

Map 7: Trondra, Glendale to Burland

Built Heritage and Archaeology

This map section covers the northern half of Trondra. Modern settlement on the island is concentrated around Cauldhame and the northern end of the island, but even here, there are long stretches of coastline where there is no settlement. From Torgur to Burland, the landscape is rugged with rock outcrops and sloping terraces, but for most of the rest of the map section the coastal strip comprises gently sloping, cultivable land.

A total of 15 sites are recorded in this area. The majority are of 3rd-1st millennium BC date and include three settlements, four burnt mounds and a field system. The settlements are spread out along the west coast, while two burnt mounds lie on the west, one is on the north coast and another lies on the east coast.

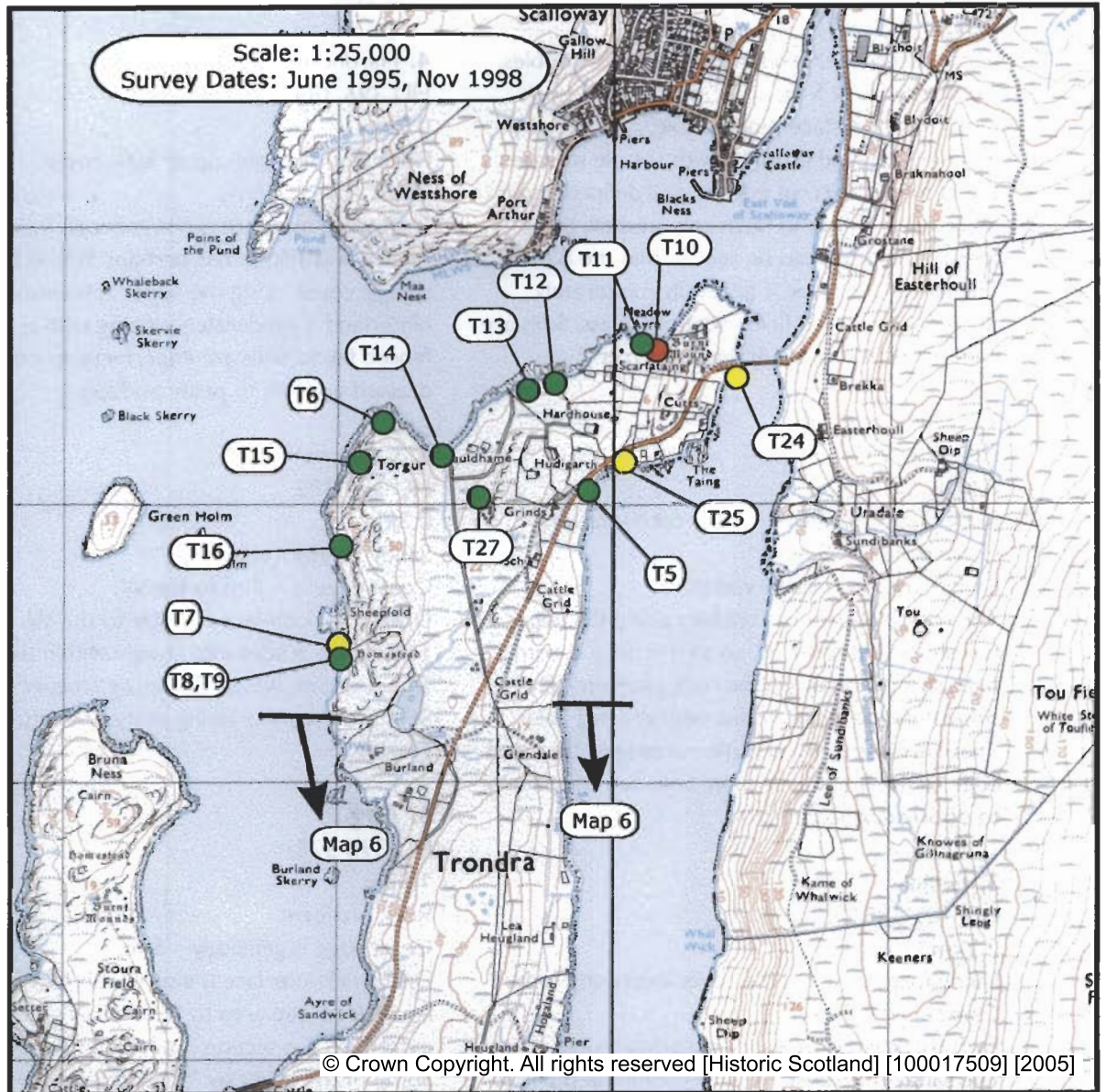
A long house, found at Cauldhame, has bowed walls and rounded gables and is likely to be long to the early part of the 10th-14th C date range. A second long house was found in a non-coastal setting near Torgur, but lies outside the remit of this survey. Four sites of 18th-20th C date are recorded. These include two noosts, a fishery and an enclosure. Two more noosts were found but could not be ascribed a date.

Geomorphology

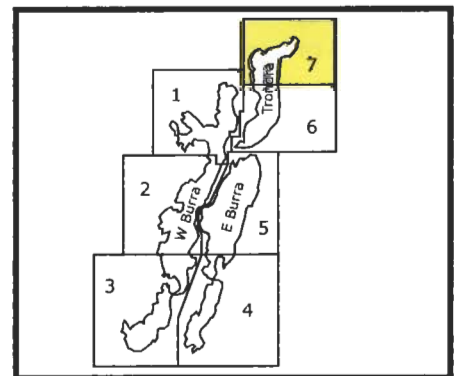
The underlying geology is one of metamorphic rocks such as gneiss. Soils are imperfectly drained with some freely drained soils to the north east and poorly drained soils and rankers on the west side. Rough grazing covers much of the hinterland to the west with more fenced pasture to the north and east.

Erosion

The main areas of erosion lie to the north where the coast edge is low lying and made up of soft drift sediments. Metamorphic rocks are generally stable.



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Glendale
HU 398 374
0.3km

Sandy foreshore, generally with < 10% cobbles. Coast edge is < 5 m. Drift/rock interface is not visible. Much of the sand is mixed with shingle towards the N side. The coast edge is well defined and is made up of a grey to fawn coloured till. Small areas of iron pan can be seen within the B horizon. The hinterland slope is generally moderately sloping with fenced fields down to grass. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained podzols.

2. Glendale (North)
HU 399 377
0.5km

Rock platform with 30 - 70% cobble cover. Coast edge is < 5 m. Drift/rock interface is visible. The rock platform has cobbles along the upper foreshore with grey till, up to 4m deep in some parts, lying directly on the rock platform. The slope is gentle to moderate with grassed fields. There are some grassed rills running to the coast edge to the S of this section. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained podzols.

3. Grinds
HU 405 386
2.2km

Sandy foreshore, cobble cover increasing to N. Coast edge < 5 m. Drift/rock interface is not generally visible. The sandy foreshore has few cobbles in the first cove although there is up to 70% cover along the upper foreshore by The Taing with 40%-70% towards the bridge and 30%-50% along the N coast. The Drift/rock interface is visible in only one area by Scarfataing. The drift is generally made up of a grey till to the S, a reddish till N of the bridge and a yellow faun over grey till by Meadow Ayre. N of the bridge a brown soil is seen to overlie a peat lens and larger sections with an iron pan. Along the E side of Meadow Ayre there are areas of good soils, up to 1.5m deep. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with a small area of standing water to the extreme NE tip. Soils are in generally imperfectly drained with small areas which are freely draining and more to the NW which are poorly drained. Many areas of

soil in the NE would appear to have been well cultivated in the past. Fields are down to grass.

4. Hardhouse
HU 396 384
0.2km

Rock platform with up to 50% cover. Coast edge is < 5 m. Drift/rock interface is not generally visible. The rock platform has perhaps 50% cobble and shingle cover along the upper foreshore. The hinterland is moderately sloping with grassed fenced fields. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained podzols to peaty podzols.

5. Cauldhame
HU 394 382
0.3km

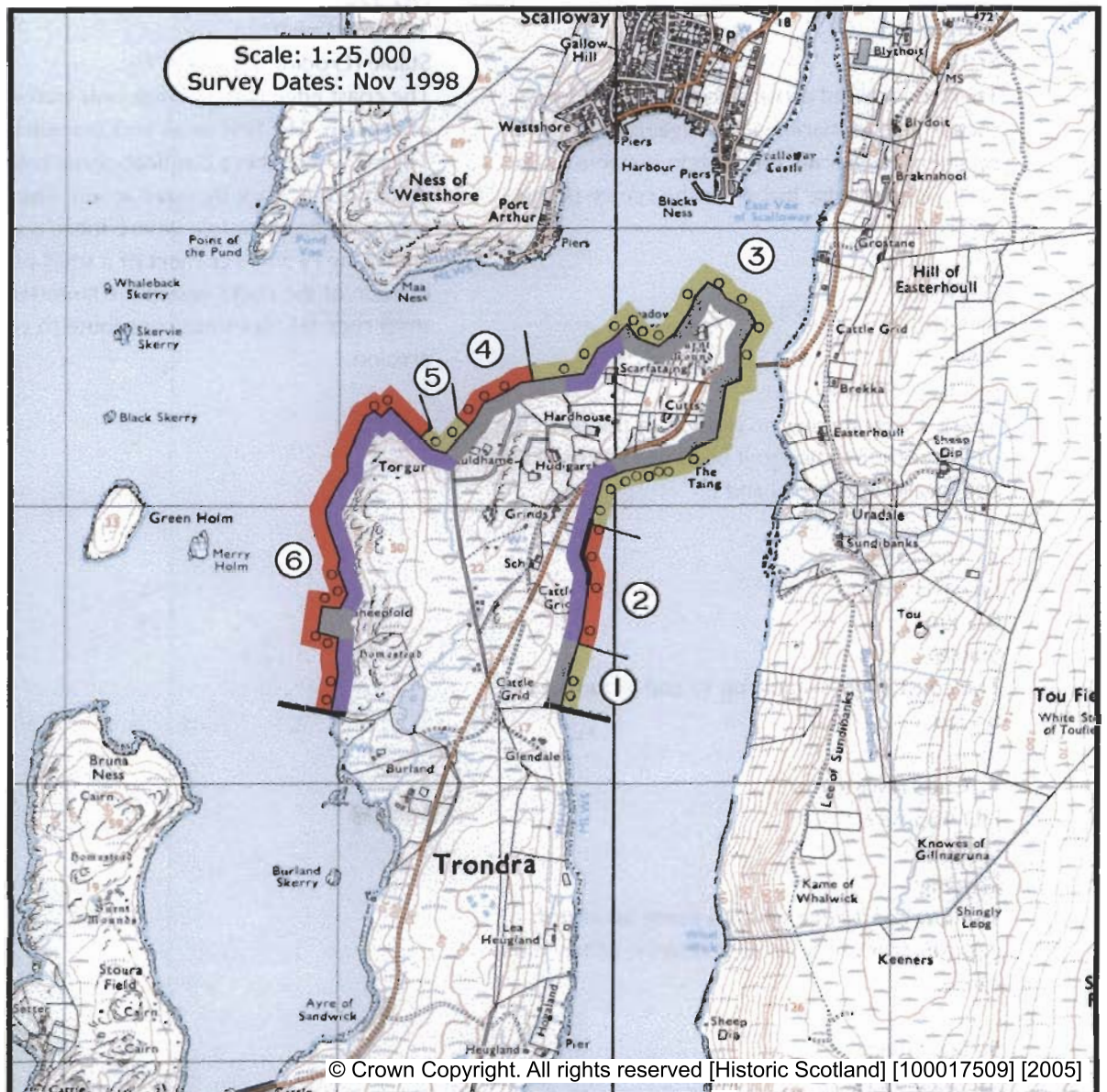
Sandy foreshore. Coast edge is > 5 m to the W. Drift/rock interface is visible to the W. The cobble grades into shingle within the cove. Slopes are moderate becoming steeper to the W. Soils are poorly draining peaty podzols. Rough grazing.

6. Torgur
HU 390 378
1.5km

Rock platform. Coast edge is generally < 5 m. Drift/rock interface is visible with two exceptions. Apart from the area by 'Sheepfold' and to the extreme S the section is devoid of cobble cover. Some of the cover by 'Sheepfold' can be classed as boulder. The drift to rock interface is visible with generally thin soils, rankers, overlying the rock. The slopes are generally steep, moderately sloping in a few places. Rocks and boulders from storm throw litter the hinterland to the N. Rock outcrops are common. Soils are poorly to imperfectly drained peaty podzols and rankers supporting rough grazing.

Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

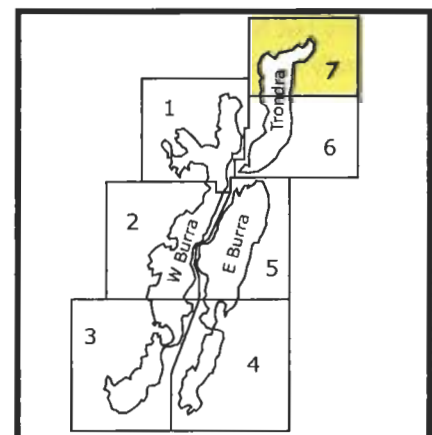
Trondra Map 7



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium



1. Glendale
HU 399 376
0.7 km
Stable

There is localised erosion to the south of this section due to marine action against the soft till sediment. Generally this section is stable as the rock outcrops rise higher to the centre of the section.

2. Grinds
HU 400 381
0.5 km
Eroding to Stable

There is definite marine erosion of the till to the S of this section although it becomes less marked and localised to the N and E.

3. The Taing
HU 403 382
0.5 km
Stable

The coast edge is stable up to and including the bridge.

4. Cutts (North)
HU 405 387
0.4 km
Eroding

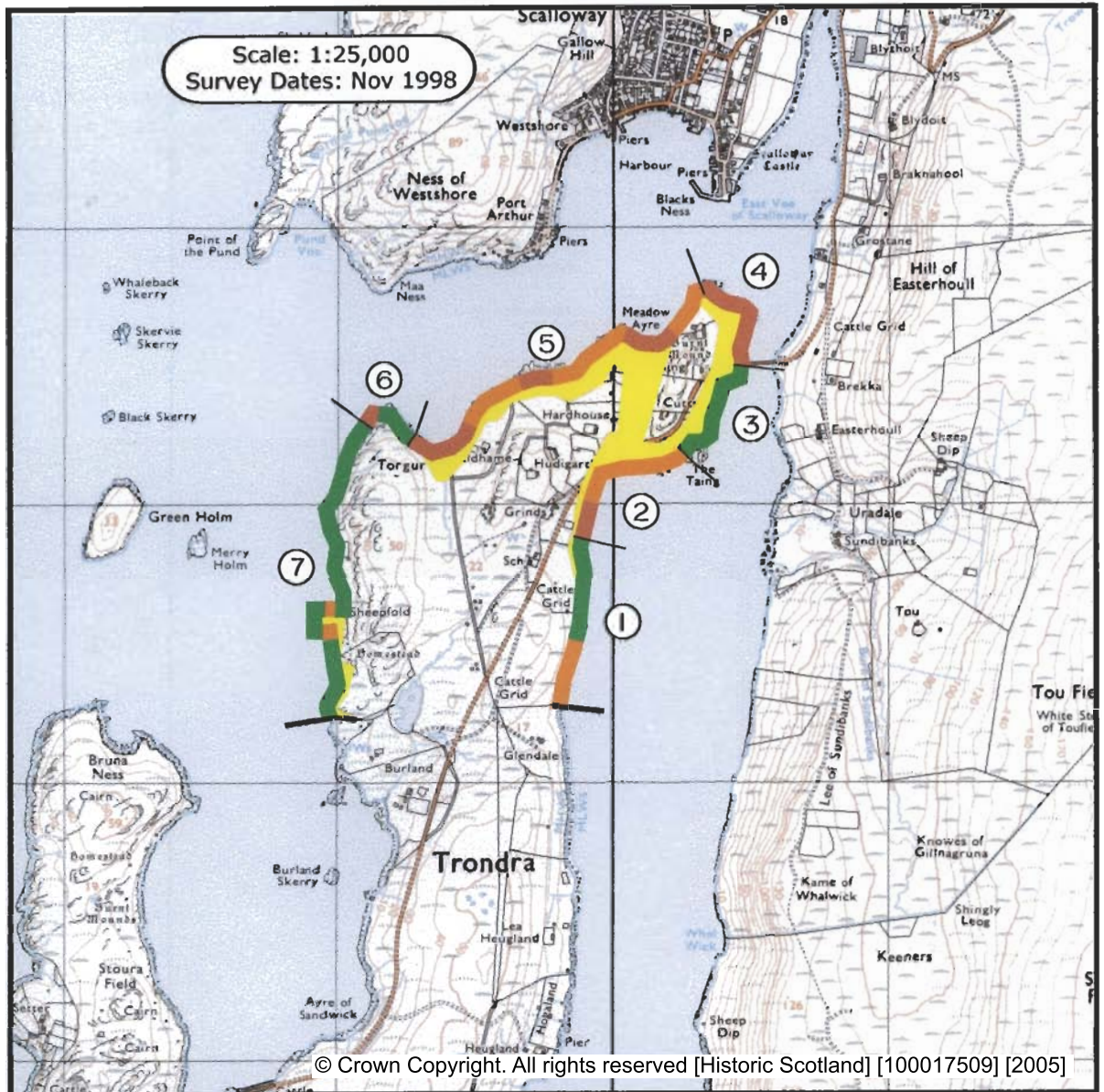
The low coast edge which is made up of drift deposits is severely eroding. Marine action is the cause.

5. Scarfataing
HU 398 385
1.5 km

Eroding to Stable and Eroding
There are many stable areas of coast edge where localised erosion is taking place. There are three areas within coves where there is definite erosion. The three areas coincide with deeper soft sediment. The section as a whole is not definitely eroding but has more localised erosion than would normally be entered within the *Eroding to Stable* category.

6. Torgur
HU 390 380
1.4 km
Stable (Eroding 0.1)

The coast edge is stable with only two small areas of erosion. The first small area lies within a cove at Torgur where there has been some erosion of the metamorphic rock by wave action. The second area is at the sheepfold where there is erosion within the N and S corners of a small promontory. Erosion of the rocks within the hinterland, seen as small rock fall, does not contribute to coast edge erosion.



- Erosion Class**
- Definitely Accreting
 - Accreting or Stable
 - Stable
 - Eroding or Stable
 - Definitely Eroding
 - Accreting and Eroding
 - No access
 - Land below 10m

