27) HY53NE4 Carrick House |
| (13) HY53SE11 Stenaquoy. | (28) HY52NE6 Castle of Stackelbrae. |
| (14) HY53SE27 Stenaquoy. | (29) HY52NE8 Greentoft. |
| (15) HY53SW11 Dale. | |

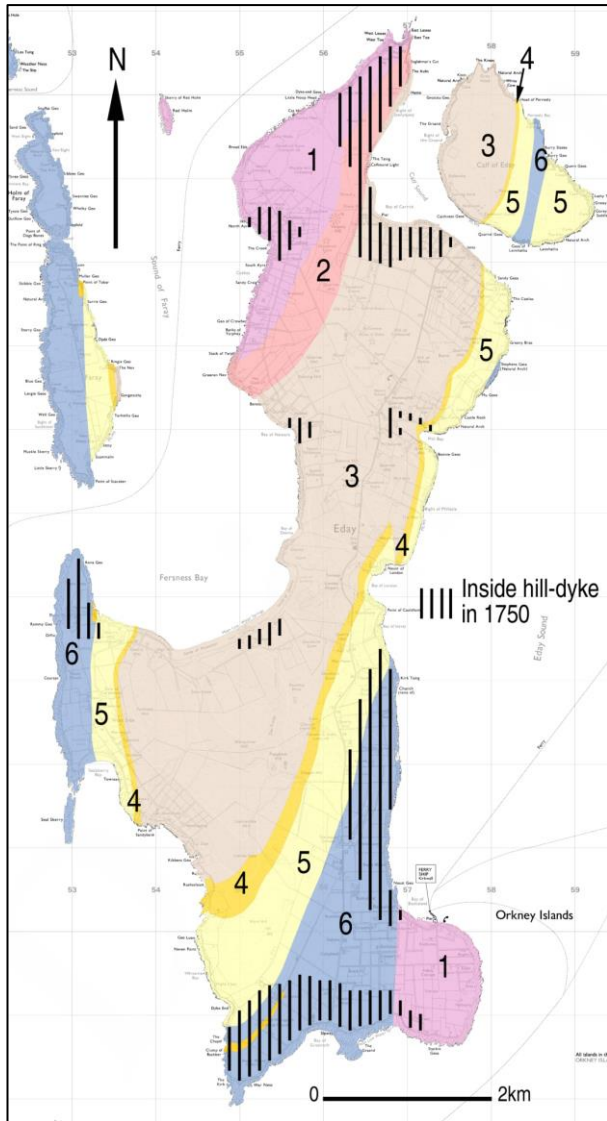


Figure 5.20 Eday solid deposits, overlain by the Mackenzie (1750) hill-dykes indicating early townships mainly corresponding to the areas of Upper Stromness flags (USF), which is the standard Orkney building stone.

Key to Geological Deposits:

- (1)** Upper Eday Sandstone (Alluvial sand). Red freestone: fine carved mouldings with metal tools. The same stone was used to build St Magnus' Cathedral in the twelfth century but was quarried in the East Mainland, no evidence of quarrying of this stone in Eday.
- (2)** Eday Marl (River silt & mud). Alternating beds sandy siltstone and red/yellow sandstone, used in Eday for local building purposes: easily worked and could be used as building stone in prehistory.
- (3)** Middle Eday Sandstone (Alluvial Sand). Yellow Freestone: fine carved mouldings with metal tools. Worked in the historic period e.g. used in the nineteenth century in the construction of Kirkwall Sherriff court.
- (4)** Eday Flags (Sand/mud phases). Coarser grained mixed beds sandstone and siltstone, used for local building purposes
- (5)** Lower Eday Sandstone (alluvial sand) Yellow Freestone: fine carved mouldings with metal tools. Worked in the historic period e.g. used in the early seventeenth century in the construction of the Earl's Palace, Kirkwall.
- (6)** Upper Stromness Flags (Lake bed silt & mud) Flagstone: standard Orkney building stone. Easily worked and could be used as building stone in prehistory

(Source: British Geological Survey 1:50 000 scale digital geological map of Britain: DiGMapGB-50).

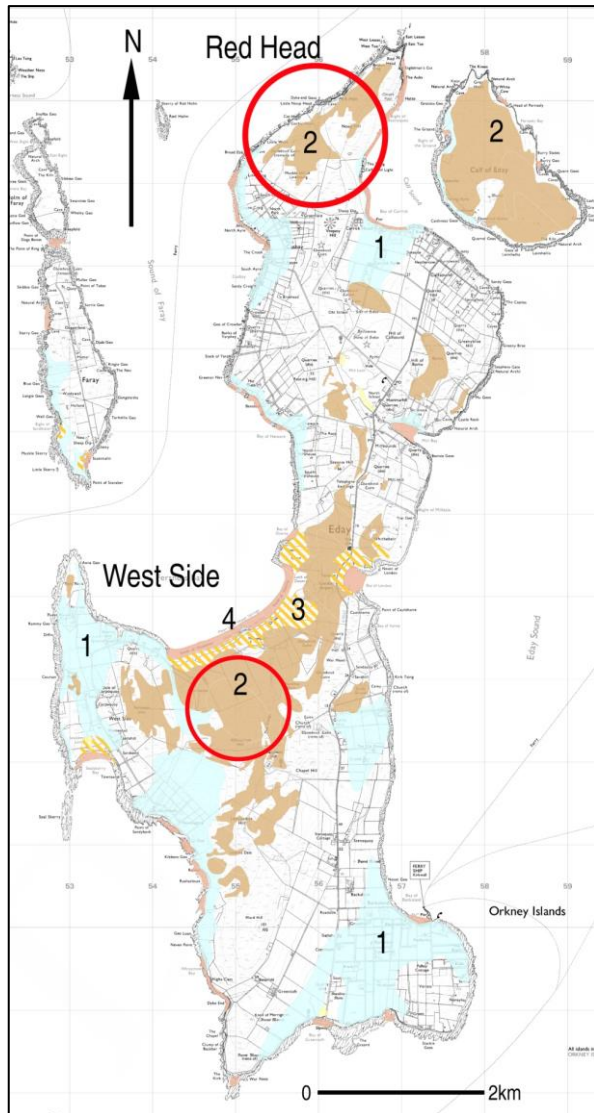


Figure 5.21 Eday showing superficial deposits over 1m deep.
 (Blank areas are not bare rock, but deposits shallower than 1m).

Key:

- (1)** Devensian Till.
- (2)** Peat: red circled areas show main commercially exploited peat deposits in the Red Head in the north of the island, and in the West Side.
- (3)** Windblown Sand.
- (4)** Marine Beach deposits.

(Source: British Geological Survey 1:50 000 scale digital geological map of Britain: DiGMapGB-50).



Figure 6.1 (left) Crantit, St Ola cist containing cremated bone (Marwick 1924c). Taken from the SE end looking NW, broken slab on the right (NE side) is 1m long, slab on left (SW side) 1.2m long; cover slab shown raised on the right is 2m long.

Photograph by Tom Kent TK4035 © The Orkney Photographic Archive



Figure 6.2 (right) Puldrite, Rendall cist containing three inhumations in a barrow, taken from the north (Corrie 1929).

<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/589871> © RCAHMS



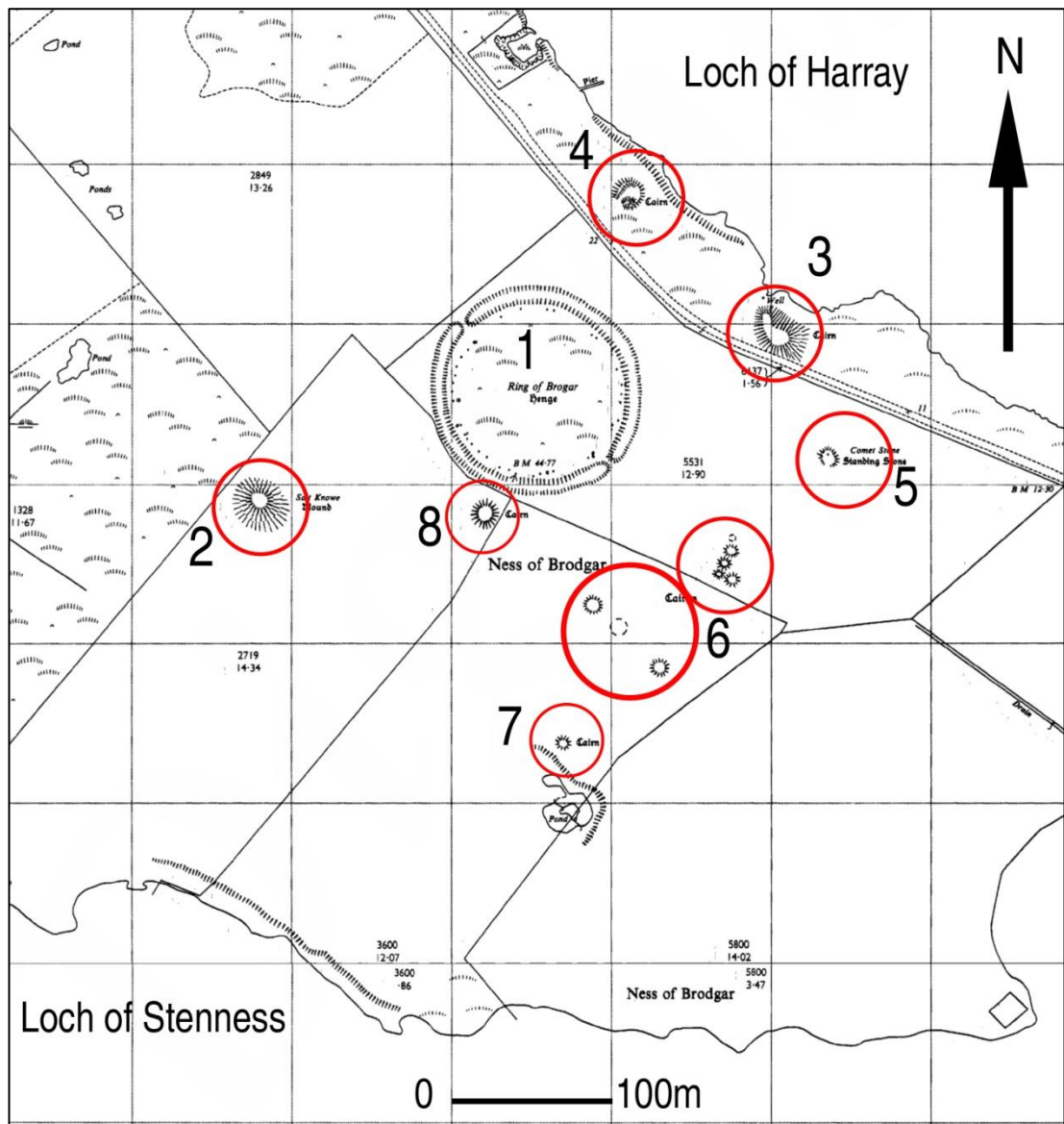
<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1064008> © RCAHMS

Figure 6.3 (above) Rapness, Westray Cairn I (Barber et al 1996)

Figure 6.4 (Below) Rapness, Westray Cairn II (Barber et al 1996)

<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1064007> © RCAHMS

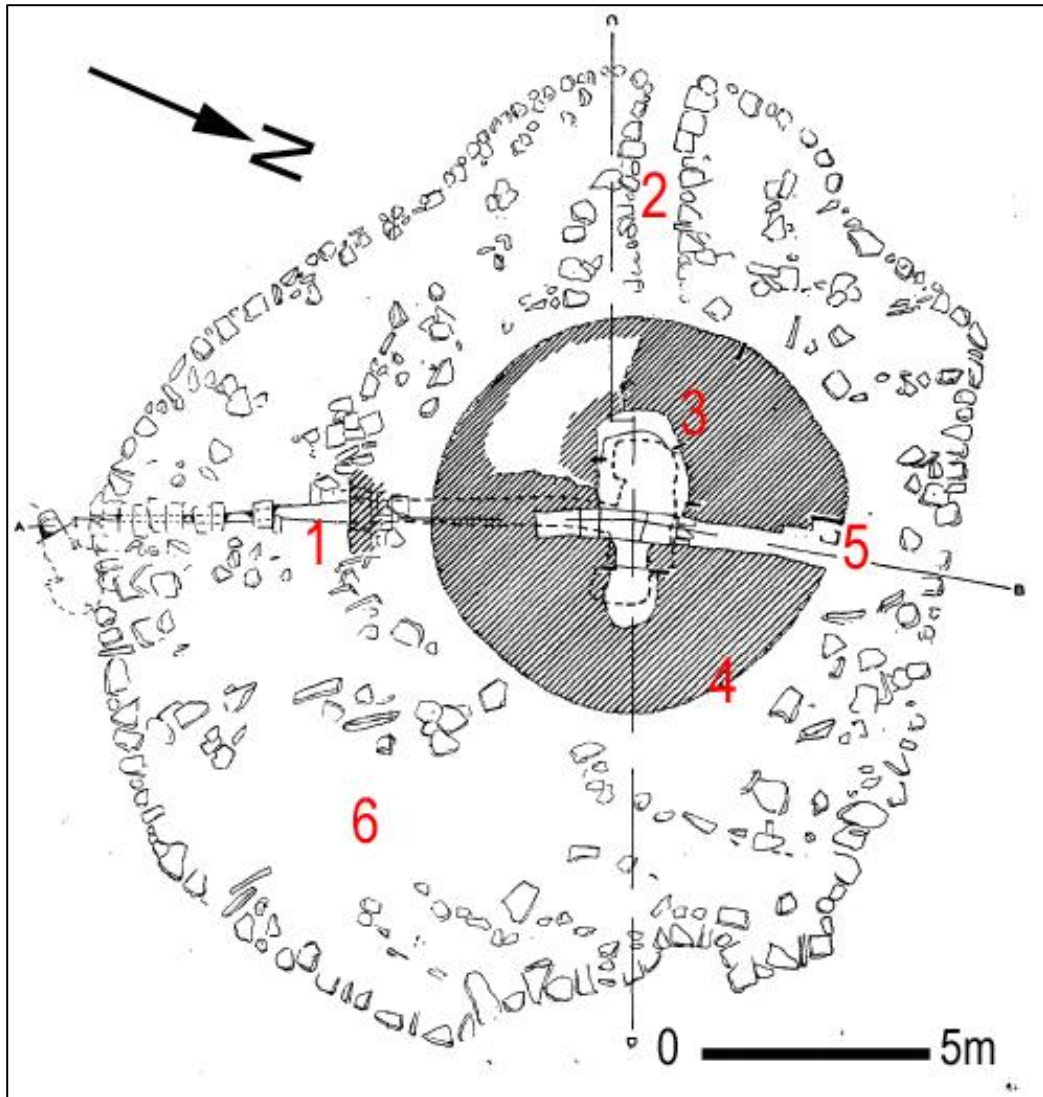




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Figure 6.5 The Bronze Age funerary landscape around the Ring of Brodgar.

- (1)** Ring of Brodgar (HY21SE1) henge.
- (2)** Salt Knowe (HY21SE41) mound excavated by Farrer (1861).
- (3)** Fresh Knowe (HY21SE12) mound excavated by Farrer (1861).
- (4)** Plum-cake Knowe (HY21SE11) barrow, cists and steatite urn (Petrie 1856).
- (5)** Comet Stone (HY21SE13) standing stone with stubs of two others on mound.
- (6)** 'Ness of Brodgar' (HY21SE16) group of 8 barrows.
- (7)** 'Ness of Brodgar' (HY21SE21) barrow.
- (8)** 'Ness of Brodgar' (HY21SE15) barrow.



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Figure 6.6 Plan of Taversoe Tuick, Rousay, two-storey tomb, showing probable remodelling as Bronze Age barrow.

Key:

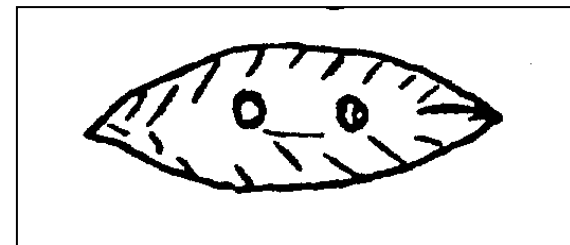
- (1)** Entrance passageway to lower chamber. The passageway was partially blocked part way into the chamber; between the entrance and the blocking were cremations in inverted urns.
- (2)** 'Clear alley' in cairn material.
- (3)** Upper chamber of Neolithic tomb, dashed line shows position of lower chamber.
- (4)** Outside wall of upper cairn of Neolithic tomb.
- (5)** Entrance to upper chamber of Neolithic tomb.
- (6)** Extensive stone cairn representing probable Bronze Age remodelling of tomb.



Figure 6.7 (left) The re-excavation in July 2005 of the cist in the largest barrow at the Knowes of Troty, Harray, the find site of gold discs and amber beads.

Note the presence of orthostats flanking the cist to the left and right, which is reminiscent of Neolithic stalled cairn architecture.

Figure 6.8 (below) Sketch of 'locket' of discoloured bone found in cist containing c.200 jet-like beads at Skaill, Sandwick excavated by the Laird of Skaill, Robert Graham. The sketch is in a letter from Robert Graham to Sir Joseph Banks. No dimensions are given but since it was described as a 'locket', it was presumably quite small (After Lysaght 1974, 228).



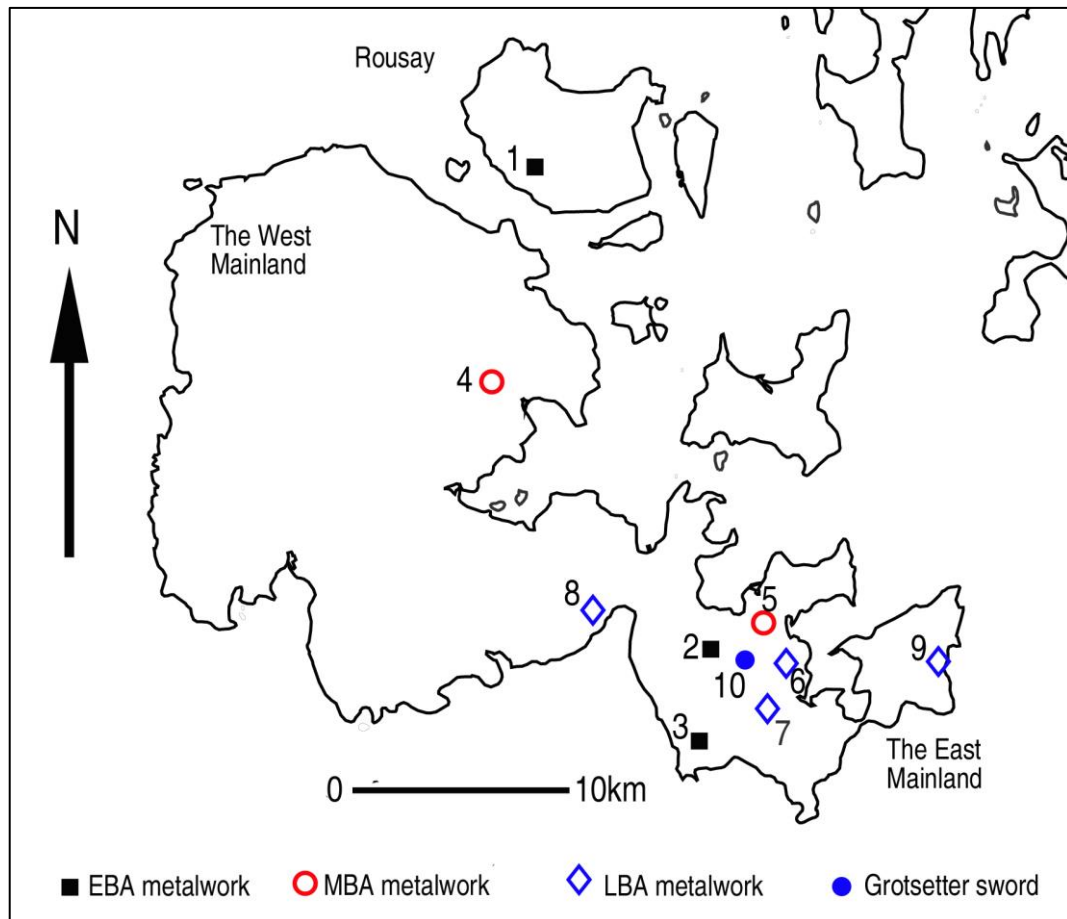


Figure 6.9 Find locations of Bronze Age metalwork in Orkney, and of the Grotsetter yew-wood sword. (Islands not shown do not have any metalwork finds).

- (1) Flanders Moss dagger (EBA: peat bog).
- (2) Heathery Howes dagger (EBA: peat bog).
- (3) Laughton's Knowe razor (EBA: within a cist along with a cremation).
- (4) Netherhouse spearhead (MBA: peat bog).
- (5) Ditch Park Moss rapier (MBA: peat bog).
- (6) Little Crofty socketed knife (LBA: within or under a cist)
- (7) Quoykea hoard: Socketed knife and razor (LBA: peat bog).
- (8) Hobbister socketed axe (LBA: peat bog).
- (9) Skail socketed knife (LBA: double house excavation).
- (10) Grotsetter yew-wood sword (LBA: peat bog).



Figure 6.10

Orkney (and Shetland) objects of Bronze Age metalwork collected by J. W. Cursiter; clockwise from top left:

(a) Little Crofty knife.

(b) Heathery Howes dagger.

(c) The only known image of the now lost Ditch Park Moss rapier.

(d) Socketed axe (HY31SW67).

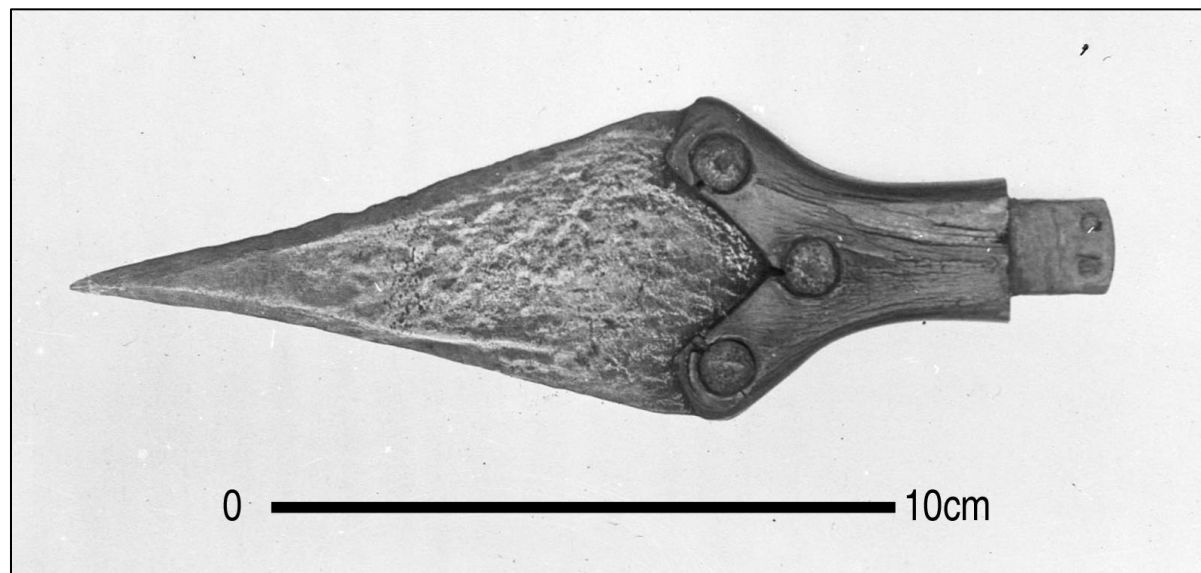
(e) (Shetland) Sweenings Voe, Lunnasting, spear head (HU46SE4).

The other pieces are not Bronze Age.

Some of these pieces were published by Cursiter (1887).



Photograph by Tom Kent TK4088
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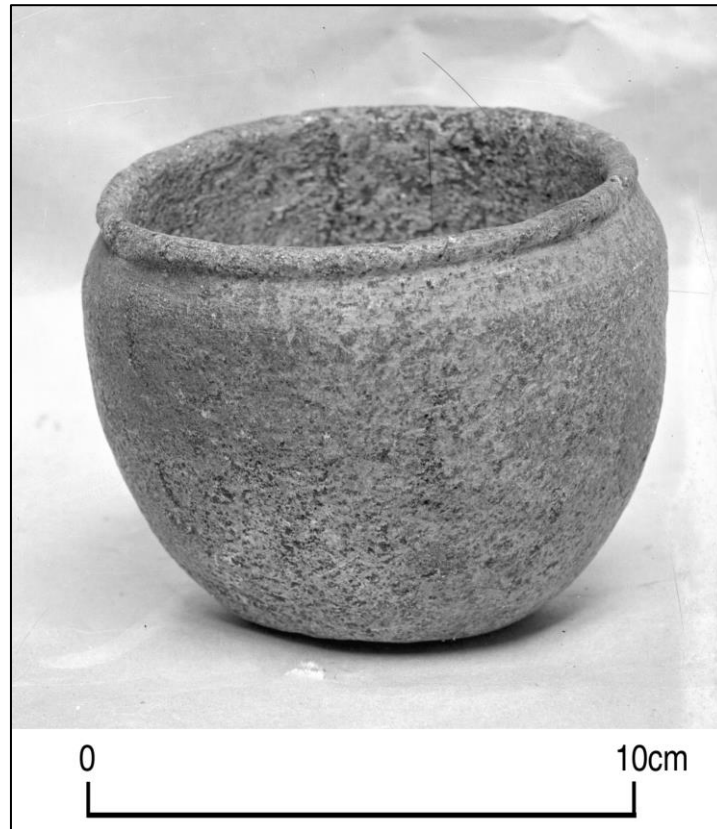


Photograph by Tom Kent TK4082 © The Orkney Photographic Archive

Figure 6.11 (left) The Quoykea Moss hoard: a socketed Late Bronze Age Thorndon type knife, and a bifid razor (Callander 1922).

Figure 6.12 (above) The Flanders Moss, Rousay dagger with horn hilt (Cursiter 1908).

Note the battered and used appearance of the blade, which appears to have frequently been honed.



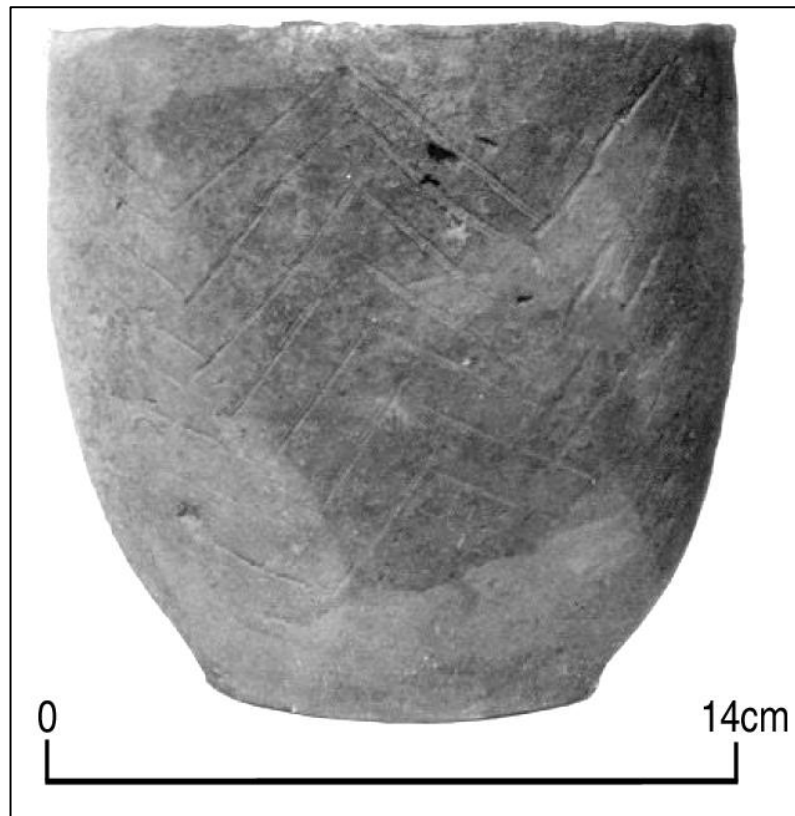
*Photograph by
Tom Kent
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Figure 6.13 (above) Small steatite urn found in 1908 in a cist below the gished at Clestrain, Stronsay (Callander 1931b, 102 – 3).

Figure 6.14 (below) The Food Vessel/Beaker hybrid pot recovered from a cist at Upper Bigging, Harray (HY31NW100).



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would like
to thank
Caroline
Wickham-
Jones for
providing
the original
photograph*



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Figure 6.15 (above) The Food Vessel/Beaker hybrid pot from the cist at Newhouse, Birsay (Marwick 1949).

Figure 6.16 (below) The Beaker pottery recovered from the backfill of a quarry adjacent to the Neolithic settlement at the Braes of Ha' Breck, Wyre; radiocarbon dated to the late 3rd millennium cal BC (Sheridan 2013, 56 – 7).



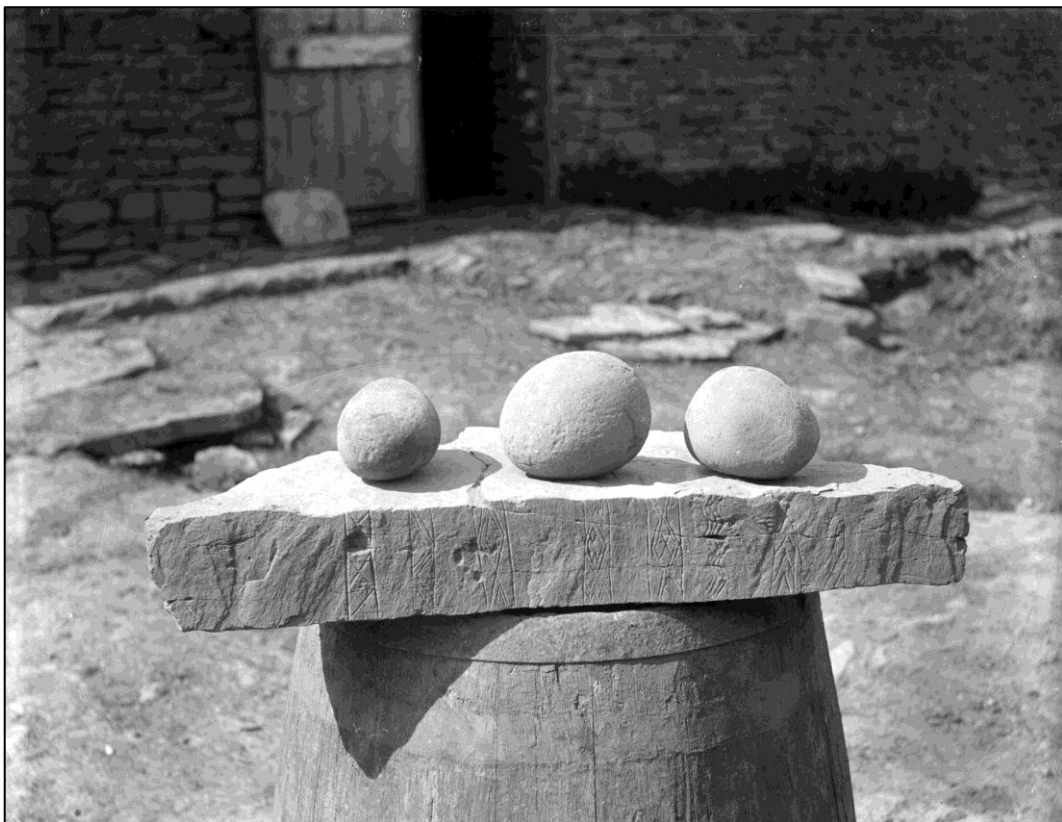
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Figure 6.17 (above) The South Ronaldsay cup, found in 1859. No scale on original but the cup is 10cm wide and 7cm high.

Figure 6.18 (below) Water-worn stones each found accompanying an inhumation within separate cists at the Ness of Brodgar (Marwick 1926), photographed alongside the Brodgar stone (Section 7.3.4).



Photograph by Tom Kent TK4050 © the Orkney Photographic Archive

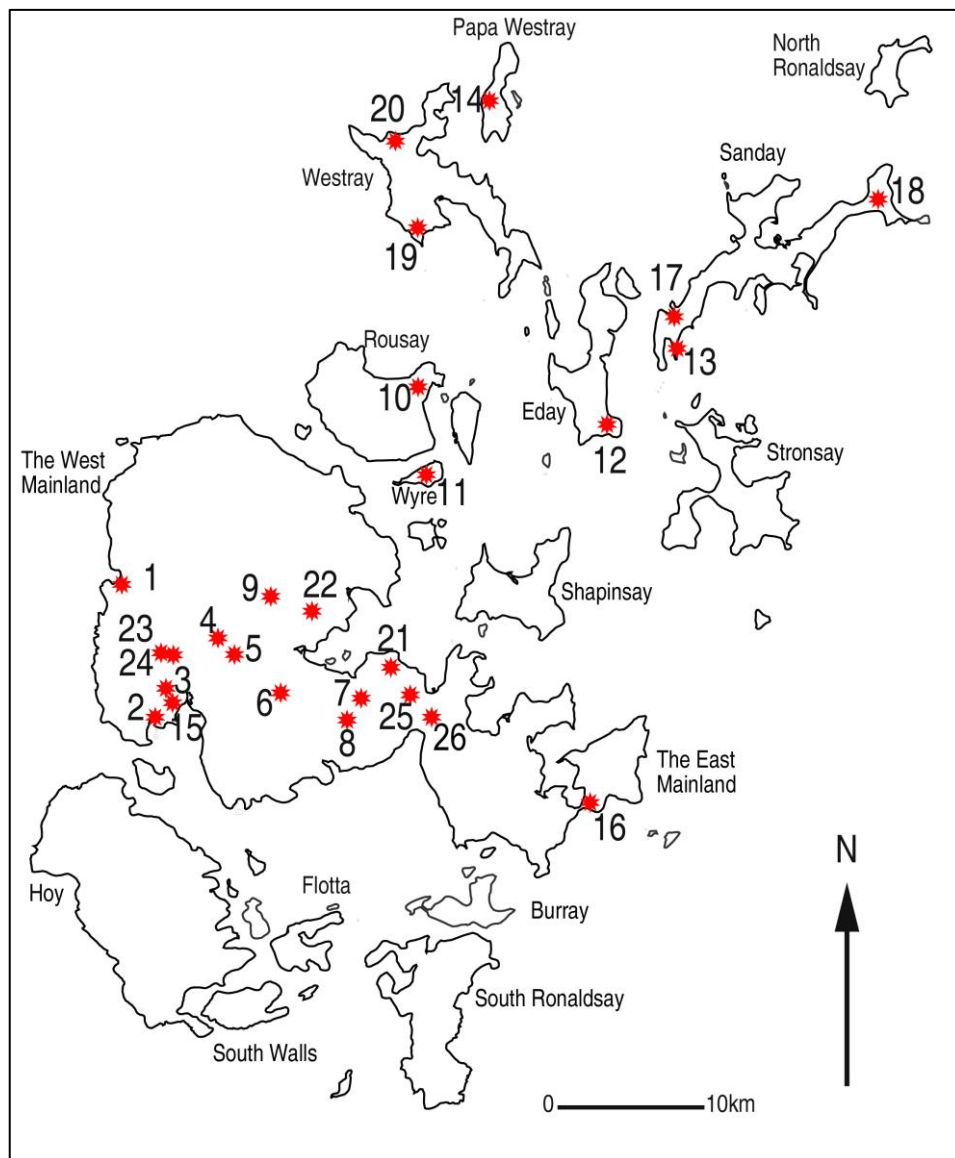


Figure 7.1 Neolithic settlement sites in Orkney.

Key: **(1)** Skara Brae (Childe 1931a). **(2)** Garson (Lynn & Bell 1988b). **(3)** Deepdale (Richards 2005b, 14 – 16). **(4)** Ness of Brodgar (Card et al 2017). **(5)** Barnhouse (Richards 2005a). **(6)** Stonehall Knoll, Stonehall Meadow and Stonehall Farm (Richards, Brophy et al 2016). **(7)** Wideford Hill (Richards & Jones A M 2016). **(8)** Smerquoy (Gee et al 2016). **(9)** Knowes of Trotty (Downes et al 2016). **(10)** Rinyo (Childe & Grant 1939 & 1947). **(11)** Braes of Ha' Breck (Farrell et al 2014; Thomas 2010 & 2011). **(12)** Green (Miles 2011 & 2012). **(13)** Stove Bay (Bond et al 1995). **(14)** Knap of Howar (Ritchie 1983a). **(15)** Howe (Ballin Smith 1994). **(16)** Dingieshowe (Stevenson 1946; Petrie 1874). **(17)** Pool (Hunter et al 2007a). **(18)** Tofts Ness (Dockrill, Bond et al 2007). **(19)** Berstness/Knowe of Skea (Moore & Wilson 2007c & 2008a). **(20)** Links of Noltland (Moore & Wilson 2011a). **(21)** Crossiecrown (Card et al 2016). **(22)** Brae of Muckquoy (Richards, Downes et al 2016) **(22)** South Seatter 1 (Richards 2005b, 11 – 14). **(24)** South Seatter 2 (ibid). **(25)** Saverock (Richards & Jones, R. 2016,15). **(26)** Scapa Hospital (Aitken et al 2015).

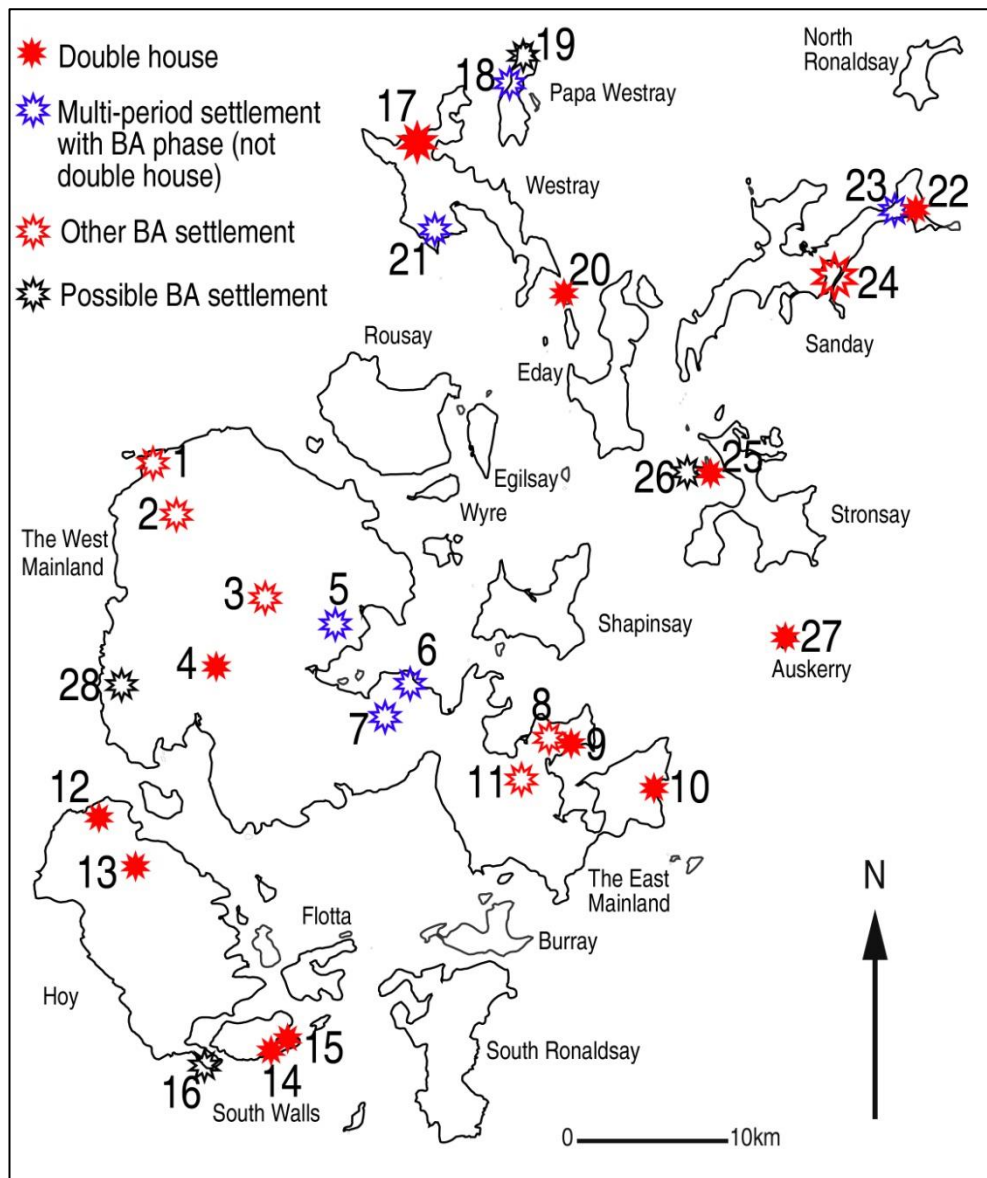


Figure 7.2 Bronze Age Settlement Sites in Orkney: Double houses, other Bronze Age settlements and multi-period settlement sites with a Bronze Age phase.

Key: **(1)** Point of Buckquoy (Morris 1989, 71 – 107). **(2)** Linna Breck (Øvrevik 1985, 146 – 9). **(3)** Nessbreck (Lee in prep). **(4)** Bookan Wasbister (Card 2003 & 2005a, 61). **(5)** Brae of Muckquoy (Richards, Downes et al 2016). **(6)** Crossiecrown (Card et al 2016). **(7)** Smerquoy (Gee et al 2016). **(8)** Loch of Tankerness (Lamb 1987, 25, no. 113). **(9)** Taing of Beeman (Lamb 1987, 24, no. 109). **(10)** Sites 5, Skail (Buteux 1997c). **(11)** Round Howe (Murray 2003). **(12)** Braebister (Lee 2012). **(13)** Whaness Burn (Lamb 1989, 13, nos. 10 – 14). **(14)** Hesti Geo (Lee & Thomas 2012, 27 – 30). **(15)** Cantick Head (Lamb 1989, 19, no. 52). **(16)** Rotten Loch (ibid, 14, no.17). **(17)** Links of Noltland (Moore & Wilson 2011a). **(18)** St Boniface Church (Lowe 1998). **(19)** Kraa Tooies (Downes 1998c). **(20)** Holm of Faray (Lamb 1984, 21, no.86). **(21)** Berstness (Moore & Wilson 2008a & 2009a). **(22)** Shelly Knowe (Dockrill, Gater & Simpson 2007). **(23)** Tofts Ness (Dockrill, Bond et al 2007). **(24)** Cata Sand (Cummings et al 2016). **(25)** Linga Holm (Lamb 1984, 37, no. 215). **(26)** Linga Holm (ibid, no. 212). **(27)** Auskerry (ibid, 34, no.192). **(28)** Peerie Hill (Moore 2013).

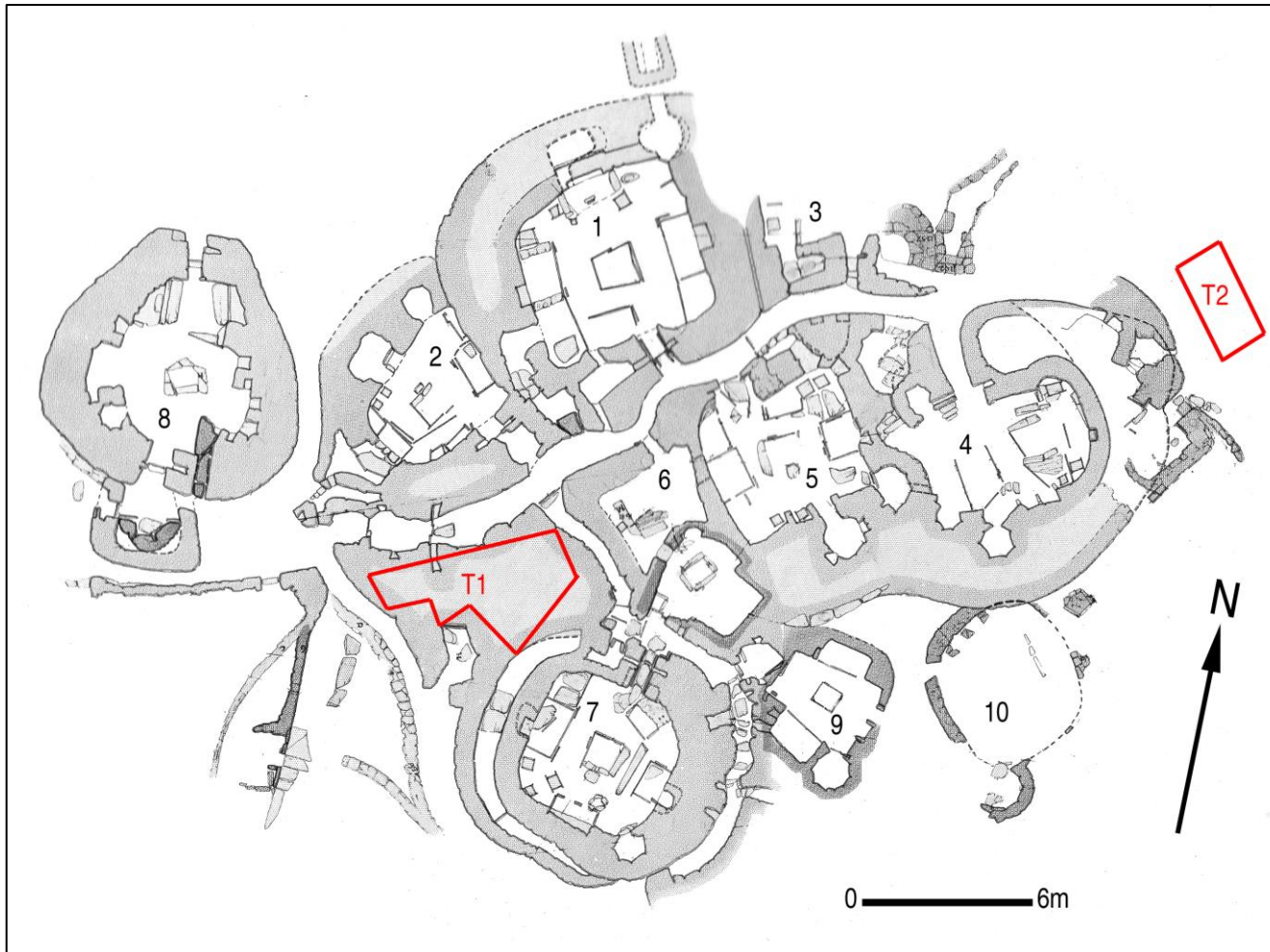


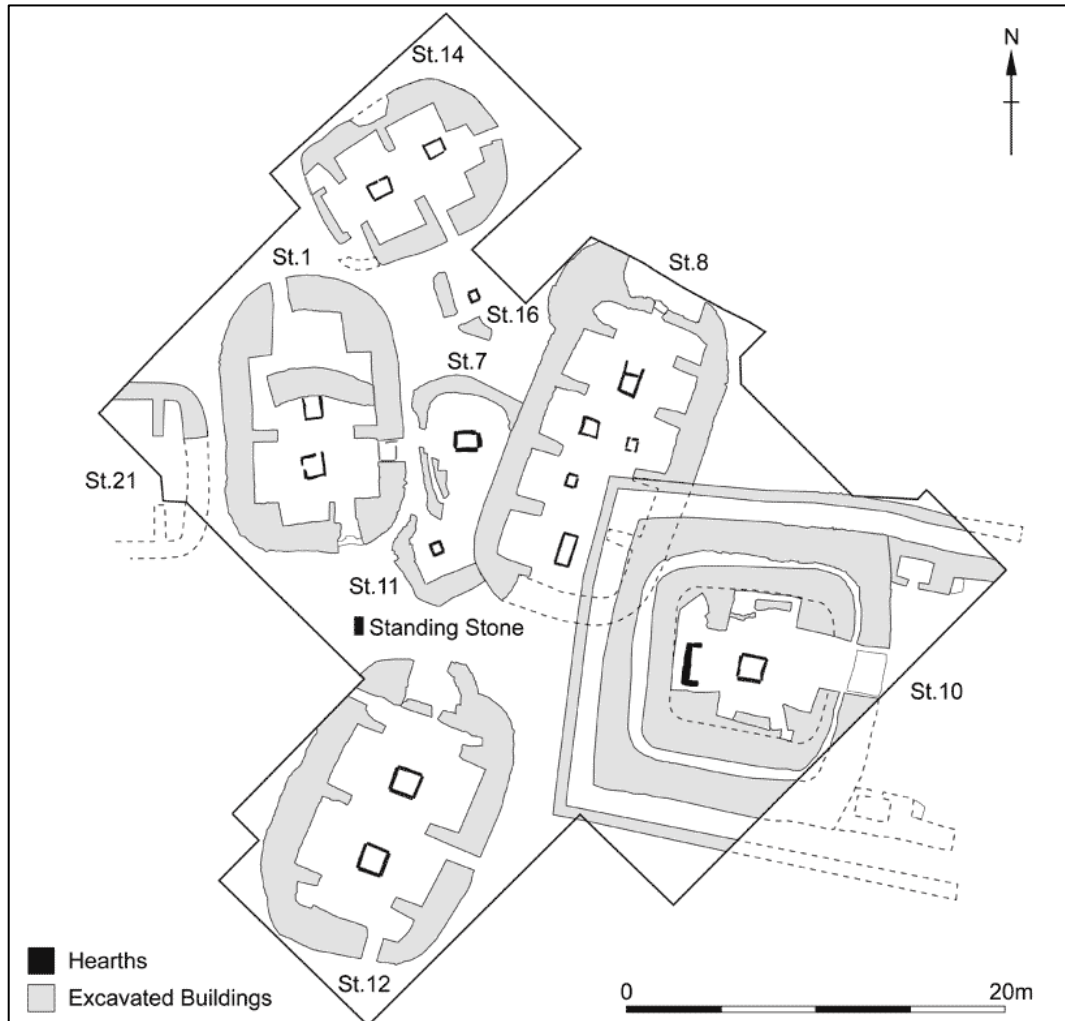
Figure 7.3 Skara Brae Neolithic settlement (site no. 1 on Figure 7.1).

The position of Clarke's (1976a) excavation trenches T1 and T2 marked in red.

Note varying house shapes including House 8.

House 9 from the earlier phase shows recessed enclosures in the walls, other houses have projecting orthostatic divisions.

(After Childe 1931a, 'Plan of Village at Skara Brae').



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Figure 7.4 The main excavated structures at the Ness of Brodgar (no. 4 on Figure 7.1).

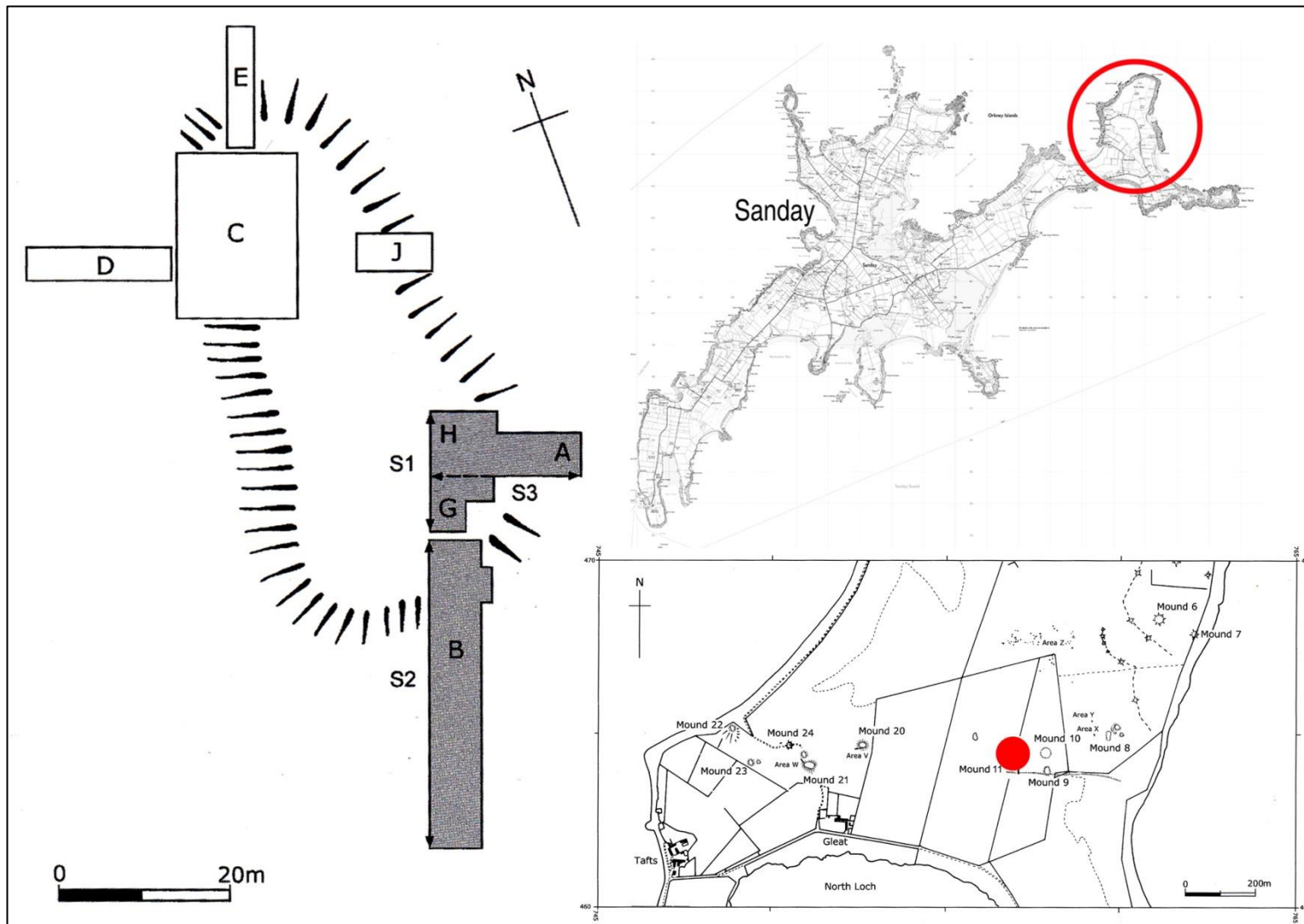


Figure 7.5
Tofts Ness,
Sanday.
Location of
excavation
trenches on
Mound 11.

*I am grateful to
Dr. S J Dockrill for
permission to
reproduce a
composite of illus.
2.1 and 4.1,
Dockrill, Bond et
al 2007.*

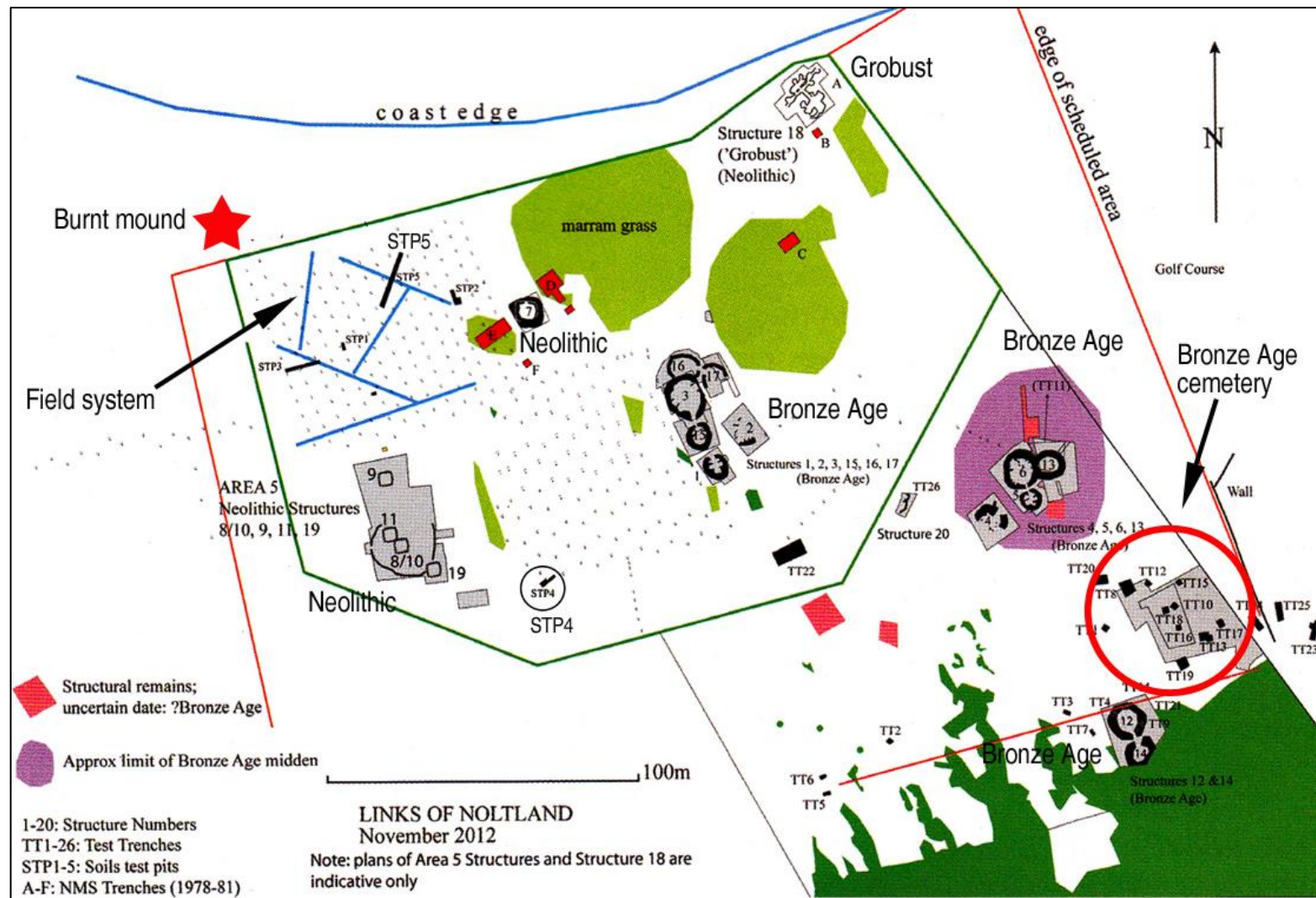


Figure 7.6 The Links of Noltland, Westray, showing position of excavated Neolithic and Bronze Age structures.

'STP' indicates soil test pit locations.

(For site location see no. 17 on Figure 7.2)

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I am grateful to Hazel Moore of EASE Archaeology for permission to use Moore & Wilson 2013, 13.

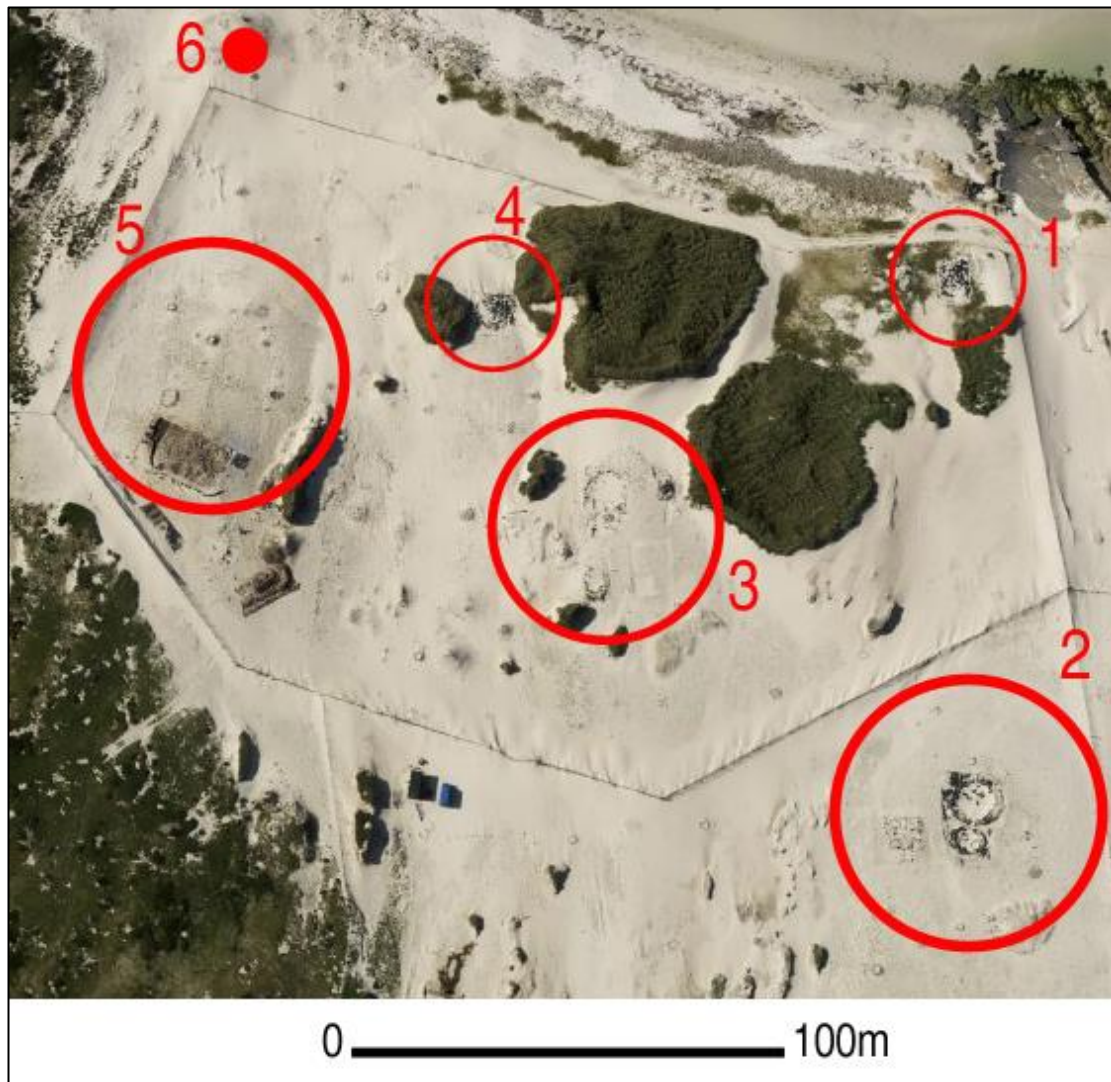
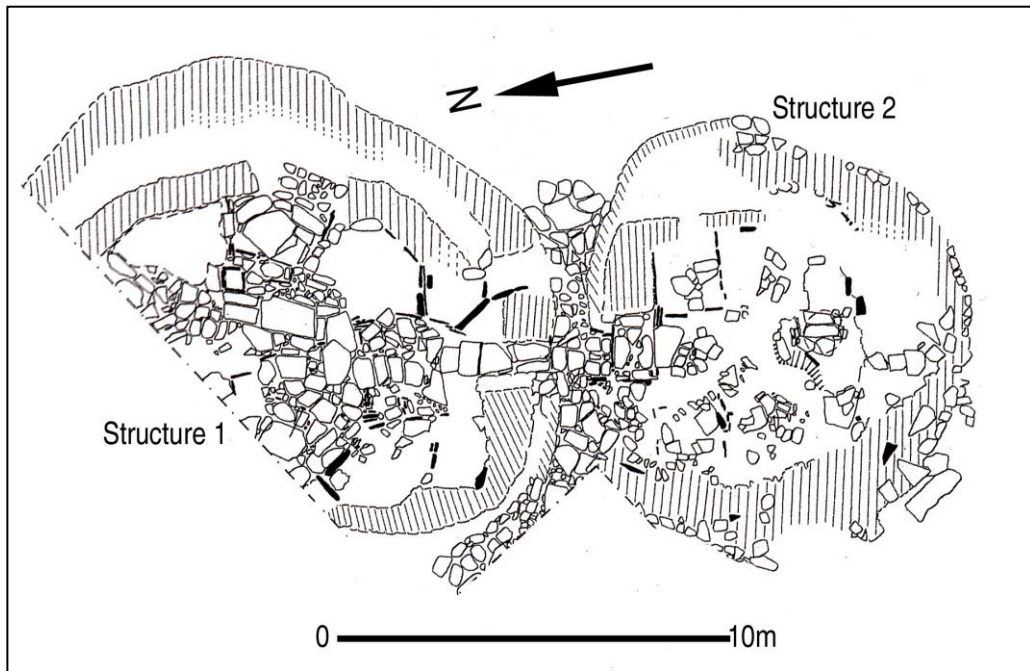


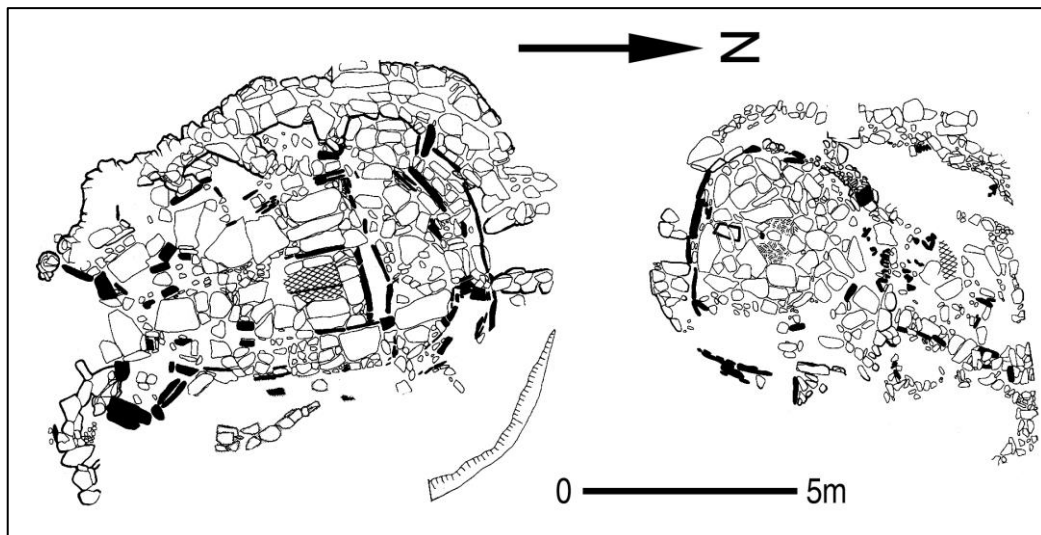
Figure 7.7 Aerial photograph of the Links of Noltland showing main excavation areas. North is to the top of the photo. Structures 12 and 14, a further Bronze Age double house, is just out of shot at the bottom of the photo
(1) Grobust Neolithic structures
(2) Bronze Age structures 4, 5, 6 and 13. The outline of the double house (Structures 5 and 6) shown in Figures 7.9 and 7.10 (below) can clearly be seen.
(3) Further Bronze Age houses: Structures 1, 2, 3, 15, 16 and 17
(4) Neolithic structures
(5) Main Neolithic excavation area
(6) Burnt mound discovered in 2015 (Details from Moore & Wilson 2013 & Moore 2015A)



I would like to thank Simon Buteux for permission to reproduce Buteux 1997a, fig. 5)

Figure 7.8 (above) The double House at Skail, Deerness (after Buteux 1997a, fig. 5).

Figure 7.9 (below) The double house at Sumburgh, Shetland (after Downes & Lamb 2000b, fig. 5).



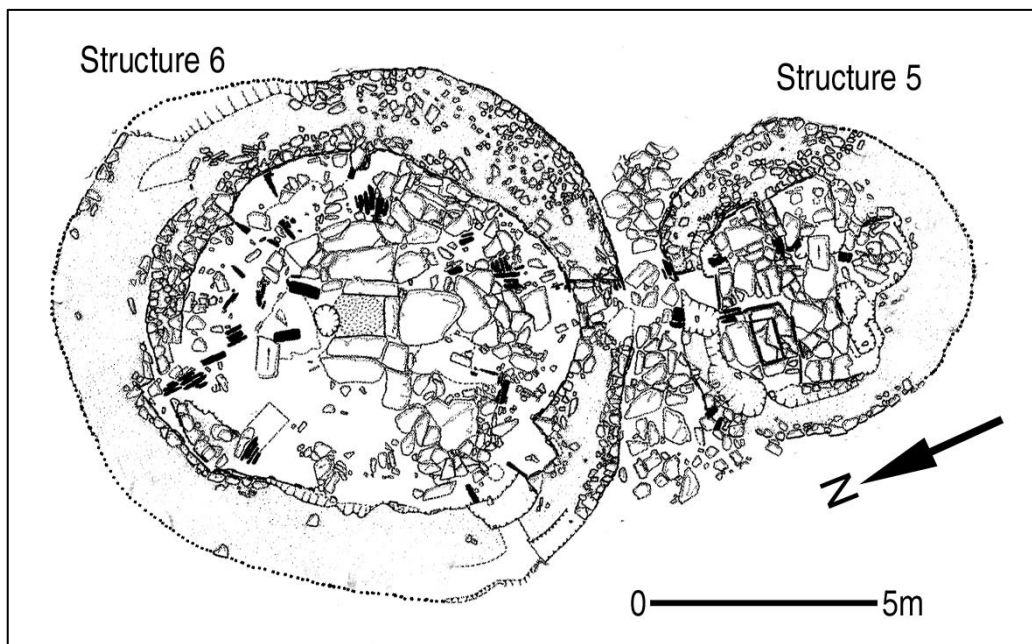


Figure 7.10 (above) Structures 5 and 6 at the Links of Noltrand, Westray, forming one of the double houses. This house is shown in area (2) on Figure 7.7 above (after Moore & Wilson 2011a, fig.36).

Figure 7.11 (below) Photograph of the double house shown in Figure 7.10 (above) under excavation. North facing, with Structure 5 in the foreground.



© HES & EASE Archaeology I am grateful to Hazel Moore of EASE Archaeology for permission to use and for supplying this photograph.

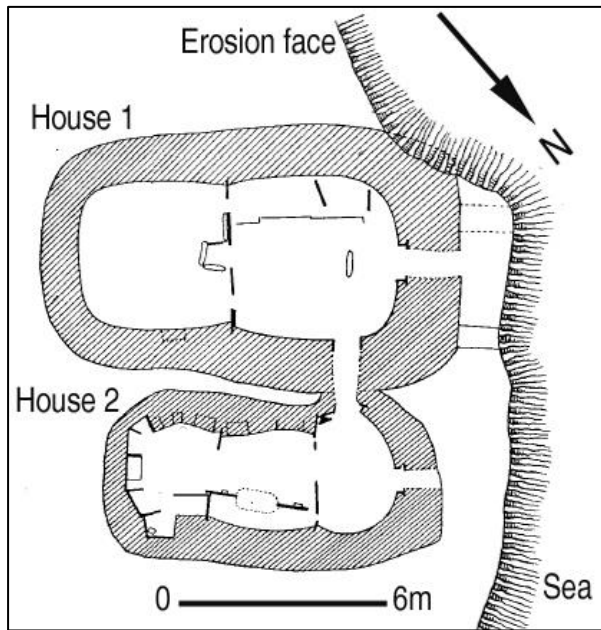


Figure 7.12 Mid 4th millennium BC house at Knap of Howar, Papa Westray, Unstan Ware settlement. Possible structure attached to seaward side of House 1 destroyed by coastal erosion (after Traill & Kirkness 1937, fig. 1).

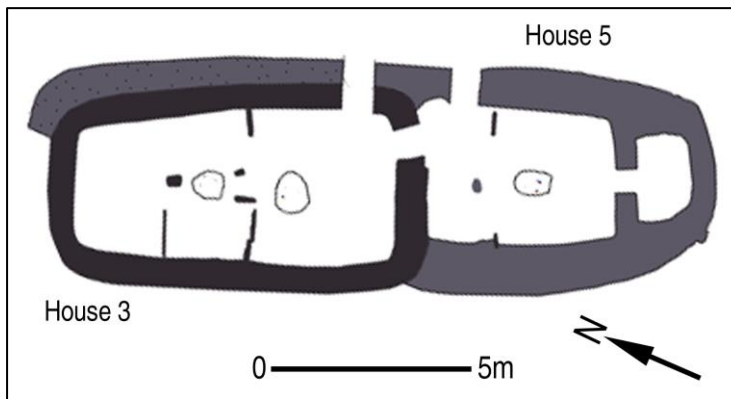
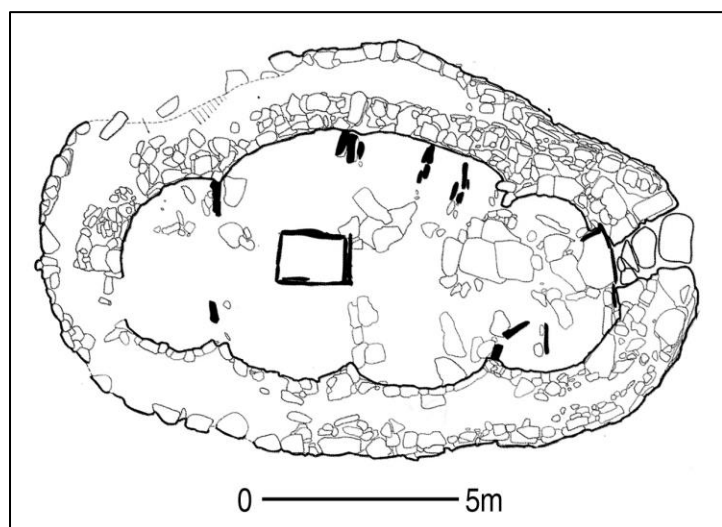


Figure 7.13 4th millennium BC house at the Braes of Ha'Breck, Wyre. The earlier House 3 has been enlarged by the addition of House 5 (after Farrell et al 2014, fig. 4).

Figure 7.14 Late 4th millennium BC House 3 at Stonehall Knoll, Firth (after Richards, Brophy et al 2016, fig. 5).



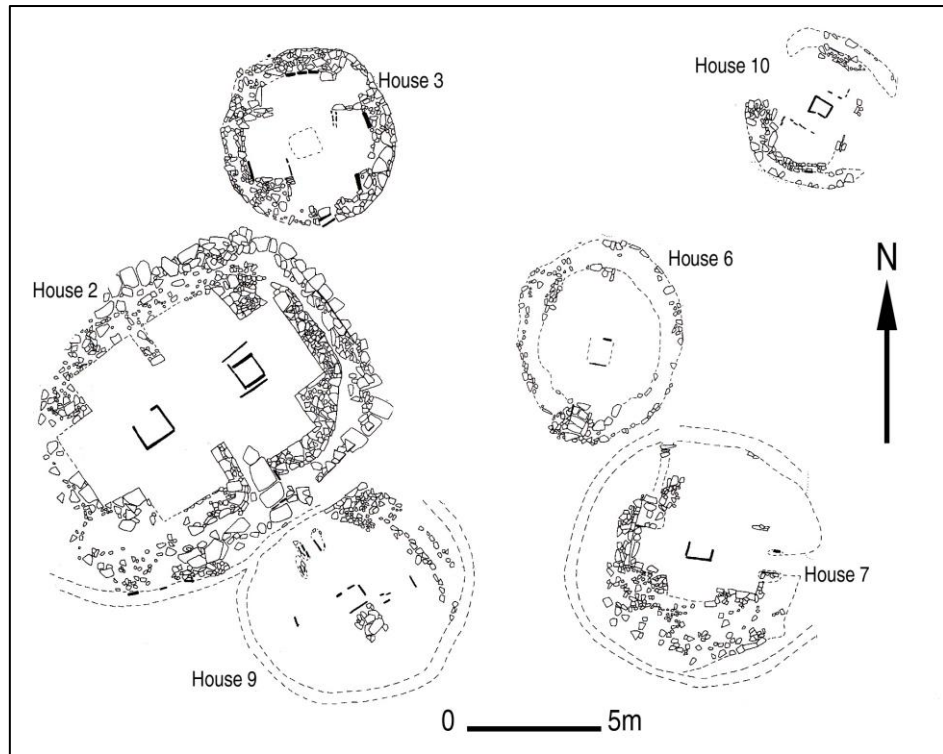
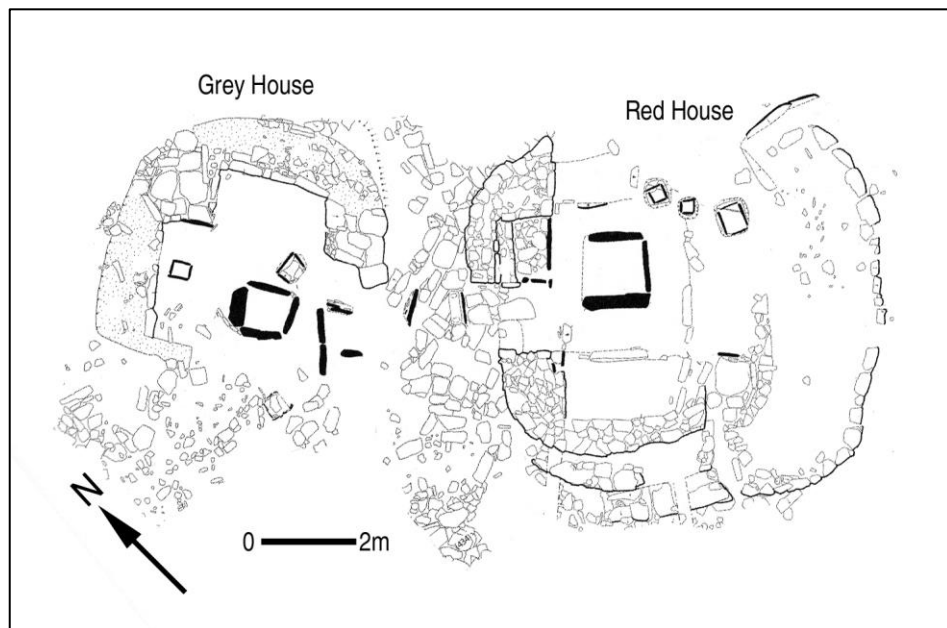


Figure 7.15 (above) Late 4th early 3rd millennium BC houses at Barnhouse, Stenness (after Richards 2005a, fig. 3.33).

Figure 7.16 (below) The Grey and Red Houses at Crossicrown, St Ola (after Card et al 2016, fig. 7.14).



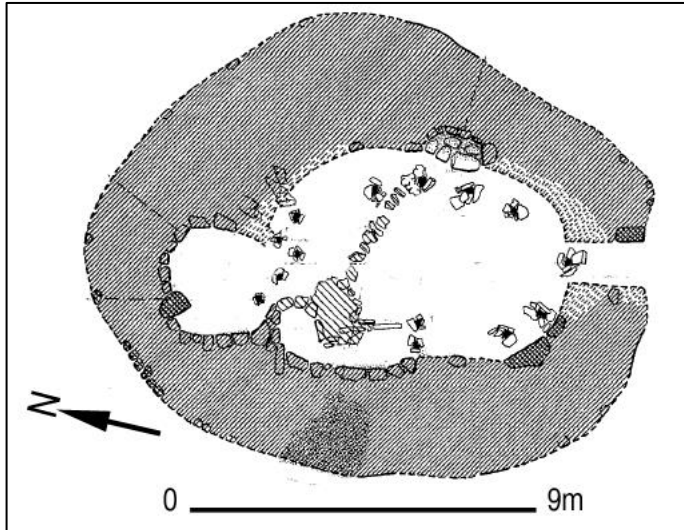


Figure 7.17 An example of the 'oval house': House No. 1 near Gruting School, Shetland (after Calder 1956, fig.3).

Many ard points and flaked stone bars, probably 2nd millennium BC?

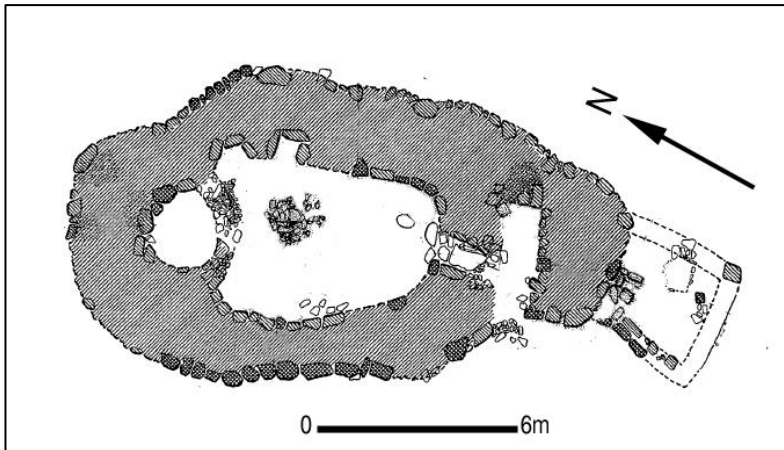


Figure 7.18 An example of the 'oval house with porch': the Stanydale House, Shetland (after Calder 1956, fig.1).

Beaker pottery similar to that at the Ness of Gruting (Sheridan 2013, 56) many ard points and flaked stone bars, late 3rd/2nd millennium BC?

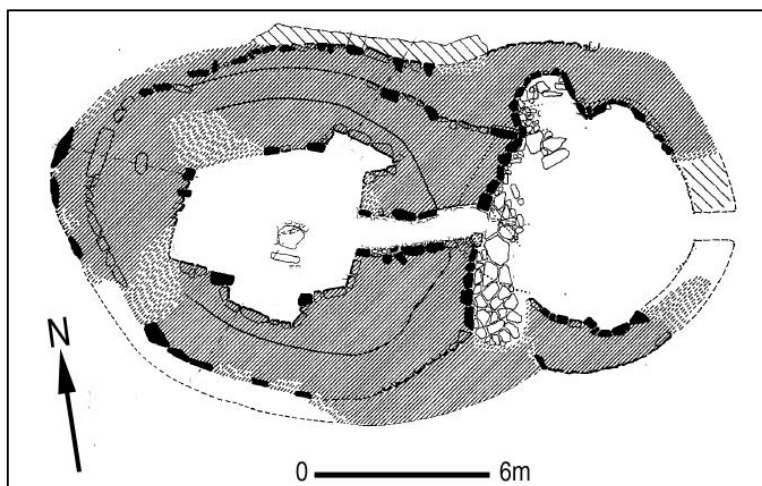


Figure 7.19 An example of the 'pincer-like courtyard house': the Benie Hoose, Shetland (after Calder 1961, fig. 4).

Radiocarbon date for the use of the building of c.1750 – 1530 cal BC (Sheridan 2005b).

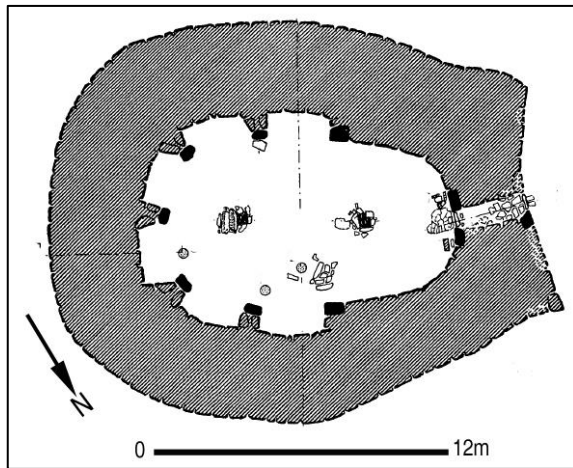


Figure 7.20 (Left) The Stanydale Temple, Shetland (after Calder 1950, fig. 1).

Construction undated, but possibly mid-3rd millennium BC. Beaker sherds in posthole (Sheridan 2012b, 25 – 6).

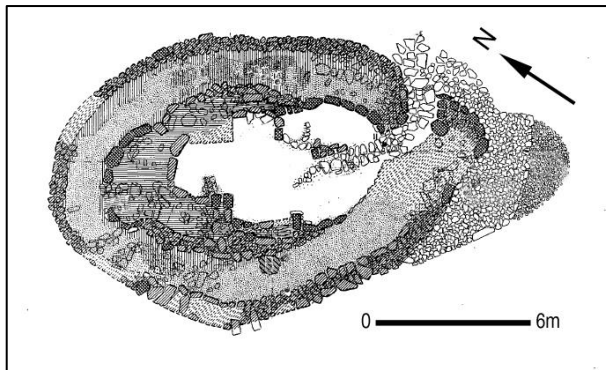


Figure 7.21 (above left) House No. 1 at the Ness of Gruting, Shetland (after Calder 1956, figure 5). 'Oval house', construction radiocarbon dated to c. 2200 – 1980 cal BC (Sheridan 2012b, 18).

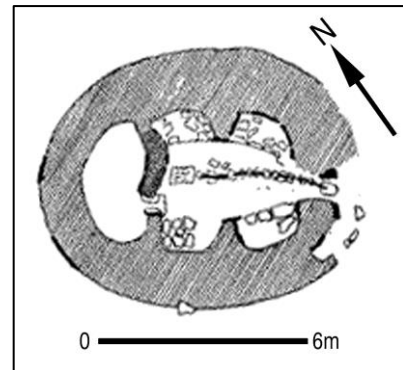


Figure 7.22 (above right) House at Wiltrow, Shetland (after Curle 1936, fig. 1). 'Oval house', probably Early Bronze Age: associated with incised pottery similar to that from the Ness of Gruting (Sheridan 2013, 61).

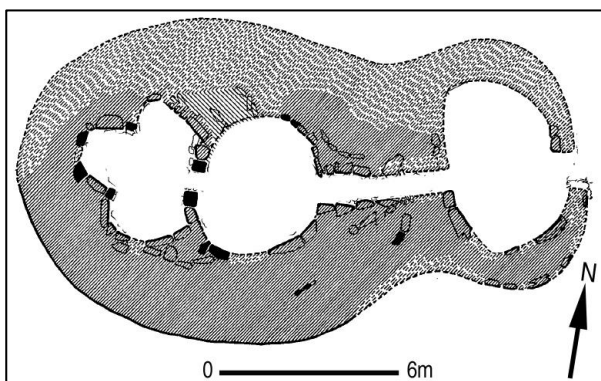


Figure 7.23 (left) House at Yoxie, Shetland (after Calder 1961, Figure 2). 'Pincer-like courtyard house'.

Pottery recovered during the excavation is similar to that from the Benie Hoose, suggesting a probable 2nd millennium BC date (Sheridan 2012b, 27).

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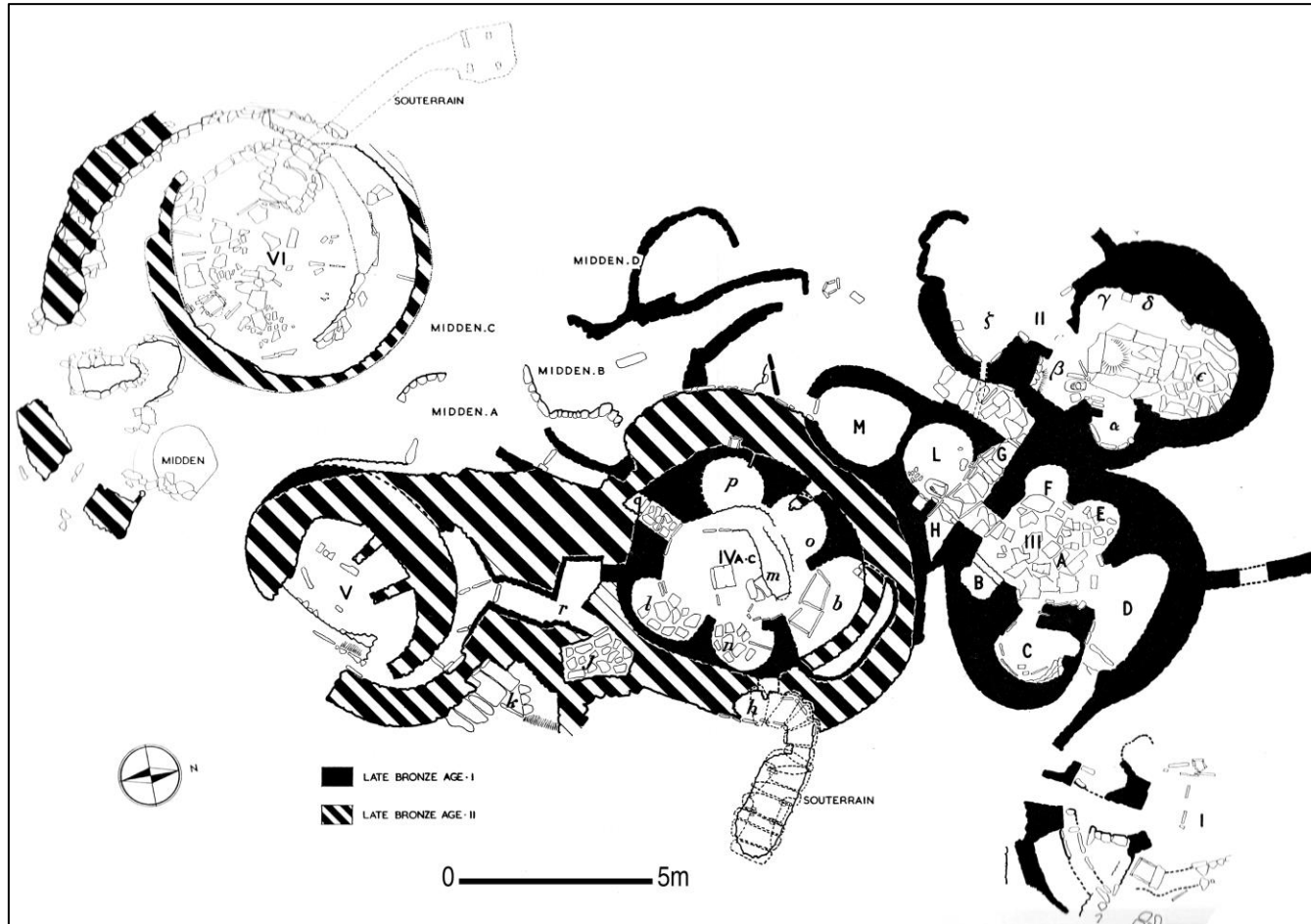


Figure 7.24 The Late Bronze Age phases at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, Shetland. Divided into Late Bronze Age I (solid black) and Late Bronze Age II (diagonal lines) (after Hamilton 1956, fig. 10).

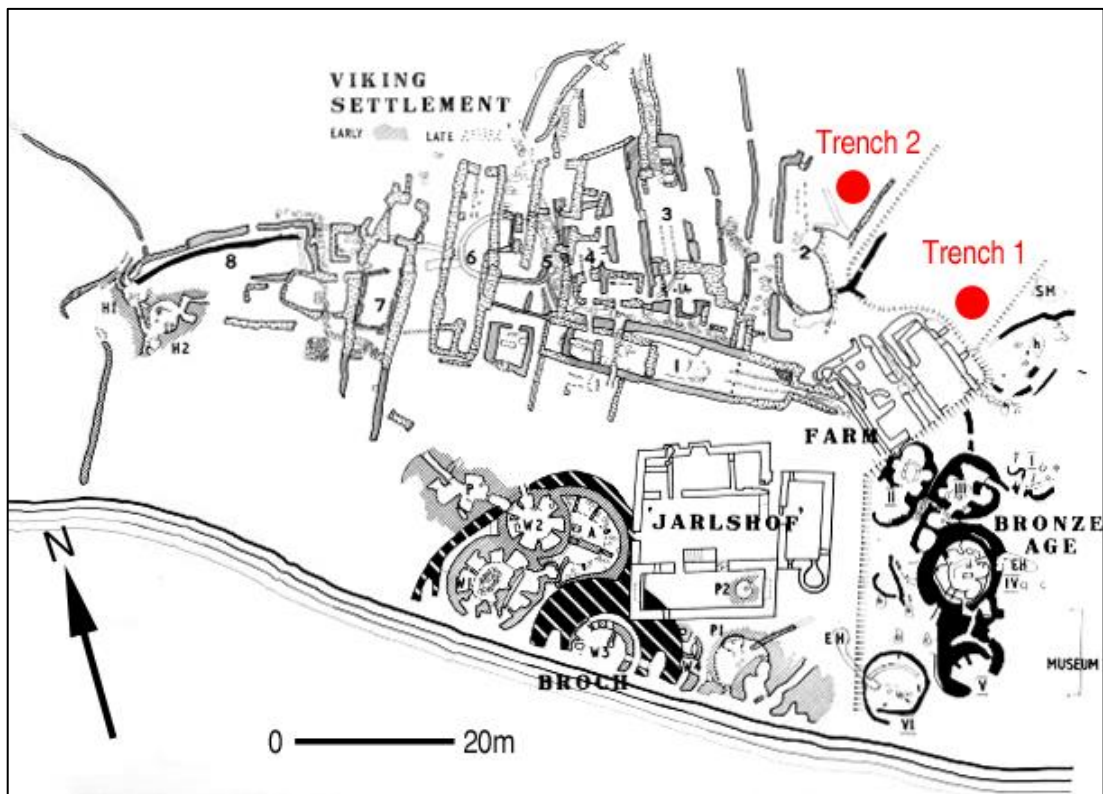
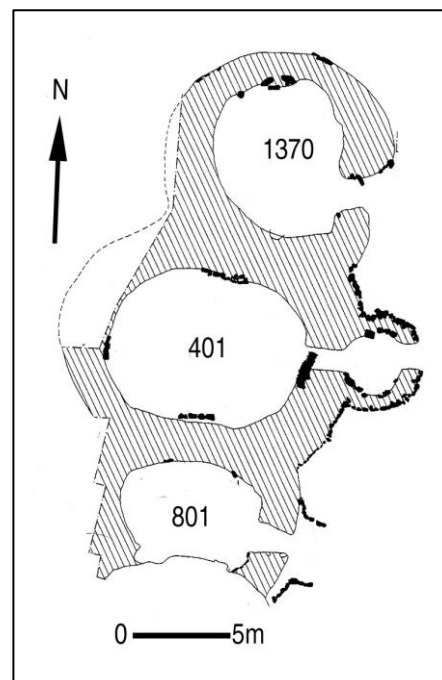


Figure 7.25 Overall plan of Jarlshof, Sumburgh (after Hamilton 1956, map in rear pocket). Trenches 1 and 2 (Dockrill & Bond 2009) were positioned to investigate Childe's (1938) middens, and midden formation in this area was radiocarbon dated to c.1880 – 1440 cal BC.

Figure 7.26 The Late Bronze Age 'terraced row of roundhouses' at Cladh Hallan, Uist.

House 401 has some similarities of design with the 'pincer-like courtyard house' of Shetland (e.g. Figure 7.21 above) and the 'terracing' is reminiscent of the Late Bronze Age phases at Jarlshof (Figures 7.23 and 7.24 above).

(After Parker Pearson et al 2004, fig. 29 and Parker Pearson et al 2005, 532, fig. 3).



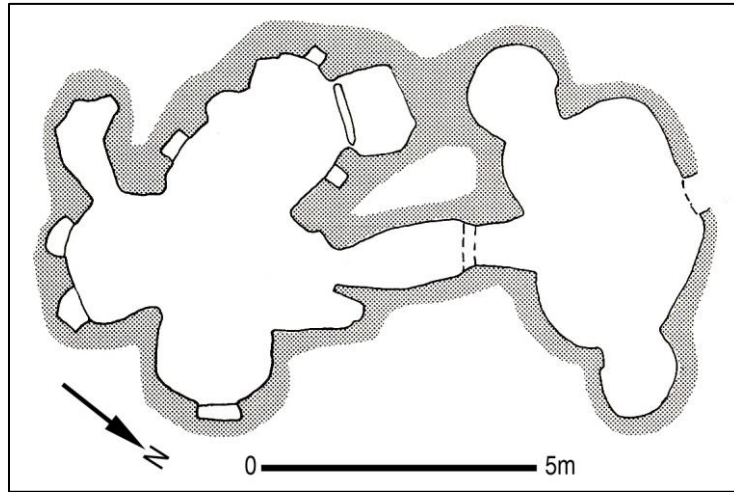


Figure 7.27a (above) Grobust House Phase 1.

Figure 7.27b (below) Grobust House Phase 2.
Dotted lines indicate external accesses (after Clarke & Sharples 1985, figs 4.5a & b).

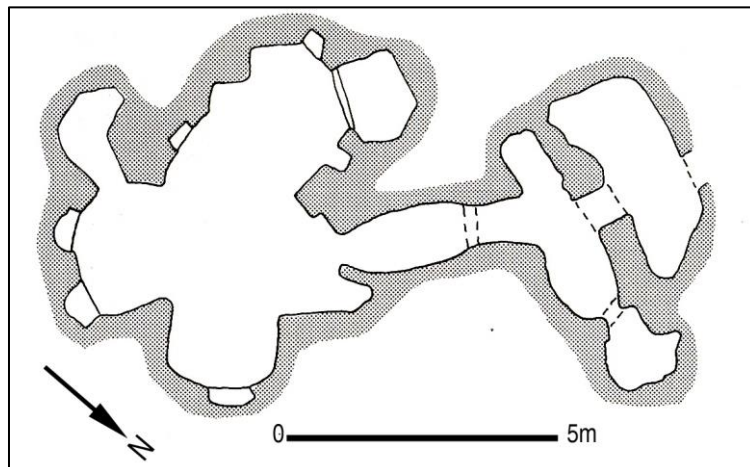
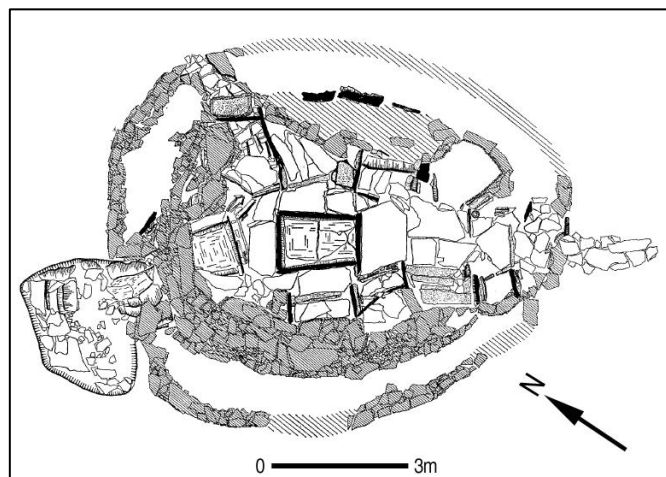


Figure 7.28 Structure inside the burnt mound at Liddle, South Ronaldsay (the protrusion on the left-hand (NW) side is a drain and not a cell).

Probably constructed in the mid/late 2nd millennium cal BC (after Hedges 1975, fig. 5).



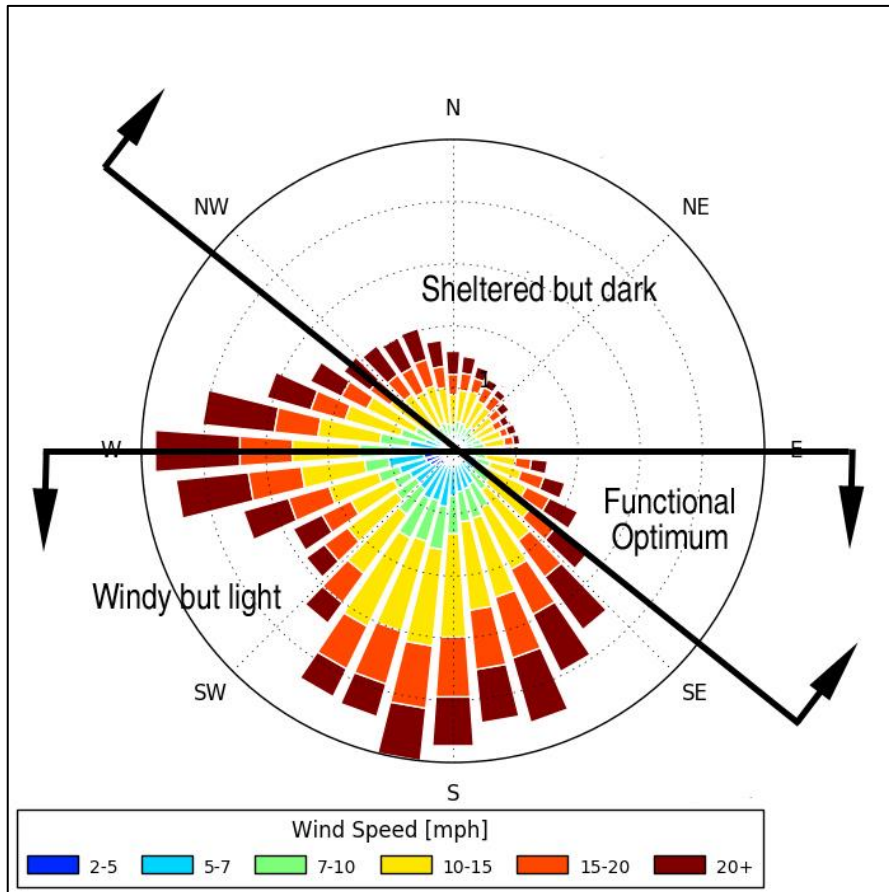


Figure 7.29 Kirkwall wind rose showing the 'functional optimum' (Pope 2003, 175 – 7) position for an entrance based on the best compromise between light and shelter.

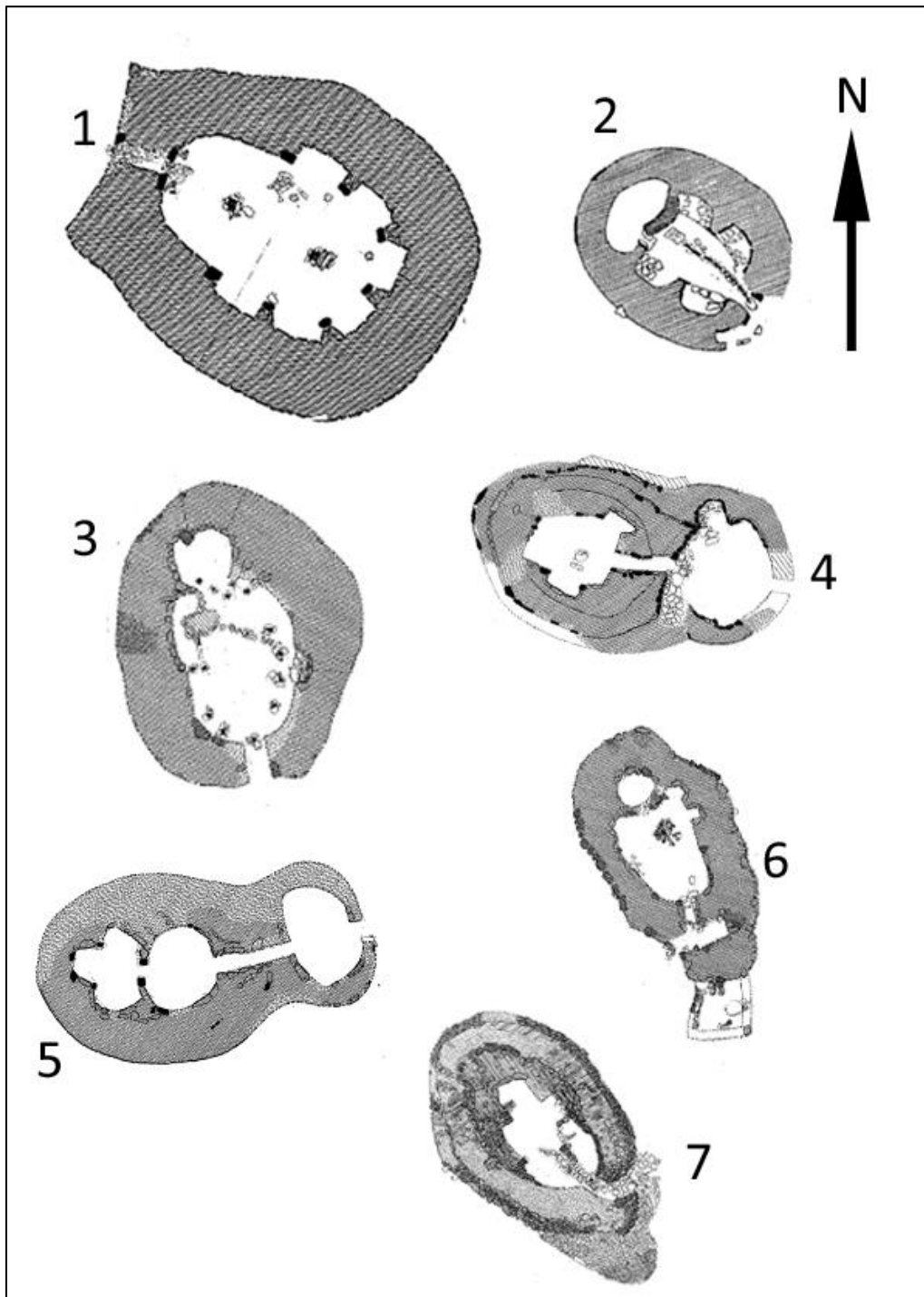


Figure 7.30 Late 3rd/2nd millennium BC Shetland houses, and the Stanydale 'Temple' (which may not be domestic) showing doors mainly oriented E – S (not to scale).

- (1)** Stanydale 'Temple' (Calder 1950). **(2)** Wiltrow (Curle 1936). **(3)** House No. 1 Near Gruting School (Calder 1956). **(4)** The Benie Hoose (Calder 1961). **(5)** Yoxie House (Calder 1961). **(6)** Stanydale House (Calder 1956). **(7)** House No. 1 Ness of Gruting (Calder 1956).

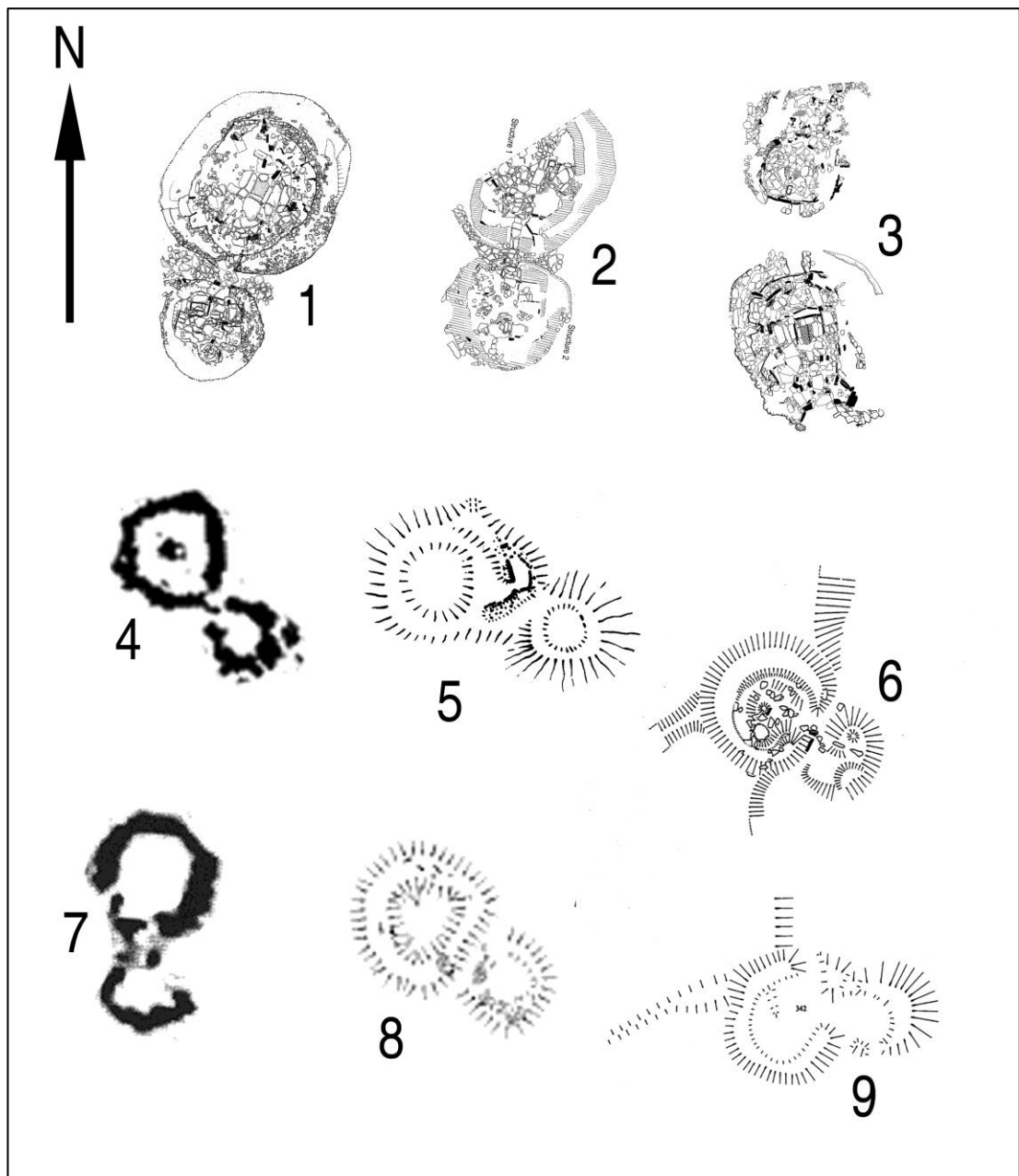
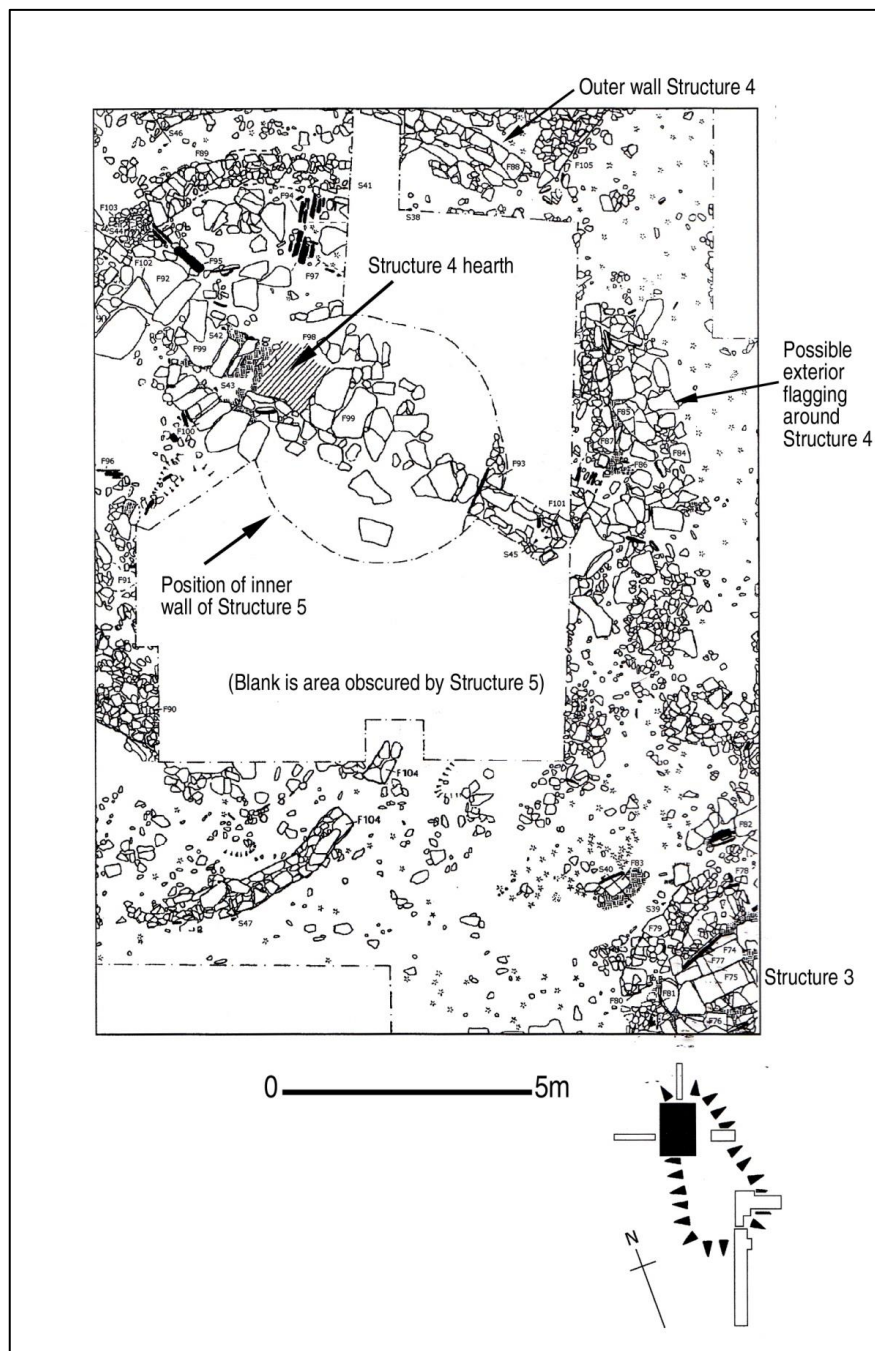


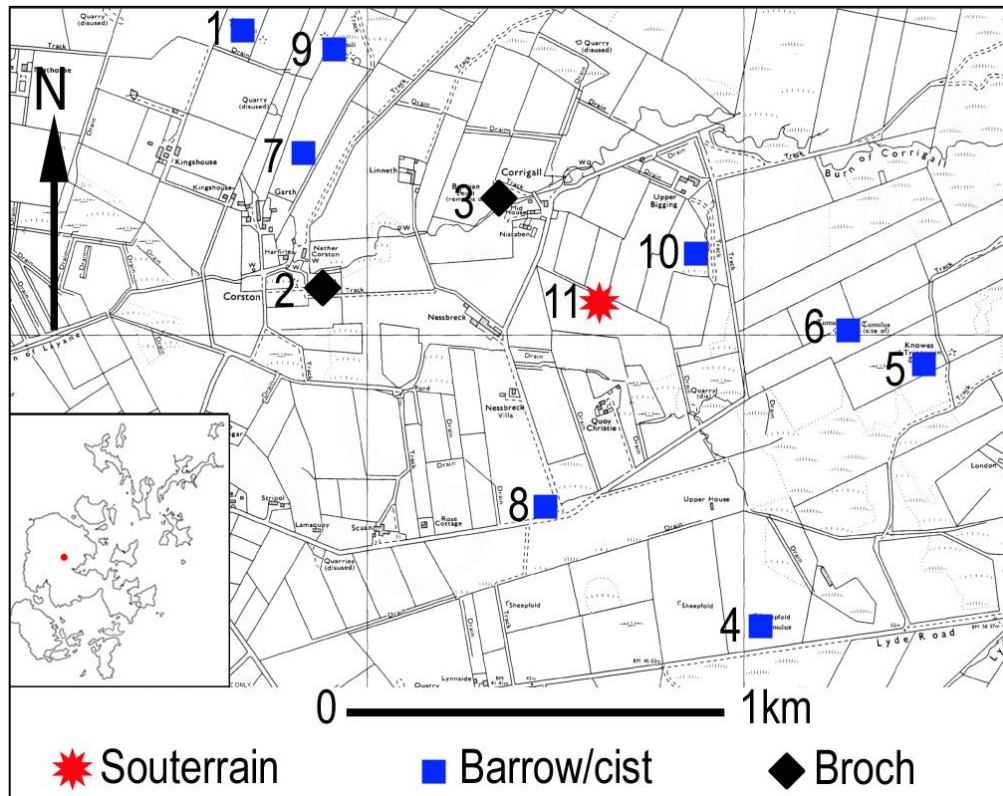
Figure 7.31 Orientation of some examples of probable Bronze Age double houses in the Northern Isles (not to scale).

- (1)** Links of Noltland, Westray (Moore & Wilson 2011a). **(2)** Skail, Deerness (Buteux 1997c). **(3)** Sumburgh, Shetland (Downes & Lamb 2000a). **(4)** Wasbister, Sandwick (Card 2003). **(5)** Whaness Burn 'A', Hoy (Lamb 1989, 13, no.10). **(6)** Ferny Cup, Fair Isle, Site 333 (Hunter 1996a). **(7)** Shelly Knowe, Tofts Ness, Sanday (Dockrill, Gater & Simpson 2007). **(8)** Auskerry (Downes & Thomas 2013, fig. 4.3; Lamb 1984, 34, no.192). **(9)** Ferny Cup, Fair Isle, Site 342 (Hunter 1996a).



I am grateful to Dr S. J. Dockrill for permission to reproduce illus. 3.3 in Dockrill 2007c)

Figure 7.32 The Late Bronze Age roundhouse (Structure 4) and oval building with tank (Structure 3) in Area C, Mound 11 at Tofts Ness, Sanday.



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Figure 7.33 Location of the Nessbreck, Corrigall souterrain and nearby sites within a c.1km radius.

KEY TO SITES SHOWN ABOVE			
No.	NMRS No	Site name	Description
1	HY31NW31	NISTHOUSE, MIRBISTER	4 Barrows
2	HY31NW32	HOWEN BROUGH	Broch
3	HY31NW33	BURRIAN CORRIGALL	Broch
4	HY31NW39	LYDE ROAD	Barrow
5	HY31NW40	KNOWE OF TRINNAWIN	5 Barrows and cist
6	HY31NW41	NESS-BRECK, CORRIGALL	3 Barrows and 2 cists
7	HY31NW43	KNOWE OF WHEATLAWS	3 Barrows and cist
8	HY31NW57	HINDRAFIOLD	Cist
9	HY31NW45	CORSTON	7 Barrows
10	HY31NW100	CORRIGALL	Cist
11	HY31NW104	NESSBRECK CORRIGALL	Souterrain

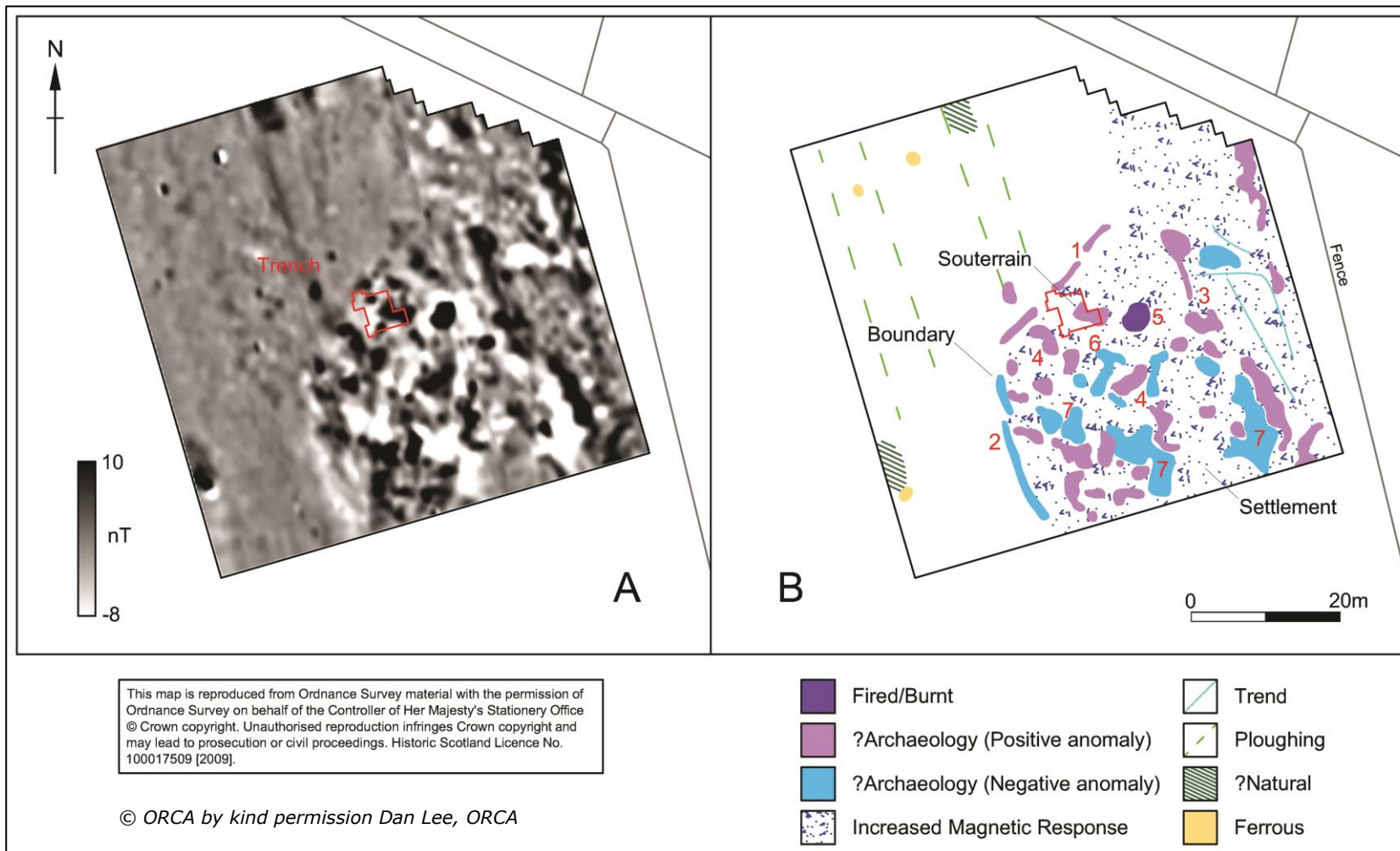
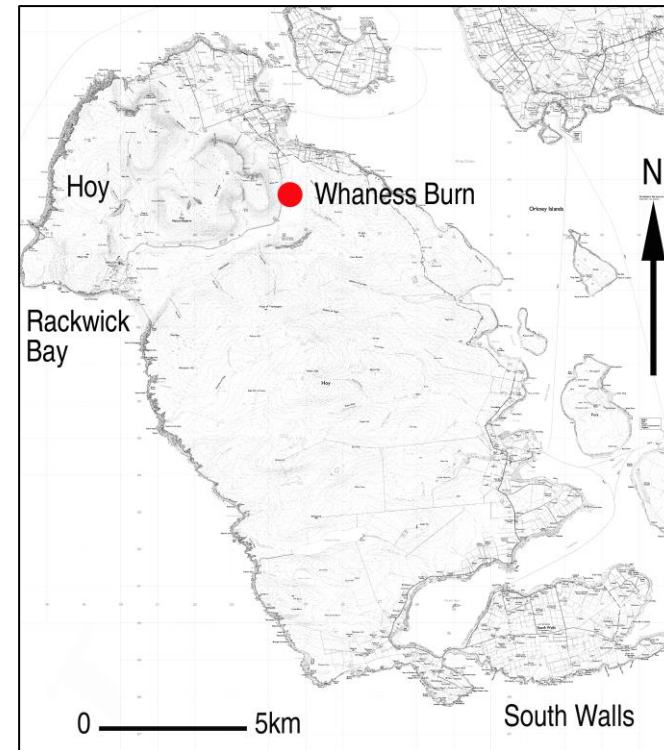
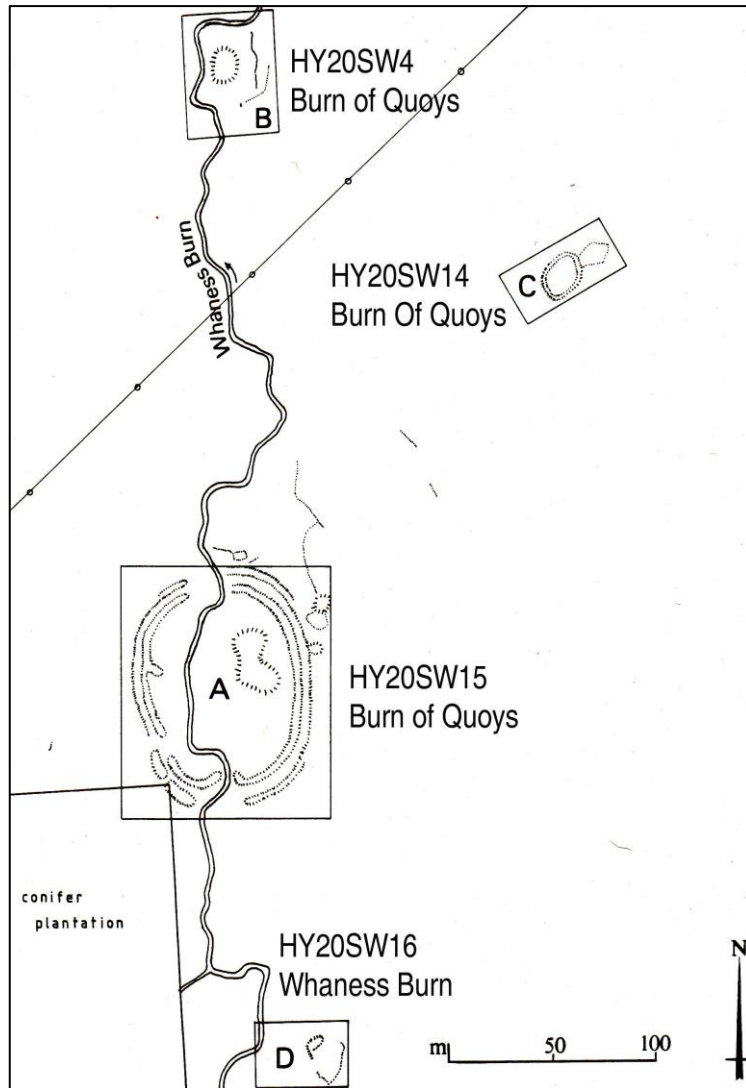


Figure 7.34 Magnetometer survey (left) and interpretation of survey (right) showing extensive probable settlement site associated with the Bronze Age souterrain at Nessbreck, Corrigan.

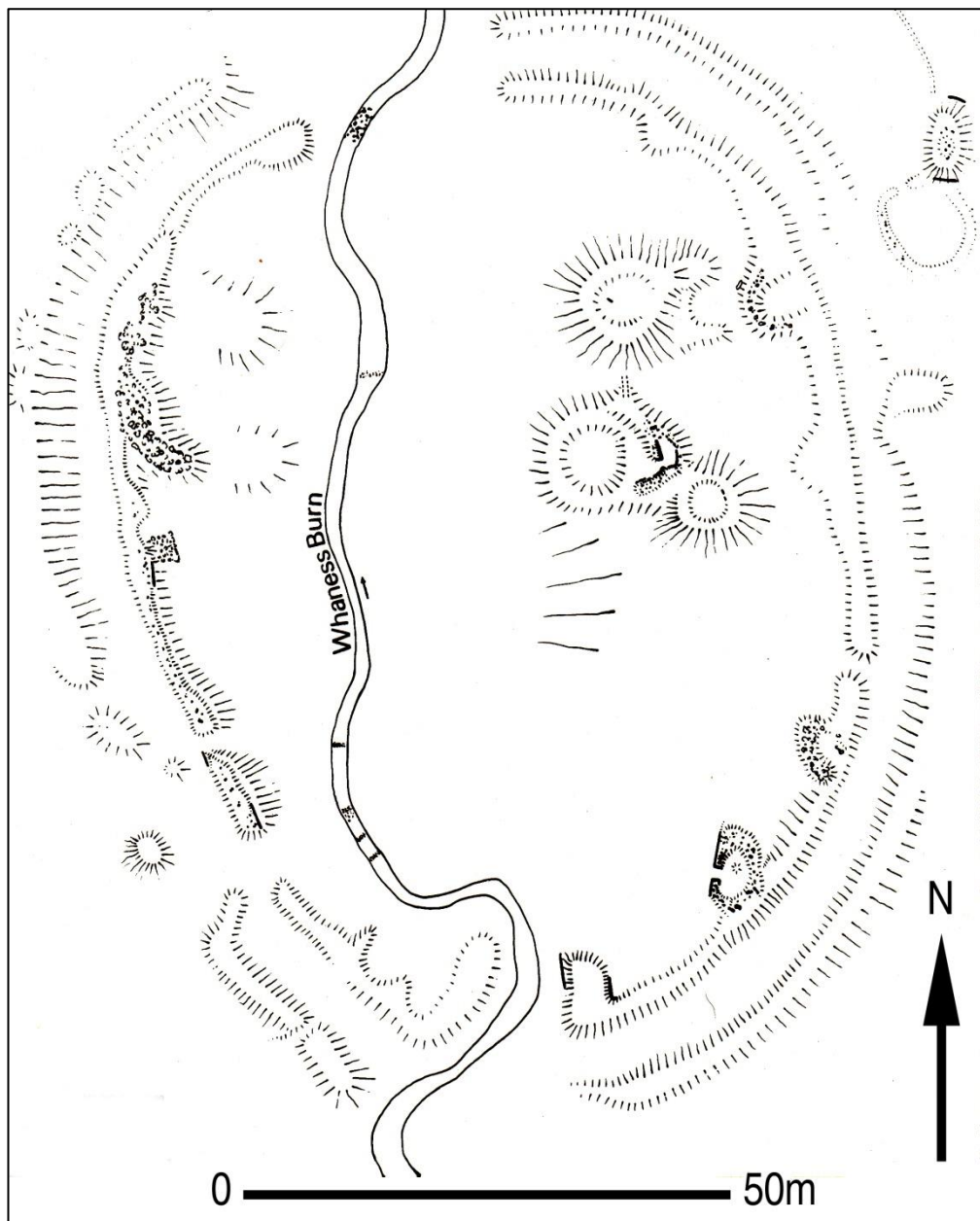


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Figure 7.35 (above) Location of sites at Whaness Burn, Hoy.

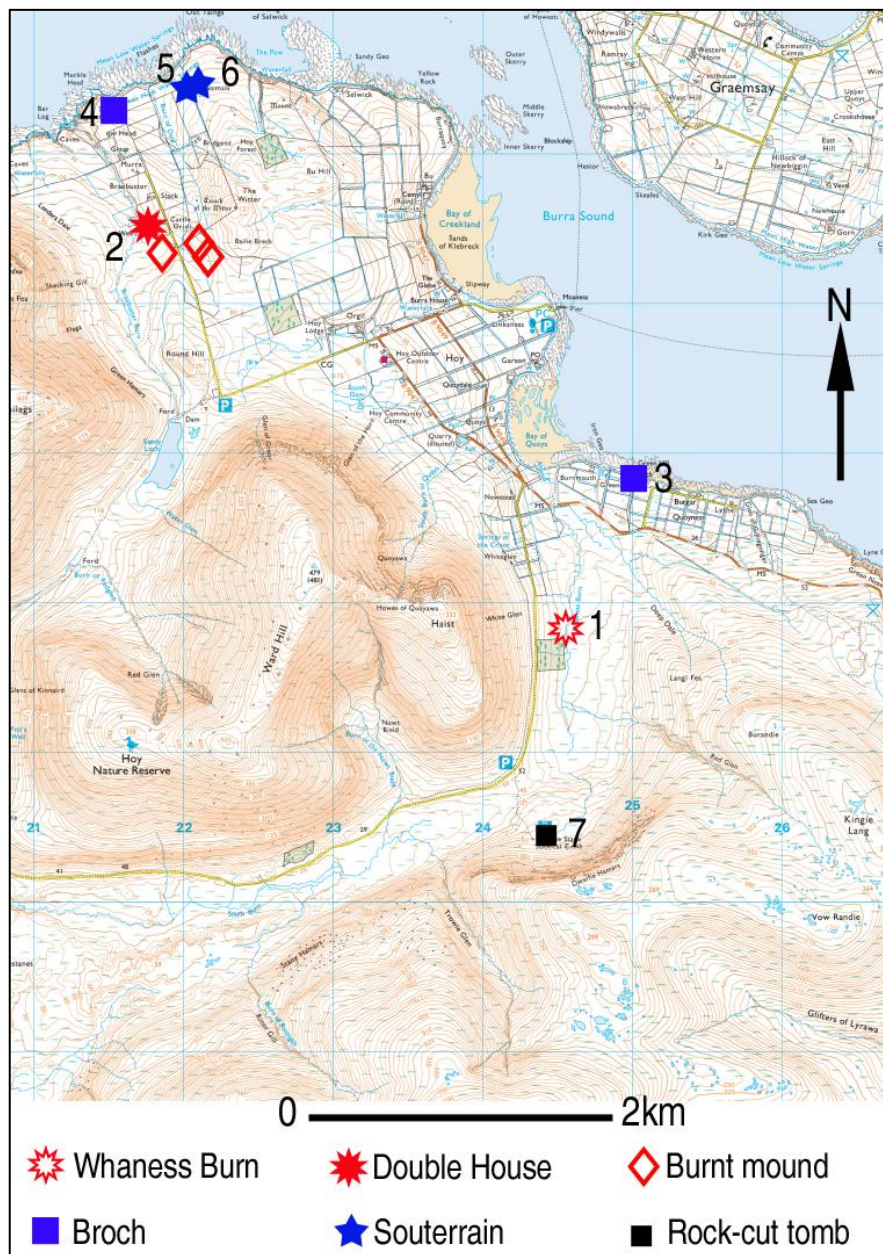
Figure 7.36 (Left) Overview of sites at Whaness Burn, Hoy (After Lamb 1989).

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Figure 7.37 Detail of Whaness Burn A (Burn of Quoys, HY20SW15) enclosure and double houses (after Lamb 1989).



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Figure 7.38 North East Hoy, showing relief and the limited area of modern settlement, together with surviving prehistoric sites. Settlement sites in both the historic and prehistoric periods are limited by the terrain.

Key: (1) Whanness Burn sites (Lamb 1996). (2) Braebister double house and burnt mounds (Lee 2012). (3) Green Hill of Quoyness broch (HY20SW7). (4) Braebister broch (HY20NW20) (5) Braebister Lower Cairn (HY20NW15; Cursiter 1930). (6) Braebister Upper Cairn (HY20NW13). (7) The Dwarfie Stane (HY20SW8; Davidson & Henshall 1989, 114 – 5).

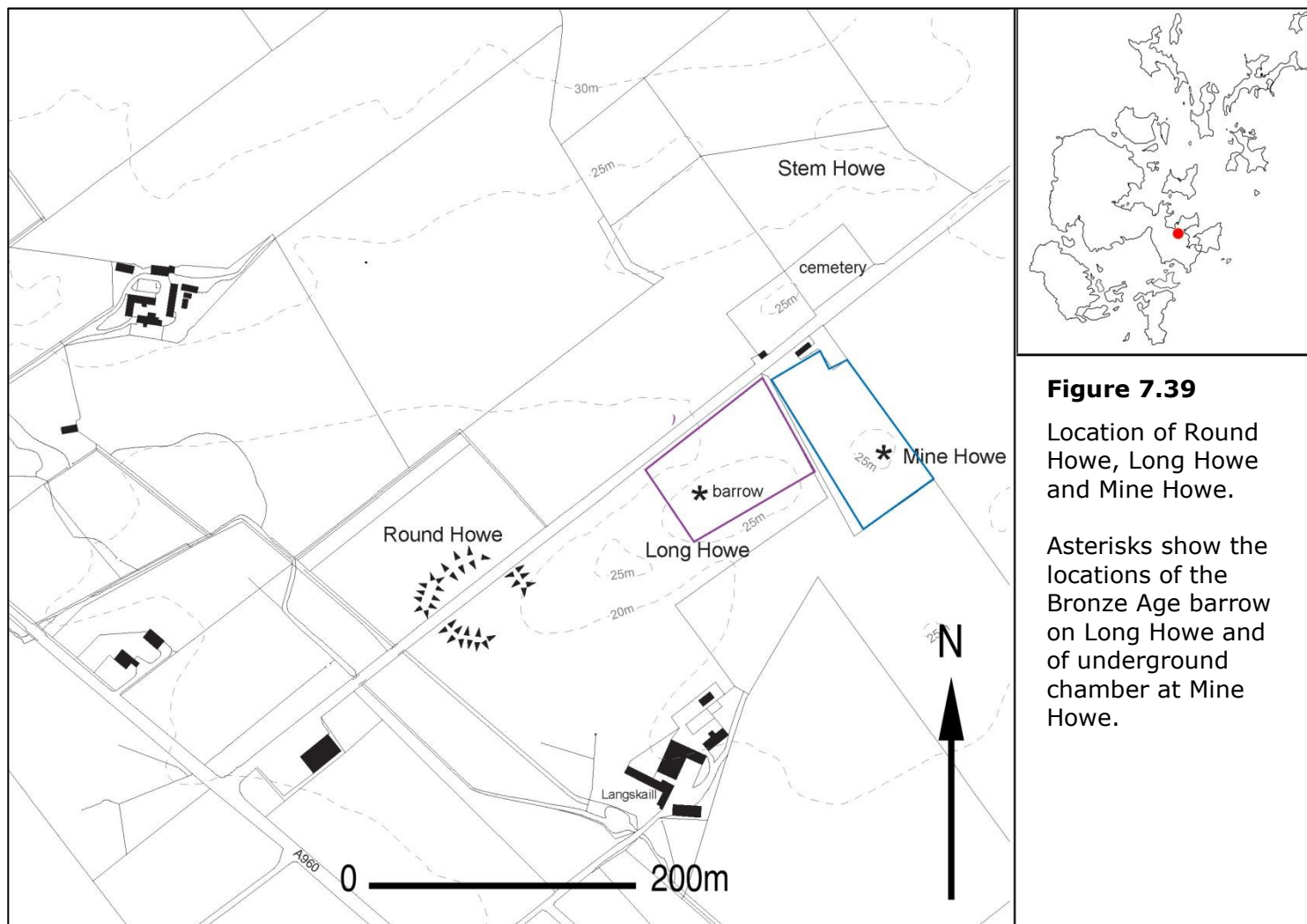
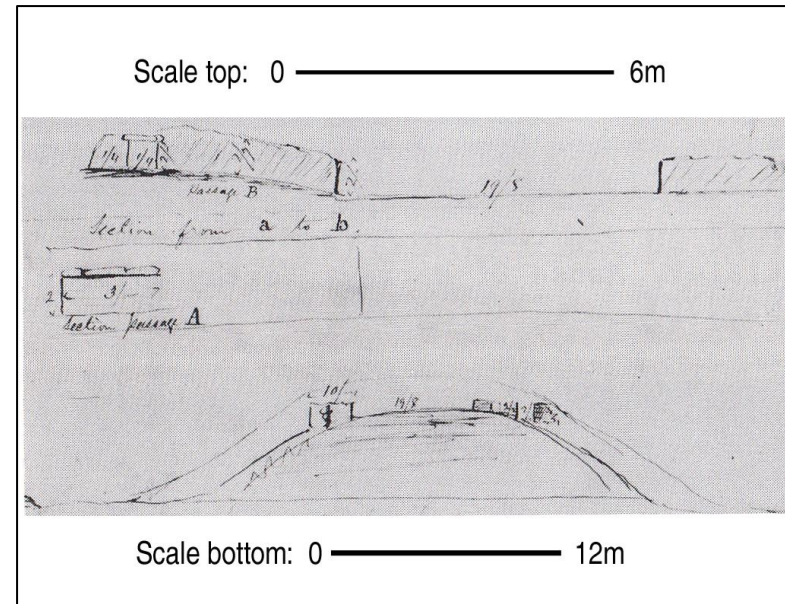
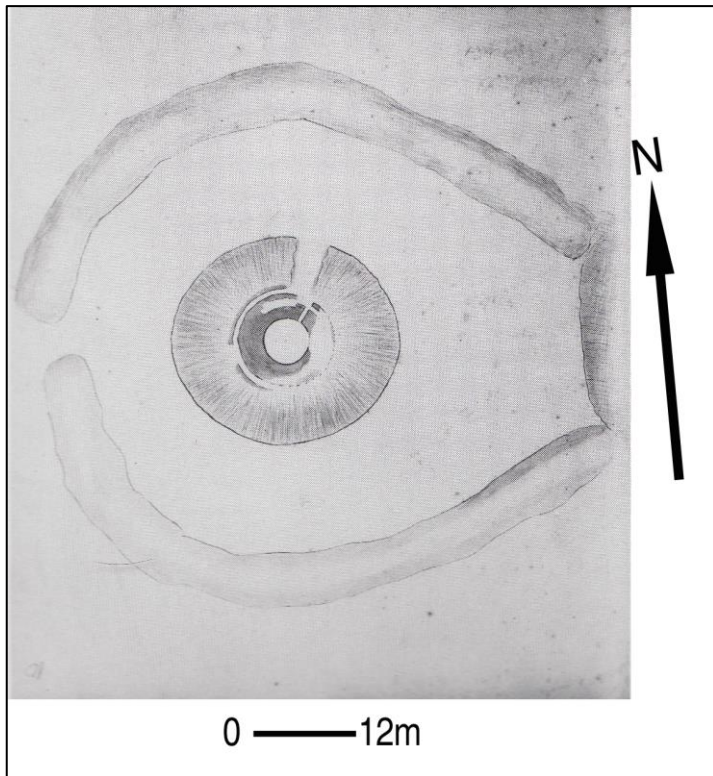


Figure 7.39

Location of Round Howe, Long Howe and Mine Howe.

Asterisks show the locations of the Bronze Age barrow on Long Howe and of underground chamber at Mine Howe.

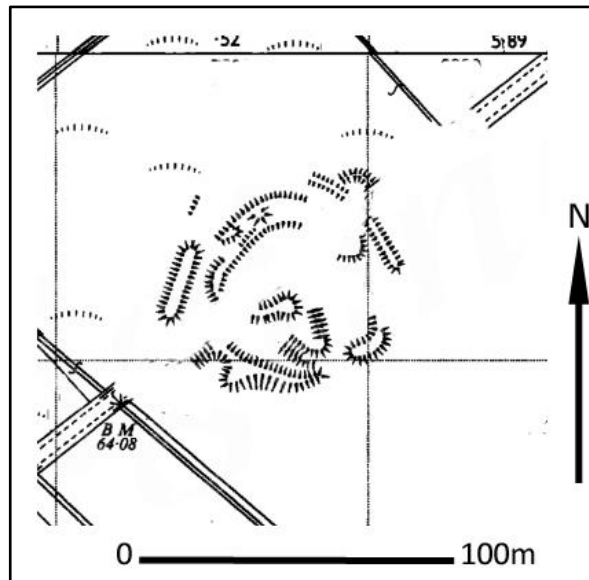
From Figure 1, Card, Carruthers, Downes et al 2006; courtesy Nick Card, ORCA.



Left: © RCAHMS DC64603 SAS 487 Above: © RCAHMS DC66380 SAS 487

Figure 7.40 (Above left) Petrie's notebook plan of Round Howe, showing the central mound topped by a stone structure and the surrounding embankment or earthwork. The break shown in the mound on the north may be one of Farrer's excavation trenches, but this is unclear. The embankment entrance appears to the left; the shaded area to the right is the edge of Long Howe.

Figure 7.41 (Above right) Petrie's notebook sections of Round Howe. (Scaling approximate based on Petrie's description which included measurements: no scales are shown on either of the original sketches).



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Figure 7.42 (above): 1960 OS map of Round Howe, showing the pre-forestry extant banks, with the road removed.

Figure 7.43 (below): Round Howe and Long Howe contour survey with the location of the excavation trenches at Round Howe superimposed.

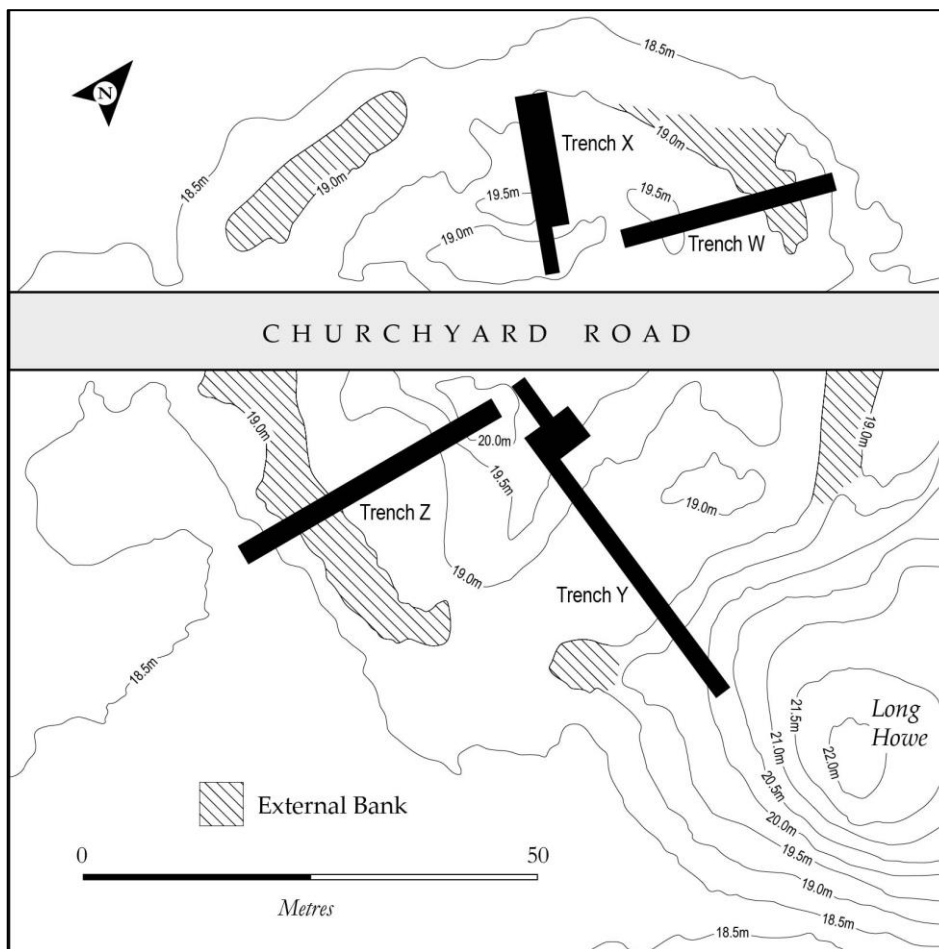
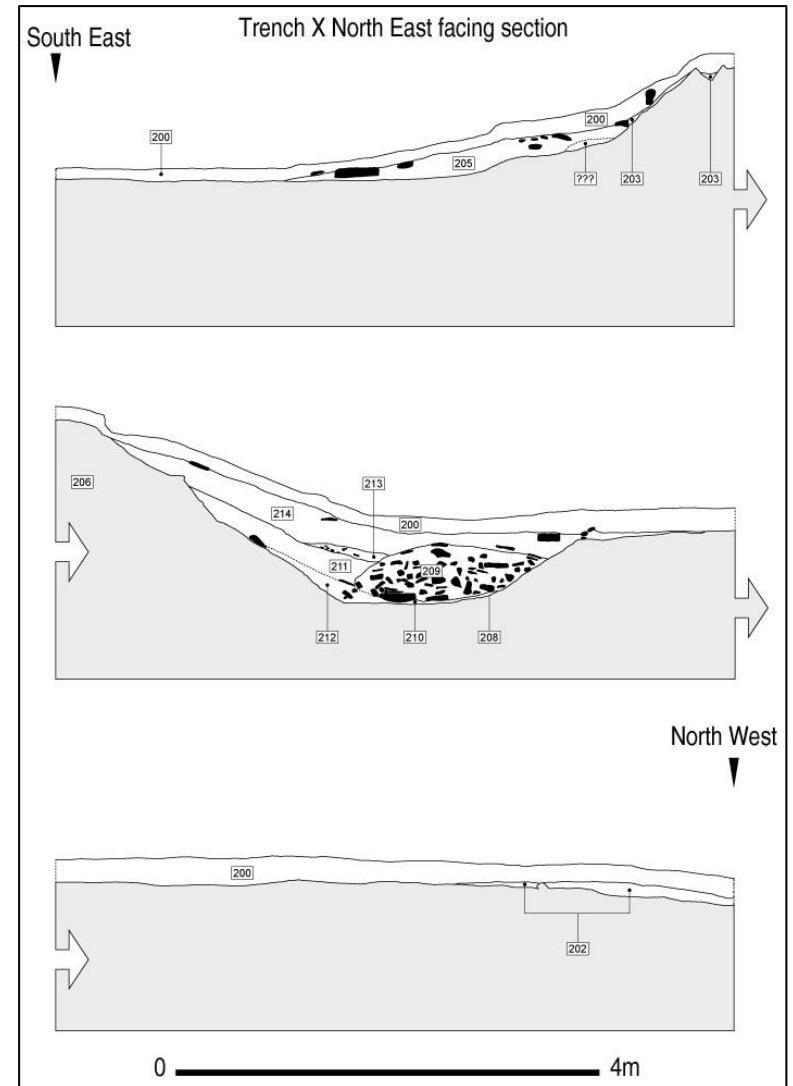
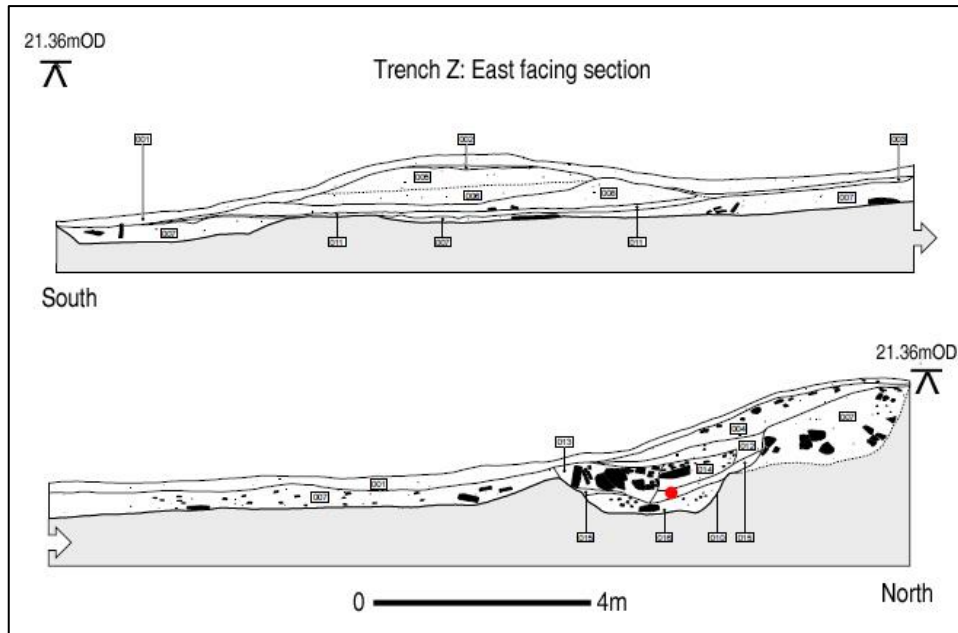


Figure 7, Card et al 2003; courtesy Nick Card, ORCA.



Figs 8 and 9, Card et al 2003; courtesy Nick Card, ORCA

Figure 7.44 Sections through the ditch at Round Howe.

Above: Trench Z, east facing section red dot indicates the context that provided the radiocarbon date of 1380 – 1120 cal BC at 2 σ .

Right: Trench X north east facing section (no height OD given on original). See Figure 7.43 for trench locations.

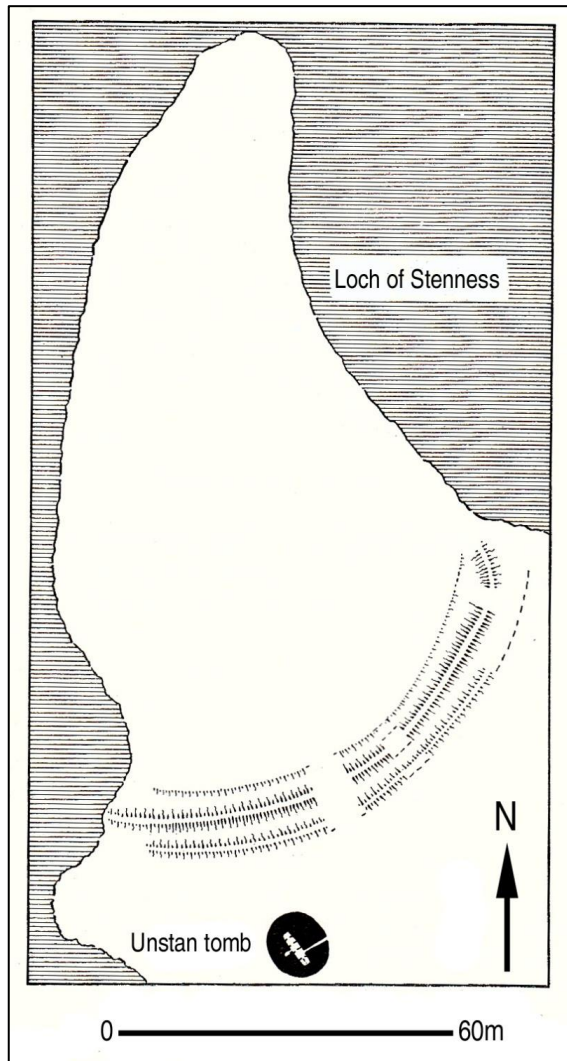


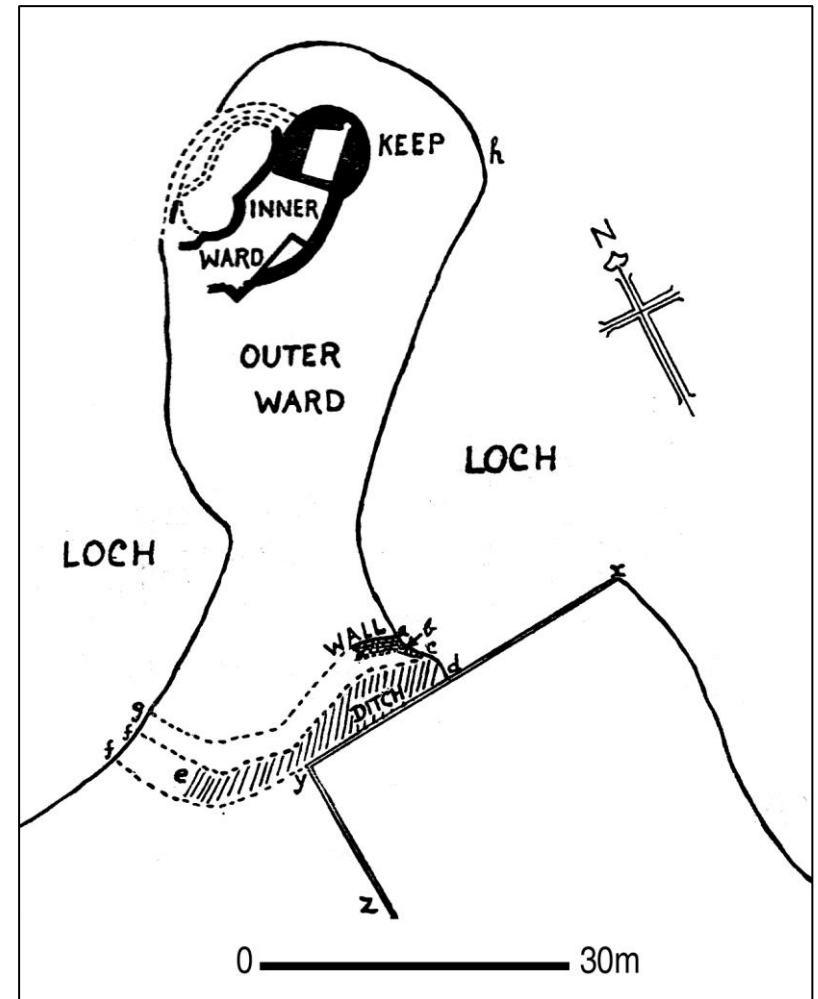
Figure 7.45 (left): Ness of Onston, Stenness showing the surviving banks and ditches as surveyed by the Royal Commission in 1927 (RCAMS 1946, Vol. II, 298, no.873, fig. 373).

Figure 7.46 (Right): Clouston's interpretation plan of Nether Bigging, Loch of Stenness, showing the bank and ditch across promontory.

The section labelled 'wall' and the line x - y - z are modern.

Reinterpretation suggests the site was a promontory fort and multi-period settlement.

(Clouston 1929, fig. 11, 'Clouston Castle').



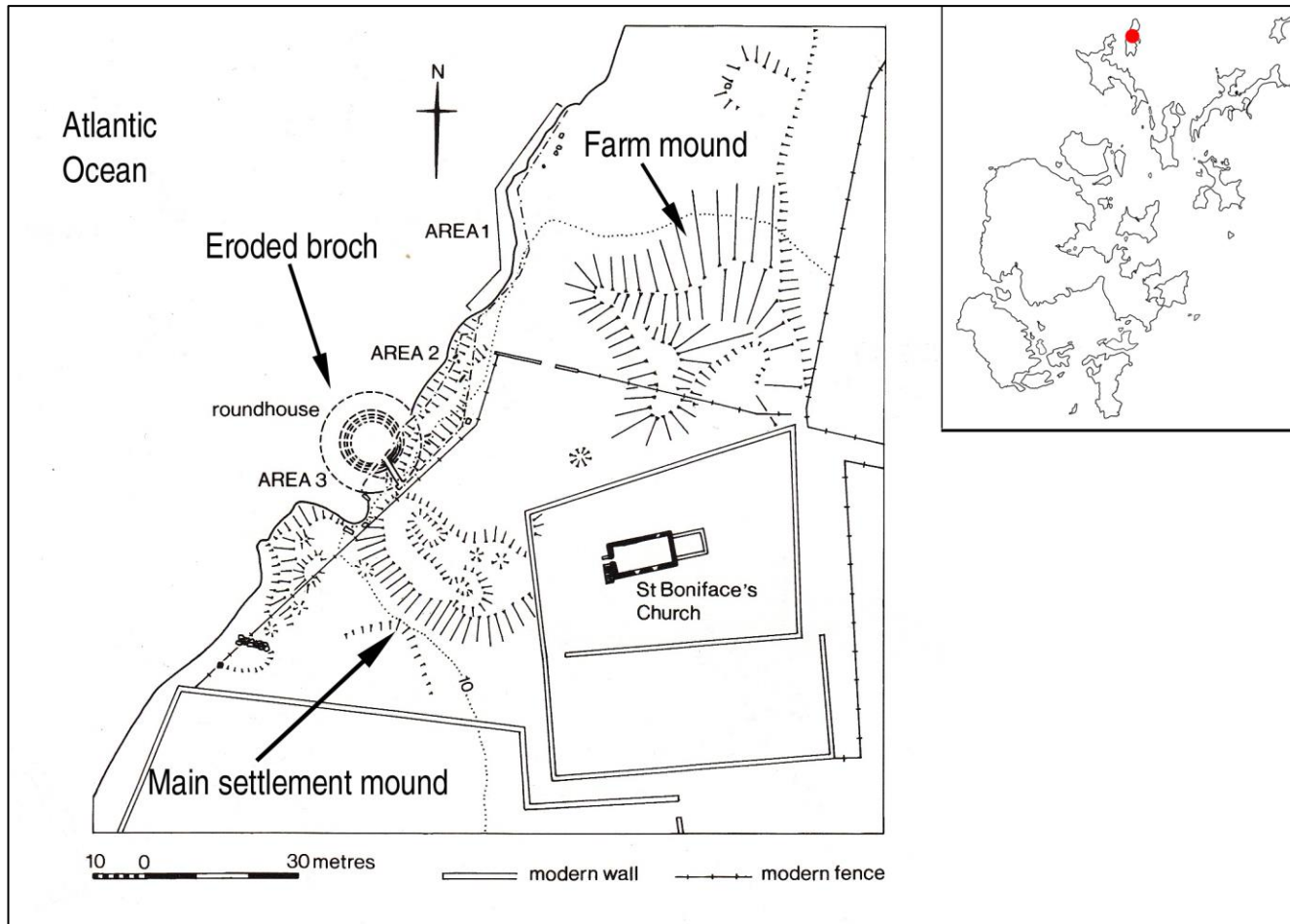


Figure 7.48

St. Boniface Church,
Papa Westray.

Main excavation and
survey areas
(after Lowe 1998, 3,
illus. 2).

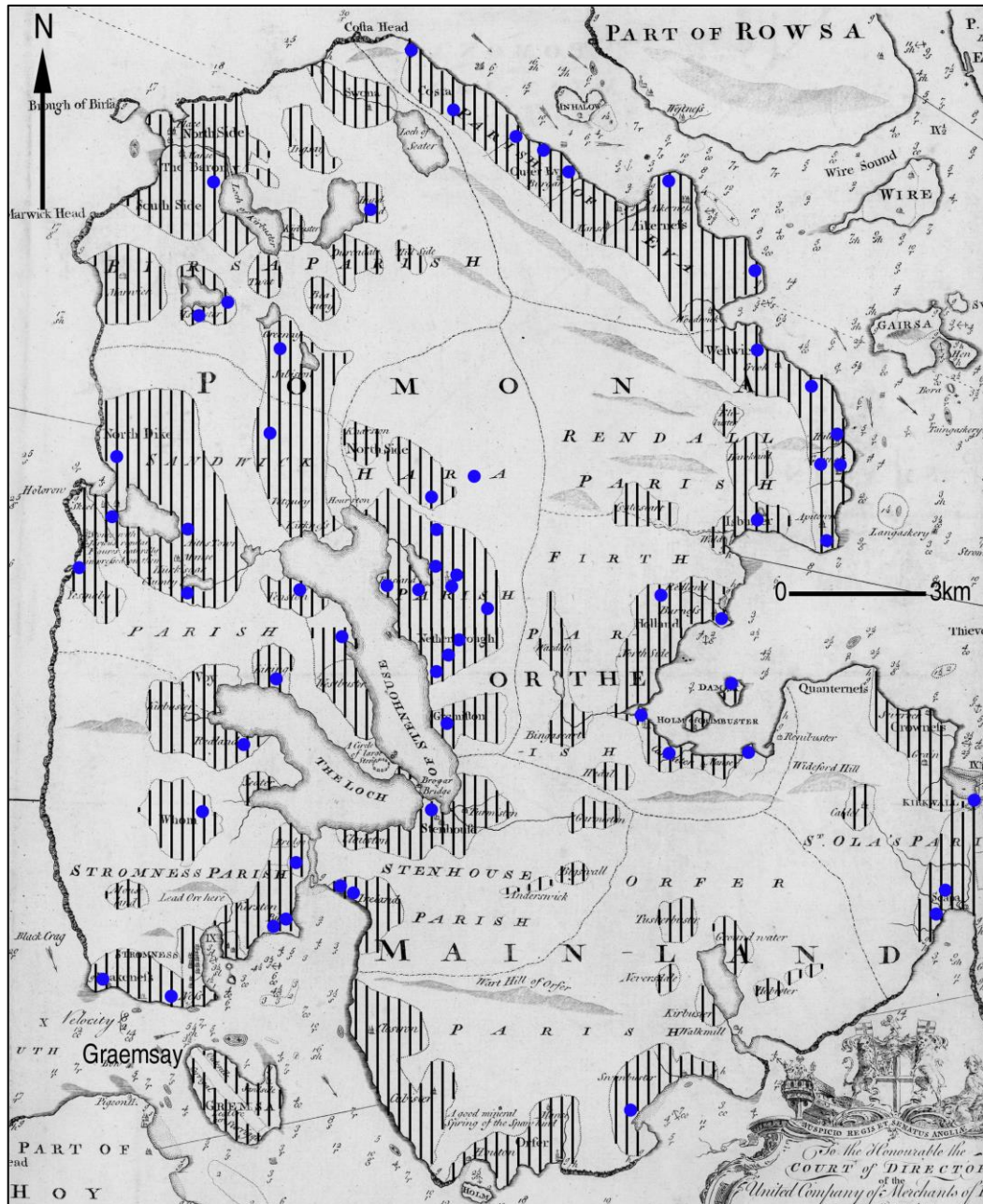
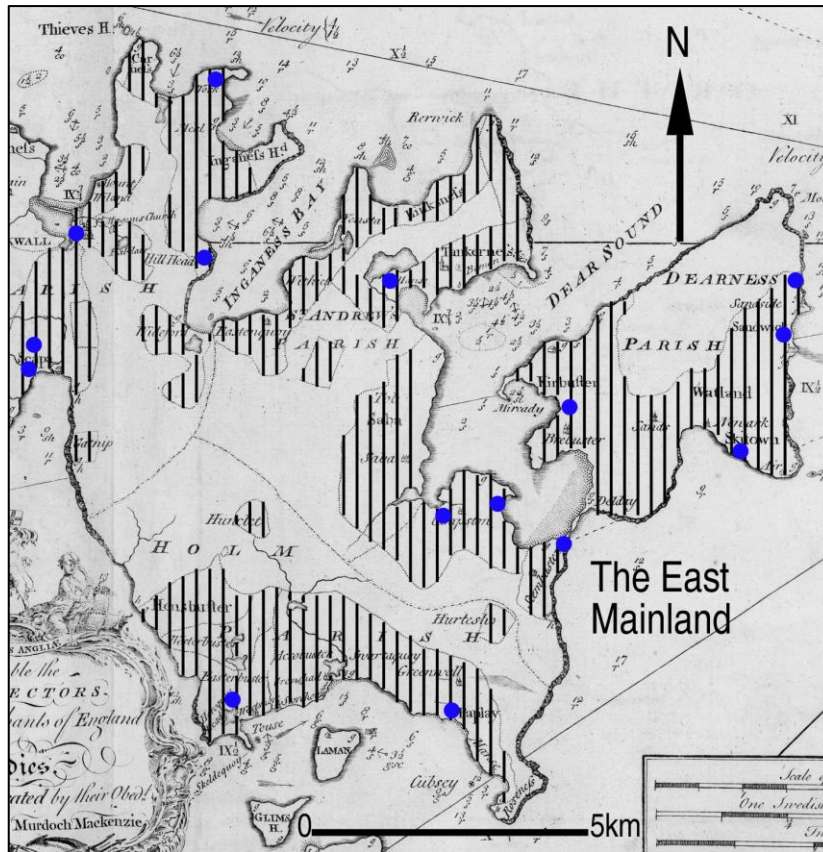


Figure 7.49 The West Mainland showing broch distribution (blue dots) plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. Note how closely the broch distributions coincide with townships.

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Broch distribution (blue dots) plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. Note how closely the broch distributions coincide with townships.

Figure 7.50 (Left) The East Mainland (the three brochs on the far left are also shown on the West Mainland map).

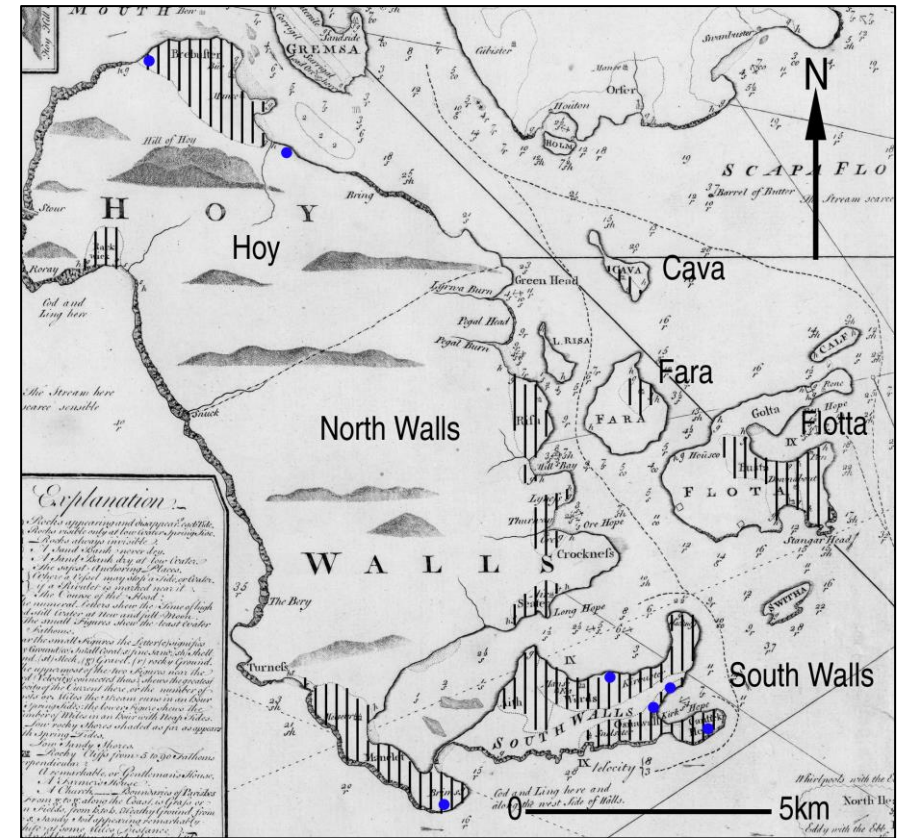


Figure 7.51 (Right) Hoy, Walls and Flotta.

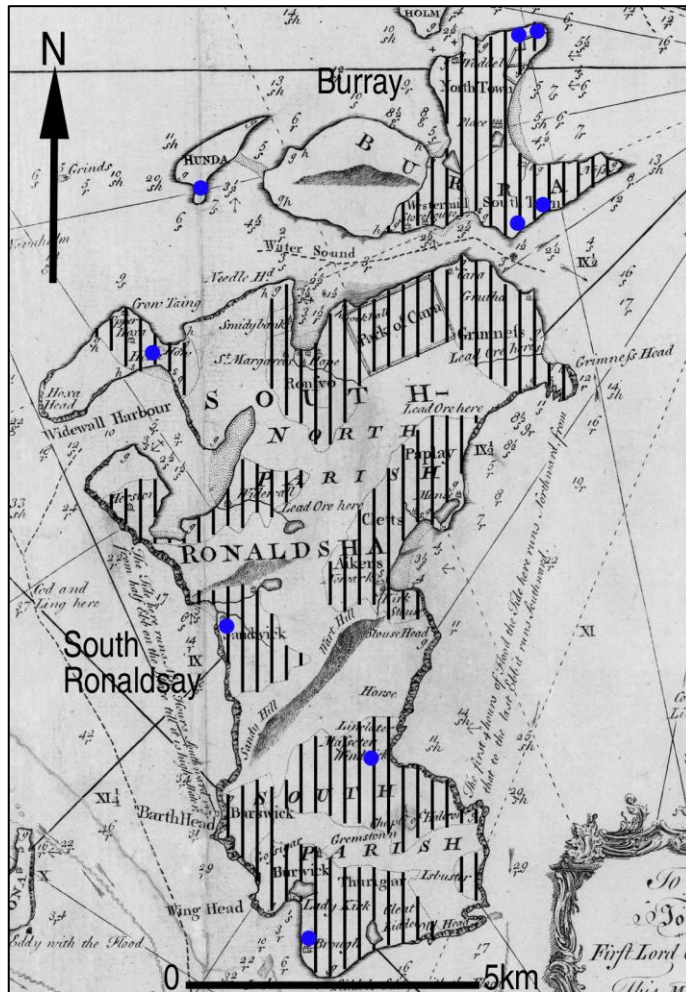


Figure 7.52
(left) Burray and South Ronaldsay.

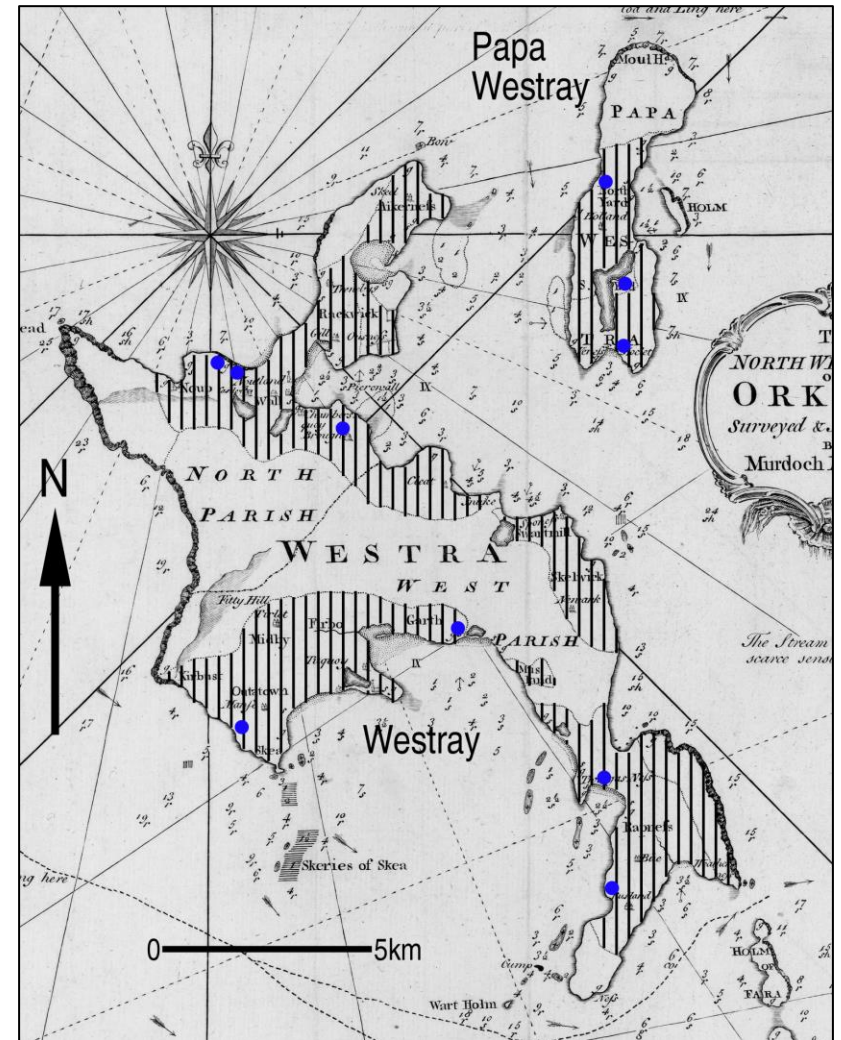


Figure 7.53
(right) Westray and Papa Westray.

Broch distribution (blue dots) plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. Note how closely the broch distributions coincide with townships.

Source [gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France](http://gallica.bnf.fr/)

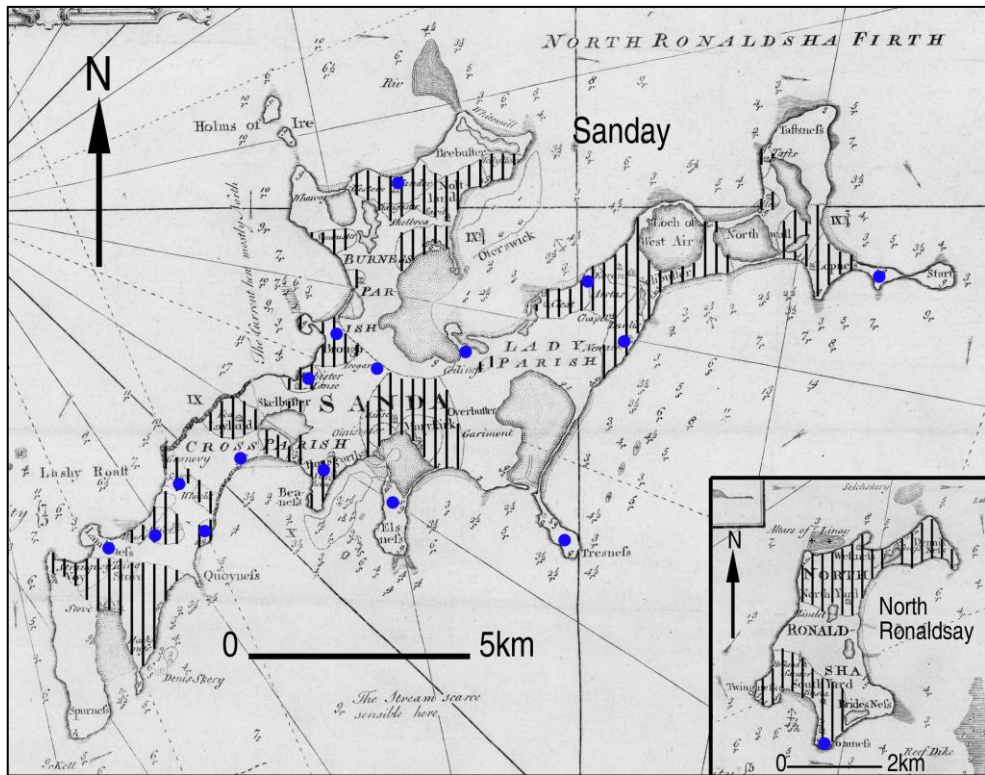
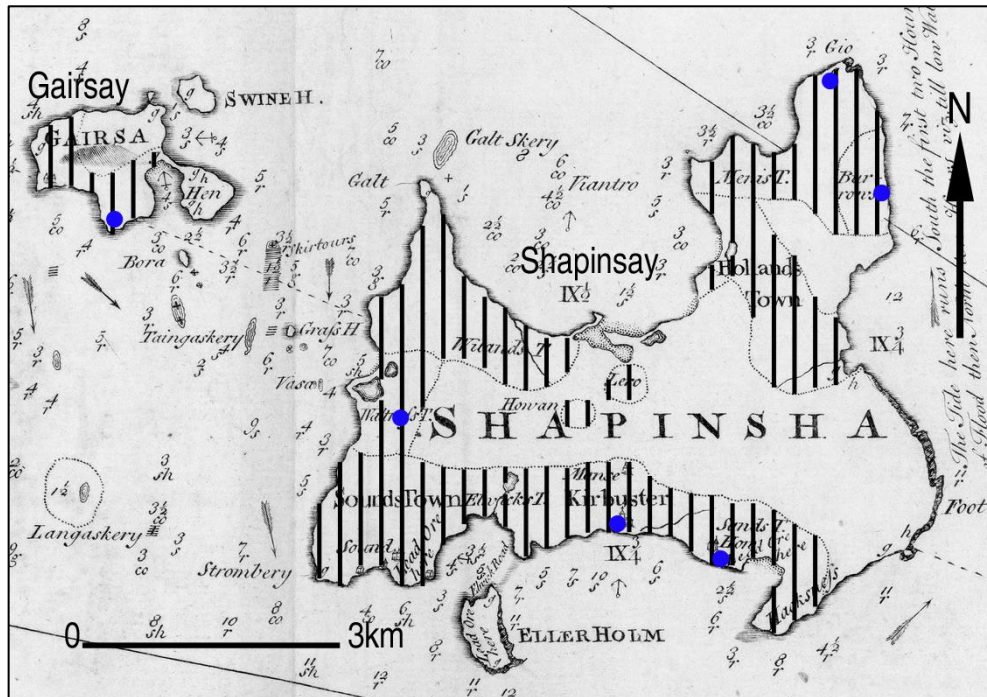


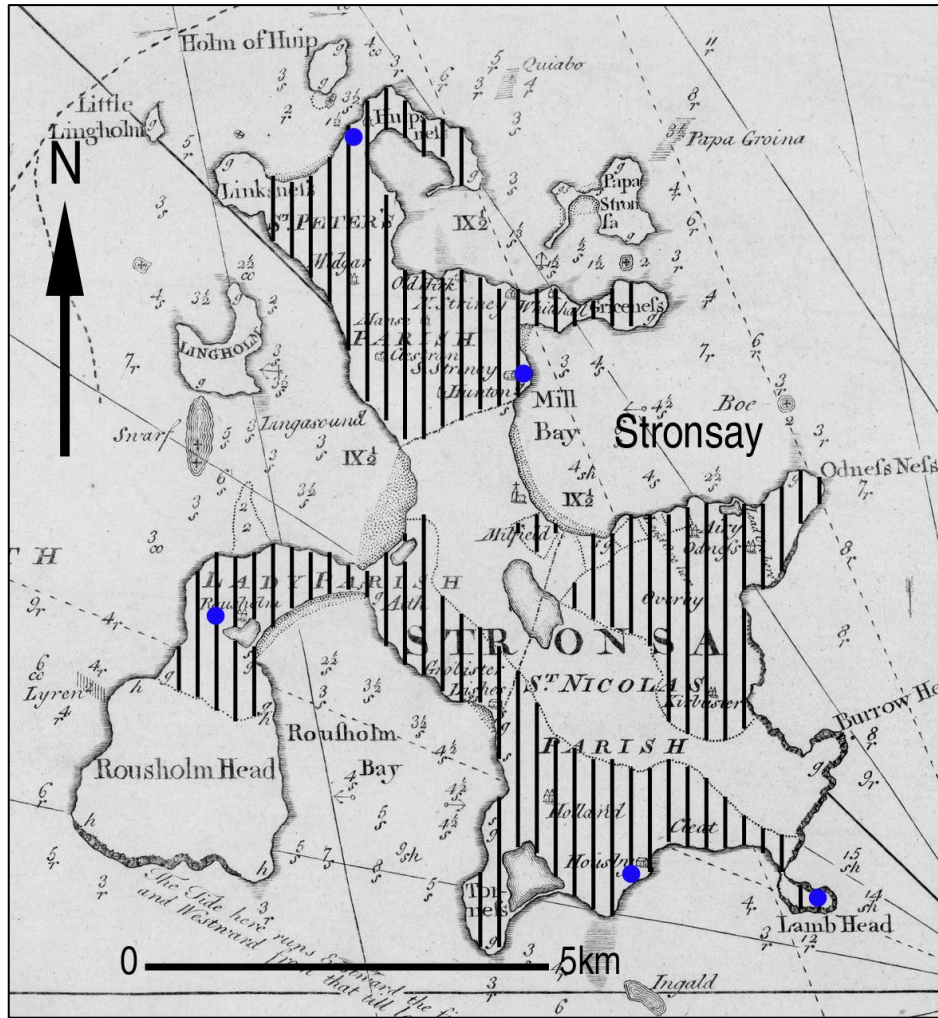
Figure 7.54 (above) Sanday and North Ronaldsay.

Figure 7.55 (Below) Shapinsay and Gairsay.

Broch distribution (blue dots) plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. Note how closely the broch distributions coincide with townships.

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Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

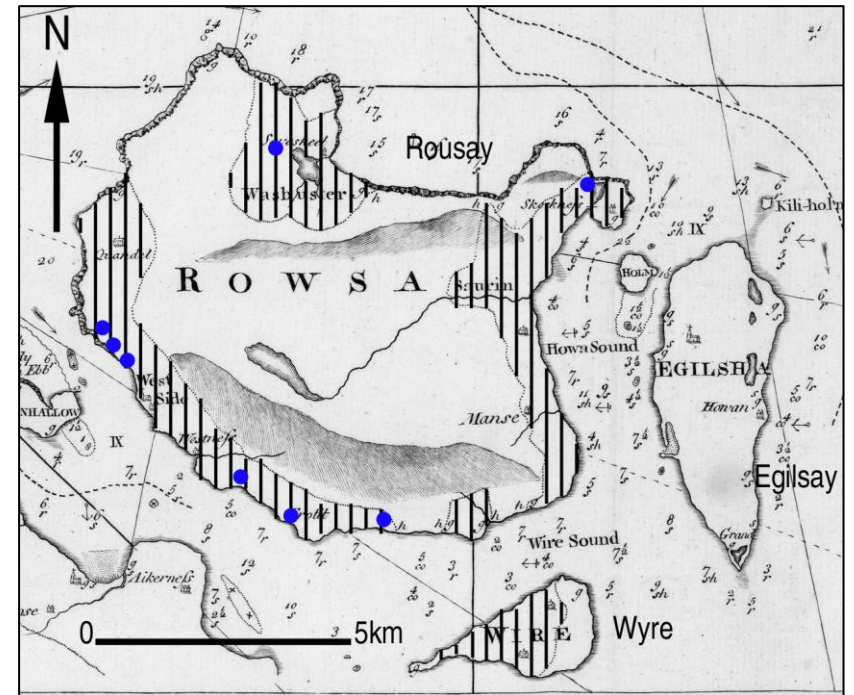
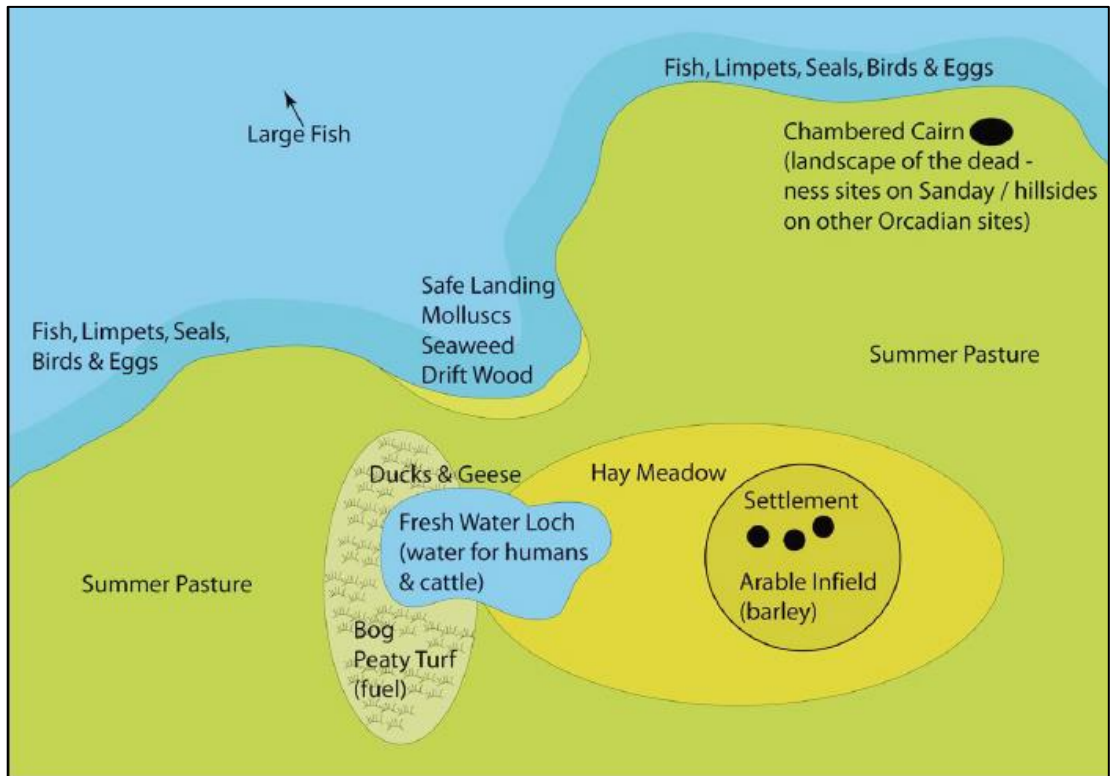


Figure 7.56 (left) Stronsay.

Figure 7.57 (above) Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre.

Broch distribution (blue dots) plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart. Note how closely the broch distributions coincide with townships.

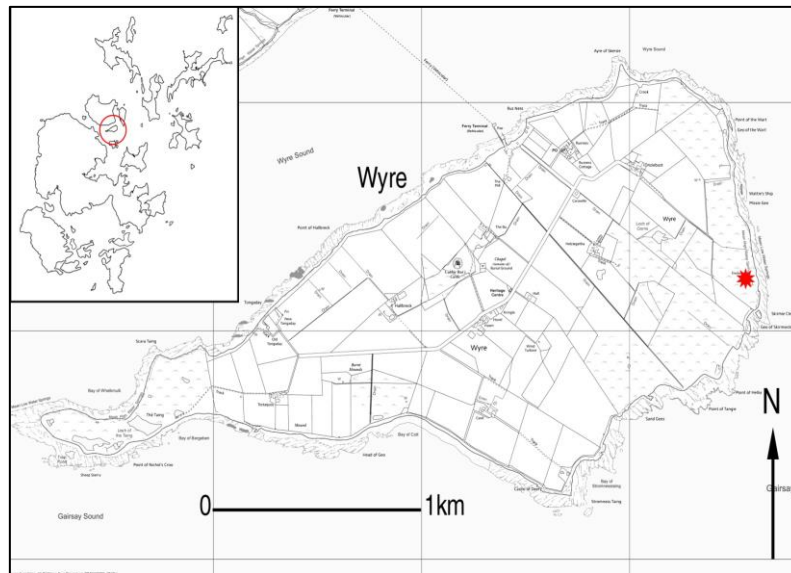


I am grateful to Dr S. J. Dockrill & Dr J M Bond for permission to reproduce Dockrill & Bond 2009, fig. 11

Figure 8.1 (above) A stylised resource and landscape model for Tofts Ness, Sanday (Dockrill & Bond 2009, fig. 11).

Figure 8.2 (below) Ullashield, Fair Isle. Linear stone boundary feature (site 675, Hunter 1996a). Red line is 1m, scaled from adjacent binoculars. Facing south east.

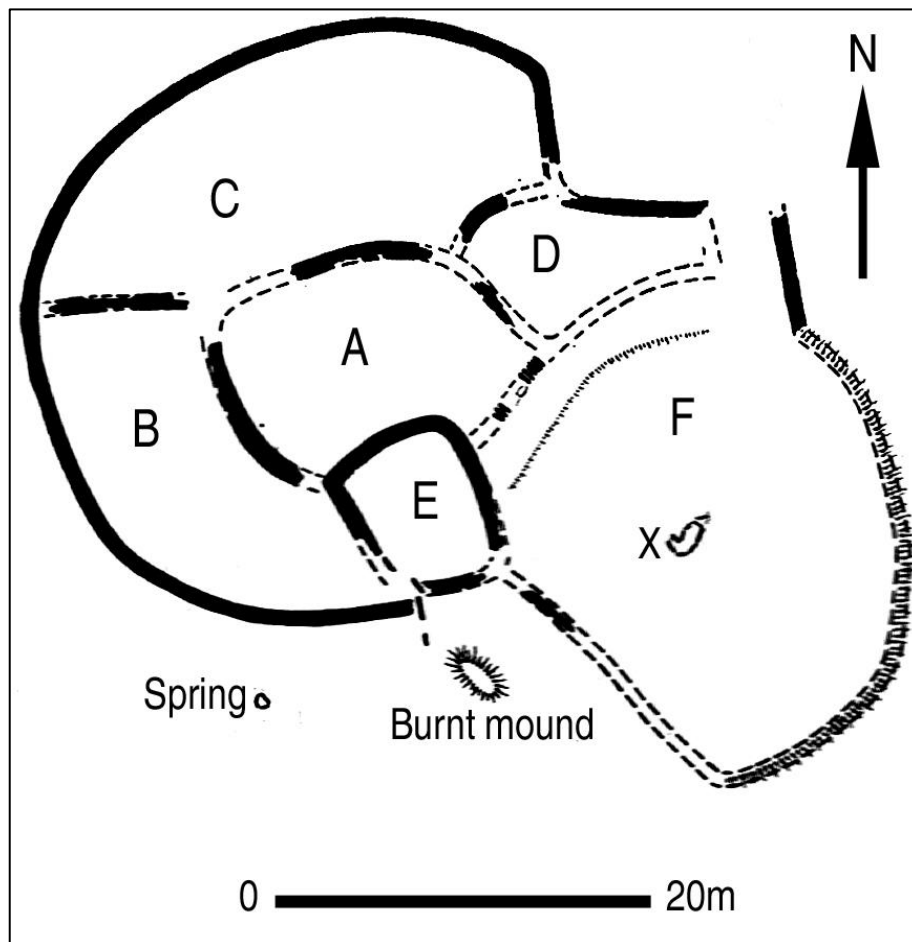




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Figure 8.3 (above) The island of Wyre with the location of the Skirmie Clett enclosure marked in red.

Figure 8.4 (Below) Plan of enclosure at Skirmie Clett, Wyre. 'X' marks the location of the possible burial cairn/cist which was the subject of a small excavation by Calder, who described it as full of greasy earth with small animal bones (after RCAMS 1946, vol. II, 239 – 40, no. 620, fig. 326).

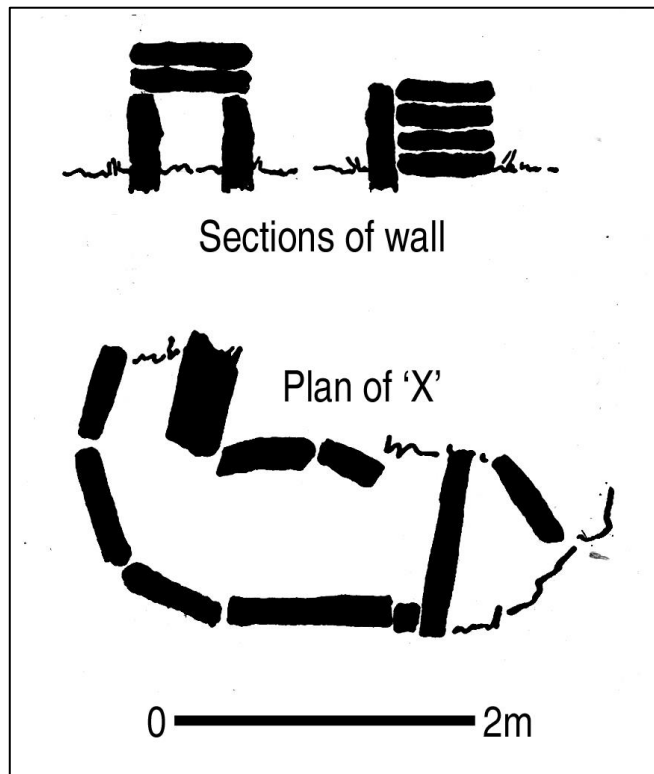




<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/125118> © RCAHMS

Figure 8.5 (above) General view of enclosure at Skirmie Clett, Wyre, taken in June 1934, facing east. In the background is a movable hen hut, size probably approximately 2.2m high to gable peak.

Figure 8.6 (below) Skirmie Clett, Wyre. Sections showing wall construction and 'Plan of X' marked on Figure 8.4 (after RCAMS 1946, vol. II, 239, no. 620, fig. 327).



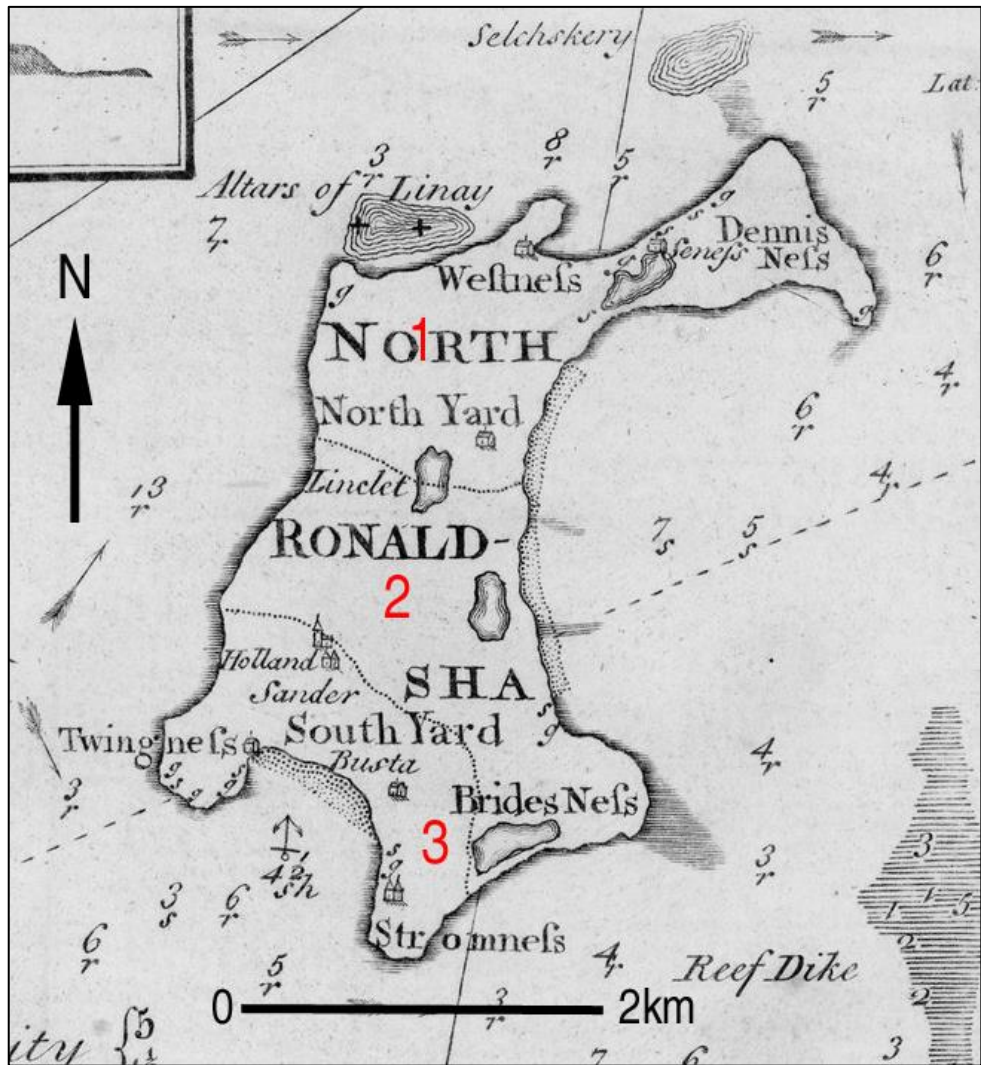


Left: <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1254648> © RCAHMS

Above: <https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1254685> © RCAHMS

Figure 8.7 (above left) Close up of enclosure wall showing methods of construction at Skirmie Clett. In the foreground orthostats set against each other in parallel lines. Beyond these can be seen a section with orthostats and linking slabs between them.

Figure 8.8 (above right) Detail of wall at Skirmie Clett constructed of two parallel rows of orthostats, collapsed and spread walling adjacent. Both taken June 1934 (RCAMS 1946, vol. II, 239 – 40, no. 620).



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Figure 8.9 North Ronaldsay shown on Mackenzie's 1750 chart.

The treb dykes are marked as dotted lines dividing the island into three sections:

(1) North Yard. **(2)** Linklet. **(3)** South Yard.

The Muckle Gairsty is the treb dividing areas (2) and (3), whilst the northerly dyke between (1) and (2) is Matches Dyke (Lamb 1983a, 176).

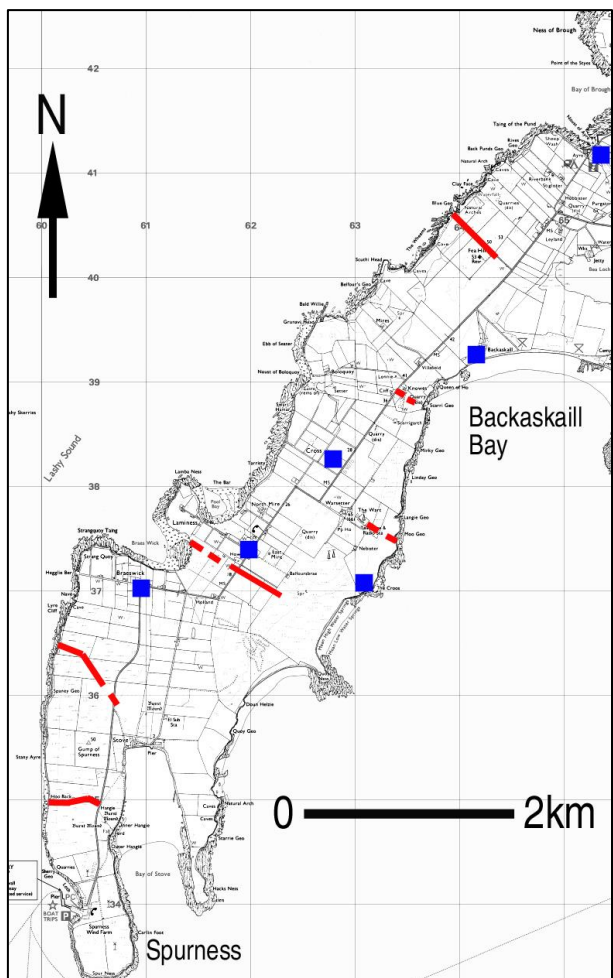


Figure 8.10 (left) Treb dykes and brochs in the south western peninsula of Sanday (see Figure 5.5 for location).

Key:

Dashed lines = obliterated treb dykes known from report, changes in soil colour or visible as cropmarks.

Solid lines = extant trebs.

Blue squares = brochs

(Source: Treb dykes from Lamb 1983a, fig. 2

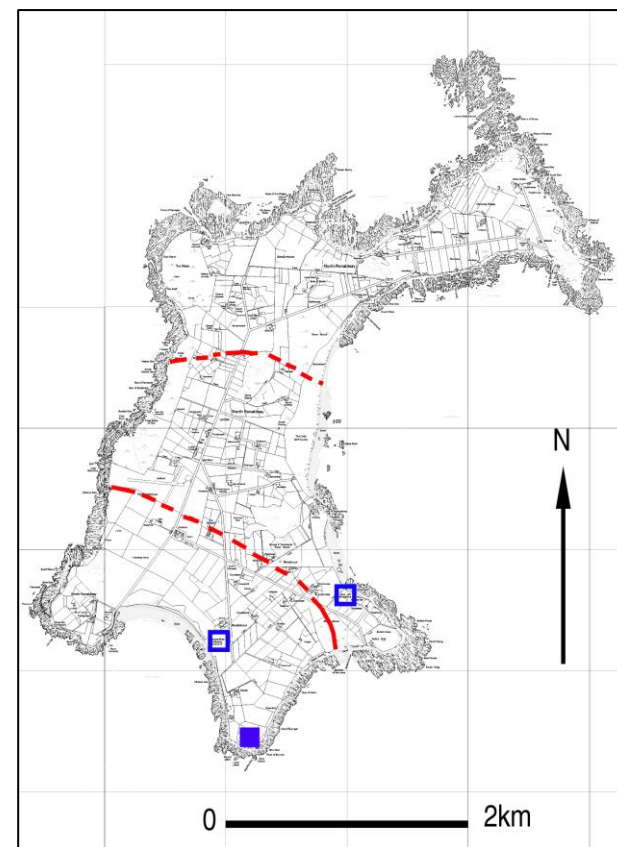
Brochs: see Appendix 11).

Figure 8.11 (right) Treb dykes, brochs and Iron Age settlements in North Ronaldsay.

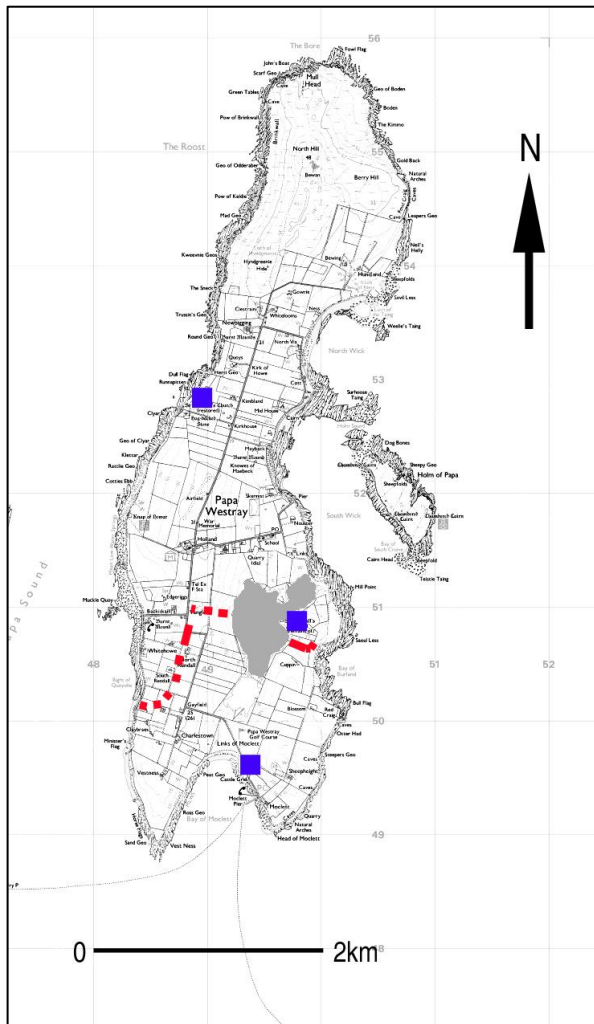
Key: as above, and:

Hollow blue squares = the substantial Iron Age settlement sites of Howmae Brae and Stennabreck, excavated by Traill (1885).

Petrie (1874, 94) reports a broch near the lighthouse in the far north east of the island, but this cannot be located.



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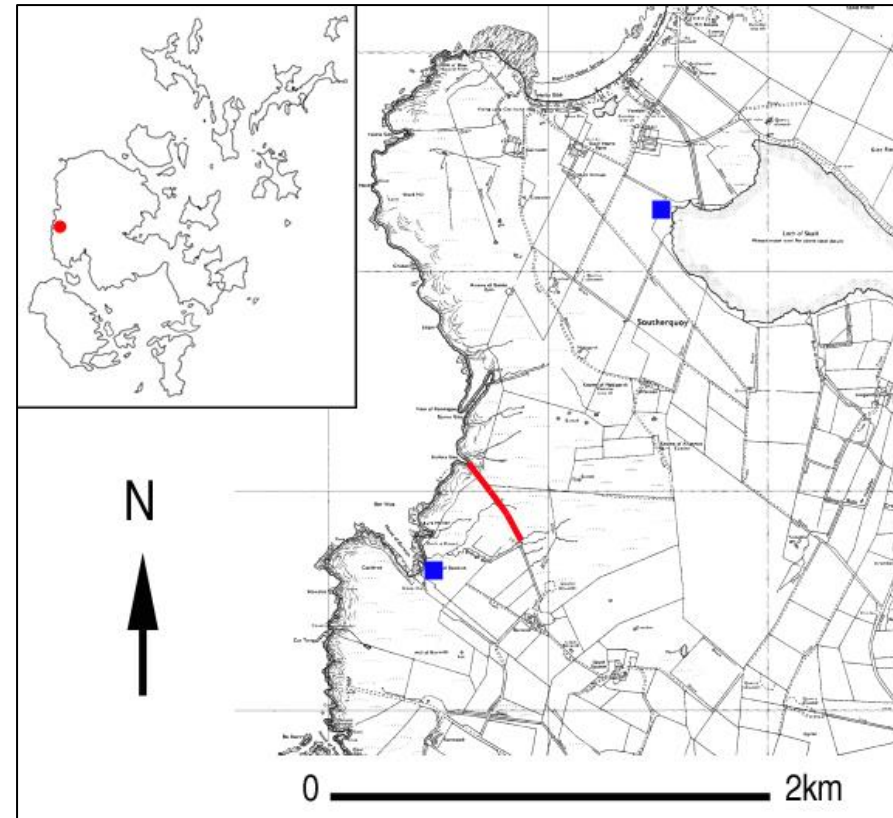
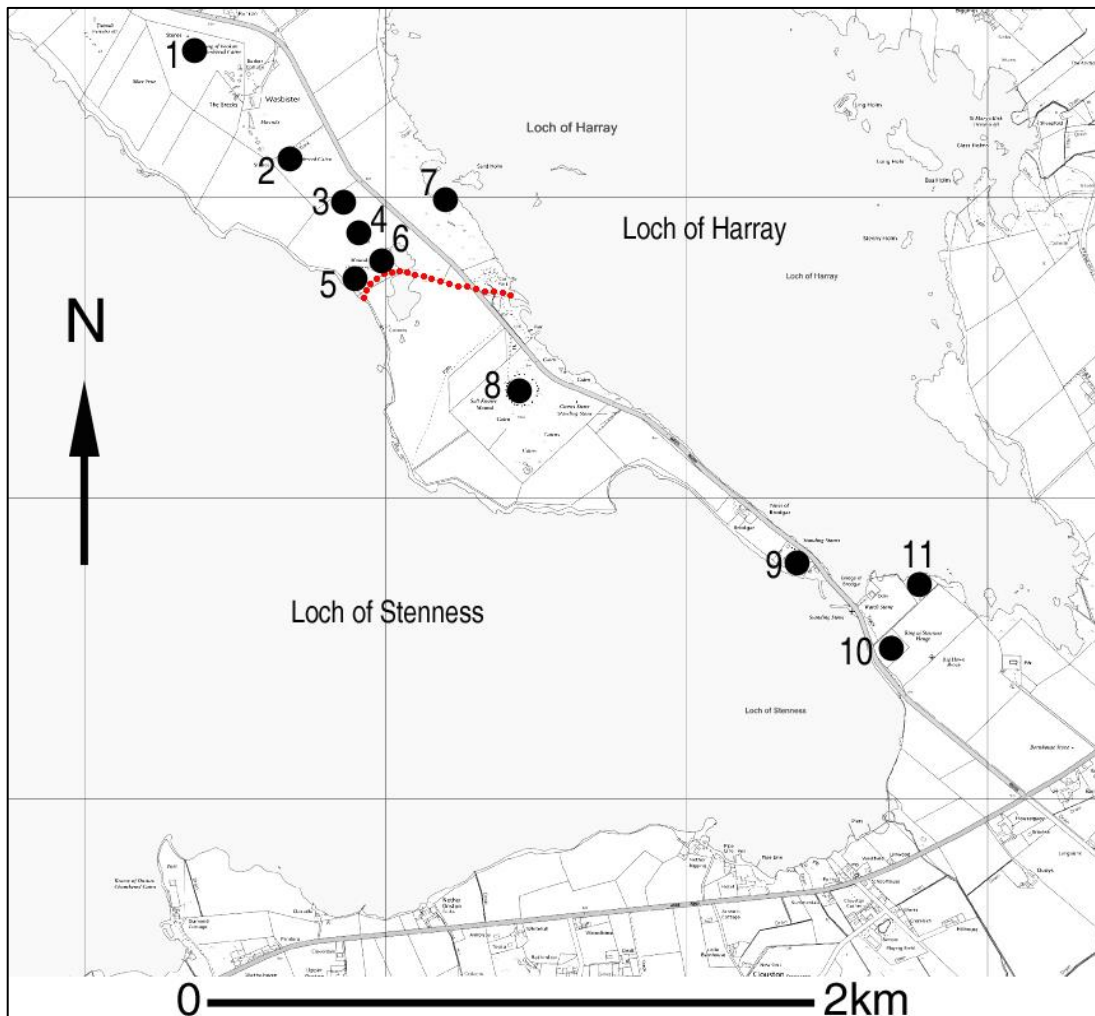


Figure 8.12 (Left) Treb dykes and brochs in Papa Westray (grey area is St. Tredwell's loch).

Figure 8.13 (Above right) Brough Burn, Sandwick possible treb dyke and brochs.

Key: Dashed lines indicate obliterated treb dykes known from report, changes in soil colour or visible as cropmarks, solid lines indicate extant trebs, brochs are shown as blue squares. (Treb dykes from Lamb 1983a, fig. 2; apart from Brough Burn, see Appendix 11 for brochs).



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Figure 8.14 The Dyke of Sean (HY21SE68: shown by red dotted line) and adjacent sites, together with a selection of sites of the Brodgar peninsula.

- (1) The Ring of Bookan henge/chambered tomb (HY21SE 7).
- (2) Bookan chambered tomb (HY21SE10).
- (3) 'Wasbister The Brecks' barrow (HY21SE19).
- (4) 'Bookan Wasbister' double house (HY21SE18).
- (5) 'Bookan' Disc barrow (HY21SE3).
- (6) 'Wasbister' Burnt mound (HY21SE20).
- (7) Bockan burnt mound (Gee 2016a).
- (8) Ring of Brodgar (HY21SE1) and associated funerary monuments (See Figure 6.5 for details).
- (9) The Ness of Brodgar excavation (Card et al 2017).
- (10) The Stones of Stenness (Ritchie 1976).
- (11) Barnhouse settlement (Richards 2005a).



Figure 8.15 (above) Stone core of the Dyke of Sean revealed by erosion and cattle damage.

Figure 8.16 (below) Entrance in the Dyke of Sean, taken from west facing east. (Person is 1.83m tall and is standing in the middle of the entrance).





Figure 8.17 Aerial photo of the entrance in the Dyke of Sean (HY21SE68) and adjacent sites.

Taken almost directly overhead, north is to top of photo and the Loch of Stenness is on the left.

Key:

- (1)** 'Bookan' Disc barrow (HY21SE3).
- (2)** 'Wasbister' Burnt mound (HY21SE20).
- (3)** Probable entrance in the Dyke of Sean (shown in Figure 8.16).
- (4)** 'Bookan Wasbister' double house (HY21SE18; Section 4.2.4; Figure 4.3)



© HES & EASE Archaeology. I am grateful to Hazel Moore for permission to use this photograph.

Figure 9.1 (above) Corbelled well in the burnt mound at the Links of Noltland, Westray (Location shown on Figure 7.6).

Figure 9.2 (below) Cooking using a small hearth, with replica prehistoric pots. **Key:** (1) A small joint of meat on a stone slab to the side of the fire was quickly cooked by indirect heat. (2) Pots of stew placed in different areas of the fire. It was found that by moving the pots around to different areas the temperature could be controlled, and they could be gently simmered or rapidly boiled. All the pots used survived undamaged.



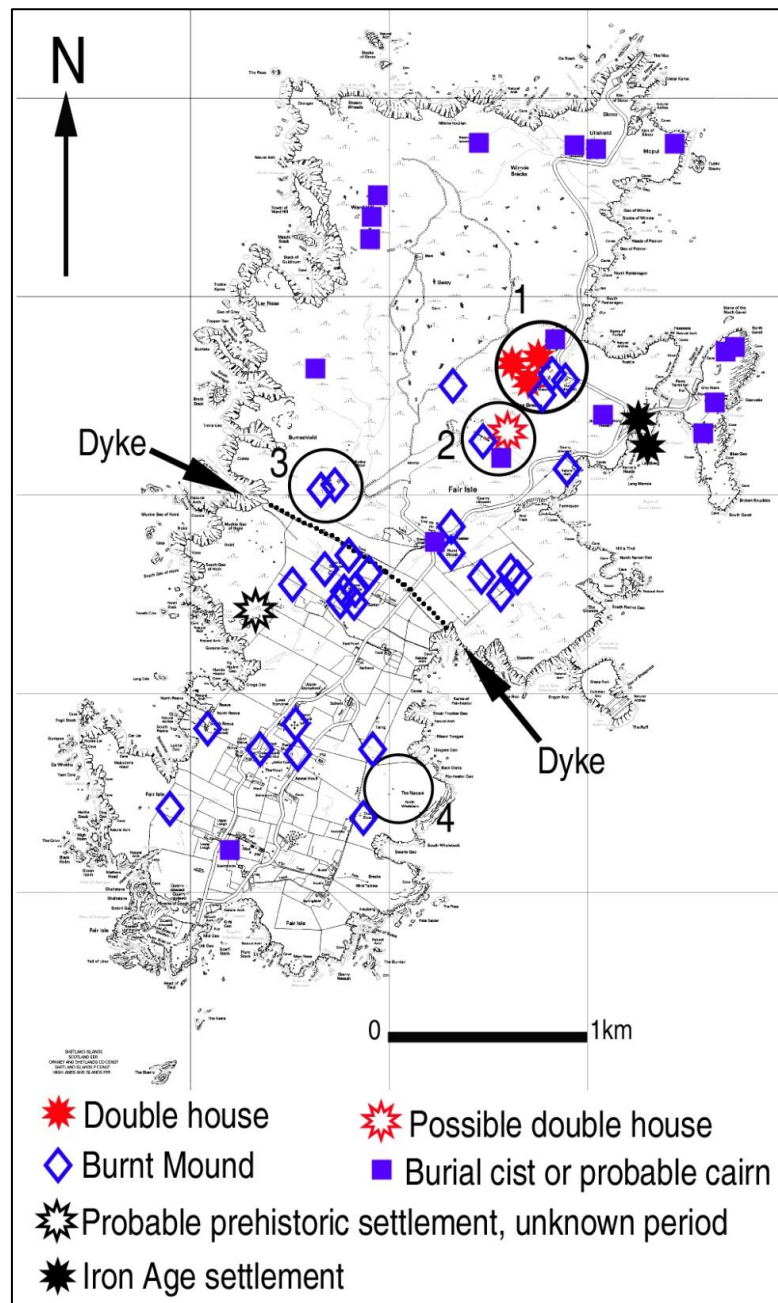
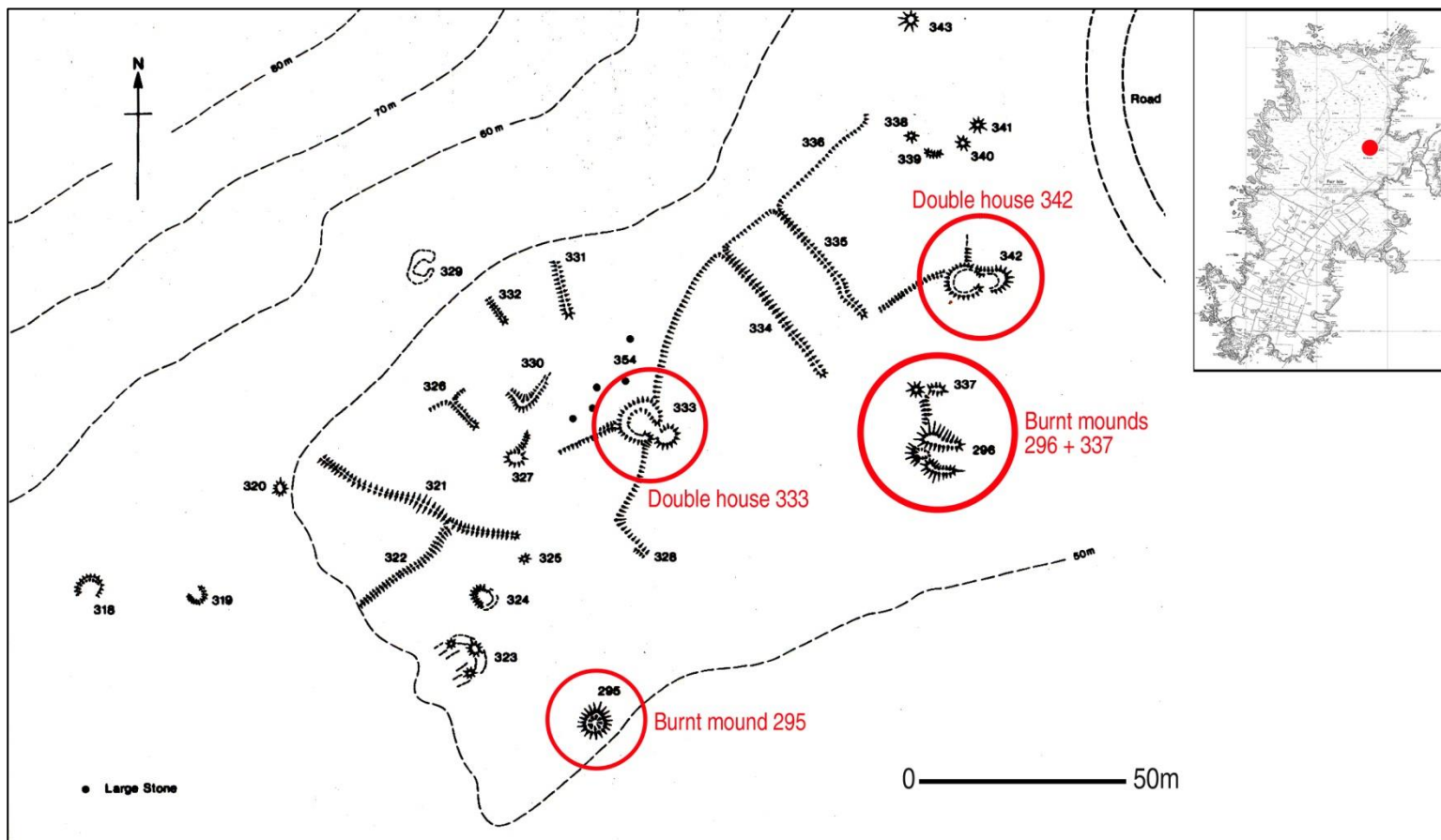


Figure 9.3 Prehistoric sites in Fair Isle to c.200AD, showing differential survival of sites north and south of the *feilie*-dyke, with the location of areas mentioned in the text (for Fair Isle location see Figure 1.1).

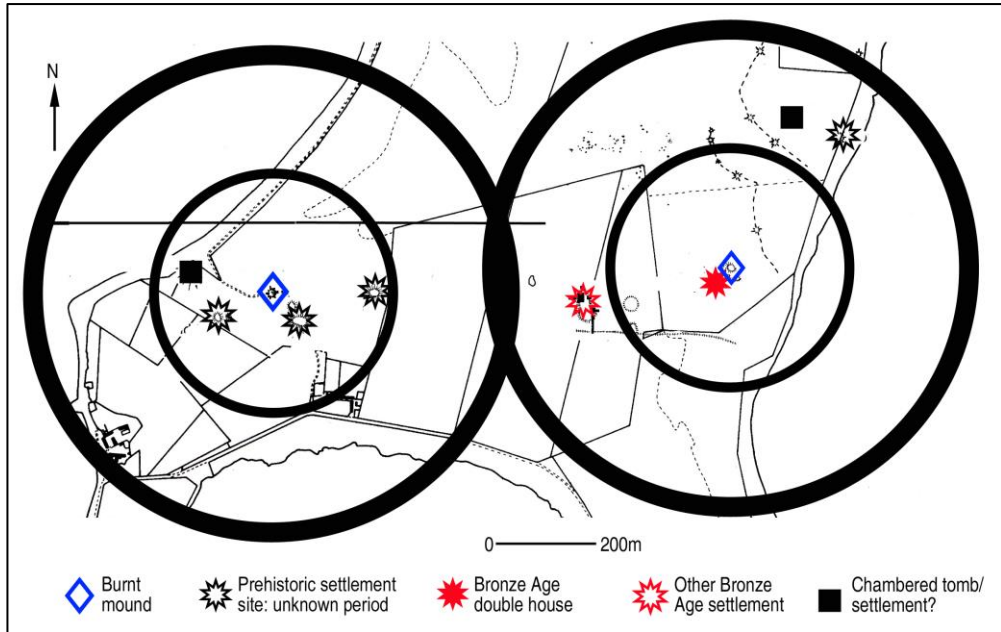
(1) The Ferny Cup **(2)** Homisdale **(3)** Burrashield **(4)** The Rippack

Note that a hill in the north west of the island restricts settlement to the south and east. (Site locations from Hunter 1996a).



I am grateful to the National Trust for Scotland for permission to reproduce this from Hunter 1996a, fig. 4.3

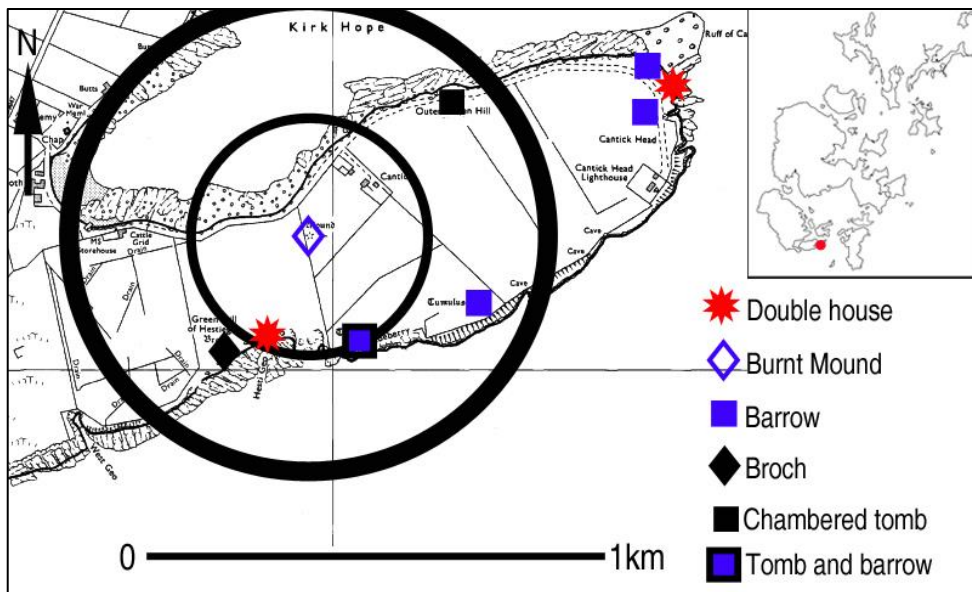
Figure 9.4 Plan of relict landscape at Ferny Cup, Fair Isle (no. 1 on Figure 9.3 above) showing location of burnt mounds, double houses and field systems (Hunter 1996a, fig. 4.3).

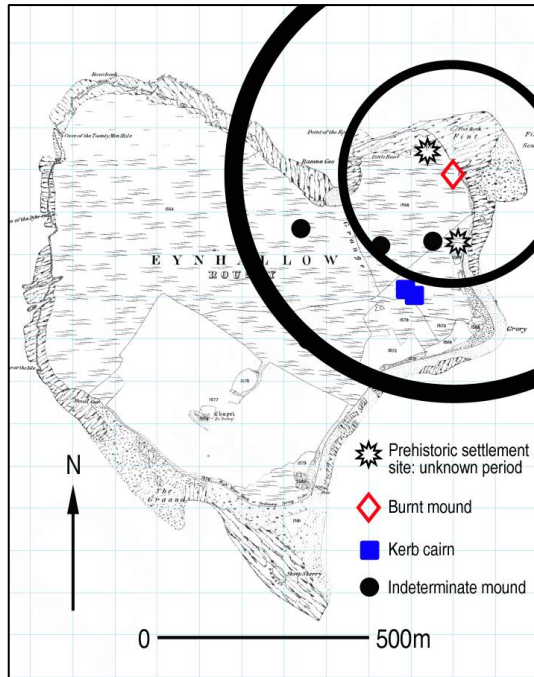


I am grateful to Dr S J Dockrill to reproduce illus 4.1, Dockrill, Gater & Simpson 2007 as the base map for this figure.

Figure 9.5 (above) Sites within a 250m and 500m radius (areas inside the smaller and larger circle respectively) of the burnt mounds in the southern end of the Tofts Ness peninsula in Sanday.

Figure 9.6 (below) Sites within a 250m and 500m radius (areas inside the smaller and larger circle respectively) of the burnt mound at Cantick Head, South Walls.





Sites within a 250m and 500m radius (areas inside the smaller and larger circle respectively) of the burnt mounds in:

Figure 9.7 (above left) Eynhallow.

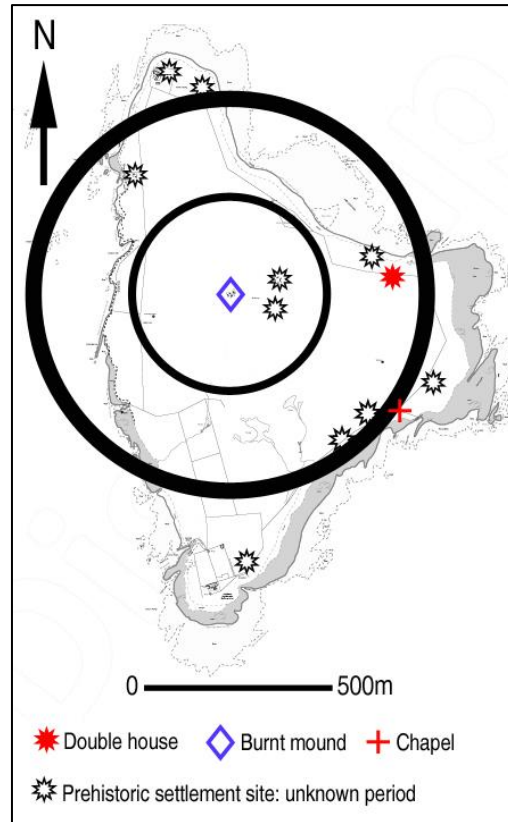


Figure 9.8 (above middle) Auskerry.

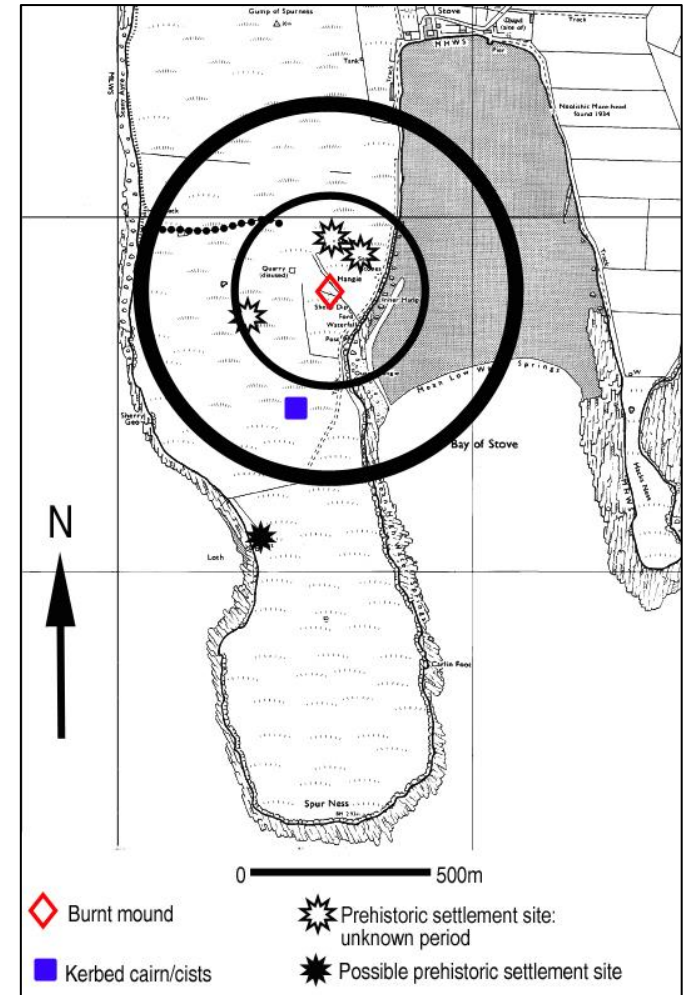


Figure 9.9 (above right) Spurness, Sanday.

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 Figure 9.8 © Crown Copyright and database rights 2014. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)
 Figure 9.9 © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2015. All rights reserved. OS 1970

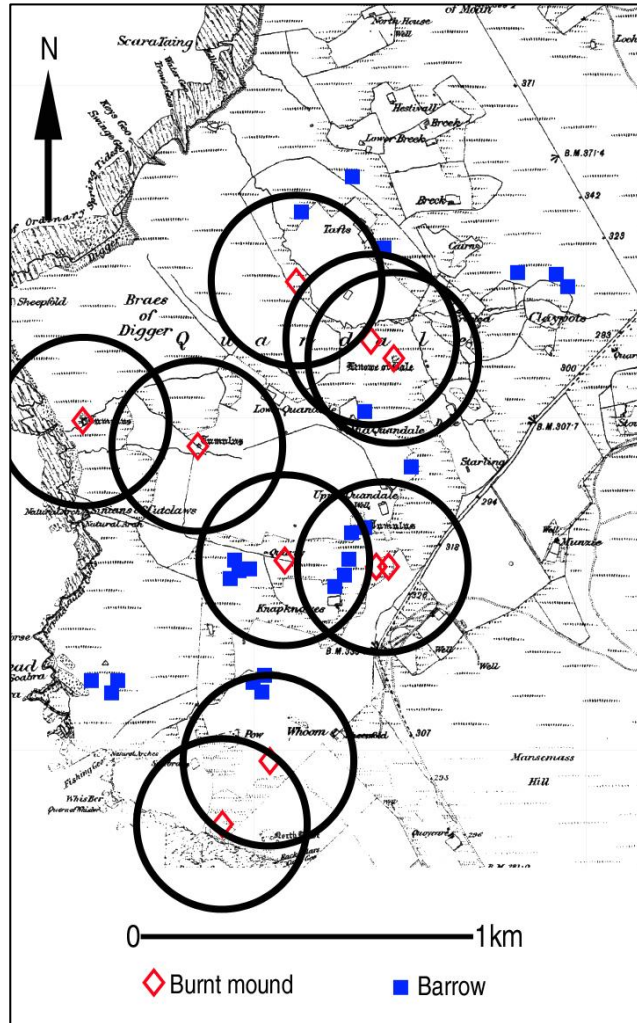
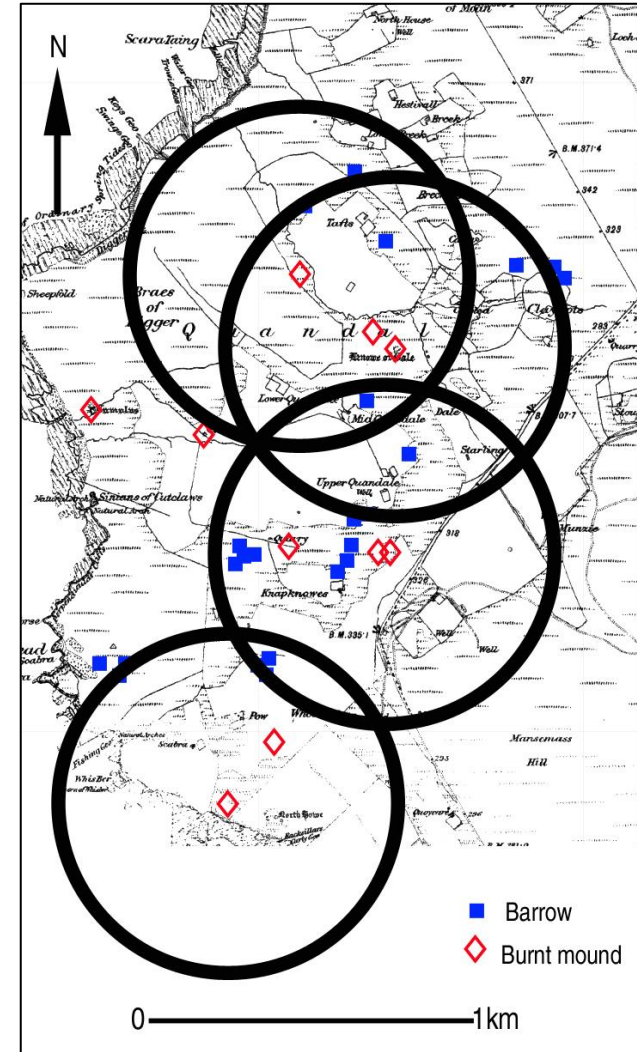


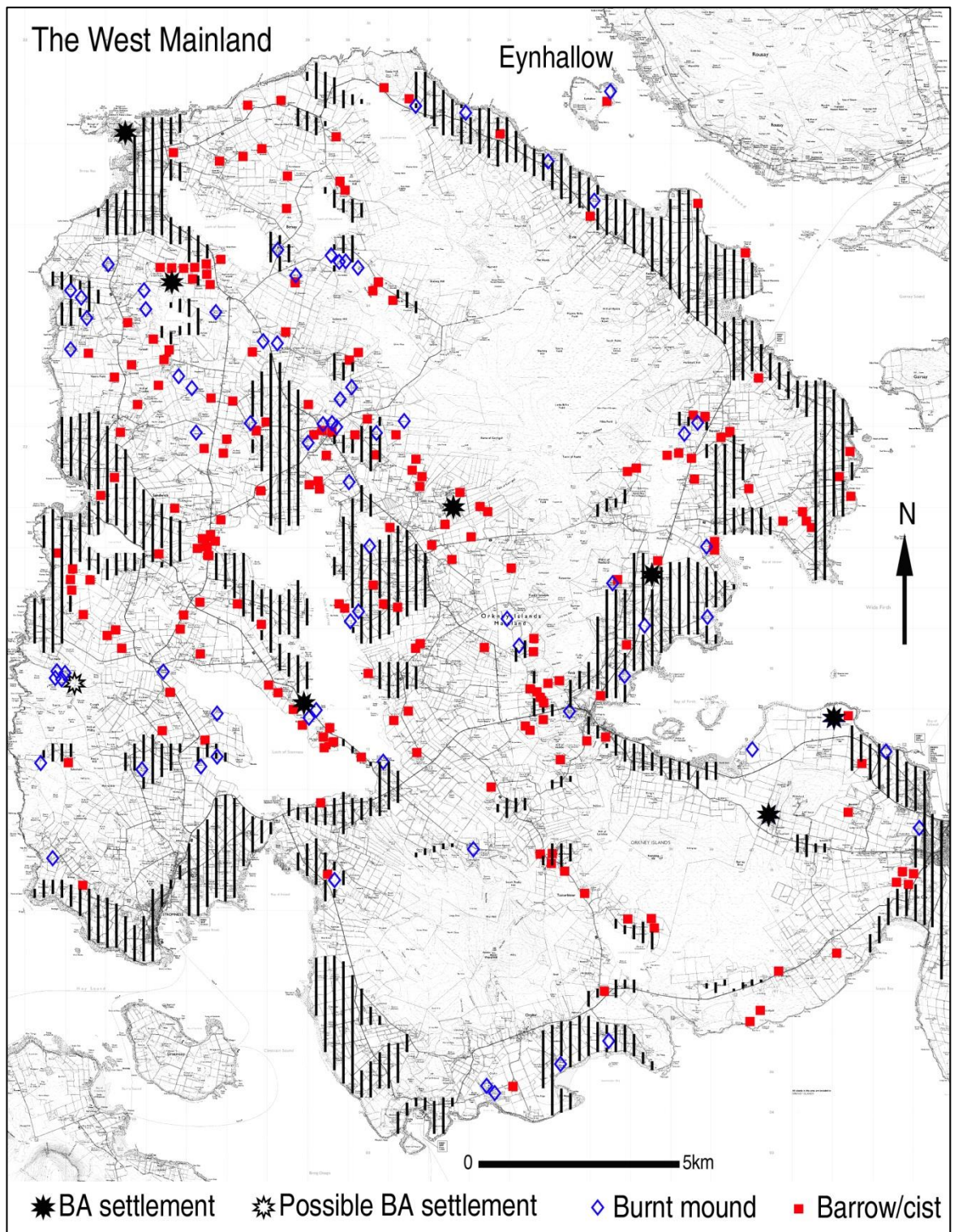
Figure 9.10

Sites within a 250m radius (left) and a 500m radius (right) (areas inside the circle) of the burnt mounds in Quandale, Rousay.

In the 500m radius illustration (right) not all are shown for clarity, the circles not shown do not add any extra sites to those already within a 500m radius.

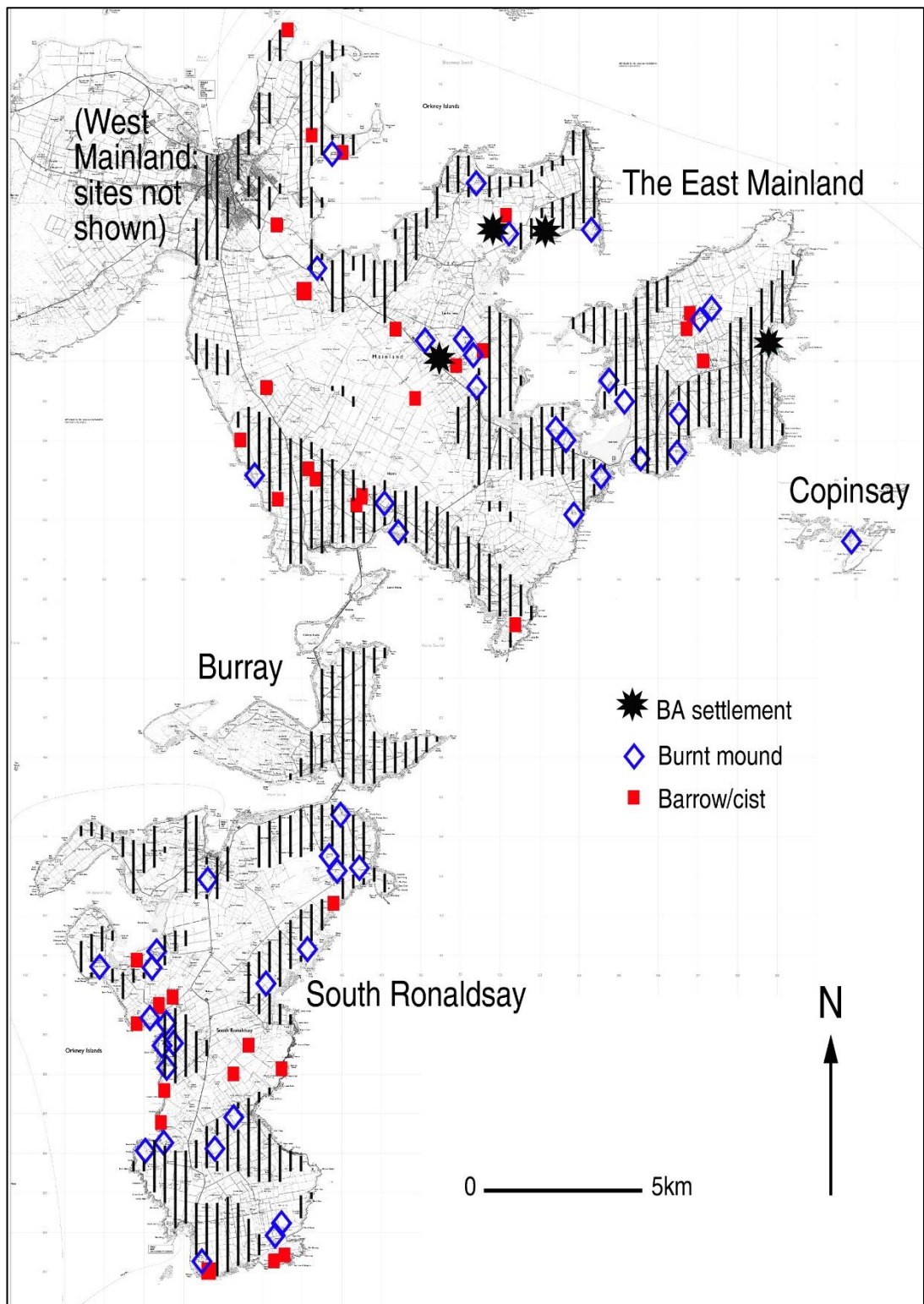


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Figure 9.11 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in the West Mainland and Eynhallow plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.



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Figure 9.12 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in the East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.

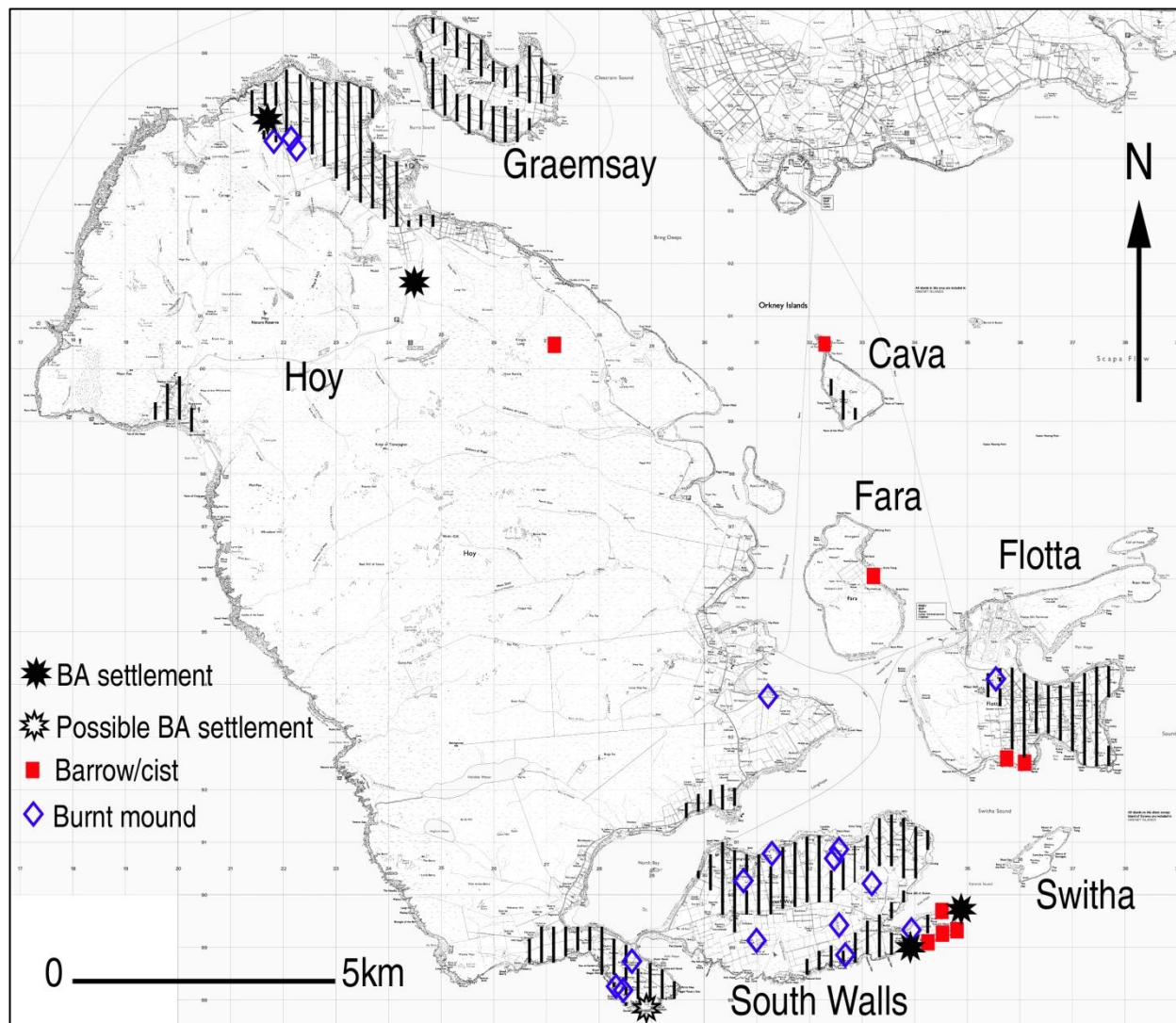
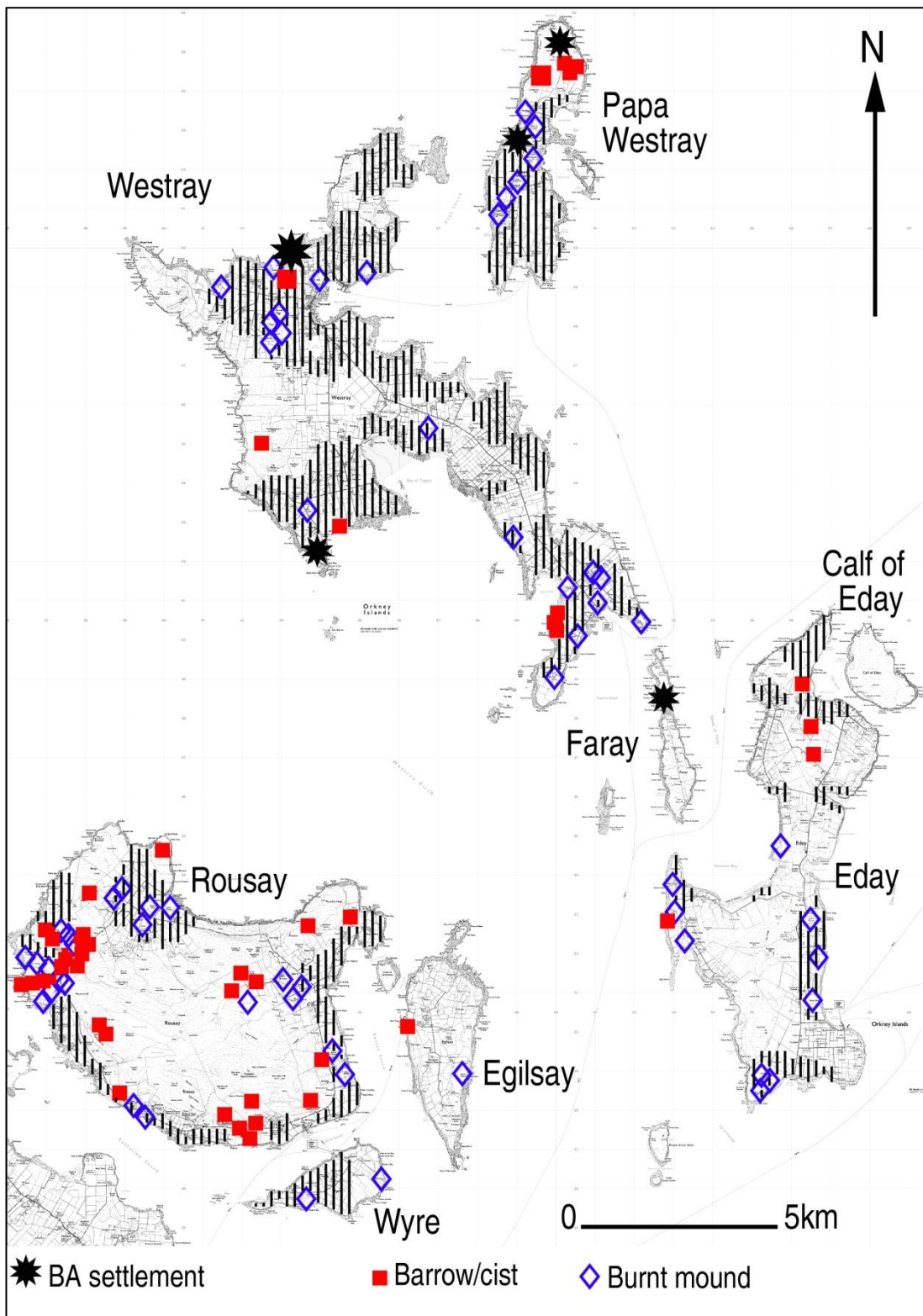


Figure 9.13 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in Hoy and South Walls, plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.

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Figure 9.14 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in Rousay, Westray, Papa Westray and Eday plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.

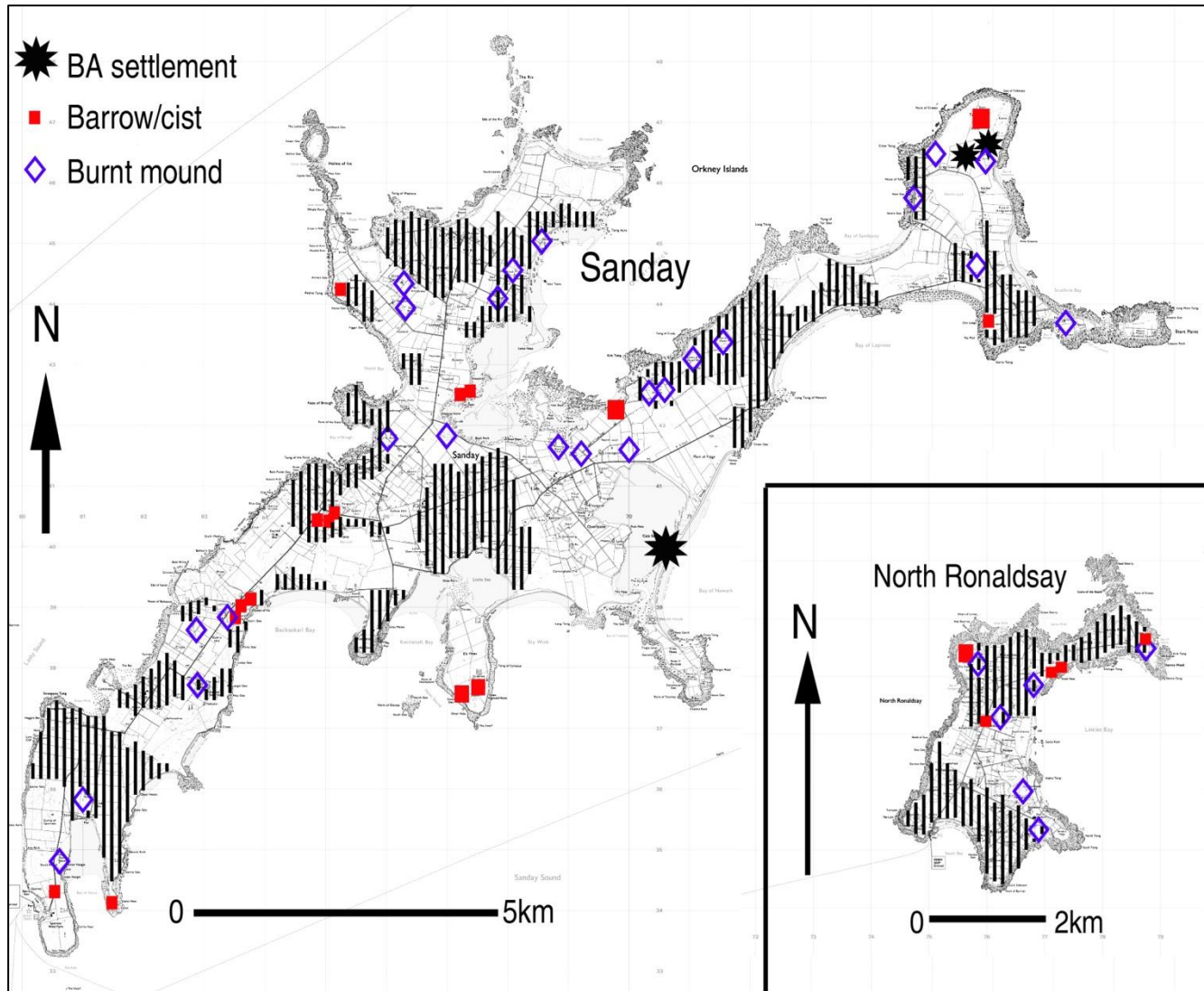


Figure 9.15 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in North Ronaldsay and Sanday, plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.

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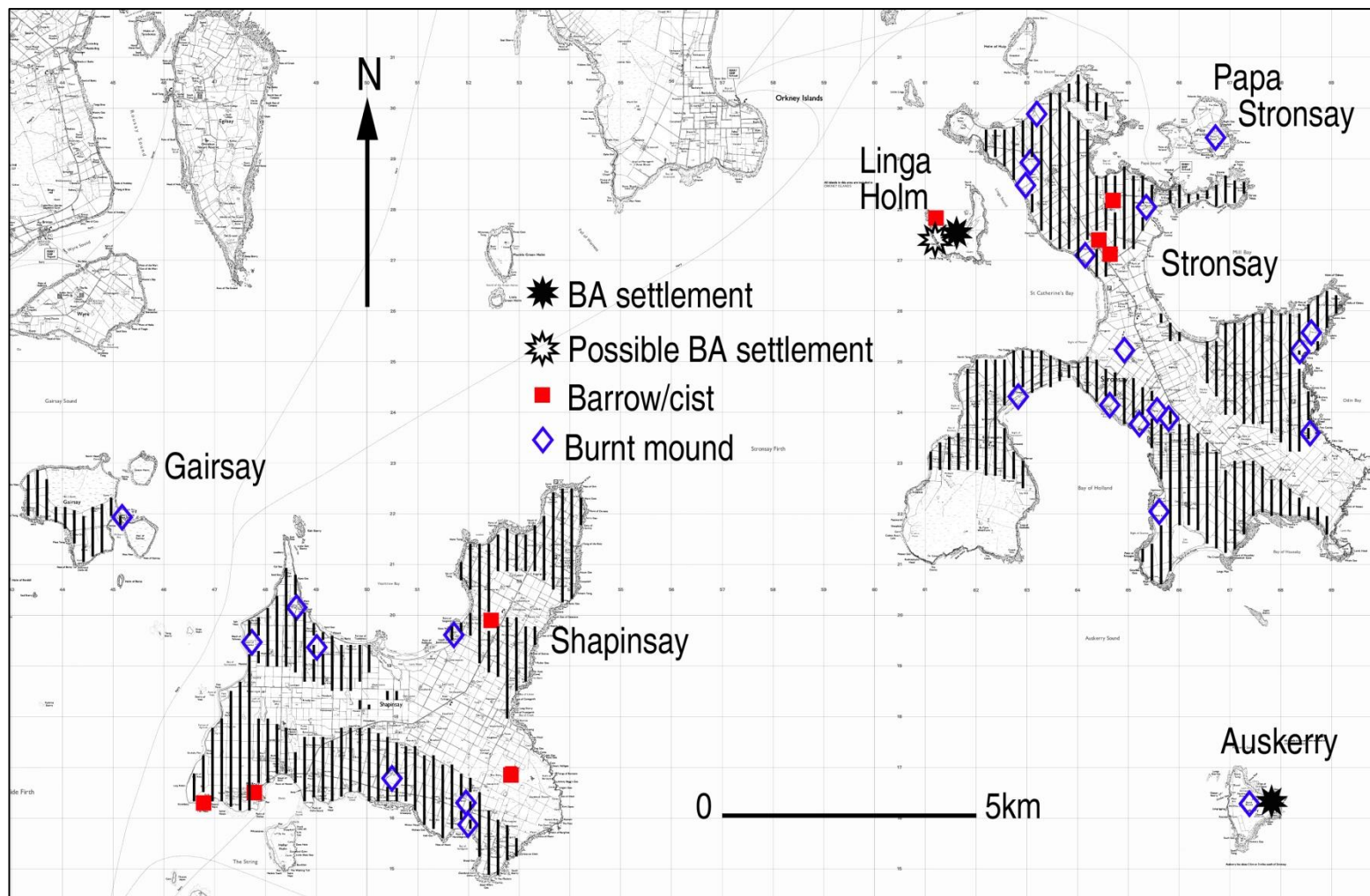
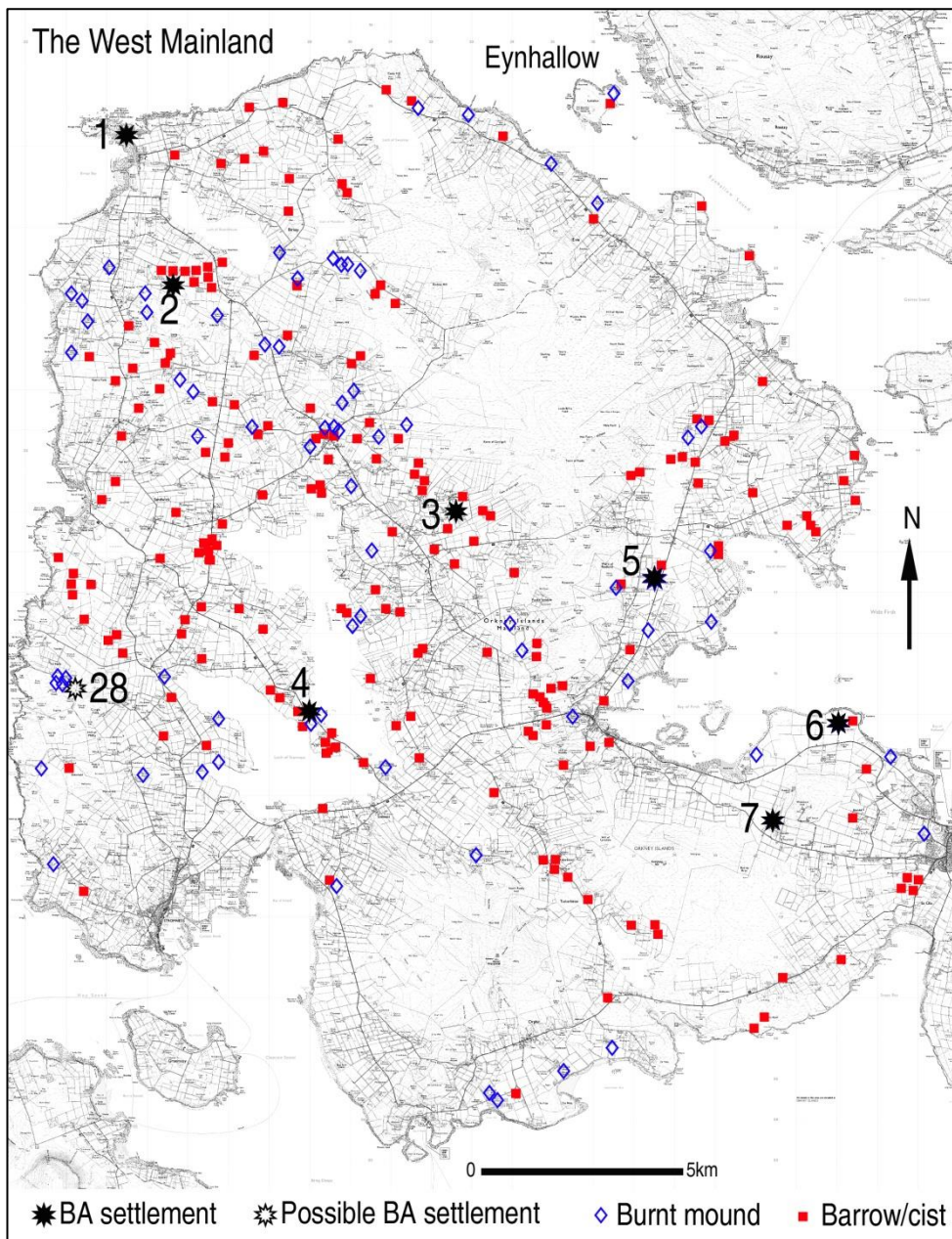


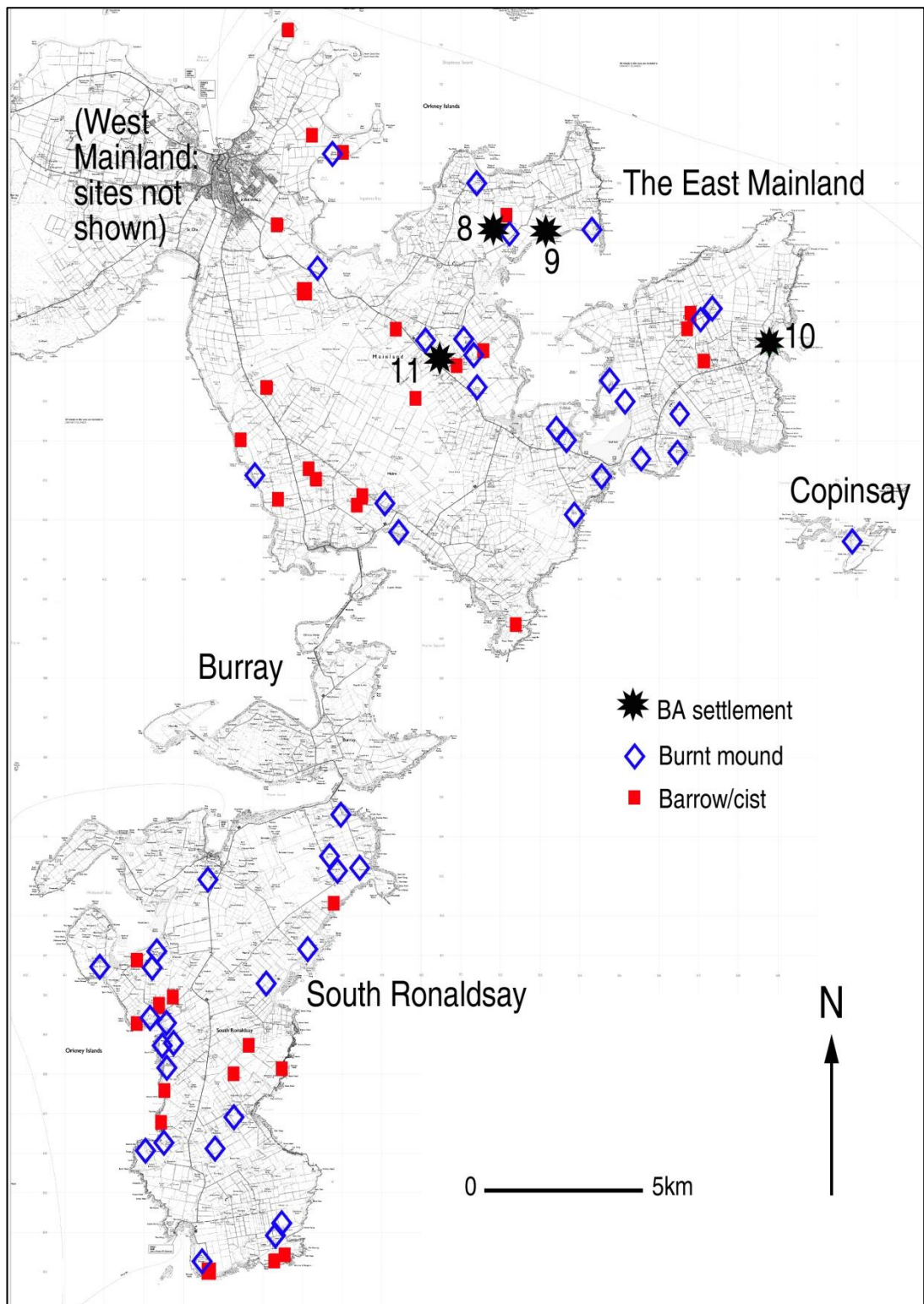
Figure 9.16 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in Shapinsay, Stronsay and Gairsay plotted over the land in cultivation in 1750 (hatched areas), based on the townships enclosed by hill-dykes marked on Mackenzie's (1750) chart.



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Figure 9.17 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in the West Mainland and Eynhallow.

Key: **(1)** Point of Buckquoy (Morris 1989, 71 – 107). **(2)** Linna Breck (Øvrevik 1985, 146 – 9). **(3)** Nessbreck (Lee in prep). **(4)** Bookan Wasbister (Card 2003 and 2005a, 61). **(5)** Brae of Muckquoy (Richards, Downes et al 2016). **(6)** Crossiecrown (Card et al 2016). **(7)** Smerquoy (Gee et al 2016). **(28)** Peerie Hill (Moore 2013).



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Figure 9.18 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in the East Mainland, Burray and South Ronaldsay.

Key: **(8)** Loch of Tankerness (Lamb 1987, 25, no. 113). **(9)** Taing of Beeman (Lamb 1987, 24, no. 109). **(10)** Sites 5, Skail (Buteux 1997c). **(11)** Round Howe (Murray 2003).

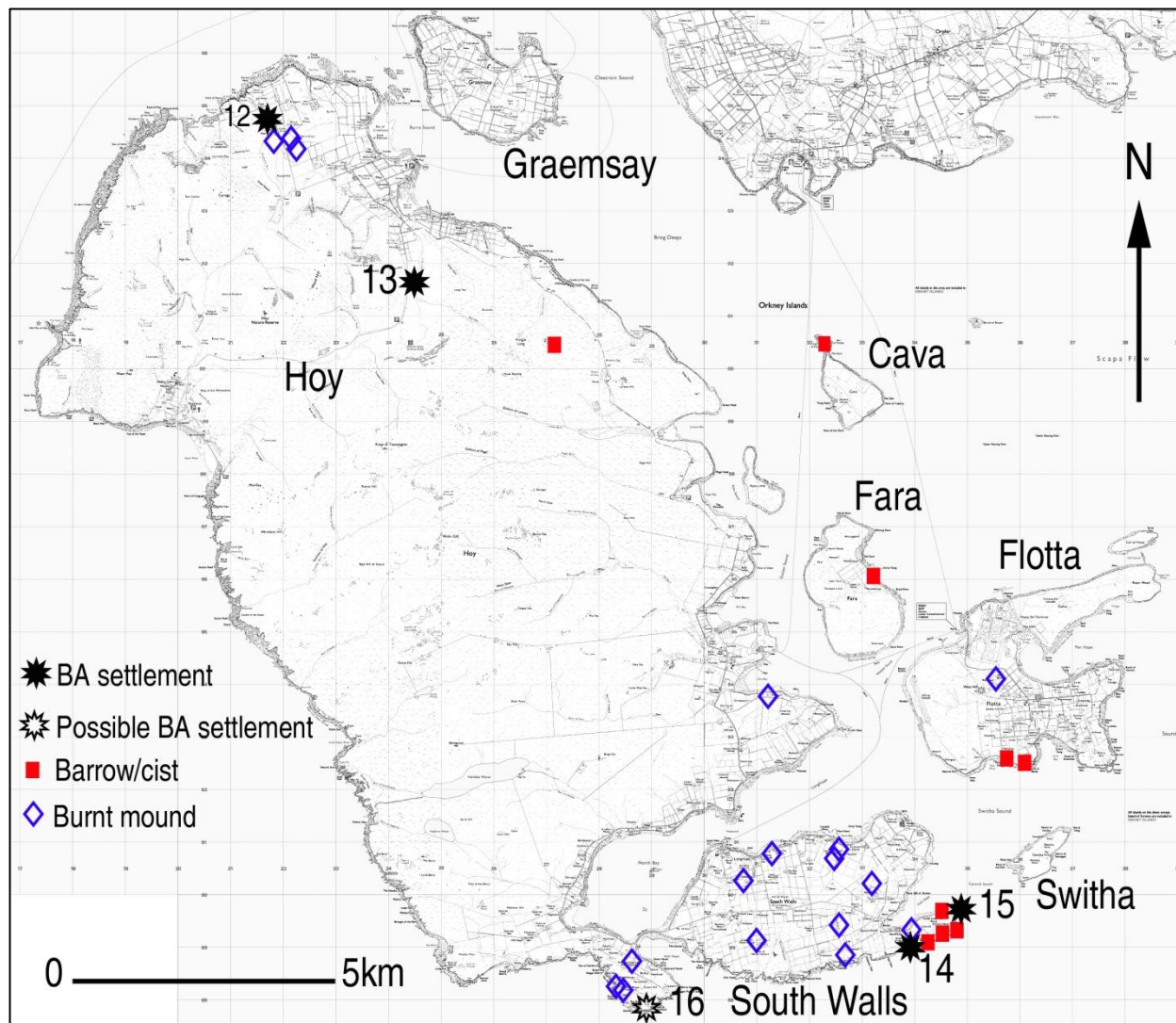
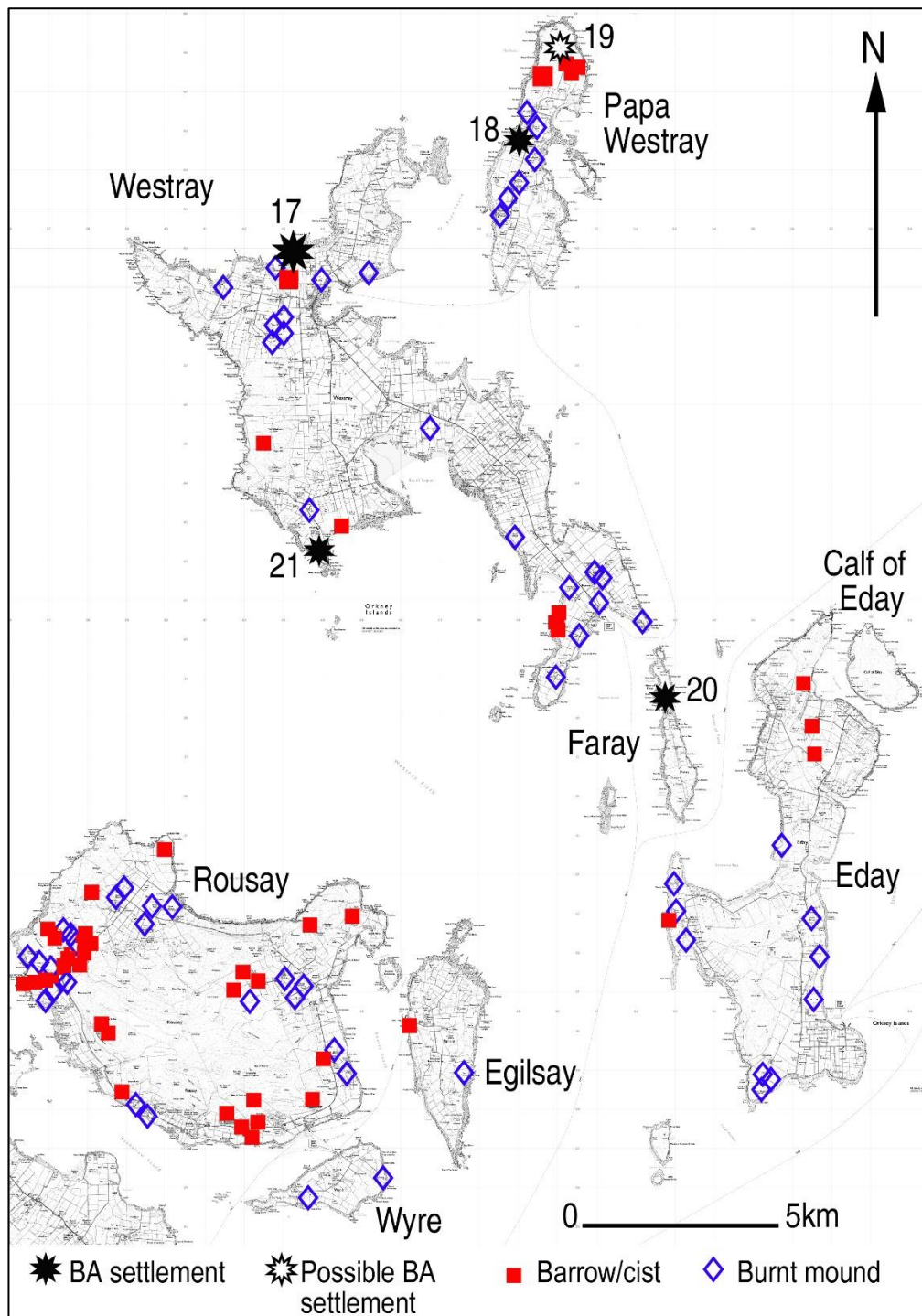


Figure 9.19 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in Hoy and South Walls.

Key:

- (12)** Braebister (Lee 2012).
- (13)** Whaness Burn (Lamb 1989, 13, nos. 10 – 14).
- (14)** Hesti Geo (Lee and Thomas 2012a, 27 – 30).
- (15)** Cantick Head (Lamb 1989, 19, no. 52).
- (16)** Rotten Loch (Lamb 1989, 14, no.17).

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Figure 9.20 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in Rousay, Westray, Papa Westray and Eday.

Key:

(17) Links of Noltland (Moore & Wilson 2011a). **(18)** St Boniface Church (Lowe 1998). **(19)** Kraa Tooies (Downes 1998c). **(20)** Holm of Faray (Lamb 1984, 21, no.86). **(21)** Berstness (Moore & Wilson 2008a & 2009a).

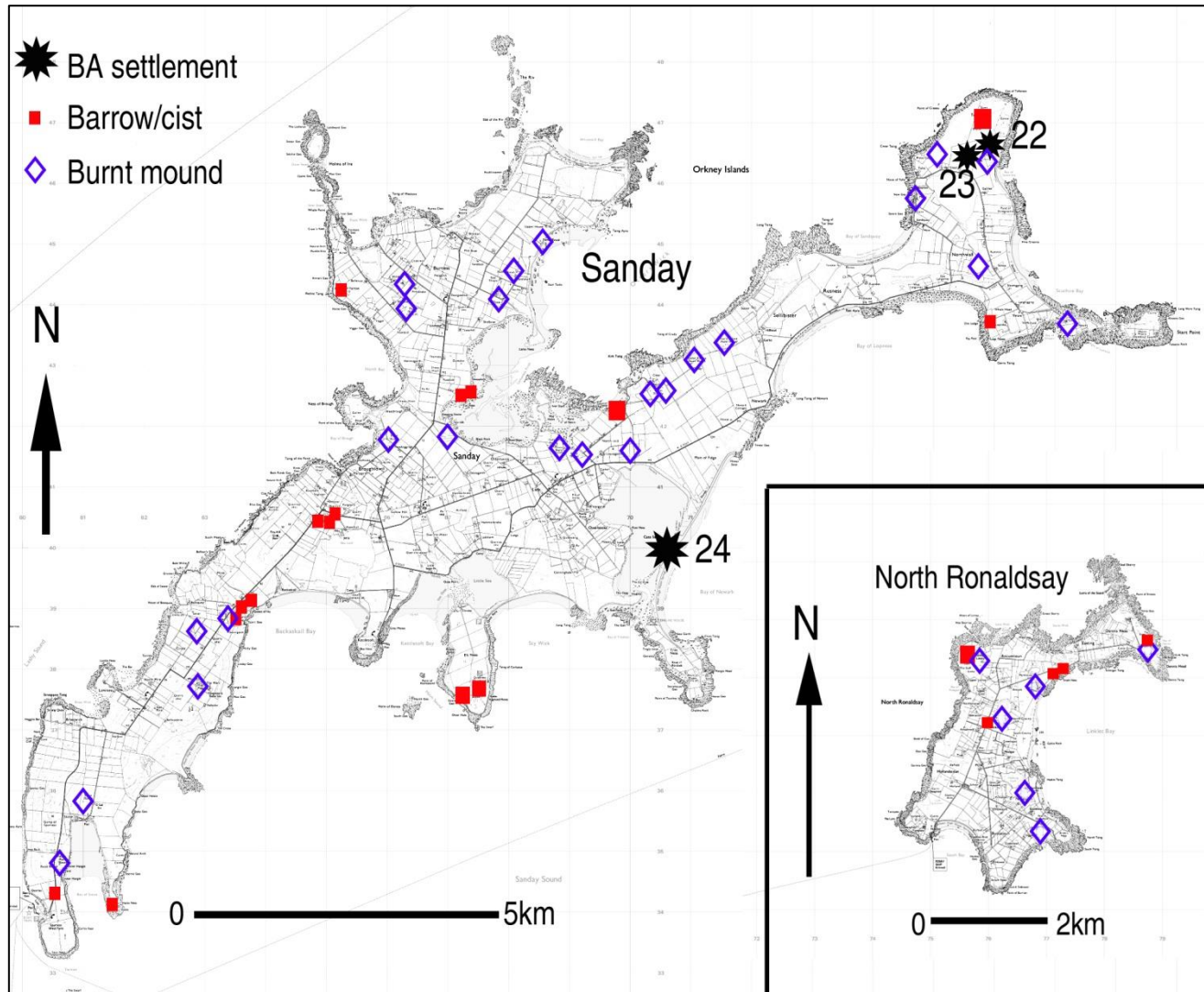


Figure 9.21 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in North Ronaldsay and Sanday.

Key:

(22) Shelly Knowe (Dockrill, Gater et al 2007).

(23) Tofts Ness (Dockrill, Bond et al 2007).

(24) Cata Sand (Cummings et al 2016).

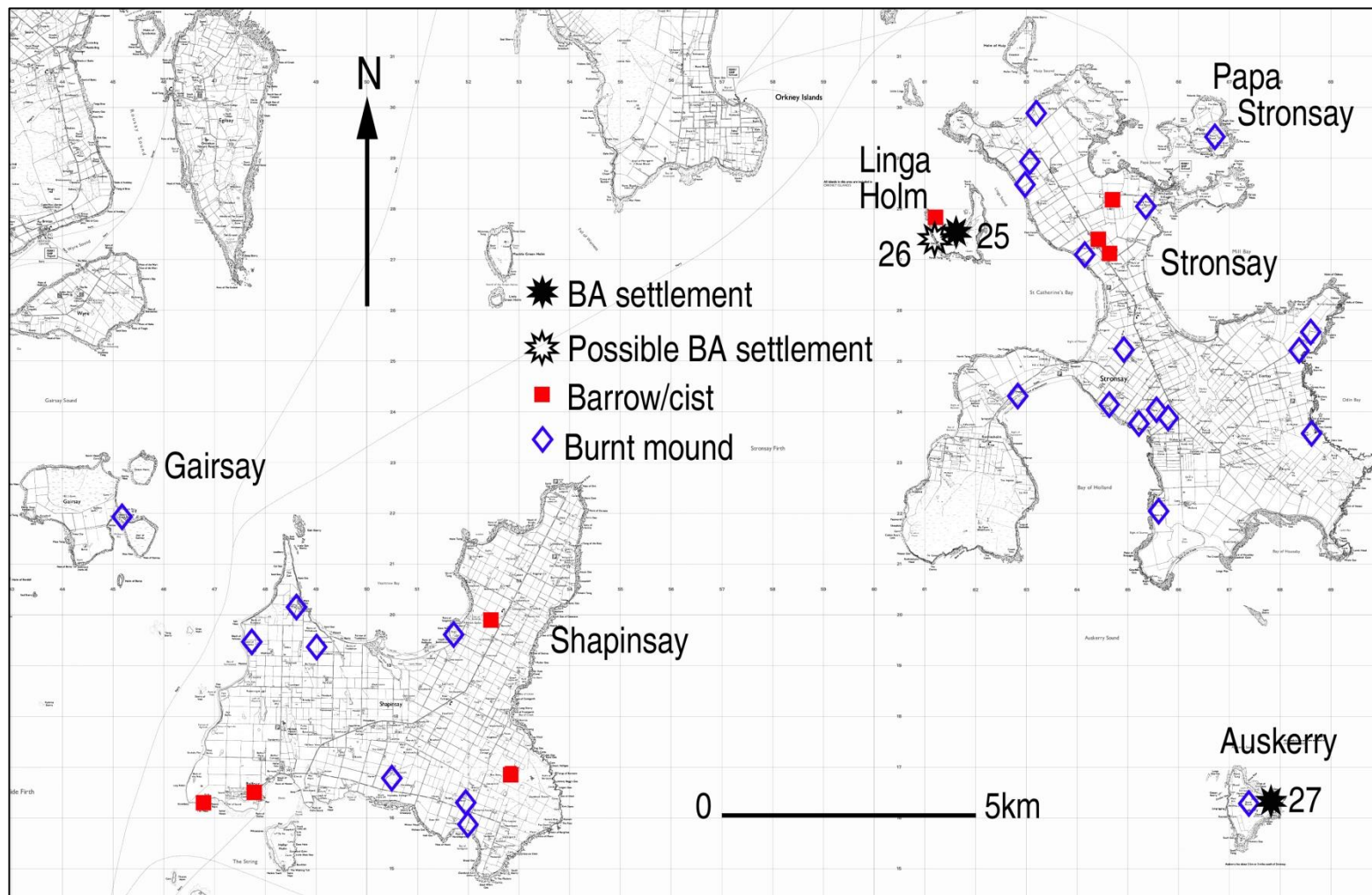


Figure 9.22 Burnt mounds, barrows/cists and Bronze Age settlement sites in Shapinsay, Stronsay and Gairsay.

Key:

(25) Linga Holm (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 215).

(26) Linga Holm (Lamb 1984, 34, no. 212).

(27) Auskerry (Lamb 1984, 34, no.192).



Figure 9.23 The difficulty of distinguishing a burnt mound in unbroken pasture: (above) a burnt mound at Newark, South Ronaldsay (Lawrence 2008). The figure is standing on top of the barely perceptible low mound, identified as a burnt mound by inspecting the eroded bank of the adjacent stream (below) which shows the classic burnt mound material of reddened burnt stone in a dark matrix.

