

EYNHALLOW, ORKNEY
SURVEY 2007

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT



Eynhallow Monastery (photo: Daniel Lee)

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Funded by:

Hunter Archaeological Trust
Orkney Archaeological Trust
Orkney College Geophysics Unit

February 2008

SUMMARY

This report summarises the first stage of archaeological fieldwork undertaken in April 2007 on the island of Eynhallow, Orkney. The island features in many folklore tales and has been the subject of considerable debate concerning both the origin of its name and the question of whether or not the island supported a monastic order. In spite of this, however, Eynhallow has never been the subject of a comprehensive archaeological field survey.

The 2007 stage of fieldwork comprised a comprehensive walkover survey supplemented by targeted geophysical survey. The results of this investigation are intended to form the baseline for future research and several areas have been identified for further survey in subsequent seasons.

Sixty-six sites of potential archaeological significance, ranging from possible prehistoric funerary monuments to twentieth-century buildings, were recorded.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Hunter Archaeological Trust and Orkney Archaeological Trust have funded this first stage of the project, with further resources and assistance provided by Orkney College Archaeology Department and Orkney College Geophysics Unit. James Moore and Antonia Thomas undertook the project planning, desk-based research and report production. James Moore, Antonia Thomas, Daniel Lee, Benjamin Thebaudeau, Clare Cross and Sandra Christen undertook the fieldwork during a five-day period in April 2007.

Julie Gibson (Orkney Islands Archaeologist), Nick Card (Senior Projects Manager, Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology), Dr Jane Downes (Head of Archaeology Department, Orkney College UHI) and Sandy Firth (President of Orkney Heritage Society) provided us with useful archaeological knowledge and practical advice.

Matthew Butler kindly gave us a digital copy of his 2004 MA dissertation on the historical landscape of Eynhallow; this proved to be an invaluable resource and complement to our research on the island.

Professor Paul Thompson of the School of Biological Sciences at the University of Aberdeen provided extremely helpful ecological and logistical advice and support for our survey.

We are also grateful to the Viking Society for Northern Research, which has agreed to fund a second stage of investigations on the island. This fieldwork is scheduled to take place in Spring 2008.

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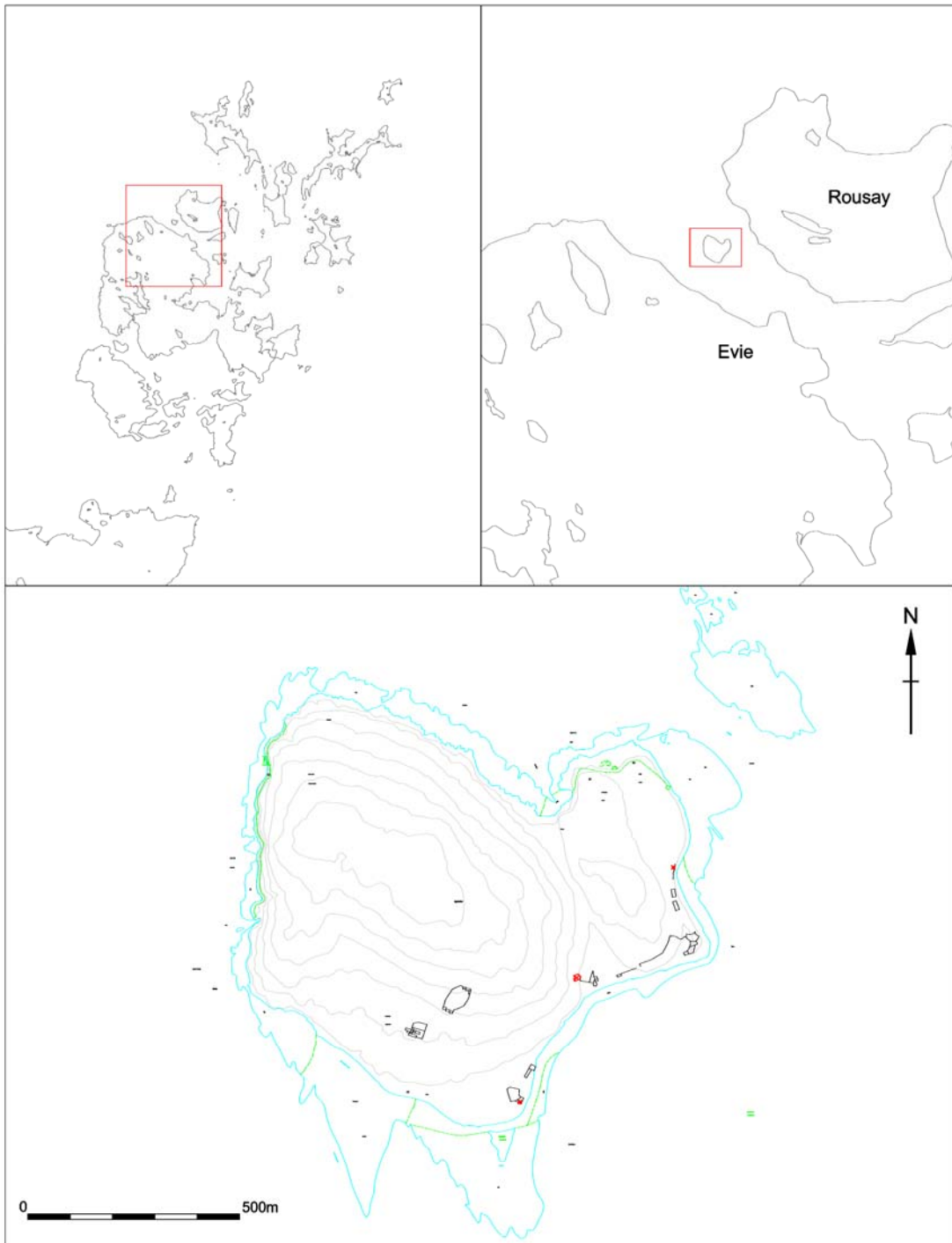
INTRODUCTION

The island of Eynhallow is one of the inner north isles in the Orkney archipelago and is part of the parish of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre (see Figure 1, overleaf). Despite Eynhallow's close proximity to both the coast of Evie on the Orkney Mainland and the southwest coast of Rousay, very strong tidal races or roosts surround the island, making it inaccessible in certain tidal and wind conditions.

Since Eynhallow was abandoned in 1851, it has only been seasonally inhabited, and the 75-hectare island is therefore ideal for the archaeological survey of a landscape that has not been subject to agricultural improvement. The ruins of a church or monastic settlement dominate Eynhallow but were only discovered when the island was cleared, and the dwellings of the last inhabitants were de-roofed. This revealed the arched doorways, chancel and nave of an ecclesiastical building in the Romanesque style. The island is first mentioned in the *Orkneyingar Saga* (Pálsson & Edwards 1981, 204) where it is referred to as *Eyin Helga*, the Holy Island. The use of this name in that document indicates that the Norsemen were referring to Eynhallow as 'holy' as early as the eleventh century. It has been thought that this reference may hint at an ecclesiastical association that predates the ruins now extant, which have been dated to the twelfth century.

The Royal Commission visited Eynhallow in 1928-29 and recorded five sites (RCAHMS 1946, 230 – 234). These are the monastic remains (**Site 038; NMRS: HY 32 NE 2**); the structural remains excavated by Mooney in 1922 (**Site 010; NMRS: HY 32 NE 28**); the cairn at the Graand (**Site 034; NMRS HY 32 NE 14**); the standing stone at the Graand (**Site 33; HY 32 NE 13**); the structural remains at Little Kyarl (**Site 012; NMRS: HY 22 NE 29**) and a kitchen midden near the ecclesiastical remains (**HY 32 NE 30**). The second survey of the archaeological remains was undertaken in 1982 (RCAHMS 1982) and several sites were added. These were a further structure at Kyarl identified by Mooney (1923; 1949 edition), (**Site 015** in this report; **NMRS: HY 32 NE 33**); a site recorded by Mooney as immediately west of his 'hut circle' (**Site 019; NMRS: HY 32 NE 28**) and apparently similar in form to **Site 010; NMRS: HY 32 NE 40**). The natural site known as the Cave of the Twenty Men Hole on the northwest coast (**NMRS: HY 32 NE 42**) was also added because of a possible historical association with Svein Asleifson in the *Orkneyingar Saga*. The RCAHMS have since added two farmsteads as entries onto their database as part of their survey of remains recorded on first edition OS maps (**NMRS: HY 32 NE 67 & HY 32 NE 68**). Matthew Butler undertook the most recent investigation of the island in 2004 for an MA dissertation submitted to the University of Bristol (Butler 2004); the island is now owned by Orkney Islands Council who lease it to the University of Aberdeen for the study of fulmar and seal populations.

Eynhallow has featured repeatedly in folklore and tradition from the sixteenth century onwards, and this factor, coupled with the relative inaccessibility of the island and the curious placename, has given it an almost magical association. There has therefore been considerable debate in the past concerning the name of the island, the nature of the church or monastic remains and the reasoning behind the repeated associations between the island and mythical tales. This survey project and report are not an attempt to replicate these arguments but are rather intended to form the first stage in an on-going research project that will help to shed light on the whole history of the island, and therefore help to place the church or monastic ruins in their historical and landscape context.



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Figure 1: Location of survey area

FIELDWORK AND METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork on uninhabited islands is attractive to archaeologists for many reasons, whether because of the anticipated survival of remains within a 'frozen' landscape, or the romantic nature of the fieldwork itself. It is perhaps surprising, therefore, that Eynhallow, the idealised and mythical uninhabited island for so many has never been the subject of a systematic archaeological study. The lack of previous fieldwork provided a real need and motivation behind this survey project, but is undeniably coupled with the survey team's attraction to Eynhallow for more romantic reasons. Previous historical studies have been largely concerned with the monastic / ecclesiastical ruins associated with **Site 038**, yet have failed to set these ruins in the wider spatial context of Eynhallow's landscape or the broader temporal landscape of other sites of all periods. This project had the intention therefore, of establishing an accurate record of the nature and distribution of sites across the island to ascertain whether the known concentrations of historic and prehistoric activity were a true reflection of site distribution, or a result of a lack of attention to certain areas of the island. An additional aim was to assess the effects of coastal erosion on the island's archaeology.

A desk-based assessment and map regression were undertaken before the fieldwork. The Orkney Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), CANMORE and the local library and archive were consulted and a range of historical maps was studied. This included the map collection held by the National Library of Scotland and available online; a list of cartographic references that were consulted can be found at the end of this report. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map is shown in Figure 7. The historical and documentary evidence for settlement and other activity on Eynhallow have been comprehensively drawn together and reported on by a succession of authors, from Mooney (1923) through to Butler (2004) and have not been repeated here unless relevant to the discussion of particular sites. The fieldwork was undertaken during a four-day spell of dry, warm, high-pressure weather in late April 2007. The survey team stayed at the island's Lodge, a building which one-time owner of Eynhallow Thomas Middlemore had had built and decorated in the Arts and Crafts style at the turn of the early twentieth century. This small lodge is now maintained and used by the University of Aberdeen; it is recorded during this survey as **Site 047**.

The island was systematically walked with the survey team walking 20m-wide transects across the island and recording as far as was possible the visible physical remains of archaeological potential. As a result, although the survey was ostensibly conceived as an objective data-gathering exercise to inform a next stage of fieldwork, this report is only an account of the individual interpretations of the survey team. The sites were recorded with a hand-held leisure-grade GPS receiver and located in two dimensions relative to the national grid. *Pro forma* site recording sheets were used to create a primary written record for the site and digital photographs were taken of individual sites and supplemented by more general landscape and working shots.

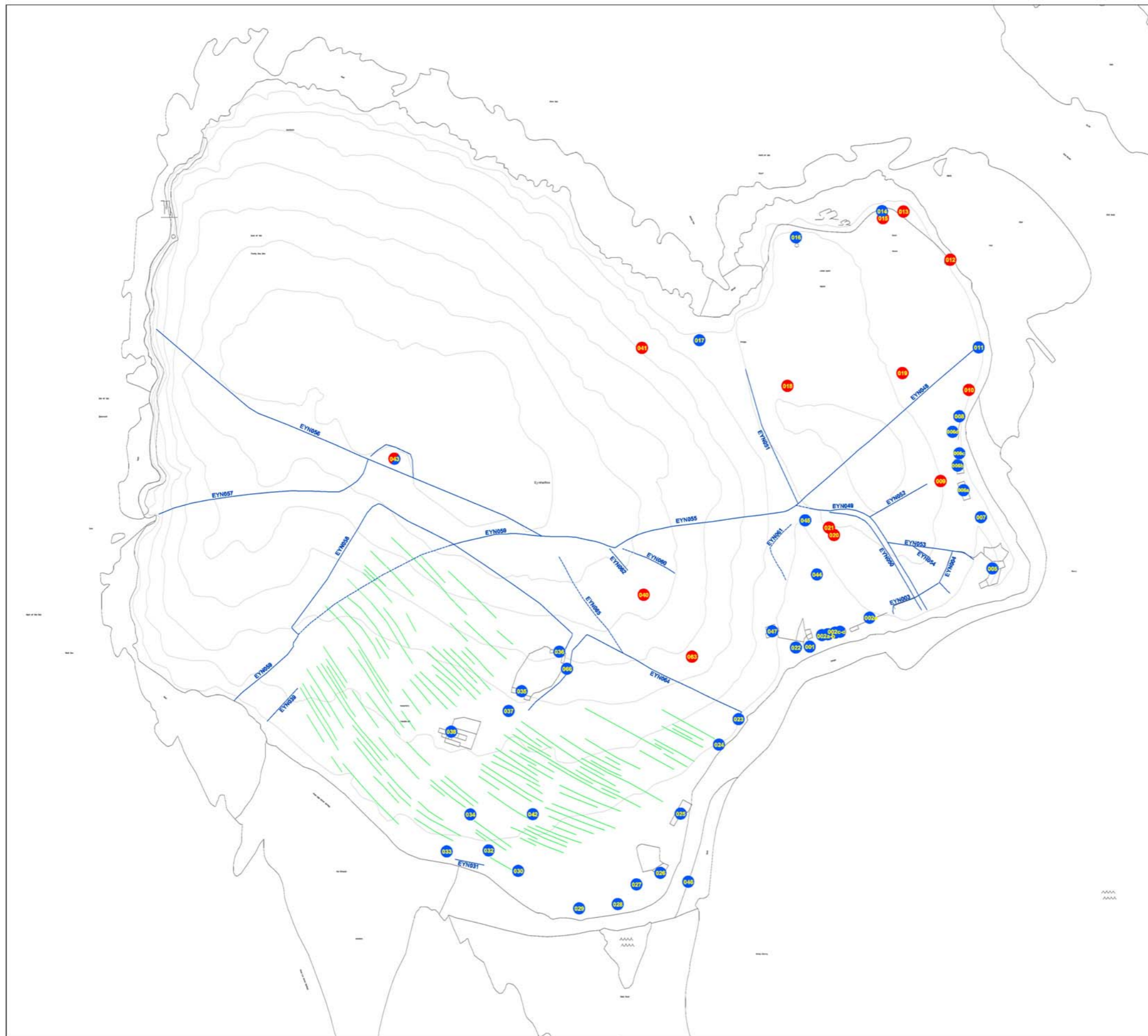
The walkover survey was enhanced by the use of targeted geophysical (gradiometer) survey on two areas, using a Bartington Grad 601-2 gradiometer comprising two fluxgate sensors mounted 1m apart on a vertical axis. Each sensor measures the earth's magnetic field, in nanoTesla (nT), and the instrument records the difference between the observed readings for each sensor. By doing so the instrument is capable of recording subtle changes or anomalies in the earth's magnetic field caused by material in the top metre or so of the earth's surface, whilst variations due

to large-scale geological variations and diurnal fluctuations are filtered out. Such instruments are particularly good at detecting burnt or fired features such as kilns and hearths, and routinely respond well to negative features, such as ditches and pits, cut into the subsoil (Gaffney & Gater, 2003: 37), as well as accumulations of midden material and occupational deposits.

Geophysical survey is often dismissed as an unsuitable technique in much of Scotland due to the geology and only an average to poor response to gradiometer survey is expected from the Old Red Sandstone group (David, 1995: Table 3) that comprises the bulk of Orkney's solid geology. However, a considerable number of gradiometer surveys, such as the extensive survey around the World Heritage Area (Card *et al*, 2007) have shown the efficacy of the technique in Orkney. The gradiometer data were collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses 1m apart, in 'zig-zag' fashion i.e. the direction of the traverse alternating between adjacent traverses, within a series of 20m by 20m grids which were later merged together. These data were subject to basic post-collection processing, comprising 'zero mean grid' and 'zero mean traverse' corrections, which remove discontinuities between adjacent grids and striping effects within grids caused by 'zig-zag' collection of data. The data displayed as a greyscale were then interpolated twice in the Y direction to create a 'square' data set; this has the overall effect of smoothing the data.

The recorded sites presented in this report have been categorised broadly by period (prehistoric / historic). These categories and interpretations are subjective and often arbitrary and are presented thus for ease of discussion. This is perhaps most apparent with the categorisation of the linear earthworks and dykes, which have been interpreted as features designed to bound and divide the landscape of the island. It has been assumed here that these indicate land management in the historic period, yet they may have much earlier origins and may relate to prehistoric land patterns. It is likely therefore that many of the interpretations in this report will be modified and enhanced with future stages of fieldwork and research. A synopsis of the preliminary results of the fieldwork was submitted for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation Scotland. The archive will be deposited with the Orkney SMR and the NMRS in Edinburgh.

The sites recorded during the survey are plotted in Figure 2; an inventory and brief description of the recorded sites can be found in Appendix 1.



- 010 ?Prehistoric Site
- 008 ?Historic Site
- Dykes
- ▨ Rig and Furrow

0 250m

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FIGURE 2 - Sites recorded during survey

THE PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPE

There is a high density of prehistoric sites facing Eynhallow Sound, both on Rousay and Evie on the Orkney Mainland. Despite the apparent importance of Eynhallow's location throughout this period, however, relatively few sites recorded in this survey could be confidently identified as prehistoric. There is limited evidence of settlement from the prehistoric period, although it should be noted that prehistoric activity within the infield boundary (see below) might have been masked or destroyed by the rig and furrow cultivation in this area.

Two sites situated on the east coast, however, are almost certainly prehistoric and may be funerary monuments. The site excavated by Mooney at Monkerness (**Site 010; SMR: OR770; NMRS: HY32 NE28**) was identified but is partially obscured by vegetation (see Plate 1 below). However, enough of the structure was visible to question his interpretation of the remains as a hut-circle or roundhouse. The slag-like material noted by Mooney (1923, 31) is bog-iron (Julie Gibson, pers comm.) and the coastal section yielded only a single unidentified fragment of bone, with no evidence of accumulations of midden material. Mooney's photographs of the site also show that the walling is crude, unlike the carefully coursed masonry that is typical of prehistoric structures in Orkney. The second site is situated approximately 100m inland and was initially noted as a pair of low orthostats (**Site 019**); these are positioned in the centre of an area of stone measuring approximately 5m in diameter. The similarity between the two sites suggests that they are associated, but further work will be required to confirm this and also to ascertain the nature of the structures. Also of interest is the rather indeterminate remains (**Site 009; SMR: OR775; NMRS: HY32 NE40**) situated close to the eastern end of an ephemeral stretch of dyke (**Site 052**). The current survey only located an apparently isolated orthostat here but earlier visits (**RCAHMS 1982**), recorded a second orthostat at right angles to this.



Plate 1: Site 010, with Gairsay in the background, looking west.

Two low, sub-circular mounds (**Sites 020 & 021**) occupying a highly visible location at the end of the ridge above the lodge have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age barrows. Both measure between 5-6m in diameter and appear to have kerbed masonry, suggesting that they may be similar to other barrows excavated in Orkney (e.g. Downes, 1994). A further three mounds of similar size were also noted during the survey (**Sites 018; 040 & 041**) and may be comparable, but the lack of any apparent masonry or coherent form makes such an interpretation tentative and these three sites may be natural in origin.

At Kyarl, on the northeastern corner of the island and immediately inland of the later navigation beacon (**Site 014**) is an area of jumbled stonework (**Site 015; SMR: OR777; NMRS HY32 NE33**). Within this are a number of possible structural elements, including a possible cist or stall, and small sections of drystone walling facing the sea, which extend from underneath the beacon. It has been suggested (RCAHMS 1982) that these structures would have been domestic in nature, but the highly exposed position on the 'upland' side of the island may suggest that these are Neolithic structures with a funerary purpose, perhaps mirroring the chambered cairns immediately opposite the site, at Knowe of Rowiegar and Midhowe, on Rousay. A similar area of jumbled stone (**Site 013**) approximately 25m east may be an associated structure. Nevertheless, further investigation would be severely hampered by the storm beach that is encroaching on these two sites, and it seems likely that much of the material in the two navigational beacons (**Sites 014 & 016**) may well have been robbed from any possible structures.

On the coast at Fint are two mounds (**Site 012; SMR OR771; NMRS: HY32 NE29**), the larger of which measures approximately 12.4m x 9.6m and has a distinctive kidney shape, which are surrounded by a boggy area and situated immediately north of a small burn. This is the 'enigmatic' crescent-shaped mound described by Butler (2004, 43-45) and although some local people knew of this site (Sandy Firth, pers comm), it has previously been recorded as a probable roundhouse. During the survey, the site was interpreted as a probable burnt mound, a hypothesis that was tested through the application of gradiometer survey. This confirmed the presence of large concentrations of highly magnetised material in a form highly suggestive of a burnt mound, and similar in nature to other known burnt mounds surveyed within Orkney. A number of extremely strong magnetic anomalies dominate the data; the largest anomalies (**Figure 4; anomaly 11**) correspond to the mounds noted during the walkover survey, whilst a small mound to the west also corresponds to strong magnetic anomalies (**12**). In the centre of the larger anomaly is a small roughly rectangular highly magnetic response (**13**), measuring approximately 1x1.8m and which may be the tank often associated with these sites.

To the northwest of the strong anomalies is a concentration of small pit-like anomalies and weak magnetic linear trends (**14**), which may suggest additional activity beyond the immediate site. Similar anomalies (**15**) are also visible to the southeast of the burnt mound, although the limited area of these responses revealed due to the small survey area, makes further interpretation difficult. The very weak curvilinear trends (**16**) visible in the data correspond to the location of a small burn that runs to the south of the mounds. Whilst these magnetic responses may be the result of topographic variation, it is important to note the presence of the burn as it is likely that it is the reason for the mounds being sited in this location. Although only covering an area of 0.3ha this survey was highly successful. The distinctive form and strength of these anomalies confirm the presence of large concentrations of burnt material typical of burnt mounds seen elsewhere in the Northern Isles, being similar in form to Lambhoga, Fetlar (Moore & Wilson 1999, 208-209).

An enigmatic site located approximately 100m west and uphill from the modern lodge (**Site 047**) was initially noted as a small stretch of sub-peat dyke (**Site 063**). However, further examination revealed an enigmatic curving stone feature running for approximately 5m from one end and also hints of terracing running perpendicular to the possible dyke. Further interpretation was hampered by disturbance caused by peat cutting, but this site may have been the source for the pivot stone and quern on display outside of the lodge. The clear evidence of the development of peat suggests a prehistoric date, and this site would benefit from further investigation to ascertain the limits and nature of the sub-surface deposits.

There is also some evidence for the survival of prehistoric land divisions on Eynhallow. Two large banks **057** and **060** which join the major double bank boundary **048/055/056** vary between 3-5.1m in width and at least in some places are clearly underlying the accumulations of peat. Several other boundaries recorded in this survey may be prehistoric in date but such features are typically difficult to date and may have been reworked and maintained over a considerable length of time (cf. Lamb 1980).

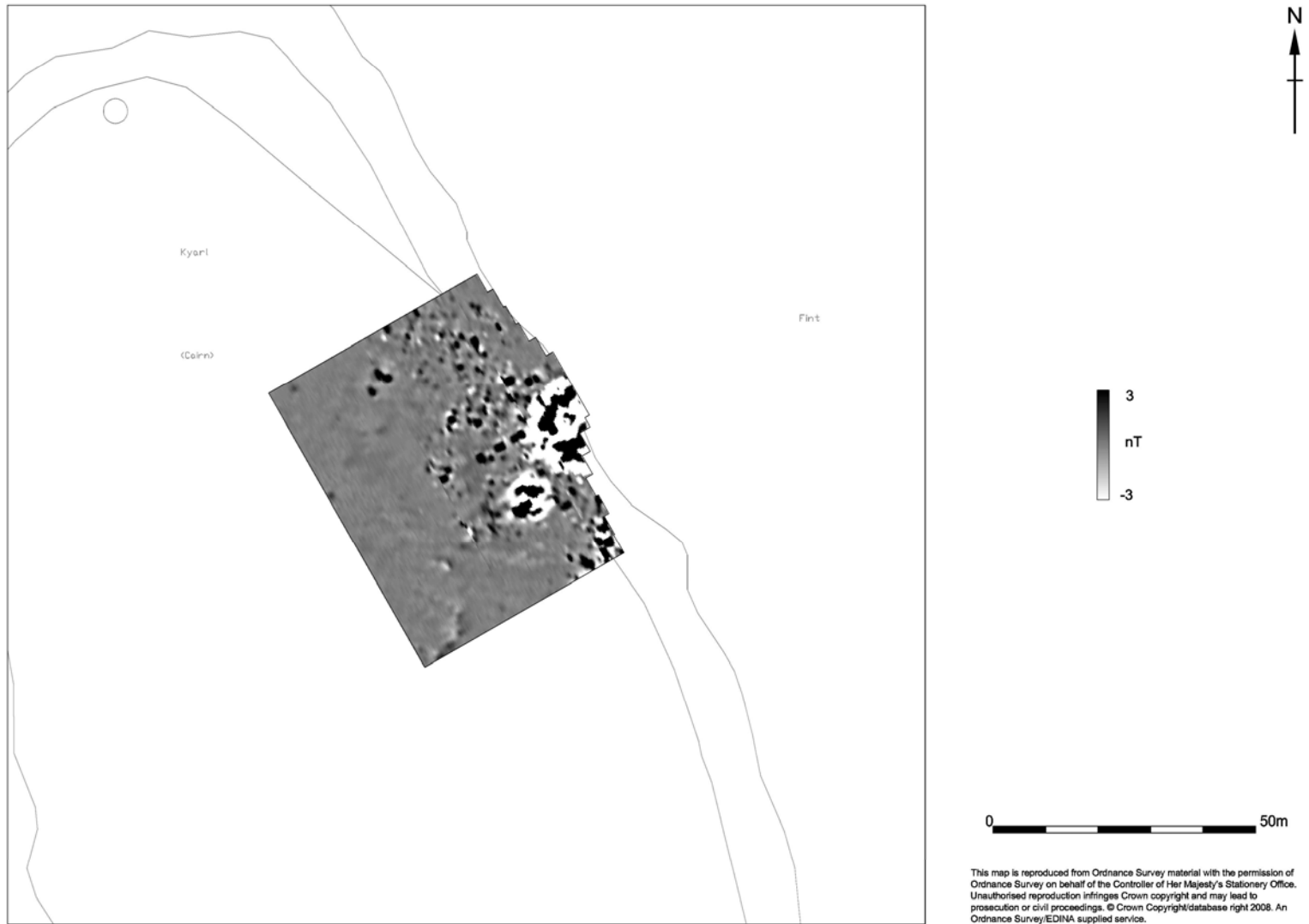


Figure 3: Gradiometer survey of Site 012, greyscale data



Figure 4: Gradiometer survey of Site 012, summary interpretation

THE LATER LANDSCAPE

THE MONASTIC COMPLEX

The ruined structure of the church or monastery **Site 038 (NMRS: HY 32 NE 2)** and the features associated with it are the most striking remains on Eynhallow and have been the focus of much debate amongst historians and archaeologists, a debate to which this survey will only indirectly contribute. The restoration and presentation of the ruins as monastic by Historic Scotland is in itself assumption-led and does not consider the potential for earlier activity on the site. Furthermore, most authors dismiss the later occupation on the site, without questioning what social conditions were active that even allowed the possibility of lay people deconsecrating and inhabiting an apparently ecclesiastical monument. One of the key aims of both this stage of the survey and subsequent stages of the project is therefore to undertake further investigation of this area and to this end a gradiometer survey covering approximately 0.75ha was undertaken around this complex of buildings. Due to the constraints imposed by the extant structures, most of the survey was undertaken outside of the precinct wall; however, it was possible to undertake a small area of survey immediately adjacent to the building.

Before the clearance of the island in 1851, there was a cluster of cottages on the site but when the laird Balfour removed the inhabitants, he also had the roofs pulled down in order to make them uninhabitable. It was at this point that the earlier remains were discovered and, based on evidence from the sagas, identified as a monastic site (RCAHMS 1946, 230). Mooney and the Norwegian scholar Dietrichson considered the standing buildings to all be part of a monastic complex, which had been modified by later occupants (Mooney, 1923), but the Royal Commission identifies most of the surrounding buildings as more crudely built, suggesting a sixteenth-century or later date. This large complex of buildings is situated on a low mound or platform, measuring approximately 150m (east-west) x 70m, and there is clear evidence of walls slumping, suggesting that the mound may be artificial. A number of authors have suggested that an earlier Pictish church or monastery may underlie the existing structure (e.g. Campbell 1938, 15). A gradiometer survey was therefore conducted around the monastic buildings and enclosure to help clarify the issue.

This survey revealed a number of anomalies of clear archaeological interest (Figure 6). At the eastern end of the boundary wall, a strong curvilinear anomaly **(1)** is visible and is likely to be a ditch-like feature. The line of this feature also marks the limit of an area of increased magnetic response **(2)**, which indicates occupation or other anthropogenic activity. Within this area are further anomalies of probable archaeological interest. The short, slightly curving anomaly **(3)** to the north of the building may relate to a later phase of the structure, specifically the porch that is still partially visible in the fabric of the building. There are also several clear linear responses in this area, most notably **(4)**, aligned approximately north south and which may be either a ditch or an accumulation of enhanced soil or midden material banked against a built feature. The alignment is shared by a number of other linear responses **(5)** within the area that may suggest buried structural remains, and also the concentration of narrow rectilinear anomalies **(6)** to the southeast of the monastic complex. These may represent further structural remains.

To the east and west of the buildings, a number of clear parallel linear trends visible in the data **(7)** are indicative of ridge-and-furrow ploughing and closely correspond to the cultivation pattern noted on the ground and transcribed from aerial photographs.

It is interesting to note that the anomalies to the southeast of **Site 038** are much more narrowly spaced than those to the northwest. The patterns and morphology of rig and furrow can indicate social and chronological factors in addition to informing about patterns of land use and tenure (Barber 2001, 7). As with other features noted during this first phase of fieldwork there appears to be several phases of reworking and redesign of the infield area. To the south of the complex of buildings is a narrow curvilinear response **(8)**, which defines a magnetically quiet area. This anomaly corresponds to the boundary wall recorded by RCAHMS and to the approximate limit of the mound upon which the buildings are situated. The rig and furrow and other features within the infield area are discussed in more detail in the following section.

The data are dominated by a northeast – southwest linear anomaly **(9)**, characteristic of an igneous dyke. Similar responses have been detected on numerous other sites within Orkney, including on the nearby island of Wyre (Thomas 2006). Unfortunately, the strength of this anomaly has obscured any responses of archaeological origin in the area. A number of ferrous anomalies were also noted, including at the western end of the structures **(10)**; these may be associated with the removal of the roofs of these buildings in the nineteenth century. Although limited in scope the survey was highly successful and appears to have identified a clear area of activity around the monastic complex. The nature of geophysical survey data makes it impossible to date these features but the roughly north-south alignment shared by a number of these potential structural anomalies is clearly different to that of the extant structures and as such it would seem that pre-monastic remains have been revealed on the site. The area around the monastic complex will be further investigated in the second season of fieldwork in 2008.



Plate 2: James Moore conducting a gradiometer survey at Site 038

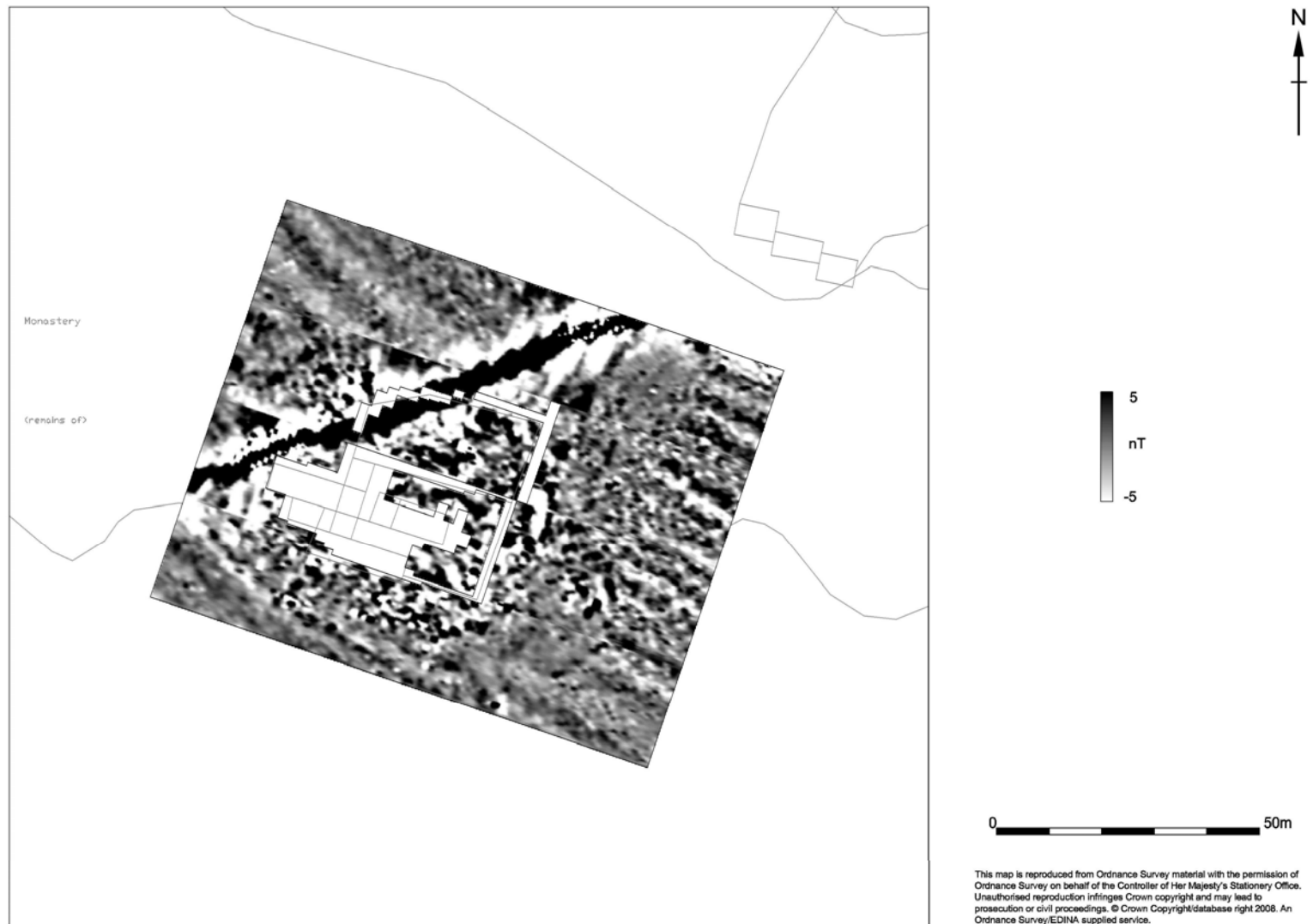


Figure 5: Gradiometer survey around Site 038, greyscale data



Figure 6: Gradiometer survey around Site 038, summary interpretation

THE INFIELD AREA

To the northeast of **Site 038** are a group of structures known as the Barns (Mooney 1923, 73-74), consisting of two ruined ranges of buildings (**Sites 035 & 036**) joined by low drystone walls which form a sub-oval enclosure in between them. Both are broadly similar in size, shape and form, and several phases of extension and rebuilding are visible. These buildings were surveyed by J. Storer Clouston during Mooney's fieldwork on Eynhallow and interpreted as contemporary to the monastic remains (Mooney 1923, 73). The steadings retain many original vernacular features such as neuks and corn dryers, but are in a state of considerable ruin. These two structures are probably the Mid House and South House, which are mentioned in the 1851 census as the homes of the Louttits and Corrigalls respectively.

A further dwelling house is no longer visible but is suggested by a number of sources. There is a record in the Orkney Sites and Monuments Record (OR 774) of a possible midden mound approximately 150m west of the surviving buildings, and whilst this was not visible in this location during the survey, this may be due to the tussocky and overgrown land. This location corresponds with a number of features identified on the 1967 aerial photograph and also perhaps the placename of West House (Butler 2004, 35), and it seems highly likely that further investigation in this area would identify a fourth post-medieval steading. However, it is possible that the name 'West House' refers to the western part of the church or monastery buildings, and that any potential site at HY 35842 28891 may underlie the rig-and-furrow cultivation. An area of approximately 14ha of well-preserved rig-and-furrow surrounds both the monastic remains and the building ranges of the Barns. The rigs vary in direction and form, and in common with other settlements in the north of Scotland (Halliday, 2001: 15), the whole of the cultivated area is enclosed by a near complete dyke rather than being split into individual blocks of rigs.

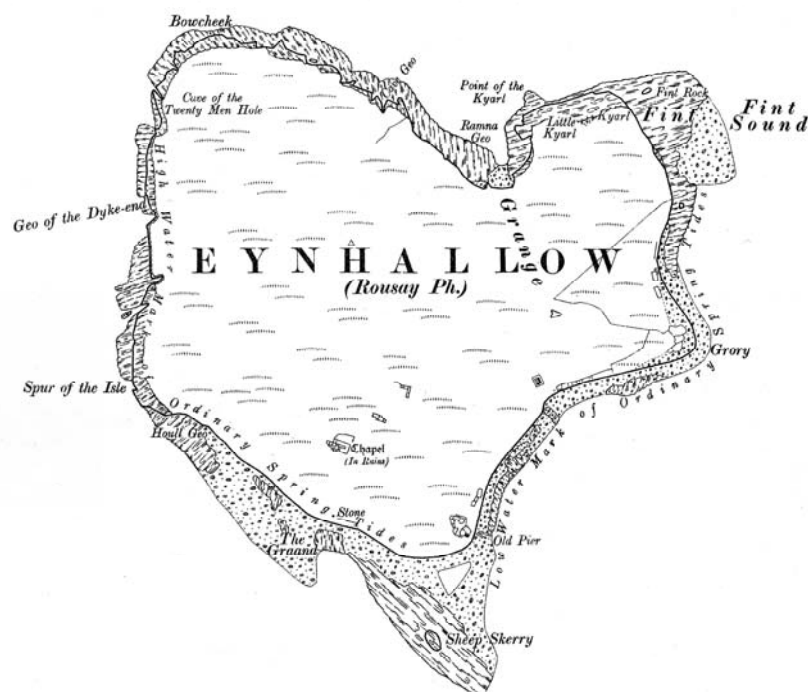


Figure 7: 2nd edition OS map of Eynhallow (not to scale)

The feelie (turf) dyke (**Sites 058 & 064**) that contains this rig-and-furrow comprises a single bank measuring 1-2m wide and 0.15-0.3m high, and an external ditch, 0.8-1.8m wide and 0.3-0.5m deep. Although erosion has clearly caused this infield boundary to slump extensively it is likely that originally the top was railed with sticks sloping out, away from the township land to deter sheep from crossing (Fenton 1997, 89). The infield dyke may have also played a role in the management of water on the island, a ditch running downhill from the southeastern end of a hill to the west appears to have been canalised along at least part of its length (**Site 065**) and runs into the ditch of the infield boundary.

These two stretches of dyke run along the landward side of the rig-and-furrow cultivation and on initial inspection this boundary does not continue along the coast. However, the 1st edition OS map clearly shows that the boundary continues along the coast and runs to the north of the bothy and pier head enclosures (**Site 026**). Given the vulnerability of this coastal section of the dyke to coastal erosion, it seems probable that much of it has been destroyed in the past century, however short sections of drystone walling (**Sites 025, 031, 039 and possibly 030**) do survive and correspond to the location of the probable infield dyke.

The survival of rig-and-furrow cultivation on Eynhallow suggests that the runrig system was still employed on the island in the mid-nineteenth century; a period which was seeing widespread enclosure and improvement of agricultural land across the rest of Orkney (Fenton 1997, 93-95). In the south of the infield area are several possible clearance cairns (**Sites 032, 034 & 042**) although on a nineteenth-century placename map (Butler 2004, 35), this area is marked 'Makrigar/Graves'. This placename cannot be explained in an area containing medieval and post-medieval cultivation rigs. Individuals alive in the early nineteenth century remember coffins being conveyed across the Sound to be buried in the churchyard on Rousay in an area known as the Eynhallow graves (Mooney 1923, 71-72). The clearance cairns and the reference to graves may therefore relate to prehistoric material which was disturbed during the creation and maintenance of the rigs in this area.

There a clear break in the infield dyke immediately northeast of **Site 036** and both sections of dyke turn and join the enclosures around the steadings. This seems to form an entrance into the infield in the form of a sunken way with masonry and possible stone revetting on both sides. The entire trackway is extremely wet and seems to act as a conduit for water; there is an associated rectangular stone lined tank or cistern (**Site 066**), measuring approximately 1.0m x 0.7m and some 0.7m deep. This arrangement may be part of a trackway and sheep-dip related to the steadings, or may be the remains of a millrace, as suggested by Mooney (1923, 74). To the south of **Site 035**, this trackway becomes less clear but appears to turn and run northwest. It may form part of a cultivation terrace or revetting for the trackway, but at this location there is a crude alignment of stones running for at least 2m (**Site 037**) immediately to the south of the track. The apparently canalised stream **065** which feeds into the infield boundary ditch also suggests that the boundary formed an important part of a complex water management system constructed across the island.

The large dyke **059** clearly underlies the infield boundary and some sections of rig and furrow cultivation. However, the southern section of this has been reused by the later infield boundary **058** suggesting that it was still visible and in use when the infield boundary was constructed. The dating of this monument and its relationship with the double bank and ditch boundary **048/055/056** would clearly help to develop our understanding of the sequence of the boundary construction on Eynhallow.

OTHER BOUNDARIES AND ENCLOSURES

In addition to the infield boundary, there is a considerable network of dykes of various periods transecting Eynhallow. **Sites 048/055/056** were recorded in three separate stretches but together these form a large hill dyke, roughly oriented east-west and bisecting the island. This was known as the 'old dyke' in the 1820s (Butler 2004, 35); a charter of 1700 refers to the island in two halves (Butler 2004, 57) and may relate to the two areas divided by this dyke, but it is not marked on MacKenzie's map of 1750. However, hill dykes formed a seasonal separation of the townland from the common grazing of the hill land in the summer time and was not a dividing line as such, rather representing the link between different parts of the township (Fenton 1978, 89). The variations in this dyke's form would suggest that it has been maintained and reworked over a considerable period and its size suggests that this may well be an early and significant landscape feature. The 100m section between **HY 36009 29065** and **HY 36104 29050** has been significantly reworked and although a full understanding of the phasing was not possible within the limited scope of the current work it seems to form a focus for a number of other presumably later boundaries.

Several other boundaries can be broadly characterised by banks 2-5.1m in width and 0.3-0.5m in height, with no evidence for an accompanying ditch. The variation in size together with subtle changes in form suggests that this grouping may contain monuments from a number of periods, or of different purposes. The two dykes **053** and **054**, both between 2-2.7m in width, together with **049** seem to be a coherent grouping relating to the complex of enclosures at Grory (**003/004/005**) and by implication are probably contemporary. A second smaller and rather more coherent group of dykes are identified by banks between 0.75-0.9m in width and 0.25-0.35m high, significantly smaller than the group discussed above, but still lacking any visible ditch. With the exception of **052** these dykes are concentrated around the Grange and it seems likely that they are related to the possible flax production that seems to have occurred in this area. In particular, the stretch of dyke **061**, seems to be part of a larger complex of boundaries visible on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map.



Plate 3: The dyke 048, with Rousay in the background, looking east

COASTAL EXPLOITATION

With the exception of a system of cisterns and a possible platform (**Sites 045 & 046**) in the lowest point of the island, which may relate to flax production and will be investigated further in subsequent seasons of fieldwork, the remaining post-medieval sites on Eynhallow are situated on the coast. Most of these structures are visible on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shown in Figure 7 above. These are mainly concentrated around the coastal fringes of the infield area in the southwest of the island, but a significant concentration of archaeological sites was also recorded in the southeast of Eynhallow, specifically in the area bounded by the hill dyke sections **048** and **055** to the north, and the infield boundary **064** to the west.

In the southwest of the island is a small lochan surrounded by a number of ruined enclosures and structures. A small drystone building known as the Bothy (**Site 026**) may have served as a pier head store, for kelp and other goods. Adjacent to this structure is a complex arrangement of drystone walls between 0.8m and 1.2m in height (**Site 026**) with the placename of 'Quoys of the Banks' (Butler 2004, 35). A short distance to the north is a group of three similar rectangular drystone enclosures or crues (**Site 025**), measuring an average 10m by 5m and lying parallel to the shore. On the east coast, north of the Point of Groy, is a set of similar enclosures (**Site 006a - d**). These have openings that suggest that these were used for livestock rather than brassica crops (Fenton 1997, 104), although the small annexe (**Site 006c**) may have acted as a planticrue. Ephemeral walling to the south (**Site 007**) may be a further planticrue, which has been significantly damaged by coastal erosion. To the north of these crues is an irregularly shaped enclosure, with a central division, measuring approximately 25m x 20m and constructed of upright flagstones embedded in the earth, in the Caithness style (**Site 006d**); this crue is also marked on the OS 2nd edition map.

A group of five boat nousts (**Site 023**), two of which have stone revetting, are found at the western corner of, and partially underlying, the infield boundary. Also on the southwestern coast of the island is the Old Pier (**Site 046**), shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. This is a cased stone structure extending from approximately 1m below the high water mark for approximately 12.6m. By its very nature such a structure is particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion, with only a single course of stonework surviving to a maximum height of 0.7m, and some hints of a rubble core. Several structures were also identified that may relate to the preparation of fish by curing and drying. Given the size and population of the island, it seems likely that the production of stockfish would have involved wind drying in skeos for domestic consumption (Fenton 1997, 571-581). The semi-circular stone and turf bank (**Site 030**), close to the south shore and measuring 9.1 x 5.6m, appears to be similar to a possible skeo noted in Fair Isle (Hunter 1996, 149).

The monolith on the south coast of the island (**Site 033**) has also been suggested as having a maritime purpose, with the last inhabitants of Eynhallow reported as using it to haul the boats up the beach (Mooney 1923, 33). Although as already noted this beach is not as sheltered on this side of the island, the standing stone does coincide with the deeper channel between The Graand and Sheep Skerry, both of which are barely visible at high tide, perhaps suggesting that it was erected at an unknown date as a navigational marker. Two bell-shaped drystone cairns on the northeastern corner of the island at Kyarl (**Sites 014 & 016**), measuring approximately 3.1m in diameter and 2.5m high, and 2.1m x 1.6m, respectively, may have also been navigational beacons.

Two kelp pits were also noted in the survey (**Sites 024 & 029**); it is likely that others may have been destroyed by marine erosion or obscured by developing storm beaches. The stretch of low wall (**Site 028**) that runs for 3.8m a short distance east of the kelp pit (**Site 029**) could have provided a dying area for the kelp, as could a wall with a number of rather ephemeral structures (**Sites 002**) running parallel to the coast a short distance east of the lodge. Kelp burning was a flourishing industry in Orkney, from the 1720s right through until the market collapsed in the 1830s (Fenton 1997, 58-63); this collapse caused the Rousay factor, Robert Scarth to carry out a number of clearances on the estate. These probably included the 25 residents of Eynhallow listed on the 1851 census who were cleared the same year, despite the claims of the landowner, David Balfour, that they were cleared due to an epidemic that had broken out on the island (Butler 2004, 22).

THE POST-ABANDONMENT LANDSCAPE

The clearance of the last inhabitants of Eynhallow in 1851 led to the deroofting of their homes and the discovery of the church remains of Site 038; the island was changed forever. It is unlikely that the labour-intensive maintenance of the boundaries and dykes discussed above would have continued after the island was cleared of its last residents. Nevertheless, many of the structures and features recorded in this survey date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, or if older in origin, had a continued use into the late twentieth century. The island has also featured in many works of art, literature and poetry in the twentieth century and continues to fascinate people as a mythical, romantic island.

The first reference to Eynhallow's mythical past is found in Jo Ben (1529) and several subsequent authors have claimed that rats and mice will not live on the island, and that the corn bleeds if it is cut after midnight (Craven 1901, 15). It is since the abandonment of the island in the mid-nineteenth century, however, contemporary with the Victorian resurgence of interest in folk beliefs that the island has regularly featured in folklore tales. It was perhaps these folklore and mythical tales associated with Eynhallow that attracted Thomas Middlemore, a bicycle seat manufacturer from the West Midlands, Romanticist and a devotee of the Arts and Crafts movement to purchase the island when it again came on the market in 1894. W.R. Lethaby, the Arts and Crafts architect who had redesigned Melsetter House on Hoy for Middlemore, was invited to 'tidy up' the remains of the church or monastery Site 038. Lethaby also designed several fixtures, fittings and items of furniture within the Lodge Site 047.

Middlemore presented the ruins of the monastic complex to the Ministry of Works in 1911 and the ownership of the island was subsequently bequeathed to Duncan Robertson, the Middlemore's factor. At the head of the beach immediately in front of the lodge is a small drystone structure (**Site 022**), possibly fulfilling a role as a navigational beacon, with the jumbled remains of a similar feature a short distance to the south. These are probably two of the three cairns that Duncan Robertson is reported as having built for his grandchildren (Butler 2004, 25). The exploitation of Eynhallow for the cutting of peat, fishing, grazing of sheep and collection of seafool eggs is recorded as continuing well into the twentieth century (Butler 2004, 23). The bothy at the Graand (**Site 026**) has been recently consolidated and is a regular nesting position for Fulmars (Paul Thompson, pers comm.). The island is still currently used for the grazing of sheep, but with the exception of the annual public trip to the island organised by Orkney Heritage Society and the RSPB and the study of fulmar and seal populations by the University of Aberdeen, Eynhallow is now rarely visited.

FUTURE WORK

This report outlines the results of the first of several stages of investigation and research that are planned to take place on Eynhallow. A second stage of fieldwork is scheduled to take place in Spring 2008. This will initially involve a rapid visual re-examination of the sites recorded during the 2007 survey with further recording as necessary.

More detailed survey work is planned to include detailed drawn and photographic building recording of the barns (**Sites 035 and 036**) and further geophysical investigation. The network of dykes and enclosures on the island are also worthy of more detailed investigation. Such features are typically very difficult to date and if time and weather conditions allow, sections through some of the dykes will be excavated.

The infield area provides a number of possible candidates for further targeted geophysical investigation; the potential site of the post-medieval 'West House' at **HY 35842 28891** could be usefully investigated with further gradiometer survey. It would also be helpful to apply other techniques such as resistance survey and additional gradiometer survey to the area around the church or monastery, to study the extent and nature of the monastic and pre-monastic remains. Geophysical survey would also be a useful method of shedding light on the nature of the structure recorded by John Mooney at Monkerness (**Site 010; NMRS: HY 32 NE 28**). There is certainly some confusion over the nature of the remains here, and the placename evidence suggests that there may be an ecclesiastical connection. It is also anticipated that the potentially similar **Site 019**, situated to the west will be surveyed in order to allow comparison.

A longer-term research methodology, with the aim of consolidating the results of the field surveys and integrating these with documentary and historical evidence, will be produced after the second stage of fieldwork.

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APPENDIX 1: SITE REGISTER

Site	NGR	Description
001	HY 36334 28910 (+/- 6m)	<p>A sub-oblong drystone enclosure, measuring approximately 10.3m (NW-SE) by 8.2m (NE-SW). The wall is on average 1.45m high and 0.90m wide at the base, built of random rubble and cobbles, with vertically set coping stones. There is a wooden tie-post in the northwest corner of the enclosure and two entrances. One to the south-east, approximately 2.95m wide opens onto the shore, a second in the north wall, approximately 1.2m wide opens into a complex of wire fences, corrugated tin and a concrete sheep dip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval/modern sheep enclosure with modern sheep dip
002a	HY 36349 28924 (+/- 3m)	<p>A series of collapsed dry-stone enclosures and platforms parallel to the shoreline. At the west end of the group is a dry-stone platform (002a) approximately 1.5m square and partially obscured by turf. To the east is a coarse dry-stone wall (002b) running roughly perpendicular to the shore, approximately 3.6m in length and 0.50m wide, with a considerable quantity of rubble to the north. A second wall (002c), approximately 2.3m in length and of similar construction lies a short distance to the northeast. This wall is partially obscured by the storm beach but there is some evidence of a return on the seaward side and several large fragments of corrugated tin, which may be a collapsed roof. Continuing along the coastline there is a third dry-stone wall (002d), again orientated perpendicularly to the coastline, partially obscured by the storm beach but running for some 3.1m inland, approximately 0.60m wide and surviving to a height of 0.60m. Site 002e is the collapsed remains of a rectilinear enclosure measuring internally 41.5m (NE-SW) by 7.4m (NW-SE). The dry-stone wall is roughly coursed with an average width of 0.70m and in places survives to a height of 1.4m. The northeast end of the enclosure contains a terrace approximately 12.4m long (NE-SW) that may be associated with a possible entrance in the north wall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Probable post-medieval structures associated with kelp/fish drying or perhaps the management of sheep.
002b	HY 36356 28925 (+/- 3m)	
002c	HY 36365 28927 (+/- 3m)	
002d	HY 36371 28928 (+/- 3m)	
002e	HY 36407 28945 (+/- 4m)	
003	HY 36437 28963 (+/- 4m)	<p>A very dilapidated and overgrown L-shaped wall approximately 50m in length (E-W), which clearly overlies the dykes 049/050. The wall is of a rough rubble construction, surviving to a maximum height of 0.30m and an average width of 0.50m, and is frequently visible only as an earthwork. At its north eastern terminal this wall joins/butts 004 although a stratigraphic relationship cannot be determined. Together with 004 these structures would seem to form a rectilinear enclosure, although there is no evidence for a return on the seaward side.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Medieval/Post-Medieval field boundary

Site	NGR	Description
004	HY 36500 28986 (+/- 4m) HY 36494 28992 (+/- 4m) HY 36509 29030 (+/- 4m) HY 36536 29020 (+/- 4m) HY 36543 29027 (+/- 4m)	<p>A long boundary wall running between sites 003 and 005. The wall is well built with facing stones and a rubble core, with an average width of 0.65m and surviving to a maximum height of 1.1m. A short length runs SE-NW from the shore for approximately 14.5m, although much of its length only visible as an earthwork. As a result it is difficult to determine a relationship with 003, however at the terminal of 003 the wall (004) appears to turn and run for some 32m to the north-east, before turning ESE and running downhill for approximately 24m to a marshy area where it joins site 005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval field boundary
005	HY 36561 29023 (+/- 4m)	<p>Large complex of dry-stone built enclosures situated at the Point of Grory and similar in nature to 026, although there is no evidence of a bothy. The walls are of a rough rubble construction, utilise occasional orthostats – generally as doorjambs, and in a number of places are coped with edge set stones. The walls are quite massive in construction varying in width from 0.7 – 1.15m and between 0.90 – 1.4m in height. There are seven entrances/doorways between the different enclosures and onto the storm beach; these vary in width between 0.5 – 0.85m. Most are un-enclosed but two are 0.9m high with large stone slab lintels. Changes from the nineteenth century and 2nd edition OS map, as well as the 1967 aerial photograph show that this group of structures has suffered considerable damage from coastal erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Post-medieval enclosures, probably associated with sheep management
006a	HY 36523 29088 (+/- 2m)	<p>A group of rectangular dry-stone enclosures (006a, b & d), one of which has a small annex (006c). The southern enclosure (006a) measures 23.1m long (N-S) and 6.8m wide internally; the northeast corner is curved rather than a right angle and there is a possible entrance to the southwest. The walls are approximately 0.65m wide and survive to a maximum height of 1.3m. The middle enclosure (006b) is in a considerably more dilapidated state, with much of the eastern wall destroyed by coastal erosion. It measures 18.2m long (N-S) by approximately 6.7m wide and there is an entrance in the southern wall approximately 0.45m wide, which uses an orthostat as the eastern doorjamb. The walls are approximately 0.50m wide and survive to a maximum height of 1.0m. The northern enclosure of the group (006d) is much more overgrown and vague and utilises significantly greater numbers of orthostats in its construction. Where visible the enclosure appears to be approximately 25m (E-W) x 20m, with walls approximately 0.70m wide. There is a central partition within this enclosure formed solely from orthostats (similar to Caithness style fences) running E-W. This third enclosure is clearly different from those to the south, and judging from its overgrown nature is also significantly older. A roughly rectilinear double enclosure is visible in this location on the late nineteenth century OS map. Some 25m upslope to the west of this group there are suggestions of terracing, presumably earlier still in date (see photo 63). There is no evidence of the building described by the RCAHMS, which has presumably been lost to coastal erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMRS: HY32 NE68 • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Crues and cultivation terraces, possibly medieval and post-medieval
006b	HY 36522 29113 (+/- 2m)	
006c	HY 36514 29122 (+/- 3m)	
006d	HY 36517 29140 (+/- 3m) HY 36517 29145 (+/- 3m) HY 36512 29190 (+/- 3m)	

007	HY 36543 29067 (+/- 3m)	Ephemeral feature visible within the storm beach, as a rectangle (4.2m WSW-ENE by 4.5m NNW-SSE) of stones, there is no evidence of coursing visible but the stones have clearly been arranged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Structure of unknown date or purpose
008	HY 36520 29209 (+/- 3m)	Small stone structure sited close to the shoreline, measuring 3m square, built with lime mortar, and with some evidence of a corrugated iron roof. The walls survive to roof height, and slope from east to west, being 2.45m high on the seaward side and 1.6m on the landward. In the seaward wall is a splayed window, 0.40m high, 0.30m wide outside and widening to 0.90m inside. Although not keyed in and off a solely dry-stone construction, walling of an apparently similar phase extends approximately 2m to the south and circa 4m to the north, surviving to a height of 1m. Professor Paul Thompson (University of Aberdeen) has suggested that Middlemore may have built this structure for shooting seals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Modern seal hunting bothy
009	HY 36509 29138 (+/- 3m)	The stump of a large orthostat, measuring 0.8m (N-S) by 0.12m and surviving to 0.4m high, is situated on the slope above 006 , approximately 25m from the shore. A second orthostat described by Lamb was not visible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMR: OR775; NMRS: HY32 NE40 • Photographed • ?Prehistoric structure
010	HY 36510 29139 (+/- 3m)	Roughly circular, low, stony mound measuring 8.4m (N-S) by 7.0m and less than 0.10m in height. There are traces of walling and paving, and a number of orthostats. Looking southeast through the pair of orthostats in the centre of the structure lines up perfectly with Gairsay. Immediately to the north there are traces of a further, smaller structure. An examination of the eroding shoreline revealed very little midden material, peatash or shell, although a fragment of possible pelvis was recovered. This is the 'hut' excavated by Mooney and has been considerably disturbed; it is also being actively eroded by the sea. There seems little evidence to support Mooney's interpretation of this as an Iron Age roundhouse. The grid reference for this site given by the NMRS is incorrect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMR: OR770; NMRS: HY32 NE28 • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Probable prehistoric structure
011	HY 36541 29274 (+/- 3m)	Short length of dry-stone dyke, measuring 4.6m long (NNE-SSW), 0.65m wide and reaching a height of 0.95m. This wall continues the line of the dyke 048 , but appears to be a relatively recent construct, perhaps maintained as a navigational aid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Modern wall

<p>012a</p> <p>HY 36507 29381 (+/- 5m)</p> <p>012b</p> <p>HY 36496 29365 (+/- 4m)</p>		<p>Group of two mounds, situated on cliff edge, associated with a small burn. The largest (012a) is kidney shaped, measuring 12.4m (N-S) by 9.6m and reaching a height of approximately 0.60m. A number of orthostats are visible on the northern side. A second smaller mound (012b) to the southwest measures 5.8m by 3.6m and is surrounded by wet, boggy ground.</p> <p>Gradiometer survey revealed a number of highly magnetically enhanced anomalies suggestive of large quantities of burnt material that coincide with the two mounds. There is also some evidence that the site may continue to the southeast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMR: OR771; NMRS: HY32 NE29 • Photographed; gradiometer survey • Threatened by coastal erosion • Prehistoric burnt mounds of probable Bronze Age date
<p>013</p>	<p>HY 36450 29440 (+/- 6m)</p>	<p>A tussocky, lumpy, stony area measuring 6.3m (E-W) by 4.0m, on the headland. There are some horizontal slabs and a shallow dip or pit (approximately 4m by 1.2m) at the east of this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Possible continuation of 015
<p>014</p>	<p>HY 36424 29438 (+/- 6m)</p>	<p>A bell-shaped, circular dry-stone structure sited on the headland at Kyarl, measuring 3.3m (E-W) by 2.8m and reaching a height of 2.5m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval/modern navigation beacon
<p>015</p>	<p>HY 36425 29432 (+/- 5m)</p>	<p>A jumbled and indistinct area of stones, which measures approximately 10m (N-S) by 3m. There is a pair of orthostats that form a right angle, the interior of which faces the shore, and some small sections of drystone walling below the navigation beacon 015.</p> <p>The location corresponds to a roundhouse recorded by Lamb, although up-cast stone from the storm beach covers the area and complicates interpretation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMR: OR777; NMRS HY32 NE33 • Photographed • Prehistoric structure
<p>016</p>	<p>HY 36319 29409 (+/- 7m)</p>	<p>A bell-shaped dry-stone structure approximately 2.1m diameter and 1.6m high. Although smaller this structure is similar to 014. Within the structure is a stone with a bowl shaped indentation approximately 0.11m in diameter and 0.05m deep, perhaps suggestive of prehistoric activity in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval/modern navigation beacon
<p>017</p>	<p>HY 36201 29284 (+/- 3m)</p>	<p>A group of crudely built dry-stone features. Two bog-iron rich burns have been capped with flagstones and a short distance to the northeast a small 'chair' has been built, looking out to sea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Modern

018	HY 36308 29228 (+/- 4m)	<p>A low sub-circular (5.0m x 4.5m) mound, reaching a height of 0.2m is visible as a rise of greener grass amongst the heather. There is no visible stonework and probing suggests an earthen core.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric funerary monument / ?Natural
019	HY 36448 29243 (+/- 2m)	<p>A parallel arrangement of two coarse orthostats, 0.78m apart and aligned roughly NW-SE, on 010 which is approximately 150m to the northwest. Probing suggests that these orthostats sit in the centre of a sub-circular stony area approximately 5m in diameter. Northern stone: 0.56m x 0.26m and 0.26m high Southern stone 0.34m x 0.10m and 0.22m high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Possible prehistoric structure, similar to 010
020	HY 36364 29046 (+/- 2m)	<p>A low, stony, sub-circular mound (6.4m N-S by 5.3m and up to 0.4m high) visible as a patch of lush, greener grass amongst the heather. There is some suggestion of a kerb visible at the edge of the mound and a shallow bowl-shaped dip in the centre approximately 2.7m in diameter. Probably related to 021 which is 4m to the north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric burial mound
021	HY 36358 29055 (+/- 3m)	<p>Approximately 4m to the north of 020 is a second low, sub-circular mound (5.2m N-S by 5m and less than 0.20m high) visible as an area of lush, green, tussocky grass amongst the heather. There is some suggestion of kerbstones and definite stone content within the mound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric burial mound
022	HY 36317 28909 (+/- 4m)	<p>Small, solid, circular dry-stone structure, approximately 1.1m diameter at the base, narrowing gradually and reaching a height of 1.2m. Roughly 13m to the south is the jumbled remains and base of a similar structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Modern navigation beacon, presumably associated with the lodge 047.

023a	HY 36253 28822 (+/- 4m)	<p>Group of five boat nousts on the southeast shore of the island. The remains of a rough wall cover the landward edge of these nousts and runs to the north where it turns and joins the infield boundary 064. The two clearest examples are at the southeast of the group. 023a measures 6.6m (NW-SE) by 2.9m, with a narrow 'V' shape to the seaward side which splays and shallows inland, some stone revetting can be seen on the NE edge. 023b has a similar shape, although measures approximately 4m in length and spreads to a maximum width of 3.3m, and there is less stone revetting visible. There are a further three possible nousts to the northwest, visible as shallow linear dips running perpendicular to the shore, 5-6m long, 2-3m wide and a maximum depth of 0.50m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Boat nousts
023b	HY 36247 28815 (+/- 4m)	
024	HY 36223 28791 (+/- 4m)	<p>A stone lined pit, 1.3m in diameter and 0.35 deep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Post-medieval kelp pit
025	HY 36176 28707 (+/- 4m)	<p>A group of dry-stone walls and enclosures, visible on aerial photographs, on the southern shoreline of the island. All the walls are of rough dry-stone construction, approximately 0.50m wide and surviving to a maximum height of 1.2m. A long wall runs N-S for approximately 37m where it joins a series of three enclosures, running sequentially north to south which measure 12m x 7m, 10m x 4m and 10m x 6m respectively. At the southern end a low, jumbled wall continues roughly to the south. This is often only formed from 1-2 courses of rough stone and follows a zigzag course that encompasses the loch of the Graand and a large marshy area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval crues and infield boundary
026	HY 36157 28652 (+/- 4m)	<p>Small bothy and complex of drystone walls and enclosures, covering an area of approximately 1600 sq m. The walls are generally random rubble with an average thickness of 0.65m and surviving to a height of 0.8-1.2m. The bothy appears to have been maintained or repaired with new internal timbers and a flag and turf roof. On the western side of the complex the wall is topped with a number of roughly constructed 'windows', roughly 0.4m wide and 0.25m high, of an uncertain purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMRS: HY32 NE67 • Photographed • Post-medieval bothy and planticrues.
027	HY 36122 28621 (+/- 3m)	<p>Immediately to the west of the bothy (026) and its associated enclosures is a low, uneven, indistinct, sub-oblong stony mound, measuring 7.7m (E-W) by 4.7m and reaching a maximum height of 0.60m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Possible midden mound

028	HY 36099 28597 (+/- 3m)	<p>Small section of dry-stone walling running for 3.8m (E-W) along the edge of the storm beach, which is 0.70m wide and survives to a maximum height of 0.80m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Probable post-medieval kelp or fish drying wall.
029	HY 36052 28592 (+/- 3m)	<p>A stone lined pit approximately 1.5m in diameter, situated between the shore and the Loch of the Graand, which is now filled with upcast stones from the storm beach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Post-medieval kelp pit
030	HY 35978 28638 (+/- 4m)	<p>A semi circular bank open to the north (inland), the bank, composed of stone, turf and soil is generally less than 0.60m in height and up to 2m wide. The entire enclosure is approximately 9.1m long (E-W) and 5.6m wide (external measurements).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Probable post-medieval fish drying structure.
031	HY 35943 28646 (+/- 5m) HY 35908 28653 (+/- 5m)	<p>Random rubble drystone walling, approximately 0.5m wide and surviving to a maximum height of 0.9m, which runs for approximately 35m (ENE-WSW) between the storm beach and cultivated land. This would seem to be a part of the infield boundary shown on the nineteenth century map of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval infield boundary
032	HY 35942 28663 (+/- 5m)	<p>Sub-oval stony mound, approximately 0.5m in height, 6.5m long (E-W) and 3.2m wide. Sited in an area of cultivated ground south of Site 038, west of the loch and north of site 031.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Possible clearance cairn
033	HY 35891 28662 (+/- 6m)	<p>Monolith, measuring approximately 0.31m x 0.35m and 1.58m in height, with a number of small rubbly packing stones around the base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMRS: HY32 NE13; SMR 772 • Photographed • Possible navigation marker
034	HY 35920 28707 (+/- 3m)	<p>Sub-oval mound, measuring 7.8m (E-W) by 5.6m and reaching a maximum height of approximately 1.0m, which is situated on top of an apparently natural platform. At the centre of the mound is a large orthostat (1.15m x 0.55 x 0.10m), aligned E-W and tilted at an angle of approximately 30°, and with an area of apparent packing material some 1.9m long (E-W) Described by the RCAHMS as a clearance cairn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMRS: HY32 NE14; SMR 773 • Photographed • Possible clearance cairn

035	HY 35983 28857 (+/- 3m)	<p>Derelict roofless dwelling house orientated E-W, consisting of four main rooms and an additional circular structure at the western end which is probably the remains of a corn drying kiln. There are a number of indications of phasing and rebuild including straight joints and blocked openings. The western half of the complex would seem to be a later addition. Overall the structure is 28m long and 8m wide, whilst the walls are approximately 0.8m wide and survive to an average height of 1.7m. Associated with site 036 to the north and joined by a common sub-circular enclosure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval dwelling and farm complex
036	HY 36029 28905 (-/+ 2m)	<p>Roofless dwelling house, orientated E-W and sharing a common sub-circular enclosure with site 035. The complex is approximately 21m long and 11m wide, with walls approximately 0.75m wide and surviving to an average height of 1.8m. There are a number of phases of rebuild visible within the three main rooms, and on the southern side of the building is a possible corn-dryer with arched entranceways that are approximately 1.35m high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval dwelling and farm complex
037	HY 35967 28833 (+/- 2m)	<p>Crude alignment of stones, including at least one orthostat situated at the break of slope to the south of site 035. Approximately 2m of this is visible reaching a height of 0.3m and a maximum width of 0.4m. It seems likely that these relate to the continuation of the infield boundary shown on the nineteenth century map of the island.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed; gradiometer survey • Post-medieval terracing/enclosure
038	HY 35897 28808 (+/- 1m)	<p>Monastic complex as recorded by the RCAHMS situated on a clear platform or terrace, which is approximately 150m (E-W) x 70m. A rubble mound to the south-west of the buildings, measuring 6m (E-W) by 4.5m may well be clearance from the nineteenth century. A considerable number of phases are visible to even a passing examination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMRS: HY 32 NE2 • Photographed; gradiometer survey • Medieval monastic complex
039	HY 35680 28828 (+/- 4m) HY 35717 28868 (+/- 4m)	<p>Jumbled remains of a drystone dyke of which only the lowest courses remain, surviving to a maximum height of 0.4m, which runs for approximately 40m perpendicularly to the shore and the contours. The stones used in its construction are variously aligned orthostats and some coursed stone and give the wall a width of approximately 0.6m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval infield boundary
040	HY 36132 28974 (+/- 4m)	<p>Low, sub-circular mound, of lush green grass distinct from the surrounding heather which occupies a low rise. Mound has no apparent stone core, but is aligned N-S and measures 6.9m x 6.0m and has a maximum height of 0.30m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric funerary monument / ?Natural

041	HY 36131 29275 (+/- 2m)	<p>Low, vague mound of tussocky grass with no apparent stone that measures approximately 7.6m (N-S) by 7.1m and reaching a maximum height of 0.3m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric funerary monument / ?Natural
042	HY 35996 28707 (+/- 4m)	<p>Sub-rectangular mound approximately 6m (E-W), 2.9m wide and 0.5m high. The centre of the mound appears to be composed of stone, with an area of rubble measuring 3.6m x 1.2m visible in the centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Possible clearance cairn
043	HY 35844 29129 (+/- 2m)	<p>Trapezoid shaped enclosure, measuring approximately 50m x 25m the southern edge of which is formed by a stretch of dyke 056. The other sides of the enclosure are composed of a bank c. 2.5m wide and 0.35m high, with an external ditch approximately 2.7m wide. At the northwest corner there is a possible entrance, in the form of a break between the enclosure and the northern edge of dyke 056.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Enclosure
044	HY 36343 28998 (+/- 3m)	<p>Low, grassy, sub-rectangular mound sited in close proximity to the stream running south along the valley. The mound measures 8.0m (N-S), 6.5m wide and has a maximum height of 0.45m and probing revealed a considerable amount of stone within the mound. A short distance to the north is a second smaller, apparently stone-free mound (6.75m (N-S) x 5.0m x 0.2m).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Possible foundation platform
045	HY 36329 29014 (+/- 8m)	<p>Stone lined tank/well measuring 1.5m x 2.1m, and covered by five flagstones, situated on the northern side of the valley immediately below an outcrop of bedrock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted by Butler (2004) but previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval spring/tank
046	HY 36185 28624 (+/- 2m)	<p>Cassied stone structure which extends from approximately 1m below the high water mark for 12.6m (NW-SE). The structure is some 2.7m wide, but only a single course of stonework survives to a height of 0.4-0.7m, there is some suggestion of a rubble core although much has been washed away or obscured by the beach stone. Corresponds to the location of the 'old pier' as shown on 2nd edition OS map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion • Post-medieval pier

047	HY 36293 28947 (+/- 2m)	<p>Small lodge built of white painted corrugated tin, with wood panelling internally. Comprises four bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and two external storerooms. Currently used and maintained by University of Aberdeen. To the east of the building is a septic tank and a number of small rubbish pits for organic waste. Although of unknown origin a pivot stone and saddle quern, apparently prehistoric in date, are positioned either side of the front door of the lodge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Modern lodge
048	HY 36535 29274 (+/- 6m) HY 36388 29144 (+/- 7m)	<p>Substantial earthen dyke, with a possible stone base running from the coast to the 'grange'. The dyke consists of a large bank approximately 2.5 – 3m wide and c. 0.45m high, with a slight ditch approximately 1.5 – 2.8m wide on the NW side. There is a further low, ephemeral bank, possibly upcast from the ditch, to the northwest of this ditch. This dyke appears to truncate the dyke 051 at approximately HY 36325 29094 (5m accuracy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Undated field boundary
049	HY 36325 29101 (+/- 5m) HY 36483 28972 (+/- 3m)	<p>A substantial earthen dyke between 2.7 – 4.3m wide and 0.5 – 0.9m high, with flat stones visible at the base. This dyke appears to intersect with dykes 048 and 051 at approximately HY 36325 29101 (5m accuracy), the dyke is very ephemeral at this point but becomes clear approximately 20m to the southeast. The dyke runs roughly parallel to 050 which is situated approximately 1.3 – 4.5m to the southeast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion at southern end • Undated field boundary
050	HY 36355 29090 (+/- 5m) HY 36747 28960 (+/- 4m)	<p>Earthen dyke with flat stones visible at the base, similar in construction to 049, although not as substantial measuring 1.2 – 2m wide and approximately 0.3m high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Threatened by coastal erosion at southern end • Undated field boundary
051	HY 36325 29101 (+/- 5m) HY 36261 29258 (+/- 7m)	<p>Ephemeral earthen dyke, with no visible stone, which runs along the break of slope at the top of east side of the grange. The dyke measures approximately 0.9m wide and 0.35m high and appears to be truncated by the ditch of 048. Earlier maps suggest that this dyke may have continued further to the north, ending at the coast at Grange, however this was not visible on the ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval field boundary
052	HY 36399 29099 (+/- 3m) HY 36482 29127 (+/- 3m)	<p>Very ephemeral dyke approximately 0.9m wide and 0.25m high with a slight ditch to the northwest and stones at the base, which appears to be truncated by 049.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval field boundary

053	HY 36432 29055 (+/- 2m) HY 36512 29045 (+/- 2m)	Earthen dyke with no clear ditch which is up to 2m wide and approximately 0.45m high. The dyke runs from the end of the wall of the enclosures to dyke 049 , which it appears to abut although the phasing is unclear. Where it meets 049 this dyke is much better defined, reaching a height of 0.8m with some possible stones at the base. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Undated field boundary
054	HY 36463 29051 (+/- 2m) HY 36485 29036 (+/- 2m)	Earthen dyke measuring approximately 2.7m wide and 0.3-0.4m, the northern end of which appears to underlie dyke 053 . The dyke then runs downhill to the southeast for approximately 25m before petering out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Undated field boundary
055	HY 36322 29101 (+/- 7m) HY 36012 29063 (+/- 8m)	A continuation of the earth and stone dyke 048 , which crosses the grange and runs up hill perpendicular to the contours. The form remains broadly similar with a large bank (c. 2.2m wide and 0.6m high) to the south, a shallow centre ditch c. 1.0m wide and a smaller northern bank approximately 1.4m wide and 0.4m high. From approximately HY 36207 29067 the banks appear to merge, with a shallow ditch appearing to the south. This ditch becomes more pronounced, reaching a depth of c. 0.5m at the top of the hill. This boundary continues to HY 36012 29063 , where it meets dykes 056 and 059 . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Undated field boundary
056	HY 35443 29315 (+/- 2m) HY 36012 29063 (+/- 2m)	Earthen dyke comprising a double bank and central ditch, similar in nature to 055 . The southern bank is approximately 1.85m wide and 0.3-0.4m in height, whilst the northern bank is somewhat smaller; c. 1m wide and 0.1-0.2m high, the central ditch is shallow and approximately 1.75m wide. Near the western end, there are an increasing number of stones visible, and the western terminal at the coast consists of a well-built drystone wall approximately 1.7m high and c. 0.6m wide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Undated field boundary
057	HY 35546 29090 (+/- 2m) HY 35801 29157 (+/- 2m)	Large earthen dyke approximately 3.0m wide and 0.5m high where it meets a geo at the coast. This dyke runs inland becoming increasingly spread and more indistinct; at approximately HY 35763 29107 the dyke changes direction, heading north to join dyke 056 at the south west corner of 043 . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric field boundary
058	HY 35715 28941 (+/- 2m) HY 36039 28921 (+/- 2m)	Northwestern section of the 'infield' boundary comprising a low bank (c. 2.0m wide and 0.15m high) with a slight ditch to the northwest (the outside) approximately 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep. This boundary doglegs at its southern end to meet dyke 059 , and turns sharply south at its eastern end where it meets the complex of structures 036 . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval field boundary

059	HY 35649 28867 (+/- 2m) HY 36012 29063 (+/- 2m)	Substantial boundary which runs from the shore at approximately HY 35649 28867 to meet the 'infield' boundary 058 at approximately HY 35723 28929 . This linear comprises a large earthen bank approximately 3.6m wide and 0.55m high with frequent large stones visible, to the north west is a terrace approximately 1.90m wide and a flat bottomed ditch some 2.75m wide and 0.6m deep. The boundary continues into the 'infield' where it has been heavily truncated by cultivation although it is visible on aerial photographs. The boundary as an earthwork becomes clearly visible just within the northern edge of the 'infield' boundary 058 at approximately HY 35901 29042 , where it is c. 3.4m wide and 0.45m high. It continues eastwards to HY 36012 29063 where it meets dykes 055 and 056 . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric field boundary
060	HY 36124 29041 (+/- 5m) HY 36174 29024 (+/- 4m)	Short stretch of a possible sub-peat dyke which may represent a continuation of 059 , and may have been truncated at the southern end by peat-cutting. Approximately 4.5m wide and 0.4m high with no visible ditch, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric field boundary
061	HY 36316 29063 (+/- 4m) HY 36305 28999 (+/- 4m)	Small dyke, approximately 0.75m wide and 0.25m high, that runs west up hill from the grange, to a return at approximately HY 36290 29036 where it turns south. There is a small amount of small/medium sized stone visible in places but the dyke peters out in a small hollow. This dyke would seem to relate to a system of features visible on the late nineteenth century map that could not be detected on the ground. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval field boundary
062	HY 36103 29035 (+/- 2m) HY 36121 29026 (+/- 2m)	A short section of a low, apparently stone free earthen bank, approximately 2.6m wide and 0.30m high. At its north-western end it joins dykes 055 and 060 at a confused junction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric field boundary
063	HY 36192 28920 (+/- 2m) HY 36199 28913 (+/- 3m)	A short length of possible sub-peat dyke, approximately 10m long, 1.80m wide and 0.15m high. The alignment suggests that it represent a continuation of dyke 062 ; however probing suggests that unlike 062 it has stone core. This area has been severely disturbed by peat cutting, however some hints of terracing running perpendicular to the dyke were noted. Further stone extending from the upslope end was also noted running for c.5m in a gentle curve. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • ?Prehistoric structure

<p>064</p>	<p>HY 35996 28851 (+/- 2m)</p> <p>HY 36250 28840 (+/- 2m)</p>	<p>Southeastern section of the 'infield' boundary comprising a spread bank c. 1.0m wide and 0.3m high, with a narrow ditch to the northeast (outside) which is approximately 0.8m wide and a maximum of 0.3m deep. The boundary runs uphill from the complex of structures 036, turns sharply southeast at approximately HY 36063 28930 and runs down hill, close to the shoreline at HY 36251 28835 it turns again and there is far greater evidence of a stone walling. This continues for approximately 10m running roughly parallel to the coast before petering out, however earlier maps show this boundary continuing onwards to join the walling around site 025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval field boundary
<p>065</p>	<p>HY 36033 29038 (+/- 5m)</p> <p>HY 36111 28920 (+/- 4m)</p>	<p>A shallow ditch approximately 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep, which runs uphill from the infield boundary 064 for approximately 140m before it peters out and becomes indistinct. A number of tributaries feeding into this feature at the upper end suggest that this ditch may well represent the canalisation of a spring and existing stream, which was channelled into the infield boundary ditch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval drainage ditch
<p>066</p>	<p>HY 36044 28906 (+/- 3m)</p> <p>HY 36001 28861 (+/- 3m)</p>	<p>A sunken way is formed between the infield boundary 064 and the structures at Upper Barns 036. There is clear evidence of stone walling/lining on both sides, and the entire trackway is extremely wet. At HY 36042 28900 probing revealed a roughly rectangular stone lined pit approximately 0.7m deep and 0.7 x 1.0m in plan aligned with the trackway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously unrecorded • Photographed • Post-medieval track and sheep dip

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Photographic Register and Archive (Nikon D70s)			
Date	Frame	Description	Direction
26.04.2007	001	General shot of sheep dip and pen Site 001	S
26.04.2007	002	General shot of sheep dip and pen Site 001	S
26.04.2007	003	General shot of wooden post in Site 001	N
26.04.2007	004	General shot looking up the valley from the beach	N
26.04.2007	005	Working shot of structures of Site 002	NE
26.04.2007	006	Detail of walling amongst Site 002	ENE
26.04.2007	007	Detail of walling at eastern end of Site 002	NNW
26.04.2007	008	General shot of Site 002 looking towards Site 001 and Site 047	W
26.04.2007	009	Northernmost wall associated with Site 003	E
26.04.2007	010	Detail of opening in northern wall of Site 005	NNW
26.04.2007	011	Northernmost walling of Site 002 overlying Site 048	N
26.04.2007	012	General shot of Site 004 and Site 005 looking towards Rousay	E
26.04.2007	013	Detail shot of southernmost walling associated with Site 004	N
26.04.2007	014	General shot of southernmost walling associated with Site 004	N
26.04.2007	015	Detail of cobble wall in the southernmost structure of Site 005	NNW
26.04.2007	016	General shot of complexes comprising Site 005	ESE
26.04.2007	017	Detail of east-west oriented walls of Site 005	N
26.04.2007	018	Detail of one of the slab-lined entrances, Site 005	NW
26.04.2007	019	East-west oriented wall, northernmost cell of Site 005	N
26.04.2007	020	Detail of opening in east-west oriented wall, northernmost cell of Site 005	N
26.04.2007	021	Northern end of Site 005 and eastern end of Site 004	W
26.04.2007	022	Detail of stone within wall of Site 005	SE
26.04.2007	023	Wall section of northernmost cell of Site 005	SE
26.04.2007	024	Opening in wall of the easternmost enclosure of Site 005	NW
26.04.2007	025	General shot of Site 004 and Site 005	E
26.04.2007	026	General shot of Site 006 with Site 008 in the background	NNE
26.04.2007	027	General shot of Site 006 with Site 008 in the background	NE
26.04.2007	028	Detail shot of wall in central enclosure of Site 006	NE
26.04.2007	029	General shot of northernmost enclosure of Site 006	N
26.04.2007	030	General shot of Site 007	NNW
26.04.2007	031	General shot of Site 007	NNW
26.04.2007	032	General shot of Site 006 with Site 008 in the background	NE
26.04.2007	033	Line of orthostats at the northern end of Site 006	NE
26.04.2007	034	General shot showing south shore and storm beach over to Sites 005-007	S
26.04.2007	035	General shot of exterior of Site 008 , looking towards Rousay	ENE
26.04.2007	036	Interior of Site 008 showing window opening in eastern wall	ESE
26.04.2007	037	General shot of exterior of Site 008	NNW
26.04.2007	038	General shot of Site 008 in relation to the shore	N
26.04.2007	039	Orthostat Site 009	WSW
26.04.2007	040	Northernmost enclosure of Site 006	WSW
26.04.2007	041	General shot of Site 010	NE
26.04.2007	042	Detail of central orthostats in Site 010	SE
26.04.2007	043	Site 010 , looking towards Eynhallow Sound and Gairsay	SE
26.04.2007	044	Working shot, Site 010 with Gairsay in the background	E
26.04.2007	045	Detail of central orthostats Site 010 in alignment with Gairsay	SE
26.04.2007	046	Drystone dyke Site 011 forming a continuation of Site 048	SW
26.04.2007	047	Drystone dyke Site 011 looking towards the shore and Rousay	NE
26.04.2007	048	Working shot, Site 012	NE
26.04.2007	049	General shot of Site 012	NE
26.04.2007	050	General shot of Site 012 with associated burn in foreground	NE
26.04.2007	051	General shot of Site 012 looking towards Gairsay and Mainland	SSE
26.04.2007	052	Site 013 looking towards Rousay	NE
26.04.2007	053	Navigation cairn, Site 014 , looking towards Rousay	N
26.04.2007	054	Site 014 with the stone structures of Site 015 in the foreground	NNE
26.04.2007	055	Working shot of Site 015 with Sandra Christen and Antonia Thomas	N
26.04.2007	056	Detail of pitted stone within Site 015	W
26.04.2007	057	Landscape shot of the beach at Ramna Geo	N

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
26.04.2007	058	Stone 'seat' feature Site 017 on the shore at Ramna Geo	SSE
26.04.2007	059	General shot of Site 018	NNE
26.04.2007	060	General landscape shot with Site 018 in the background	NNE
26.04.2007	061	Detail shot of Site 019	SE
26.04.2007	062	General shot of Site 019 looking towards Site 008 and Site 010	SE
26.04.2007	063	Possible cultivation terraces northwest of Site 006	SSE
26.04.2007	064	Detail shot of Site 020	NE
26.04.2007	065	General shot of Site 021	NE
26.04.2007	066	General shot of Site 020 and Site 021 looking towards Gairsay	SE
26.04.2007	067	Working shot of Benjamin Thebaudeau	ESE
26.04.2007	068	Navigation cairn Site 022 , looking towards Gairsay	E
26.04.2007	069	General shot of nousts Site 023 looking towards Rousay	NE
26.04.2007	070	Southernmost noust of Site 023 looking towards the sea	E
26.04.2007	071	Northernmost noust of Site 023 looking towards the sea	E
26.04.2007	072	Stone-lined kelp pit, Site 024	NNW
26.04.2007	073	Remains of enclosure associated with and east of Site 025	SW
26.04.2007	074	Northernmost enclosure associated with Site 025	SSW
26.04.2007	075	Southernmost enclosure associated with Site 025	N
26.04.2007	076	Stone structures associated with Site 026 on the western shore of The Loch of the Graand	E
26.04.2007	077	Bothy and associated structures of Site 026	S
26.04.2007	078	Detail of southwest-facing elevation of Bothy, Site 026	NE
26.04.2007	079	Bothy Site 026 and associated structures	NE
26.04.2007	080	Bothy Site 026 and associated structures	NE
26.04.2007	081	Detail of southwest-facing elevation of external wall, Site 026	NE
26.04.2007	082	Remains of structures associated with Bothy Site 026	N

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
27.04.2007	001	Site 027 looking towards The Loch of the Graand and Site 026	NNE
27.04.2007	002	General (artistic) shot of Site 038 in relation to The Loch of the Graand	N
27.04.2007	003	Detail (artistic) shot of Site 038 in relation to The Loch of the Graand	N
27.04.2007	004	General shot of Site 028	NW
27.04.2007	005	General (artistic) shot of Site 026	E
27.04.2007	006	General (artistic) shot of Site 026	E
27.04.2007	007	General shot of Site 029	W
27.04.2007	008	General (artistic) shot of Site 039	N
27.04.2007	009	General shot of Site 025	NE
27.04.2007	010	General view of stone Site 033 from Site 025	W
27.04.2007	011	General shot of Site 030	SW
27.04.2007	012	General shot of Site 030	NW
27.04.2007	013	General shot of Site 030	W
27.04.2007	014	General shot of Site 031	NW
27.04.2007	015	General shot of Site 032	W
27.04.2007	016	General (artistic) shot of Site 026	E
27.04.2007	017	General shot of Site 033	SW
27.04.2007	018	General (artistic) shot of Site 033	SW
27.04.2007	019	General shot of Site 033 and Site 039	N
27.04.2007	020	Working shot from southwest of Eynhallow, looking towards Evie	S
27.04.2007	021	General shot looking towards Site 026	E
27.04.2007	022	General shot of Site 034	W
27.04.2007	023	Rig and furrow within infield boundary associated with Site 039	SW
27.04.2007	024	General shot of Site 035	NW
27.04.2007	025	Blocked doorway in byre end of Site 035	NW
27.04.2007	026	Detail of open doorway in Site 035	NW
27.04.2007	027	General view of northern end of Site 035	W
27.04.2007	028	Remains of the corn-drying kiln, Site 035	NE
27.04.2007	029	Curvilinear trackway between Site 035 and Site 036	N
27.04.2007	030	General shot of Site 036	NW
27.04.2007	031	General shot of southern outshot of Site 036	N

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
27.04.2007	032	Detail of opening in southern end of Site 036	S
27.04.2007	033	Internal features within Site 036	NW
27.04.2007	034	General shot of Site 036	SE
27.04.2007	035	General shot of Site 037	E
27.04.2007	036	General shot of Site 038	N
27.04.2007	037	Detail of stairway in Site 038	W
27.04.2007	038	Internal features of Site 038 through arches	SW
27.04.2007	039	General shot of infield boundary Site 039	N
27.04.2007	040	General shot of infield dyke Site 017	NE
27.04.2007	041	Detail of profile of infield dyke Site 017	NE
27.04.2007	042	General shot of infield dyke Site 017	SW
27.04.2007	043	The Site 038 looking towards Gairsay and Mainland	E
27.04.2007	044	Curvilinear enclosure associated with Site 035 and Site 036	N
27.04.2007	045	General shot of Site 040	SSE
27.04.2007	046	General shot of Lodge Site 047 and Eynhallow Sound	E
27.04.2007	047	General landscape shot of Site 026 and The Loch of the Graand	S
27.04.2007	048	General shot of Site 041 looking towards Quandale, Rousay	N
27.04.2007	049	Glacial erratic boulder at HY 35905 29311 ($\pm 4m$)	N
27.04.2007	050	General shot of Site 042	N

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
28.04.2007	001	Eynhallow Sound, Rousay and Gairsay from the eastern shore	SSE
28.04.2007	002	General shot of Site 048 taken from HY 36535 29278 ($\pm 4m$)	SE
28.04.2007	003	General shot of Site 048 taken from HY 36420 29176 ($\pm 5m$)	E
28.04.2007	004	A clutch of three bird eggs in a nest	n/a
28.04.2007	005	Site 048 looking towards Site 047 from HY 36384 29147 ($\pm 6m$)	SW
28.04.2007	006	Site 051 with the ravine to the west, from HY 36325 29094 ($\pm 5m$)	NNW
28.04.2007	007	Site 051 with the ravine and Ramna Geo to the west, from HY 36274 29204 ($\pm 7m$)	N
28.04.2007	008	Site 061 with Site 047 (The Lodge) to the southwest, from HY 36332 29078 ($\pm 6m$)	SW
28.04.2007	009	Site 050 from HY 36412 29061 ($\pm 4m$)	NW
28.04.2007	010	Site 050 from HY 36425 29065 ($\pm 4m$)	W
28.04.2007	011	Northernmost drystone dyke of Site 003 overlying Site 050	SSE
28.04.2007	012	Northernmost drystone dyke of Site 003 overlying Site 050	SSE
28.04.2007	013	Terminal of Site 051 on the southern shore from HY 36413 29089 ($\pm 3m$)	N
28.04.2007	014	Terminal of Site 049 on the southern shore from HY 36475 29032 ($\pm 3m$)	N
28.04.2007	015	Junction between Site 052 and Site 053 from HY 36413 29089 ($\pm 3m$)	SSW
28.04.2007	016	Site 053 from HY 36475 29032 ($\pm 2m$)	NE
28.04.2007	017	Junction of Site 053 and Site 048 from HY 36463 29023 ($\pm 2m$)	WNW
28.04.2007	018	General shot towards Sheep Skerry, The Graand and Site 026	SW
28.04.2007	019	Site 047 and Site 055 at the ravine from HY 36322 29090 ($\pm 2m$)	WSW
28.04.2007	020	Working shot, recording Site 055 , from HY 36299 29077 ($\pm 2m$)	E
28.04.2007	021	Site 055 from HY 36299 29077 ($\pm 2m$)	W
28.04.2007	022	Site 055 , looking to Site 051 and Site 048 across the ravine, from HY 36158 29058 ($\pm 2m$)	E
28.04.2007	023	Site 055 , looking to Site 051 and Site 048 across the ravine, from HY 36158 29058 ($\pm 2m$)	E
28.04.2007	024	Working shot of geophysical survey at Site 038	NNE
28.04.2007	025	Working shot of geophysical survey at Site 038	NNE
28.04.2007	026	Working shot of geophysical survey at Site 038	NNE
28.04.2007	027	Standing stone Site 039 as viewed from the interior of Site 038	SE
28.04.2007	028	Stone Site 039 looking towards Bugar Hill, Evie, Mainland	WSW
28.04.2007	029	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SE
28.04.2007	030	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SE
28.04.2007	031	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SSE
28.04.2007	032	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	S

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
28.04.2007	033	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SSW
28.04.2007	034	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SW
28.04.2007	035	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SW
28.04.2007	036	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	WSW
28.04.2007	037	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	W
28.04.2007	038	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	WNW
28.04.2007	039	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	WNW
28.04.2007	040	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	NW
28.04.2007	041	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	NNW
28.04.2007	042	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	N
28.04.2007	043	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	NE
28.04.2007	044	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	E
28.04.2007	045	Panoramic views from the highest point of the island	SE
28.04.2007	046	General shot of the southwest of Eynhallow looking towards Mainland	S
28.04.2007	047	Site 055 showing junction with Site 060 from HY 36097 29037 ($\pm 2m$)	NE
28.04.2007	048	Site 055 showing junction with Site 060 from HY 36093 29038 ($\pm 2m$)	SW
28.04.2007	049	Junction of Site 056 and Site 059 from HY 36000 29049 ($\pm 2m$)	WSW
28.04.2007	050	Site 056 and Site 043 from HY 35879 29101 ($\pm 2m$)	WNW
28.04.2007	051	Site 043 from HY 35800 29136 ($\pm 12m$)	SE
28.04.2007	052	Site 057 looking towards the west coast	NW
28.04.2007	053	Working shot at the terminal of Site 056 on the west coast	NNE
28.04.2007	054	Stone dyke at the terminal of Site 056 on the west coast	NNE
28.04.2007	055	Stone dyke at the terminal of Site 056 from the west coast	E
28.04.2007	056	A clutch of three eggs in a nest near the west coast	W
28.04.2007	057	Site 57 looking towards Mainland from HY 35618 29124 ($\pm 3m$)	W
28.04.2007	058	Geo of the Dyke End, terminal of Site 057 on the west coast	W
28.04.2007	059	Site 058 looking towards dog-leg at junction with Site 059 from HY 35747 28994 ($\pm 2m$)	SW
28.04.2007	060	Site 059 showing dog-leg at junction with Site 058 from HY 35720 28926 ($\pm 3m$)	N
28.04.2007	061	Site 059 showing dog-leg at junction with Site 058 from HY 35710 28920 ($\pm 4m$)	NE
28.04.2007	062	Site 059 from HY 35921 29047 ($\pm 7m$)	SW
28.04.2007	063	Site 061 from HY 36285 29026 ($\pm 4m$)	NNE
28.04.2007	064	Site 061 from HY 36285 29026 ($\pm 4m$)	SE
28.04.2007	065	Site 001 and Site 002 looking towards Mainland	S

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
29.04.2007	001	Navigation cairn Site 022 silhouetted looking towards Gairsay	SE
29.04.2007	002	Site 044 looking towards Site 001 and Site 047	S
29.04.2007	003	General shot of Site 044 and Site 045 towards Site 001	S
29.04.2007	004	Detail of slabs forming capping of Site 045	ENE
29.04.2007	005	Detail of Site 063 looking towards Eynhallow Sound and Gairsay	SE
29.04.2007	006	Three further possible nousts east of Site 023	NE
29.04.2007	007	Northeasternmost part of 'infield boundary', Site 064	SE
29.04.2007	008	Return of Site 064 leading towards the upper barn, Site 036	SW
29.04.2007	009	Return of Site 064 leading towards the upper barn, Site 036	SW
29.04.2007	010	'Infield boundary' Site 064 towards Site 036	SSW
29.04.2007	011	'Infield boundary' Site 064 towards Site 036	SW
29.04.2007	012	Junction of 'infield boundary' Site 064 with Site 065 , looking uphill	NW
29.04.2007	013	Junction of 'infield boundary' Site 064 with Site 065 , looking towards the sea	SE
29.04.2007	014	Possible sheep dip feature associated with Site 036	NW
29.04.2007	015	The Old Pier, Site 046	SE
29.04.2007	016	Working shot of the Old Pier, Site 046	NE
29.04.2007	017	Seal in Eynhallow Sound in front of the Old Pier, Site 046	E
29.04.2007	018	General shot of Eynhallow from Sheep Skerry	NNW
29.04.2007	019	General shot of Eynhallow from Sheep Skerry	NW

Date	Frame	Description	Direction
29.04.2007	020	General shot of Eynhallow from Sheep Skerry	NNW
29.04.2007	021	Socket stone outside the front door of the Lodge, Site 047	NW
29.04.2007	022	Saddle quern outside the front door of Lodge, Site 047	NW
29.04.2007	023	Exterior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of front door	NW
29.04.2007	024	Exterior of Lodge, Site 047 : front elevation	NE
29.04.2007	025	Exterior of Lodge, Site 047 : rear elevation	SE
29.04.2007	026	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : central corridor	E
29.04.2007	027	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : candle holders and shelf in central corridor	SE
29.04.2007	028	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : general shot of bedroom 2	W
29.04.2007	029	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail shot of bedroom 2	W
29.04.2007	030	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : east wall of living room	NE
29.04.2007	031	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : dresser in living room	NNW
29.04.2007	032	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of dresser in living room	N
29.04.2007	033	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : general shot of living room	NW
29.04.2007	034	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : general shot of living room	SSW
29.04.2007	035	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : skylight in central corridor	S
29.04.2007	036	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : general shot of bedroom 1	W
29.04.2007	037	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of wash bowl in bedroom 1	SW
29.04.2007	038	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of floorboards in hallway	n/a
29.04.2007	039	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of floorboards in hallway	n/a
29.04.2007	040	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : model fulmars in bedroom 1	NW
29.04.2007	041	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : model fulmars in bedroom 2	W
29.04.2007	042	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : dressing table in bedroom 3	NW
29.04.2007	043	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : storeroom 1, external latch	N
29.04.2007	044	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : shelf in the southwest corner of the living room	W
29.04.2007	045	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : chest of drawers in bedroom 4	S
29.04.2007	046	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : cupboard in bedroom 4	NE
29.04.2007	047	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : bathroom	NE
29.04.2007	048	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of chair and cushion in living room	SW
29.04.2007	049	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : bench in bedroom 1	NW
29.04.2007	050	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : toilet window	N
29.04.2007	051	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : toilet steps, corridor and bedroom 2	W
29.04.2007	052	Working shot of north-south oriented ravine	NNE
29.04.2007	053	General shot of eastern shore with Site 008 looking towards Rousay	NE
29.04.2007	054	General shot of eastern shore with Site 008 looking towards Rousay	NE
29.04.2007	055	Seals of the shore of Fint Sound, with Rousay in the background	ENE
29.04.2007	056	Seals of the shore of Fint Sound, with Rousay in the background	ENE
29.04.2007	057	Seals of the shore of Fint Sound, with Rousay in the background	ENE
29.04.2007	058	Seals of the shore of Fint Sound, with Rousay in the background	ENE
29.04.2007	059	Seals in Eynhallow Sound looking towards Westness House on Rousay	E
29.04.2007	060	Cormorants on eastern shore looking towards Mid Howe broch and Cairn in Rousay	NNE
29.04.2007	061	Cormorants on eastern shore looking towards Mid Howe broch and Cairn in Rousay	NNE
29.04.2007	062	Detail of cormorant on the eastern shore	NE
29.04.2007	063	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of the sink in the kitchen	N
29.04.2007	064	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of dresser in the kitchen	S
29.04.2007	065	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of gas cooker in the kitchen	E
29.04.2007	066	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : detail of drawers in bedroom 1	SW
29.04.2007	067	Interior of Lodge, Site 047 : general shot of the sink in the kitchen	NE
29.04.2007	068	General shot of Eynhallow from Sheep Skerry	NNW