

Appendix I: 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.

Bod: this term is used to describe both trading booths and fishing warehouses, both of which may contain a dwelling area, usually situated on an upper floor.

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.

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

Crue/Cru/Crub/Kru: An enclosure, either of dry-stone walling or earthen banks, which may serve as a sheep pound or shelter or contain a cultivable area.

Fishing Station: this term may either refer to 18th- early 20th C fishing 'villages' which were used as temporary accommodation during the fishing season, or to 20th C industrial complexes engaged in the processing of fish and sometimes whales. The former type served as centres for processing fish caught by tenants on behalf of their landlords. The latter were commercial operations.

Haa: A mansion-house or hall, usually of at least two-stories.

Heel-shaped cairn: A distinctive type of chambered cairn found in Shetland. Such tombs usually have a concave facade containing a single entrance. A passage leads from the entrance to a simple chamber. The rear of the cairn is usually rounded, which together with the facade, lends a distinctive heel shape to the overall plan.

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.

Lodge: A small, usually roughly-built, structure used mainly by fishermen as a temporary abode. Groups of lodges, together with fish-drying beaches and bods are usually referred to as fishing stations within this report.

Noost/Naust/Noust: a shelter for boats located above the HWM. Some are little more than a hollow dug into the ground; others have retaining walls and may have winding gear and be associated with a slipway.

Planticrue/Planticrub/Planticru: small enclosed garden plot 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.

Pund: a dry-stone enclosure for containing animals, often with a sheep dipping tank incorporated into the walls.

Skeo: a dry-stone 'shed' used for wind-drying and storing foodstuffs, especially fish. Skeos were built in exposed positions to catch the wind.

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.

Settlement mound: A mound containing the remains of earlier settlement and other activity, often representing several phases of use.

Hinterland Geology, Coastal Geomorphology and Erosion

Aeolianite: Blown sand which has been cemented together, in this case, by precipitation of calcium carbonate.

Ayre: Shingle isthmus running out from the mainland usually covered by water at HWM.

Backshore: Strictly, the zone of beach between the HWM and the coastal edge.

Berm: A small ridge running along a storm beach parallel to the coast. In this case the berm is specified as one of the cobble ridges between HWM and LWM and not the main storm beach ridge.

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

Butte Dune: An outlier of sand which is vegetated on top and is eroding around the sides. Usually from 1m to 4m high. Erosion is predominantly from deflation.

Cobble: The British standard classification is used, i.e. 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: The land/ fields which have few physical constraints such as undrained or rocky and could be, or are, tilled mechanically, i.e. ploughed. Most fields in the survey area are down to grass but are still cultivable.

Deflation: Term which signifies material blown out or scoured from an area due to aeolian activity.

Drift: The softer material which overlies solid geology, e.g. 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.

Gelifluction: Slow movement of debris down slope under permafrost conditions. Almost synonymous with solifluction where the freeze-thaw action of water is more important and does not imply conditions of permafrost.

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

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

HWM: High water mark as taken from Ordnance Datum at Newlyn.

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.

Lag: Residual coarse material where the finer sediments have been removed.

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.

Salting: Large area where the vegetation is covered intermittently by salt water, hence the vegetation is salt resistant to some degree. In the survey area most areas were intertidal along the upper foreshore.

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

Shingle: Mixture of gravel and cobble sized material.

Skeletal Soil: A shallow soil generally < 5 cm deep with no B horizon. The A horizon is almost totally made up of organic material 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°

Strandline: Within the *backshore* an accumulation of debris such as seaweed and vegetation.

Talard: An outlier of soft material, from 10-50 cm high, which is usually vegetated on the top and is eroding around the sides. Usually occurs on salting where erosion is very slow. Where outliers of sand have the same form they are referred to as Butte Dunes.

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.

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Photographic Record

SHOT No	Site Code	DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS	No OF FRAMES:			FILM No:		
			B&W	COL	SLIDE	B&W	COL	SLIDE
1	WT1	ERODING DEPOSITS	5	3		1	1	
2	WT2	WALLING	1	1		1	1	
3	WT4	FARM BUILDING	2	2		1	1	
4	WT5	MOUND	2	2		1	1	
5	WT7	ERODING DEPOSITS	2	2		1	1	
6	WT9	KELP DRYING WALLS	2	2		1	1	
7	WT9	KELP PIT	2	1		1	1	
8		FLOTSAM		1			1	
9		SEA ARCHES, NE WESTRAY	1	1		1	1	
10	WT10	WEST BRECK FARM	2	2		1	1	
11		EROSION, NE WESTRAY, SKAILL FARM IN BACKGROUND	1	1		1	1	
12		SEA ARCH, NE WESTRAY	1			1		
13		EROSION, THE NEV, NE WESTRAY	2	2		1	1	
14	WT16	MIDDEN IN SECTION	3	3		1	1, 2	
15	WT16	MIDDEN AND STRUCTURES FURTHER TO SOUTH	3	3		1	2	
16	WT17	QUOYGREW EXCAVATION FROM BEACH	3	3		1	2	
17	WT18	QUOYGREW: FARM BUILDINGS	2	2		2	2	
18	WT20	WALLING AND PEAT ASH IN SECTION	2	3		2	2	
19	WT21	NOOST	2	2		2	2	
20	WT22	CHAMBERED CAIRN, FROM WEST	3			2		
21	WT23	FARM BUILDINGS FROM EAST	1	1		2	2	
22	WT23	DETAIL OF FIREPLACE	1	1		2	2	
23	WT23	FARM BUILDINGS FROM WEST	2	1		2	2	
24	WT27	KELP DRYING WALLS, BOTH MODERN AND OLD	2	1		2	2	
25		GENERAL SHOTS OF GROBUST BAY FROM NE	3	3		2	2	
26	WT29	'RABBIT PROOF' FENCING, LINKS OF NOLTLAND		3			2	
27	WT30	QUEENA HOW BROCH	3	3		2	2	
28	WT30	DETAILS OF ERODING SECTION	6	5		2	2	
29	WT32	SETTLEMENT	4	2		2	3	
30	WT17	QUOYGREW EXCAVATION TRENCHES FROM TOP	2	1		2	3	
31	WT40	NOUP HEAD LIGHTHOUSE FROM SOUTH	1	1		3	3	
32	WT41	KELP PIT	1	1		3	3	
33	WT42	NOOSTS	2			3		
34	WT43	MOUNDS	2			3		
35	WT50	SETTLEMENT/ CHAPEL FROM SW	3	2		3	3	
36	WT50	SETTLEMENT/ CHAPEL FROM W, WT51 IN BACKGROUND	4	4		3	3	
37	WT51	KNOWE OF BURRISTAE BROCH FROM W	2	2		3	3	
38	WT51	KNOWE OF BURRISTAE BROCH	2	2		3	3	
39	WT51	KNOWE OF BURRISTAE BROCH, DOORWAY, ROD MARKS SCARCEMENT	3	2		3	3	
40	WT53	HILLOCK OF SKEA	2	1		3	3	
41	WT54	BERST NESS STRUCTURE (i)	2	1		3	3	
42	WT54	BERST NESS STRUCTURES FROM SOUTH, (ii)&(iii) IN BACKGROUND	3	4		3	3	
43	WT54	BERST NESS STRUCTURE (iv), WT53 IN BACKGROUND	3	3		3	3	
44	WT56	EROSION AT MAE SAND	2	2		3	3	
45	WT59	ERODING WALLING	6	5		3, 4	3	
46	WT56	FEATURE ERODING AT MAE SAND		3			4	
47		BERST NESS FROM SE		3			4	
48	WT57	NOOST		2			4	
49	WT65	TUQUOY: GENERAL SHOTS FROM BEACH	3	3	3	4	4	1
50	WT65	TUQUOY: DETAILS OF ERODING MASONRY	2	2		4	4	
51	WT65	TUQUOY: ERODING FENCE LINE	2	2		4	4	
52	WT65	TUQUOY: FROM FAR OUT ON BEACH	3	3		4	4	
53	WT65	TUQUOY: DETAIL OF ERODING WALL TO E OF SETTLEMENT, BY PIT WITH WOOD	3	3		4	4	
54	WT67	SETTLEMENT FROM BEACH	2	2		4	4	
55	WT68	NOOSTS		1			4	
56	WT70	HODGALEE: DETAILS OF SECTION	4	4	1	4	4	1
57		MOSS		3	1		4	1
58		STONES ON BEACH		2			4	
59	WT75	LADY KIRK CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD, PIEROWALL	3	2	2	4	4	1
60	WT76	BURNT MOUND FROM ON TOP	2	1		4	5	
61	WT76	BURNT MOUND FROM BEACH	2	2	2	4	5	1
62	PWT1	KNAP OF HOWAR	3	4	3	4	5	1
63	PWT7	ST BONIFACE: SETTLEMENT IN CLIFF SECTION	4		2	4, 5		1
64		ST BONIFACE		3			5	
65	PWT8	ERODING DEPOSITS, MOUND IN BACKGROUND	3	2		5	5	

Photographic Record

SHOT			No OF FRAMES:			FILM No:		
No	Site Code	DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS	B&W	COL	SLIDE	B&W	COL	SLIDE
66	PWT9	BURNT MOUND, TAKEN FROM PWT8	3	2	1	5	5	1
67		FOWL CRAIG, PAPA WESTRAY		3			5	
68	WT96,	FARM BUILDING, BURNT MOUND IN BACKGROUND	2	2		5	5	
69	WT105	MOUND OF SKELWICK FROM AFAR (SE)	1	1	1	5	5	1
70	WT104	ERODING DEPOSITS	2	1		5	5	
71	WT105	MOUND OF SKELWICK: DEPOSITS EXPOSED IN CUTTING FOR PASSING PLACE	4	4	2	5	5	1
72	WT111	ERODING DEPOSITS	2	2		5	5	
73	WT124, WT125	MOUNDS: WT124 IN IMMEDIATE FOREGROUND	4			5		
74	WT130, WT131	TAFTS: FARM BUILDINGS AND MOUND	4			5		
75	WT130, WT131	TAFTS FROM W	2	2		5	5	
76	PWT20	'SETTLEMENT'	1	2		5	5	
77	PWT25	NOOSTS	5	1		5, 6	5	
78	PWT26	GENERAL SHOTS OF AREA OF SETTLEMENT AT COTT	2			6		
79	PWT26	DETAILS OF ERODING DEPOSITS AT COTT	2	3		6	6	
80		WORK IN PROGRESS		3			6	
81	PWT34	INTERIOR OF SMITHY	3	2		6	6	
82	PWT40	MILL	2	3		6	6	
83	PWT51	BAY OF MOCLETT: FINDSPOT OF FLINT (BURIED SOIL)	2	4	1	6	6	1
84		BAY OF MOCLETT FROM WEST SIDE	3		2	6		1
85	WT137	ENCLOSURE	2	2		6	6	
86	WT138	SETTLEMENT, HOLM OF FARAY IN BACKGROUND	5			6		
87	WT142	CASTLE O BURRIAN STACK	4	2		6	6	
88		VIEW OF WEATHERNESS FROM HAMARS, SE WESTRAY		1			6	
89	WT143	MILL	1	1		6	6	
90	HPW1	HOLM OF PAPA WESTRAY NORTH CHAMBERED CAIRN	4	3	3	6	6	1
91	HPW5	MOUND, HOLM OF PAPAY	2	2	1	7	6	1
92	HPW6	MOUND WITH KERB, HOLM OF PAPAY	3	4		7	6	
93	HPW3	? CHAMBERED CAIRN	3	5	1	7	7	1
94	HPW4	HOLM OF PAPA WESTRAY SOUTH CHAMBERED CAIRN		1			7	
95	HPW8	MOUND NEAR GEO, HOLM OF PAPAY	2	2		7	7	
96	PWT59	VIEW OF WHITEHOWE FARM FROM NORTH	1	1		7	7	
97	PWT59	WHITEHOWE: DETAIL OF ERODING DEPOSITS	5	3	1	7	7	1
98	WT145	CLEAT FARM	3	2		7	7	
99	WT148	STRUCTURE ON BEACH	3	2		7	7	
100	WT150	POINT OF COTT CHAMBERED CAIRN	4	2		7	7	
101	WT150	POINT OF COTT CAIRN: DETAIL OF CHAMBER FROM SOUTH	3	3		7	7	
102	WT150	POINT OF COTT CAIRN FROM NORTH	3			7		
103	WT151	DETAIL OF CORN DRYING KILN	2	1		7	7	
104	WT151	GENERAL VIEW OF FARM BUILDINGS	3			8		
105	WT156	WOODEN FEATURE ON BEACH	4	2		8	7	
106		GROBUST BAY FROM QUOYGREW, NE WESTRAY	2	1	1	8	7	1
107	WT29	LINKS OF NOLTLAND ERODING FEATURE	5	5	3	8	7	1
108		NW COAST OF WESTRAY	2	1		8	7	
109		GENERAL VIEWS OF WESTRAY FROM S		6			7	
110	ML4	SETTLEMENT	4	5		8	8	
111	ML6	MEMORIAL	2	2	1	8	8	1
112	ML9	SANDS OF PIGGAR, ANTI SUBMARINE NETTING		4			8	
113	ML12	HARBOUR		1			8	
114	ML13, ML14	MOUNDS AND ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	3	3		8	8	
115	ML23	SEARCHLIGHT POSITION, HOUTON BATTERY	1	1	1	8	8	1
116	ML26	ERODING DEPOSITS	3			8		
117		MODERN MIDDEN DUMPING		5			8	
118	ML29	POSSIBLE SOUTERRAIN, ERODING	4	5		8	8	
119	ML31	NOOST		1			8	
120	ML34	GENERAL VIEW OF CHAPEL SITE	3			9		
121	ML36	'THE CAIRNS' FROM S	4			9		
122	ML37	'CORN HILLOCK' FROM S	2			9		
123	ML38	CUMMI HOWE BROCH FROM BEACH	3	2		9	8	
124	ML39	CUMMI NESS: ERODING DEPOSITS	3	3	1	9	8	1
125	ML40	BU OF CAIRSTON, DETAILS OF ERODING DEPOSITS	8	3	1	9	8	1
126	ML37	'CORN HILLOCK', DETAIL	2			9		