

## Burro Ned Iron Age Promontory Fort



**Burro Ned** is the largest of more than 20 Iron Age promontory forts in the Isle of Man. On its vulnerable land side it is protected by a rampart approximately 1 – 1.5 m high and 5 m wide.

Geophysical surveys confirmed the remains of two round houses and a rectilinear structure which may have been a Viking house. This suggests that after the Iron Age Burro Ned was occupied by Vikings.

There are also several Neolithic or Iron Age cupmarks which already existed when the Iron Age people settled here.

The site offers great scenic views in multiple directions. It may have been used as a look-out site.

Burro Ned has not been excavated so far, so not many facts are known.

## The Sound



**The Sound** is one of the island's most picturesque locations. Due to its powerful tides and rocky outcrops it has seen 19 recorded shipwrecks. Their most famous was the brig Lily of Liverpool. Her cargo included 50 tons of gunpowder. She was lost in the tremendous waves and wrecked on the shore.

The Sound and the Calf of Man are rich with wildlife. You can watch various kinds of seabirds or hear the noises of grey and common seals.

### **The Parade**

The Parade is the flat piece of ground between the old fort ramparts and the Little Sound. Soldiers were drilled on this ground – hence its name.

It was also used for Easter celebrations. Local families brought eggs dyed with gorse to hold egg rolling races on the Parade.

## The Calf of Man



This small island has a size of approximately 600 acres. Its name derives from the Old Norse word *kalfr* which describes a small island situated near a large one.

Archaeological finds suggest that human settlement goes back as far as prehistoric times. Part of a carved Celtic stone slab from the late 8<sup>th</sup> century has also been found. It is considered to be part of an altar panel and is exhibited at the Manx Museum.

Today, the only residents on the island are two wardens living here from spring to late autumn.

Since 1959, the Calf of Man has been a bird observatory monitoring approximately 33 species breeding annually. A special programme to resettle the Atlantic puffin has shown first positive results [2021].

The island is also home to a large colony of seals.

## Cregneash



Cregneash, the most Southern village in the Isle of Man, is “said to have been continuously inhabited since Neolithic times”.

Around the beginning of the 20th century, the village was of vital importance for the survival of the Manx Language. Many remaining native speakers came from Cregneash.

In 1938, part of the village was opened as the first open-air folk museum in the British Isles. Today, **Manx National Heritage** owns over ten buildings and more than 300 acres of land. Those houses which are open to the public show the typical home of an early Manx villager.

Around the village, you will see free-roaming life stock such as the four-horned Manx Loaghtan sheep which once came close to extinction.

You can visit an exhibition or watch a video at the small Visitors Centre or enjoy tea or coffee at the Centre's cosy little cafe.

The village is registered as one of 26 Dark Sky Discovery Sites in the Island.

## Meayll Hill Circle



This uniquely designed, almost 5,000 years old burial cairn is situated on Meayll Hill close to the village of Cregneash. Within a diameter of 18,29 – 19.51 m (slightly oval), it contains six pairs of radially set T-shaped stone chests or 'cists'. In the middle of the circle, you can still see the remains of a large broken stone of white quartz.

The site's initial height may have reached up to 4 m, and people would have easily seen it from afar. It offers spectacular views reaching as far as Ireland.

When first excavated in 1893, archaeologists unearthed remarkable finds. Amongst them were cremated human bones, flints, Neolithic pottery, white water-washed quartz pebbles, and a jet bead. Several of the finds are exhibited at the Manx Museum in Douglas.



## Amazing Sites to discover on your way to The Sound



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