

Hoy and Walls Landscape Project:

Rackwick Survey 2014-2015

Hoy, Orkney



Data Structure Report

Enhanced Archaeological Walkover Survey

Project No 495 & 586

December 2016

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Project No: 495 & 586

Archaeology Institute / ORCA
Orkney College
East Road
Kirkwall
Orkney
KW15 1LX

Project Manager:
Daniel Lee BSc MA

Report:
Daniel Lee

Figures:
Daniel Lee

Funder:
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Executive Summary

The Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA), University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeology Institute, undertook an enhanced walkover survey during two seasons of fieldwork in Rackwick, Hoy, Orkney. 174 sites and monuments from all periods were recorded, mostly dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. Folklore sites were also included. Basic walkover survey was enhanced with measured survey, basic building recording, photographic reconstructions and metal detector survey at a selection of sites. An archaeological study of the 1967 BBC televised ascent of the Old Man of the Hoy was also undertaken. This report presents a summary of the historical research and archaeological evidence of the development of the Rackwick township from its origins in the Norse period to the present day.

Acknowledgements

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Many thanks to the Friends of Hoy Kirk for use of the kirk during the survey. Thanks to Heritage Officers Rebecca Marr and Terry Thompson for assistance, and Karl Reid for helping to reconstruct the archive photos and producing the final cropped versions.

Dedicated to:

*Jack Rendall
Glen, Rackwick*

1927 - 2015

Introduction

The Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA), University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeology Institute, undertook archaeological walkover survey, measured survey, basic building survey and metal detector survey in Rackwick, Hoy, Orkney (Figures 1 and 2). The 'Rackwick Survey', undertaken over two seasons (2014 and 2015), formed part of the Hoy and Walls Landscape Project, a community facing research project that has been running since 2006. The project was funded by Orkney Islands Council's Heritage Fund and the Orkney Archaeology Society. In kind funding and support was provided by the Friends of Hoy Kirk.

The walkover survey was undertaken within the Rackwick township area and into the very edge of the RSPB reserve. Prior to this project, there has been no systematic survey of Rackwick with only a handful of sites entered into the National Monument Record (11 at the time). The main aim of the Rackwick Survey was to undertake total walkover survey of the township area, and complement previous surveys (Lee 2010).

Walkover survey was used to record upstanding structural and earthwork remains in the environs of the township providing a baseline heritage study. This facilitated more detailed survey and recording, and can be used to raise awareness of and manage more affectively heritage sites and the wider cultural landscape. Two sites were targeted for detailed measured survey during the fieldwork: the 'house that was built in a day' (R14) and the noust (R66). Walkover survey was also conducted along the path to the Old Man of Hoy and along the BBC access tracks through the Rackwick Burn valley and across the moor to the stack site used during the 1967 televised ascent of the Old Man of Hoy (although nesting birds meant that the upper parts of the track were not accessed).

A surface 'scanning' metal detector survey (material was not removed from the ground) was conducted at the Old Man of Hoy outside broadcast camp site to assess the potential for this area. A metal detector survey was undertaken on the site of the army / BBC camp at Lower Rumin in Rackwick township was also undertaken (material was excavated).

Two archaeology drop-in days were held at the Hoy Kirk during the main phases of walkover survey.

The project continues to have dual aims: to build upon the established community

training programme and continue to investigate the multi-period landscape of Hoy and South Walls to answer specific research questions.

The fieldwork was conducted over two seasons:

- 2014 season (2-6 June): walkover survey of Rackwick area, photographic reconstructions and drop in day at Hoy Kirk.
- 2015 season (1-5 June): walkover in Rackwick and recording of BBC 1967 outside broadcast, measured plane table survey of two sites (House-That-Was-Built-in-a-Day (R14) and the noust (R66), metal detector surveys, drop-in day at hoy Kirk.

This report combines and summarises the results from both seasons of fieldwork. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the methodology, objectives and research questions detailed in the project outline and the OIC funding application. A gazetteer of sites from the walkover survey are shown in Appendix 1 with the photographic registers in Appendix 2. Metallic finds are listed in Appendix 3 and the rentals in Appendix 4. Figures are shown in the text apart from the main location maps (Figures 1-7) which are at the end of the report. Reconstructions of historical photographs are shown in Appendix 5 (Figure 8).



Figure 8. Reconstruction of historical photograph in progress at Green Hill during the 2014 survey, looking north.

1.1 Aims, Objectives and Research Questions

1.1.1 General

- Undertake a walkover survey of Rackwick township,
- locate and include folklore sites in the walkover survey,
- record key sites with measured survey (plane table),
- undertake a specific study into the tangible traces of the BBC outside broadcast of the 1967 ascent of the Old Man of Hoy,
- undertake metal detector survey and 'scanning' of camp sites used during the outside broadcast,
- enhance the landscape context of the previously recorded sites in Rackwick and the adjacent valleys,
- undertake community training in field recognition and recording techniques,
- continue to build links and contribute to the Hoy Heritage Project and Friends of Hoy Kirk archive.

1.1.2 Research Questions

- 1) What can a relational approach (where meaning is context dependent) tell us about the multi-period landscape history and past / present inhabitation of Hoy and South Walls?
- 2) Is Rackwick different in character and material evidence from the other survey areas investigated during the project (Cantick, Braebuster, upland / valleys in Hoy)?
- 3) Are there any prehistoric sites in Rackwick?
- 4) What can we learn from an archaeological study of the Old Man of Hoy, one of Orkney's most iconic landmarks? Are there any material traces of past and present tourist visits to the site and the televised 1967 ascent?
- 5) How is Rackwick perceived within contemporary Orcadian society?

Broader questions:

The project draws upon research themes identified by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF 2012) including adopting a relational approach to landscape (8.6.1), drawing out the multiple nature of landscape (8.6.2) and building towards a biographical approach for investigating landscape (7.5.1).

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2.0 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Rackwick is located on the western side of Hoy in a broad bay at the head of two large U-shaped glacially worn valleys (see cover photo). It is surrounded by some of the highest hills in Orkney, with Ward Hill (479m) to the north-west. Rackwick is not visible from the rest of Orkney, and looks out to Mainland Scotland to the south-west across the Pentland Firth. The township is accessed by a minor road along the valley of the South Burn. The township is located on the lower south-east facing slope of Moor Fea, and spreads along the bay to the south-east as far as the burn mouth. The settlement is located at 5m to 75m above sea level.

The underlying solid geology comprises rocks of the Lower Eday Sandstone formation in the base of the valley, with Towrie Glen, Lyre and Lang Geo Sandstone Members forming the valleys sides, all from the Devonian Period. Volcanic members, comprising lava and tuffaceous sandstone, are present in the lower slopes of Moor Fea. Glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits overlay the solid geology in the valley, forming distinctive mounds and moraine areas (British Geological Survey 2016).

3.0 Historical and archaeological background

The Hoy and South Walls Landscape Project has been investigating the archaeology of the islands for 10 years, commencing with a walkover survey by Judith Robertson of two contrasting areas in 2006. This section provides a brief historical and archaeological background to the main areas covered by the project, for more detail see Robertson 2006 and 2007, and Lee 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (see also Lamb 1989 and RCAHMS 1946).

3.1 South Walls

Survey work in South Walls commenced with a walkover survey of the Cantick Peninsula in 2006 (39 sites recorded; Robertson 2006) This was followed up with the geophysical survey of key sites (Robertson 2007). Four seasons of excavations followed at Outer Green Hill, which has been reinterpreted as a Neolithic chambered tomb and not a broch (Lee 2009), and Roeberry Barrow which consists of a Neolithic stalled cairn surmounted by a stone-built square barrow and cists dating to the Bronze Age (Lee 2009, 2010 and 2011). Additional walkover survey was conducted to the west of the Cantick peninsula in 2012, recording an additional 19 sites (Lee 2013). Combined, these investigations, operating at a range of scales in the Cantick area,

have greatly increased our understanding of the development of this important multi-period landscape, and represent the first sustained archaeological investigation in the area (see Lee 2013). Additional survey was not undertaken in South Walls during the Rackwick Survey. The results from both survey areas offer significant comparative potential which is outside the remit of this report.

3.2 Hoy

Survey work in Hoy has been conducted in the main valley and upland areas, and in Braebuster. Investigations commenced with a walkover survey in 2006 and nine sites were recorded in the upland area between Kingie Lang and Trowie Glen (Robertson 2006). These included prehistoric burial mounds (including a burial mound on Kingie Lang, Site SRRH 1 and a group of possible burial mounds at the head of Trowie Glen SRRH 9), undated possible stone structures and spreads of stone.

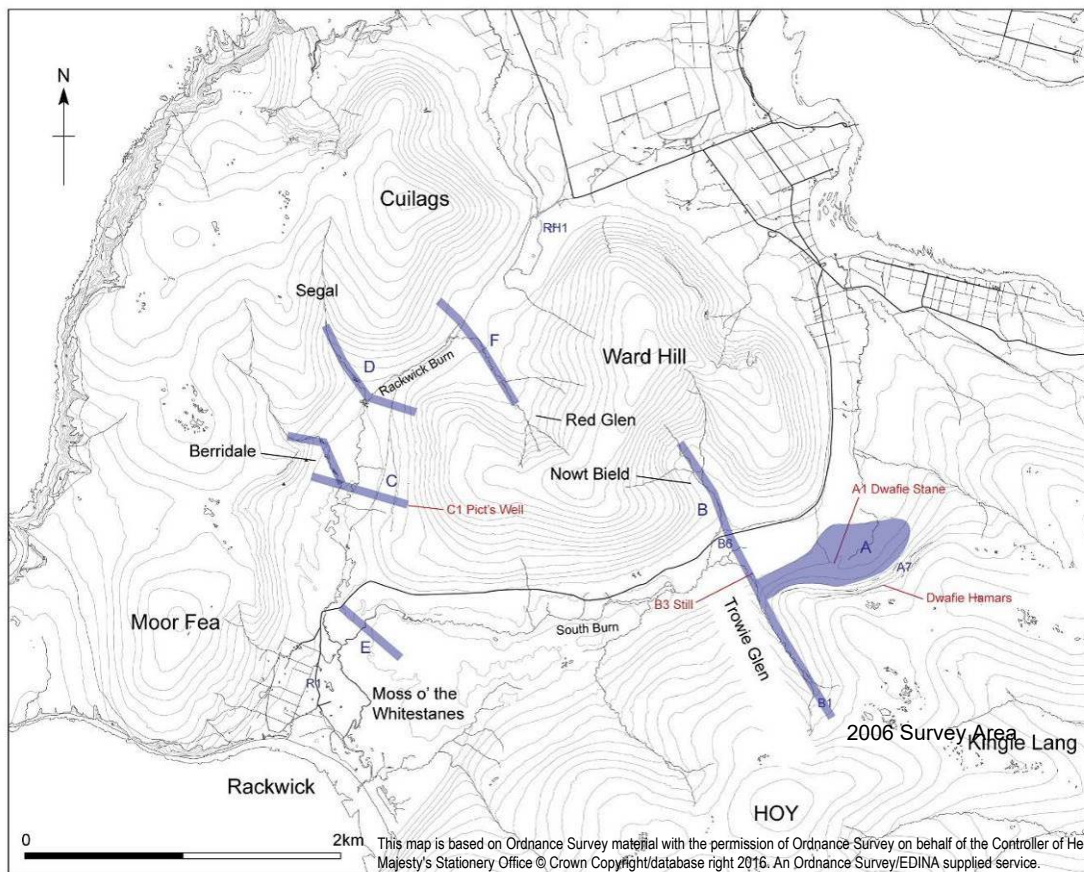


Figure 9. Hoy walkover survey areas in 2009 (A-F) showing the key sites.

Additional walkover survey was carried out in Hoy in 2009 when the area around the Dwarfie Stone was investigated (Area A) and five transects (B – F) were walked across

the valleys of the South Burn and Rackwick Burn (Lee 2010, Appendix 1; Figure 9). A total of 37 sites were recorded, mostly dating to the post-medieval or modern periods, comprising tracks, peat banks and cuttings, WWII emplacements, WWII aeroplane crash site, telegraph poles, marker stones and structures. The (then) three sites identified in the National Monuments Record in the two valleys were visited (excluding the Warness Burn and Rackwick areas): the Dwarfie Stone (Neolithic chambered tomb; HY20SW 8), an illicit still thought now to be a pig sty; HY20SW 19, and the Pict's Well (HY20SW 9). The Pict's Well was located on the western side of Ward Hill (Site C1), when previous visits had failed to find the site, possibly due to the location being marked wrongly on the Ordnance Survey map. It consists of a small stone-built enclosure containing structural remains and a stone-lined well. The possible prehistoric burial mounds at the head of Trowie Glen were revisited (B1) and they appear to be peaty mounds of natural origin, although the glen and mounds are connected to folk stories about trows (Bremner 1997, 95-97).

Fieldwork in the Braebuster area have provided a useful comparison to the upland and valley areas in Hoy. The discovery of two square barrow cemeteries at Groups in 2009 (RCAHMS aerial photography; HY20SW 42 and HY20SW 43) and the subsequent walkover survey and geophysical survey in 2010 and 2012 (Lee 2011 and 2013) has demonstrated a rich multi-period landscape in Braebuster, and the Groups area in particular. A total of 71 sites have been recorded, ranging from a prehistoric house (G64), burnt mounds (e.g. G13), square barrows (e.g. G8), dykes and enclosures, farmsteads, trackways and modern structures (Lee 2013, Appendix 2), comparable to the sites at Cantick (Robertson 2006, Lee 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011). Sample excavation of one of the enclosed square barrows (G8) in the main cemetery did not reveal a central burial, although the monument had been maintained with the bank forming a later addition (Lee 2014). It is likely that the barrow dates to the Pictish period, given its form and evidence for maintenance, and may have been a cenotaph. The square barrow cemeteries have since become Scheduled Ancient Monuments (No. 13530).

Conclusions from the 2009 survey suggested that the 'division of the landscape is different in Hoy than elsewhere in Orkney. Activities and sites usually a feature of the upland are found in the valley floors. These areas are essentially upland and appear to have been treated as such. The landscape in Hoy can be divided into three broad zones: the infield crofting areas around Rackwick and Whariness (Quoydale) to Braebuster, the valley floors associated with cutting peat, and the high hills, glens and plateaus. The valleys are the local 'upland' and the high hills are a place apart used

for rough grazing and travelling through. The high hills and glens have numerous folk stories and could be said to be the place of the supernatural' (Lee 2010, 41).

This provides a useful conceptual framework, combined with comparative fieldwork in the valleys and at Braebuster, with which to consider the only township – Rackwick – in the western valley area of Hoy, the interplay of tangible and intangible heritage in the landscape and the creation of one of the most iconic places in Orkney.

3.3 Rackwick

Rackwick is first mentioned in Lord Sinclair's 1492 rental of Orkney, where it is listed together with 'Beneith the Hill' for land tax (area north-east of Ward Hill; Thomson 1996, 72; Appendix 3). In Lord Sinclair's 1497-1503 rental, Rackwick is listed separately for land tax payments on three pennylands in butter and meat (Peterkin 1820, 31). A similar payment of grain, meat and poultry is listed in the Crown and Bishop's land rental of 1595 ('9 meals bear, 6 meils flesche, 6 pultrie'), and the Bishopric rentals of 1614 and 1739, although in the latter payment in meal was replaced by a cultivated land tax. Other than the land changing from earldom to Bishopric land between 1497 and 1614, the rent in produce had changed little in 300 years, suggesting that the township remained much the same size and population.

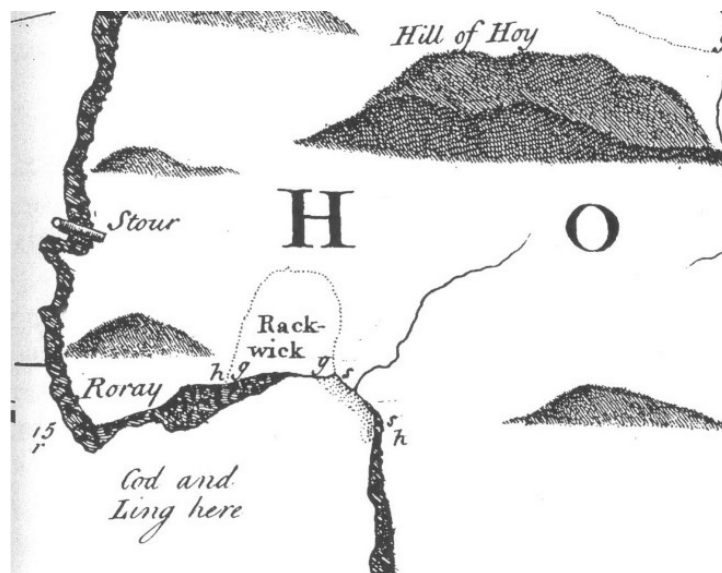


Figure 10. Extract from McKensie's 1750 map (adapted from Thomson 1996).

Rackwick is first depicted with any accuracy on McKensie's maritime navigation map of 1750 (Figure 10). No detail is shown for the township other than a line between heather and grass areas (possible head dyke) on the lower south-east slope of Moor

Fea. Sand is depicted above the storm beach to the south-east around the mouth of the Rackwick Burn.

The discovery of a map of Rackwick dating to 1791 during the project is highly significant and provides the earliest known detailed depiction of the township (Figure 11). It shows the older part of the township which corresponds to the area shown on McKensie's 1750 map, to the north-west of small drainage burn which enters the sea near the noust, the main Rackwick Burn further to the south-east. Farms are labelled as Crows Nest, Glen, Mount, Ruein, Mid House, Scar, Greup, North and South Quhom, Muckle House and New House by the shore (later Shore House in 1882). A 'Fish House' is depicted on the shore at the noust. Outhrough is the only house depicted on the western side of the drainage burn north of Green Hill. This indicates that all of the farms to the east of the drainage burn date to the very late 18th and early 19th centuries and demonstrates the growth of the township at this time. As the rentals suggest, the older part of the township remained about the same size for several hundred years. Interestingly, 'Dead Boys Grave' is depicted on the hillside to the north of Glen, demonstrating that this was a significant landmark in the late 18th century (reputedly the grave of a boy who jumped ship; see Site 76).



Figure 11. Extract from McNaughton's 1791 map showing the early Rackwick township on the slope below Moorfea (North is to the top left; Basil Groat, used with permission)

The first edition map of 1882 shows a very similar distribution of farms that survive today. By the late 19th century, numerous farms have taken land to the east of the drainage burn, bound by the larger Rackwick Burn (Figure 12). Lower Rumin, Sandy Braes, Backdyke, The Park, Windbreck, Muirs, Greenhill and Burnmouth are all depicted. Field systems, enclosures, small structures and trackways are evident. Notably, Ruein has been renamed Quernstones, and Moss and Rumin are new additions within the original township area. Farm names apparently moved with families, and 'The Glen' name has since moved to the school area with the Rendall family (Jack Rendall pers com.).



Figure 12. Rackwick township depicted in extracts from Ordnance Survey 1882 six-inch series maps (Sheets CXI, CXII & CXVIII).

3.4 Old Man of Hoy

The Old Man of Hoy is a large sea stack (137m high) on the west coast of Hoy, between St John's Head and Rora Head (Figure 13). An early drawing (late 18th/ early 19th

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century) shows the stack detached from the main cliff, with an arch and 'foot' on the cliff side. This has since collapsed, perhaps in the 19th century. The stack has remained largely unchanged during the 20th and 21st centuries, and owes its stability to an underlying seam of basalt rock.



Figure 13. Old Man of Hoy, looking north-west, with the site of the 1967 BBC camp located on the cliff top area to the right.

The first recorded climb of the stack was by Chris Bonington and team in 1966, although there are stories about earlier climbers reaching the top (Bremner 1997; Hoy Heritage 2014). The team decided to climb the stack again the following year and film the ascent with the BBC in July 1967. This was the most audacious BBC outside broadcast to date due to the distance of Orkney from BBC headquarters and the remote location of the site on Hoy (BBC 1992). The army were engaged to help with the operation and brought large amounts of equipment to the island on vehicle transporters. These landed at Longhope pier and were driven up the island to Rackwick. A base camp was established in Rackwick adjacent to Lower Rumin, and the abandoned farmhouse was cleared out for use as a cook house (Jack Rendall pers comm.). Tents were pitched in the adjacent field. The outside broadcast equipment was taken to an encampment on the cliff top adjacent to the stack. It was taken the shortest route, and driven up the Rackwick Burn valley using large tractors and winched up the valley side between Clicknafea and Grut Fea, then driven down slope to the clifftop camp. There was concern by locals at the time about the damage caused to the moorland from transporting the equipment, and the tracks can still be seen today

(Jack Rendall pers comm.). The clifftop camp was hit by a gale just before the climb, scattering tents across the area and waterlogging equipment. Despite the challenges, the outside broadcast was a success and 15 million viewers watched the live ascent on 8-9 July 1967. A documentary was made by the BBC to mark the 25th anniversary of the climb in the 1990s (BBC 1992).

The Old Man of Hoy became an emblem for Orkney, depicted in Orkney Island Council logos, on products and in the media. This owed much to the publicity brought by Bonington and his climbs. Many hundreds of climbers have since ascended the stack. The Hoy Heritage Project at Hoy Kirk held an exhibition about the story of the Old Man of Hoy in 2014.

4.0 Methodology

Study areas and detailed survey sites are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

4.1 Walkover survey

The walkover survey covered the whole of Rackwick township during the 2014 season (124 hectares; Figure 2). Each field or block was walked in c.20-50m transects along contours and more intensively where the potential was considered high. Repeat visits were made to areas with high concentrations of sites where possible. Additional sites were recorded along the path to the Old Man of Hoy and sites relating to the 1967 televised ascent during the 2015 season.

All sites were given a unique identifying number prefixed by an area code (R1, 2 etc.) and recorded on *pro forma* ORCA Walkover Survey Record Sheets. 'R' was used for Rackwick. Point, line and area data (NGR) was collected in the field using a Garmin handheld GPS receiver. Site points and lines were entered into an ArcView GIS from the field survey data. The GPS error (c.3-10m) has been corrected using fixed landscape features.

4.2 Measured and building survey

Measured survey was undertaken at two sites in Rackwick using a plane table and alidade (R14 and 66; Figure 14). Plans were drawn at 1:100 on drafting film in the field. Drawings were tied into permanent landscape features. The resulting plans were digitised using Adobe Illustrator software.



Figure 14. Plane table survey at the House that Was Built in a Day (R66), looking south.

Basic level building survey was undertaken at the House that was Built in a Day (R14), consisting of context descriptions per elevation, sketch plans and elevations and a photographic record. This has not been reported on in full here and forms part of the primary archive.

4.3 Metal Detector survey

Two areas were surveyed using two Garrett metal detectors: Area A - Rackwick BBC campsite at Rumin (0.31 hectares), and Area B Rackwick Old Man of Hoy BBC campsite (0.3 hectares). The camp areas were identified using stills from the BBC documentary (BBC 1992). Areas were traversed in c.1m transects to get an even coverage. Find spots were flagged and surveyed using a Leica GNSS (+/- 20-50mm accuracy). Finds were not recovered from the Old Man of Hoy site and only surface finds were collected. Finds were excavated from the Lower Rumin campsite with permission of the landowner Dorothy Rendall.

4.4 Photographic reconstructions

Thirteen photographs from the Hoy Heritage Archive held at the Hoy Kirk were reconstructed with the assistance of the (then) archive assistant Karl Reid. A4 prints of the historical photographs were taken around the landscape and photographs were taken from as near to the original place as possible. These form part of the Hoy

Heritage Archive and are shown in Appendix 5.

5.0 Results summary

The walkover survey results for both the 2014 and 2015 seasons are summarised below and individual site descriptions are shown in Appendix 1. Photo registers are shown in Appendix 2.

5.1 Walkover survey

A total of 174 sites were recorded; 158 during the 2014 season and 16 in 2015. The results of the measured surveys have been included. The following summary discusses most of the sites by date and theme. The majority of sites date to the post-medieval and modern periods. Rackwick site numbers have the prefix 'R' to distinguish them from other survey areas in Hoy. Figures 3 and 4 show the site locations in Rackwick.

5.1.1 Prehistoric Rackwick

Evidence for prehistoric activity remains elusive within Rackwick despite the extensive coverage of the survey (Figures 3 and 4). Two small stony mounds (Site R31) were identified in the field to the east of The Mount (R4), although these are likely to result from much later field clearance. A large grassy mound was located in the field to the east of Mid House (R43) but this likely corresponds with the site of a former large peat stack and not a prehistoric mound (Jack Rendall pers comm).

Two small rectangular enclosures were located on the eastern side of the Rackwick Burn (Site 8; Figure 15). They are marked on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) and are likely to have been planticrues (small enclosures for growing cabbage seedlings). Measuring a maximum of 14m in length and 11m wide, they consist of a raised rectangular internal platform with segmented outer banks with gaps at the corners. A similar example was located to the SSW (R10). These earthworks were clearly significant features at the end of the 19th century and may date to the post-medieval period, however they bear a striking resemblance in size and form to the enclosed square barrows identified at Groups, Braebuster (Lee 2013, e.g. site G8 and G17). It is possible that these examples in Rackwick are contemporary with the Braebuster monuments and date to the Late Iron Age or Pictish period.

A circle of stone boulders at the base of the east facing slope of Clicknafea north of

Glen are known as 'The Grey Stanes' (R75). Bremer (1997, 158-9) suggests they could have prehistoric origins, however they are irregularly spaced and appear to be a group of large naturally placed boulders from the scree above.



Figure 15. Possible square barrow or planticrue (R8) on the eastern side of the Rackwick Burn, looking south.

5.1.2 The early township

Older farm buildings (18th century and earlier) are located in the north-western part of the township: Crows Nest (R36), Glen (R34, later Moor Fea), Mount (R4), Rumin (R28), Mid House (R43), Scar (R46), Groups (R45), Quhom (R74, Later Bunnertoon), Muckle House (R3) and The Shore (R65, formerly New House, 1791; Mucklehouse, 1882; see Figure 12). Some are still identifiable as the gable end often faces downslope to the south-east in older farmsteads in the township (e.g. Crows Nest, and the original houses at Groups and Scar).

Crows Nest (R36) is the best-preserved farm; a double range with farmhouse, byre / barn and shed accessed from a central passage (Figure 16). The corn drying kiln also survives. Crows Nest was restored and turned into a museum in the 1980s. The byre at Quernstones (R42), and those at The Mount (R4), have the gable end facing downslope, although the farmhouses at both are a later addition (c. mid-19th century). The original farmhouse has been demolished at Groups; the foundations are visible to the north-east of the later dwelling. At Scar (R46), the original farmstead (see Figure 12) has been completely removed and the materials reused in a modern replacement.

The original school in Rackwick was established in 1718 by the Scottish Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (R22, currently renovated and used as a small museum) but was closed soon after in 1724 (Rendall and Rendall 2014).



Figure 16. Crow's Nest, now a small museum, is a well-preserved traditional farm (R36), looking north.

Deep soils and lynchets (ridge or ledge formed downslope of a ploughed field) were found in the north-western part of the township and correspond with the location of the older farms. The lynchets formed substantial ledges on the south-east facing slope above The Mount (R4), Quernstones (R42) and Crow's Nest (R36) farmsteads (Figure 17). A linear lynchet (R33, 5m wide and 1.5m high) forms a rectangular field above The Mount, where there is a smaller terrace adjacent to the farmstead. The most substantial lynchet is that downslope of Quernstones, and is 6m wide and up to 3m in height (R35), where it continues along the contour below Crow's Nest. A smaller lynchet (R39) is located to the north-west of Crow's Nest. Together, these lynchets demonstrate a long history of agricultural activity and manuring of the land in this part of the township.

A modern cutting (R160) into the north-east end of lynchet R35, most likely excavated for track material, has exposed a section through the soil profile. This was trowel cleaned to reveal a substantial 0.75m thick layer of homogenous dark grey brown sand silt topsoil with occasional charcoal flecks and rare small sub-angular stones (including one shed of glazed creamware pottery). This was sealed by a 0.3m layer of turf, and sealed a 0.1m thick layers of soft fine sand (likely hill wash), which in turn sealed a

possible 0.07m thick buried soil. This sealed loose sandy and stony glacial material. Similar deep soils were noted in a recently excavated edge at Scar (R46), demonstrating that the deep soils continue this far to the south-west, however the original lynchet edges appear to have been removed by recent track improvements and development in this location.



Figure 17. Substantial lynchet (R35) below Crows Nest (left), and section within modern cutting (R160) (right).

A head dyke (the main turf-built boundary that separates infield from outfield / hill land) was not identified upslope from the township. Head dykes are common features in Orcadian townships with Norse origins and often survive as substantial linear earthworks (e.g. The Bu and 'Beneath the Hill' head dyke G43 surveyed in Braebuster; Lee 2014, 12). A potential head dyke is depicted on McKensie's 1750 map (Figure 10) although this is less clearly defined on the 1791 plan (Figure 11). During the survey, a substantial bank and ditch (R18) was found above Crows Nest and Glen and drain to the north of Glen (R32), although the later is modern and was dug by Jack Rendall's grandfather (Jack Rendall pers comm.). Drain R18 is substantial along the south-western flank and appears to be depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1882 map. The ditch is steep sided suggesting it may have been recut, however it does not join up with drain R32. A drainage ditch (R72) has also recently been cut along the slope above Muckle House (R3). These ditches function as localised drainage solutions upslope from farms, preventing water moving downslope, rather than forming a continuous township dyke.

5.1.3 19th-century farms and other structures

The 19th-century farmsteads in Rackwick, especially those in the eastern part of the township, consist of a single long farmhouse with outbuildings (Figures 3 and 4). Rumin

(R28), Lower Rumin (R101), Backdyke (R108), Sandy Braes (R107), Nether Outerhouse (R105), The Park (R121), Windbreck (R112), Muirs (R110), Green Hill (R125) and Burnmouth (R5) are all depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1882 map and survive today (Figure 12). All are still inhabited (mostly second homes) apart from Rumin, Muirs and The Shore. Burnmouth is used as a camping bothy and maintained by the Hoy Trust. A long range of outbuildings (R26) is located to the east of Glen, thought to be the site of an earlier house (Jack Rednall per comm.). These have been recently renovated by the Rendall family. Although an older farm, the current house at Moor Fea (R34, formerly The Glen) was built in the 19th century.

A second school was built in 1879 (R23) adjacent to the old school, and was used until 1953 when there were no longer any children in the township following the tragic death of the two brothers from Burnmouth (Rendall and Rendall 2014). The school is currently used as a small hostel.

There is not the space in this report to describe the architectural features of the Rackwick farmsteads in detail, however there are some things of note. The rafters and animal stalls in Rumin (R28) contain ships timbers. The 'boat shed' adjacent to the old byres at Glen (R126), consisting of boat-shaped walls with a wooden-built rowing boat used as a roof, is a recent construction built by the Rendall family. Burnmouth (R5) was renovated in the late 1970s and converted into a bothy and the heather thatched roof is a replacement. The Shore (R65) is a particularly long range of dwellings, showing several construction phases, along the beach above the Noust.

The remains of a farmstead (R116), known as 'Ebby Manson's', are evident in the field to the south of Windbreak and Muirs. The site consists of a probable house site of low oval stony bank 66m by 4m with a substantial 0.8m high wall on the north-east side, with an enclosure to the north with several spreads of stone that could have been former structures. A former field boundary in the form of a low bank continues to the south-east, then turning south from the site towards the burn. Two stony clearance cairns (R117 and 119) and the remains of a possible structure (R118) to the east are likely to have been associated with the site. The site is depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) but had largely been demolished by the early 20th century when it is depicted in a photograph (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Windbreck farmstead (R112) viewed looking north-west from the burn, showing a wooden bridge and the remains of 'Ebby Manson's' (R116) beyond, c.1920/30s (Hoy Heritage Archive Ref HH0346, used with permission).

A small ruinous dwelling located on the slope to the west of Glen is known as 'The House That Was built in a day' (R14) and was recorded during a basic building survey (plane table survey, written description, sketch plans and photographic survey held in the primary archive; Figure 19). The single story single bay roofless house (5.54m long, 4.0m wide and 2.9m high externally) contains one room with a doorway facing to the south-west (Figure 20). Internally, rubble covers the floor from the partial collapse of the north-eastern wall and there is a small alcove in the north-western wall. Externally, there is the remains of a small lean-to structure to the north. A stone-built boundary wall along the northern side which displays three construction phases and may also have been roofed. The house was reputedly built in a single day by the community for a newly-wed couple in c.1850 to avoid tax. It has not been inhabited within living memory and was used as a chicken shed until recently (Rendall and Rendall 2014; Jack Rendall pers comm.).

Various other small stone-built structures were recorded during the survey. A small well-built rectangular windowless and roofless structure (R41) is located upslope to the north-west of Quernstones. The walls survive to nearly full height. It may have been a dwelling house, but is likely to have been an animal shelter. The remains of a small planticrue is located nearby to the north-west (R40). A similar stone-built rectangular

structure (R48) is located upslope from Scar, with the remains of another planiticrue nearby to the east (R47). The structures at Scar are depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map and are likely to predate the structures at Quernstones (Figure 12).

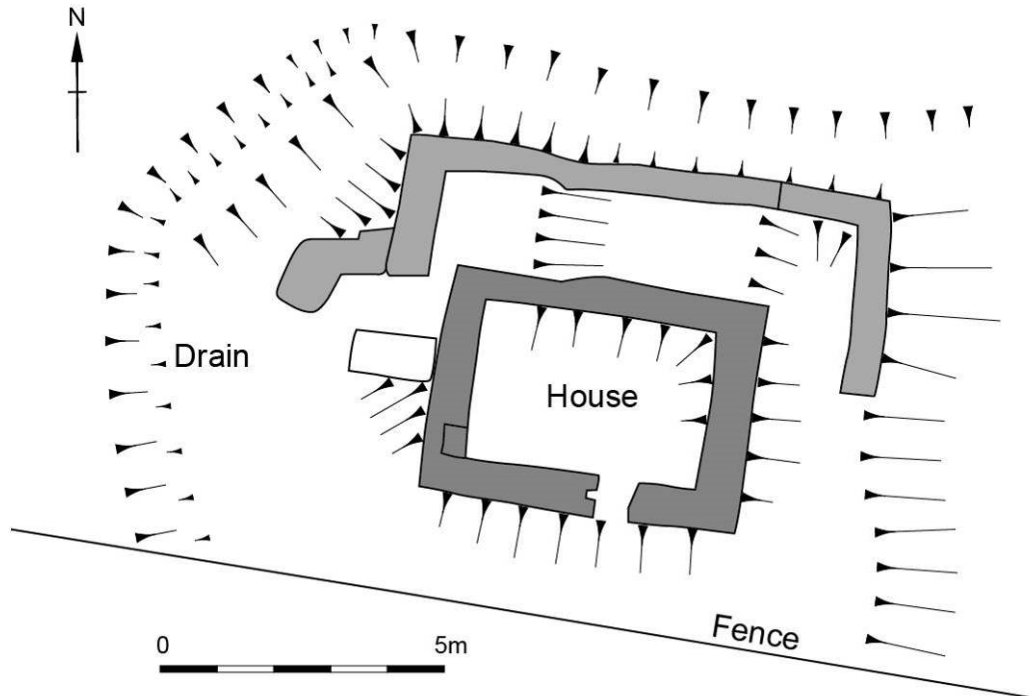


Figure 19. Plan of the 'House That Was Built in a Day' (R14).



Figure 20. The 'House That Was Built in a Day', looking south.

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5.1.4 The Noust

The remains of the noust (R66) are located above the high water mark below the The Shore house (Figure 21). The site was recorded using a plane table during the survey (Figure 22). Stony earthworks are evident along a 16m stretch of the shore with walling visible at the north-western end (0.8m high) likely to be the remains of a fisherman's hut. A 'fish house' is marked in this location on the 1791 plan (Figure 11), but not on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map. Boat-shaped hollows are not visible, however parts of the boat winch survive and stones dripped with tar from sealing vessels and creels are visible along this part of the shore. Similar tarred stones are also evident on the beach adjacent to Burnmouth suggesting boats were also hauled up or stored here at some point (R5). The noust is accessed by a steep trackway down the beach edge (R68). A deeper channel is still evident in the lower storm beach below the noust where boats accessed the sea. According to Jack Rendall (pers comm.), there were five boats using the noust during WWII (three dinghies and two yoles), and the last boat was there in the early 1970s.



Figure 21. The Noust (R66) below Shorehouse (R65) viewed looking east, c.1920/30s, showing yoles and dinghies and the entrance channel (Hoy Heritage Archive Ref HH0122, used with permission).

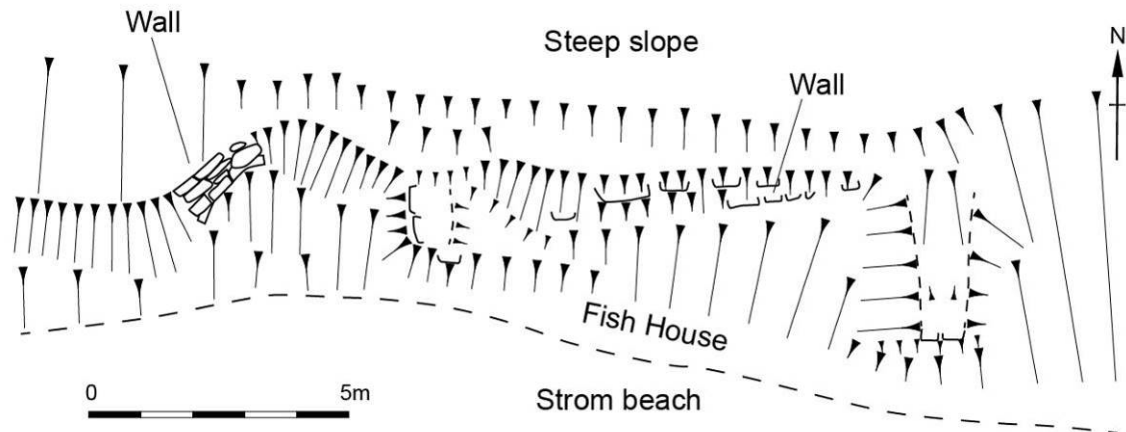


Figure 22. Plan of structural remains of the 'Fish House' at The Noust (R66).

5.1.5 Enclosures

Small walled or turf enclosures known planticrues are located around the periphery of the township (used for rearing cabbage / kale plants). Fourteen were identified in total, although some of these could have been used as animal pens (Figures 3 and 4). A concentration of planticrues was found either side of the Rackwick Burn to the east of Muirs. These consist of low turf-built banks forming square or rectangular enclosures c.2.5-5m across, often found in pairs (e.g. R7, 8, 10 and 151). A stone-built planticrue (R115) was found near to Ebby Manson's (R116,) and one at Muirs (R110.2) to the west of the burn. The majority of stone and turf-built planticrues were found on the western edge of the original township. They are located upslope from Scar to the west (R47), south-west and south of Scar (R49 and 73), north-west of Quernstones (R40), north of Crow's Nest (R19; Figure 23), near Helian (R30), north and north-east of Moorfea by the burn (R37 and 38) and one north-east of Glen (R79). Planticrue R30 was recently demolished and the stone used to build the new nearby house Hellian (R29), although the base can still be seen. This planticrue is shown in a mid-20th century photograph, apparently not in use with a tree growing in the middle (Figure 24). The planticrue north of Crow's Nest (R19) is also depicted in a photograph from the early 20th century showing turf-built walls with wooden railing – a rare example of an Orcadian planticrue pictured in use.



Figure 23. View of Crows Nest (R36) looking south across the burn channel, showing the turf-built planticrue with wooden rails (R19) in the foreground suggesting it was in use. (Hoy Heritage Archive Ref HH0237, used with permission).



Figure 24. View of Glen and the school looking south from the site of the new house Helian (R29), showing the stone-built planticrue R30 on the right (Hoy Heritage Archive Ref HH0168, used with permission).

Former field boundaries and enclosures were evident throughout the township. A distinctive tripartite enclosure (R123) is located on the northern side of Green Hill, adjacent to a small burn. The walls are stone-built, 0.8m high and gaps within the internal divisions suggest it many have been used as an animal pen. The remains of a turf-built enclosure (R152) are located to the north-east of Burnmouth (R5), and was accessed by a wooden bridge (R153, only a few wooden uprights are visible in the edge of the burn).

The remains of boundaries walls (e.g. R17, 20, 106, 130 and 133) and turf banks / dykes (e.g. R21 27, 71, 111 and 122) are located throughout the township.

5.1.6 Routeways

Several routeways were identified within and leading out of the township, often to peat banks. The principle trackways, consisting of rutted linear hollows, lead to peat cutting areas to the north and east. One such track runs from the main township track R16 from Scar, to Moorfea area (including R15) to the Berriedale area peat banks (R77). A stone marker cairn (R78) is located near this track. This track loops around within the township (still in use as a vehicle track) and continues east via the modern car park (R99, with marker cairn R100) and across the burn at a ford to the peat banks on the Hill of Whitestanes. This substantial track is braided in places. A second braided track (R114) runs from Muirs adjacent to a stone wall (R111) towards the burn. To the west, a raised track (R103) is evident along the south-eastern side of the straight drainage channel which runs along the lower edge of the fields below Groups, Mid House and The Mount. It appears that the main road into the township at Rumin was only linked down to Windbreck in the 20th century, originally traversing the township in a large 'U' around past the noust and the shore.

The start of the 'old road' to Longhope across the hills to the south-west of the township was located in Runcigill, a steep sided glen in the northern side of Mel Fea. Bremner (1997, 13) describes a marker stone near the summit, and the present survey located three stone built cairns (R155.1-3) on the slope above the western side of the glen. The route was not explored further than the top of Runcigill and the summit marker was not located.

5.1.7 Story and folklore sites

Folklore sites within the study area were recorded during the survey. Many of these are mentioned by Bremner (1997) and some still form significant landmarks today (e.g.

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Dead Boys Grave, R76). Dead boys grave consists of a thin strip of green grass amongst the brown heather part way up the very steep east-facing side of Clicknafea. This site was obviously a significant local landmark in the late 18th century as it is depicted on the 1791 map. In the same way, 'Bogies Cairn' (located on the southern end of Ward Hill and not covered in the present survey), thought to have been the lair of a bogie man or giant who ruled the valley of the South Burn (Bremner 1997, 6), is also marked on the 1791 map (outwith the area shown in Figure 11).

The Little Loch (R156) was recorded during the survey as according to Bremner (1997, 79) it was the home of a 'water horse' and the site is along the route of the old road to Longhope at Runcigill (Figure 3). Two sites have been recorded although the precise location is unclear: the muckle spring on the western side of Ward Hill, the water from which brings health benefits (R158) and the rough location of sailor's graves on the green hill (R126; Jack Rendall pers comm).

5.1.8 World War II remains

Twenty WWII sites were recorded during the 2014 season led by Gavin Lindsay and the Legacies of Conflict Hoy and Walls Wartime Project (Lindsay and Dobney 2014). Sites mentioned in the historical records (e.g. brigade war diaries) were located with the help of Jack Rendall (e.g. R56 and 59). Sites include two search light batteries with shelters anti-aircraft battery and other structures (R50.1-3, and R54.1-5), air raid shelters (R52, 58), house platform and mess (R53.1-2), an engine house (R55), radar site (R56), hut (R57) practice battery (R59) and machine gun pits (R80.1-3). Detailed descriptions for these sites can be found in Lindsay and Dobney (2014).

Debris from a WWII aircraft crash site was recorded in Runcigill (R154). This comprises the tail section and other debris from Fairey Aibacore BF592 that crashed on the top of Mel Fea (delivery flight, crashed 26/06/46). Much of the debris has been blown from the hill across the surrounding area.

An earthwork survey of the light anti-aircraft battery (R54.1-5) north of Sandy Braes was completed using a plane table survey (not included here).

5.1.9 Telecommunications and power

Given the perceived remoteness of Rackwick, the township is actually well connected. A communications cable came ashore at Rackwick in the early 20th century to a building (R69), known as 'Test House' (Jeff Clarke pers comm.; Figure 25). The cables

then ran above ground through the Rackwick Burn valley, and some telegraph poles can still be found in the heather next to the old road (Site D4, Lee 2010, 40). Some of the poles were date stamped 1916 and were used to make steps during path restorations in 1988 (Jeff Clarke pers comm.). The cable took signals from the Scottish Mainland to the navy fleet in Scapa Flow during WWI.



Figure 25. The 'Test House' (R69) at the noust, looking north.

Two modern sub-sea electrical power cables make landfall in Rackwick. Both are marked by a yellow diamond shaped signs on the Green Hill (R129) and at the south-eastern end of the bay (R140). For the latter, there is a line of electricity poles through the alley of the South Burn to the east.

There is a K6 red telephone box (R159) near to Glen and the youth hostel (former school). The telephone box is depicted in an historical photograph likely to date to the mid-20th century (Appendix 5). The telephone no longer works (not a BT standard model) and the door has recently become detached.

5.1.10 Contemporary Rackwick

Several houses in Rackwick were built in the late 20th century (e.g. Hielands R29, an extension to Glen R25, Cliffgate R102 and Saltwater Slap R64).

The path to the Old Man of Hoy is marked by a series of signs (R161-167) of various dates and authority (e.g. RSPB, Scapa Flow Landscape Partnership Scheme and hand written examples). The upper hill section of the path was renovated during 2012 as

part of the Scapa Flow Landscape Partnership Scheme.

A disused fish farm was recorded adjacent to the burn to the north-east of Rumin (Figure 26). (R94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 150). The site consisted of a track, caravan, various sheds and holding tanks. Set up by the late John Eccles, the complex contained a hatchery and breeding areas for farming Arctic Char. Water from the nearby burn was diverted by two concrete dams (R97 and 150) into the farm via pipes and ditches. The fish farm was demolished in 2015 and the dams have been breached.



Figure 26. Fish farm (R96) hatchery (left) and tanks (right) prior to demolition.

More ephemeral sites made by tourists, campers and walkers are found mostly around the bothy at Burnmouth (R5). This area is en-route to the beach and the most visited part of the township, with climbers and campers often staying overnight (the bothy contains visitor and climber books). Fire pits consisting of rings of beach stones (e.g. R127, 132, 134, 136, 147, 148, 149) or less formal fire sites (e.g. R137, 141, 142, 145) are common in this area (Figure 27). Camping and fires should officially be confirmed to the bothy garden, but many occur outside. Two recent fire sites are located down at the south-eastern end of the beach (R141 and 142) in more secluded locations. The fire site at R142 is hidden within a channel in the dunes.



Figure 27. Fire sites (R134, left and R141 right)

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Other visitors leave their mark with artistic sculptures such as arrangements of beach stones (R135 and 144) or buoys (R143). These sites are constantly being reworked and added.

5.2 BBC Outside Broadcast 1967

Sites relating to the BBC outside broadcast were visited during the survey and recorded. These are described here in sequence from the base camp in Rackwick, along the tracks and drag line in the Rackwick Burn valley, to the clifftop camp at the Old Man of Hoy. Figure 5 shows the BBC sites.

5.2.1 Rackwick base camp and later snack van

The Rackwick base camp (R172) was located in the field to the south of Lower Rumin (Figure 28). Traces of the 1967 encampment were not evident on the ground surface and Lower Rumin farmhouse has been renovated recently (it was derelict in 1967). Various earthworks and a concrete base at the site relate to the WWII searchlight emplacement (R50.1-3), although it is possible that some more ephemeral earthworks could derive from later activity.



Figure 28. Army and BBC camp (R172) at Rumin, 1967, looking south-west (Still from BBC 1992).

A metal detector survey of the camp in Area A recovered 43 small finds all dating to the 20th century (SF15-57; Appendix 3; Figure 6). These include iron fragments, bolts, washers, ring pulls, ointment tubes, bottle tops and foil lined packaging. Although more metal detector survey could be undertaken, the finds distribution clusters in a discrete area just to the south of the concrete base. This cluster contains a wide range of find types. Other stray finds (mostly iron) were found around the searchlight emplacement

to the east, and a buried dump of packaging was located to the south (SF35-45).

It became clear that there were at least two distinctive groups of artefacts represented in the assemblage: WWII and late 20th century. Objects likely to date to the WWI searchlight emplacement phase of occupation consist of iron pieces, bolts, a plastic eye piece, bullets, a washer (many of which were highly corroded). In addition, a significant assemblage of objects likely to date to the decades after the 1960s was recovered suggesting that there was a later phase of activity at the site. These include pull-tab ring-pulls from aluminium drinks cans (dating from the 1970s to 1980s), foil food packaging buried in a small dump of food waste material (SF35-45), a gin bottle top and aluminium toothpaste style tubes. It emerged that this assemblage is likely to derive from activity surrounding a small snack van (run by Dudley Hatch) which stood on the concrete base and was open during the summer months in the 1970s and 1980s (Figures 29 and 30).



Figure 29. Rackwick snack van in July 1974 positioned upon WWII concrete base (left) at Rumin (R50.2), with the supply van on the right, looking north. Note that the group are sitting in the locations of the artefact cluster. (Photo: Louise Budge, used with permission).

It is possible to separate some of the objects from the later snack van assemblage at the site and identify tentative evidence for the 1967 outside broadcast camp. Some of the likely post -1970 snack van assemblage can be ruled out (e.g. the ring pulls, food packaging etc). This leaves some items such as a gin bottle lid and the ointment tubes which might relate to the BBC and army camp. This is especially the case for the

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ointment tubes, which might not be expected from an assemblage associated with a food and drink outlet. The van was also not allowed to sell alcohol (but alcohol might have been consumed in the vicinity). It is possible that the area was used for general camping outwith the snack van opening times and the area was certainly a place to congregate. These factors might account for the ointment tubes, although this seems unlikely.



Figure 30. Concrete base (R50.2) with Rumin in the background at the site of the snack van and BBC 1967 camp (R172), looking north-east.

To conclude, it is possible that a few of the objects recovered during the metal detector survey at Lower Rumin (e.g. SF21, 25 and 35) derive from the 1967 BBC camp. The identification of late 20th century finds, however, has been complicated by the presence of a snack van in the 1970s and 1980s at the site.

5.2.2 Tracks and drag line

The outside broadcast equipment track (R173) was walked from the road corner below Broadie Face on Ward Hill along the valley to the north (Figure 5). Evidence for a rough track route with hollows, scars and wheel ruts is evident in the peat and heather (up to 15m wide and 0.6m deep). Although the track is less visible in parts, the route can still be traced on foot along the eastern side of the burn. The track turns to the west after c.1km and crosses the burn north of the Ford of Hoy. The track then becomes visible as a linear stony scar which traverses upslope to the hillside between Clicknafea and

Grut Fea. A drag line is visible up the slope (R174), which is mostly evident when walked on the ground. There is an iron anchor point at the top, presumably to secure drag cables. The drag lines and tracks are visible on aerial photographs (e.g. Bing Maps). The middle section of the route, either side of the drag line, was not walked due to nesting birds.

The BBC track (R169) was recorded from the western end where it traverses down slope from north of the Loch of Grutfea to the cliff area adjacent to the Old Man of Hoy (Figure 5). This upland section of the track is highly visible as a well-defined deep stony linear scar on the hillside (up to 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep). The track peters out as it approaches the camp area.



Figure 31. Army and BBC camp at the Old Man of Hoy, 1967 (R168, stills from BBC 1992).

5.2.3 Old Man of Hoy camp

At the Old Man of Hoy camp site (R168), earthworks or traces which may relate to the BBC camp were not evident on the ground surface. The location of the camp was ascertained from the BBC film (BBC 1992) and this corresponds with the end of the trackway (Figure 31). Although it is not possible to comment on the types of artefacts, as they were left in situ, 14 metallic find spots were identified and their position recorded with the Leica GNSS (Appendix 3; Figure 7). Metallic finds were identified throughout survey Area B, with a slight clustering in the north. This demonstrates some activity in the area, although, as three surface finds relating to walking activities indicate (SF10, 11 and 14), this pattern could derive from metallic artefacts from the BBC camp and later activities (Figure 32). The fact that the survey did not identify an intense area of metallic responses suggests that the camp was cleaned up relatively thoroughly, although the cluster appears to correspond to the main camp area shown

in Figure 31. It is likely that the cluster relates to the BBC camp, however this cannot be confirmed without recovering the finds.



Figure 32. Damage and debris from the gale just prior to filming at the Old Man of Hoy Army and BBC camp, 1967 (stills from BBC 1992).

Two small stony platforms were identified on the cliff top (R170 and 171). These appear to have been level cuttings made into the grassy slope up to 3.2m wide. They do not appear to result from visitor erosion, as they are quite discrete in form, and could have been BBC camera locations.



Figure 33. BBC track (R169) leading downslope to the Old Man of Hoy BBC camp (R168), looking west.

To conclude, tentative evidence for the 1967 Army and BBC outside broadcast camp at the Old Man of Hoy was located (Figure 33). A small cluster of buried metallic objects was identified (but not removed from the ground) which corresponds with the camp

location shown in the BBC film (Figure 31; BBC 1992). Two possible camera platforms were also identified.

6.0 Discussion

To summarise, evidence for prehistoric sites in Rackwick remains elusive (Research Question 3). Some mounds were identified during the survey but these are unlikely to have much antiquity (e.g. R31 and 43). Two possible Pictish square barrows were identified on the eastern side of the Rackwick burn (R8), with segmented outer banks and a central platform. They are similar in size and form to the square barrows (funerary monuments) surveyed and excavated at Groups, Braebuster, although the dates for these remain inconclusive (Lee 2013, sites G8 and G17). The Rackwick examples are marked on the Ordnance Survey 1882 map and could have been planticruets, however the possibility remains that they date to the Pictish period. Excavation would be required to recover material suitable for dating and ascertain whether the platform contained a burial. The lack of prehistoric evidence in the early part of the township suggests that the Norse settlement may have been established on a previously unimproved hillside, although prehistoric sites could have been sealed below the deep topsoil.

A late 18th-century map of the township has come to light during the project. This provides the earliest detailed depiction of the township and provides a useful comparison to the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1882. These maps confirm that the earliest part of the township (which is mentioned in the rentals from as early as 1492) was located on the slopes of the south-east facing side of Moorfea. This corresponds with substantial field boundaries (lynchets) and deep soils recorded during the survey (R33, 35 and 39). It is likely that this 'plaggen' deep topsoil, generated from manuring with turf, ash, seaweed and peat litter, dates to the mid to late Norse period (Simpson 1993). This practice was common during this period in north-west Europe and suggests that Crows Nest, Scar and The Mount were the earliest farms in the township.

A selection of photographs from the Hoy Heritage Archive were reconstructed. This has provided an evocative record of changes within the township in the last 100 years and has enabled the identification of several photographic depictions of sites recorded during the walkover survey. For example, early depictions of Ebby Manson's (R116) and the planticruets at Glen (R30) and Crows Nest (R19). The latter provides a rare example of an Orcadian planticrue *in use* with upper wooden rails to keep out livestock.

Other areas of interest that were recorded during the survey include the Noust, where the remains of the 'Fish House' depicted on the 1792 map survive, along with parts of the winch survive. Use of the Burnmouth area for camping and visiting in the late 20th century to the present was identified in the form of fire pits and sculptures. The survey also recorded the fish farm (R95) north of Lower Rumin just prior to demolition in 2015.

The archaeological study of the filming of the 1967 ascent of the Old Man of Hoy has identified evidence for the BBC outside broadcast. The two base camps (Lower Rumin R172 and at the Old Man of Hoy R168) were located and metal detector surveys identified material evidence for the occupation of these sites. Metallic finds and responses relating to for the WWII searchlight emplacement (R50) and Rackwick snack van were also identified at Lower Rumin. The Rackwick Snack van occupied the site during the 1970s and 1980s. The BBC trackways and drag line used to move equipment to the Old Man of Hoy during the outside broadcast were identified and recorded. The signs that mark the present path to the Old Man of Hoy were recorded.

7.0 Conclusions

To conclude, the Rackwick Survey (2014-2015) has greatly enhanced the historical and archaeological record of the township over two seasons of fieldwork using a combination of historical research, photographic reconstruction, walkover survey, building recording and measured earthwork survey. The project represents the first sustained archaeological investigation in this part of Hoy and has recorded 174 sites from all periods. The majority of the sites date from the post-medieval and modern periods and provide a comprehensive study of the inhabitation of and activities within the township over the last few hundred years (Research Question 2). This provides a significant baseline for the comparison of the Rackwick, Braebuster and Cantick study areas, which is beyond the scope of this report (Research Question 1). The recording of sites from all periods has provided insights into the use of Rackwick up to the present day and goes some way towards identifying how Rackwick is perceived and situated within contemporary Orcadian society (Research Question 5). The survey has recorded the tangible sites and traces of recent activities, visitors and iconic events (e.g. the BBC outside Broadcast) which have placed Rackwick and the Old Man of Hoy on the world stage. The Old Man of Hoy became a symbol for Orkney in the late 20th century, only now perhaps replaced by the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site monuments in the West Mainland. Rackwick is rich in history and folklore; stories often relate to very specific places. The survey has recorded the folklore sites of stories

in order to integrate these significant places with broader patterns of inhabitation and change. Indeed, some of these sites are depicted on the newly discovered 1791 map (e.g. Dead Boys Grave and Bogies Cairn) demonstrating their significant as local landmarks in the late 18th century. For Orcadians, Rackwick is a place of escape, inspiration, childhood memories and adventure from camping trips or Sunday picnics during childhood. For the visitor it has become a 'must see' place on the Orkney tourist trail for the walk along the cliffs to the Old Man of Hoy and visit the beach. For the climber, it is a resting place after an ascent of the Old Man, staying in the bothy at Burnmouth.

Reaching a point of near abandonment in the 1970s, Rackwick is once again home to a small but resilient community. The reinvention of Rackwick started during the 1960s and 1970s through the writings of George Mackay Brown (GMB), the paintings and drawings of Orcadian artist Silvia Wishart and residence of composer Peter Maxwell Davis (at Bunnerton). Most of the croft houses have now become second homes and there are three permanent households thanks to the vision of the Rendall family. Rackwick has a new consciousness in the early 21st century. On one level it symbolises all that is Orkney – rolling coastal landscapes folded with natural beauty, history and tradition yet the landscape is larger in scale than elsewhere in Orkney and more reminiscent of the Highlands. GMB uses Rackwick as a metaphor for Orkney; one of timeless tradition, nostalgia and a community facing change and decline. Since he listed the abandoned Rackwick croft houses in *An Orkney Tapestry* (1969:54-55) the township has embraced change and found a future.

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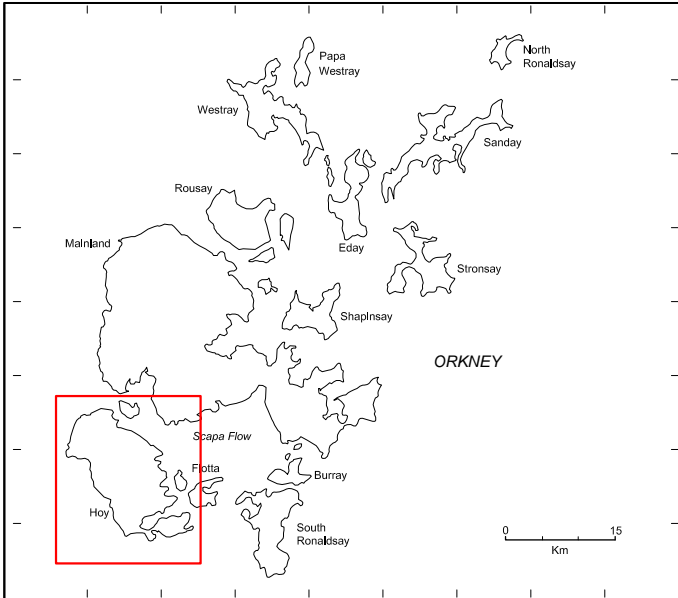


Figure 2



Orkney College, East Road, Kirkwall, KW15 1LX

Figure 1. Site location

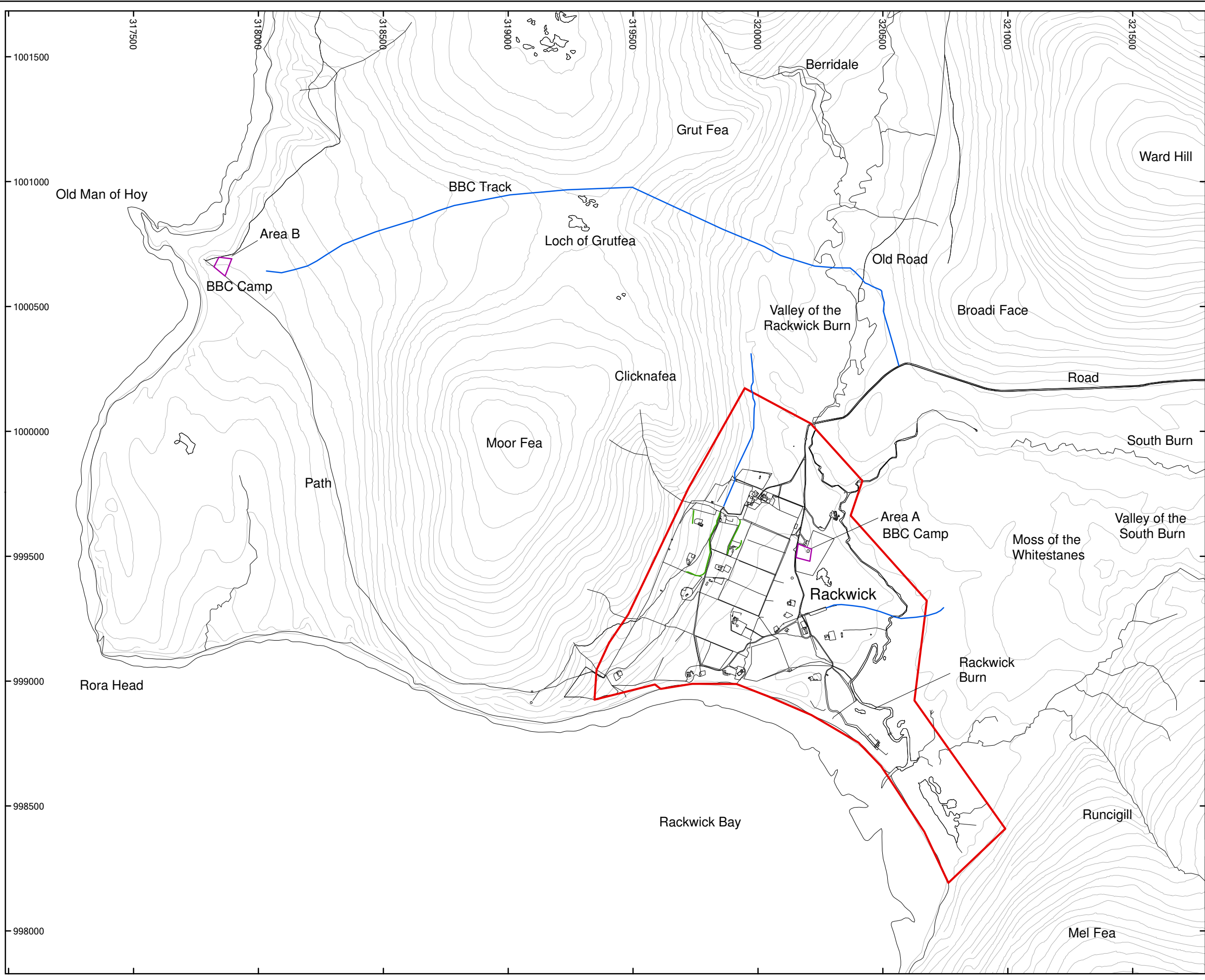
Project Name: Rackwick Survey

Project No: 495/586 Scale: N/A

Dec 2016 Initial DL Rev. No. 1

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- Metal Detector survey
- Lynchets
- Tracks
- Walkover area

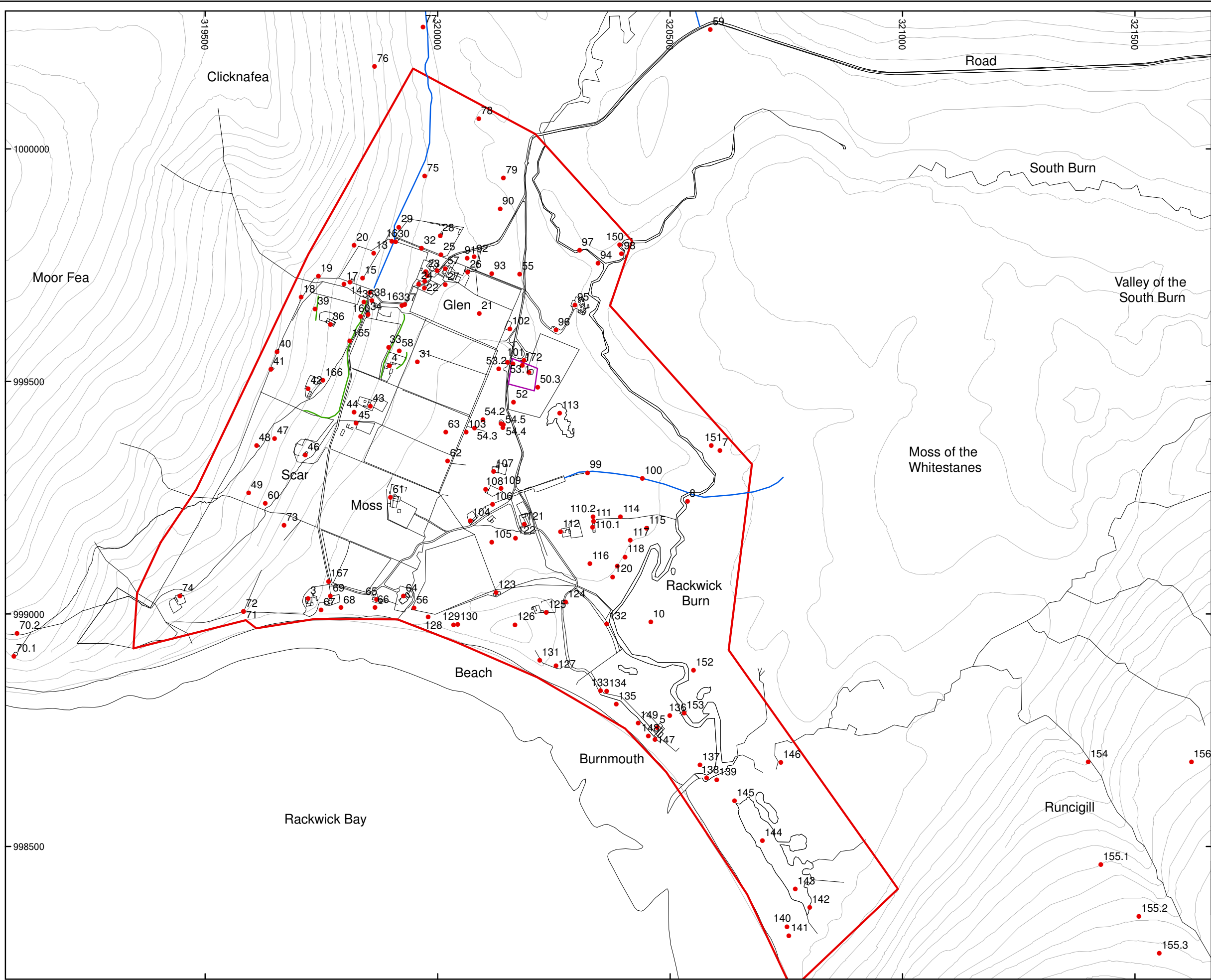


Figure 2. Walkover survey areas 2014 - 2015

Project Name	Rackwick Survey
Project No.	495 / 586
Date	15/12/16
Creator	DL (Revision 1)
Scale	1:15,000 @ A3

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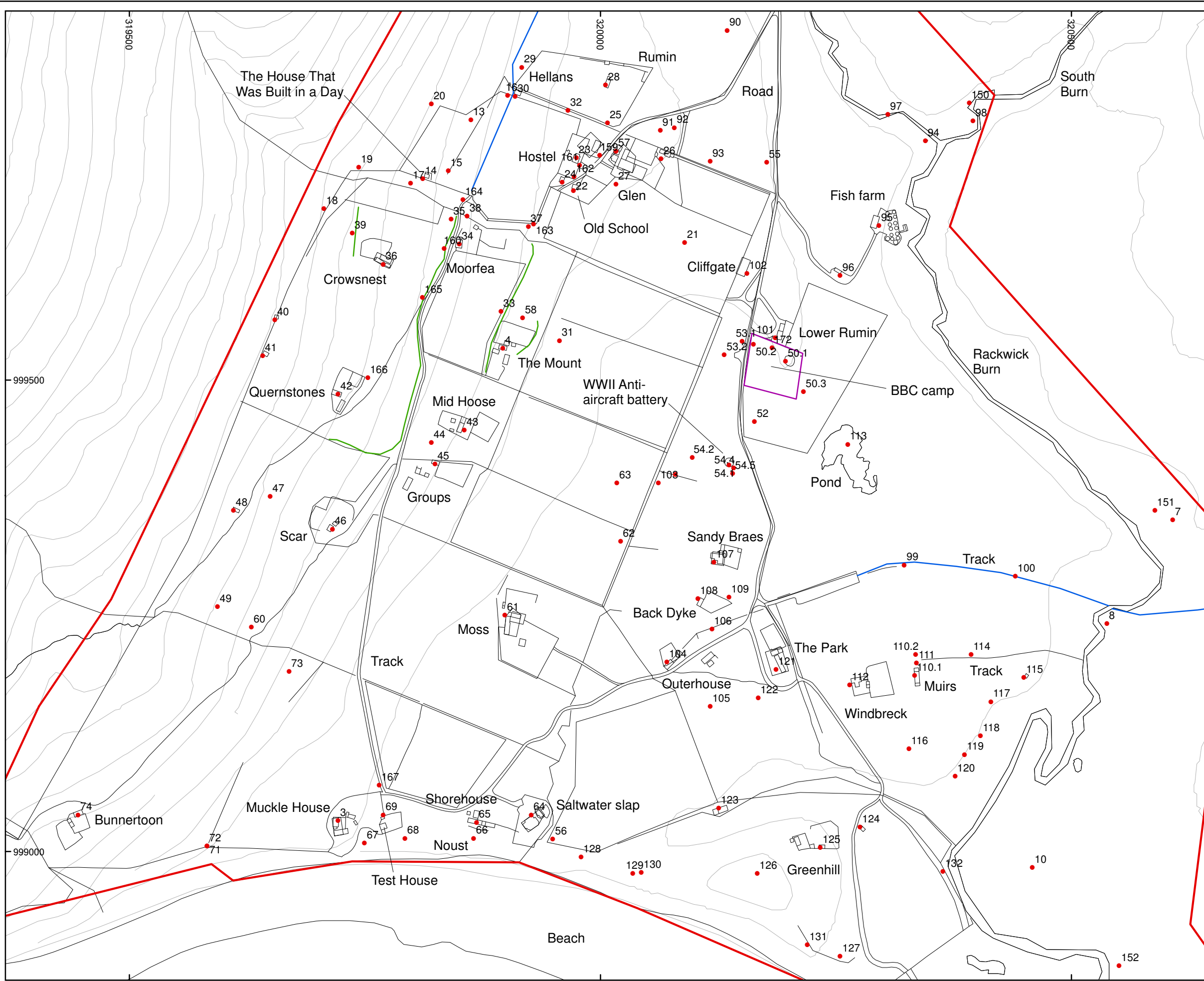
- Walkover survey site
- Metal Detector survey
- Lynchets
- Tracks
- Walkover area



Figure 3. Walkover survey sites in Rackwick survey area

Project Name	Rackwick Survey
Project No.	495 / 586
Date	15/12/16
Creator	DL (Revision 1)
Scale	1:8100 @ A3
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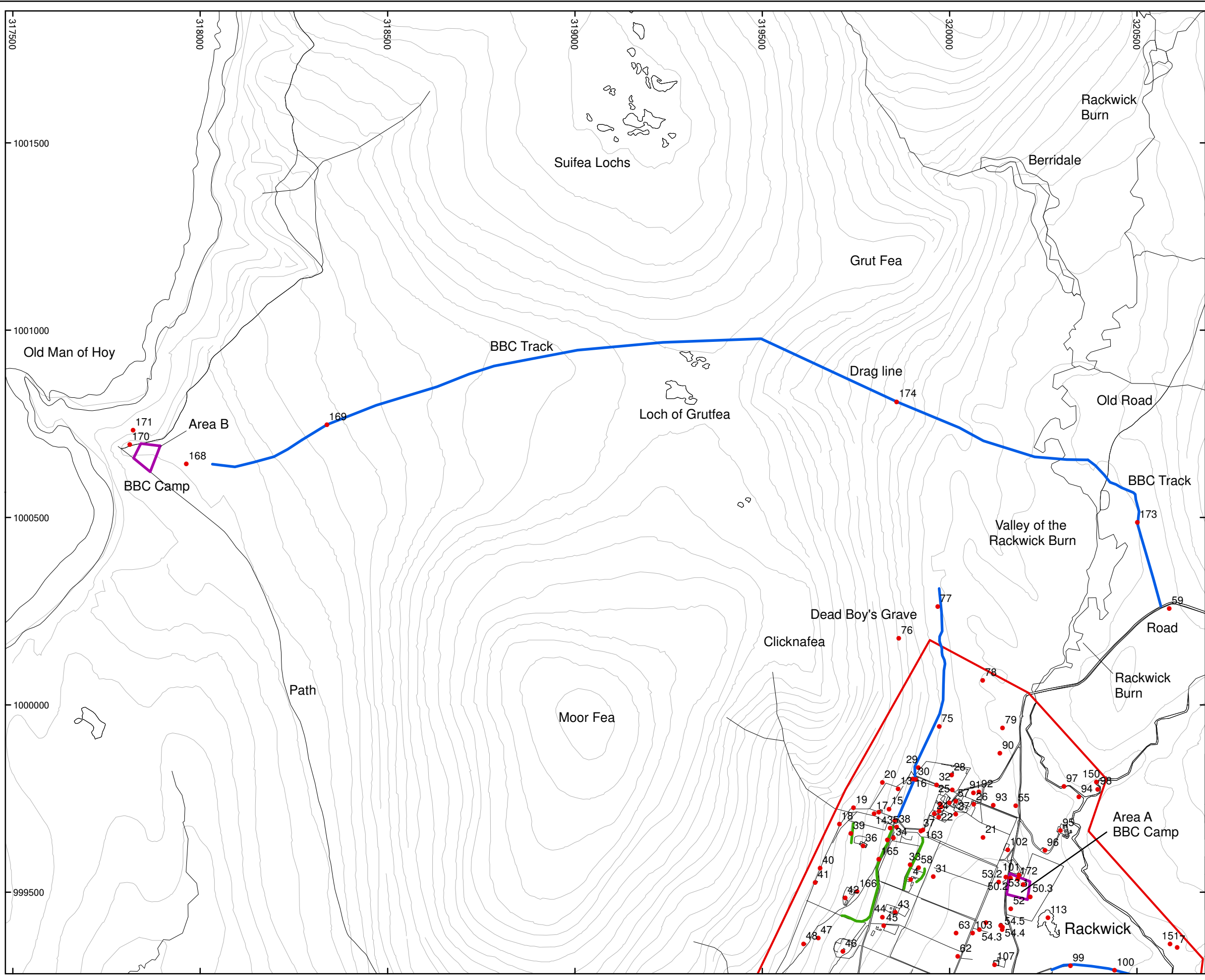
- Walkover survey site
- Metal Detector survey
- Lynchets
- Tracks
- Walkover area



Figure 4. Rackwick survey area - detail

Project Name	Rackwick Survey
Project No.	495 / 586
Date	15/12/16
Creator	DL (Revision 1)
Scale	1:4000 @ A3
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- Walkover survey site
- Metal Detector survey
- Lynchets
- Tracks
- Walkover area



Figure 5. BBC 1967 Old Man of Hoy outside broadcast tracks and camps

Project Name	Rackwick Survey
Project No.	495 / 586
Date	15/12/16
Creator	DL (Revision 1)
Scale	1:10,000 @ A3
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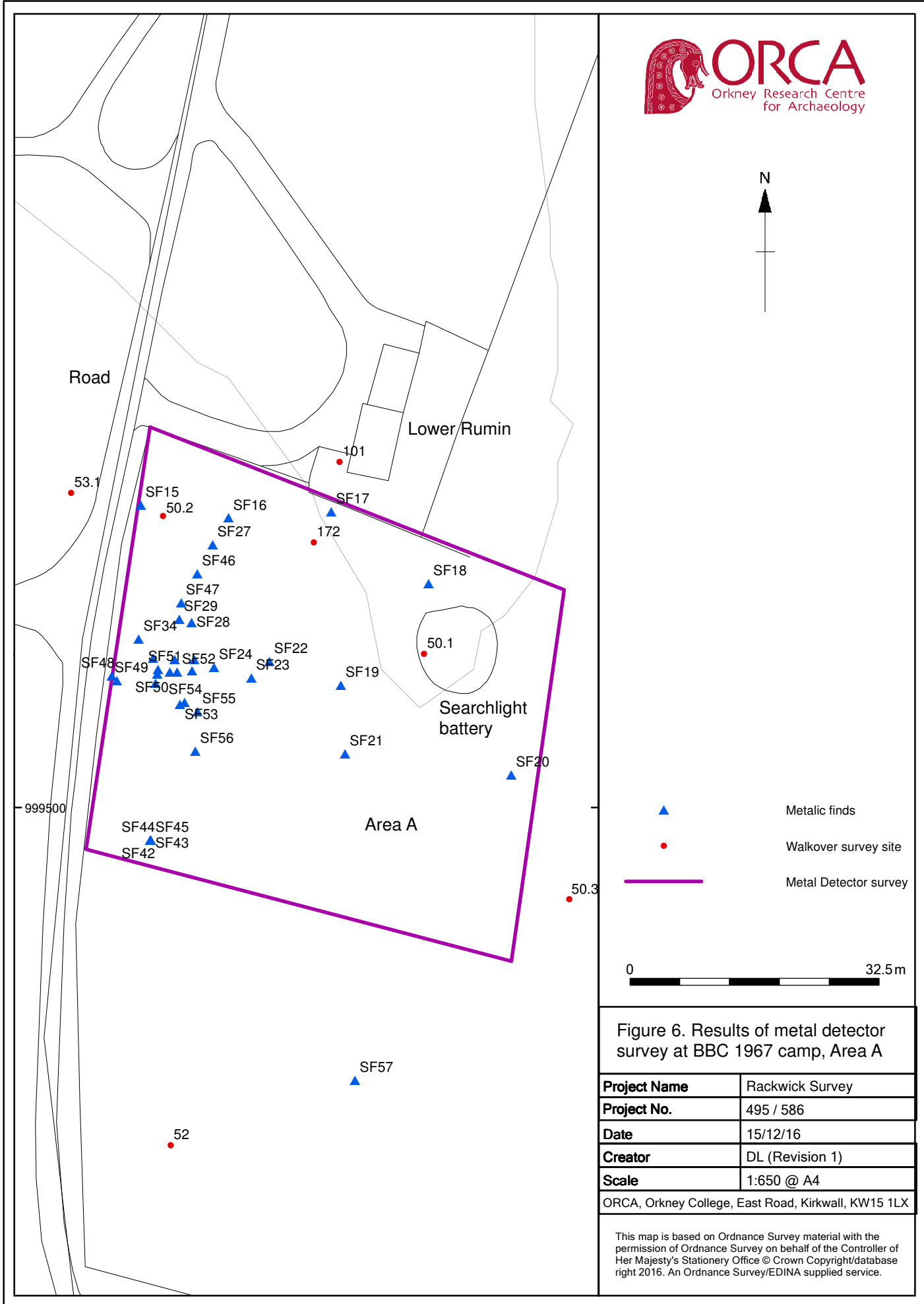
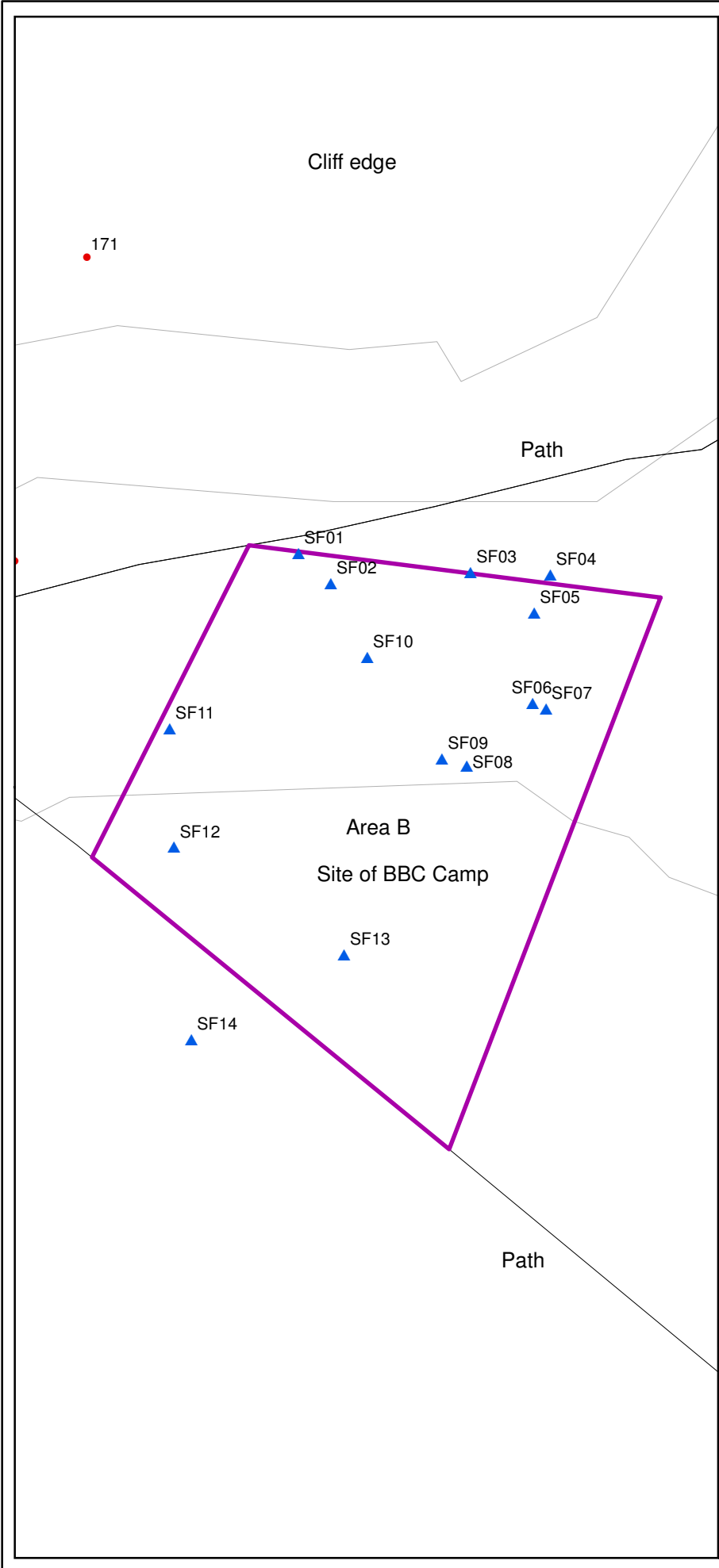


Figure 6. Results of metal detector survey at BBC 1967 camp, Area A

Project Name	Rackwick Survey
Project No.	495 / 586
Date	15/12/16
Creator	DL (Revision 1)
Scale	1:650 @ A4
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-  Metallic finds
-  Walkover survey site
-  Metal Detector survey



Figure 7. Results of metal detector survey at BBC 1967 camp, Area B

Project Name	Rackwick Survey
Project No.	495 / 586
Date	15/12/16
Creator	DL (Revision 1)
Scale	1:750 @ A4

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Appendix 1: Site register

Site No	Year	Site Type	Site name	Easting	Northing	Period	NMRS	Description
1	2014	Threshing machine	Hoy, Rackwick	320200	999100	Modern	ND29NW 1	Listed in NMRS. Location unknown. Not visited during survey
2	2014	Cottage	Flag Roof	320000	1000000	Unknown	HY20NE 104	Listed in NMRS. Location unknown. Not visited during survey
3	2014	House	Muckle house	319722	999033	Modern	ND19NE 1	Occupied house with outbuildings
4	2014	House, enclosure	The Mount	319897	999534	Post Medieval	ND19NE 2	Occupied house and ruined outbuildings
5	2014	Farmstead, enclosure	Burnmouth	320473	998756	Post Medieval	ND29NW 2	Farmstead, converted to public bothy in 1970s
6	2014	Township	Rackwick	320000	999300		ND29NW 3	General site for School and Township listed in NMRS
7	2014	Planticrues	Burn	320608	999352	Post Medieval	ND29NW 4	Double and single turf-built planticrues. Max 5m length
8	2014	Planticrues	Burn	320538	999242	Post Medieval	ND29NW 5	Two square turf-built planticrues. Max 8.5 m length
9	2014							Void. Same as Site 115
10	2014	Planticrues	Burn	320459	998983	Post Medieval	ND29NW 7	Two sub-rectangular turf-built planticrues
11	2014							Void. Same as Sites 50.1-3 and 52.
12	2014							Void. Same as Site 54
13	2014	Structure	Communications mast	319863	999776	Modern		Telecommunications tower, in use
14	2014	House	House Built in a Day	319812	999714	Post Medieval		The House that was Built in a Day'. Stone built, outbuildings, 5.57 by 3.95m, 2.9 m high
15	2014	Track		319839	999722	Uncertain		Track running N-S with dry stone dyke to E
16	2014	Track		319902	999802	Uncertain		Track running N-S
17	2014	Wall		319799	999709	Post Medieval		remains of stone-built field boundary wall
18	2014	Bank and ditch		319707	999682	Uncertain		Bank and ditch NW of Glen
19	2014	Planticrue		319744	999726	Post Medieval		Rectangular turf built planticrue 7m by 5m by 1m
20	2014	Wall	Glen	319821	999793	Post Medieval		Boundary wall NW of Glen
21	2014	Bank	Cliffgate	320090	999646	Post Medieval		low earthen bank in field, NE of Cliffgate
22	2014	School	Museum	319972	999701	Post Medieval		Old School. Built 1718, now a museum
23	2014	School	Hostel	319975	999736	Post Medieval		New School built 1879, now Rackwick hostel
24	2014	House	Glen house	319960	999710	Post Medieval		Glen House. Small wooden house built by Rendall family
25	2014	House	Glen	320008	999773	Modern		Large modern bungalow
26	2014	House	The Steading	320065	999735	Post Medieval		Restored byre. Thatched roof. Outbuilding with wooden boat roof
27	2014	Bank	Glen	320017	999708	Post Medieval		Boundary south of Glen
28	2014	House, byre	Rumin	320006	999813	Post Medieval		Ruined house repaired and used as animal byre. Now derelict, but roofed
29	2014	House	Hielands	319917	999832	Modern		Newly built house at Rumin
30	2014	Planticrue	Hielands	319910	999801	Post Medieval		Site of rectangular stone-built planticrue, 3.5 by 7m
31	2014	Mounds	The Mount	319957	999542	Uncertain		Two low grassy mounds, 2m diameter max, 0.5m high
32	2014	Bank and ditch		319966	999786	Post Medieval		Bank, ditch and dyke by Glen Site 25, 3m wide by 0.75m deep
33	2014	Lynchet	The Mount	319895	999573	Post Medieval		Field lynchet NW of Site 4. 5m wide and 1.5m high
34	2014	House, enclosures	Moor Fea	319850	999645	Post Medieval		House and enclosures
35	2014	Lynchet	Crows Nest	319842	999671	Post Medieval		Field lynchet SE of Crows Nest Site 36 and 42. Up to 6m wide and 1.5 - 3m high
36	2014	Farmstead, enclosures	Crows Nest	319770	999623	Post Medieval		Double range farmstead and enclosures
37	2014	Planticrue	Moor Fea	319924	999663	Post Medieval		Double turf built planticrue by burn, 12m by 5m, 0.6m high
38	2014	Planticrue	Moor Fea	319859	999674	Post Medieval		Possible single stone-built planticrue, 3m diameter, 0.5m high
39	2014	Lynchet	Crows Nest	319737	999656	Post Medieval		Lynchet NW of Crows Nest. 1m wide and 1m high
40	2014	Planticrue		319655	999564	Post Medieval		Remains of stone-built planticrue, 6m by 5m, 0.4m high
41	2014	House		319642	999526	Post Medieval		Small stone built shed 5.5m by 3.5m by 2m high
42	2014	House, enclosure	Quernstones	319722	999485	Post Medieval		Occupied house, kale yard and enclosures
43	2014	House, enclosure	Mid House	319856	999447	Post Medieval		New House and enclosures

Appendix 1: Site register

Site No	Year	Site Type	Site name	Easting	Northing	Period	NMRS	Description
44	2014	Lynchet	Mid House	319821	999434	Post Medieval		Small field lynchet, 2.5m wide, 1m high
45	2014	House	The Groups	319825	999411	Post Medieval		House with kaleyard and enclosures
46	2014	House	Scar	319716	999342	Post Medieval		Scar rebuilt house
47	2014	Planticrue	Scar	319650	999377	Post Medieval		Sub-circular turf-built planticrue NW of Scar Site 46, 4m diameter, 0.4m high
48	2014	Structure	Scar	319611	999362	Post Medieval		Stone built shed, 7.5m by 4.5m, 1.5m high
49	2014	Planticrue		319594	999260	Post Medieval		Small sub-circular stone-built planticrue, 3.5m diameter, 0.5m high
50.1	2014	Searchlight Battery	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320197	999520	Modern	ND29NW 9	Circular turf banked enclosure c.10m diameter with single entrance, AASL Battery
50.2	2014	Ablutions Block	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320163	999538	Modern		Concrete base for nissen type ablutions hut for AASL Battery
50.3	2014	Air Raid Shelter	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320216	999488	Modern		U-shaped turf earthwork for ?single Anderson type PAD shelter at AASL Battery
51	2014							Void
52	2014	Air Raid Shelter	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320164	999456	Modern		U-shaped turf earthwork. Protective bunding for AASL Battery
53.1	2014	House Platform	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320151	999541	Modern		Rectangular levelled cutting with concrete pedestals for timber accom. hut for AASL Battery
53.2	2014	Mess	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320132	999527	Modern		A cleared level area of hardstanding. Location of the cookhouse for AASL Battery
54.1	2014	Air Raid Shelter	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320137	999410	Modern	HY20SW 47	Circular turf banked enclosure c.10m diameter. Main emplacement for AASL Battery
54.2	2014	Searchlight Battery	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320098	999418	Modern	HY20SW 47	Low U shaped earthwork similar shelter blast bank. Associated with AASL Battery
54.3	2014	Air Raid Shelter	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320080	999400	Modern	HY20SW 47	U shape turf blast bank earthwork for single Anderson type PAD shelter at AASL Battery
54.4	2014	Slit Trench	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320142	999407	Modern	HY20SW 47	Single rectangular plan slit trench c.2.5m x 1m. Local land defence trench for AASL Battery
54.5	2014	Anti-Aircraft Battery	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320141	999401	Modern	HY20SW 47	Circular turf banked enclosure c.4m diam. LAAMG pit for local AA defence of AASL Battery
55	2014	Engine House	HY1.3 Rackwick Bay	320177	999731	Modern		Square hardstanding 6m across with turf bund. Location of the engine house for AASL Battery
56	2014	Radar Site		319950	999013	Modern		Flat overgrown corner of field, location of the mobile GL Radar caravan.
57	2014	Hut	The Chalet	320017	999743	Modern		Timber accommodation hut at The Glen.
58	2014	Air Raid Shelter		319918	999566	Modern		Corrugated iron sheet sections x8 from a PAD shelter reassembled for a peat store.
59	2014	Practice Battery		320587	1000257	Modern		Sub-circular hardstanding location of artillery practice firing by 4.5 inch howitzer
60	2014	Stone Pile		319630	999238	Uncertain		Low pile of stone, possible structure foundation. 9m by 3.5m, 0.2m high
61	2014	Farmstead	Moss	319899	999251	Uncertain		Farmstead with multiple structures
62	2014	Mounds		320022	999329	Uncertain		2 grassy mounds, 10m diameter, 1m high. Possible burnt mound, or former peat stacks
63	2014	Mound		320018	999391	Uncertain		Grassy mound, 9m by 6m, 1.4m high
64	2014	House	Saltwater Slap	319927	999039	Modern		Modern house by burn with outbuilding
65	2014	Farmstead	The Shore	319869	999031	Post Medieval		Unoccupied farmhouse range, above beach edge and Noust
66	2014	Noust	The Noust	319866	999014	Post Medieval		Site of noust, winch survives and remains of 'Fish House' (1791 map)
67	2014	Midden	Mucklehouse	319750	999009	Uncertain		Small midden with cockle shells evident in beach cliff, below Muckle House
68	2014	Track	The Noust	319793	999014	Uncertain		Track down to noust, N of Mucklehouse
69	2014	House	Test House	319770	999039	Post Medieval		Telegraph house or 'Test House', with cable and shed
70.1	2014	Structure	Coast guard station	319089	998909	Modern		Emplacement of coastguard lookout on cliff, turf enclosure 8m by 6m, 0.5m high
70.2	2014	Structure	Coast guard station	319095	998958	Modern		Bunker to N of coast guard station, 4m by 3m, 0.5m high
71	2014	Drain		319583	999006	Post Medieval		Low grass bank. Runs E_W approx. 110m long
72	2014	Drain		319583	999006	Post Medieval		South end of drainage ditch
73	2014	Planticrue		319670	999191	Post Medieval		Rectangular enclosure 5.4 by 4m
74	2014	House	Bunnertoon	319446	999039	Post Medieval		Farmhouse, outbuildings and enclosures
75	2014	Stones		319973	999942	Uncertain		The Grey Stanes', natural irregular circular of large rocks
76	2014	Grave	Dead Boys Grave	319865	1000178	Post Medieval		Site of Dead Boys Grave. Green area on side of Clicknafea.

Appendix 1: Site register

Site No	Year	Site Type	Site name	Easting	Northing	Period	NMRS	Description
77	2014	Track		319969	1000262	Post Medieval		Leading from Rackwick to peat cutting to North, 2m wide, 0.5m deep
78	2014	Stones, marker cairn		320089	1000065	Uncertain		Stone pile, possibly modern, 1m diameter, 0.5m high
79	2014	Planticrue		320142	999938	Post Medieval		Sub rectangular stone-built enclosure, 3m by 2.5m, 0.2m high
80.1	2014	Machine Gun Pit		323051	1000412	Modern		Sub oval turf earthwork c.2.50m interior diameter with corrugated iron curved sheets.
80.2	2014	Machine Gun Pit		323089	1000356	Modern		Sub-square small turf and peat earthwork c.2m internal diameter
80.3	2014	Machine Gun Pit		323078	1000332	Modern		Roughly circular small turf and peat earthwork c.2m internal diameter
90	2014	Stone pile		320135	999871	Uncertain		Possible structure foundations, 6m by 4m, 0.5m high
91	2014	Stone spread		320064	999765	Uncertain		Possible structure foundations, 5m by 3m
92	2014	Stone pile	The Steading	320079	999768	Uncertain		Possible structure foundations related to site 26
93	2014	Stone spread		320117	999732	Modern		Spread of small stones, 3m by 1m
94	2014	Structure, tank		320345	999754	Modern		Concrete tank related to Site 95
95	2014	Structure, complex	Fish Farm	320296	999664	Modern		Complex of wooden sheds, a shipping container and subterranean tanks. Abandoned
96	2014	Structure, caravan	Fish Farm	320255	999611	Modern		Static caravan related to Site 95
97	2014	Dam	Fish Farm	320305	999782	Modern		Concrete dam related to Site 95
98	2014	Ditch and bank	Fish Farm	320396	999775	Modern		Spoil alongside trackway. Related to Site 95
99	2014	Trackway		320323	999304	Uncertain		Track and boundary dyke leading to the burn from carpark
100	2014	Stone pile		320441	999292	Uncertain		Possible marker cairn along site 99, 4m by 2.5m, 0.3m high
101	2014	House, enclosure	Lower Rumin	320186	999545	Post Medieval		Farmhouse and enclosure. Original enclosure larger
102	2014	House	Cliff Gate	320156	999613	Modern		Modern house
103	2014	Track		320062	999391	Modern		Track running NE-SW from Site 102, 3m wide
104	2014	House	Ootroo (Outerhouse)	320071	999201	Post Medieval		Occupied farmhouse house with modern extension
105	2014	House	Nether Ootroo	320117	999154	Uncertain		Farmhouse and outbuildings unoccupied
106	2014	Dyke, stone wall	Nether Ootroo	320119	999236	Uncertain		Walling running NE from Site 105
107	2014	House	Sandy Braes	320121	999307	Post Medieval		Occupied farmhouse with modern extension
108	2014	House	Back Dyke	320104	999268	Post Medieval		Occupied farmhouse with small extension to NE
109	2014	Weather station	Sandy Braes	320137	999270	Modern		Weather station at Site 107 with thermometer, vane and rain gauge
110.1	2014	Farmstead	Muir	320334	999187	Post Medieval		Roofless stone house and surrounding structures
110.2	2014	Planticrue	Muir	320335	999209	Post Medieval		Planticrue in area of Site 110, 2.9m by 2.7m, 0.6m high
111	2014	Dyke	Muir	320336	999200	Post Medieval		Stone-turf dyke N of Site 110, 0.75m wide, 0.4m high
112	2014	Farmstead	Windbreck	320265	999177	Post Medieval		Farmstead with enclosure and byre
113	2014	Dump		320263	999432	Modern		Site of former rubbish dump in pond
114	2014	Track		320394	999209	Uncertain		Peat bank track to burn outside of dyke 111, up to 8m wide
115	2014	Structure	Muir	320450	999185	Post Medieval	ND29NW 6	Rectangular stone planticrue or pen. 4m by 2.9m, 0.8m high. Same as Site 9.
116	2014	Enclosure	Ebby Mansons	320328	999109	Post Medieval		Remains of ruined stone-built enclosure, possible house
117	2014	Stone pile		320415	999159	Uncertain		Clearance cairn, 1.4m diameter, 0.1m high
118	2014	Wall		320404	999123	Uncertain		Remains of short stone wall, 3m by 1m, 0.5m high
119	2014	Stone pile		320387	999103	Uncertain		clearance cairn or robbed structure, 2.5m diameter, 0.7m high
120	2014	Bank	Ebby Mansons	320377	999080	Post Medieval		Turf field boundary, from site 116 to burn
121	2014	Farmstead	The Park	320187	999193	Post Medieval		Farmhouse and byre with enclosure to N
122	2014	Bank		320168	999163	Post Medieval		Turf-built bank with ditch between site 104 and site 121
123	2014	Enclosure		320126	999046	Uncertain		Tripartite stone-built enclosure, 17m by 7.1m, 0.8m high, possible sheep pen
124	2014	Structure		320276	999026	Uncertain		Stone built shed with flag stone roof, outhouse for site 125
125	2014	Farmstead	Green Hill	320234	999004	Post Medieval		Farmhouse with outbuildings

Appendix 1: Site register

Site No	Year	Site Type	Site name	Easting	Northing	Period	NMRS	Description
126	2014	Graves	Green Hill	320167	998977	Uncertain		Sailors grave on Green Hill. Exact location unknown
127	2014	Fire Pit		320255	998889	Modern		Stone edged fire pit with sitting stones, 1.3m diameter
128	2014	Wall		319980	998994	Post Medieval		Short length of wall above beach related to noust, 3.2m long
129	2014	Sign		320035	998977	Modern		Power cable landfall site warning sign
130	2014	Wall		320044	998978	Uncertain		Remains of stone wall along beach edge and SE side of Green Hill
131	2014	Bank		320220	998901	Uncertain		Stone dyke between coast and SW side of Green Hill
132	2014	Fire pit		320364	998979	Modern		Circular stone-edged fire pit, 0.75m diameter
133	2014	Wall	Burnmouth	320351	998835	Modern		Boundary wall along beach edge from SE end of Bothy site 5
134	2014	Fire pit	Burnmouth	320364	998084	Modern		Circular stone-edged fire pit, 1.2m diameter
135	2014	Structure	Burnmouth	320385	998806	Modern		Oval stone-built enclosure on beach, 6.5m by 4.3m, 0.75m high
136	2014	Fire pit	Burnmouth	320500	998782	Modern		Circular stone-edged fire pit NE of Burnmouth, 0.9m diameter
137	2014	Fire site	Burnmouth	320565	998676	Modern		Site of plastic fire. beach debris
138	2014	Bridge	Burn	320579	998648	Modern		Metal bridge over Rackwick burn, 20m long
139	2014	Buoy		320601	998643	Modern		Large iron buoy by burn
140	2014	Sign		320752	998328	Modern		Power cable landfall site warning sign
141	2014	Fire site		320756	998308	Modern		Fire pits in dunes
142	2014	Fire site		320801	998369	Modern		Sub-circular stone-edged fire pit with plastic, 1m by 0.6m wide
143	2014	Sculpture		320770	998409	Modern		Sculptural arrangement of iron buoys
144	2014	Structure		320699	998513	Modern		Stepping stones in dry pond at rear of dunes, with cairn
145	2014	Fire site		320639	998599	Modern		Small stone platform used for fires, 1m wide, 0.2m high
146	2014	Buoys		320739	998681	Modern		Group of five large iron buoys placed in pond area
147	2014	Fire pit	Burnmouth	320468	998730	Modern		Sub-circular stone-built fire pit by Burnmouth, 1.5m wide, 0.6m high
148	2014	Fire pit		320454	998738	Modern		Stone-built Fire pit with robbed S side, 3m wide
149	2014	Fire pit		320432	998766	Modern		Remains of stone-built fire pit and walling
150	2014	Dam	Fish Farm	320392	999794	Modern		Concrete dam in burn related to Site 95
151	2014	Planticrues		320589	999362	Post Medieval		Group of 2 sub-rectangular turf-built planticrues. 10 by 5m and 6.5m by 5m.
152	2014	Enclosure		320551	998879	Uncertain		Turf banked enclosure NE of burn, bank 1.5m wide and 0.5m high
153	2014	Bridge	Burnmouth	320531	998787	Modern		Remains of wooden bridge NE of Burnmouth - upright posts
154	2014	Plane	Fairey Albacos	321400	998682	Modern		Tail piece of Fairey Albacos plane in burn
155.1	2014	Cairns		321427	998461	Uncertain		Stone marker cairns for old road to Longhope, 0.8m wide
155.2	2014	Cairns		321509	998350	Uncertain		Stone marker cairns for old road to Longhope, 0.8m wide
155.3	2014	Cairns		321553	998271	Uncertain		Stone marker cairns for old road to Longhope, 0.8m wide
156	2014	Loch	Little Loch	321622	998682	Uncertain		Small loch on northern side of Runcigill glen, Mel Fea
157								Void
158	2014	Spring	Muckle Spring	320701	1001197			Small spring (filled in) on W facing slope of Ward Hill. Exact location unknown
159	2015	Telephone Box	Glen Telephone Box	319999	999739	Modern		Red K6 telephone box at Glen
160	2015	Cutting	Moor Fea Section	319834	999640	Modern		Modern cutting into lynchet R35 edge west of Moor Fea. Deep soils.
161	2015	Sign	Sign	319753	999503	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign
162	2015	Sign	Sign	319972	999716	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign
163	2015	Sign	Sign	319929	999666	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign
164	2015	Sign	Sign	319854	999692	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign
165	2015	Sign	Sign	319811	999588	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign
166	2015	Sign	Sign	319753	999503	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign

Appendix 1: Site register

Site No	Year	Site Type	Site name	Easting	Northing	Period	NMRS	Description
167	2015	Sign	Sign	319765	999071	Modern		Old Man of Hoy sign
168	2015	Camp	Outside Broadcast Site	317963	1000644	Modern		Site of BBC outside broadcast tents at Old Man of Hoy cliff
169	2015	Track	BBC Track	318338	1000748	Modern		Track to east of site 168, 3.5m wide max., 0.4m deep
170	2015	Platform	Camera Platform	317812	1000696	Modern		Level platform, possible BBC camera position, 3.2m by 2.8m
171	2015	Platform	Camera Platform	317821	1000734	Modern		Level platform, possible BBC camera position, 3.2m by 3m
172	2015	Camp	BBC Army Camp	320182	999535	Modern		Site of Army Camp for BBC 1967 Old Man of Hoy broadcast
173	2015	Track	BBC Track	320501	1000487	Modern		Rough track with visible wheel ruts, 11m wide max, 0.6m deep
174	2015	Drag Line	BBC Drag Line	319859	1000809	Modern		Cable drag line up east facing slope of Grut Fea

NMRS = National Monument Record of Scotland, available at <http://pastmap.org.uk/>

Appendix 2: Photographic registers

2014 Survey

Batch 1:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 14, ""The House that was Built in a Day"	SE
2	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	NE
3	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	NE
4	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	E
5	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", west gable end	NE
6	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", corn drying kiln	SE
7	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", corn drying kiln	W
8	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", east gable end	W
9	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", east gable end	SW
10	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	W
11	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	W
12	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	S
13	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day"	S
14	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", west gable interior	W
15	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", east gable interior	E
16	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", entrance-way	W
17	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", south elevation	NW
18	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", south elevation	N
19	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", south elevation	N
20	Site 14, "The House that was Built in a Day", enclosure	W
21	Site 19, planticrue	N
22	Site 19, planticrue	W
23	Site 19, planticrue	E
24	Site 19, planticrue	NE
25	Site 19, planticrue, interior	S
26	Site 19, planticrue, sandstone block within	W

Batch 2:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 15, trackway	N
2	Site 15, trackway	S
3	Site 13, communications tower	S
4	Site 13, communications tower	S
5	Site 15, trackway	S
6	Site 15, trackway	N
7	Site 16, trackway	S
8	Site 16, trackway	N
9	Site 24, "Glen" house	W
10	Site 24, "Glen" house	W
11	Site 24, "Glen" house	NW
12	Site 22, Old school house	W
13	Site 22, Old school house	W
14	Site 22, Old school house	SW
15	Site 23, School house (hostel)	N
16	Site 23, School house (hostel)	S
17	Site 23, School house (hostel)	NE
18	Site 23, School house (hostel)	NW
19	Site 25, "Glen" house	E
20	Site 25, "Glen" house	E
21	Site 26, "The Steading"	SW
22	Site 26, "The Steading"	NW
23	Site 26, "The Steading"	N
24	Site 26, "The Steading", simands in interior	
25	Site 26, "The Steading", boat house	W
26	Site 26, "The Steading", boat house	N
27	Site 26, "The Steading", boat house	N
28	Site 26, "The Steading", boat house	W
29	Site 28, "Rumin" or "Mag's house", house	W
30	Site 28, "Rumin" or "Mag's house", house	N
31	Site 28, "Rumin" or "Mag's house", house	N
32	Site 28, "Rumin" or "Mag's house", house	N
33	Site 28, "Rumin" or "Mag's house", house, outbuilding	E
34	Site 28, "Rumin" or "Mag's house", house, outbuilding	N
35	Site 30, planticrue, working shot	NW
36	Site 29, "Hielands", house	N
37	Site 31, mounds, working shot	N
38	Site 31, mounds	N
39	Site 4, "The Mount", house	N
40	Site 4, "The Mount", Anderson shelter	N
41	Site 4, "The Mount", house	E
42	Site 4, "The Mount", outbuildings	N
43	Site 4, "The Mount", outbuildings	NNW
44	Site 4, "The Mount", house	NW
45	Site 4, "The Mount", house	NW
46	Site 4, "The Mount", house	S
47	Site 33, lynchet	W

48	Site 33, lynchet	NE
49	Site 37, planticrues	NW
50	Site 34, "Moor Fea", house	NNW
51	Site 34, "Moor Fea", house	SW
52	Site 35, lynchet	SSW
53	Site 35, lynchet	SSW
54	Old Man sign (silicon letters)	W
55	Site 36, "Crow' Nest", farmstead	NW
56	Site 36, "Crow' Nest", farmstead	N
57	Site 36, "Crow' Nest", farmstead, interior	NW
58	Site 36, "Crow' Nest", farmstead	SE
59	Site 36, "Crow' Nest", farmstead, passage	NW
60	Site 36, "Crow' Nest", farmstead, kaleyard wall	W
61	Site 18, hill dyke	SW
62	Site 18, hill dyke	NE
63	Site 18, hill dyke	NE
64	Site 40, planticrue	W
65	General view to "Glen"	NE
66	General view to "Glen"	E
67	Site 41, structure	NW
68	Site 41, structure	NE
69	Site 42, "Quernstones", house	E
70	Site 42, "Quernstones", house	NW
71	General view	S
72	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
73	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
74	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
75	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
76	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
77	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
78	Old Man of Hoy signs	-
79	Site 43, "New House", house	E
80	Site 43, "New House", house	NW
81	Site 43, "New House", house	SE
82	Site 44, lynchet	SW
83	Site 45, "The Groups", house	W
84	Site 45, "The Groups", house, field boundary wall	W
85	Site 45, "The Groups", house	W
86	Site 45, "The Groups", house, old house?	NW
87	Site 46, "Scar", house, garden section	N
88	Site 46, "Scar", house	N
89	Site 46, "Scar", house	S
90	Site 47, planticrue	S
91	Site 47, planticrue	S
92	Site 48, structure	W
93	General view	SE
94	Site 49, planticrue	SE
95	Site 49, planticrue	SE
96	General view, valley south of burn	NE

Batch 3:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 65, "Saltwater Slap"	SE
2	General view of bay	SE
3	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", south facing elevation	NW
4	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", south facing elevation	NE
5	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", south facing elevation	NE
6	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", wind wall in front of house	E
7	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", wind wall in front of house	NE
8	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", WNW gable end and shed	SE
9	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", WNW house, fireplace	WNW
10	Site 65, "Mucklehouse" SE house, fireplace	WNW
11	Site 65, "Mucklehouse", general view	W
12	Site 66, noust, winch	W
13	Site 66, noust, east	NW
14	Site 66, noust, west	NE
15	Site 66, noust, west	N
16	Site 66, noust, details of wall	S
17	Site 67, midden	N
18	Site 68, noust track	E
19	Site 69, telegraph hut, 'Test House'	NW
20	Site 69, telegraph hut, 'Test House'	NW
21	Site 65, shed	NW
22	General view of bay	E
23	Old Man of Hoy sign	
24	Site 65, "Mucklehouse"	SW
25	Site 72, drain	N
26	Site 72, drain	N
27	General view	E
28	Site 73, planticrue	S
29	Site 65 "Mucklehouse" from rear	E
30	Site 74, Bunnerton	N
31	Site 74, Bunnerton	E
32	General view	E
33	General view	NE
34	Site 36, "Crow's Nest" farmstead	NE
35	Site 36, "Crow's Nest" farmstead	NE
36	Site 125, "Green Hill" farmstead	SE
37	Site 75 "Grey Stanes", spread of stones	NE
38	General view	SE
39	General View, Pict's Well (Site C1)	NNE
40	General View Moor Fea	W
41	Site 76, "Dead Boy's Grave" (site of)	NE
42	Site 76, "Dead Boy's Grave" (site of)	W
43	Site 76, "Dead Boy's Grave" (site of)	NW

44	Site 76, "Dead Boy's Grave" (site of)	NW
45	Site 78, marker cairn	W
46	Site 78, marker cairn	N
47	Site 79, planticrue	NW
48	Site 79, planticrue	NW
49	Site 90, stone pile and platform, remains of structure?	S
50	Site 90, stone pile and platform, remains of structure?	SW
51	Site 91, stone pile	W
52	Site 91, stone pile	S
53	Site 92, stone pile	NW
54	Site 92, stone pile	N
55	Site 93, stone pile	E
56	Site 93, stone pile	S
57	Site 93, stone pile	W
58	Site 93, stone pile	SE
59	Site 94, concrete tank	S
60	Site 94, concrete tank	S
61	Site 94, concrete tank	S
62	Site 95, fish farm, fish tanks	SE
63	Site 95, fish farm, fish tanks	N
64	Site 95, fish farm, fish tanks	N
65	Site 95, fish farm, fish tanks	S
66	Site 95, fish farm, sheds	N
67	Site 95, fish farm, sheds	N
68	Site 95, fish farm, sheds	S
69	Site 95, fish farm, sheds	NE
70	Site 96, caravan	N
71	Site 97, dam	N
72	Site 97, dam	N
73	Site 98, ditch and bank	NE
74	Site 98, ditch and bank	SW
75	Site 99, dyke	E
76	Site 100, marker cairn	W
77	Site 101, "Lower Rumin", house	E
78	Site 102, "Cliff Gate", house	NW
79	Site 103, track	N
80	Site 103, track	W
81	Site 107 Sandy Braes, House	SE
82	General view of sites 104, 105, 121	S
83	General view of Rackwick	N
84	Site 104, "Ootroo", house	SE
85	Site 104, "Ootroo", house	SE
86	Site 105, "Netherootroo", house	NE
87	Site 105, "Netherootroo", house	NW
88	Site 106, dyke	NE
89	Site 106, dyke	NE
90	Working shots	NE
91	Working shots	NE
92	Site 107, "Sandy Braes", house	N

93	Site 108, "Back Dyke", house	SSW
94	Site 109, weather station	S
95	Site 109, weather station, weather vane	SW
96	Site 95, fish farm, helicopter dump bin	NE
97	Site 95, fish farm, helicopter dump bin	NE
98	Site 95, fish farm, transport tank	NE
99	Site 95, fish farm, sections of railway tracks from Lyness	NW
100	Site 95, fish farm, egg hatchery	NW
101	Site 95, fish farm, egg hatchery	W
102	Site 95, fish farm, interior of egg hatchery	SSW
103	Site 95, fish farm, egg hatching trays	E
104	Site 95, fish farm, egg hatching trays	SW
105	Site 95, fish farm, fish tanks, hatchery	S
106	Site 95, fish farm, fish tanks, hatchery	SW
107	Site 95, fish farm, water system , hatchery	N
108	Site 95, fish farm, water system , hatchery	NE
109	Site 95, fish farm, interior of hatchery	N
110	Site 95, fish farm, exterior of hatchery	NW
111	Site 95, fish farm, generator house	NW
112	Site 95, fish farm, new fish tanks	NE
113	Site 95, fish farm, new fish tanks	E
114	Site 95, fish farm, new fish tanks	S
115	Site 95, fish farm, new fish tanks, detail	E

Batch 4:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 110 "Muirs", house, crow step north gable	N
2	Site 110 "Muirs" house, crow step west gable	W
3	Site 110 "Muirs" house north gable interior	NNW
4	Site 110 "Muirs" house west gable interior	NNW
5	Site 110 "Muirs" house	SE
6	Site 110, planticrue	NNW
7	Site 110, out building	N
8	Site 110, planticrue	N
9	Site 110, planticrue	N
10	Site 111, dyke	N
11	Site 115, structure	SE
12	Site 115, structure	E
13	Site 112, "Windbreck", house	SSE
14	Site 112, "Windbreck", house	SSE
15	Site 116, enclosure	NE
16	Site 117, stone pile	SE
17	Site 118, wall	NW
18	Site 119, stone pile	E
19	Site 121, "The Park", farmstead	NNW
20	Site 121, "The Park", farmstead	N

21	Site 121, painted stones	N
22	Site 123, enclosure	N
23	Site 123, enclosure	N
24	General view of Rackwick Bay	W
25	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead	W
26	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead, outbuilding	S
27	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead, outbuilding	S
28	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead, house	N
29	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead, house	N
30	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead, stone surface	W
31	Site 125, "Green Hill", farmstead, stone surface	N
32	General view of Rackwick Bay	N
33	General view of Rackwick Bay	N
34	General view of Rackwick Bay	SE
35	General view of Rackwick Bay	SE
36	General view of Rackwick Bay	SE
37	General view of Rackwick	SE
38	General view of Rackwick	W
39	Site 127, fire pit and sitting stones	NW
40	Site 127, fire pit and sitting stones	SE
41	Wild flowers	E
42	Site 128, wall	E
43	General view of Rackwick bay	W
44	General view of Rackwick bay	W
45	Site 129, power cable sign	W
46	Site 130, bank	W
47	Wild flowers	N
48	Wild flowers	N
49	Site 131, wall	SE
50	Site 132, fire pit	E
51	Site 132, fire pit	E
52	Site 132, fire pit	E
53	Rackwick sign post	E
54	Old Man sign post	E
55	General view burn and Rackwick	N
56	Site 133, wall	SE
57	Site 134, fire pit	NE
58	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house	S
59	Site 135, structure	S
60	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house	S
61	Site 136, fire pit	SE
62	Site 136, fire pit	SE
63	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, exterior	E
64	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, exterior	E
65	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, exterior	W
66	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, exterior, wall detail	NW
67	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, byre fire pit	SW
68	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, byre fire pit	SW
69	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, interior	SW

70	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, interior	NE
71	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, fire containers	NE
72	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, detail wall, roof	NW
73	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, garden fires	SW
74	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, garden fires	NE
75	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, bench with commemorative plate	NE
76	Site 5, "Burnmouth", house, bench with commemorative plate	NE
77	Site 137, fire site, plastic	NE
78	Site 137, fire site, plastic	S
79	Site 137, fire site, plastic	S
80	Site 137, fire site, plastic	S
81	Site 138, bridge	NE
82	Site 138, bridge	NE
83	Site 138, bridge	NE
84	Site 139, large metal object	NE
85	Site 139, large metal object	NE
86	Site 139, buoy	W
87	Site 140, power cable sign	N
88	Site 141, fire site	N
89	Site 141, fire site	N
90	Site 141, fire site	N
91	Site 141, fire site	N
92	Site 141, fire site	N
93	Site 142, fire site	N
94	Site 142, fire site, detail	E
95	Site 143, artwork	W
96	Site 143, artwork	W
97	Site 144, stepping stones	NE

Batch 5:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 150, dam	SE
2	Site 150, dam	N
3	Site 150, dam	SW
4	Site 7, Planticrues	SW
5	Site 7, Planticrues	SW
6	Site 151, Planticrues	SW
7	Site 151, Planticrues (north)	S
8	Site 151, Planticrues (north)	S
9	Site 151, Planticrues (south)	E
10	Site 151, Planticrues (south)	N
11	Site 152, enclosure	N
12	Site 153, bridge	SW
13	Site 153, bridge	W
14	General view of burn	S
15	General view of burn	W

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16	Site 5, "Burnmouth",	W
17	Site 5, "Burnmouth",	NW
18	Site 154, plane crash	E
19	Site 154, plane crash	S
20	Site 154, plane crash	N
21	Site 154, plane crash	N
22	General view Rackwick	W
23	General view Rackwick	W
24	General view Rackwick	NW
25	Site 155, marker cairn	E
26	Site 156, "Little Loch"	NE
27	Site 155, marker cairn	E
28	Site 156, "Little Loch"	NE
29	Site 155.2, marker cairn	E
30	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
31	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
32	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
33	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
34	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
35	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
36	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
37	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
38	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
39	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
40	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
41	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
42	General view of Rackwick from Mel Fea	NW
43	General view of Rackwick valley	N
44	Photo reconstruction, P1 view from NW of Helliends	N
45	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SE
46	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SE
47	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SSE
48	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SSE
49	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SSE
50	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SSE
51	Photo reconstruction, P2, view from NNW of Crow's Nest	SSE
52	Photo reconstruction, P3, view from NW of Crow's Nest	SE
53	Photo reconstruction, P3, view from NW of Crow's Nest	SE
54	Photo reconstruction, P3, view from NW of Crow's Nest	SE

55	Photo reconstruction, P3, view from NW of Crow's Nest	SE
56	Photo reconstruction, P4, view from NE of Crow's Nest towards The Mount	SE
57	Photo reconstruction, P4, view from NE of Crow's Nest towards The Mount	SE
58	Photo reconstruction, P4, view from NE of Crow's Nest towards The Mount	SE
59	Photo reconstruction, P5 view from NW of Quernstones	SE
60	Photo reconstruction, P5 view from NW of Quernstones	SE
61	Photo reconstruction, P5 view from NW of Quernstones	SE
62	Photo reconstruction, P6, view from NW of the mount	SE
63	Photo reconstruction, P6, view from NW of the mount	SE
64	Photo reconstruction, P6, view from NW of the mount	SE
65	Picture of Scar (before demolition) by Ian McInnes belonging to Jack Rendall	SE
66	Picture of Scar (before demolition) by Ian McInnes belonging to Jack Rendall	SE
67	Photo reconstruction, P7, view from Glen to Green Hill	SE
68	Photo reconstruction, P7, view from Glen to Green Hill	SE
69	Photo reconstruction, P8, view from track to boat naust	E
70	Photo reconstruction, P8, view from track to boat naust	E
71	Photo reconstruction, P9, view from shore to boat naust	W
72	Photo reconstruction, P9, view from shore to boat naust	W
73	Photo reconstruction, P9, view from shore to boat naust	W
74	Photo reconstruction, P9, view from shore to boat naust	W
75	Site 66, tarred stones	S
76	Site 66, tarred stones	S
77	Site 66, tarred stones	S
78	Site 66, tarred stones	S
79	Photo reconstruction, P10, view from south of The Moss	NW
80	Photo reconstruction, P10, view from south of The Moss	NW
81	Photo reconstruction, P10, view from south of The Moss	NW
82	Ooteroo, roof being repaired	E
83	Ooteroo, roof being repaired	E

84	Photo reconstruction, working shot	NW
85	Photo reconstruction, working shot	NW
86	Photo reconstruction, P11, view from SE of Back Dyke	NW
87	Photo reconstruction, P11, view from SE of Back Dyke	NW
88	Photo reconstruction, P11, view from SE of Back Dyke	NW
89	Photo reconstruction, P12, looking north to Green Hill	N
90	Photo reconstruction, P12, looking north to Green Hill	N
91	Photo reconstruction, P12, looking north to Green Hill	N
92	Photo reconstruction, P12, looking north to Green Hill	N
93	General shots, Rackwick beach and Green Hill	SE
94	General shots, Rackwick beach and Green Hill	SE
95	Photo reconstruction, P13, looking NW to bridge over burn	NW
96	Photo reconstruction, P13, looking NW to bridge over burn	NW
97	Photo reconstruction, P13, looking NW to bridge over burn	NW
98	Photo reconstruction, P14, looking east over Bunnerton	E
99	Photo reconstruction, P14, looking east over Bunnerton	E
100	Photo reconstruction, P14, looking east over Bunnerton	E
101	Photo reconstruction, P14, looking east over Bunnerton	E
102	Site 70, Coastguard huts	SE
103	Site 70, Coastguard huts	SE
104	Site 70, Coastguard huts	SE
105	General shot of Rackwick beach	NE
106	General shot of Rackwick beach	NE
107	Old Man sign	
108	Old Man sign	

Batch 6:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 159, spring	W
2	Site 159, spring	W
3	Site 159, spring	W
4	Site 159, spring	W
5	Site 159, spring	W
6	General view Berridale	E

2015 survey:**Batch 1:**

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 14. Plane Table - H.T.W. B.I.A.D working	SE
2	Site 14. Plane Table - H.T.W. B.I.A.D working	SE
3	Site 14. Plane Table - H.T.W. B.I.A.D working	SE
4	Site 14. Plane Table - H.T.W. B.I.A.D working	SE
5	Site 14. Plane Table - H.T.W. B.I.A.D working	SE
6	Site 14. Plane Table - H.T.W. B.I.A.D working	SE
7	Site 14. General shot of site.	SE
8	Site 14. General shot of site.	-
9	Site 14. Elevation 1.2	E
10	Site 14. Elevation 1.3 Doorway 1.3.002	S
11	Site 14. Elevation 1.4 with recess 1.4.002	W
12	Site 14. Elevation 1.4 with recess - detail	W
13	Site 14. Elevation B1.2	W
14	Site 14. Elevation B1.2.002 wood detail	W
15	Site 14. Elevation B1.3.002 doorway	W
16	Site 14. Elevation B1.3.003 iron hook	W
17	Site 14. Elevation B1.2 general shot	NE
18	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 general shot	NE
19	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 room 5 general shot	E
20	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 room 5 general shot	NE
21	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 entrance	N
22	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 room 2 with internal end gable	W
23	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 room 2 general	SW
24	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 room 2 wall 3	W
25	Site 14. Elevation B1.4 room 2 wall 3	N
26	General shot	SW
27	General shot	SW
28	Room 2 wall 3 general shot	SW
29	Room 2 wall 3 general shot	W
30	Room 2 gable end	W
31	B1.2 general shot	W
32	Site 160. Soils section. General shot.	S
33	Site 160. Soils section. General shot.	S
34	Site 160. Soils section. General shot.	S
35	Site 160. Soils section. General shot.	SW
36	Site 159. Phone Box	NW
37	Site 159. Phone Box	NW
38	Site 159. Phone Box	W
39	Site 159. Phone Box interior detail	-
40	Site 159. Phone Box interior detail	W
41	Site 159. Phone Box interior detail	W
42	Site 159. Phone Box exterior detail	E
43	Site 159. Phone Box exterior detail	N
44	Site 159. Phone Box broken door	NW

45	Photo reconstruction at Glen	NE
46	Photo reconstruction at Glen	NE
47	Photo reconstruction at Glen	NE
48	Site 66 Noust in strom beach	SW
49	Rackwick strom beach	E
50	Rackwick strom beach	E
51	Site 66. Survey	NW
52	Site 66. Survey	NW
53	Bay of Quoys cist	W
54	Bay of Quoys cist	N
55	Bay of Creekland cist	S

Batch 2:

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 161. Old Man of Hoy sign.	W
2	Site 161. Old Man of Hoy sign.	W
3	Site 162. Old Man of Hoy sign.	W
4	Site 162. Old Man of Hoy sign.	W
5	Site 163. Old Man of Hoy sign.	S
6	Site 163. Old Man of Hoy sign.	S
7	Site 164. Old Man of Hoy sign.	NW
8	Site 164. Old Man of Hoy sign.	NW
9	Site 165. Old Man of Hoy sign.	SE
10	Site 165. Old Man of Hoy sign.	NW
11	Site 165. Old Man of Hoy sign.	NW
12	Site 165. Old Man of Hoy sign.	NW
13	Site 166. Old Man of Hoy sign.	W
14	Site 166. Old Man of Hoy sign.	W
15	General shot	-
16	General shot	-
17	General shot	-
18	Old Man of Hoy	-
19	Old Man of Hoy	-
20	Old Man of Hoy	-
21	Old Man of Hoy	-
22	Old Man of Hoy	-
23	Old Man of Hoy	-
24	Old Man of Hoy	-
25	Old Man of Hoy	-
26	Old Man of Hoy	-
27	Old Man of Hoy	-
28	Old Man of Hoy	-
29	Old Man of Hoy	-
30	Old Man of Hoy	-
31	Old Man of Hoy	-
32	General path	-
33	General people	-

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34	Metal detecting working shot	-
35	Metal detecting working shot	-
36	Metal detecting working shot	-
37	Metal detecting working shot	-
38	Metal detecting working shot	-
39	Site 169. Track end	E
40	Site 169. Track end	E
41	Site 169. Spring and burn at base of track	E
42	Site 169. Spring and burn at base of track	E
43	Site 169. BBC track	E
44	Site 169. BBC track	E
45	Site 169. BBC track	E
46	Site 169. BBC track	E
47	Site 169. Down track	W
48	Site 169. Down track	W
49	Site 168 General shots from track	W
50	Site 168 General shots from track	W
51	Site 170. Platform	W
52	Site 170. Platform	W
53	View of Old Man of Hoy	W
54	Site 171	SW
55	Site 171	SW
56	Metal find SF9	W
57	Metal find SF9	W
58	Old Man of Hoy - path down	S
59	Old Man of Hoy - path down	S
60	Old Man of Hoy - path down	S
61	Walk back	-
62	Walk back	-
63	Walk back	-
64	Walk back	-
65	Walk back	-
66	Walk back	-
67	Walk back	-
68	Walk back	-
69	Walk back	-
70	Walk back	-
71	Walk back	-
72	Walk back	-
73	Site 159. General shot	W
74	Site 159. General shot	W
75	Site 159. General shot	W
76	Site 159. General shot	W
77	Site 159. General shot	W
78	Site 159. General shot	W
79	Site 167. Sign	W
80	Site 167. Sign	W
81	Fish farm, post demolition. General shot	-
82	Fish farm, post demolition. General shot	-
83	Fish farm, post demolition. General shot	-
84	Fish farm, post demolition. General shot	-

85	Fish farm, post demolition. General shot	-
86	Site 174. Drag lines south of Grut Fea, from road.	NW
87	Site 174. Drag lines south of Grut Fea, from road.	NW
88	Site 174. Drag lines south of Grut Fea, from road.	NW
89	Site 174. Drag lines south of Grut Fea, from road.	NW
90	Site 174. Drag lines south of Grut Fea, from road.	W
91	Site 174. Drag lines south of Grut Fea, from road.	W
92	Dead boys grave, side of Moor Fea	SW
93	Site 173. BBC track from road	W
94	Site 174 from track	W
95	Site 174 from track	W

Appendix 3: Metallic Small Finds

SF	Area	Site	Type	No	Date	E	N	Height	Description
SF01	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317847.64	1000696.50	121.48	Unknown, left in situ
SF02	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317851.69	1000692.81	121.07	Unknown, left in situ
SF03	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317869.16	1000694.13	120.85	Unknown, left in situ
SF04	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317879.13	1000693.89	120.78	Unknown, left in situ
SF05	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317877.11	1000689.09	120.27	Unknown, left insitu
SF06	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317876.94	1000677.76	119.48	Unknown, left in situ
SF07	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317878.61	1000677.09	119.46	Unknown, left in situ
SF08	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317868.67	1000669.91	118.94	Unknown, left in situ
SF09	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317865.57	1000670.86	118.93	Unknown, left in situ
SF10	B	R168	Metal alloy	1		317856.25	1000683.52	120.17	Possible clothing label button
SF11	B	R168	Aluminium	1		317831.55	1000674.62	120.34	Ring pull
SF12	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317832.07	1000659.76	119.15	Unknown, left in situ
SF13	B	R168	Metallic response	1		317853.35	1000646.32	117.72	Unknown, left in situ
SF14	B	R168	Aluminium	1	2000s	317834.25	1000635.70	118.19	Coca Cola can
SF15	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320159.60	999539.45	18.68	Roofing screw and washer
SF16	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320171.03	999537.75	19.40	Angle bar fragment
SF17	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320184.40	999538.54	20.02	Unidentified
SF18	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320197.13	999529.23	19.96	Strap hinge or peg
SF19	A	R172	Iron	1	20th C	320185.68	999515.96	19.64	Wire
SF20	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320207.91	999504.31	19.58	Top of drinks can
SF21	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1960_80s	320186.22	999507.05	19.76	Ointment tube
SF22	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320176.37	999519.08	19.34	Washer
SF23	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320174.00	999516.89	19.25	Top of drinks can
SF24	A	R172	Metal alloy	1	WWII	320169.15	999518.31	18.82	Bullet
SF25	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1960_80s	320166.28	999517.86	18.64	Ointment tube

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SF	Area	Site	Type	No	Date	E	N	Height	Description
SF26	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320166.57	999519.34	18.61	Drinks can ring pull
SF27	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320168.98	999534.25	19.26	Bolt
SF28	A	R172	Metal alloy	1	WWII	320166.24	999524.16	18.88	Handle, machine lathed
SF29	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320164.62	999524.58	18.81	Top of drinks can
SF30	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1960_80s	320164.03	999519.35	18.49	Bottle top, non-refundable
SF31	A	R172	Lead	1	WWII	320163.40	999517.71	18.42	Amorphous piece
SF32	A	R172	Metal alloy	1	19th C	320161.51	999516.21	18.29	Spoon, silver plated, and gin bottle top
SF33	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320161.22	999519.45	18.43	Bolt
SF34	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320159.33	999522.01	18.47	Drinks can ring pull
SF35	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1960_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Ointment tube
SF36	A	R172	Plastic	1	WWII	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Binocular eye piece
SF37	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Packaging
SF38	A	R172	Plastic	1	1970_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Crisp packet
SF39	A	R172	Paper	1	1970_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Packaging
SF40	A	R172	Foil/Paper	1	1970_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Packaging
SF41	A	R172	Plastic	3	1970_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Plasters
SF42	A	R172	Paper	1	1970_80s	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Packaging
SF43	A	R172	Iron	3	WWII	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Miscellaneous unidentified
SF44	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Miscellaneous unidentified
SF45	A	R172	Iron	10	WWII	320160.87	999495.79	18.24	Miscellaneous unidentified
SF46	A	R172	Aluminium	2	1960_	320166.97	999530.51	19.20	Drinks can ring pulls
SF47	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320164.88	999526.75	18.89	Drinks can ring pull
SF48	A	R172	Iron	1	20th C	320155.79	999517.18	18.09	Barbed wire fragment
SF49	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320156.47	999516.61	18.09	Drinks can ring pull
SF50	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320161.74	999517.44	18.36	Drinks can ring pull
SF51	A	R172	Aluminium	1	1970_80s	320161.83	999518.06	18.38	Drinks can ring pull
SF52	A	R172	Brass	1	WWII	320164.33	999517.72	18.47	Grub screw
SF53	A	R172	Iron	1	20th C	320164.70	999513.49	18.42	Wire
SF54	A	R172	Aluminium/Paper	2	1970_80s	320165.31	999513.76	18.47	Food packaging
SF55	A	R172	Iron	2	20th C	320167.00	999512.56	18.62	Wire
SF56	A	R172	Iron	1	WWII	320166.71	999507.36	18.67	Bolt
SF57	A	R172	Brass	2	WWII	320187.51	999464.50	19.04	Bullets

Appendix 4: Rentals

Rackwick listings in the Orkney rentals:

Lord Sinclair's Rental 1492:

Beneith the Hill and Rakwic: an urs terrae auctus in landmale 3 last 18 m. Iam to pay last 8 m. cost tum flesh.

Note: Rackwick was included with Beneith the Hill to wrongly make up for a lost 3 pennylands (Thomson 1996, 72-3).

Lord Sinclair's Rental 1497-1503:

**RAKWIK ij d terre bordland butter scat an' in male xv m Jam
to pay be Sandie vj m cost tantum flesche 't v part fall**

Earldom & Bishops land rental 1595:

**RACKWICK 3d. terre Borland, in land mail 9 meils bear, 6
meils flesche, 6 pultrie.**

Bishopric rental 1614:

**RAIKWIK 3d. terre, bowland, in landmaill, 9 m. beir and 6 m.
flesh, and 6 pultrie; and in gersume for ilk 3 yeiris for ilk d. land
L.4, L.12. †**

Bishopric rental 1739:

**RACKWICK 3d. Land ps. 4½ m. malt, 6 m. flesh, 6 poultry. An-
dw. Baikie, Her. thereof, and refd. to his accot. page (66.) 160.**

(Peterkin 1820, 31, 65, 144)

Appendix 5: Photographic reconstructions

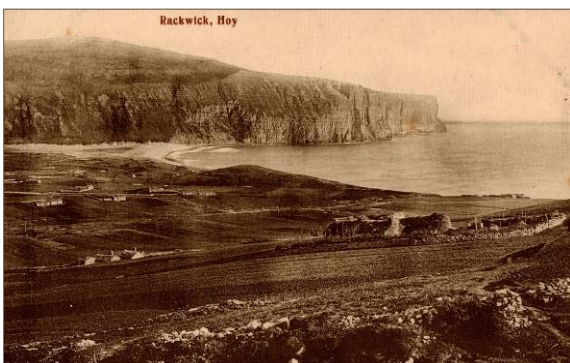
P1: Glen area, looking south (HH168)



P2: Crows Nest, looking south (HH236)



P3: Crows Nest, looking south (HH251)



P4: View towards Green Hill, looking south (HH250)



P5: Quernstones, looking south (HH256)



P6: The Mount, looking south (HH253)



P7: Field at The Glen, looking south (HH235)



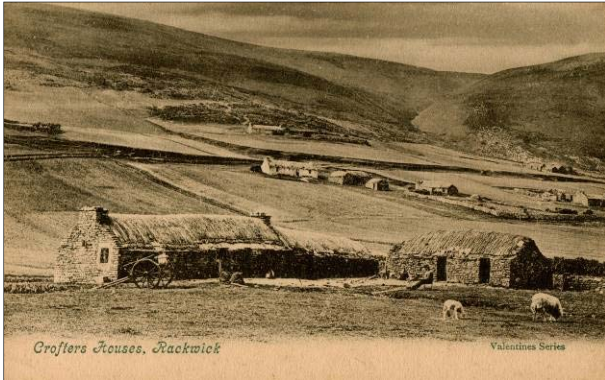
P8: The Noust, looking east (HH122)



P9: The Noust, looking west (HH337)



P10: The Moss, looking north (HH337)



P11: Backdyke, looking north (HH233)



P12: Green Hill, looking north to Windbreck (HH246)



P13: Windbreck, looking north (HH346)



P14: The Glen, looking north-east (HH246)

