

## 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, (for further information see Henshall, 1963).

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

**Crue:** 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** (also 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**: 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.

### **Hinterland Geology, Coastal Geomorphology and Erosion:** **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

## **Erosional Classes**

The units portrayed on the maps were over 100 metres. As an example, if there was only 40 metres of eroding section then at least a 100 metre section would be classed as eroding to stable.

<i>Eroding</i>	Where more than 70% of the coastline is actively eroding.
<i>Eroding to Stable</i>	Where there are both active erosion and stable areas with 30-70% of either one.
<i>Stable</i>	The section is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local with any variation specified in the accompanying text.
<i>Accreting to Stable</i>	Where there are both accreting and stable areas with 30-70% of either one.
<i>Accreting</i>	The section has accretion over more than 70% of it's length.
<i>Accreting/Eroding</i>	There are both accreting and eroding processes taking place and may have as much or little as 20-80% of each process. The erosion and accretion may not be linearly arranged along the coastline.

## APPENDIX II: BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ashmore, P J 1993 *Archaeology and the Coastal Zone: Towards a Historic Scotland Policy*, Historic Scotland.
- Ashmore, P J 1996 *Neolithic and Bronze Age Scotland*, Historic Scotland/Batsford.
- Barclay, G J and Fojut, N 1994 *The Management and Conservation of the Built and Maritime Heritage in the Coastal Zone*, Historic Scotland.
- Bell, M and Walker MJC 1992 *Late Quaternary Environmental Change*, Longman.
- BGS 1977 Quaternary Map of The United Kingdom (North).
- Buckley, V (ed) 1990 *Burnt Offerings: International Contributions to Burnt Mound Archaeology*, Wordwell, Dublin.
- Calder, C S T 1952 'Report on the excavation of a Neolithic Temple at Staneydale in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 84 (1949-50).
- Calder, C S T 1958 'Stone Age house-sites in Shetland', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 89 (155-6).
- Calder, C S T 1965 'Cairns, neolithic houses and burnt mounds in Shetland', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 96 (1962-3).
- Canmore [Http://WWW. RCAHMS. gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)- NMRS net database
- Canter, M 1998 'Prehistoric Sites in the Shetland Landscape: A GIS Study of Mainland Shetland' in Turner, V (ed) *The Shaping of Shetland: Developments in Shetland landscape archaeology*, The Shetland Times, Lerwick.
- Chandler, T J and Gregory, S (eds) 1976 *Climate of the British Isles*, Longman.
- Cooke, R U and Doornkamp, J C 1990 *Geomorphology in Environmental Management*, OUP.
- Crawford, B E (ed) 1995 *Northern Isles Connections: Essays from Orkney and Shetland. presented to Per Sveaas Andersen*, The Orkney Press Kirkwall.
- Crawford, B E (ed) 1996 *Scotland in Dark Age Britain*, Scottish Cultural Press.
- Dockrill, S *et al* 1996 *Old Scatness/Jarshof Environs Project: Interim Report No. 2*, Shetland Amenity Trust/University of Bradford.
- Edwards, K J, Whittington, G and Buckland P C 1996 'Report on work at Loch of Brunatwatt and Troni Shun', Shetland, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, CSA.

- Edwards, K J and Whittington, G 1997 'Report on work at Kellister, Trolligarts and Pinhoulland Shetland', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, CSA.
- Edwards, K J and Ralston, I B M 1997 *Scotland: Environment and Archaeology, 8000 BC-AD 1000*, Wiley.
- Emery, K O Aubrey, D G 1985 *Sea-levels, Land Levels and Tide Gauges*, Springer-Verlag New York.
- Fenton, A 1978 *The Northern Isles: Orkney and Shetland*, John Donald.
- Finnie, M 1990 *Shetland: An illustrated architectural Guide*, RIAS Edinburgh.
- Firth, C R, Smith, D E and Cullingford, R A 1993 'Late Quaternary Glacio-isostatic Uplift Patterns for Scotland', *Quaternary Proceedings* 3.
- Fojut, N 1993 *A Guide to Prehistoric and Viking Shetland*, The Shetland Times, Lerwick.
- Guy, P 1995 *Walking the Coastline of Shetland: No.5 Westside*, The Shetland Times, Lerwick.
- Hall, A M, Wittington, G and Gordon, G E 1996 'Interglacial Peat at Fugla Ness' in Hall A M (ed) 1996 *Quaternary of Shetland Field Guide*, Quaternary Research Association, London.
- Hansom, J D 1988 *Coasts*, CUP.
- Henshall, A S 1963 *The Chambered Tombs of Scotland*, volume 1, Edinburgh.
- Historic Scotland 1996 *Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 4*, Historic Scotland.
- Hume, J R 1977 *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland 2: The Highlands and Islands*, London.
- Institute of Geological Sciences 1977 *Quaternary Map of the United Kingdom (North)*, Ordnance Survey, Southampton.
- Lamb, R G 'Coastal Settlements of the north', *Scot Archaeol Forum*, 5 (1973).
- Lamb, R G 1980 Iron Age promontory forts in the Northern Isles (=Brit Arch Rep, Brit Ser, 79).
- Lambeck, K 1995 'Late Devensian and Holocene Shorelines of the British Isles and North Sea from Models of Glacio-hydro-isostatic Rebound', *Journal of Geological Society of London*, 152, 437-448.
- Moore, H and Wilson, G 1998 *The Bayanne Project: Structures Report 1997*, EASE, Edinburgh.

- Mykura, W 1976 *British Regional Geology: Orkney and Shetland*, HMSO, Edinburgh
- Mykura, W and Phemister, J 1976 *The Geology of Western Shetland*, HMSO, Edinburgh.
- NMRS- National Monuments Record of Scotland, card and database.
- OS 1976 Pathfinder 1:25,000 map, sheet HU14/24 & part of HU34, last reviewed 1976.
- OS 1977 Pathfinder 1:25,000 map, sheet HU15/25 & part of HU35, last reviewed 1976.
- OS Record cards and name books (now incorporated in National Monuments Record)
- Palutikof, J, Holt, T and Skellern, A 1997 *Climates of the British Isles*, Routledge, London.
- Purdy, A forthcoming *Assessment at Watsness: Data Structures Report*, Shetland Amenity Trust, Lerwick.
- RCAHMS 1946 *Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, volume 3.
- Ritchie, A 1985 *Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Orkney and Shetland*, HMSO, Edinburgh
- Shetland Soil Map 1973 1:50,000 Soil Survey of Scotland, The Macauley Institute for Soil Research Aberdeen.
- Smith, J 1996 'Introduction to the Coastal Geomorphology' in Hall, A M (ed) *Quaternary of Shetland Field Guide*, Quaternary Research Association, London. 4-21.
- Steers, J A 1973 *The Coastline of Scotland*, CUP.
- Turner, V 1998 *Ancient Shetland*, Batsford/Historic Scotland.
- Turner, V (ed) *The Shaping of Shetland: Developments in Shetland landscape archaeology'*, The Shetland Times, Lerwick.
- Wainwright, F T (ed) 1962 *The Northern Isles*, Nelson.
- Waugh, D J (ed) 1996 *Shetland's Northern Links: Language and History*, Scottish Society for Northern Studies, Lerwick.
- Waugh, D J 1996 'Sand, Innersand and Garderhouse: placenames in use' in Waugh D J (ed) 1996, *Shetland's Northern Links: Language and History*, Scottish Society for Northern Studies, Lerwick.
- Whittle, A (et al) 1986 *Scord of Brouster: An Early Agricultural Settlement on Shetland*, Oxford Committee for Archaeology Monograph 9.
- Whittow, J 1992 *Geology and Scenery in Britain*, Chapman & Hall London.

Wright, B B 1976 'Recent Climate Change' in Chandler, T J and Gregory, S (eds) *Climate of the British Isles*, 224-247.







WALLS COASTAL SURVEY: SITES ARRANGED BY TYPE CODE AND DATE RANGE

Site	Map	Prev. known	Scheduled or listed	Vulnerable	Type:	agric/past	domestic	maritime	indust	church	defensive	ritual/funer	indet	Date:	4-3rd BC	3rd-1st BC	1st BC-1st AD	10th-14th C	14th-18th C	18th-20th C	indet	
154	11	N		Y	X							X		X							X	
155	11	N		Y											X							
156	11	N		N	X																	X
157	11	N		Y	X																	X
158	11	N		Y			X															X
159	11	Y		Y											X							
160	11	N		Y																		X
161	11	Y		N								X										X
162	11	N		N	X																	X
163	11	N		N											X							
164	11	N		Y	X																	X
165	11	N		N	X		X															X
166	11	N		Y	X																	X
167	11	N		N	X																	X
168	11	Y	S	Y					X													
169	11	N		N								X			X							
170	11	N		N								X			X							
171	11	N		N								X			X							
172	11	N		Y	X																	X
173	11	N		Y			X									X						
174	12	N		Y	X		X															X
175	12	N		Y	X			X														X
176	12	N		N	X																	X
177	12	N		Y			X															X
178	12	N		Y				X														X
179	12	N		N											X							
180	12	N		Y	X																	X
181	12	N		Y											X							
182	12	Y		N											X							
183	12	Y	S	Y			X				X											
184	12	N		Y				X														X
185	12	N		Y	X																	X
186	12	N		Y			X									X						X
187	12	N		Y	X																	X
188	12	N		Y	X																	X
189	12	N		N											X							
190	12	N		Y	X																	X
191	12	N		N	X		X															
192	12	N		N	X		X									X						X
193	12	Y		N	X			X														X
194	12	Y		N	X		X									X						
195	13	Y		N											X							
196	13	N		N											X							
197	13	N		N											X							
198	13	N		Y	X										X							X
199	13	N		N			X									X						
200	13	N		N	X?		X?								X							X?
201	13	N		N											X							
202	13	N		N											X							X
203	13	N		N	X										X							X
204	13	N		N	X										X							X

