

Rackwick Hoy Orkney



Walkover Survey Data Structure Report

September 2020

**Rackwick
Hoy
Orkney**

Walkover Survey Data Structure Report

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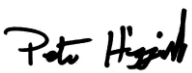
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Executive Summary

A walkover survey was undertaken at Rackwick Bay, Hoy, Orkney, in advance of the replacement of the Pentland East subsea cable. The route of the cable landfall and a 40m wide corridor was surveyed, together with the area of the transition joint pit and contractor compound.

A total of 26 sites of archaeological origin were identified, all dating to the post-medieval or early modern period. Of these, 15 were identified as being of low/negligible significance and it was deemed that no further mitigation was necessary for them. The remainder of sites were of low or medium significance and it was recommended that these are avoided by the development if possible, otherwise further mitigation may be required up to and including full excavation. The final decision as to the necessity of further works lies with the county archaeologist.

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1 Introduction

This report was commissioned by Environmental Resource Management (ERM) on behalf of Scottish Hydro and Electricity Distribution (SHEPD) and forms the data structure report for a walkover survey carried out at Rackwick Bay, Hoy, Orkney.

SHEPD is preparing to replace the Pentland East subsea cable between Rackwick Bay on Hoy, Orkney and Murkle Bay in Caithness. In consultation with Orkney Island Council's county archaeologist, a walkover survey was undertaken in advance of intrusive works associated with the project in order to inform a further program of archaeological work.

The cable landfall at Rackwick extends for approximately 4km from NGR ND 20037 99004 at the shore, north through Rackwick village to HY 20601 00287 where it turns east and runs along the north side of the main road to HY22745 00233. The walkover survey covered the route of the cable and 20m either side, forming a 40m wide corridor, together with the area of the joint transition pit at ND 20028 99005 and the contractor compound at ND 20137 99764 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the standards and guidance specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA).

2 Context and Aims of the Report

2.1 Aims and Objectives of the Assessment

The aim of the walkover survey is to understand and establish the presence/ absence, extent and character of potential archaeological remains within the proposed projects areas. The results of the walkover survey will inform the detailed design of a further programme of archaeological investigations, if they are deemed necessary.

3 Legislative Framework and Regulatory Context

The importance of the historic environment is recognised at International, National, Regional and Local levels. This section summarises the larger compendium of legislation and regulations relevant to the current scheme of archaeological monitoring.

3.1 International and European Legislation

Two international conventions which concern cultural heritage are of relevance to this study. The **European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised)**, also known as the *Valletta Convention*, (ratified by the UK government in 2000) contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage both under water and on land, preferably *in situ*, but with provisions for appropriate recording and recovery if disturbance is unavoidable. The **European Landscape Convention** (ratified by the UK government in 2006), promotes the protection, management and planning of landscapes in Europe, including the historical and cultural aspects of landscapes.

3.2 UK and Scottish Legislation

The primary piece of UK legislation concerning archaeology is **The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**, concerning sites that warrant statutory protection due to being of national importance and are Scheduled under the provisions of the Act. The Act is administered in Scotland by Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

Such sites or areas (including marine areas) may include any "monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it". A monument is defined within the Act as:

"any building, structure or work above or below the surface of the land, any cave or excavation; any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or any cave or excavation; and any site comprising or comprising the remains of any vehicle, vessel or aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof" (Section 61 (7)),

with the additional definition of *"any thing, or group of things, that evidences previous human activity"* derived from section 14 of the **Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011**. Under the 1979 Act Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The 2011 Amendment also adds the requirement for Scottish Ministers to compile Inventories of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and of Battlefields that appear to be of national importance.

The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. Under the provisions of the 1979 Act (and as amended by the 2011 Act), it becomes an offence to carry out, without the prior written consent of the Scottish Ministers (Scheduled Monument Consent), any works which would have these effects.

In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works.

The **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997** and subsequent amendments, governs the listing and protection of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Works which will alter or extend a listed building in a way which would affect its character or its setting and demolition works require listed building consent. Works requiring listed building consent may also require planning permission. The Act requires planning authorities, when determining applications for planning permission or listed building consent, to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. There is a presumption against demolition or other works that will adversely affect a listed building or its setting. Similarly, it is the duty of the planning authority to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of a Conservation Area when exercising their powers under planning legislation.

"Councils have the power to designate as Conservation Areas, areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. It is the responsibility of the council to ensure

that any new development should be sympathetic to the special architectural and aesthetic qualities of the area, particularly in terms of scale, design, materials and space between buildings. Councils have a statutory obligation to compile a list containing particulars of any area which has been designated as a conservation area which is available for public inspection.” (Orkney Council Website)

The **Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014** sets out Scottish Ministers’ vision and strategic policies for the historic environment. The planning system should promote the care and protection of designated and non-designated historic environment assets, related settings and the cultural landscape. It recognises that archaeological sites and monuments are an important, finite and non-renewable resource that should be protected and preserved in situ when possible. Change should be sensitively managed in order to best avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of heritage assets.

The **Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Policy Statement 2016** provides guidance, detailing how HES fulfils its regulatory and advisory roles and how it expects others to interpret and implement SPP 2014. Key principles include that

“there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it”.

The Annexes to the Policy list the criteria for determining whether historic assets (such as monuments, battlefields, buildings) are of national importance.

In addition, **Planning and Archaeology (Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011)** advises that in determining a planning application the desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration with the objective being to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative. The **Orkney Local Development Plan 2017** includes policies to protect Orkney’s rich cultural heritage and archaeological history (Chapter 6: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment).

The Orkney Local Development Plan was adopted by Orkney Islands Council in 2017 and provides the framework for planning decisions made throughout Orkney. It states:

The Government expects local authorities and others to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment and to reflect this planning guidance in their policies and their allocation of resources. Planning authorities should adopt suitable policies in their development plans and give effect to them through their development management decisions. The context or setting within which specific historic features sit, and the patterns of past use, are part of our historic environment. The historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, and scenic associations of places and landscapes are some of the less tangible elements of the historic environment. These elements make a fundamental contribution to our sense of place and cultural identity.

. . . The approach to the historic environment as set out in the SHEP should be taken into account within the LDP. As well as addressing the value of cultural heritage assets, links with wider landscapes and natural heritage should be considered. Landscape and biodiversity policy objectives have the potential to impact upon archaeological heritage, and vice versa. The LDP could highlight this relationship and include within its policy elements which would be mutually beneficial.

Detailed non-statutory guidance on the setting of historic assets is provided by HES's **Managing Change in the Historic Environment** guidance series (Setting: 2016), to be found at their website and to which planning authorities are directed in HES Policy Statement 2016.

4 Assessment Methodology

4.1 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was executed in accordance with the **Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation** issued by ClfA (2014) The site was surveyed on the 1st July 2020 and the 19th August 2020.

The surveyors traversed the Site 20m apart. Any features or sites identified were assigned an individual site number, recorded with pro-forma templates, sketches, photographs and handheld GPS and evaluated.

4.2 Assessment of Significance and Relative Importance

Cultural significance lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest; this may be artistic, archaeological, architectural, historic, traditional¹, aesthetic, scientific or social. Known and potential heritage assets within the Site and the wider study area have been identified from national and local designations, SMR data and ORCA's professional opinion.

The determination of the cultural significance or value of historic environment assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against the characteristics and criteria expressed in HES Policy Statement 2016, Annexes 1 to 6 (see **Appendix 1**, etc.).

For example, for archaeological areas, sites and monuments the following characteristics are used:²:

Intrinsic: the condition in which the monument has survived. This includes the potential survival of archaeology above ground and buried, and goes beyond the survival of marked field characteristics. The archaeological, scientific, technological or other research potential of the monument or any part of it needs to be considered. The apparent development sequence of the monument as well as the original or subsequent functions of the monument and its parts is also considered.

Contextual: relates to the monument's place in the landscape or within the body of existing knowledge. This takes into account the rarity of the monument as well as the relationship of

¹ Factors listed in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

² From HES Policy Statement 2016: Annex 1: Criteria for and guidance on the determination of 'national importance' for scheduling. Cultural significance defined in the Policy Statement should not be confused with the unrelated usage of significance in referring to effects in EIA.

the monument to other monuments of the same or related classes or period, or to features or monuments within the vicinity. The relationship of the monument within the wider landscape and setting are also considered.

Associative: historical, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the monument as well as the aesthetic attributes and cultural significance in the national consciousness. This is also influenced by the way in which historical, traditional or artistic characters or events have been derived from the monument.

For determining the cultural heritage significance or value of historic buildings, the following characteristics are used³:

- *Age and rarity:* the older a building is and the fewer of its type to survive, the more likely it will be of special interest. Age is a major factor in the evaluation process of a building, but the weight differs across building types.
- *Architectural or Historic Interest:* interior and exterior design; the internal planning of the building; evidence of structural or material innovation and regional variation of the building are all taken into account. The setting of the building is also a critical factor.
- *Close Historical Association:* close association with nationally important people or events that have been well-documented and where the fabric of the building is also of some quality or interest can be a significant factor. This association must be well authenticated and significant.

For determining the cultural heritage significance or value of other kinds of assets, e.g. conservation areas, historic gardens or designed, the relevant HES Policy Statement annex was used.

The relative importance (national, regional or local) of a historic environment asset is identified by the heritage authorities by assessing the degree to which the asset has a particular cultural significance using the characteristics outlined above and the criteria identified in the SHEP Annexes and on the HES website⁴. This chapter follows that guidance.

The cultural heritage significance or value attributed to each identified historic environment asset reflects the sensitivity of the asset to potential impacts and disturbance, determined as shown in **Appendix 1**.

These criteria incorporate general policy and guidance used by statutory agencies to assign a level of cultural significance to assets as described above. Such policy and guidance includes HES Policy Statement 2016, Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2014), with the companion Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011): Planning and Archaeology and Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes (Historic Scotland, various dates).

³ From HES Policy Statement 2016: Annex 2: Criteria for determining whether a building is of 'special architectural or historic interest' for listing.

⁴ https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/listed-buildings/what-is-listing/#categories-of-listed-building_tab

Level of significance	Criteria
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments and sites proposed for scheduling • Category A Listed Buildings • Inventoried Gardens and Designated Landscapes • Outstanding Conservation Areas • Historic Battlefields • Historic Marine Protected Areas • Undesignated wrecks, archaeological sites, areas and buildings of national importance (identified in the NMRS/SMR)
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category B and Category C(S) Listed Buildings • Burial Grounds • Protected heritage landscapes • Conservation Areas • Undesignated archaeological sites, areas and buildings of equivalent regional importance (identified in the NMRS/SMR), or of high local value
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage assets of poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Cultural heritage assets of local value or interest for education or cultural appreciation • Undesignated archaeological sites, areas and buildings of equivalent local importance (identified in the NMRS/SMR) • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local characteristics
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of former archaeological features • Unlisted buildings of very minor historic or architectural interest • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features • Single artefact findspots • Sites of little or no known importance

Table 1: Definitions of importance or sensitivity of cultural heritage assets

4.3 Assessment Limitations

During the walkover survey, every effort was made to thoroughly investigate all parts of the development area. However, much of the Site is located in very dense vegetation and peat bog which may have obscured further archaeological features. In addition, one small field close to the southern terminus of the cable route could not be accessed due to the presence of livestock, however good visibility was afforded from the side and it is considered that the area has been sufficiently surveyed.

5 Results

The walkover survey identified 26 sites within the Site boundary (Appendix 1). All identified sites date to the Medieval/ post-medieval or early modern period.

While no evidence for prehistoric activity was identified during the survey, this cannot be ruled out and could be masked by the blanket peat which covers a large part of the site and is approximately 0.3 to 0.6m thick where it is exposed.

5.1 Area 1: Cable Route from Shore to Rackwick Burn and Joint Transition Pit

This part of the Site runs up from just above the shore through areas of rough grazing, peat bog and heather heathland beside Rackwick village.

5.1.1 Site 1

At the south end of the cable route, a low grassy bank runs adjacent to the shore (**Site 1**). It is about 30m long and 1.5m wide, gradually petering out at either end. It is composed of earth and rounded cobbles and is likely to be a boundary bank from a former field system, probably post-medieval but because it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition (1882) it is possibly earlier.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** The site lies slightly outside the 40m corridor of the walkover survey, it is therefore recommended that the site is avoided by the development and temporarily fenced off to protect it from potential damage. If this is not deemed possible, the site should be fully recorded by written description, photographic record and a full building and earthwork survey together with targeted intrusive excavation (hand dug) to determine its form and character.*

5.1.2 Site 2

Just northwest of **site 1**, a steep-sided ditch runs from close to the shore in an arc to the north of Green Hill and feeds into Rackwick burn to the east (**Site 2**). It is about 150m long (but also extends outwith the Site), 4m wide and up to 1m deep. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Second Edition map (1903) and partially on the First Edition (1882) and probably relates to post-medieval agricultural activity.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** If possible, the site should be avoided with the site being temporarily fenced off to protect it from damage during the works. However its location would appear to make this impractical and given its low significance, it may be more feasible to supplement the recording already undertaken as part of the walkover survey with small scale targeted excavation such as a machine dug trench across its width to determine its form and character.*

5.1.3 Site 3

About 100m east from its west terminus, **Site 2** runs around the remains of a large tripartite structure (**Site 3**). It is constructed of rounded and subrounded cobbles and blocks and is 12m x 6m and up to 1m high. It appears on the OS First Edition (1882) and is likely to have been a stock pen or enclosure from the same period.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** It is recommended that the site is avoided with the structure being temporarily fenced off to protect it from damage during the works. If this is not deemed possible, the site should be fully recorded by written description, photographic record and a full building and earthwork survey together with targeted intrusive excavation (hand dug) to determine its form and character. If any remains of particular significance are discovered further excavation may be necessary.*

5.1.4 Site 4

Further north along the cable route to the west of Rackwick village are the remnants of a trackway (**Site 4**), apparent as a shallow cut running northwest to southeast. It is visible for a length of about 20m (the western 10m inside the Site) before it peters out, it is 4.5m wide and

0.5m deep and likely to be post-medieval in date. A modern drainage channel runs alongside to the south.

*Mitigation: **Limited excavation.** If possible, the site should be avoided with the site being temporarily fenced off to protect it from damage during the works. However, its location would appear to make this impractical as ephemeral remains are likely to extend across the cable corridor. Therefore, given its low significance, it may be more feasible to supplement the recording already undertaken as part of the walkover survey with small scale targeted excavation such as a machine dug trench across its width to determine its form and character.*

5.1.5 Site 5

Just north of the trackway (**Site 4**) is the remnants of a small enclosure which is marked on the current OS map of the area (**Site 5**) but is scarcely visible on the surface, defined only by changes in vegetation suggesting it was a fairly modern fenced enclosure. It is bisected by several modern drainage cuts.

*Mitigation: **None.***

5.1.6 Sites 6-9

The remainder of sites in this area (6- 9) are related to the WWII AASL (anti-aircraft search light) battery which was located here and have previously been recorded as part of the 'Legacies of War' project (Lindsey and Dobney 2014). They were interpreted respectively as: an air raid shelter (**Site 6**); a searchlight battery (**Site 7**); a mess cookhouse and house platform (**Site 8**); and ablutions block (**Site 9**).

Site 6 appears as a low sub-circular earthwork covered in grass and heather, it measures 6m x 5m and is 0.3m high. **Site 7** is a small embanked oval earthwork which measures 4.5m x 4m and is 0.4m high and is largely obscured by thick vegetation. **Site 8** survives as a large earthwork platform and area of hardstanding on the west side of the road, it measures about 23m x 20m and is 0.5m high. **Site 9** is a small concrete platform just to the east of the road, it measures 10m x 4m and is 0.4m high.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** It is recommended that sites 6, 7, 8 and 9 are avoided by the development and temporarily fenced off to protect them from potential damage. If it is not considered possible to completely avoid the sites, they should be fully recorded by written description, photographic record and earthwork survey together with targeted intrusive excavation to determine their form and character. If any remains of particular significance are discovered further excavation may be necessary.*

5.2 Area 2: Contractors Compound Area

This part of the site is located in a small triangular area of heather heathland at the north end of the village, bounded by roads on two sides. It is bisected by a foot worn path and a vehicle worn track.

5.2.1 Site 10

The southeast side of the area is bounded by a drystone dyke with a ditch and bank, 95m long (**site 10**). The dyke is likely to be post-medieval but the ditch and bank seem more modern.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** It is considered likely that since the site forms one side of the boundary of the compound it will not be affected by the development, it should be avoided and temporarily fenced off to protect it from potential damage. If this is not the case and it cannot be avoided, the recording already undertaken as part of the walkover survey should be supplemented with small scale targeted excavation such as a machine dug trench across its width to determine its form and character.*

5.2.2 Sites 11 and 12

A further low earth bank runs adjacent to the road on the northwest side of the area, this is likely to be modern (**site 11**). A further poorly defined ditch runs north-south to the east side of the area (**site 12**). This is also likely to be fairly modern.

Mitigation: none

5.3 Area 3: Rackwick Burn to Eastern Terminus

This part of the site extends northeast from Rackwick burn until it crosses the main road leading into Rackwick and then runs through peat bog and heather heath along the northside of the road before re-crossing the road just before its terminus.

5.4 Sites 13, 16, 17, 19, 23, 25 and 26

The archaeological landscape in this area was dominated by the presence of a series of disused peat cuttings which are likely to be 20th century in date. These have been recorded as five separate groupings: **Site 13**, an area of several intercutting banks over an area of about 50m, north of Rackwick burn; **Site 16**, an area of very shallow cuttings east of the road and extending over area of 75m; **Site 17**, a further area of shallow and irregular cuttings located west of the road and extending over an area of 200m x 50m; **Site 19**, an area of cuttings extending over an area of 100m x 30m on the west of the road; and **Site 23**, a group of four cuttings located north of the road which vary in size from 15m x 10m x 0.5m to 60m x 40m x 0.6m.

In addition, two areas of peat cuttings which are apparently still in use were also recorded. **Site 25** is a line of peat banks to the north side of the road, over an area of 150m x 30m x 1m. **Site 26** is also located north of the road at the eastern terminus of the cable route and consists of two discrete parts, over an area of 50m x 35m x 0.6m.

Mitigation: None

5.4.1 Site 14

An oval, heather covered mound, measuring 9m x 7m and 1m high, is located within an area of peat cuttings. This may be a former peat stack but could also be natural in origin.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** If possible, the site should be avoided with the site being temporarily fenced off to protect it from damage during the works. If this is not deemed possible, the recording already undertaken as part of the walkover survey should be supplemented with small scale targeted excavation such as a machine dug trench across its width to determine its form and character.*

5.4.2 Site 15

Site 15 is a weathered curvilinear hollow-way track (c. 4m in width) running from the road to an area of peat cuttings to the east and is likely to have been an associated access track. It extends for a distance of about 50m and is 4m wide and between 0.75m and 1m deep.

*Mitigation: **Avoidance.** If possible, the site should be avoided with the site being temporarily fenced off to protect it from damage during the works. If this is not deemed possible, the recording already undertaken as part of the walkover survey should be supplemented with small scale targeted excavation such as a machine dug trench across its width to determine its form and character.*

5.4.3 Site 18

Site 18 is an area of approximately 50m x 10m x 4m forming the end of a trackway and path associated with the 1967 BBC broadcast of the ascent of the Old Man of Hoy. The track is visible extending north but the part within the cable corridor has been heavily disturbed.

*Mitigation: **None***

5.4.4 Sites 20, 21, 22 and 24

A number of small sand quarries were recorded along the north edge of the road in this area. These are likely to be associated with the construction of the road in the 20th century. For clarity, these have been split into four site groupings.

Site 20 is a cluster of 10 rectangular, steep sided cuts in the slope on the north side of the road. They vary in size from 8m x 6m x 1m to 1.5m x 1.5m x 0.75m. A second group of 12 quarries are located to the east of **site 20** and appear approximately every 20m along the north side of the road (**site 21**). These too are rectangular in form and vary in size from 4m x 4m x 1m to 12m x 10m x 1.2m. One of these (**21B**), has a stone-built culvert below the road which drains to the south. **Site 22** is a further group of four which are very similar in form to **sites 20** and **21** and vary in size from 4m x 3m x 1.2m to 8m x 7m x 2m. One of these (**site 22a**) is also adjacent to a stone-built culvert below the road. Finally, **site 24** is a large sand and stone quarry cut into the slope at the side of the road. It is sub-rectangular in form with steep sides and a stepped base, it measures 15m x 12m and is 4m deep.

*Mitigation: **None***

6 Conclusions

The walkover survey identified 26 sites within the Site boundary, all which date to the Medieval/post-medieval or early modern period. Of these, 15 were identified as being of low/negligible significance (**5, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 20, 21, 22, and 24**) and for which the recording already undertaken as part of this walkover survey is deemed sufficient mitigation. However it is anticipated that further basic recording will be carried out at these locations as appropriate during the watching brief to be undertaken during intrusive works.

For the remainder of identified sites, it is recommended that they are avoided during the development and temporarily fenced off to protect them from potential damage. If the nature of the intrusive works would not permit avoidance, micro-siting of the cable route within the 40m corridor should be considered. Any re-routing of the cable outside the current 40m

corridor will require further consideration of known heritage assets and additional walkover survey.

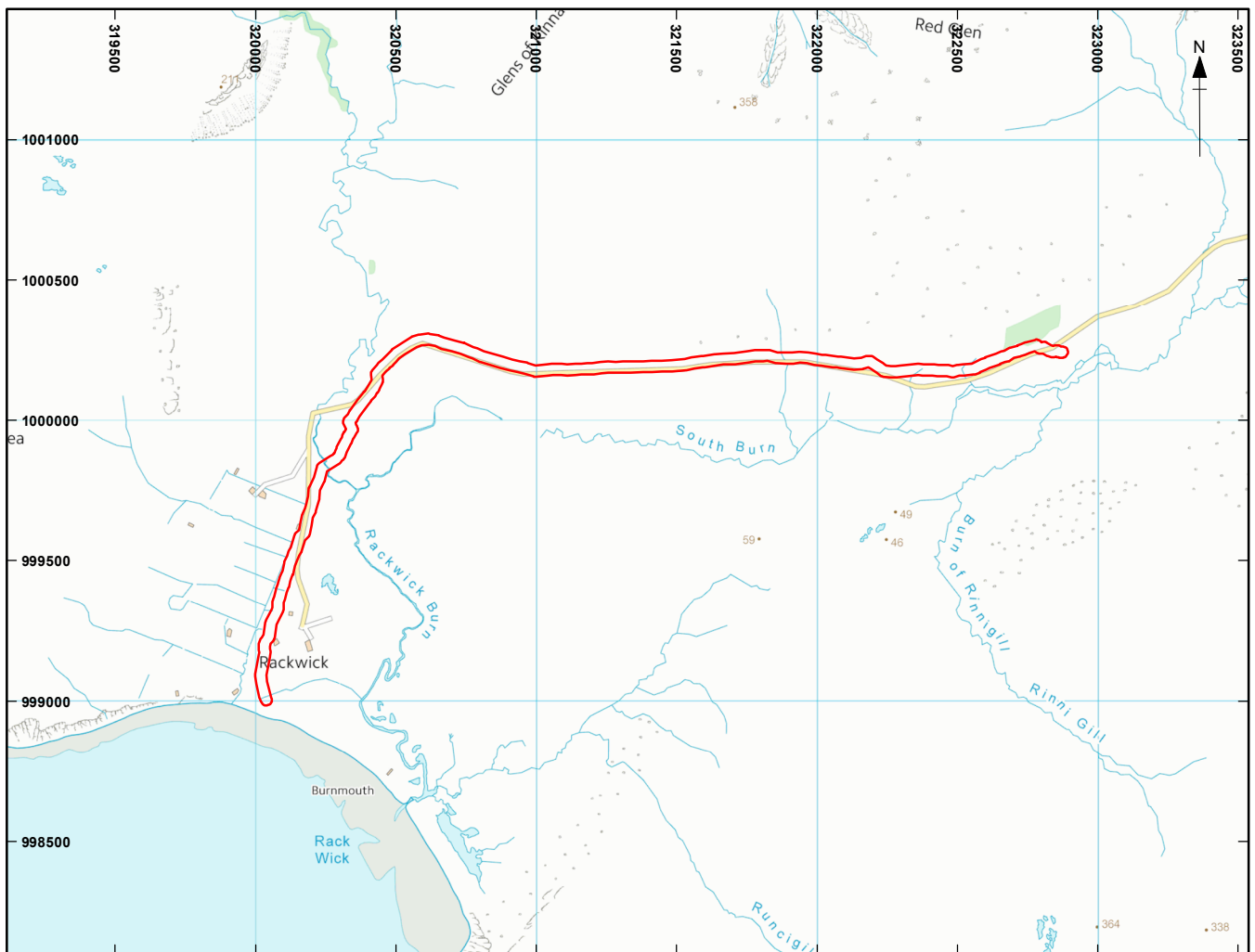
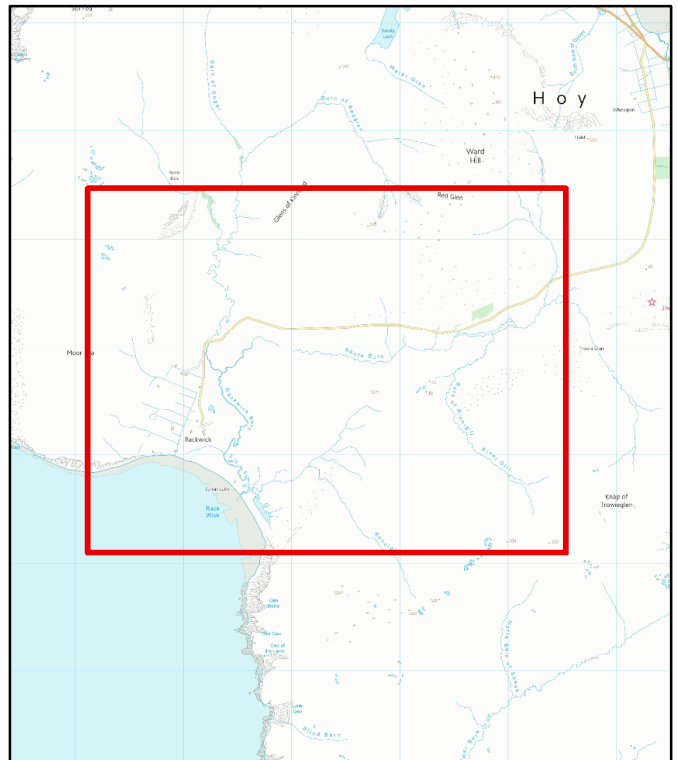
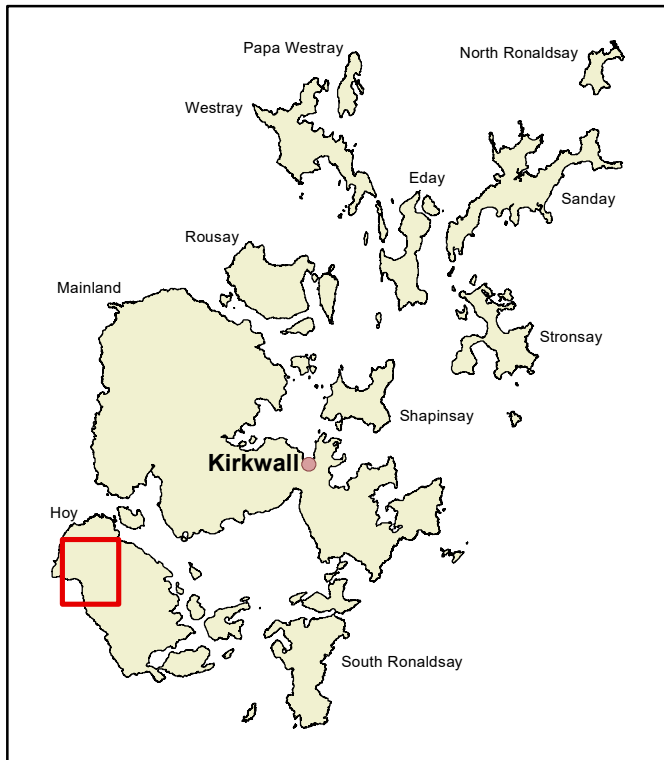
If avoidance is not considered possible, and the significant identified sites are at risk from the development, further mitigation is likely to be required. In this scenario, it is recommended that for sites **2, 4, 10, 14** and **15**, the recording already undertaken during the walkover survey is supplemented by a small scale targeted intrusive excavation such as a single machine dug trench across each site. For sites **1, 3, 6, 7, 8** and **9**, it is recommended that a greater level of further investigation is necessary. Each site should be fully recorded by written description, photographic record and detailed earthwork/building survey together with targeted intrusive excavation (hand dug). If any remains of particular significance are discovered, further excavation may be necessary.

The final decision as to the necessity of further works lies with the county archaeologist.

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Figures



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Figure 1. Site location

Project Name: Rackwick

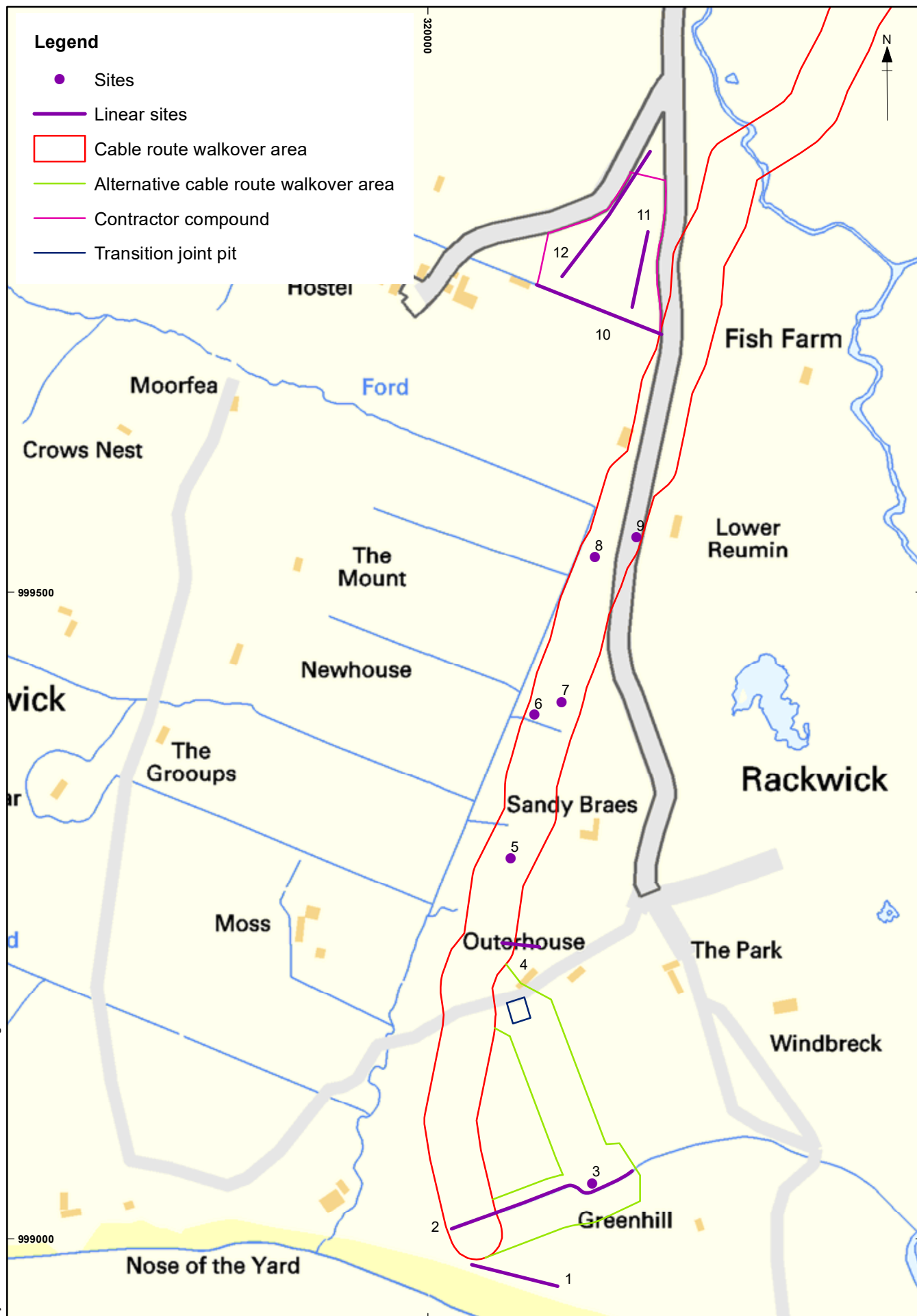
Project No: 859

Scale: @A4 1:25,000

Date: July 2020

Initial: LS

Rev. No. 0



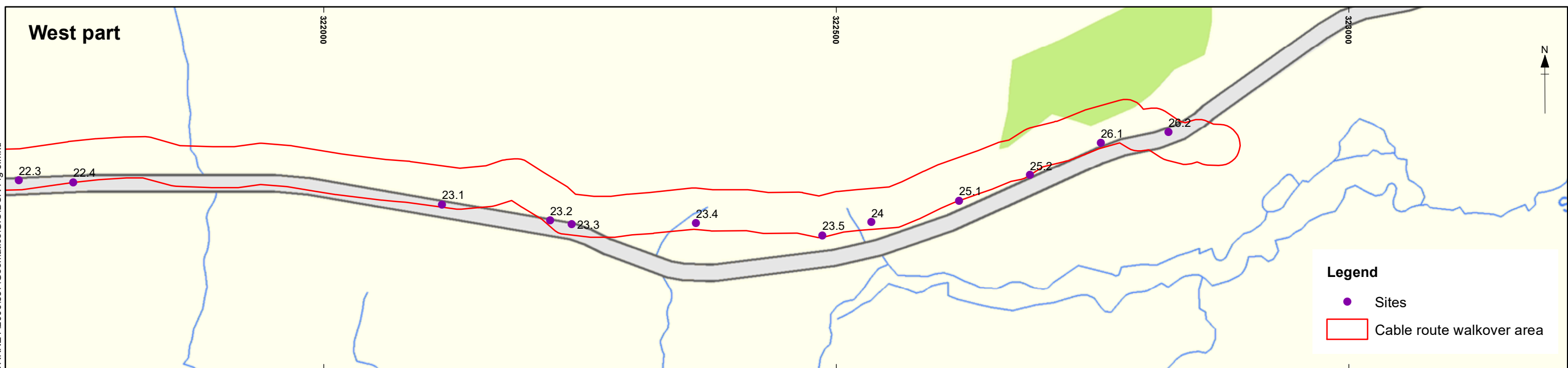
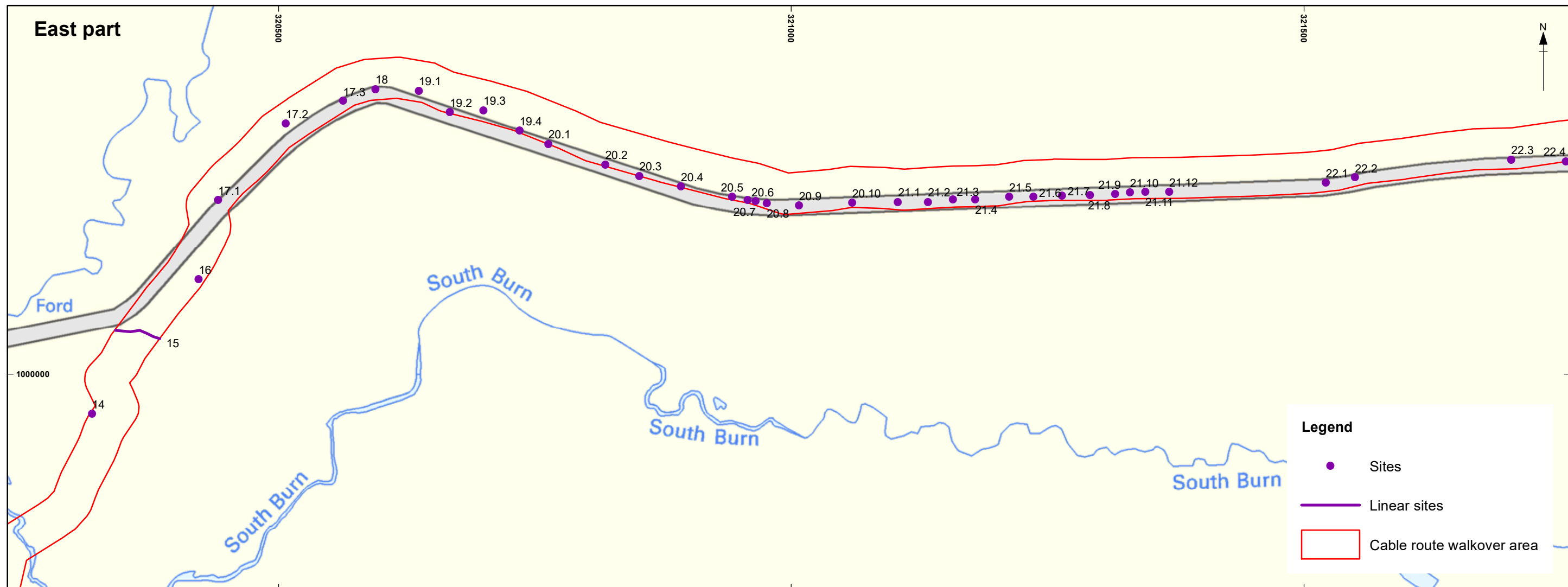
Orkney College, East Road, Kirkwall, KW15 1LX

0 0.2km

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Figure 2: Location of identified sites, Areas 1 and 2

Project Name: Rackwick		
Project No: 859	Scale @A4	1:4,000
Date: July 2020	Initial: LS	Rev. No. 0



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0 200 m

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Figure 3: Location of identified sites, Area 3		
Project Name: Rackwick		
Project No: 859	Scale @A4 1:4,000	
Date: Aug 2020	Initial: LS	Rev. No. 0

Figure 3: Location of Sites, Area 3

Appendices

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Sites

Table A 1: Gazetteer of sites identified within the development area.

ORCA Site No.	Description	NGR	Period	Significance	Mitigation
1	Earth and stone bank	ND 20033 98980 to ND 20100 98963	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Medium	Avoidance otherwise- further recording and targeted excavation
2	Drainage ditch	ND 20017 99008 to ND 20157 99052	Post-medieval	Low	Avoidance otherwise- small scale targeted excavation
3	Tripartite stone- built structure	ND 20127 99043 to	Post-medieval	Low	Avoidance otherwise- further recording and targeted excavation

4	Trackway	ND 20057 99228 to ND 20085 99225	Post-medieval	Low	Avoidance otherwise- small scale targeted excavation
5	Enclosure	ND 20064 99294	Modern	Negligible	None
6	AASL battery, sub-circular earthwork platform. Possible air raid shelter	ND 20082 99405	WWII	Medium	Avoidance otherwise- further recording and targeted excavation
7	AASL battery, low oval earthwork. Possible searchlight battery	ND 20103 99415	WWII	Medium	Avoidance otherwise- further recording and targeted excavation
8	AASL battery, large earthwork and area of hardstanding. Possible mess, cookhouse and house platform	ND 20129 99527	WWII	Medium	Avoidance otherwise- further recording and targeted excavation
9	AASL battery, rectangular concrete platform, foundation base. Possible ablutions block	ND 20161 99542	WWII	Medium	Avoidance otherwise- further recording and targeted excavation

10	Drystone dyke, with modern ditch and bank	ND 20180 99699 to ND 20084 99737	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	Avoidance otherwise- small scale targeted excavation
11	Low earth bank	ND 20096 99747 to ND 20172 99849	Modern	Negligible	None
12	Drain cut	ND 20157 99720 to	Modern	Negligible	None
13	Peat banks	ND 20295 99893	Post-medieval	Low	None
14	Mound	ND 20318 99961	Post-medieval/ natural	Low	Avoidance otherwise small scale targeted excavation
15	Trackway	HY 20340 00041 to HY 20383 00034	Post-medieval	Low	Avoidance otherwise small scale targeted excavation
16	Peat banks	HY 20422 00092	Post-medieval	Low	None
17.1	Peat banks	HY 20441 00169	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
17.2	Peat banks	HY 20507 00244	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
17.3	Peat banks	HY 20563 00266	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
18	Trackway	HY20594 000278	Modern	Low	None

19.1	Peat banks	HY 20637 00276	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
19.2	Peat banks	HY 20667 00255	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
19.3	Peat banks	HY 20700 00257	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
19.4	Peat banks	HY 20735 00237	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
20.1	Quarries	HY 20763 00224	Modern	Negligible	None
20.2	Quarries	HY 20819 00204	Modern	Negligible	None
20.3	Quarries	HY 20852 00193	Modern	Negligible	None
20.4	Quarries	HY 20893 00183	Modern	Negligible	None
20.5	Quarries	HY20942 00173	Modern	Negligible	None
20.6	Quarries	HY 20958 00169	Modern	Negligible	None
20.7	Quarries	HY 20966 00168	Modern	Negligible	None
20.8	Quarries	HY 20976 00166	Modern	Negligible	None
20.9	Quarries	HY 21008 00164	Modern	Negligible	None
20.10	Quarries	HY 21060 00167	Modern	Negligible	None
21.1	Quarries	HY 21104 00167	Modern	Negligible	None
21.2	Quarries	HY 21133 00168	Modern	Negligible	None
21.3	Quarries	HY 21158 00170	Modern	Negligible	None
21.4	Quarries	HY 21180 00170	Modern	Negligible	None
21.5	Quarries	HY 21213 00173	Modern	Negligible	None
21.6	Quarries	HY 21236 00173	Modern	Negligible	None

21.7	Quarries	HY 21264 00174	Modern	Negligible	None
21.8	Quarries	HY 21292 00174	Modern	Negligible	None
21.9	Quarries	HY 21316 00175	Modern	Negligible	None
21.10	Quarries	HY 21331 00177	Modern	Negligible	None
21.11	Quarries	HY 21346 00177	Modern	Negligible	None
21.12	Quarries	HY 21369 00177	Modern	Negligible	None
22.1	Quarries	HY 21522 00186	Modern	Negligible	None
22.2	Quarries	HY 21550 00192	Modern	Negligible	None
22.3	Quarries	HY 21703 00209	Modern	Negligible	None
22.4	Quarries	HY 21756 00207	Modern	Negligible	None
23.1	Peat banks	HY 22115 00185	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
23.2	Peat banks	HY 22221 00170	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
23.3	Peat banks	HY 22242 00166	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
23.4	Peat banks	HY 22363 00167	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
23.5	Peat banks	HY 322486 00155	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
24	Quarry	HY 22534 00168	Modern	Negligible	None
25.1	Peat banks	HY 22620 00189	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None

25.2	Peat banks	HY 22689 00214	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
26.1	Peat banks	HY 22758 00245	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None
26.2	Peat banks	HY 22824 00256	Post-medieval/ modern	Low	None

Appendix 2 Photographic Register - Walkover Survey

Batch 1

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 1	E
2	Site 1	W
3	General shot of cable route	N
4	General shot of foreshore at south end of cable route	SW
5	Site 2	NE
6	Site 2	SW
7	Site 3	NE
8	Site 3	SE
9	Site 3	SW
10	Site 4	W
11	Site 4	E
12	Site 5	NE
13	Site 5	SW
14	Site 6	W
15	Site 6	NE
16	Site 7	W
17	Site 7	NE
18	General shot of cable route from site 7	SE
19	Site 8	NE

20	Site 8	SW
21	General shot of cable route from site 8	SE
22	Site 9	NE
23	Site 9	NW
24	Site 10	NW
25	Site 10	NW
26	General shot of compound area showing modern vehicle track	NW
27	General shot of compound area showing modern vehicle track	NW
28	General shot of compound area showing modern path	NW
29	Site 10	SE
30	Site 11	SE
31	Site 11	NW
32	Site 12	SW
33	General shot of contractor compound area	SW
34	General shot of cable route looking to Rackwick burn	NE
35	General shot of contractor compound area	NW
36	General shot of cable route	N

Batch 2

Frame	Description	Direction of shot
1	Site 13	NE
2	Site 13	NE

3	Site 14	NNE
4	Site 15	E
5	Site 15	W
6	Site 16	NE
7	Site 17	N
8	Site 18	S
9	Site 19	E
10	Site 20	N
11	Site 20	NE
12	Site 20	E
13	Site 21	E
14	Site 21	W
15	Site 22	E
16	Site 23	N
17	Site 24	N
18	Site 25	E
19	Site 25	W
20	Site 25	WSW
21	Site 26	E
22	Site 26	NE
23	Site 26	WSW
24	General shot of cable route	N