

4.2 APPENDIX II: GLOSSARY

Built Heritage and Archaeology

Broch: a circular tower found mostly in Northern and Western Scotland. They are sometimes interpreted as the residences of local elites. Evidence suggests that they were built in the last centuries BC and continued in use into the 1st millennium AD.

Boat shed: for the purposes of this survey, this site type refers to a structure designed for the storage of boats or gear associated with boats or fishing.

Chambered tomb: type of burial monument dating to 4/3rd millennium BC, may be subdivided into two main categories (i) 'Orkney-Cromarty' type, where the entrance passage leads into a chamber which is sub-divided into compartments, often by upright slabs; (ii) Maes Howe type, passage leading to a large square or rectangular chamber with further entrances in the central chamber walls leading to side-cells, (for further information see Davidson and Henshall, 1989).

Clearance cairn: a pile of stone or rubble formed from material removed from elsewhere, usually from fields under cultivation.

Enclosed promontory: a promontory which is either defended or enclosed by a bank at the landward end for stock control. It is often difficult to discern which type of site an enclosed promontory is. They are often chosen for eremitic settlement

Flotsam: material deposited, by the action of the sea, onto the foreshore, and which is liable to be moved again.

Hulk/wreck: both terms refer to abandoned boats; hulks have been taken to refer to boats which lie on the foreshore; wrecks lie in the marine zone.

Noost (also naust, noust): a shelter for boats located above the HWM. Some are little more than a hollow dug into the ground; others contain walling and have winding gear associated.

Planticrub: small enclosed garden plots usually used for bringing on cabbage plants from seed. These small enclosures are frequently found close to 19th C settlements, but may also be found in isolated locations.

Slipway: a passage cleared on the foreshore to facilitate the transport of boats to and from the sea. They may be lined with stone, and some may also have had a wooden component.

Souterrain: an underground passage, built of stone and sometimes comprising one or more chambers. Usually regarded as of Iron Age date, and interpreted as storage places; may be associated with above-ground settlement.

Hinterland Geology, Coastal Geomorphology and Erosion Terms and Abbreviations

Boulder: The British standard classification is used, ie. > 20cm

Cobble: The British standard classification is used, ie. 6- 20cm.

Colluvium: Weathered rock or mixed with till (sometimes other drift materials) which have run down hill.

Cyclothem: A set of deposits that are laid down by cyclic or rhythmic sedimentation. The set is then repeated.

Cultivable: Land which has few physical constraints (such as undrained or rocky) and could be, or are, ploughed. Most fields in the survey area were down to grass but are still cultivable.

Drift: The softer material which overlies solid geology, eg. till, peat, soil.

Eustatic changes: Sea-level changes caused by the absolute rise or fall of sea levels.

Foreshore: The intertidal area between the HWM and LWM.

Fluvio-glacial: Sediments laid down with the aid of water under glacial conditions.

Gley: A soil type which is normally waterlogged, reducing conditions.

Gravel: The British standard classification is used, ie. 2-60mm Also described as pebbles.

HWM: High water mark as taken from Ordnance Datum.

Isostatic changes: Sea-level changes caused by the relative movement of the land itself.

LWM: Low water mark as taken from Ordnance datum at Newlyn.

Coastal Migration: Movement of the coast edge landwards which may be due to transgression and/or erosion

Peat: A pure organic soil. In absolute terms one which is > 30cm but in this survey any organic material > 10cm.

Ranker: Shallow soil over rock with no B horizon, generally <5cm.

Rendzina: As for *ranker* but overlying calcareous rock or shelly sand.

Rock Platform: Intertidal marine platform or wave-cut platform of the solid rock.

Saprolite: The soft weathered rock of *in-situ* material.

Shingle: Mixture of gravel and cobble sized material.

Skeletal Soil: A shallow soil generally < 5cm deep with no B horizon. Usually supporting a fragile plant community usually over sand.

Slope: Three divisions have been arbitrarily delineated

Gentle	5 to 9°
Moderate	10 to 19°
Steep	> 20°

Till: Collective term for sediments laid down by glacial action. Also includes boulder clay.

Transgression: The inundation of the coast due to rising sea level.

4.3 APPENDIX III: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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