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**REPORT ON A COASTAL ZONE  
ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF  
NORTHMAVINE, SHETLAND**

**OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 1997**

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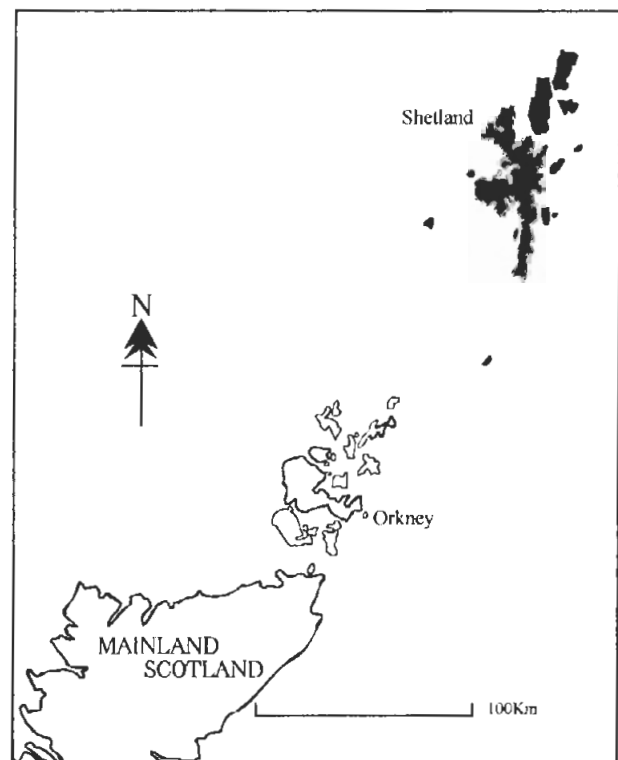
# NORTHMAVINE COASTAL SURVEY 1997

SURVEY AREA HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW

20Km

NORTHMAVINE

MAINLAND SHETLAND



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*This report documents the results of a coastal zone assessment survey carried out in Shetland over four weeks in October-November 1997. The field survey was carried out by a team of four people, comprising two archaeologists and two geomorphologists. The work was commissioned by Shetland Amenity Trust (SAT) and funded with a grant from Historic Scotland (HS). The commission defined the area to be surveyed and work was carried out in accordance with Historic Scotland's Procedure Paper 4: Coastal Assessment Survey (Historic Scotland, 1996).*

### **Background: Northmavine**

Northmavine is the northernmost part of the mainland of Shetland and is the largest parish in the Isles. It is connected to the Mainland by a slender neck of land, Mavis Grind (*gate of the narrow isthmus*), which is only 100m wide at its narrowest point. From this vantage point, the North Sea is visible to the east and the Atlantic Ocean lies to the west. The landscape is hilly and rugged and fringed with high rocky cliffs and some of the most beautiful coastal scenery in the British Isles. There are many pockets of sheltered cultivable land, while the rougher ground provides grazing for sheep. The west coast, with Ronas hill, which is the highest hill in Shetland, is more indented, exposed and wild than the east coast. In previous times, Northmavine was widely settled and had a busy fishing industry. Today, the area is sparsely inhabited with the main centres located around Ollaberry, Hillswick, Urafirth, North Roe and Sullom. The land is now largely unenclosed, but remnant boundaries of earlier times indicate that this was not always the case. The seas to the north and west have been important fishing grounds for centuries.

### **Geology (Alan Stapf)**

Geologically, the Northmavine area of Shetland is fairly complicated, but can be viewed in a generalised way for the needs of this survey. Northmavine lies to the west of the Walls Boundary Fault. Generally, the west is composed of granites and diorite with the east, and north coast up to Uyea, made up of metamorphic rocks. The metamorphic rocks tend to have folds and joints aligned in a north to south trend. The Ness of Hillswick is also composed of similar metamorphic rocks, although the alignment appears to be northwest to southeast trending. The western side of Esha Ness is quite different as it is made up of volcanic rocks, with the more easily eroded andesitic tuffs between Hamna Voe and Ockran Head. Many of the andesites display jointing similar to basalts.

The geology is reflected in the topography, the diorite areas have undulating hills with craggy outcrops of rocks. The granite areas have more rounded appearance. The metamorphic rocks appear as aligned hills with deep indented coastlines to the north where the alignment has been exploited by marine erosion. The volcanic rocks of Esha Ness appear to be the most easily eroded where the sea breaks off large chunks of the jointed rock and the hinterland has moderate slopes with rolling hills.

With regard to the softer geological sediments, there are buried peats at Fugla Ness which are of great importance to Britain. The peats have now been dated by three individuals to between 34000 and 47500 years BP (Hall *et al* 1996). The sediments were therefore probably laid down in the Hoxnian interglacial and have thus so far survived two glacial periods. At present there is only slight erosion of the sediments as a granite buttress is holding back the full force of the sea.

### **Geomorphology (*Alan Stapf*)**

The topography has been softened in many places by the deposition of till, predominantly during, and towards the end of the ice age. There are relatively few places where thick layers of till are evident in section over the survey area; most lie on the east coast. This is not surprising as the local glacier is thought to have been dominated by a westerly flow with the eastern flow slowed down by the Scandinavian ice sheet. Although no real 'U' shaped valleys are seen within the survey area there are two asymmetrical valleys running south into Mangaster Voe. The voes themselves, especially Ronas Voe, may have been deepened slightly by ice movements. The tills to the east have softened the lower coastal edges and have given rise to better agricultural land. Some of this till is almost terraced in areas along the coast to the north. Because of the ease of erosion a large part of the coastal edge in Sullom Voe is being eroded at what appears to be an alarming rate.

The islands have been sinking since the ice age due to isostatic uplift of mainland Scotland with the loss of ice and a consequent down warping of peripheral land masses such as Orkney and Shetland. In addition, there have been eustatic changes in sea level ie. sea level rises. A post glacial shoreline of -9 metres, approximately 5,500 BP has been estimated by Hoppe (1996), who analysed submerged peats around south Shetland. A massive 30 metre rise in mean sea level change since 7,000 BP has been approximated by Lambeck (1991) using a mathematical model.

There is evidence of recent submergence at two locales, one on the west coast within Gunnister Voe and one on the east coast, directly to the east of the former, at The Houb. Within Gunnister Voe there appears to be two man-made features, one on the north and the other to the south of the voe, which are now below sea level. Also on the south of the voe there is an area of peat which is being eroded and lies below HWM. Across the mainland, at The Houb, on the east coast, there is a large area of peat where a proportion now lies below HWM and is also being eroded.

No raised beaches were seen in the survey area nor have they been documented. The absence of raised beaches is perhaps verification that the islands are submerging.

There are a large number of bars, tombolas and ayres which have been referred to as bars within the descriptions of this report. The majority appear to be quite stable with some accretion taking place on many. Steers (1973) indicates that the bars may be accreting at a pace which is equal to the submergence of the islands.

## **Soils and Land Use (*Alan Staff*)**

The natural soils tend to be peat, peaty gleys or peaty podzols. There is little cultivation around the coast but where it has taken place there is modification of the soils with more uniform cultivated horizons. The more freely draining and improved soils which are cultivatable tend to lie over thick tills. Consequently most cultivable soils lie on the east coast. The majority of coastline and hinterland is unfenced and left open for rough grazing although in some areas along the west coast the stocking rate is very low.

## **Built Heritage and Archaeology: Previous Work**

The most extensive field survey of monuments in Northmavine was carried out during the 1930's by The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Scotland (RCAHMS). The results published in 1946, and, along with updates provided by later RCAHMS and Ordnance Survey field workers, provides a comprehensive background to the built heritage and archaeology of the area. Charles Calder, who had carried out the RCAHMS surveys, returned to the area to excavate a number of prehistoric sites, of which two lie within the coastal zone (see NM254 & 255, Map 1). Earlier work, for which there are only scant records, include a partial excavation of the prehistoric settlement at Fethaland (NM69, Map 20) and a couple of sondages cut into the monastic settlement on the Kame of Isbister (NM58, Map 21). More recent work within the coastal zone was carried out by the authors at Tangwick burnt mound (NM165, Map 7).

All of the excavation work which has been carried out so far has focused on individual sites and, while informative, does not provide any broad guidelines to the archaeology of the area. Calder's interpretations of his work rely heavily on both artefact and site typologies, which now appear out of date and in need of reappraisal. Tangwick, when dated, will provide new information, but only on the subject of burnt mounds and their place in Bronze Age society. The surveys, while they remain an excellent product of their time, could be enhanced and updated by more modern landscape survey methods. Major omissions are their lack of information on field systems, intra-site relationships and absence of information on most sites of the 18th-20th centuries. The integration of excavation with an investigation of whole landscapes elsewhere in Shetland, on both the Scord of Brouster project and the Scatness project, has indicated that a greatly enhanced level of information can be gained, leading to a more thorough understanding of the totality of remains in an area. There are several locations in Northmavine which would benefit from such analysis, for example the Islesburgh-Mangaster area where there is already Calder's body of work on which to build.

## **2.0 AIMS AND METHODS**

### **Survey Area**

The survey area covered Northmavine, the northernmost part of Mainland Shetland (see location map). Survey was limited to the coastal zone, defined as a 100m wide strip of land adjacent to the coast edge, including the foreshore. No marine survey was undertaken, although previously recorded sites are included in the report.

The area covered by this survey covers the entire coastline area of Northmavine. The actual length of the coastline varies according to the scale of map used for measuring (see Ashmore 1993). At a scale of 1:10,000 the length of the coastline is estimated to be 240km.

### **Desk-Based Study**

A desk-based review of the known sites and monuments was carried out prior to fieldwork. It was found that, in total, there were 91 (including shipwrecks) previously known sites located within the survey area, of which 14 are protected (either as scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings). Where possible, each known site was visited in the field and re-examined. In a very few cases it was either not possible to locate a known site or to inspect a site. In such instances the site description given in this report has been taken directly from the NMR record cards; such sites are labelled 'not inspected' or 'not located', as appropriate.

### **Survey Conditions**

Much of the coastline in the survey area is high and exposed and accessible only under fair weather conditions. In general weather conditions were good and thus very little time was lost. A considerable amount of time was taken up in walking to and from the remoter survey areas which were not accessible by car.

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology Survey**

The aim of the survey was to characterise the built heritage and archaeology of the coastal zone. Previously known sites were revisited and assessed for change and new sites were located and recorded. All of the sites within the survey area were assessed for vulnerability to erosion. There was no selection criteria; sites of all types and periods within the coastal zone were investigated. A survey of the physical characteristics of the coastal zone was carried out as an integrated part of this work. The results, presented separately, provide a tool for evaluating the implications of coastal erosion on the cultural heritage

The entire coastline of the survey area was walked and observed, where possible, from both the hinterland and foreshore. To investigate the hinterland up to 100m from the coast edge, frequently necessitated the walking of transects perpendicular to the coast at c.20m intervals.

The field record comprised a card system; each site was given a unique identifier made up of an area code and a number (e.g. NM3 = Northmavine, site 3). These identifiers have been kept as the primary site reference within this report, although some site entries have been amalgamated. The dimensions and characteristics of each site were recorded, together with measured sketch plans and a photographic record. Measurements were calculated with a tape for smaller sites; the dimensions of larger sites were estimated by systematically pacing out the area. Directions were found using a compass. At the outset, a global plotting system (GPS) was used to find locations. This was soon abandoned when it became apparent that a wait, in excess of 30 minutes, was necessary at each site before a result was achieved. Instead, sites were located onto a 1:25,000 OS Pathfinder base map, measured, where possible, from fixed features such as field boundaries. It should be noted, however, that over much of the survey area there were few secure points from which to calculate site co-ordinates.

It should be accepted that this survey was limited in scope; its aim was to rapidly locate and assess all sites within the coastal zone. The data collected about each site should be sufficient to locate and identify it to others and to characterise it generally. In most cases, the information supplied should be taken as an intermediate statement rather than a conclusive identification, and should not be used in later analyses other than in the most basic reviews of the archaeological potential of the area. It is hoped that this work will act as a spring-board for more in-depth field assessment and survey.

### **Geology/Geomorphology and Erosion Class Survey (*Alan Stapf*)**

The aim of the survey was to characterise the hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology and to classify the erosion status of the coastal zone within the survey area. The survey areas were observed from the hinterland and/or foreshore as conditions allowed. The survey record comprised field notes, a photographic record and annotations made on 1:25000 OS pathfinder base maps. The field records for hinterland geology/coastal geomorphology and erosion class were made separately, although field observation was carried out at the same time.

In assessing the erosion status it is important to note that marine erosion is not the sole agent; subaerial erosion by water and wind also play key roles, especially of the softer drift deposits which contain the majority of archaeological information. Present land use is also of importance, since the erosion of drift deposits can be instigated or aggravated by land use (e.g. cultivation on steeply sloping land). Therefore this survey includes information on soils, drainage and land-use, in addition to the geological, geomorphological and erosion data prescribed in the procedural guidelines (Historic Scotland 1996).

### 3.0 THE REPORT

This report is the product of both field survey and desk-based research. The body of the report was produced by EASE Archaeological Consultants. The gazetteers which accompany the Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology and Erosion Class maps, along with other (marked) contributions to the text are by A. Stapf. The following notes explain the terminology and shorthand descriptions used throughout the report.

#### Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each site. The categories are as follows:

<b><u>CATEGORY</u></b>	<b><u>EXAMPLE</u></b>
<b>Site Code (NMR Number)</b> .....	<b><u>NM281</u>*</b> (HU37NE 3)
<b>Grid Reference</b> .....	HU 3581 7781
<b>Placename</b> .....	Skeo Knowe
<b>Site type: protected status (scheduled/listed), SMR#</b> .....	Mound: Scheduled, SMR#53
<b>Date (approximate)</b> .....	3rd-1st mill BC
<b>General location</b> .....	Located on coast edge
<b>Condition</b> .....	Fair
<b>Recommendations</b> .....	Monitor

\* Where the site code is underlined this denotes that the site is vulnerable to erosion.

#### Built Heritage and Archaeology: Site Description Entries

The site description entries comprise a set of characteristics for each site, as per gazetteer entries, but also includes the Historic Scotland index number for scheduled sites, a short text description and, occasionally, a sketch drawing or photograph. .

#### Built Heritage and Archaeology: Site Type

While the categories of site types was not restricted (i.e. types were not selected from a pre-set list), efforts were made to standardise the labels given for this report. For example, ruinous buildings of 18th/20th C date which could be positively identified were divided into categories such as dwelling houses, mills, farm buildings or outbuildings; where their use was not apparent, they were labelled as 'structures'. The use of 'croft' and 'farmstead' and 'smallholding' has been avoided where possible, since it was often not apparent whether the 'structure' was associated with a parcel of land.

Prehistoric sites, and mounds in particular, are frequently difficult to date and characterise from the visible remains. The identification of mounds as chambered cairns, burial mounds or more



recent refuse or farm mounds, for example, was made on the basis of previously recorded information, or where this was not available, the *most probable* explanation of the visible remains. In such cases, the true identity of these sites would require further assessment and/or excavation.

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology: Dating**

The date ranges set out for various site types within this report are based on an overview of similar sites in Shetland (and elsewhere) which have been conclusively dated or historically recorded. These ranges represent a general consensus; it must be noted that there is much debate about the date ranges of specific sites (such as brochs, for example). It is also likely that there are many local variations which provide exceptions to the rule.

*The date ranges used are as follows:*

**4th-3rd millenium BC**

**3rd-1st millenium BC**

**1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD**

**10th century AD-14th century AD**

**14th century AD- 18th century AD**

**18th century AD- 20th century AD**

With some exceptions, it is frequently difficult to ascribe a date to many prehistoric remains when assessment is based on their visible component alone. In the case of mounds, the general rule employed was to separate them into three categories- chambered cairns or burial mounds (4th-3rd or 3rd-1st millennium BC) and sites of indeterminate date. If a mound appeared to be of some vintage (i.e. stabilised turf, rounded, somewhat reduced appearance) and lay within the bounds of acceptable size and shape, it was categorised as a 'burial mound'. Where a mound had all of these aspects, and appeared to also have a more complex underlying structure (large, protruding stones or substantial hollowed areas, for example) it was classed as a chambered cairn. Where there were any suspicions regarding the origin and date of a mound, it was labelled 'indeterminate'.

In this report, abandoned houses or structures are frequently labelled as of 18th/20th C date. This date range indicates that the structure had elements which appeared to lie within this date range. In many cases the fabric of the building may be largely of 19th C date, with later additions of 20th C date, while some structures may incorporate earlier elements as well. The earliest period of use is often difficult to ascertain; the internal features of most structures were subject to rearrangement and features which would point to an earlier date (e.g. hanging lums, box beds etc.) are likely to have been replaced by what ever was fashionable at the period of the latest occupation. The materials used in the construction of such buildings are usually locally available and seldom give a clue as to date; the frequent repairs required to maintain

traditional houses in Shetland means that construction techniques also generally date to the period of the latest occupancy.

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology: Condition**

The condition of each site entry was assessed under the following criteria:

**Good:** This label was applied where a site exhibited either high potential or had sufficient visible elements surviving to properly characterise it. An archaeological site was considered to be in 'good' condition where it was undisturbed or only slightly disturbed and retained obvious archaeological potential. Further work at such sites could reasonably be expected to provide information regarding date, nature, extent and complexity. Buildings (especially the large category of 18th/20th C structures) were considered 'good' where there were multiple site elements represented and survived in a reasonable enough condition to provide information regarding their construction, development and use.

**Fair:** This label was applied to sites considered to have some potential or where limited elements remained and the site could be generally characterised. Archaeological sites of this type were generally somewhat disturbed but retained some potential; a sufficient part of the site remains that it could be more fully characterised via excavation. Standing buildings were considered 'fair' when, although ruinous or disturbed, sufficient of the site remained that it could be generally characterised.

**Poor:** Sites described as 'poor' have visible elements which are very disturbed and offer little potential for further characterisation. This assumption was made on the basis of the evidence available at the time of this survey and it must be noted that, without recourse to full assessment, the true potential of many sites can only be estimated.

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology: Recommendations**

Recommendations for further work were assessed under the following criteria:

**Survey:** Where no previous survey was carried out, where previous survey should be enhanced or, where substantial changes have occurred since the last survey and further work is now required.

**Monitor:** Where there has been little or no change since the last survey or where indeterminate or limited remains are visible and further remains may become exposed in the future.

**Nil:** Where there has been no change since the site was last surveyed, where a site is not immediately vulnerable to change, or where a site belongs to a type which is common and is unlikely to represent the best example of its type.

## Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each coastal unit. The categories are as follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
Label _Placename.....	1 Mavis Grind
Grid Reference (to centre of coastline stretch).....	HU 337 685
Length of unit.....	1.1km
Foreshore Type.....	Predominantly rock platform with....etc.
Coast Edge Type.....	Coastal edge is mainly <5m
Hinterland Type.....	The drift-rock interface is visible....etc.
Description.....	The rock platform has a cobble....etc.

## Erosion Class: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each coastal unit. The categories are as follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
Label _Placename.....	1 Mavis Grind
Grid Reference (to centre of coastline stretch).....	HU 337 685
Length of Unit.....	1km
Erosion Class at time of visit.....	Eroding to stable
Description.....	Within the easternmost cove the....etc.

## Erosion Classes

The following definitions have been used:

**Eroding:** Where more than 70% of the coastline is actively eroding.

**Eroding to Stable:** Where there are both active erosion and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one.

**Stable:** A section which is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local; any variation is specified in the accompanying text.

**Accreting to Stable:** Where there are both accreting and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one.

**Accreting:** A section with accretion over more than 70% of its length.

**Accreting/Eroding:** There are both accreting and eroding processes taking place and may vary from 20% to 80% of each process. The erosion and accretion may not be arranged in a linear fashion along the coastline; there may be erosion of the coastal edge and deposition of sands along the foreshore.

## 4.0 ANALYSIS

### Built Heritage and Archaeology

This survey generated a total of 370 separate entries or 'sites'. This is a very large number of individual sites to try and comprehend without some visual aid, therefore the data has been presented here as a series of bar charts. These are a good way of grasping the relative frequencies of sites and site types at a glance, without recourse to an exhaustive trawl through the entire data set. A spreadsheet containing the raw data used has been included in Appendix III.

It should be kept in mind that these charts are not as objective, or impartial, as they appear. This is because the data set they are based on is the result of a rapid audit survey, and the information gathered was limited. Until further work is carried out, these charts must be taken to illustrate only the *potential* of the archaeological resource within the survey area.

Chart 1 illustrates that there is a relatively high proportion of sites of 18th-20th C date. This is as would be expected, however, most if not all of these sites relate to past settlement and do not reflect present levels or distributions of settlement. There does appear to be a very high potential here for the study of this period. There are fewer sites which can be assigned to earlier periods. This may be explained by problems of recognition and survival, there is only a limited amount of good land within the survey area. Some earlier sites have no doubt been obscured, but this is not always necessarily the case. There does appear to be a real lack of sites which can confidently be placed in the 10th-14th C or 14th-18th C bracket, but only more fieldwork could address this question adequately. It is also possible that some sites assigned an indeterminate date are in fact of this period. This problem is discussed elsewhere in this report.

That so many new sites were found of all periods (see Chart 2), reflects the nature of previous surveys and the high potential of the study area. Further survey carried out outwith the coastal zone would undoubtedly add more new sites.

Chart 3, which illustrates vulnerable sites, should be used in conjunction with the recommendations contained within this report, both for individual sites and for the survey area in general.

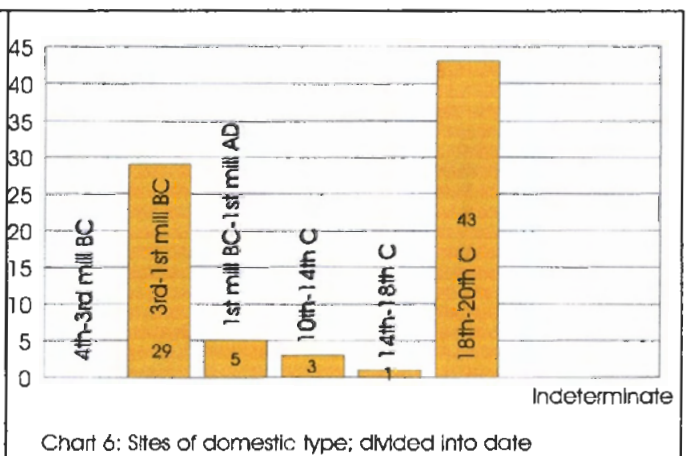
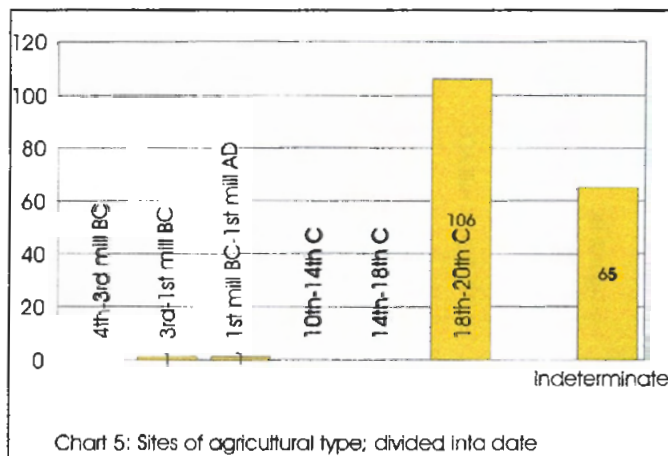
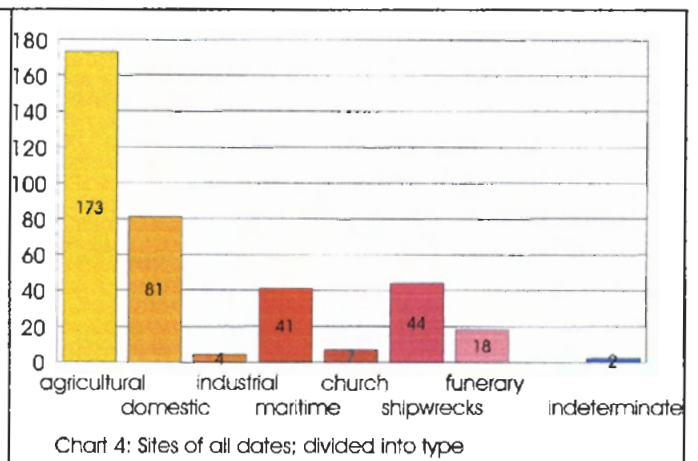
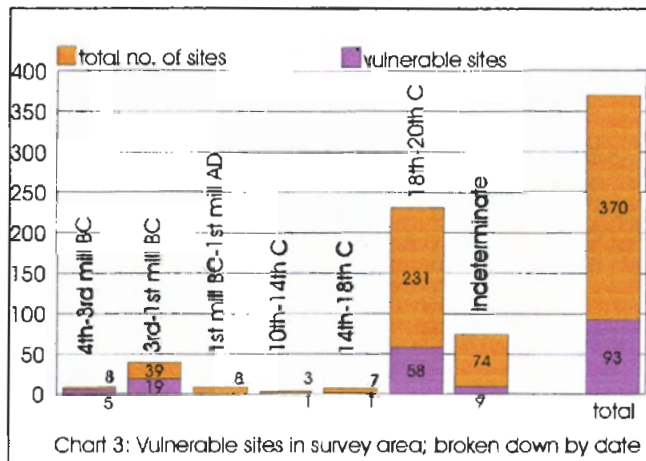
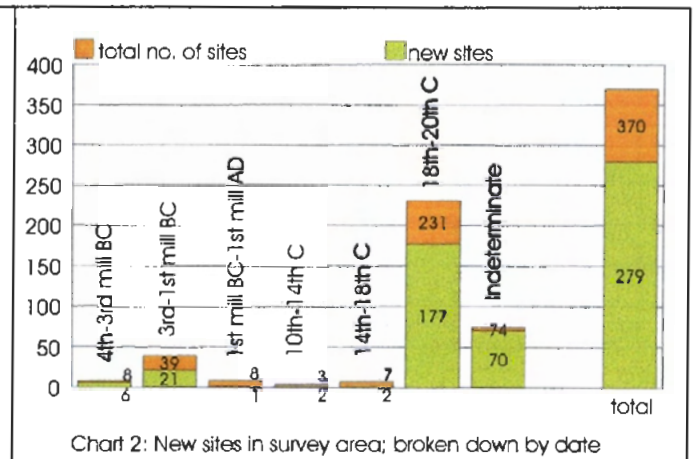
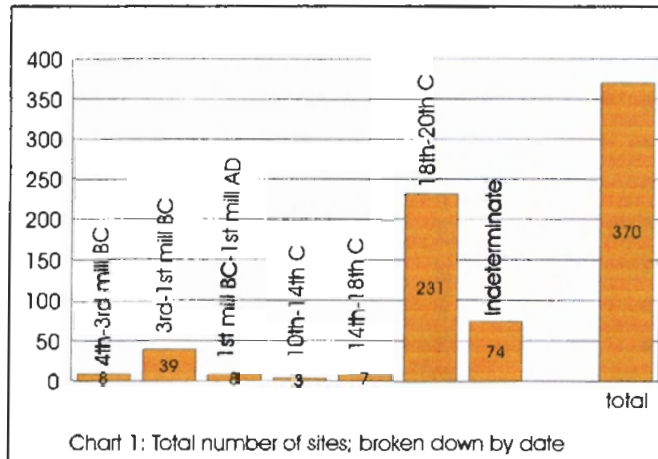
Nine of the charts (Charts 4 to 12) show groups of site types broken down into the various date ranges where they occur. These can be used, together with Chart 1, showing the total number of sites, to gain a more in depth picture of the resource.

### Geology, Geomorphology and Erosion (*Alan Staff*)

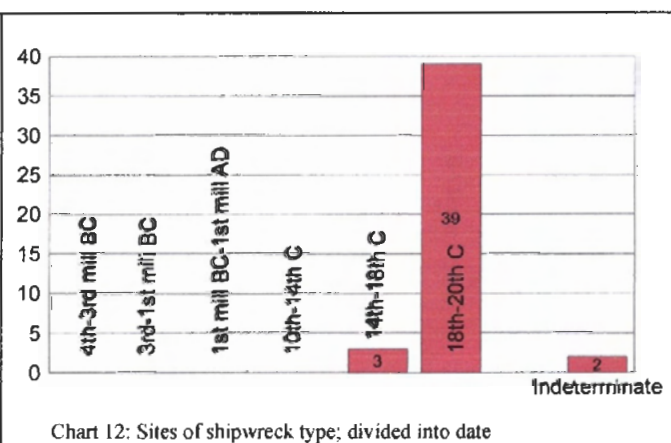
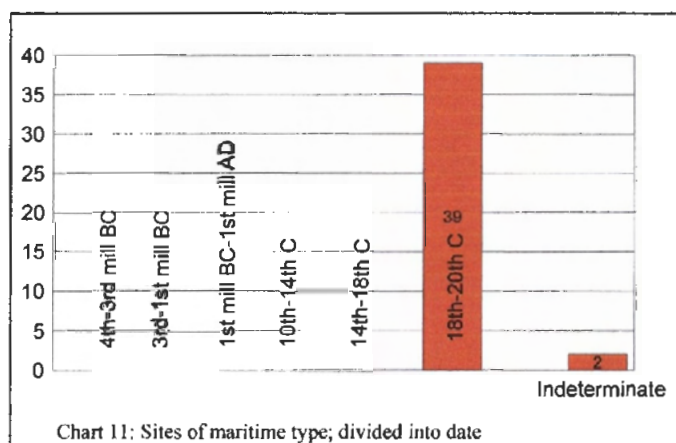
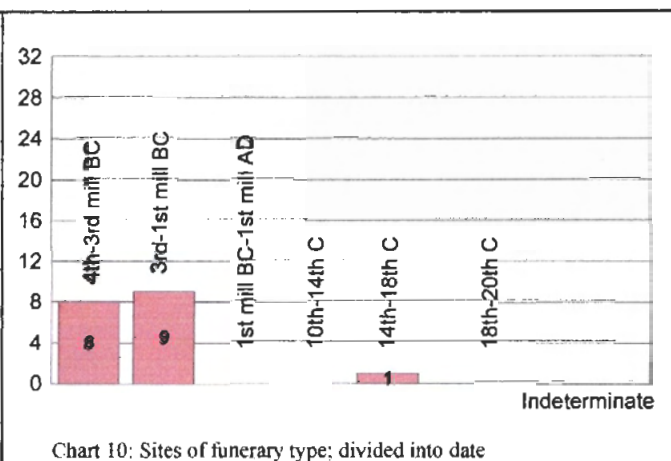
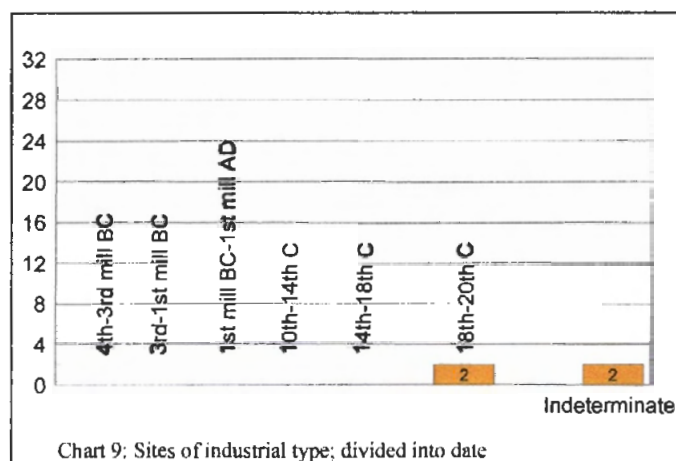
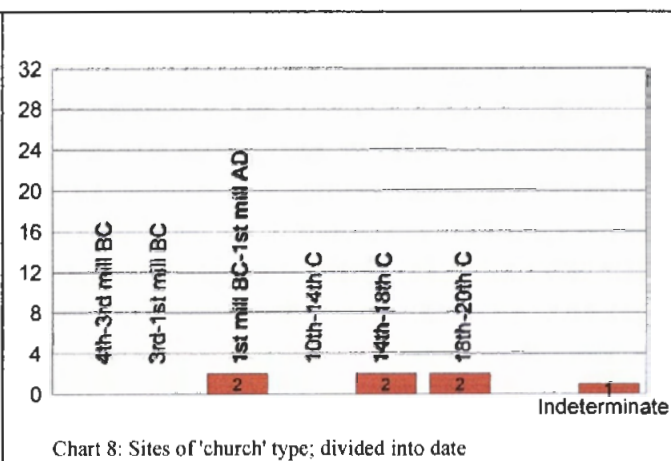
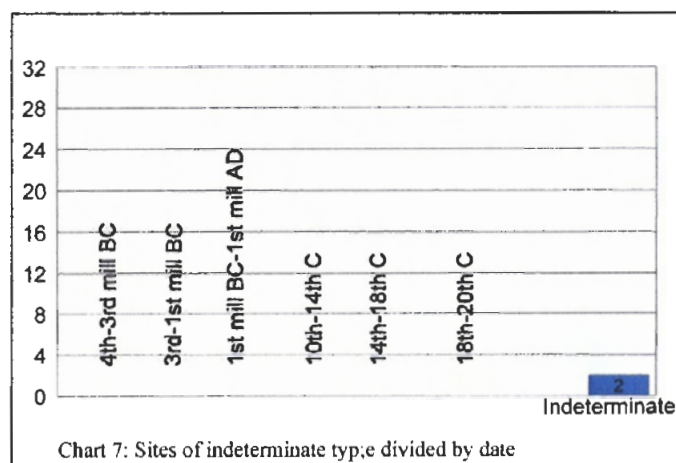
#### Types of Erosion

The sea is the main agent of erosion in the survey area and leads to landslip after mechanical undercutting of the cliff face or scouring of the coastal edge. Separation of a landmass leading to sea arches and stacks can be instigated by the cutting of geos and coves. Here the sea is

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY: ANALYSIS; CHARTS 1-6



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY: ANALYSIS; CHARTS 7-12





directly responsible for erosion. If the wave height, speed and direction are constant along the coast then the rate of erosion is also moderated by the rock platform gradient and the depth of the cove. A deeper cove and a longer, more shallow rock platform tend to dissipate the waves energy before hitting the coastal edge.

Marine erosion also takes place as a storm beach gradually migrates landwards. This type of erosion is not always obvious and a cursory look or a snap-shot in time may lead one to assume an accretion of shingle as one cannot see the gradual landward migration of the coast. Chemical erosion by salt spray is rather more insidious and has not been alluded to in this survey other than in combination with observable weathering processes of rocks.

Subaerial erosion is the other main eroding agent and is mainly due to rain water and wind. With rain water the affects are seen as soil creep, peat flow, land slip and water erosion, ie. rill and gully formation or stream erosion. This tends to be locally confined yet aids sea erosion. It is quite likely that in some areas this is the primary cause of drift erosion.

Wind erosion is usually manifested in soft drift deposits, mainly sand in this case, where wind blow may lead to deflation troughs and scouring of sand dunes. There were no areas where sand had accumulated on the hinterland in the survey area although there is some evidence of sand accreting on the hinterland within the bay at Sandwick.

Other eroding agents are biological. In this survey the agents are limited to animal, (rabbit, sheep, cattle, etc.) and human disturbance all of which can be controlled by management policies. Land use practices and management tend to aggravate or alleviate subaerial erosion but appear to have little effect on sea erosion without large resource input.

### **Susceptibility to Erosion (*Alan Stapf*)**

The coast lines most susceptible to erosion are the low coastal edges, less than five metres, and areas where soft drift materials, tills and peats.

Most of the coastal edge of Shetland has a steeply shelving or almost non-existent rock platform and consequently there is little moderation of the high energy waves. Here the intertidal rock platforms tend to be steep and so forms a much narrower beach which is not capable of dissipating the wave's energy as does a long shallow platform.

Another main factor is the exposure of the coast to the long reaches of storm waves. There is little long-term information on wind speeds and direction, the two main affecters of wave size, although Wright, (1976), reviewed meteorological data and found that between 1920 - 1974 there was an increase in north westerly and northerly winds at the expense of westerly and south westerly winds.

### **Accretion (*Alan Stapf*)**

Within the survey accretion was found to be limited and localised. Shingle is the major accreting material. Although cliff erosion may contribute to the sediments there is also a substantial input from sea bottom sediments. Under rainy temperate to rainy marine climatic



zones sand makes up almost a half to two thirds of bottom sediments respectively, (Hanson, 1988).

Shingle storm beaches may or may not be accreting, in nearly all cases there appears to be erosion co-existing with the accretion. Generally it is suggested that they are eroding the shoreline.

Ayres may also be accreting and may be symptomatic of longshore drift of sediments, notably shingle in relatively sheltered waters. Overall these are probably stable or accreting at a very slow rate.

Within some bays and voes there is accretion of material in the form of bars. The accretion is not generally obvious as it occurs over hundreds of years and may counterbalance the sinking of the islands.

### **Erosional Classes (*Alan Stapf*)**

In this table percentages are given for individual areas under their respective erosion classes with the total percentage at the end of the table. Bold type highlights the more important erosion classes within a unit.

Overall the main erosion class is *eroding to stable* with *stable* the next most common and *eroding* third. The main agent of erosion is the sea which dominates the *eroding* class. Subaerial erosion is associated with less than half of the localised erosion in the *eroding to stable* class.

A summary of the areas and their overall erosion classes follows. The observations begin at map one and follow the survey route.

To the west of Mavis Grind the coastline is overall fairly stable as can be seen from the above table. This stable class is dominant as far north as Urafirth. Here erosion dominates the coastline, especially so to the west of the firth where a low coastal edge and is underlain by tills.

The Ness of Hillswick is composed of tougher rocks with a predominantly high coastal edge but even here the erosion class is dominantly eroding to stable. Further to the west on the southerly aspect of Esha Ness erosion is again dominant even along the high cliff faces.

The more sheltered area within Hamnavoe is predominantly stable although the more exposed western side of Esha Ness is eroding. This area has a coastline of volcanics which are more easily fragmented by the sea than the granites to the south.

Within Ronas Voe, to the south west erosion is again dominant and becomes less apparent deep within the voe. The north side of the voe is generally stable.

Map	Area (Unit)	Eroding	E/S	Stable	A/S	Accreting	A/E
1	Mangaster	15.9	40.2	43.9	0	0	0
2	Heodale	0	4.7	90.6	0	0	4.7
3	Hamar	12	29.9	58.2	0	0	0
4	Urafirth	41.6	39.6	18.8	0	0	0
5	Hillswick	24.5	39.9	33	0	0	2.7
6	Sandwick	58.3	24.2	3.8	7.6	0	6.1
7	Tangwick	52.9	31.8	9.6	0	2.5	3.2
8	Esha Ness	24.1	53.3	13.1	0	0	9.5
9	Hamnavoe	10.6	30.5	42.6	0	0	16.4
10	Villains	82.2	17.8	0	0	0	0
11	Mus Wells	25.4	25.4	49.2	0	0	0
12	Septa Field	57.1	42.9	0	0	0	0
13	Cha-ans	29.4	19.1	22.1	14.7	0	14.7
14	Ronas Voe	12.3	73.1	14.6	0	0	0
15	N Ronas Voe	15	20	65	0	0	0
16	Valla Kames	26.3	31.6	0	0	0	42.1
17	Diubi Geo	20.8	58.8	0	0	0	20.4
18	Uyea	37.6	40.3	22.1	0	0	0
19	Sandvoe	5	44.8	45.3	0	0	5
20	Fethaland	32.9	38.4	25.4	0	0	3.4
21	Virdibreck	0	32	68	0	0	0
22	South-haa	16.8	27.1	42.1	14	0	0
23	Collafirth	12.7	41.1	39.9	0	0	6.3
24	Ollaberry	2.4	49.9	45.4	2.4	0	0
25	Gluss	10.7	33.9	47.8	3.8	0	3.8
26	The Houb	45.5	21.9	22.1	4.7	0	5.8
27	Sullom	51.8	11.5	36.7	0	0	0
28	Sullom Voe	26.6	40	26.6	0	2.3	4.4
	Total	24	35.6	34	1.4	0.2	4.7

Under the slope of Ronas Hill there is some accretion of material, despite this the coastal edge is dominated by erosion. It is likely that a large proportion of the material which appears to be accreting in some part is derived from the large areas of cliff and scree slopes along the Valla Kames.

To the north there is no evidence of large scale accretion from and longshore drift, instead erosion is the dominant class.

Along the north eastern coast the granite coastal edge is fairly stable and even on the most exposed north west coast of Fethaland there is perhaps only half the coastal edge under threat from erosion. However the coast is more sheltered to the extreme eastern side and this becomes very apparent in the table where the coastline is primarily stable all the way down to a point just south of Gluss Isle within Sullom Voe.

From the above point erosion again becomes dominant, perhaps not so much due to the exposure of the coast but perhaps due to the softer till sediments that make up the coastal edge and also the confines of Sullom Voe which may amplify the swell of the sea from a northerly fetch.

Overall the coastal edge of the surveyed area is fairly stable with 24% under erosion with perhaps another 15% added to this from the eroding to stable class. Accreting material is perhaps less than 5% in total.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION**

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology: the results of this work**

The focus of this survey, the coastal zone, contains a wide variety of land types, which are generally representative of the area as a whole. A large proportion of the built heritage and archaeology sites recorded by this survey, however, are specific to the coastal zone. These are largely of 18th-20th C date and include fishing stations, lodges, bods, noosts, piers and stores. However sites such as settlements and cultivation remains of all periods also show an affinity to coastal locations. This may be because in many places the coastal strip is more conducive to settlement and agriculture by virtue of being less hilly than the surrounding hinterland and because, prior to the modern era, access to the sea for both fishing and transport was a necessity.

It is likely, therefore that the trends, indicated by this survey are over- rather than under-representative and that they can offer a broad impression of diversity of the built heritage and archaeology present in Northmavine. The remains encountered during this survey encompass all periods from the Neolithic to the 20th C. While there are frequent overlaps, particularly on good, sheltered land, the pattern which emerges indicates that the foci of settlement and activity shifted over time.

Prehistoric settlement appears to be distributed over a wide area and not restricted to what today would be classed as the better quality ground or accessible areas. Prehistoric houses form the largest category of site type, outside of 18th-20th C remains. While there are clusters

of such sites on better quality land (such as at Mangaster, Map 1, for example), it would appear that their distribution was not restricted. This may be due to the fact that the climate and conditions in earlier times was substantially better than today. It is clear that prehistoric settlement was even more extensive than the evidence of this survey indicates. There are many places where earlier settlement evidence has been obscured or erased by later activity. In some cases (such as at Orbister, Map 3) areas which are likely to have had extensive prehistoric settlements are now indicated by scattered remnants; in other areas (such as Sullom, map 26 & 27) occasional chance finds hint at sites which are no longer visible. It is not possible to gauge the degree of pressure on the land in prehistoric times without reference to the wider area; but, by virtue of the fact that there are many sheltered and fertile areas which have not been altered in later periods and which do not contain prehistoric settlement, it does not appear that this was a major factor in the wide distribution of sites.

It is difficult to analyse the distribution patterns of prehistoric settlement in any finer chronological detail since there are many inconsistencies and untested assumptions behind the various site typologies which have so far emerged. This problem is not only confined to settlements but also to burial mounds and cairns and realistically can only be remedied by further work, backed by an extensive dating program. Within this report the majority of prehistoric settlements are assigned to the broad date range which spans the 3rd to 1st millennium BC. One impression which has emerged is that there appear to be few settlements which have clear Iron Age period characteristics. Only five potentially Iron Age houses were found, in contrast to the twenty-nine houses of probable Bronze Age or Neolithic date. Several broch sites have been reported within the coastal zone, but none could be found in the field. It seems unlikely that all can have been so totally removed, perhaps urging caution when the only evidence is a report mentioning the presence of 'broch-like stones'. Of the brochs which are present, none lie within the coastal zone (as designated within this survey). There are a few substantial houses which may be of Iron Age date (a good example being that at Fethaland, Map 20), but considering the general ubiquity of sites of this period over those of earlier periods elsewhere in Shetland, and in Scotland in general, this scarcity is unusual. The problem may be one of site recognition and perhaps it will be found that a proportion of the sites designated here as earlier, are in fact of Iron Age date. What can be concluded is that Northmavine has a rich resource of early settlements and that much more investigation will be required before they are properly understood.

Few sites of any type were identified as belonging within the date ranges 10th-14th C and 14th-18th C. Out of a total of ten sites, only four were identified as settlements, the remainder comprising shipwrecks, churches and a burial place. A proportion of the pastoral and agricultural remains and land boundaries, now classed as being of indeterminate date, are likely to belong within these date ranges, but cannot be positively identified.

There are many locations within Northmavine that would appear attractive for Viking/Norse settlement, for example, where no remains have been found. As is usual when faced with this problem, the invisibility of Viking/Norse/medieval remains may be explained by their having been obscured by later buildings. In many cases this is undoubtedly true, but considering the wide area investigated by this survey it is remarkable that there should not be more settlements, particularly those dating to the early part of the period, which were abandoned and not rebuilt. This situation contrasts markedly with the evidence from The Viking Unst project (V. Turner, *pers comm*), which found widespread settlement of this period in a wide variety of locations.

It may be that the only solution to this problem is a dedicated study of the area which seeks to assess those few sites which are known (such as that at Tur Ness, Map 5, for example) and using the information gained, hopefully to identify new sites. An examination of land boundaries and field systems thought to be of pre-18th C date may assist in the recognition of new settlements. Documentary research may provide a valuable tool to complement such fieldwork.

There are abundant remains of sites of all types dating to the 18th-20th C period. While some of the houses, land boundaries and enclosures remain in use today, the majority do not, although many of the abandoned houses appear to have been inhabited into the early 20th C. The most numerous site types within this range are pastoral remains and land boundaries. In many cases it is difficult to be entirely certain that the date assigned is correct, since they may represent well preserved structures of earlier date or the later refurbishments of them. The same is true of settlements of this period, which may, as noted above, obscure or incorporate structures of earlier date. In terms of distribution, sites of this period are as widely spread as those of prehistoric date. This observation holds true if sites of all types are considered; but a closer examination reveals that while pastoral remains are widely distributed, settlements are more restricted in range.

In many areas the number of abandoned 18th-20th C settlements illustrates a widespread shift in settlement which corresponds with a movement away from small-scale farming and fishing and decrease in the local population. The greater reliance on road rather than sea transport has seen a shift away from the coast towards centres served by road networks. Similar changes are also evident from the number of sites associated with fishing and boats (fishing stations, lodges and noosts) which lie abandoned on the coast. Unlike many other parts of Scotland, the demise of small farms has generally not given way to a more intensive use of the land; the only significant form of agricultural intensification has been in sheep husbandry.

In terms of the built heritage, abandoned structures are generally left standing and are unlikely to be re-used, other than as casual storage areas. This contrasts with the situation in other places, such as Orkney, where a greater pressure on the land often leads to the demolition of old buildings in order to maximise the available land. However, buildings which are not used are not maintained either, so although there are a great many 18th-20th C buildings in existence in Northmavine, the majority are in a ruinous condition and are vulnerable to rapid collapse. Few sites of this period have been properly documented or recorded to date, possibly because they are numerous and have been used within living memory. There is an urgent need to assess this resource and make written records of it; while many appear 'modern' to our eyes, the economic basis which sustained this way of life is gone and the knowledge of what buildings were used for and how they were built will soon be lost as well.

### **Geology, Geomorphology and Erosion Survey Results (*Alan Stapf*)**

Overall the geomorphological features concur with a mass of evidence that the sea level has been and is still rising due to the relative down-warping of the islands since the last glaciation. On a localised scale there is evidence that a possible east west corridor of land, from Hamar Voe on the west to The Houb on the east, may be submerging at a faster rate than the surrounding land. This is not to say that other areas are not submerging at a similar rate as there is a lack of similar comparative features elsewhere around the coast.

The majority of the coasts surveyed have a foreshore of rock platform with a clear distinctive coastal edge. Most high energy storm beaches are west and north facing. The hinterland is generally poor quality agricultural land. The better agricultural land along the hinterland is generally eroding due to the fact that most of this type of good cultivatable land lies over soft tills and has a low coastal edge.

The low lying and softer geological areas are more at risk from erosion than the tougher geological units and higher coastlines. The south and westerly coasts are more likely to see adverse seas as there is a tendency for winds to be from the south westerly quarter. There is however a long reach to the north in which wave swell can build up significantly. As seen from the survey even the more sheltered voe of Sullom on the eastern side of Shetland is subject to erosion although this is mainly confined to the lower coastal edges with softer sediments. Subaerial erosion, although damaging to archaeology, is very limited around the coast and it is the sea which is the major eroding agent.

It must be borne in mind that the much higher coastal edge lessens the areal effect of marine erosion in as the much as for the same loss of hinterland area a much larger volume of material has to be eroded away in comparison to the volume of a low coastal edged hinterland. Hence even though the erosion is as bad if not worse along the south of Esha Ness the rate of landward migration must be considerably lower than for an area such as that along the west of Urafirth or within Sullom Voe.

There are two other interesting features which can be linked to erosion. The first is the re-establishment of fence lines away from an advancing coastal edge sometimes with relict fencing left *in-situ* and given up to the sea.

The second curious features which has been noted throughout the survey are the stable rill-like features which run towards the coastal edge. The various sets of such forms may differ in that each trough or crest distance can be from 5 to 20 metres apart. In almost all cases they are located on gently to moderate sloping ground, 5-20° close to cultivatable areas. These features are most likely due to either or both of the following.

- (a) Remnant cultivation ridges from rig and furrow practices which have been truncated by marine erosion.
- (b) Over cultivation or denudation of vegetation cover of ground with consequent subaerial rill erosion of the unstable soils.

Both are expressions of land use and management practices with the latter especially contributing to subaerial erosion of the soils. An investigation of these features may be relevant in understanding past cultivation practices.

There is very little accretion within the surveyed area. The most significant large area lay beneath Ronas Hill where there is much scree being eroded into the sea, some of which must be redeposited and perhaps is not real accretion. This detail has yet to be investigated. Smaller areas of accretion lie within voes and bays many associated with bars. These are invariably found within the sheltered locales of the island.

Longshore drift does not seem to be the dominant mechanism for these areas of accretion, although in a few areas along the east coast there are small localised accumulations of sand or shingle on the south side of and piers or jutting spits which act as groynes.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

Specific recommendations are given for each site within the gazetteers and site descriptions. The recommendations set out in this section represent the sites of high priority, as judged by the surveyors. Most of the recommendations given below are concerned with sites of prehistoric date. This is partly because they are more scarce and are often more vulnerable than sites of later date and partly because it is difficult to assess which of the many sites of later date should take precedence. By its nature coastal survey is limited in scope it may well be that the sites recorded within the coastal zone are either not representative of the archaeology of the wider area or not the best examples of their kind. Therefore, decisions as to the relative importance, or otherwise, of all of the proposed sites should be judged from a more distant standpoint, where the totality of known archaeology remains can be assessed and the criteria for deciding whether a site may be of local or national importance can be considered.

A major part of this work was to investigate the threat to the archaeology and built heritage from coastal erosion. While the condition and vulnerability of a site will be an obvious factor in determining the speed and type of future action, it should not be the only one. Some sites which are eroding or very vulnerable may be too damaged to repay further investigation, whereas pro-active or preventative action on sites which are not vulnerable but which lie within the coastal zone may be more worthwhile in terms of the information which can be gained.

NB: the term 'assessment' is used as per Historic Scotland definitions. 'Survey' within these recommendations means a comprehensive scale plan of the site or area, with locations tied into the national grid.

### **Map Sheet 1:**

#### NM246, Heodale Head chambered cairn etc.

This site requires full survey and assessment. To assess this site it will be necessary to clear away some of the mass of rubble which surrounds it. Assessment should aim to determine the ground plan of the cairn and associated structures, to investigate the relationships between the various structures (including field boundaries) and to gain information on their nature, date and condition. It is not currently threatened.

#### NM256, Islesburgh possible Norse settlement

Assessment and survey are required at this site. The visible remains are unlikely to provide sufficient information for assessment and trial trenching may be necessary. Assessment should



also investigate the relationships (if any) between the settlement and surrounding field boundaries. This site is badly degraded and may be eroding.

NM257, possible prehistoric settlement at Kat Fell

This site requires more detailed survey and assessment. Assessment may require trial trenching or, at least, the removal of rubble from around the site. This site is not currently threatened.

NM260, cairn at Geo of Gunnavalla

This possible burial cairn requires further assessment and survey. Some trial trenching or rubble removal will be required. Given the depleted nature of the site, full excavation may be as cost-efficient as assessment. The site is not currently threatened.

\* Generally, the area covered by this map sheet contains many previously recorded sites, of which several have been excavated or partially excavated. The discovery of several new sites by this survey indicates that there may be sites further inland which have yet to be found. Much of the previous work in the area has been centred on individual sites and a more overall evaluation of the landscape and intra-site relations is required. In addition, it may be considered desirable to test some of the assumptions made by previous workers with regard to the nature and date of sites; a suitable example is the settlement at Islesburgh (NM255) which is scheduled but was only partially excavated and cannot be said to have been thoroughly understood.

**Map Sheet 2:**

NM330, possible prehistoric settlement at Black Skerry of Ramnageo

This settlement, along with its surrounding area, which may contain remnants of a field system, requires further assessment and survey. It may be possible to further characterise the site from survey alone. The site is not currently threatened.

NM240, possible prehistoric structure at Trumba

This site requires further assessment and survey to characterise it more fully. Invasive methods may be required to ascertain nature and date. It is not currently threatened.

**Map Sheet 3:**

NM221, settlement and field system (Setter of Ennisfirth)

This 18th-20th C farmstead is a well preserved example of a traditional and largely self-sufficient Shetland hill farm. There are extensive cultivation remains in the area. Its position in quite a remote location has meant that it has not been much changed or altered since abandonment. It may be a suitable candidate for both an overall field survey and a standing buildings survey. This site is not currently threatened.

\* The area surrounding Orbister contains several prehistoric sites (NM304 & NM307) as well as a possible church site and a findspot of Iron Age objects (NM306). The area has been intensively cultivated in more recent times and is littered with 18th-20th C remains, which may obscure sites of earlier date. There is a good probability that there may be sub-surface remains of prehistoric and later date within the area. Further survey and assessment, via trial trenching

and/or geophysical survey, is therefore recommended. Elements of the archaeology of this area must be considered to be currently under threat from coastal erosion.

#### **Map Sheet 5:**

##### NM192, possible Norse/medieval settlement at Tur Ness

Survey and assessment, via trial trenching, are recommended at this site to ascertain the nature and date of the structures and remains within their wider area. It is not currently threatened.

##### NM323, Iron Age midden at West Ayre

Further regular monitoring of this site is advisable. It was not found during this survey, but this may be due to vegetation coverage. If the previously-recorded deposits have been eroded, it is possible that further deposits will become visible in the future. In this case it may be possible to assess the site from a survey of the eroding section. This site must be considered under threat from coastal erosion.

#### **Map Sheet 6:**

##### NM176, possible prehistoric burial cairn at Heads of Grocken

This site requires further assessment and survey in order to more fully characterise its nature and date. It is not currently threatened.

#### **Map Sheet 7:**

##### NM167, possible prehistoric settlement at Braewick

This site requires further assessment and survey in order to more fully characterise its nature and date. It is currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

#### **Map Sheet 8:**

##### NM156, possible medieval structure at The Bruddans

This site requires further assessment and survey in order to more fully characterise its nature and date. It is currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

##### NM159, Stenness fishing station

This site is fairly well preserved at present, but owing to the rough construction of the buildings, it is unlikely to survive in a recognisable form for very much longer. It represents a traditional part of Shetland life which has now disappeared. It is recommended that an area survey, together with a standing buildings survey and documentary research be carried out at this site. Elements of the site are currently under threat from coastal erosion.

### **Map Sheet 10:**

#### NM327, possible prehistoric burial cairn at Geo of Ockran

This site requires further assessment and survey in order to more fully characterise its nature and date. It may be as cost efficient to excavate as to assess this site. It is currently under threat from coastal erosion.

### **Map Sheet 11:**

#### NM134, possible prehistoric burial cairn

This nature and date of this site could be more fully determined via invasive assessment. Survey is also required. It is not currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

#### NM135, possible prehistoric field system

The intermittent nature of the remnant walls which make up this field system make it difficult to gain an overview from audit survey alone; it could be better understood and possibly characterised from a large area survey plan. Elements of this site are currently threatened by coastal erosion.

### **Map Sheet 12:**

#### NM127, possible prehistoric settlement at The Cupps

This site requires survey and further assessment. It is now badly degraded and could be rapidly assessed via trial trenching; it is vulnerable to coastal erosion.

### **Map Sheet 14:**

#### NM118, settlement and field system at Feal

This 18th-20th C site is another good example of a traditional Shetland farmstead. It is well preserved and has been little altered since its abandonment. It is surrounded by an extensive field system and has an associated clickmill and boat noosts. It may be a suitable candidate for both an overall field survey and a standing buildings survey. This site is not currently threatened.

### **Map Sheet 17:**

#### NM110, prehistoric settlement at Lang Clodi Wick

This site is in good condition and is sited in a very remote location. It lies within 20m of the coast edge and directly behind a deep fissure, which threatens to cause a major landslide in this area. There is some disagreement about the nature of this site; it has been variously recorded as both a house and as a chambered cairn. This should be resolved via assessment and survey. To determine the full ground plan, it will be necessary to first remove an overburden of rubble from the centre of the structure.

NM113, possible prehistoric burial cairn at Sandy Water

This site requires survey and further assessment. It is now badly degraded and could be rapidly assessed via trial trenching; it is not currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

**Map Sheet 18:**

NM99, 18th-20th C fishing station at The Hellier

This fishing station is smaller than those at Stenness and Fethaland, but should be more fully recorded via area survey and possibly a standing buildings assessment. Elements are currently under threat from coastal erosion.

NM100, possible prehistoric burial cairn at Sand Geo

This site requires survey and further assessment. It is now quite degraded and could be rapidly assessed via trial trenching; it is not currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

NM101, two possible prehistoric burial mounds at Blue Head

These sites are so degraded that it is difficult to ascertain their true nature. Assessment via trial trenching could rapidly establish whether they are burial cairns or not. They are not currently threatened by coastal erosion.

**Map Sheet 19:**

NM72, possible prehistoric house at Sand Voe

This site is fairly well preserved and should be assessed and surveyed. Limited invasive trenching may be sufficient to characterise the deposits and ascertain their nature and date. It is not currently threatened by coastal erosion.

NM77, possible prehistoric burial mound and enclosures at Sand Voe

A full survey of the area is required and the mound should be assessed via trial trenching. This site is not currently threatened by coastal erosion.

NM85, 18th-20th C bod at Roer Mill

This structure requires a full survey. It may be of interest to investigate the internal details of the building via trial trenching. It is currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

NM93, possible prehistoric settlement at Wilgi Geos

This site requires survey and further assessment. It is now badly degraded and it is difficult to determine whether it is a prehistoric house or just cast-up storm debris. It could be rapidly assessed via trial trenching and is vulnerable to coastal erosion.

**Map Sheet 20:**

NM61, possible prehistoric settlement and field system at Brattabreck

Survey and assessment is recommended at this site to more fully characterise the nature of the deposits and intra-site relationships. The site is much depleted and could be rapidly assessed via trial trenching; it is currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

NM63, possible prehistoric settlement and enclosure at Eislán Geo

It is quite possible that this structure is actually a ruinous sheep crue, rather than a prehistoric settlement; this could be ascertained via limited invasive trenching. The site is not currently under threat from coastal erosion.

**Map Sheet 21:**

NM55, possible prehistoric settlement and enclosure at Little Ward

This site requires further assessment and full survey. It is fairly well-defined and could be rapidly assessed via trial trenching. There may be an associated field system and this should also be assessed. It is not currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

NM60, possible burnt mound at Ramna Beorgs

It is difficult to determine if this site is a burnt mound because it is largely covered with vegetation and the small exposures currently available are not informative. The mound could be more positively characterised via limited trial trenching; a survey is also required. It is not currently under threat.

**Map Sheet 22:**

NM49-52, possible prehistoric settlement and field system at Croo Green

These sites appear to represent at least three small houses and an associated field system; this identification requires verification via assessment. A full survey is also required. The sites are all currently under threat from both coastal erosion and rabbit damage. The assessment of this area may provide an opportunity to investigate early settlement and land-use over an extended area.

**Map Sheet 28:**

NM287, possible prehistoric burial mound at Southness

This amorphous mound may be a burial site; this should be ascertained via trial trenching. The site is currently vulnerable to coastal erosion.

NM289, possible prehistoric burial mound at Southness

This site may be a burial mound, but cannot be positively identified from the visible remains. Assessment via trial trenching is required. The site is not currently under threat from coastal erosion.

NM294, possible prehistoric burial mound at Ness of Haggrister

This site requires further assessment and survey in order to more fully characterise its nature and date. It is not currently threatened.

## **Geology, Geomorphology and Erosion (*Alan Stapf*)**

The main recommendation is that monitoring of coastal erosion be implemented to assess the rate of erosion especially of the more vulnerable low lying areas. There is no firm data at present on rates of erosion. Perhaps a second survey of the more sensitive areas could be carried out in five or so years time to give an average annual erosion rate. This will identify areas that are likely to be at risk within the near future which in turn will enable more efficient allocation of funding to rescue or take preventative action for the more vulnerable monuments.

It seems that there is little that can be done to negate marine erosion unless huge resources are committed to the control. Ultimately, where there are monuments of singular and significant importance the cost of more elaborate sea defences may be the only option in order to slow down marine erosion significantly.

It is likely that land management and practices account for some of the subaerial erosion which in turn enhances the sea erosion. The subaerial erosion can be tackled at a more economical level (although it may only account for less than ten percent erosion of the actual coastline). With careful management of the hinterland and the implementation of practices which prevent or reduce erosion subaerial erosion could be reduced by as much as 50%. Such practices which denude the soil of vegetation on the more sloping areas for great lengths of time are lessened by such practices as avoidance of overstocking, reducing or judicious timing of cultivations on the more vulnerable sites. Practical remedies could also be implemented, for example the creation of small grassed headlands between the coast and cultivated fields. Shetland farmers and landowners tend not to overstock the land, however, and there are few areas where cultivation takes place next to the sea so it is doubtful that prevention of much more subaerial erosion could be attained.

Unfortunately, as most of the erosion is due to the sea, there are minimal preventative measures that can be implemented to reduce erosion overall.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors would like to extend thanks to Val Turner, Shetland Archaeologist for her help with this project and her hospitality during our stay in Shetland, to Anna Purdey (SAT) for her assistance in providing SMR information, to Deanna Groom (RCAHMS Maritime Record Project, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies) for providing information on shipwrecks and maritime sites and to all of the people in Northmavine who offered advice, information and goodwill.

## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 1:**

### **Mavis Grind to Heodale Head**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

In general, the area covered by this map is hilly and there are frequent small stretches of gently shelving land behind the coast edge. There is no modern settlement in the coastal zone until the north side of Mangaster Voe is reached. Much of the area is unenclosed and serves now as rough grazing for sheep. The southernmost point of the area, Mavis Grind, is a narrow neck of land which links Northmavine to the Shetland Mainland, and boasts of clear view of the North Sea to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. This strategic location may have influenced earlier settlement, but it is not known how long ago the almost enclosed body of water (as yet, unnamed) which surrounds the Holm of Culsetter has been present. For as long as it has existed, it has offered the opportunity for seafarers to move between the east and west coasts, avoiding the northern tip of the Mainland, and its treacherous waters.

The built heritage and archaeology of this area includes a high proportion of prehistoric sites, represented by both settlements and burial monuments. Within the coastal zone there are three previously recorded settlements and a chambered cairn which have been designated as scheduled ancient monuments. The area has attracted the attention of archaeologists and two of the scheduled sites have been excavated. This survey has discovered three new potential sites: a chambered cairn (NM246), a burial mound (NM260) and a settlement (NM257). A potential Norse/medieval settlement was also noted (NM256).

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The underlying geology of intrusive diorite and occasional gabbro supports a hilly topography with moderate to steep slopes along the coastal hinterland with moderate exposures of bare rock. The topography around Mangaster is fairly gentle. Most of the coastal area is covered by poorly to imperfectly drained peaty podzols with slightly better podzols around Mangaster and in front of the Pund of Mangaster. Peaty rankers and bare rock are found on the more exposed western coast. This unit has a coast line which is almost completely unfenced with heathers and fescues for the majority of hinterland although there is some improved grassland on the east of Mangaster Voe, around Mangaster and in front of the Pund of Mangaster.

#### **Erosion class**

Most of the eroding coastal edge lies within the two voes. There are more softer drift deposits, till, overlying the granite to the north



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 1

---

**NM252**  
HU 3372 6852  
Virdins  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

**NM253**  
HU 3360 6872  
Virdins  
Structure, dyke and noost  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Nil

**NM254** (HU36NW 1)  
HU 3348 6845  
Islesburgh  
Chambered cairn: Scheduled  
SMR#464  
4th-3rd mill BC  
Good  
Monitor

**NM255** (HU36NW 11 &  
HU36NW 17)  
HU 3336 6848  
Islesburgh  
Settlement: Scheduled SMR#467  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

**NM256**  
HU 3332 6843  
Islesburgh  
Structure and boundaries  
10th-14th C  
Poor  
Survey

**NM257**  
HU 3292 6855  
Kat Fell  
Structure and mound  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Poor  
Survey

**NM258**  
HU 3262 6892  
Geo of Gunavalla  
Dyke  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

**NM259**  
HU 3260 6901  
Geo of Gunavalla  
Otter trap  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Nil

**NM260**  
HU 3257 6907  
Geo of Gunavalla  
Cairn  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

**NM261**  
HU 3290 7001  
Mangaster Voe  
Fishing station  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

**NM262** (HU37SW 3)  
HU 3306 7008  
Mangaster Voe  
Settlement: Scheduled 3rd-1st mill  
BC  
Fair  
Survey

**NM263** (HU37SW 3 & HU36NW  
13)  
HU 333 698  
Mangaster Voe  
Settlement: Scheduled SMR#471  
& 472  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

**NM264**  
HU 3343 6963  
Mangaster Voe  
Enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Survey

**NM265**  
HU 3356 6952  
Mangaster Voe  
Noost, jetty and structure: shed  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

**NM250**  
HU 3349 7007  
Mangaster Voe  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

**NM249**  
HU 3343 7039  
Mangaster Voe  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

**NM248**  
HU 3286 7053  
Mangaster Voe  
Structure: shed  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

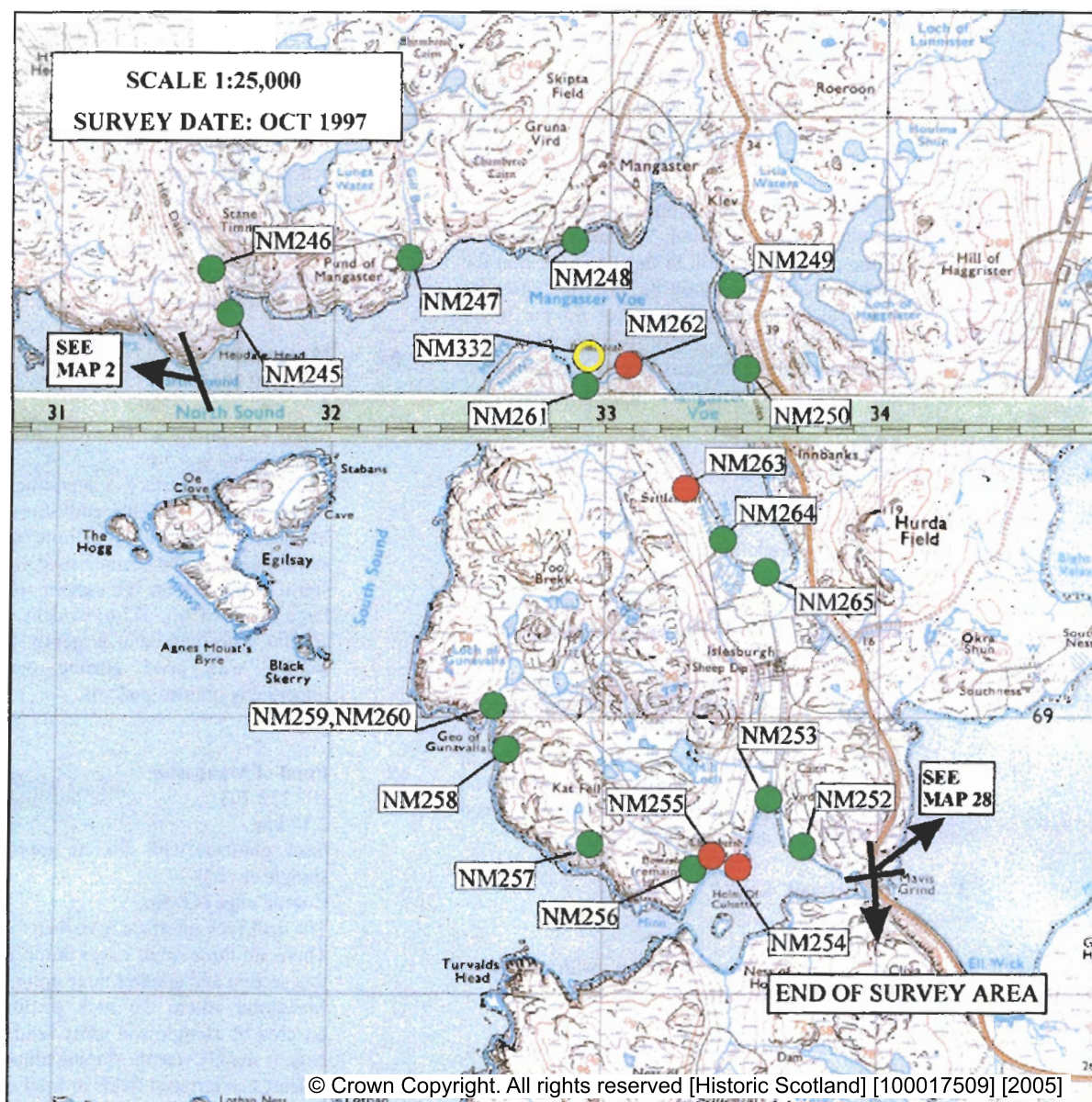
**NM247**  
HU 3227 7049  
Pund of Mangaster  
Settlement and field system  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Survey

**NM246**  
HU 3156 7041  
Heo Dale  
Chambered cairns and associated  
structures  
4th-3rd-mill BC  
Good  
Survey

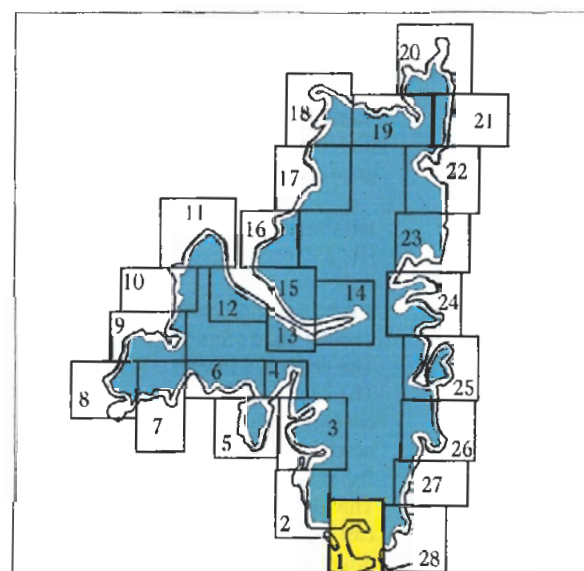
**NM245**  
HU 3161 7025  
Heodale Head  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

**NM332** (HU37SW 907)  
HU 3290 7010  
Mangaster Voe, St. Magnus Bay  
*Drystad*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not Inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 1

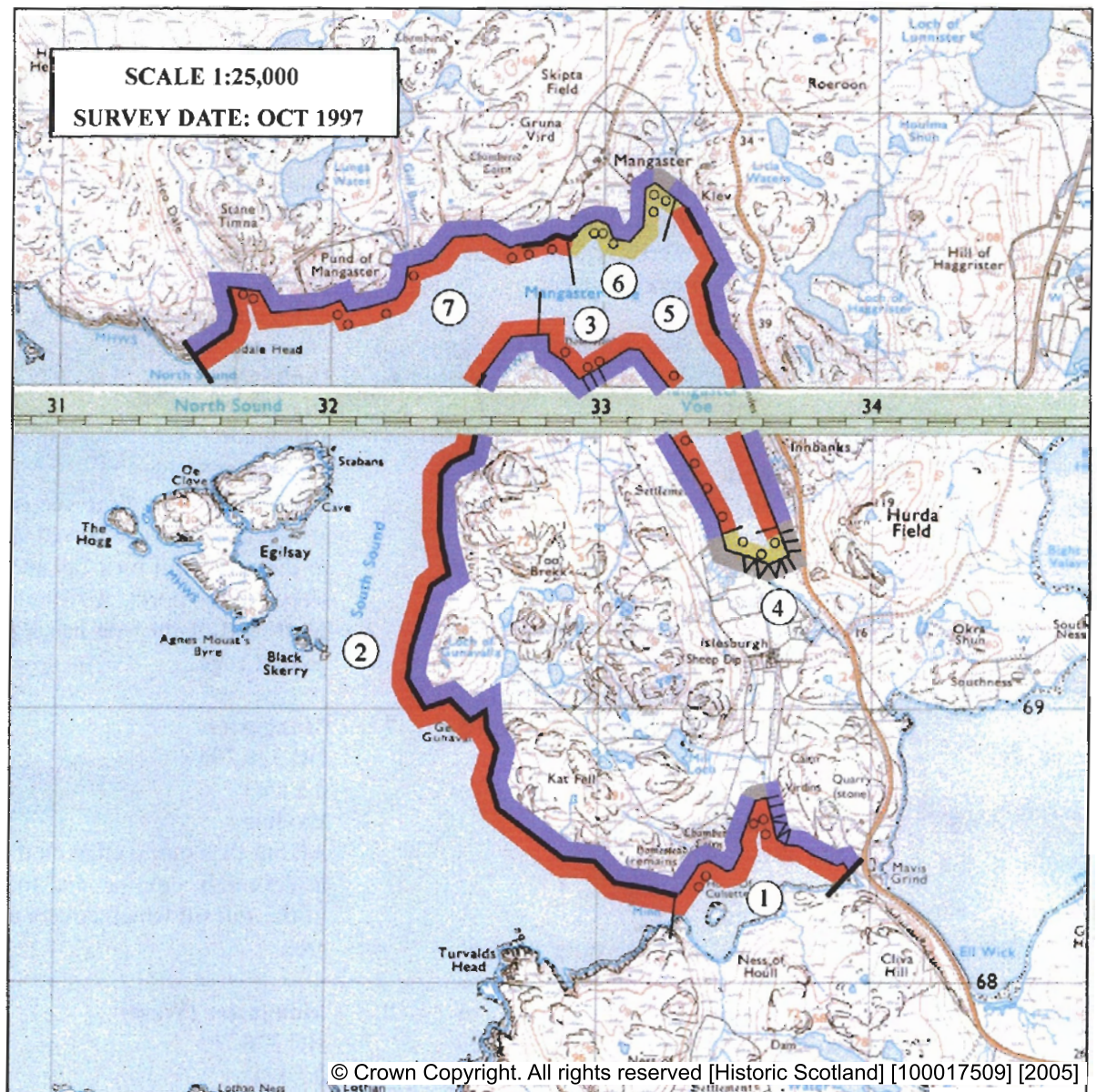
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- 1 Mavis Grind**  
 HU 337 685  
 1.1 km  
 Predominantly rock platform with discrete patches of 80-100% cobble cover.  
 Coastal edge is mainly < 5m  
 The drift/rock interface is visible for most of the coast line.  
 The rock platform has cobble and gravel cover in the coves at Mavis Grind, Virdins and just west of the chambered cairn. In this latter location the cobbles make up a storm beach. The slopes are steep to moderate. Soils are in the main imperfectly drained peaty podzols. There is disturbance along the west side of Virdins due to some form of construction and track extension.
- 2 Minn**  
 HU 323 692  
 2.97 km  
 Rock platform  
 Coast edge predominantly > 5m  
 The drift/rock interface is visible  
 The slopes are steep to moderate. Scree slopes lie west of the Minn and to the west of Too Brekk with some rock fall along the steeper slopes. Rock is exposed in many areas especially so below Kat Fell and Too Brekk. Although most of the vegetation is of poor grazing quality with heather and fescues, there is a substantial area of improved grassland within the vale south of Too Brekk. Soils are poorly to imperfectly drained peaty podzols and peaty rankers.
- 3 'Homestead' Cove**  
 HU 334 699  
 1.47 km  
 Predominantly rock platform with areas of 40->90% shingle cover.  
 Coastal edge < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is mainly visible.  
 There is shingle cover within the 'Homestead' cove with more cobbles along the west side of the voe with more cobble cover on the west side of Mangaster Voe. The slopes are moderate to gentle with poorly drained peaty podzols and gleys. Although there is some heather to the north bracken is now colonising the area. The hinterland to the west of the voe is improved grassland over peat and peaty gleys.
- 4 Islesburgh**  
 HU 337 695  
 0.67 km  
 Sandy foreshore with 60-90% shingle cover.  
 Coastal edge < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
 The sands of the foreshore are gritty and mostly covered with shingle. There is disturbance at the head of the voe in the area of a trackway and fishing quay, and unit to the east side.  
 The slopes are moderate becoming steep to the east side with soils of imperfectly to freely draining podzols.
- 5 Innbanks**  
 HU 335 701  
 1.47 km  
 Rock platform with < 20% cobble cover.  
 Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 The angular cobbles and boulders which lie beneath the steeper slopes are derived from rockfall. To the south a few drains run into the voe on the south side of this section from four houses close to the hinterland. Soils are imperfectly drained peaty podzols and peaty rankers with a scree slope beneath the Klev.
- 6 Mangaster**  
 HU 3310 7055  
 0.97 km  
 Sandy foreshore with 40->90% shingle cover.  
 Coastal edge is < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible.  
 Large areas of cobbles and shingle lie within Mangaster cove and a definite cobble strewn storm beach in the second cove west where the storm beach lies on the eastern side. There is a large depth of till, 1-2m, evident in the coastal section. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with good grazing over freely to imperfectly drained podzols.
- 7 Pund of Mangaster**  
 HU 322 703  
 2.17 km  
 Rock platform with discrete areas of 70->90% shingle cover.  
 Coastal edge is < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 There are three small coves at the eastern end of this section and another three around the Pund of Mangaster where the rock platform is almost covered by shingle and gritty sands. The coastal edge is mainly steeply sloping although there are at least two terraced fields in front of the Pund of Mangaster with good grazing otherwise vegetation is rough grazing and heather. Heodale valley is interesting in that it appears to be a glacial valley with a humped centre of glacial debris with the western dip slightly higher than the eastern vale. Soils are generally imperfectly drained peaty podzols and rankers.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## NORTHMAVINE MAP 1



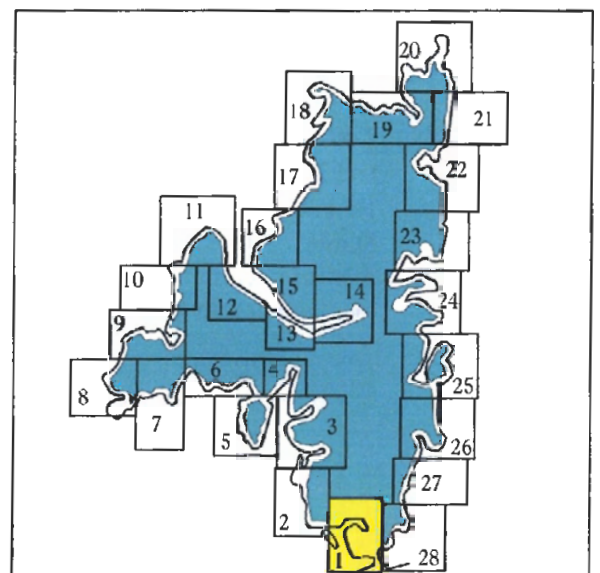
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



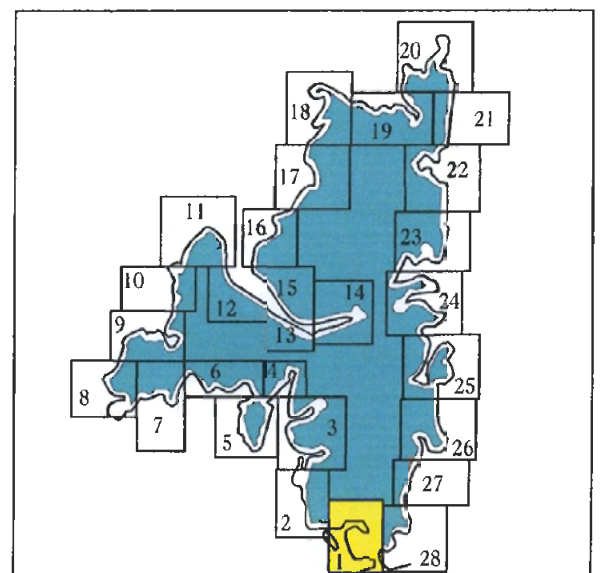
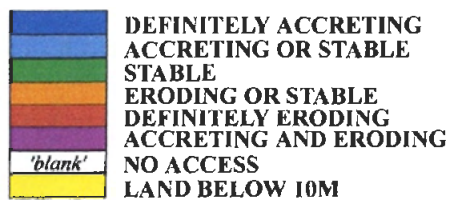
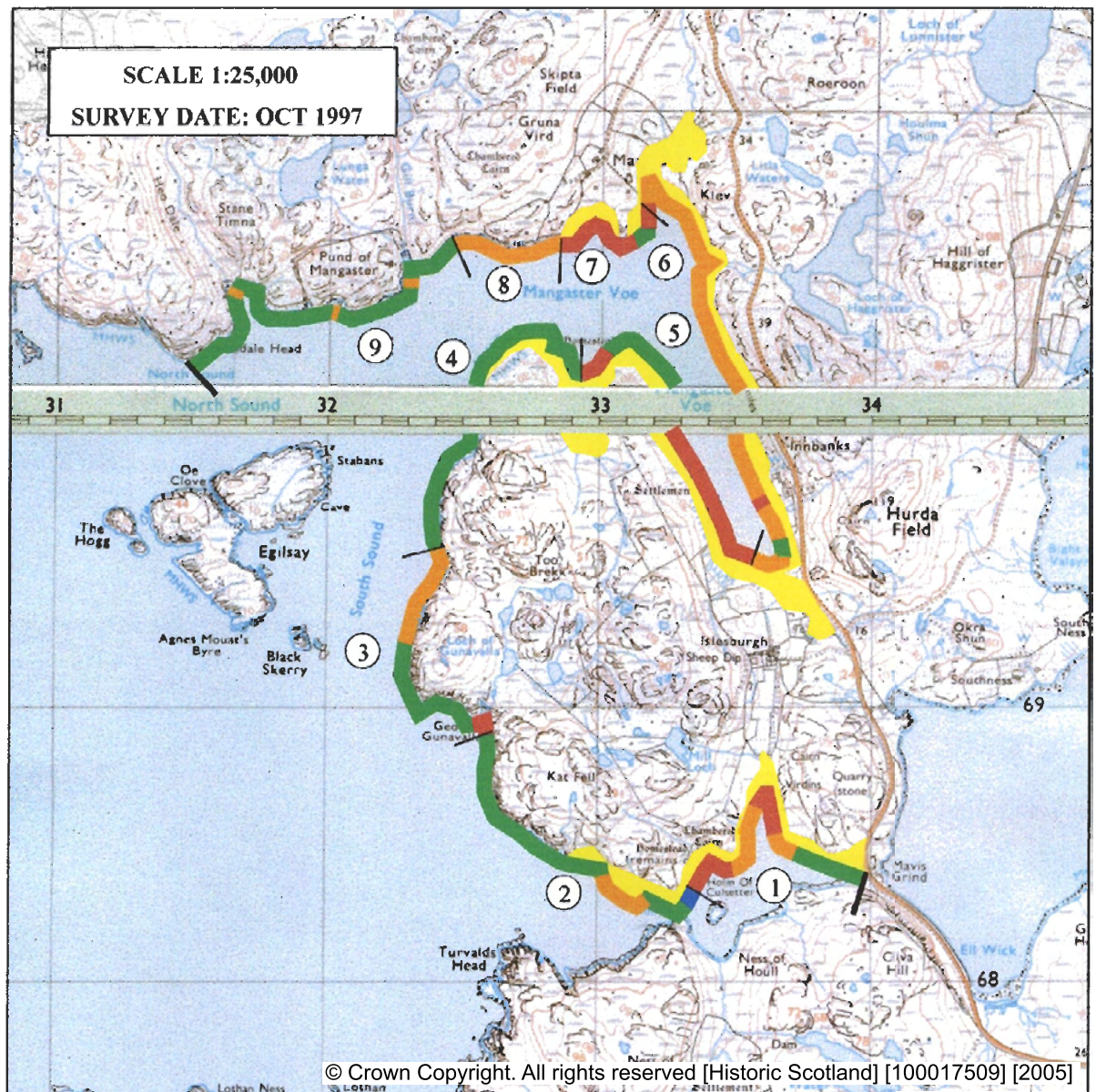
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 1

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 Mavis Grind</b><br/>HU 337 685<br/>1 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Within the easternmost cove the coastal edge is quite stable and becomes stable to eroding and then eroding within the north arm of the cove to Virdins and to the west of the chambered cairn. Marine erosion is the main eroding agent.</p>  | <p><b>5 Mangaster Homesteads</b><br/>HU 333 698<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>There is considerable erosion within and to the east of the northern cove where a pier and sea defences are eroding. The coastal edge is stable on the promontory for about 300 metres before an eroding edge which runs down the west side of Mangaster Voe.</p> |
| <p><b>2 The Minn</b><br/>HU 329 684<br/>2 km<br/>Stable<br/>To the east of the Minn, within the south of the cove, there is some accretion due to a storm beach of cobbles. The Minn is stable although to the west there is some local erosion mainly due to a scree slope which has active slipping of materials. The coastal edge is stable below Kat Fell with lichens growing on most of the exposed rocks.</p> | <p><b>6 Innbanks</b><br/>HU 335 700<br/>1.83 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The eastern side of the voe is eroding to stable with most localised erosion due to the scree and rock fall of the steeper slopes to the north. A fishing pier at the south end of the voe has stabilised the coastal edge.</p>                                     |
| <p><b>3 Geo of Gunavalla</b><br/>HU 322 691<br/>1 km<br/>Eroding to stable<br/>Within the Geo of Gunavalla there is erosion of the top soil and some of the coastal edge due to sheet flow of terrestrial water. There is then an area of stable coastline before a large section of coast subject to local erosion, partly marine and partly due to soil creep, rock fall and scree slip.</p>                       | <p><b>7 Mangaster</b><br/>HU 330 706<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>All but the coastal edge on the headland is definitely eroding due to erodibility of the soft till which covers most of this area.</p>  |
| <p><b>4 Too Brekk</b><br/>HU 326 700<br/>1.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>A stable section although there is some local erosion in the northern cove.</p>   | <p><b>8 Mangaster (West)</b><br/>HU 326 705<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Slightly more stable to the west as the thick till dies out although steep slopes and screes are locally rather unstable.</p>  |
|  | <p><b>9 Pund of Mangaster</b><br/>HU 320 703<br/>1.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>The craggy coastal edge is stable with localised erosion within three coves which is attributed to both marine and stream erosion.</p>  |







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 2: Heodale Head to Nibon**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet is rough and hilly; the coastline is highly indented and there are high cliffs. Modern settlement within the coastal zone is limited to the Nibon area.

The majority of the sites recorded in this area are of 18th-20th C date and comprise isolated pastoral remains (sheep crues, boundary dykes etc.). Two potentially prehistoric settlement sites (NM240 and NM330) have been discovered by this survey.

### **Geology and geomorphology**

Generally the same topography as around Kat Fell, undulating craggy hills and valleys with steep to moderate slopes due to the underlying geology of diorite. Hills tend to run NNW to SSE. There are many more coastal areas devoid of soils although much is quite stable with lichen growth. A few areas testify to the coasts seaward exposure with some wave thrown rubble as much as 100 metres into the hinterland. The majority of the coastal edge in this unit is over 5 metres with much over 50 metres. Most soils present tend to be thin organic rankers or peaty podzols supporting rough grazing and heathers. Towards Nibon the coastal edge drops to less than 5 metres with many small coves many of which have a cobble covered rock platform. The rugged coastline is unfenced.

### **Erosion class**

The majority of this unit is stable, probably due to the lack of soft drift deposits over the hard granite with a higher coastal edge.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 2

---

#### NM244

HU 303 703  
*opposite* Black Skerry of Ramnageo  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM330

HU 303 703  
*opposite* Black Skerry of Ramnageo  
Structure  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Good  
Survey

#### NM243

HU 3034 7055  
Lang Head  
Enclosure and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM242

HU 3042 7132  
Mill Geos  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

#### NM241

HU 240 721  
Trumba  
Enclosures and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM240

HU 3011 7221  
Trumba  
Structure  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Poor  
Survey

#### NM239

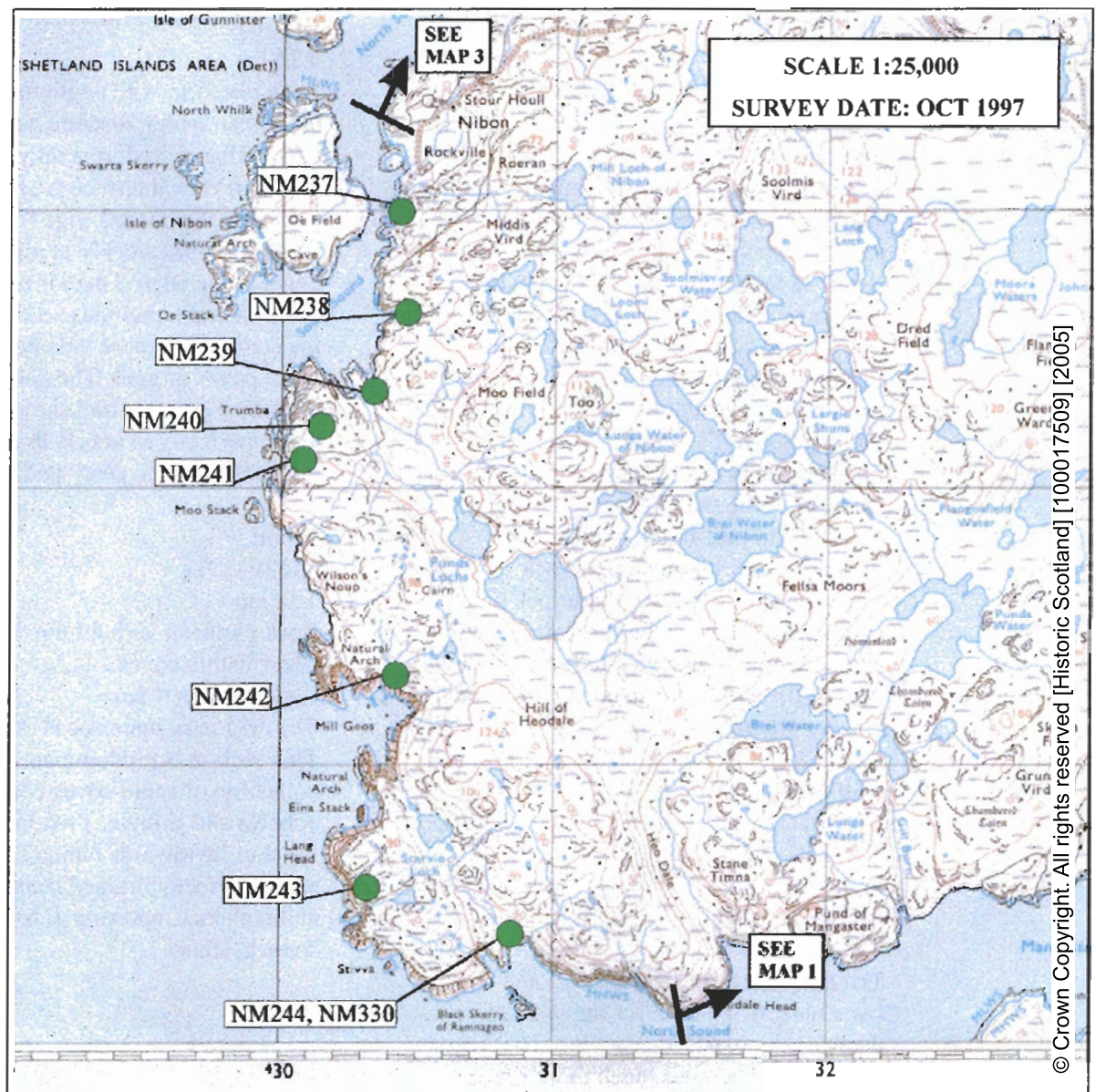
HU 303 723  
South Sound  
Structure, field system and cultivation remains  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM238

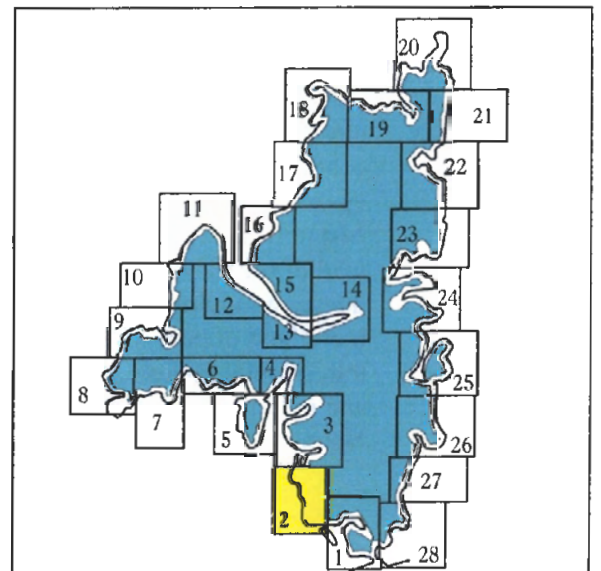
HU 3044 7265  
South Sound  
Boundary and enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

#### NM237

HU 3042 7295  
Rockville  
Noost and crue  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- ⌋ SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 2

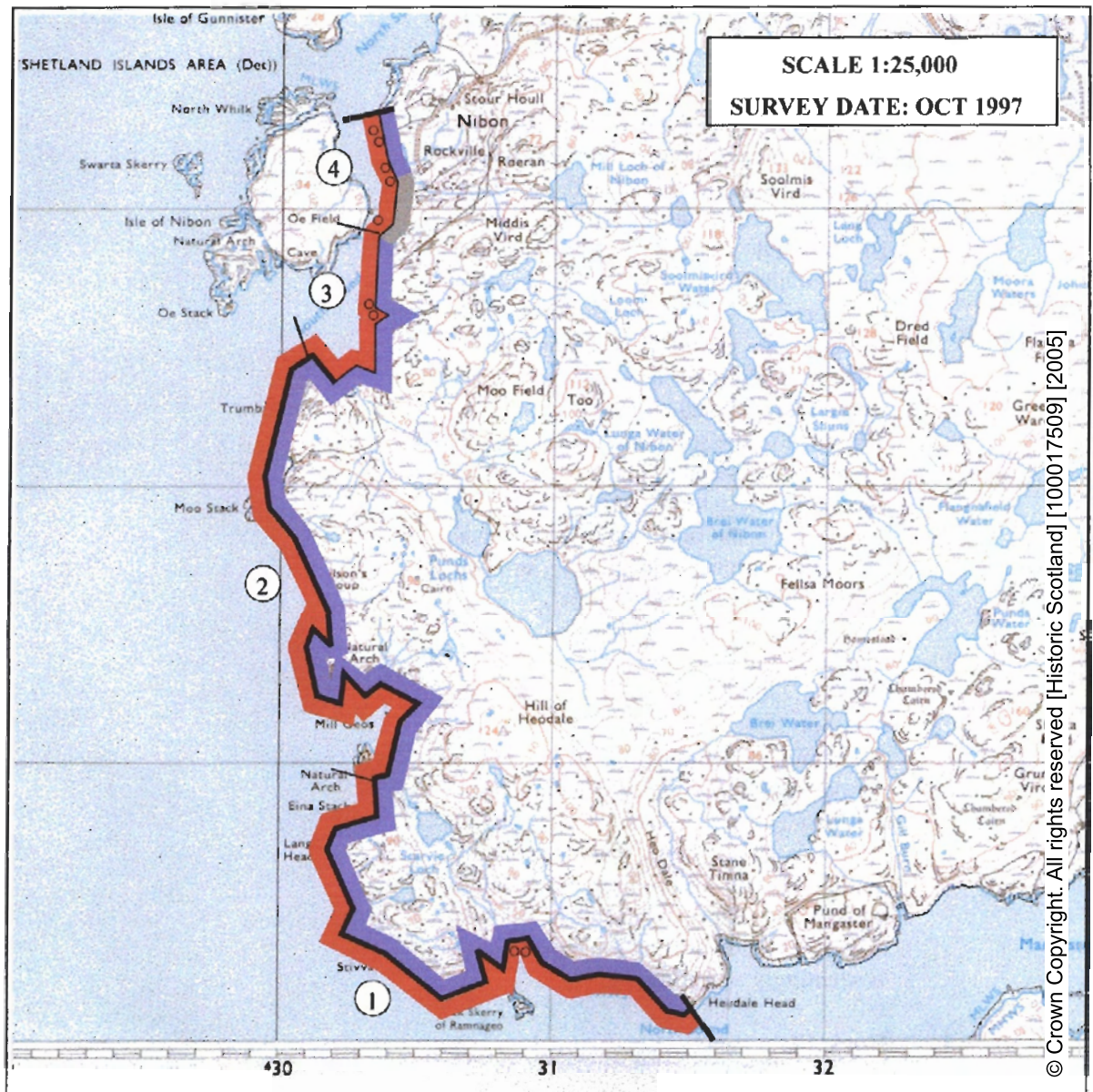
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- 1 Heodale Head**  
HU 304 704  
2.58 km  
Predominantly rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coast edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The hinterland slopes steeply for the most part towards the coastal edge. Two coves lie facing the Black Skerry where both have some cobbles at their heads. The second or more westerly cove has a valley which is similar in structure to that of Heodale but has two streams running down it's length with a sheep fold lying between the two streams at the head of the cove. The coastal edge rises to 30m past Black Skerry. The soils are thin with much bare rock exposed to the west with bare rock on Lang Head. Poor grasses prevail for the most part although a vale to the south end of Mill Geos is vegetated with good grazing grasses.
- 2 Mill Geos**  
HU 301 717  
2.48 km  
Rock platform.  
Coastal is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The rock platform has no cover and is quite narrow, 10-20m for the most of the westerly exposed coastline. The topography becomes much more rugged from Wilson's Noup where there are large areas, up to 40 metres inland from the coastal edge devoid of soil cover with stark bare rock. Thin lichens cover most of the rocks so the wave thrown cobbles are easily picked out and can lie up to 100 metres inland from the edge. Just north of Trumbs there is an isolated load of rubble apparently thrown in by the sea and lying 40 metres into the hinterland of bare rock. Most soils are thin skeletal rankers with short grass and mainly lie to the south of Wilson's Noup.
- 3 South Sound**  
HU 304 725  
0.78 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover other than within discrete geos.  
Coast edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
Although the coastal edge is < 5 metres the land slopes steeply in many places down to the edge. There is more soil cover than the previous section although the coastline is more indented with small coves or geos. The geos and coves contain gritty sand and shingle. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained peaty rankers and some peaty podzols.
- 4 Nibon**  
HU 304 731  
0.58 km  
Rock platform with 40-60% cobble cover within coves.  
Coast edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is rarely visible.  
This section is predominantly a collection of small coves containing cobbles and shingle. Two small storm beaches lie towards Nibon. The soils are imperfectly drained peaty podzols and rankers supporting grasses and some heather.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## NORTHMAVINE MAP 2



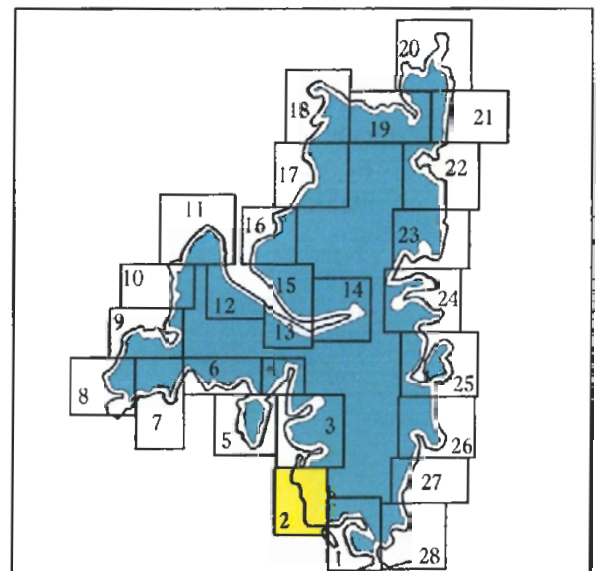
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 2

---

### 1 Heodale Head

HU 302 715

5.8 km

Stable

Some of the rocks are free of soil and there are areas, such as Trumba, where rocks lie into the hinterland, however there is very little erosion now. Undisturbed lichens have colonised much of the bare rock and stones along the coastal edge and hinterland. Although the greater part of this coastal edge is stable there are six small areas where there is local erosion within geos. The three to the south are due mainly to stream or terrestrial water erosion, sheet water flow within Mill Geo and Trumba. To the north three small geos or inlets have localised erosion attributable to the sea.

### 2 South Sound

HU 304 730

0.31 km

Accreting and Eroding

Along a small section of coastline there are two storm beaches where cobbles appear to be accreting. This is probably combined with an eroding coastal edge where the storm beach is slowly migrating landwards as the storm beach is seemingly accreting.

### 3 Rockville

HU 3045 7320

0.31 km

Eroding to Stable

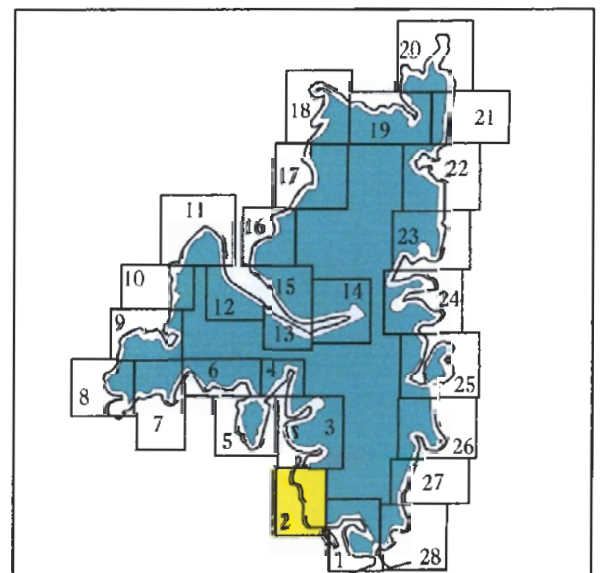
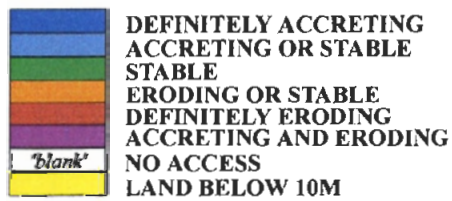
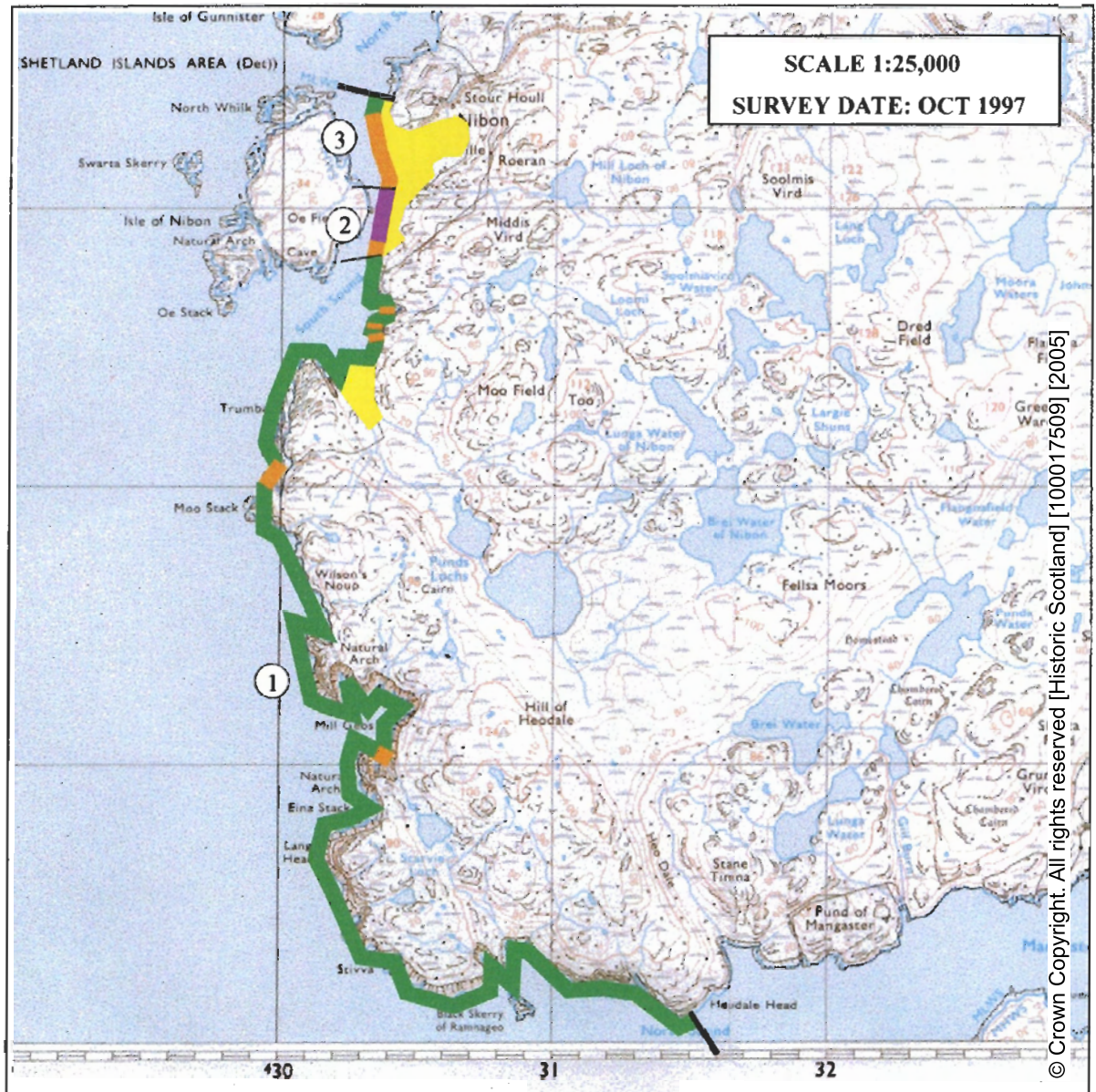
The low coastal edge has signs of marine erosion especially where cobbles are being thrown into the edge by the sea. The edge is much more stable to the north of this section.



# EROSION CLASS

# NORTHMAVINE

## MAP 2





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 3:**

### **Nibon to Fissla Taing**

---

#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map encompasses both Gunnister Voe and Hamar Voe. It is sparsely settled but there are concentrations of modern settlement at both Nibon and Orbister. Over much of the area, the coastal zone comprises gently sloping land, most of which is used as rough grazing. There is better quality land at the heads of both voes.

Sites of most periods are represented within this area, although the predominance of 18th-20th C remains tends to obscure sites of earlier date. At Orbister, previously recorded sites include a prehistoric settlement and a scheduled burnt mound (NM304). A church site (NM306) and a broch (NM307) have also been recorded in this area, although no trace is now visible of either. An 18th-20th C farmstead at Ennisfirth (NM221), now abandoned, is a well-preserved example of a typical Shetland hill farm, surrounded by small parcels of cultivated land. The otter traps at Ness of Hamar (NM224, NM226 & NM228), although probably of no great age, belong to a traditional way of life which has now vanished.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

A rugged crenulated coastline especially to the more exposed westerly sites where the coastal edge rises to over 5 metres. Two voes cut into the coast within this unit, Gunnister Voe to the south and Hamar Voe to the north. The underlying geology is diorite with steeply to moderately sloping hills and crags. Within Gunnister Voe there is much evidence of recent submergence, with drowned peat profiles.

#### **Erosion class**

The coastal edge tends to oscillate from stable to eroding throughout the unit with more erosion within Hamar Voe than within Gunnister Voe. However within Gunnister Voe there is evidence of submergence even though the coastal edge is presently slightly more stable than to the north.

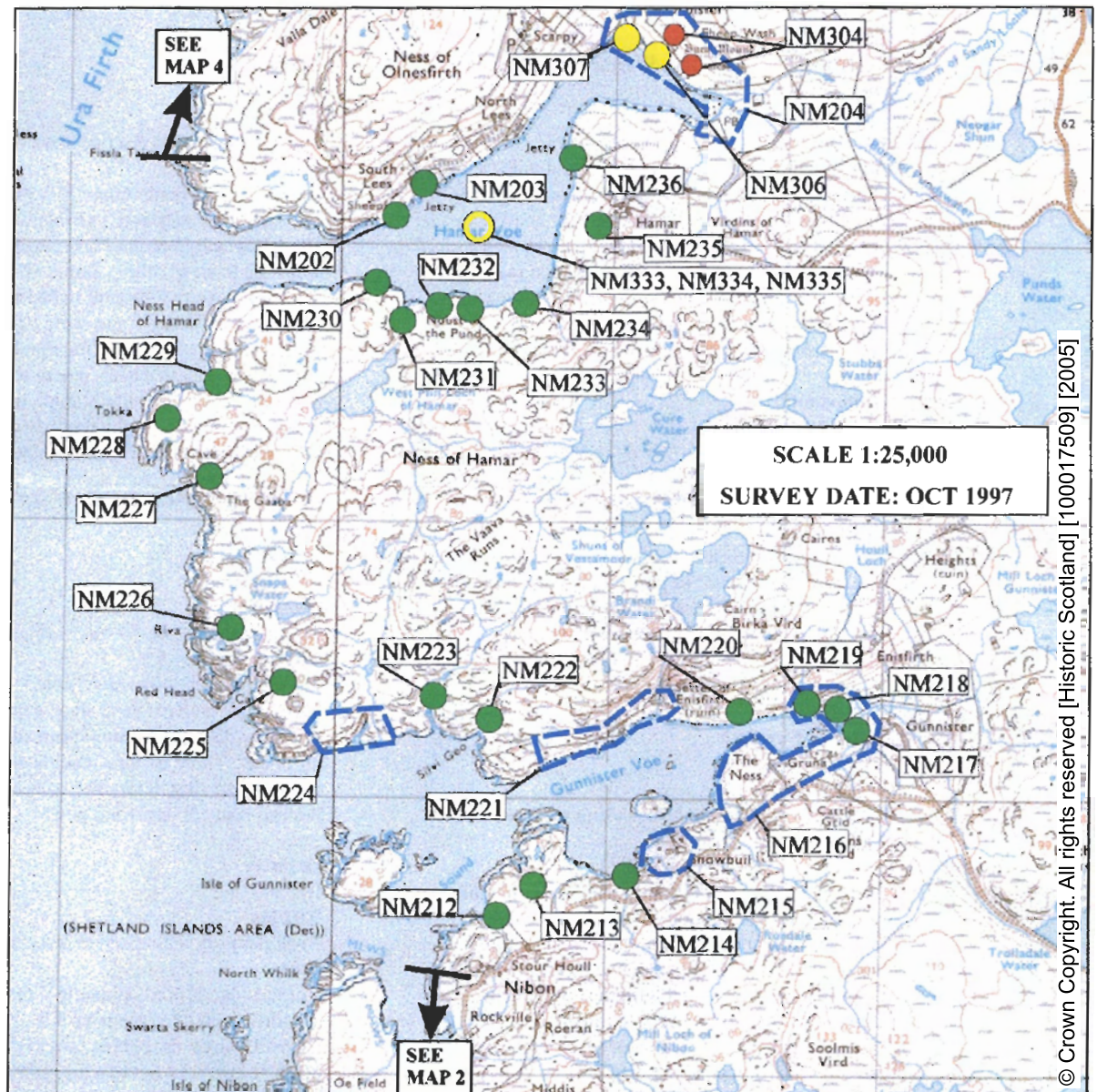


# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 3

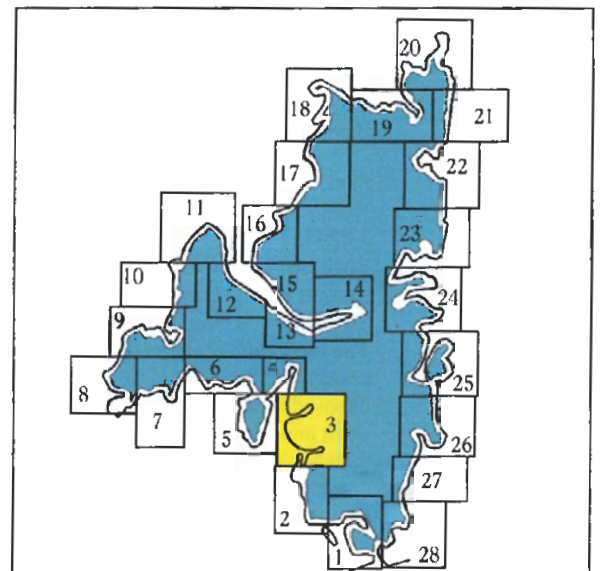
<b>NM212</b> HU 305 735 North Sound Enclosures and dykes 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM220</b> HU 314 743 Birka Vird Field system and cultivation remains 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM228</b> HU 2938 7536 Tokka Otter traps 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM236</b> HU 3082 7629 Hamar Structure 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM334</b> (HU37NW 882) HU3050 7600 Hamar Voe, St. Magnus Bay <i>Freedom</i> , fishing vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b>NM213</b> HU 307 736 North Sound Settlement and cultivation remains 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM221</b> HU 3129 7435 to 3075 7415 Settler of Enisfirth Settlement and field system 18th-20th C Good Survey	<b>NM229</b> HU 2952 7549 Ness Head of Hamar Boundary 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM204</b> HU 3092 7675 to HU 3142 7650 Orbister Noosts and jetty 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM335</b> (HU37NW 85) HU 3050 7600 Hamar Voe <i>Six Sisters</i> , unassigned craft 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b>NM214</b> HU 3107 7374 Gunnister Voe Boundaries 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM222</b> HU 305 742 Silvi Geo Boundary Indeterminate Poor Survey	<b>NM230</b> HU 2313 7588 Hamar Voe Fishing station 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM304</b> (HU37NW 7) HU 3092 7675 to HU 3142 7650 Orbister Structures and burnt mound: Scheduled 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Monitor	<b>NM336</b> (HU37NW 884) HU3050 7600 Hamar Voe, St. Magnus Bay <i>Sea Mew</i> , unassigned craft 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b>NM215</b> HU 312 738 Snowbuil Settlement and field system 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM223</b> HU 303 743 W of Silvi Geo Enclosures 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM231</b> HU 302 757 West Mill Loch of Hamar Click mill and ford 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM306</b> (HU37NW 6) HU 3119 7670 Orbister Alleged site of Chapel and findspot 14th-18th C Not located Monitor	
<b>NM216</b> HU 3145 7495 to HU 3175 7437 Gunnister Voe Settlement and field system 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM224</b> HU 3025 7425 to HU 2990 7425 Ness of Hamar Otter Traps and enclosures 18th-20th C Good-fair Survey	<b>NM232</b> HU 3035 7578 Noust of the Pund Fishing station 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM307</b> (HU37NW 1) HU 3101 7674 Orbister Site of broch 1st mill BC-1st mill AD Not located Monitor	
<b>NM217</b> HU 3186 7425 Gunnister Mound 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	<b>NM225</b> HU 2985 7440 Red l lead Enclosure 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM233</b> HU 3049 7578 Noust of the Pund Fishing station 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM203</b> HU 303 762 South Lees Settlement and field system 18th-20th C Fair Survey	
<b>NM218</b> HU 3182 7432 Gunnister Structure 3rd-1st mill BC Poor Survey	<b>NM226</b> HU 296 745 Riva Otter traps 18th-20th C Good Survey	<b>NM234</b> HU 3068 7578 Noust of the Pund Structure 3rd-1st mill BC Poor Survey	<b>NM202</b> HU 3020 7610 South Lees Structural remains 20th C Fair Nil	
<b>NM219</b> HU 3170 7432 Gunnister Noosts and jetty 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM227</b> HU 2955 7515 The Gaaba Dykes 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM235</b> HU 3090 7605 Hamar Structure 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM333</b> (HU37NW 29) HU 3050 7600 Hamar Voe Cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected	

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



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- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 3

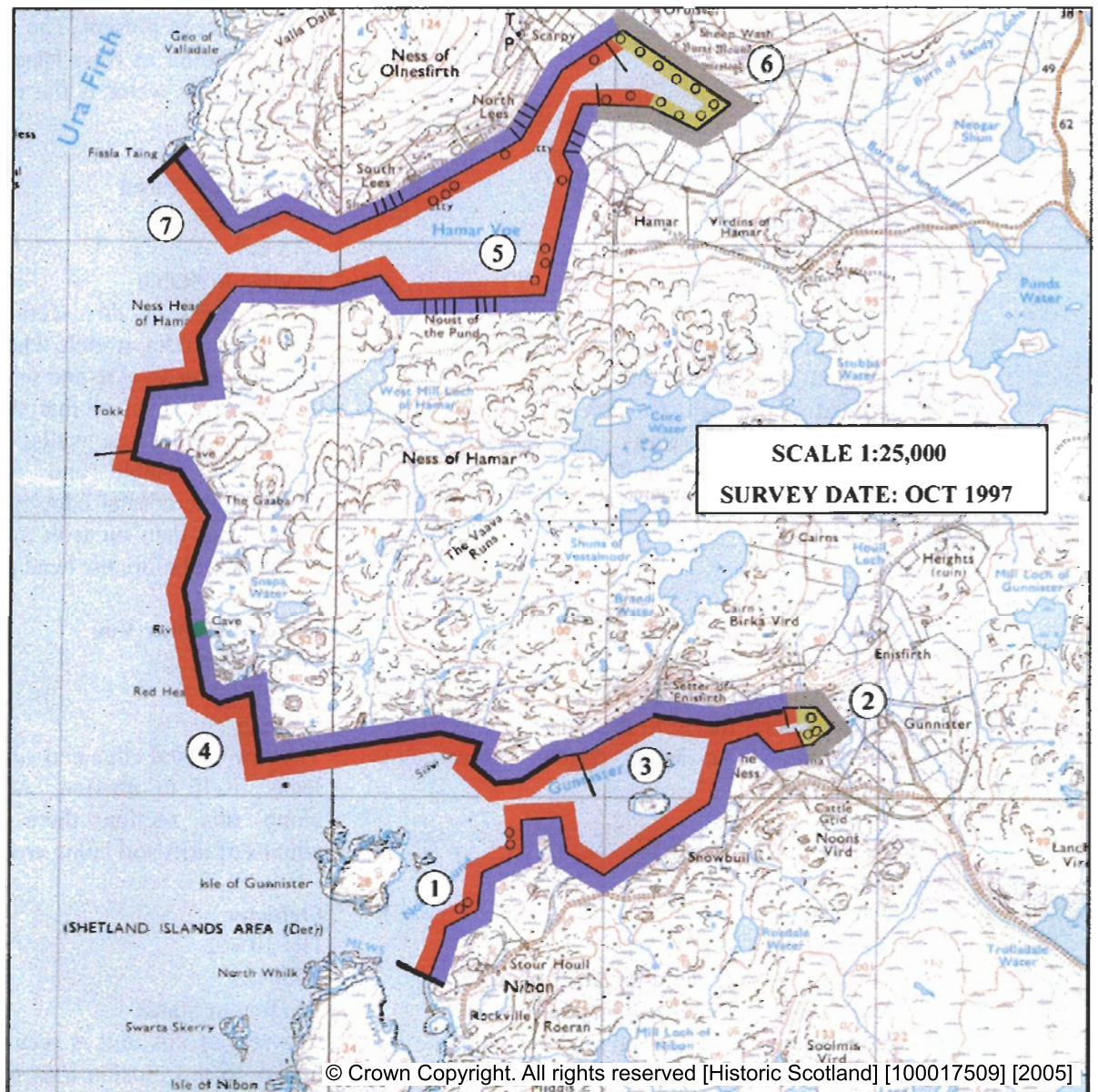
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- 1 Stour Houl**  
 HU 312 738  
 2.22 km  
 Rock platform with a few discrete areas of cobbles cover.  
 Coastal edge is < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is mainly visible.  
 A low, gently sloping, rocky hinterland with grassed areas around the rock protrusions. There are relic storm beaches within the first small cove at Nibon, at North Sound and at the promontory into Gunnister Voe. At the latter location there is a submerged peat profile. Soils are thin poorly to imperfectly drained organic rankers and peaty podzols supporting well grazed grass.
- 2 Gunnister**  
 HU 319 743  
 0.43 km  
 Small discrete sandy foreshore and 50-60% shingle cover.  
 Coastal edge is < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
 The drift is composed of peat in the main with an imperfectly drained peaty gley soil to the north. The soils support good grazing with bracken stands towards the north. A shallow till, less than 30 cm, is evident within the stream section.
- 3 Setter of Enisfirth**  
 HU 313 743  
 0.92 km  
 Rock platform with 80->90% shingle cover.  
 Coast edge is mainly > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 The coastal edge rises sharply with some rockfall enabling passage along the coastal edge. Where the coastal edge is less than 5m the hinterland has a steep slope. Well maintained terraced fields lie in front of the derelict buildings of Setter. These soils tend to be freely to imperfectly drained peaty podzols with a deep, greater than 2m, till underlying this part of the section. Apart from the few fields the soils are thin rankers or peaty podzols. Excluding the field areas, vegetation is primarily poor grazing with some heathers and large stands of bracken. To the west of Setter the coastal edge drops to below 5m for a small distance.
- 4 Silvi Geo**  
 HU 297 743  
 3.02 km  
 Rock platform with negligible cobble cover.  
 Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 The topography returns to the more undulating craggy landform found further south on the exposed western coast. Deep geos cut into the coast and there is a large area of stone field which extends from 10m to 20m out from the coastal edge around the point south of the geo at Redhead. Behind the deep geo at Redhead there is a marshy hinterland. Much of the area to the north is devoid of soil cover or retains only thin
- peaty rankers. Vegetation tends to be composed mainly of fescues.
- 5 Tokka**  
 HU 303 758  
 2.82 km  
 Rock platform with discrete areas of cobble cover.  
 Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 The topography becomes less craggy with moderate to steep rolling slopes. There is much more soil cover which tend to be imperfectly drained peaty podzols and some peaty rankers. On either side of Noust of the Pund there are eroding sea wall defences, one to the west and two to the east with some shingle within these coves. The defence to the west also has an accompanying shingle ayre. Cobbles also lie within the south eastern corner of the voe. Vegetation is of rough grazing and heather.
- 6 Hamar Cove**  
 HU 3145 7650  
 1.03 km  
 Sand foreshore with 70->90% shingle cover.  
 Coastal edge is < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 The shingle covered sand slope gently back to the east with a more pronounced edge to the north east. There is some fencing around this area with grazing fields. The soils are poorly drained peaty podzols and peat.
- 7 Orbister**  
 HU 303 762  
 2.02 km  
 Rock platform with discrete areas of cobble cover.  
 Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 Below Orbister the cobble cover is between 80-90% but fades out to a negligible amount within 200m although there are discrete areas of shingle. The hinterland is moderately to steeply sloping to the end of the voe where the edge then rises to over 5m. Soils are imperfectly drained peaty podzols east of the sheepfold and become slightly thinner with more rankers to the west. Vegetation is of better grazing quality to the west. There are large bracken stands below Scarpy.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## NORTHMAVINE MAP 3



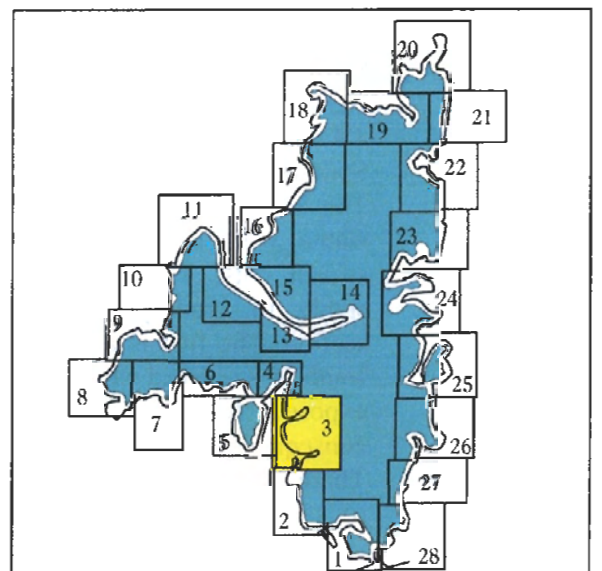
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 3

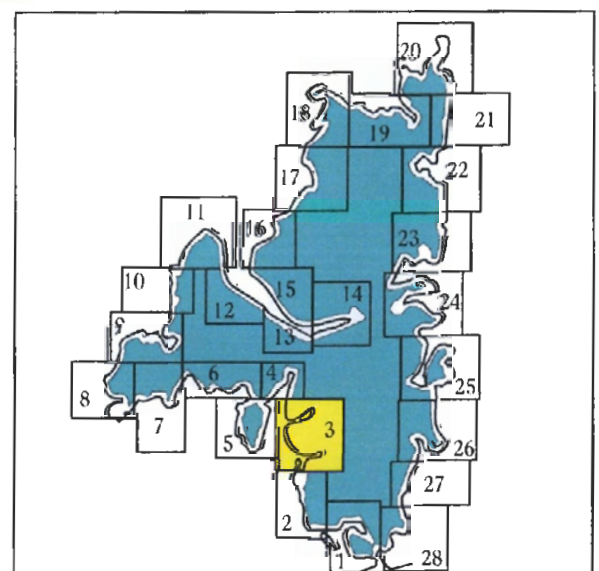
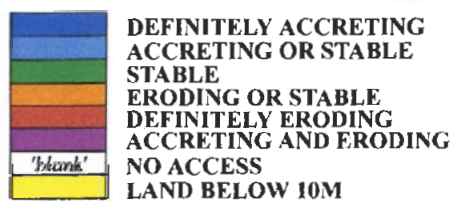
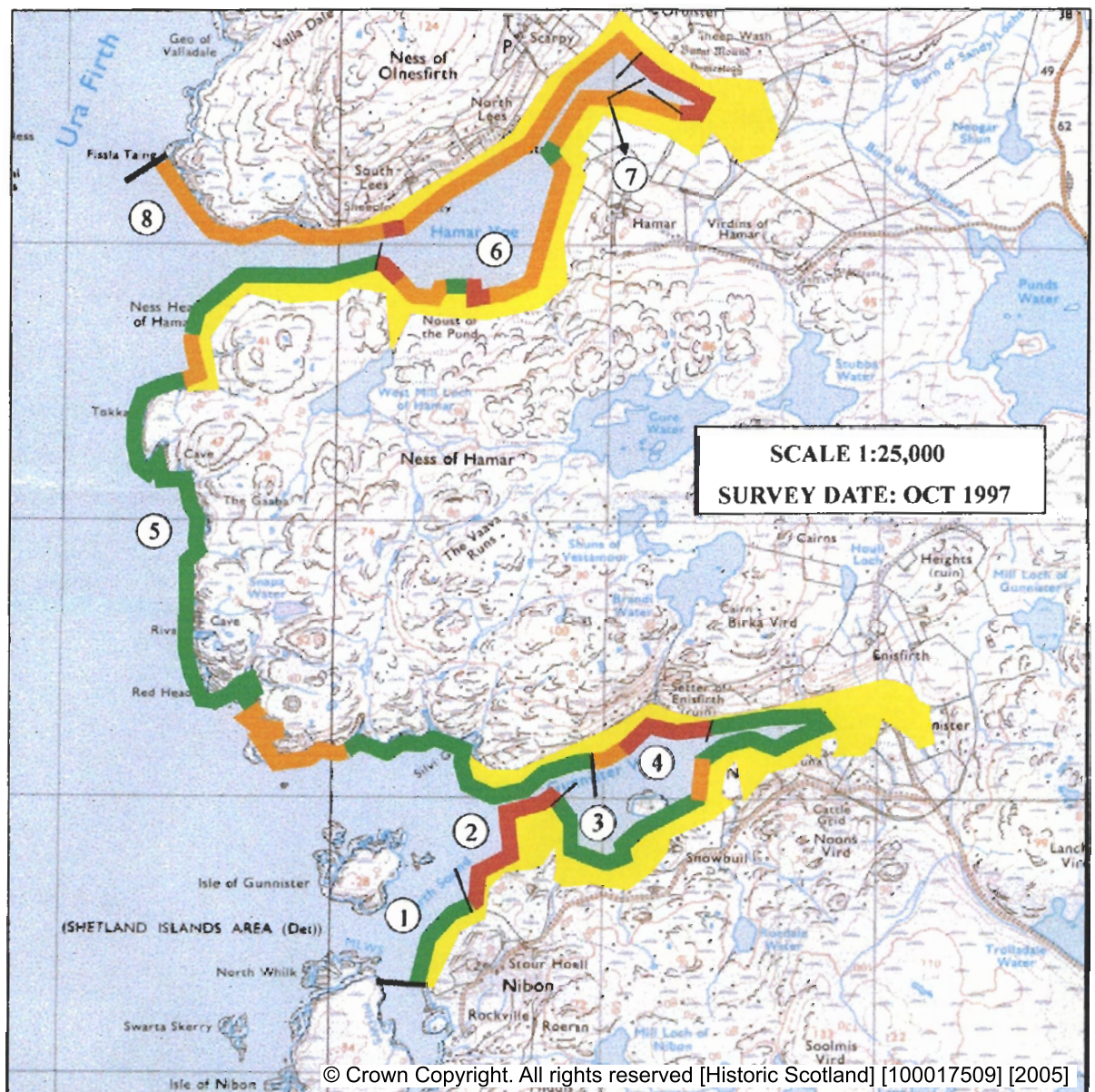
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- 1     **Nibon**  
HU 304 735  
1.1 km  
Stable  
Although the coastal edge is less than 5m the edge is stable.
  
- 2     **North Sound**  
HU 307 734  
0.5 km  
Eroding  
A small area where peat submergence is evident and where the peat is being eroded by the sea. Erosion has almost cut off a small rocky and sparsely grassed peninsula from the mainland.
  
- 3     **Snowbuil**  
HU 314 740  
1.81 km  
Stable  
Overall the coastal edge is stable although there is local erosion by small streams particularly to the south of The Ness and to a lesser degree below Gunnister.
  
- 4     **Setter of Enisfirth**  
HU 311 742  
0.5 km  
Eroding  
In front of the derelict croft there is erosion of the deep till making up the coastal edge. The coastal edge becomes a little more stable to the west with localised erosion.
  
- 5     **Silvi Geo**  
HU295 747  
4.4 km  
Stable  
The majority of this coastal edge is stable with localised erosion due to stream cuts. There are however two stable to eroding areas within this section. The first is on the point to the south of Red Head where rock has been exposed to wave throw with the consequent erosion of some top soil. There is much lichen on most of the rocks within the stone field area

therefore there is currently little erosion taking place at present. The second area is to the south of Ness Head of Hamar where stream water is the main agent of erosion.

- 6     **Noust of the Pund**  
HU 308 760  
1.75 km  
Eroding to Stable  
To the west of this section there is perhaps a 100m stretch where definite erosion along an ayre and sea defence is taking place. East of this stretch there are two further sea walls, the middle eroding to stable and the eastern eroding. The coastal edge is eroding to stable from then on with a stable area on the point before the head of the voe.
  
- 7     **Head of Hamar Voe**  
HU 314 766  
0.5 km  
Eroding  
The low coastal edge and soft peat drift lends itself to erosion. All the way along this section there are small chunks of drift/soil being eroded.
  
- 8     **Orbister**  
HU 30 762  
2 km  
Eroding to Stable  
The rest of this unit is seemingly more at risk to sea erosion than to the south of the voe. At one point, by the sheepfold, there is definite erosion of a sea wall otherwise the coastal edge is eroding to stable with the majority of erosion due to the sea.







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 4:**

### **Fissla Taing to Hillswick**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet extends around the shores of Ura Firth. The western coast of the firth comprises relatively good, gently sloping land which contains sporadic modern settlements. The eastern side is steeper and largely used as rough grazing pasture for sheep.

The majority of the sites recorded in this area are 18th-20th C pastoral and agricultural remains. The remains which lie within the coastal zone are not generally representative of the area, which comprises a regular pattern of enclosed fields and cultivable land. Of interest in this area is a click mill (NM200), which, although very ruinous, retains traces of its lade and dam.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The topography changes from steep sloped undulating hills to a more gentle, non-rocky land form with moderate slopes to the north of Ura Firth and gentle slopes on the west side. Fields tend to be fenced from Urafirth down to Hillswick. And support good grazing for the most part. Soils tend to be more freely draining on the west side of the firth than the east.

#### **Erosion class**

Overall the unit can be split into three main areas: eroding to stable along the eastern side, eroding to the west and stable at the head of the voe. The stability is mainly due to the efforts of man with the construction of sea defences. The east side has a hard rocky coastal edge but is steeply sloping, consequently a great deal of the erosion is terrestrial in origin whereas to the west the land edge is low with softer till exposed to the sea and is on the whole eroding.



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 4

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### NM201

HU 2955 7655 to HU 2945 7624  
Fissla Taing  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM200

HU 296 767  
Valla Dale  
Mill, enclosures and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM199

HU 295 769  
Lang Roonie  
Enclosures and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM198

HU 296 770  
Lang Roonie  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM197

HU 2989 7791  
Cro Taing  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM196

HU 2985 7799  
Cro Taing  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Nil

### NM195

HU 299 787  
Urafirth  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM309 (HU27NE 7)

HU2928 7807  
Gateside  
Structures  
18th-20th C  
Not located  
Nil

### NM194

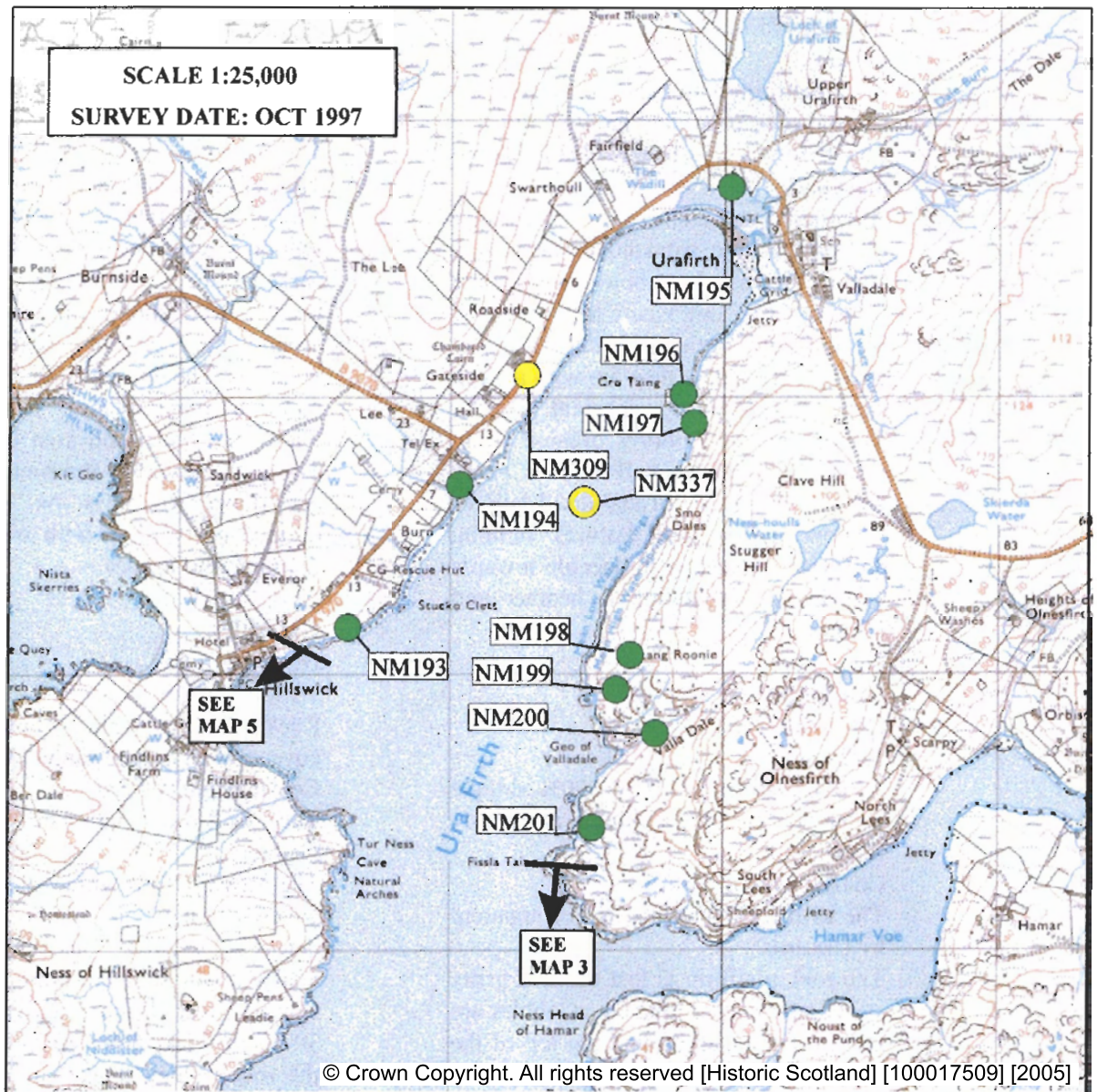
HU 2905 7768  
Ura Firth  
Structure and noost  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM193

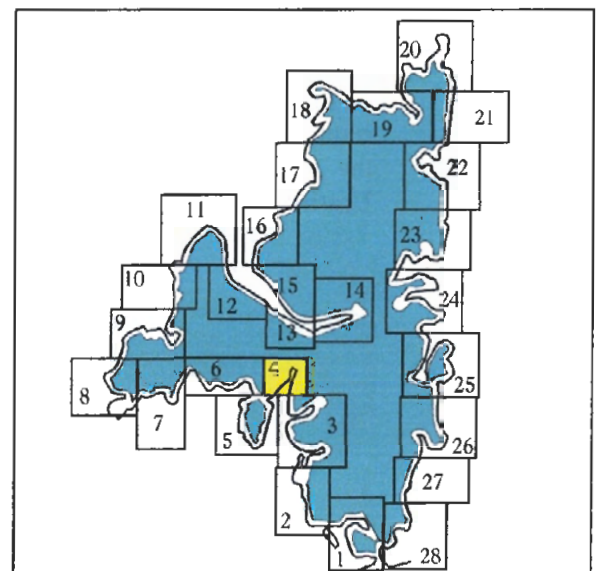
HU 2859 7717  
Hillswick  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM337 (HU27NE 45)

HU 2900 7700  
Ura Firth  
*Sarah Marie*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
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- SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 4

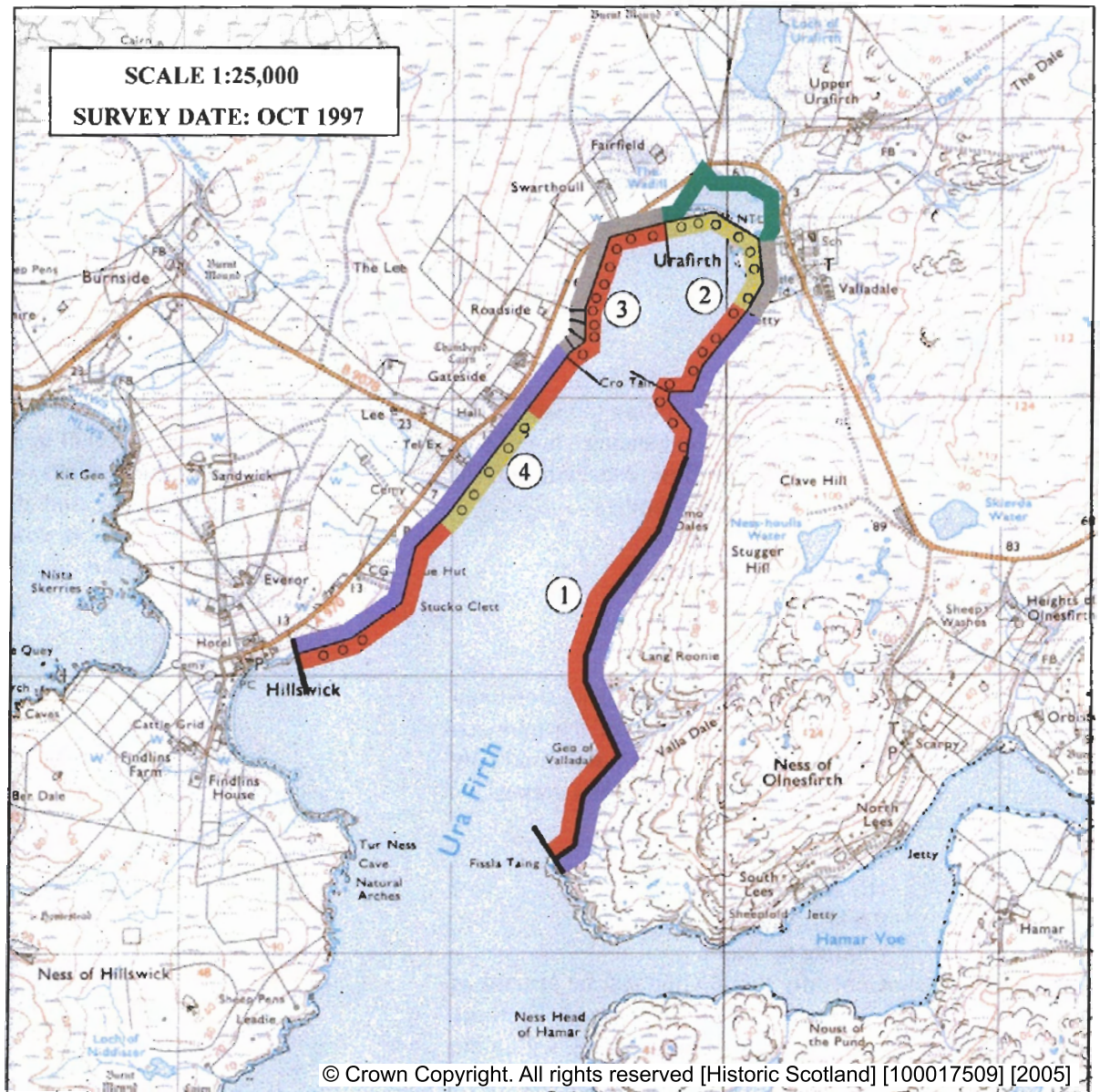
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- 1 Fissla Taing**  
HU 295 771  
1.9 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible for the most part.  
Although the majority of the rock platform is free from cover there is a slight increase in cobble cover to the south of Cro Taing where a storm beach is situated. North of Valla Dale the coastal edge is less than 5m with a steep slope and is fairly constant to Cro Taing. Soils are poorly drained peaty podzols with many small streams. There are also a number of stabilised rills or shallow gully like features running down hill especially noticeable towards Cro Taing. Vegetation is heather and fescues.
- 2 Cro Taing**  
HU 3000 7825  
1.02 km  
A rock platform with 30->90% shingle cover grading into a shingle and sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not apparent by Urafirth.  
The rock platform is lost beneath gritty sand and shingle in the bay. Cobbles are more pronounced around the top of the firth which has been enhanced as a sea defence by the addition of other rubble. A small expanse of water lies beyond this made up bar. Rills similar to those of the previous section are to be found running down hill on the hinterland of the moderately sloping land south of Urafirth.
- 3 Swarthoull**  
HU 2950 7855  
0.62 km  
Predominantly a rock platform with 10-60% cobble cover.  
The coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The sandy foreshore from the previous section grades out to a cobble covered rock platform. Other boulders have been placed along the coastal edge around the pier and school as sea defences. The coastal edge is less than a metre in many places. The road lies within the hinterland area by the pier. The grasses within the hinterland area are down to grass on imperfectly drained peaty gleys with some ditches draining into the sea.
- 4 Gateside**  
HU 2905 7765  
1.5 km  
Rock platform with 10- 60% shingle cover and an area of sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is mainly visible.  
The rock platform grades into a shingle covered sandy foreshore for 400m before the rock platform becomes visible again although there is sand and shingle cover. Towards Hillswick a thin 30-40cm thick, olive green till overlies the rock. Along the eroding sections a few infilled ditches can be seen. The fields are fenced with good grazing over freely to imperfectly drained podzols, some peaty and some with a thin iron pan.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## NORTHMAVINE MAP 4



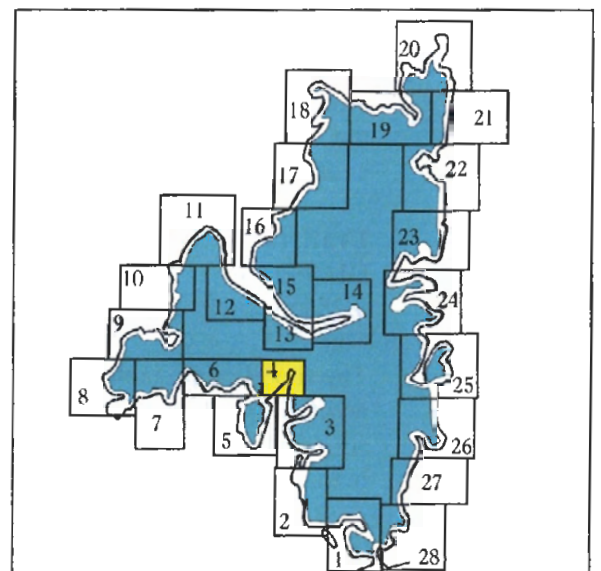
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



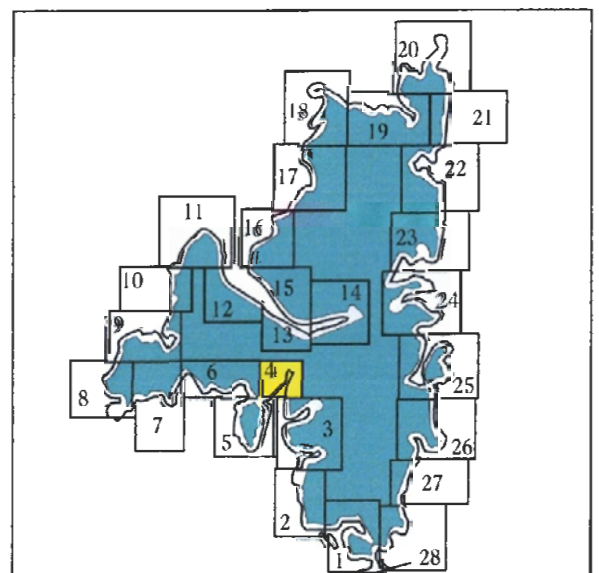
## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 4

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Fissla Taing</b><br/>HU 295 770<br/>1.4 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The eroding areas are predominantly due to soil creep/peat flow and local stream erosion which becomes prominent to the north.</p> <p><b>2 Smo Dales</b><br/>HU 298 776<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Stream erosion is eroding top soil of the hinterland and enhancing both soil creep and peat flow especially so in some of the shallow gullies.</p> <p><b>3 North of Smo Dales</b><br/>HU 299 778<br/>0.2 km<br/>Stable<br/>Although the hinterland is as steep and has the shallow gullies of the previous section it has been stabilised by vegetation, both heathers and grasses.</p> <p><b>4 Cro Taing</b><br/>HU 300 782<br/>0.6 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Generally this section can be classed as eroding to stable. There is definite erosion, due to marine action, within the south easterly corner of the taing with a small area both accreting and eroding on the south at the neck of the taing. To the north the majority of the section is eroding to stable. Rills tend to funnel the water at the coastal edge and enhance erosion at specific areas.</p> <p><b>5 Urafirth</b><br/>HU 300 786<br/>0.75 km<br/>Stable<br/>The shoreline is stable mainly due to the additions of rubble and rocks especially so on the west side. Larger boulders help to protect the pier.</p> | <p><b>6 Roadside</b><br/>HU 292 778<br/>1.85 km<br/>Eroding<br/>There is a small section of eroding to stable coastline between the stable area of the preceeding section and this eroding section. Some boulders and stones have been laid around the school area although the coast is still eroding at present. The tills are easily eroded by the sea, unfortunately this is good agricultural land. The fence lines have been moved back from the coastal edge in some places. A small geological unit of hard rock which stands out at Stucko Clett is quite stable and demonstrates that the coastal edge is eroding due to the geological make up and not the coastal height.</p> |
|---|---|







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 5:**

### **Hillswick to Nista Skerries**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

From the village of Hillswick, the area covered by this map sheet becomes progressively sporadically settled and there is no modern settlement on the Ness of Hillswick. The north-west side of the Ness is largely hilly with high cliffs and provides rough grazing for sheep. The north-eastern side is more gently sloping with areas of relatively good land, some of which is used as pasture for cattle.

The presence of a church at Hillswick from the 14th C (NM324) indicates its importance as a centre from the later medieval period. Two further defunct churches (NM310 & NM321) are known in this area; the former, Northmavine Church (listed category B) served as the parish church until it was replaced in 1870 by St. Magnus' Church, which remains in use today. The remains of a potentially Norse/medieval settlement (NM192) lies in pasture land on the north-east side of the Ness, where there are also remains of 18th-20th C farmsteads (NM189). An outcrop of steatite, of reddish hue, occurs close to this settlement.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The Ness of Hillswick is attached to the mainland by a thin isthmus barely 300 metres wide. It is made up of metamorphic rock, two distinct topographical areas underlain by two separate series. To the north and east of the Ness of Hillswick the topography is fairly gentle with gentle to moderate slopes and well tended fields supporting good grazing. The coastal edge becomes much more dramatic to the south and west where cliff faces can be over 50 metres high. Most of the hinterland to the south and west is rough grazing. Barely any of the coastal edge here is fenced.

#### **Erosion class**

There is no one side of Ness of Hillswick which appears to be eroding more than the other. One would presume that the rate of erosion is slower to the west, where there is a greater height and therefore greater rock volume,. The isthmus is protected from erosion on the east side with man made sea defences. To the east there appears to be accretion of cobbles with some erosion of the softer sediments.



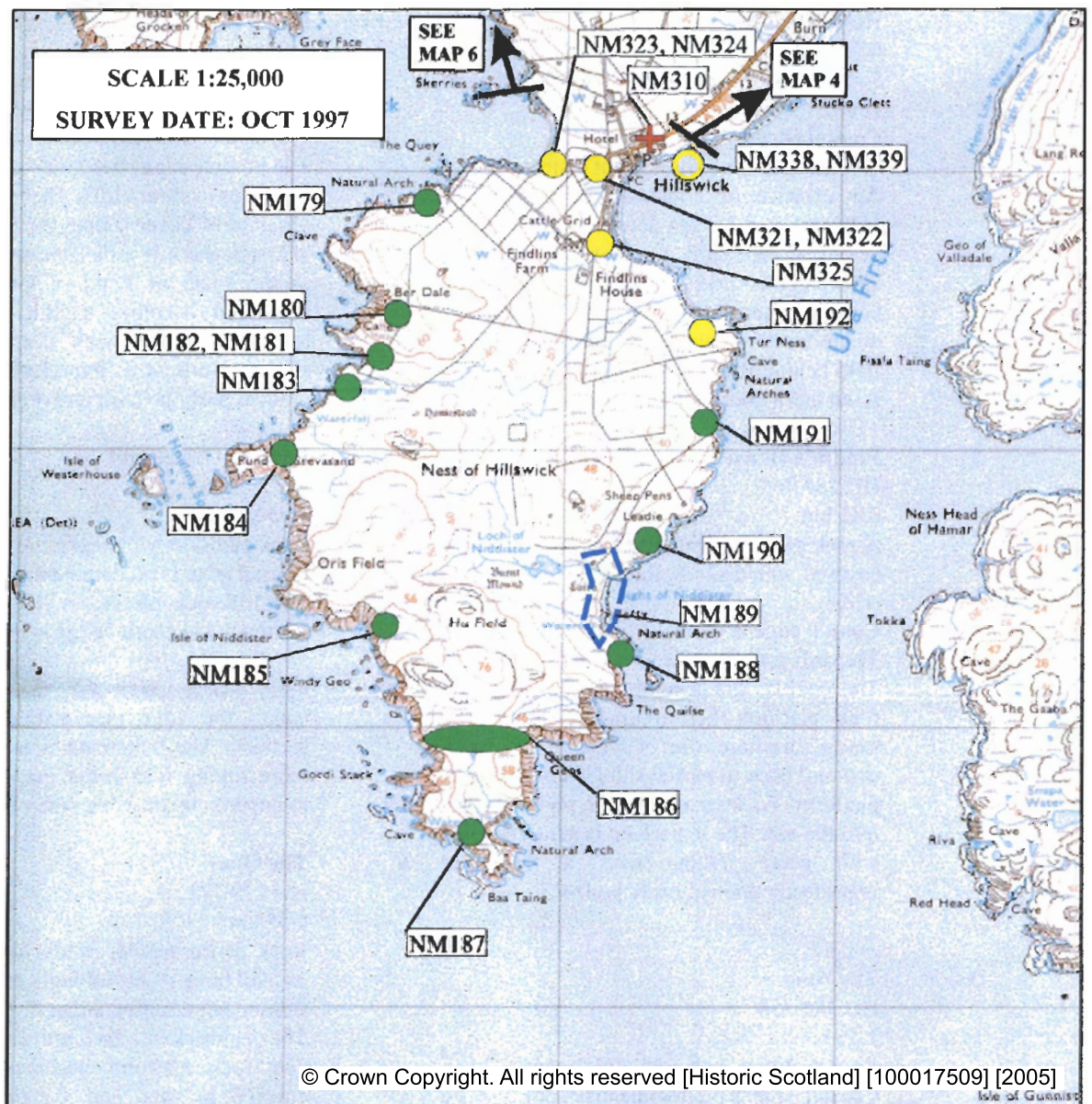
# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 5

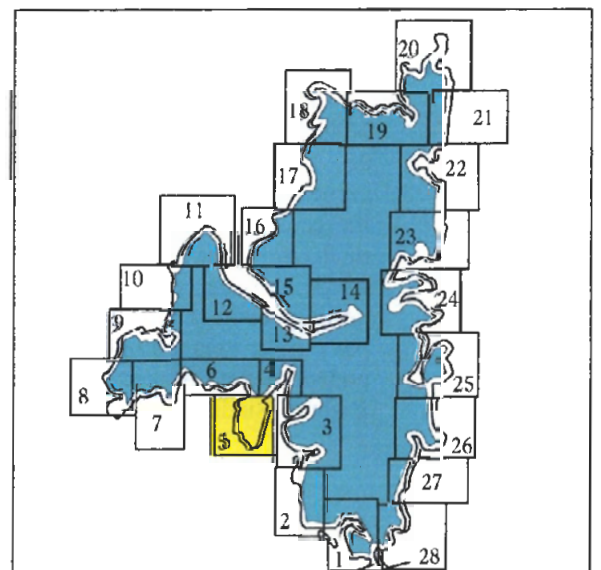
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<b>NM310</b> (HU27NE 21) HU 2830 7712 Hillswick Northmavine Church:Listed (B) 18th-20th C Not inspected Nil	<b>NM188</b> HU 2817 7532 Bight of Niddister Enclosure and boundary banks Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b>NM181</b> HU 2725 7639 Ness of Hillswick Stone setting 18th-20th C Fair Survey
<b>NM321</b> (HU27NE 13) HU 2811 7700 Hillswick Site of church 14th-18th C Not inspected Nil	<b>NM187</b> HU 2773 7456 Baa Taing Boundary bank Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b>NM180</b> HU 273 765 Ber Dale Boundary bank Indeterminate Fair Survey
<b>NM322</b> (HU27NE 13) HU 2811 7700 Hillswick Site of broch 1st mill BC-1st mill AD Not located Nil	<b>NM186</b> HU 2751 7496 to HU 27867499 Ness of Hillswick Dyke Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b>NM179</b> HU 274 768 The Quey Remnant dykes and clearance cairns 18th-20th C Fair Nil
<b>NM325</b> (HU27NE 22) HU 2814 7681 Hillswick Manse 18th-20th C Not inspected Nil	<b>NM185</b> HU 273 753 Hu Field Boundaries and structure: enclosure Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b>NM324</b> (HU27NE 9) HU 2790 7701 Hillswick Site of St. Magnus's Chapel: SMR#394 14th-18th C Not located Nil
<b>NM192</b> HU 2855 7642 Tur Ness Structures: SMR#397 10th-14th C Fair Survey	<b>NM184</b> HU 2695 7600 Pund of Grevasand Boundary bank Indeterminate Fair Nil	<b>NM323</b> (HU27NE 16) HU2792 7703 West Ayre, Hillswick Findspot: SMR#395 1st mill BC-1st mill AD Not located Monitor
<b>NM191</b> HU 285 760 to HU 283 764 Ness of Hillswick Boundaries Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b>NM183</b> HU 2709 7614 Ness of Hillswick Enclosure and boundary Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b>NM338</b> (HU27NE 464) HU 2820 7700 Hillswick, Ura Firth <i>Belvidere</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b>NM190</b> HU 2828 7570 Leadie Structures 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM182</b> HU 2729 7633 Ness of Hillswick Enclosures Indeterminate Fair Nil	<b>NM339</b> (HU27NE 389) HU 2830 7700 Hillswick, Ura Firth <i>Elizabeth</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



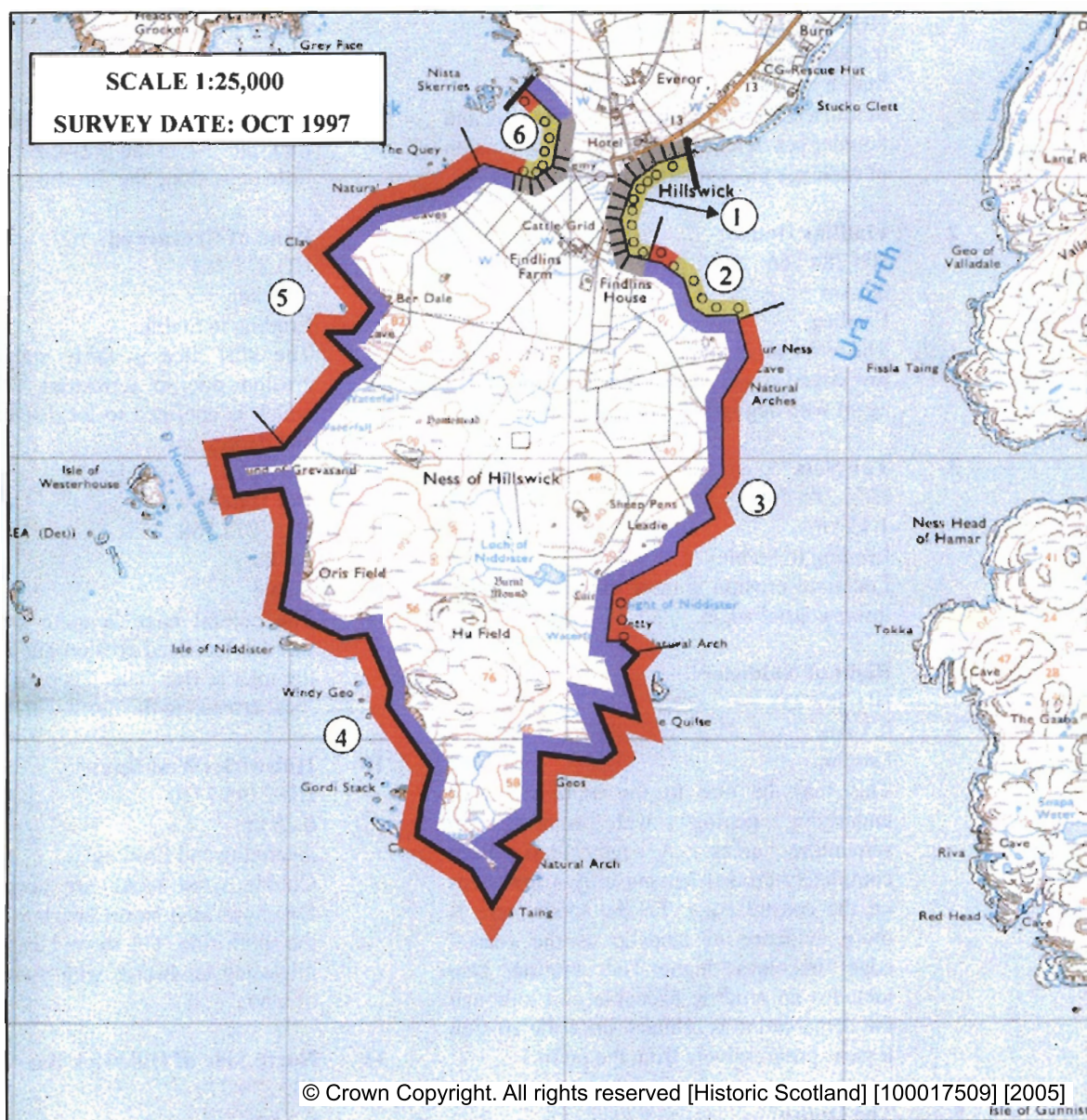
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 5

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1 Hillswick</b><br/>HU 2820 7685<br/>0.55 km<br/>Sandy foreshore with 80-100% shingle cover.<br/>Coastal edge is &lt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is not visible.<br/>An expanse of cobbles lies in front of Hillswick and its sea defences. Some of the defences, especially to the south are made up of large boulders. Buildings and roads lie behind the sea defences. Most of the cobbles on the foreshore are fairly uniform in size. A field behind the sea defence and road to the south has a poorly drained gley soil.</p>  | <p><b>4 The Quilse</b><br/>HU 274 752<br/>4.15 km<br/>Rock platform devoid of cover.<br/>Coastal edge is predominantly &gt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is visible.<br/>The coastal edge rises south of the Bight of Niddister to sheer cliffs. There is little observable cover along the rock platform although there is a discrete sandy foreshore to the south of Pund of Grevasand. The hinterland becomes a little more craggy towards the south with steep to moderate slopes. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained peaty podzols and organic rankers.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 Findin's House</b><br/>HU 284 765<br/>0.45 km<br/>A rock platform with 30-60% shingle, partly covered with a sandy foreshore with shingle cover.<br/>Coastal edge is &lt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is evident.<br/>The cobbles grade to shingle cover over a rock platform before grading back to a sandy foreshore with shingle to the south east and back to partial shingle covered rock platform. At least one sewer pipe runs out into the sea. The hinterland is gently sloping with good grazing over a freely to imperfectly drained peaty podzol.</p>   | <p><b>5 Pund of Grevasand</b><br/>HU 272 765<br/>1.95 km<br/>Rock platform with negligible cobble cover.<br/>Coastal edge is predominantly &gt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is visible.<br/>Although the coastal edge is greater than 5m the edge drops down to less than 10m in most places. However the steep slopes makes the edge inaccessible along some sections. The hinterland is less craggy and more rolling with better grazing and freely to imperfectly draining podzols.</p>  |
| <p><b>3 Tur Ness</b><br/>HU 285 758<br/>1.55 km<br/>Rock platform with negligible cover.<br/>Coastal edge is predominantly &lt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is visible.<br/>The coastal edge is close to 5 metres by the natural arches but drops away again further south. Along the south side of the Bight of Niddister there is some cobble. There is also an outcrop of serpentine/steatite in the corner of the Bight which marks a change in the geology. The hinterland is of gentle to moderate slope with a predominance of rough grazing over imperfectly drained peaty podzols although around the sheep pens the grasses are of better quality over a podzol. A well banked stream runs into the Bight of Niddister.</p> | <p><b>6 The Quey</b><br/>HU 279 772<br/>0.65 km<br/>Rock platform with sandy foreshore in the bay, all have 10-60% shingle cover.<br/>Coastal edge is predominantly &lt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is mainly visible.<br/>The rock platform becomes increasingly covered by sand and shingle towards the cove. A storm beach lies within the cove. To the west the sand fades out slowly so that the rock platform has at least 20% cover by the end of the unit. A small sea wall defence has been constructed to the south side of the bay. As is usual, the hinterland slopes up and away from the coast but to the centre of the cove after the sloping foreshore and a slightly raised beach head the hinterland slopes back down slightly towards Hillswick which can only be a few metres above sea level. A deep till approximately 5m thick lies to the west of the cove. The hinterland has good grazing and for the most part is a freely to imperfectly drained podzol although the hinterland behind the cove appears to be a poorly drained gley.</p> |





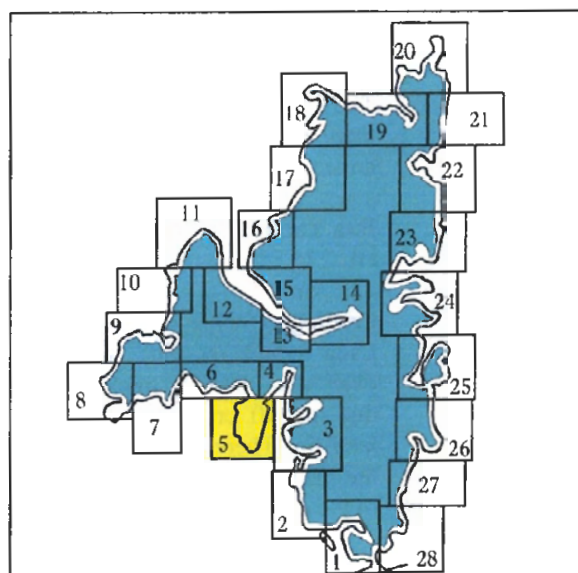
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



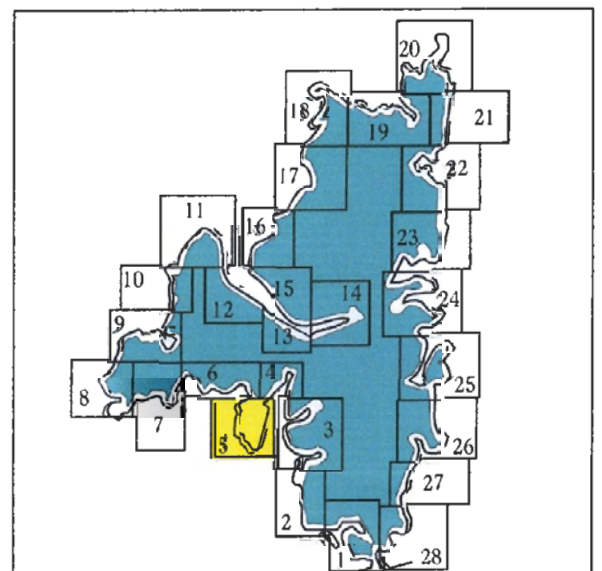
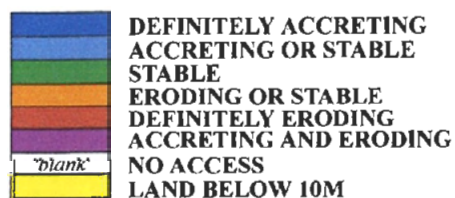
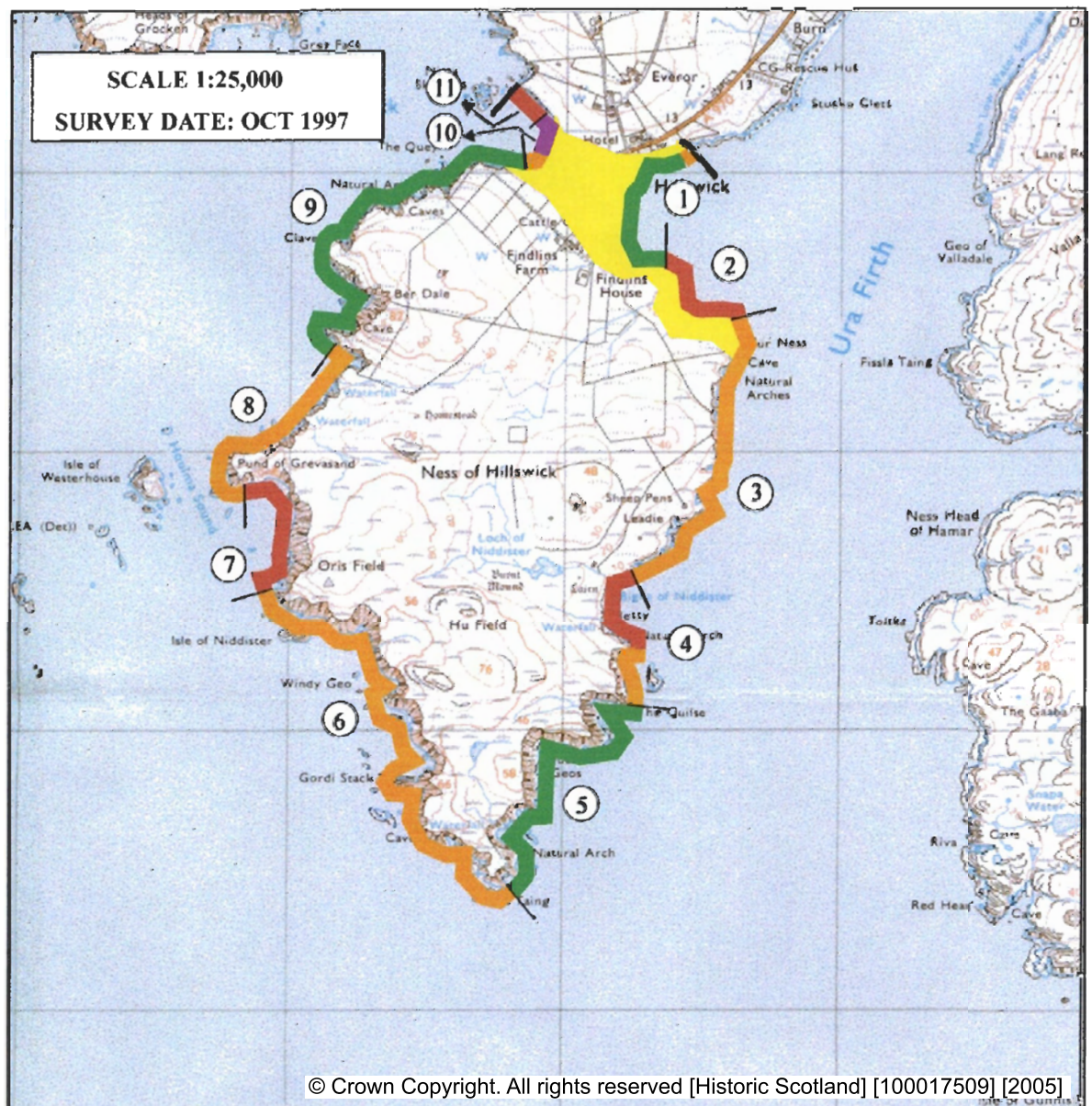
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 5

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Hillswick</b><br/>HU 282 768<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>Stabilised coastal edge due to sea walls and boulder sea defences. There is minor erosion of drainage pipes on the foreshore.</p>  | <p><b>7 Oris Field</b><br/>HU 271 757<br/>0.7 km<br/>Eroding<br/>This section has far more erosion with fresh rock fall. As in the previous section there is little talus along the foreshore.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 Findlins House</b><br/>HU 284 766<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The erosion is quite substantial along the low edged coast. Marine erosion is the main agent with negligible terrestrial input.</p>  | <p><b>8 Pund of Grevasand</b><br/>HU 271 761<br/>0.95 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The cliff face is fairly stable with most erosion due to terrestrial water drainage which is confined to localised streams, rills and depresions.</p>  |
| <p><b>3 Tur Ness</b><br/>HU 285 760<br/>1.15 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion is more evident along the lower coastal edges.</p>  | <p><b>9 Ber Dale</b><br/>HU 273 768<br/>1.6 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is quite stable although there is localised erosion due to land slip in the inlet at Ber Dale. There is perhaps more local erosion to the north within Sandwick.</p>                                 |
| <p><b>4 Bight of Niddister</b><br/>HU 282 753<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>This may be due to the more fractured underlying geology with some softer serpentine areas. A jetty has been completely eroded leaving only a few steps on the coastal edge. To the south there is more evidence of landslip as the coastal edge becomes higher. The section also includes an eroding to stable unit although the demarcation is arbitrary since the erosion lessens progressively from the point.</p> | <p><b>10 Hillswick (West Bay)</b><br/>HU 2795 7710<br/>0.25 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Cobble sized rocks are accreting on the foreshore as a storm beach with erosion to the south side. The storm beach may also be migrating landwards with a consequent loss of land.</p> |
| <p><b>5 The Quilse</b><br/>HU 279 748<br/>1 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge becomes much higher and there appears to be little evidence of coastal erosion.</p>  | <p><b>11 North Side of Hillswick Bay (West)</b><br/>HU 279 772<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The coastal edge is over 5m with much of this depth due to a thick till which is easily eroded.</p>   |
| <p><b>6 Baa Taing</b><br/>HU 275 750<br/>1.65 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Even though the cliff height is on average over 40m there is much localised erosion due to cliff crumbling and small localised landslip. There is little talus at the base of the cliff showing that the marine clearance of the eroded material is very rapid.</p>  |   |







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 6:**

### **Nista Skerries to Braewick**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet encompasses two bays, separated by a headland with high cliffs and rough, hilly land. It is sparsely settled and largely used as rough grazing land for sheep.

The majority of sites in this are isolated pastoral remains and remnant land boundaries, dating to the 18th-20th C. Of interest are two scheduled burial monuments (NM173) at Smir Heog. They are set in a very spectacular location atop high cliffs overlooking the north entrance to the voe of Sand Wick. The most substantial of the pair is thought to be a chambered cairn, possibly having a shallow facade. Both are now rather ill-defined and amorphous. A new potential burial cairn was discovered by this survey at Heads of Grocken (NM176).

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

Two large coves bound this unit, Sandwick to the east and Braewick the west. The hinterland of Braewick is made up of alluvial soils which are marshy in some areas. Braewick has a small loch lying approximately 50 metres into the hinterland. The intervening coastline is quite dramatic with coastal edges ranging from less than 5 metres to over 60 metres. The geology changes from metamorphic rock to granite east of the Neap which gives the cliff edges their striking, precipitous nature. To the east of Braewick cove some gneiss and sandstone is evident.

#### **Erosion class**

The overall erosion class of this unit is eroding. This is partly due to the granite which is quite different to the granites to the south of North Maven. This granite is more jointed and slightly more fissile where high energy waves can brake the rock and carve it into stacks and knife edge peninsulas as seen to the west of this unit. There are two bays where some accretion is taking place. Within Sandwick this is also accompanied by some erosion.

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 6

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### **NM178**

HU 2698 7764 to HU 2730 7795  
Grey Face  
Settlement and field system  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM177**

HU 2664 7762  
Heads of Grockan  
Settlement and field system  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Survey

### **NM176**

HU 2636 7745  
Heads of Grockan  
Mound and boundary  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM175**

HU 261 776  
Zoar  
Boundary banks  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM174**

HU 257 777  
The Neap  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM173** (HU27NE 2 & HU27NE 4)

HU 2562 7767  
The Neap (Smir Heog)  
Two burial mounds : Scheduled  
SMR#388 & 389  
4th-3rd mill BC  
Fair  
Monitor

### **NM172**

HU 2509 7821 to 2525 7824  
Braewick  
Boundary banks and dykes  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM171**

HU 2506 7817  
Braewick  
Boundary bank and mound  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM170**

HU 2502 7839  
Enclosure and dyke  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### **NM169**

HU 2428 7849  
Braewick  
Click mill  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Survey

### **NM318** (HU27NW 23)

HU2429 7846 and HU 2434 7845  
Braewick  
Click mills  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

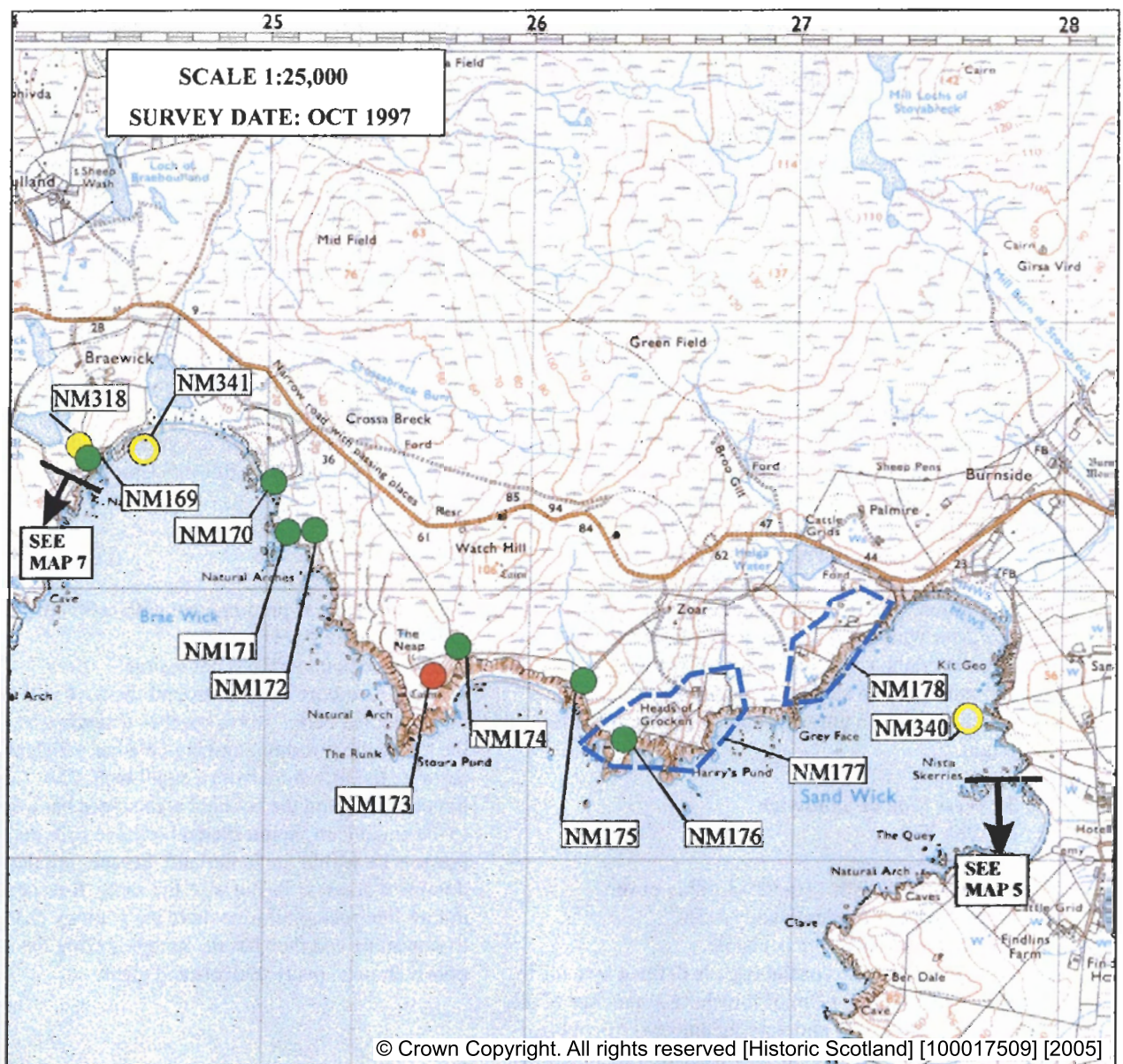
### **NM340** (HU27NE 261)

HU 2760 7750  
Sandwick, Sand Wick  
*So Roveren*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

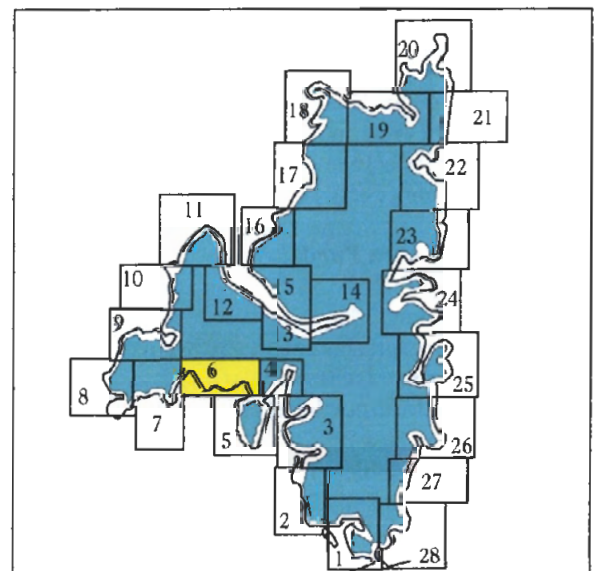
### **NM341** (HU27NW 684)

HU 2440 7840  
Braewick, Brae Wick, Eshaness  
*Sea Flower*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected





- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX





# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 6

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### 1 Nista Skerries

HU 2780 7735

0.67 km

Rock platform with negligible cobble cover.

Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

The section has a moderately sloping hinterland with good grazing and cultivable field which are fenced.

The soils are imperfectly drained podzols.

### 2 Sandwick

HU 276 780

0.67 km

Sandy foreshore with a storm beach to the west.

Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.

The drift/rock interface is not visible.

Pure sand lies along the foreshore to the east of the cove with a large storm beach at the top of the foreshore to the west. Backwash patterns are obvious along the sands. The hinterland is part of an alluvial basin with peaty alluvium soils with the eastern side probably made up of blown sand or containing a large proportion. The far hinterland has a wet almost marshy character with some sedges and rush with the fescues. The hinterland rises steeply to the west with a consequent steep slope and grades into a cliff face which runs into a gorge, probably of glacio-fluvial origin.

### 3 West Side of Sandwick

HU 268 775

1.87 km

Rock platform with <10-50% Cobble cover.

Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

From the gorge the coastal edge is defined by a cliff edge with perhaps 1-2m of foreshore at the foot of the cliff in some places and varying amounts of cobble. More cobbles lie within Harry's Pond. The hinterland is gently undulating with cultivable fields down to. A change in geology begins to become apparent in the topography west of Harry's Pond where the cliffs rise up to the Head of Grocken with the hinterland sloping down away from the cliff edge landwards. The soils are freely to imperfectly drained podzols and a poorly draining peaty podzol behind Harry's Pond.

### 4 Stoura Pond

HU 259 777

0.77 km

Sandy foreshore with <30% cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

At the base of a steep cliff lies a sandy foreshore with some cobbles. The cliff rises to the west and there is some land slip in the centre and to the west of the bay. A deep till, over 1m deep underlies imperfectly to poorly drained peat and peaty podzol.

### 5 The Runk

HU 2525 7780

1.67 km

Rock platform with small discrete areas of sand and shingle cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

The cliffs slope slowly down to the west of the Neap. The granite has been weathered into stacks and shear crenulations of the coastline. There are a few small geos/coves where the rock platform is covered by sand. The till is not always obvious but is up to 5m deep to the east of Braewick and lies beneath imperfectly to freely draining peaty podzols. The hinterland is steeply to moderately sloping with some outcrops of granite on the Neap but becoming rock free towards Braewick. Rough grazing is dominant even in the fenced fields towards Braewick.

### 6 Braewick

HU 2460 7865

0.97 km

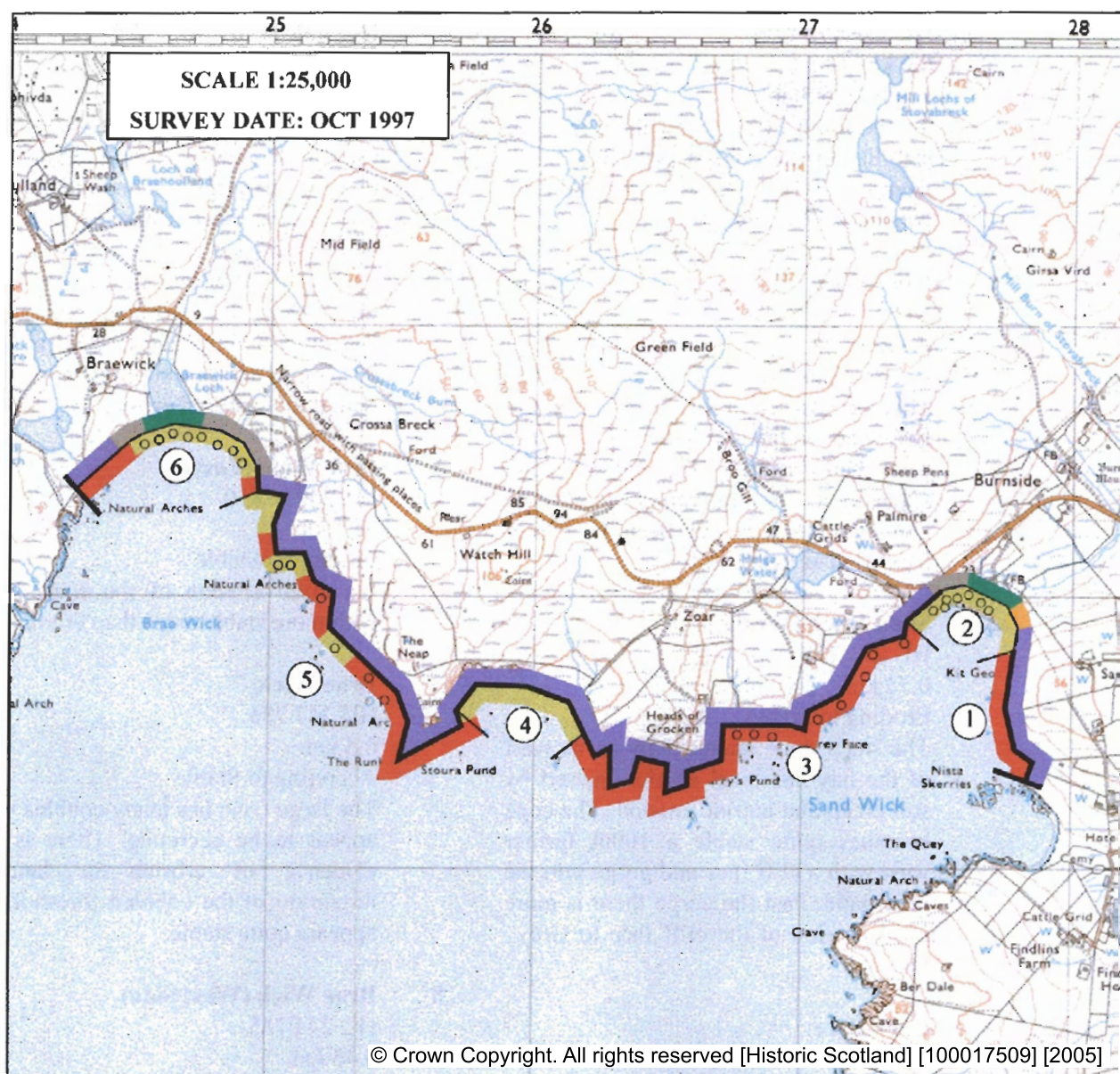
Sandy foreshore is predominant with cobbled berms. Coastal edge is < 5m.

The drift/rock interface is not visible.

A sandy foreshore extends around the cove with two large cobbled berms/storm beaches extending along the top of the foreshore making up a bar which helps to separate the foreshore from a small loch. The hinterland behind the cobbled area slopes back down to the small loch. Some skeletal organic soils and podzols lie within the hinterland. Fescues are the dominant grasses. To the west the sandy foreshore grades into rock platform where the geology changes to sandstone and then basalt. Rough grazing lies over poorly drained peaty podzols and gleys.

# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

# NORTHMAVINE MAP 6



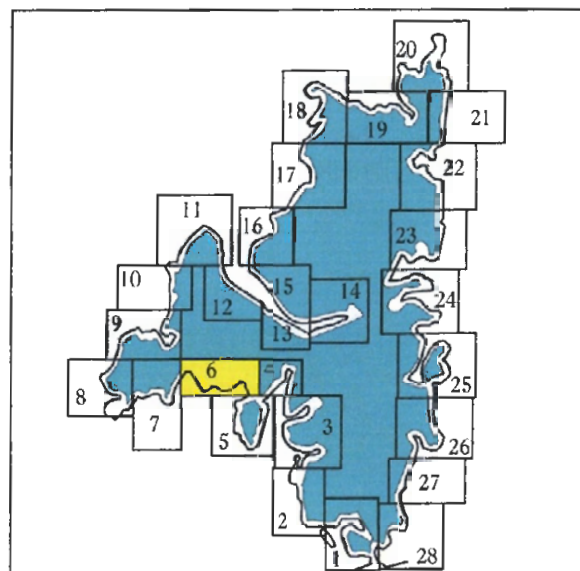
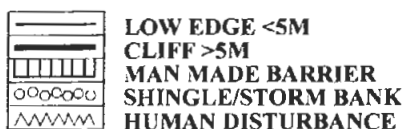
## FORESHORE



## HINTERLAND



## MODIFIERS



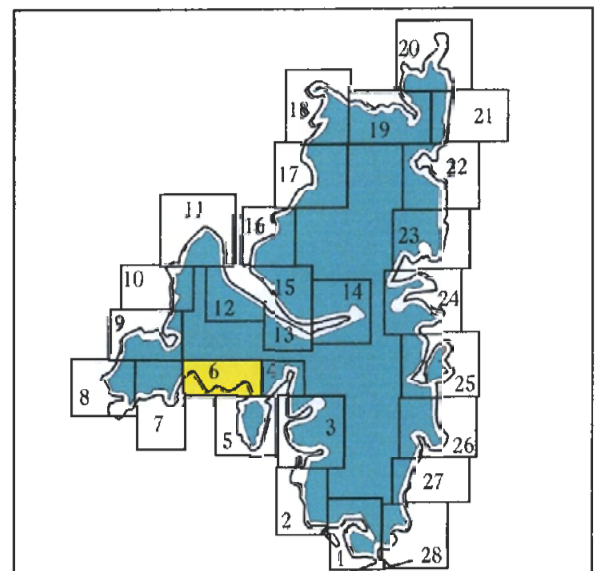
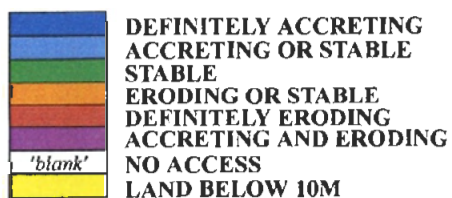
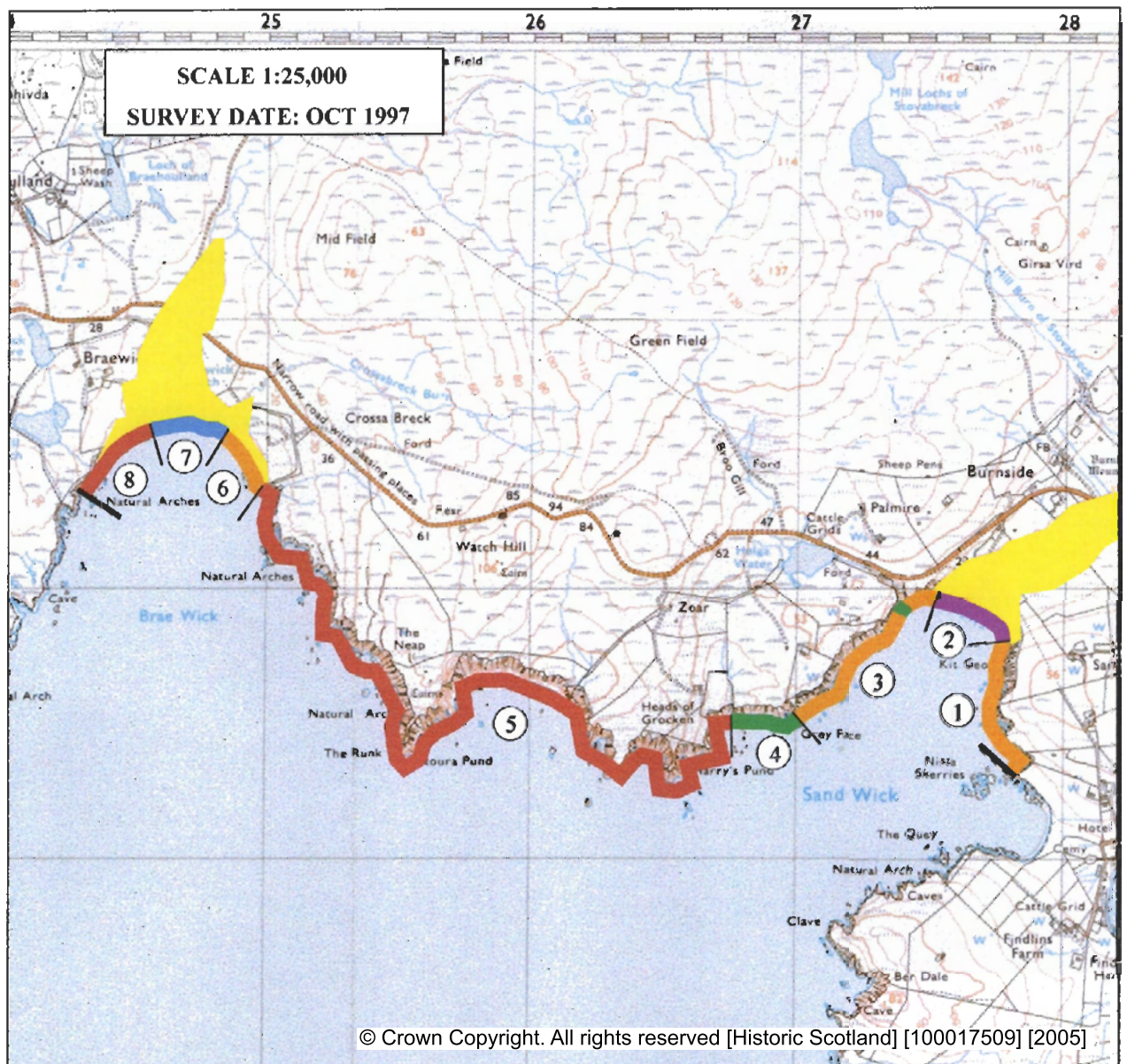
## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 6

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 Nista Skerries</b><br/>HU 278 776<br/>0.6 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>To the north of the point there is more stability to the coastal edge and, apart from localised erosion, could be considered as stable.</p> <p><b>2 Sand Wick</b><br/>HU 277 779<br/>0.4 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>There is accretion of material in the bay, sands to the east and cobbles to the east. Unfortunately the coastal edge appears to be migrating landwards although this has not been positively identified as being so.</p> <p><b>3 Sand Wick (West)</b><br/>HU 273 778<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The steep slope immediately to the west of the bay has local erosion caused by soil creep and marine erosion. The edge becomes quite stable a 100m further west with a cliff face and gorge into the hinterland. Past the gorge there is more local erosion of the cliff face to Grey Face.</p> <p><b>4 Grey Face</b><br/>HU 269 776<br/>0.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>There is a distinct change in geology for perhaps 300m where the rock appears to be more resistant to erosion than the rocks on either side.</p> | <p><b>5 Heads of Grocken</b><br/>HU 258 775<br/>3.4 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The whole of this section is eroding to varying degrees. The granite appears to fracture fairly easily along the cliff face. The marine erosion has led to landslip within the bay east of Stoura Pund. To the west of The Neap the sea has broken the coastal edge into many small coves and outcroppings. Towards Brae Wick the edge becomes slightly more stable with only localised erosion.</p> <p><b>6 Brae Wick (East)</b><br/>HU 2495 7850<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge with more stable areas than eroding.</p> <p><b>7 Brae Wick</b><br/>HU 247 786<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting to Stable<br/>The large cove has many cobbles which appear to be accreting. There is little evidence of erosion or landward migration of the cobbled foreshore and appears quite stable.</p> <p><b>8 Brae Wick (West Side)</b><br/>HU 244 785<br/>0.45 km<br/>Eroding<br/>There is more till overlying the bedrock and consequently there is more erosion.</p> |
|--|---|









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 7: Braewick to Fiorda Taing**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

This area has a very indented coastline with an undulating hinterland, largely comprising rough grazing land. The coastal zone is largely uninhabited, with the exception of a small concentration of modern houses in the Tangwick area.

In addition to a large number of pastoral and land boundary remains of 18th-20th C date, there are several sites of interest in this area. Two ruinous bods or fishing booths lie at the heads of stony beaches at Tangwick and The Houb. Close to the Tangwick bod, lies a burnt mound which has been excavated in recent times (NM165). A structure was found in association with the burnt mound, along with a large amount of Bronze Age pottery. A new potentially prehistoric settlement was discovered by this survey at Braewick (NM167).

### **Geology and geomorphology**

The landform is one of gentle rolling hills with moderate to gentle slopes which is due to the underlying geology which are predominantly of volcanic origin with some sandstone. The coves tend to be small with a rather scalloped form to the coastal edge. Cobbled storm beaches lie in the deeper coves. The soils tend to be peaty gleys and peaty podzols with generally slightly better grasses than previous units probably due to the more nutrient rich volcanic rocks.

### **Erosion class**

Apart from the west and eastern areas of the unit the erosion is quite localised.

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 7

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### NM168

HU 242 783  
Braewick  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM167

HU 2395 7781  
Braewick  
Structure and dyke  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Poor  
Survey

### NM166

HU 2359 7715  
No Ness  
Enclosures and dyke  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Nil

### NM329

HU 2349 7745  
No Ness  
Structure: shed  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM165 (HU27NW 8)

HU 2334 7752  
Tang Wick  
Burnt mound: SMR#115  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM164

HU 2325 7750  
Tang Wick  
Bod  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM163

HU 2315 7742  
Tang Wick  
Pund  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM162

HU 2290 7761  
The Houb  
Bod  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM161

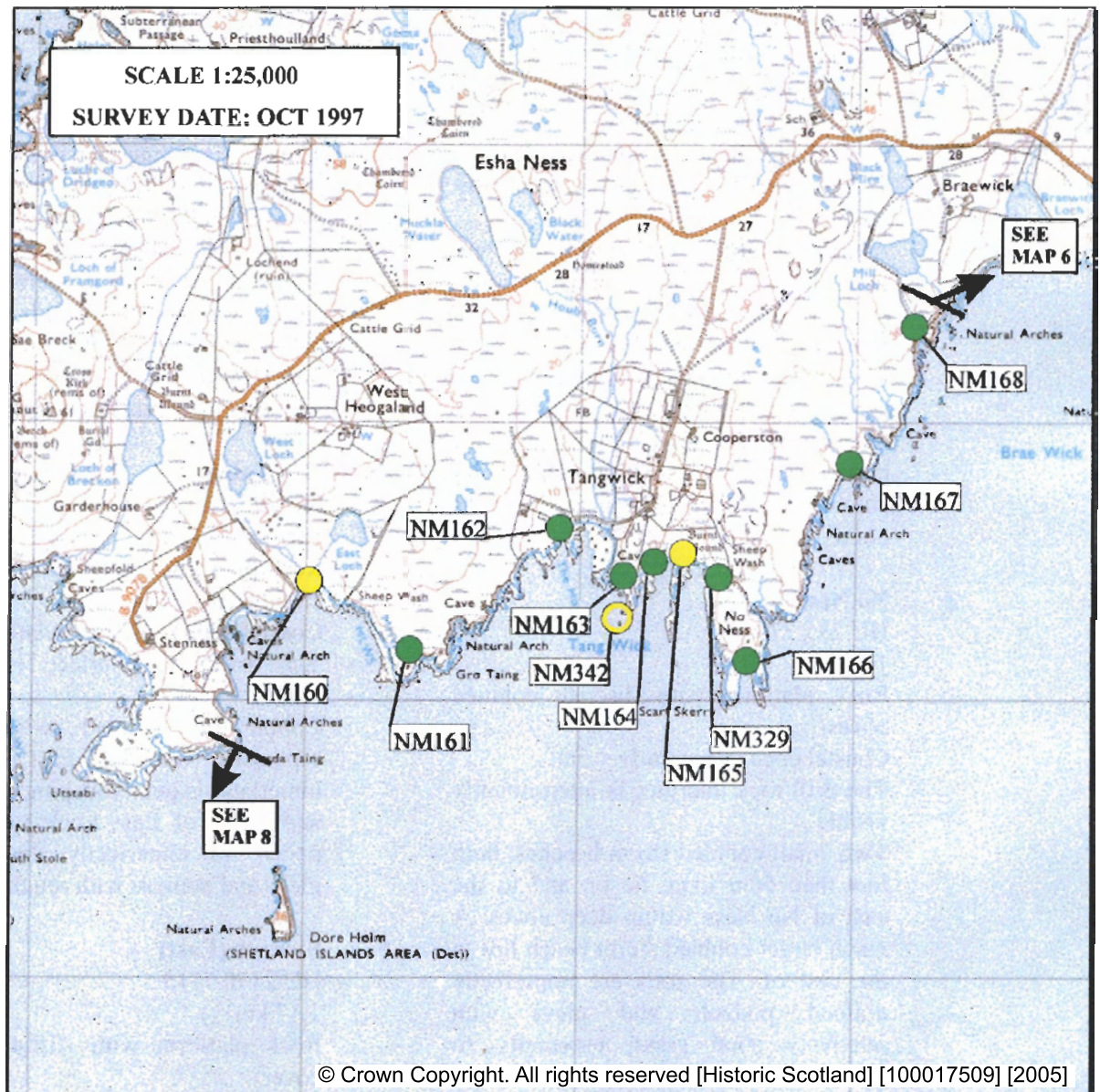
HU 223 771  
Gro Taing  
Enclosures and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Nil

### NM160 (HU27NW 16)

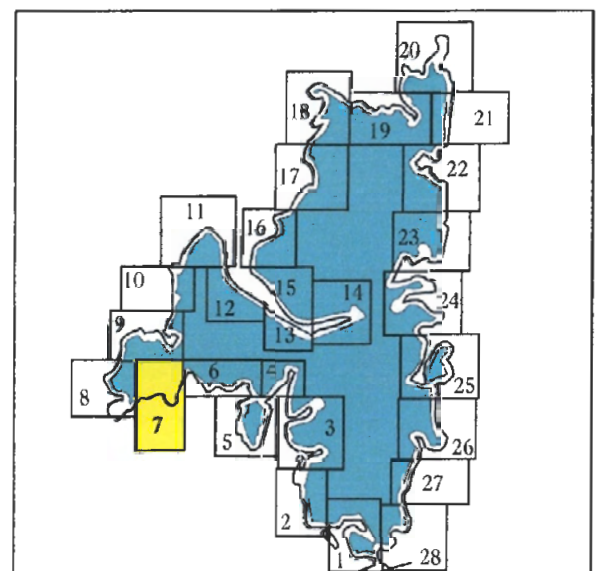
HU 2200 7744  
East Loch  
Click mill  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM342 (HU27NW 358)

HU 2310 7730  
Tangwick, Tang Wick, Esha Ness  
*Agenona*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



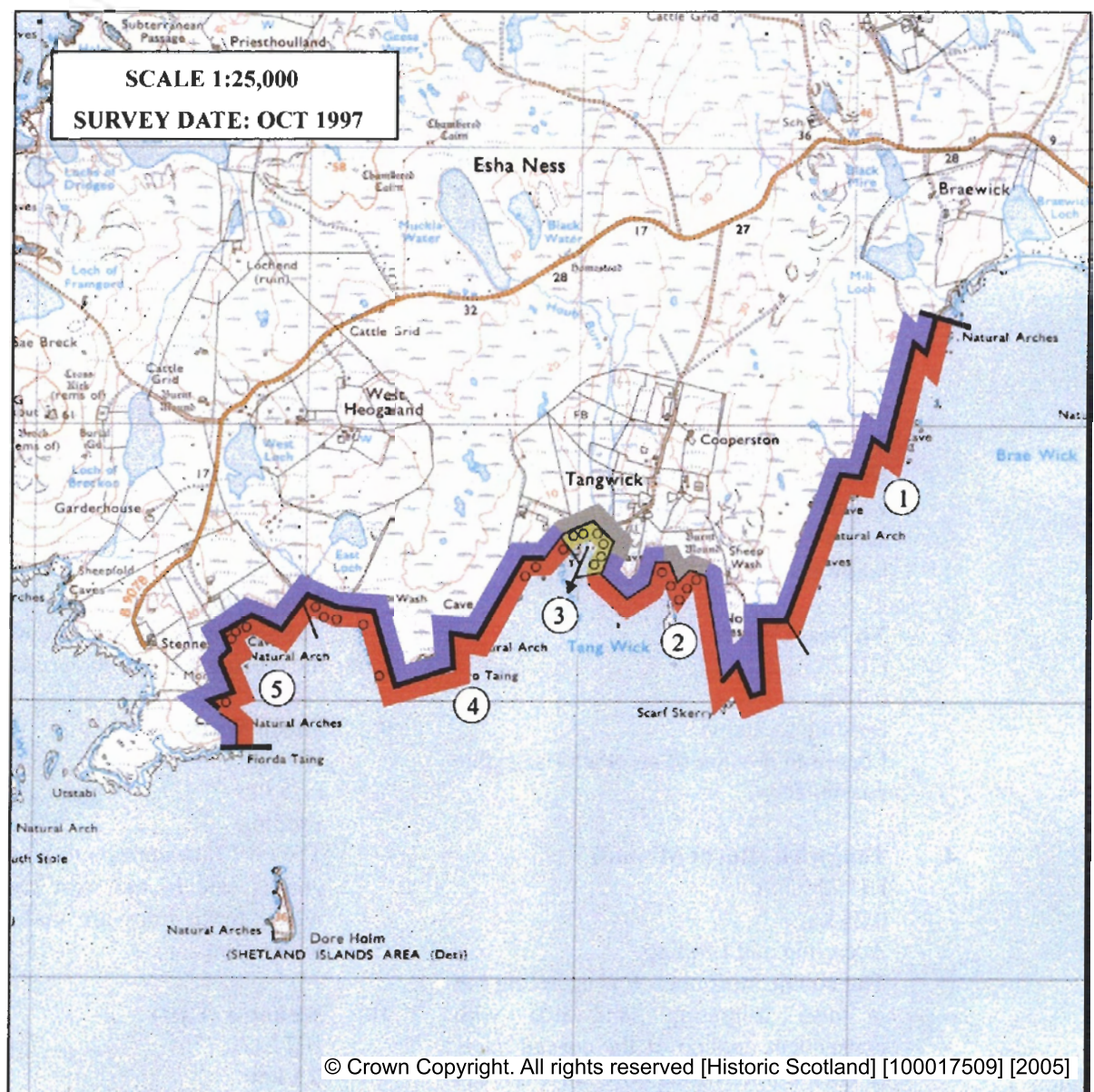
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 7

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- 1 West of Braewick**  
HU 2405 7785  
1.47 km  
Rock platform with a few scatterings of 10-40% cobble/shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
A rock platform of sandstone with a few scatterings of cobbles mainly between the cave and natural arch areas to the south of this section. The hinterland is moderately sloping to the north but gently sloping to the mid and south of this section. The soils are imperfectly to poorly drained gleys with rough grazing and a few heathers. The heather grades out to the south.
- 2 No Ness**  
HU 235 770  
1.87 km  
Rock platform with discrete cobbled coves.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible.  
Two small cobbled storm beaches, both less than 50m long, lie on and to the east of No Ness within deep coves. A much larger cobbled storm beach lies to the east of. The soils are imperfectly drained podzols and gleys with relatively good grass, especially so within the coves. A small, localised, wet area lies behind the storm beach east of Tangwick.
- 3 Tangwick**  
HU 2300 7765  
0.37 km  
A predominantly sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
A gritty sand covers the foreshore with some overall shingle cover and cobble cover to the west side. A track runs along the top of the western side of the bay. There is some disturbance around this area also. Soils are freely to imperfectly drained gleys and podzols with good grasses, fescues and bents.
- 4 Gro Taing**  
HU 225 771  
1.57 km  
Rock platform with some cobble cover, 20-50%, in coves.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
Cobbles are found within coves, especially south of East Loch. The hinterland is gently sloping. To the east and south of East Loch the soils are poorly to imperfectly drained peaty gleys and podzols with rough grazing.
- 5 Stennes (East)**  
HU 2170 7715  
1.17 km  
Rock platform with <10-40% cobble cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The coast is locally deeply cut with small eroding edges. Cobbles intermittently overlie the rock platform with rock fall making up some of the debris. The soils are imperfectly draining podzols with fenced cultivatable fields down to grass.

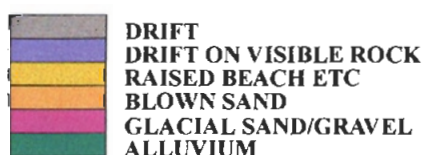




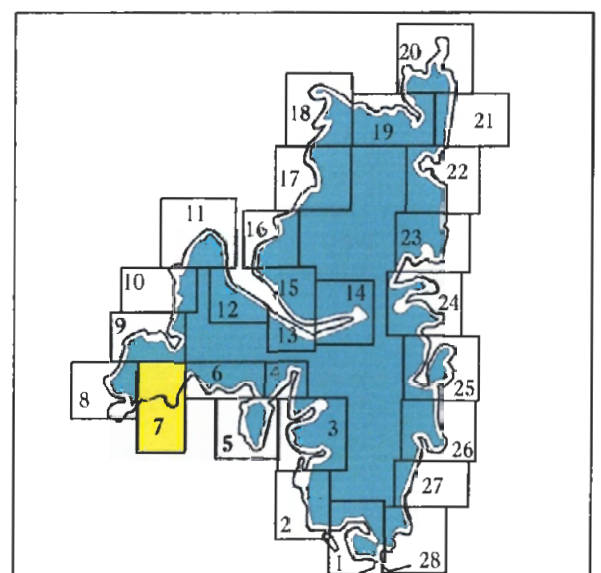
## FORESHORE



## HINTERLAND



## MODIFIERS



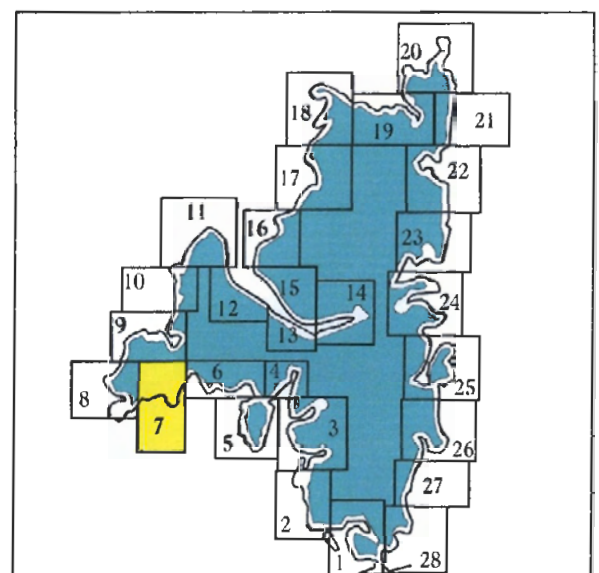
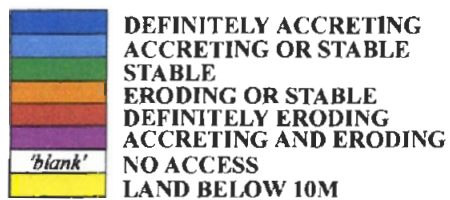
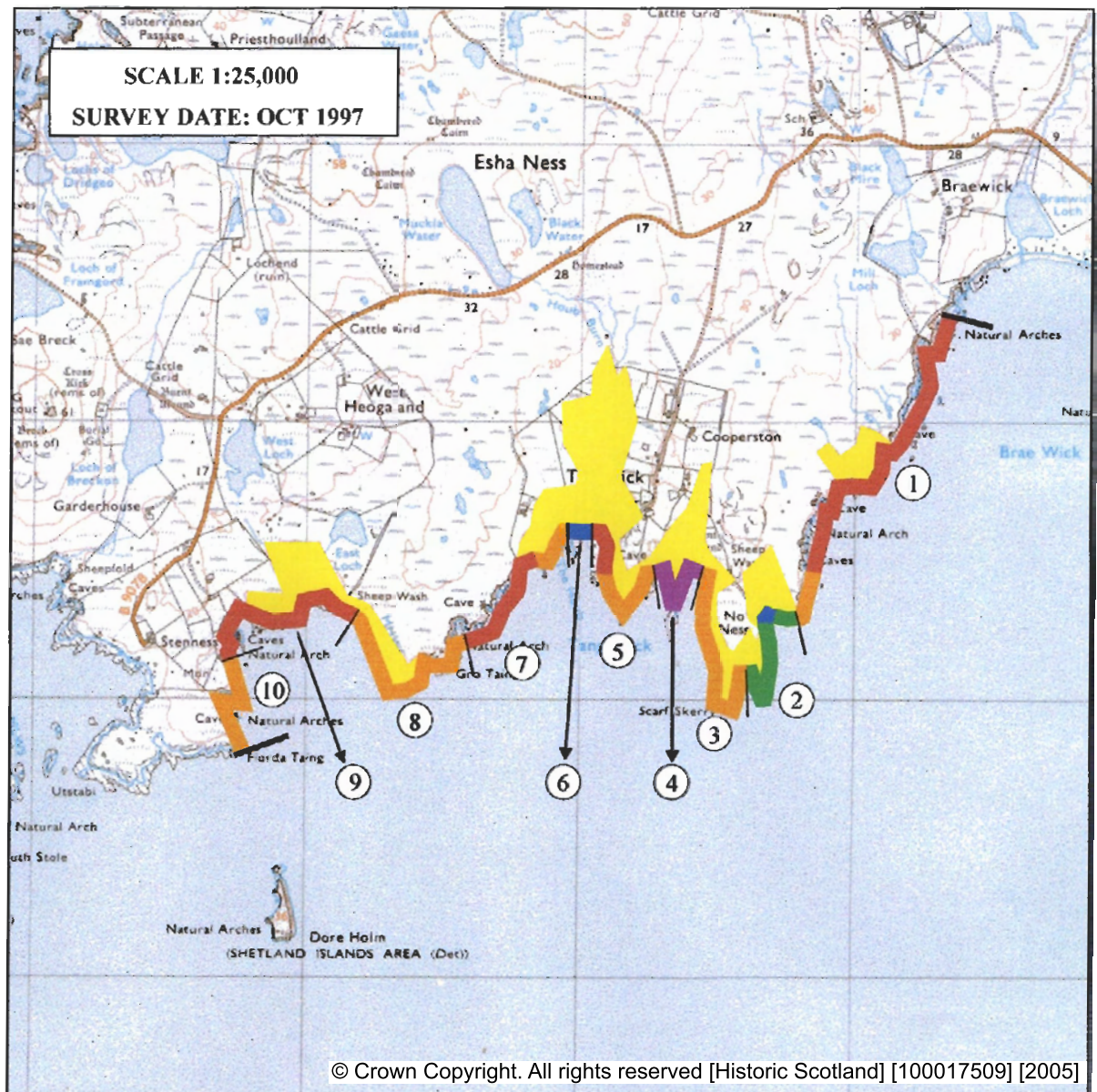


# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 7

---

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 South West of Braewick</b><br/> HU 240 778<br/> 1.5 km<br/> Eroding<br/> The coastal edge has a scalloped appearance in many places where small areas are being eroded all the way along the section. The edge is slightly more stable to the south.</p>                              | <p><b>6 Tang Wick</b><br/> HU 2305 7765<br/> 0.2 km<br/> Accreting to Stable<br/> The centre of the cove is fairly stable with some man made disturbance only. There is also an accretion of gritty sand along the foreshore.</p> |
| <p><b>2 No Ness (East)</b><br/> HU 237 772<br/> 0.75 km<br/> Stable<br/> The coastal edge is stable to the east of No Ness with a small cove of cobbles which appears to be deffinitely accreting with no sign of migrating landwards.</p>  | <p><b>7 Tang Wick (West)</b><br/> HU 227 774<br/> 0.65 km<br/> Eroding<br/> The section is much more stable to the east.</p>  |
| <p><b>3 No Ness (West)</b><br/> HU 235 771<br/> 0.7 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> Localised erosion of an otherwise stable coastal edge.</p>   | <p><b>8 Gro Taing</b><br/> HU224 771<br/> 0.65 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> The section is fairly stable with some of the erosion due to sub-aerial action.</p>   |
| <p><b>4 Tangwick (Burnt Mound)</b><br/> HU 234 775<br/> 0.25 km<br/> Accreting and Eroding<br/> The cobble storm beach is accreting but is also migrating landwards with consequent erosion of the coastal edge. In each corner of the cove the edge can be classed as eroding to stable.</p> | <p><b>9 Sheep Wash</b><br/> HU 220 774<br/> 0.75 km<br/> Eroding<br/> The cliff face appears to be eroding at a greater rate to the west than the east where fence lines are under threat by the erosion.</p>                     |
| <p><b>5 Tangwick (Headland)</b><br/> HU231 774<br/> 0.5 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> The east side is more stable than the west side. The west side can be described as eroding.</p>  | <p><b>10 Stenness (East)</b><br/> HU 2170 7705<br/> 0.5 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> The section has only localised cliff erosion due to marine action.</p>   |





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 8:**

### **Fiorda Taing to Blackhead of Breigeo**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet begins as gently undulating rough grazing and rises to high, hilly land, fronted by craggy sheer cliffs at Eshaness. Modern settlement is sparse and sporadic, with a small concentration around Stenness.

The most substantial remains in the area are represented by the fishing station at Stenness, where over thirteen ruined buildings mark a seasonal fish processing 'hamlet', dating to the 18th-20th C. A potentially later medieval structure lies at The Bruddans (NM156) and there is a potential prehistoric burial mound at The Cannon (NM155). It is of interest that while there are two brochs known in this area (Sae Breck and Loch of Houlland), neither lies within the coastal zone. The ruins of a medieval church at Eshaness (also outwith the survey area) was once an important site of pilgrimage in Shetland, attracting visitors to the area, much as the spectacular cliff scenery does today. There are nine shipwreck sites known off the coast and this is, undoubtedly, a minimum number. The locations of the recorded shipwrecks are vague and should be taken only as general pointers to their actual locations.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

Some of the more gentle, picturesque scenery of Shetland ranging from the high energy storm beaches in the south to the sheer cliffs to the north with gently sloping downs of short grasses. The geology is mainly confined to volcanic rocks and soils tend to be imperfectly drained if not freely draining along the hinterland to the north.

#### **Erosion class**

The accreting and eroding storm beaches of the low coastal edge rises to well over five metres. The edge appears stable along the higher cliffs although erosion is taking place in localised areas.



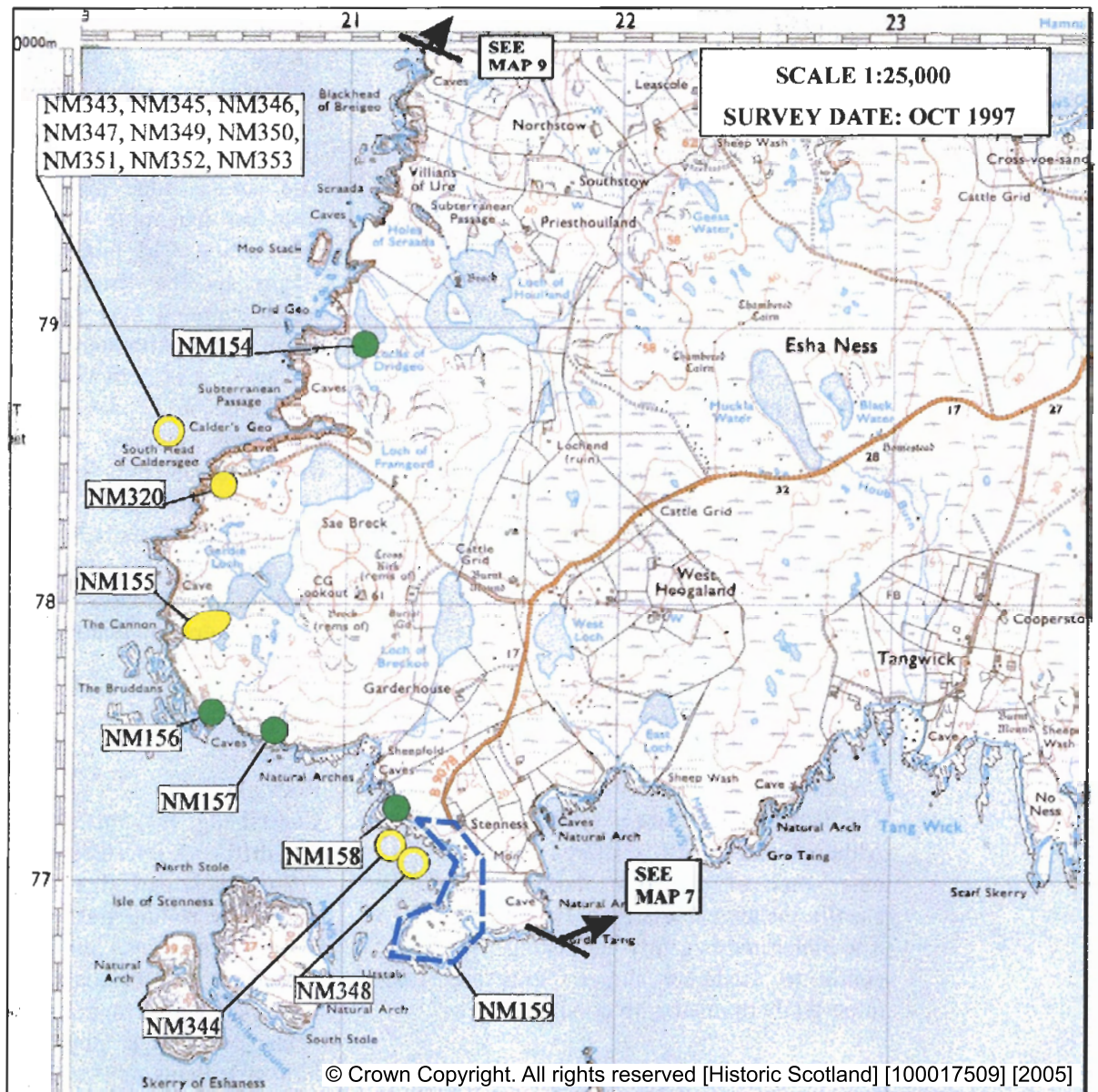
# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 8

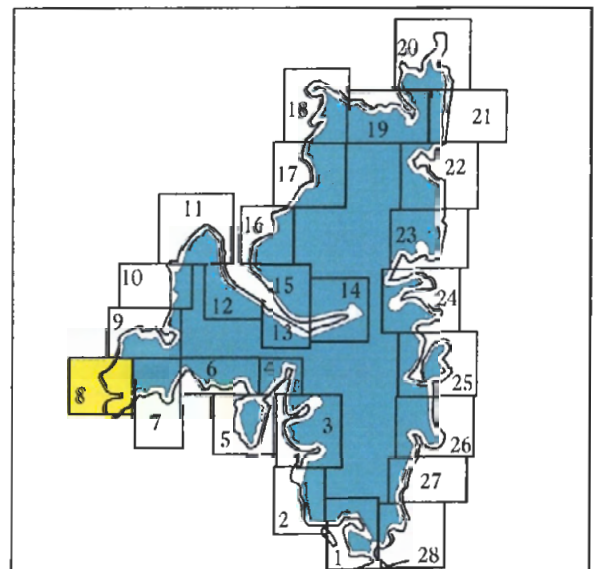
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<b><u>NM159</u></b> HU 2115 7719 to HU 21357670 Stenness Fishing station 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b><u>NM154</u></b> HU 2102 7898 Lochs of Dridgeo Remnant boundary & mound Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b><u>NM348</u></b> (HU27NW 606) HU 2130 7720 Stenness, Esha Ness <i>Charles Jones</i> , unassigned vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM158</u></b> HU212 772 Stenness Structures 18th-20th C Fair-poor Survey	<b><u>NM343</u></b> (HU27NW 283) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine <i>Mary</i> , unassigned vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected	<b><u>NM349</u></b> (HU27NW 73) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM157</u></b> HU 207 775 Garderhouse Boundary and enclosure 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b><u>NM344</u></b> (HU27NW 847) HU 2120 7730 Stenness, Esha Ness <i>Haabit</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected	<b><u>NM350</u></b> (HU27NW 947) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine <i>Troldfos</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM156</u></b> HU 2050 7757 The Bruddans Structure 14th-18th C Poor Survey	<b><u>NM345</u></b> (HU27NW 380) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine unknown, unassigned vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected	<b><u>NM351</u></b> (HU 27NW 949) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine <i>Kelvinbank</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM155</u></b> (HU27NW 26) HU 204 778 The Cannon Burial mound, dyke (& clickmill) 3rd-1st mill BC (18th-20th C) Fair Survey	<b><u>NM346</u></b> (HU27NW 558) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected	<b><u>NM352</u></b> (HU27NW 39) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM320</u></b> (HU27NW 14) HU 2058 7845 Esha Ness Eshaness Lighthouse 20th C Good Nil	<b><u>NM347</u></b> (HU27NW 388) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected	<b><u>NM353</u></b> (HU27NW 506) HU 2000 7800 Northmavine cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 8

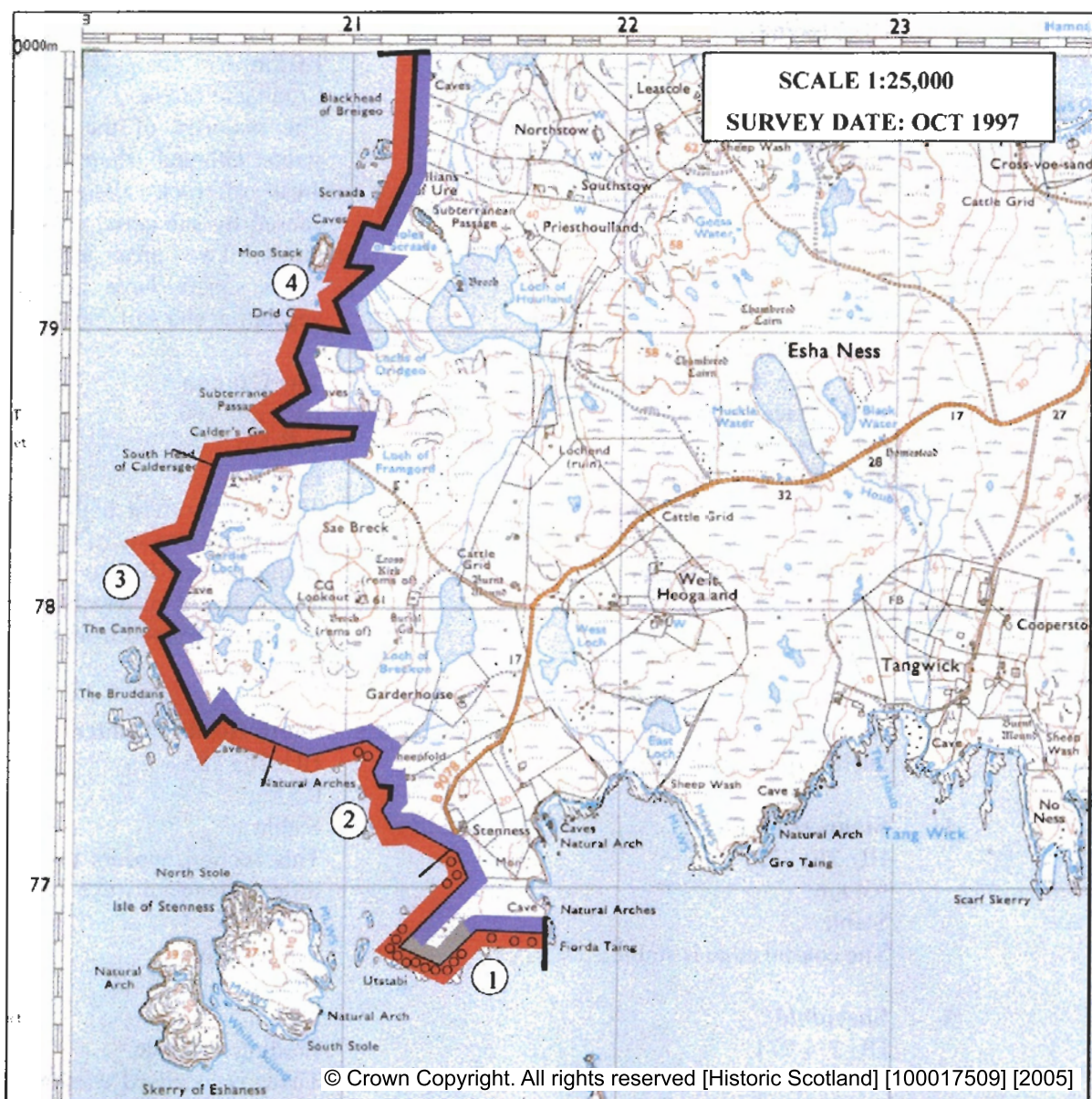
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- 1 Fiorda Taing**  
HU 212 767  
1.1 km  
Rock platform with large storm beaches around the Ustabi peninsula.  
Coastal edge is mainly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not generally visible.  
The rock platform is scattered with a few cobbles and quickly grades into a large, high energy storm beach which lies to the south and east of the Utstabi peninsula. Much of the storm beach is made up of large boulders. Cobbles lie well into the hinterland with the neck of the extreme peninsula covered in cobbles and boulders. Soils are imperfectly drained gleys with peaty gleys on the higher hinterland.
- 2 Stenness (West)**  
HU 2110 7725  
1.1 km  
Rock platform with <10-50% cobble cover.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
Although there are scattered cobbles over some of the rock platform this usually makes up less than 10% cover. The hinterland is gently undulating with gentle to moderate slopes. Soils are imperfectly drained with good grazing.
- 3 The Bruddans**  
HU 2035 7810  
1.6 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The coastal edge increases in height from less than 5m to 40m to the north of this section. The hinterland is slightly craggy by the Bruddans with many rocks scattered over the hinterland by storm throw. Although still evident this becomes less obvious towards the lighthouse at Calders geo. There are also bare patches of rock/drift in discrete areas from Bruddans to South Head of Caldersgeo where wave throw has stripped off the soil. Generally soils are rankers or thin imperfectly draining podzols. The grasses are short and of moderate grazing quality.
- 4 Calders Geo**  
HU 210 790  
3.1 km  
Rock platform.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
For the most part high shear cliffs drop away from rolling grassy downs with an abrupt simplicity. Some of the geos extend far into the coast, up to 200m at Calders Geo. A subterranean passage opens out into a hundred metre long hole at Villains of Ure. There are a few coves where the fall is not shear although they all have coastal edges in excess of 5m. To the north at Blackhead of Breigeo the underlying lavas have been exposed by wave throw stripping the soil. The soils are generally imperfectly to freely draining organic rankers and peaty gleys. The grasses are fairly good bents and fescues with no fences to the south and very few to the north.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

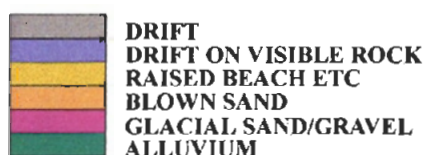
# NORTHMAVINE MAP 8



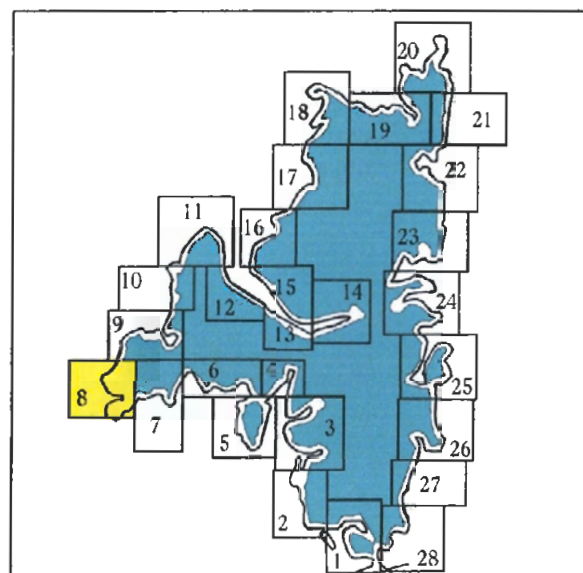
## FORESHORE



## HINTERLAND



## MODIFIERS



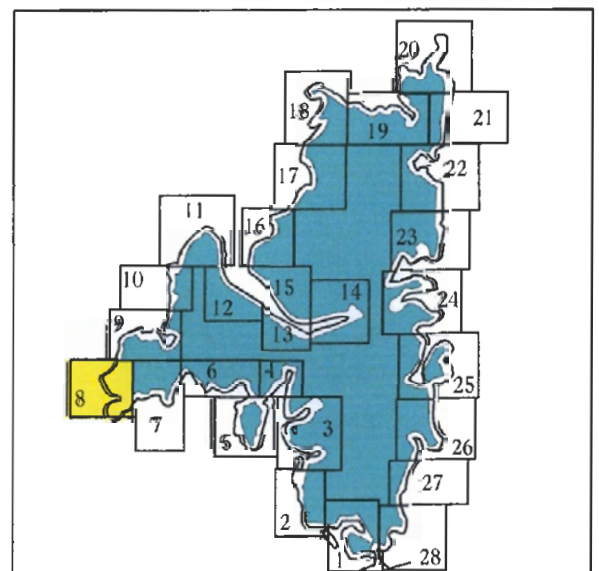
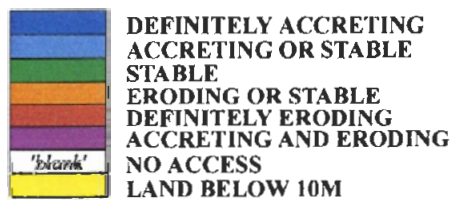
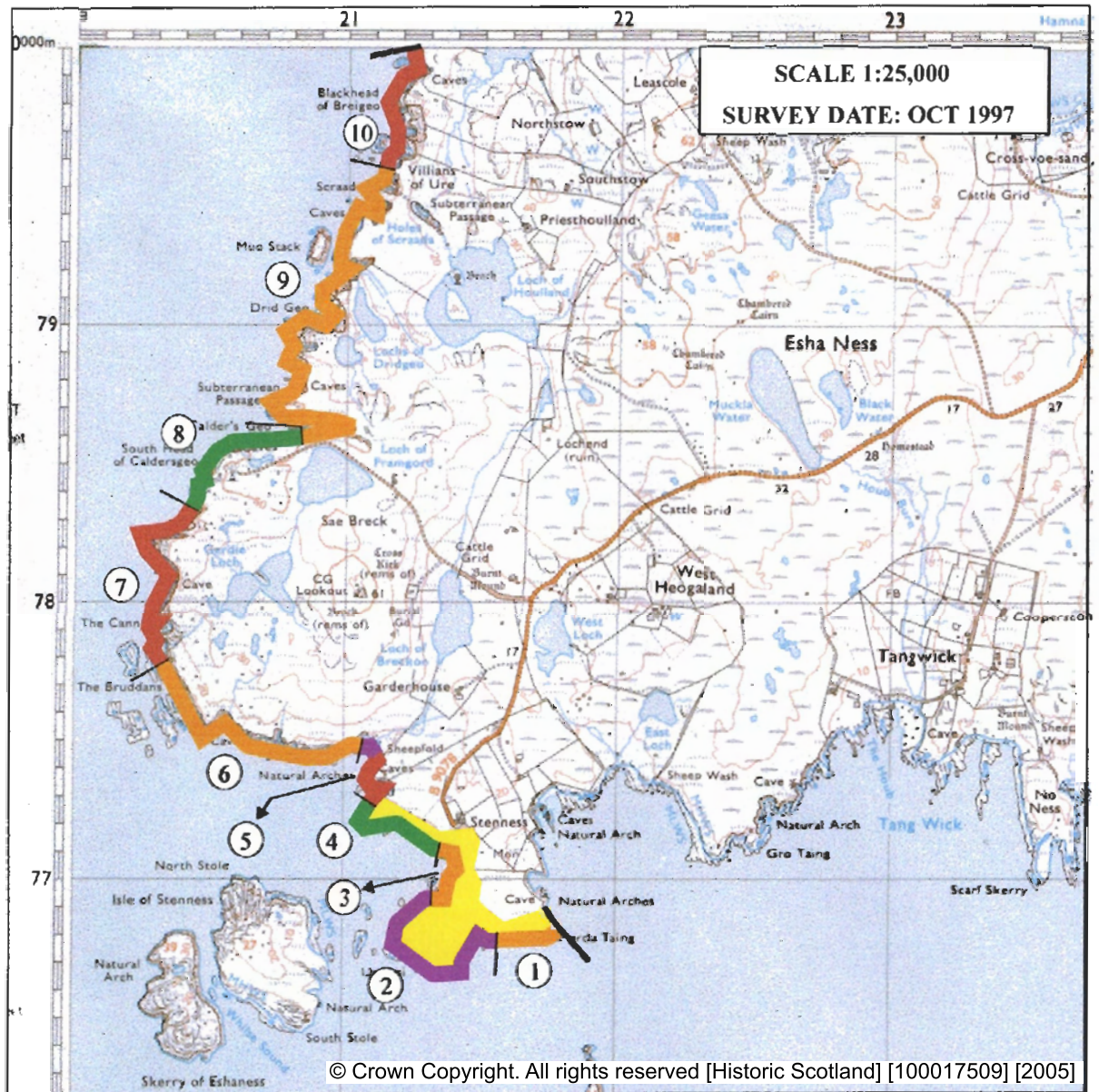


# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 8

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1 Fiorda taing</b><br/>HU 216 768<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The rock edge appears stable although much of the soil and drift is under threat from wave throw.</p>   | <p><b>6 West of Garderhouse</b><br/>HU 206 775<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The majority of the coastal edge is stable although there are many bare areas of rock along the hinterland caused by sub-aerial erosion and wave throw. Two areas of approximately 300m square have been denuded of vegetation and soil due to wave throw.</p> |
| <p><b>2 Utstabi</b><br/>HU 212 767<br/>0.65 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>The large boulders and cobbles may well be accreting around this peninsula but the storm beach is definitely migrating landwards. The neck of the peninsula is probably eroding.</p> | <p><b>7 The Cannon</b><br/>HU 203 780<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The 30m to 40m high coastal edge is eroding with many of the wave plucked stones thrown 40m to 50m inland some as far as 200m. Much of the soil has also been stripped from the first 20m of hinterland.</p>   |
| <p><b>3 Stenness (South West)</b><br/>HU 214 770<br/>0.4 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Local erosion is due to wave splash and soil denudation of the rocks. The edge itself is quite coherent.</p>  | <p><b>8 South Head of Caldersgeo</b><br/>HU 205 785<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>This section appears to be stable with little evidence of wave throw.</p>  |
| <p><b>4 Stenness (West)</b><br/>HU 212 772<br/>0.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable.</p>  | <p><b>9 Calders Geo</b><br/>HU 210 790<br/>2.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>There is localised erosion of the shear cliffs although the volume of rock gives the edge an apparant stability. The Subterranean passage and gloop to the north is a good example of geo formation due to undermining of the coastal edge.</p>                        |
| <p><b>5 Sheepfold</b><br/>HU 211 774<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Around and to the south of the sheepfold there is erosion of the coastal edge. Within the cove to the north there may be some accretion of cobbles together with erosion.</p>                    | <p><b>10 Villains of Ure</b><br/>HU 212 798<br/>0.65 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The volcanic bedrock has been stripped of soil with small angular cobble sizes, sparsely scattered along the hinterland.</p>   |





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 9: Blackhead of Breigeo to Whalwick Taing**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet comprises mainly gently undulating land to either side of the sheltered waters of Hamna Voe. There are frequent parcels of relatively good land, much of which has been cultivated or improved in the past. Modern settlement is sporadic, and set back from the coast.

Within this area, lie the ruins of a number of buildings associated with an 18th-20th C fishing station (NM144 & NM148), similar in detail, if not in scale, to that at Stenness (Map 8). A scheduled burnt mound (NM303) may incorporate a circular structure. A new, potentially prehistoric, settlement was discovered by this survey at Burro Stacks (NM328). It is worthy of note that a broch site at Hamnavoe is set back further from the coast and on the opposite side of the road than is shown on the OS map.

### **Geology and geomorphology**

The down like gentle slopes give way to a more rugged coast by Grind of Navir. The northern coastline is more undulating than the previous unit with some outcrops of rocks along the hinterland and storm beaches along the exposed coast. Within the relative protection of Hamnavoe there are two sandy coves and lower energy storm beaches. The soils are generally imperfectly draining peaty podzols and peaty gleys with poorer grasses on the north facing slopes.

### **Erosion class**

There are only a few areas where erosion can be demonstrated within this unit. The coastal edge is fairly stable for the most part with erosion localised or less evident due to landward migrating storm beaches.



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 9

---

### NM153

HU 2142 8008  
Gruna Stack  
Clearance cairns  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM328

HU 2159 8052  
Burro Stacks  
Structure and cairn  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair-poor  
Survey

### NM152

HU 2159 8052  
Burro Stacks  
Enclosure and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Survey

### NM151

HU 222 803  
Geo of Ure  
Cultivation remains  
Indeterminate  
Good  
Survey

### NM150

HU 230 804  
Raasmi  
Pound, planticrues and dyke  
18th-20th  
Fair  
Survey

### NM149

HU 2316 8026  
Houlma  
Enclosures  
18th-20th  
Fair  
Survey

### NM148

HU 232 800  
Houlma  
Fishing station & cultivation  
remains  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Survey

### NM147

HU 2410 8029  
Scarff  
Structure: shed  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Nil

### NM303 (HU28SW 6)

HU 2405 8044  
Hamnavoe  
Burnt mound: Scheduled,  
SMR#501  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Good  
Monitor

### NM146

HU 2402 8039  
Hamnavoe  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM145

HU 2377 8042  
Hamnavoe  
Pier  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM144

HU 234 804  
Hamnavoe  
Fishing station  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Survey

### NM354 (HU28SW 286)

HU 2360 8030  
Hamnavoe, Hamna Voe  
Unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

### NM355 (HU28SW 826)

HU 2350 8040  
Hamnavoe, Hamna Voe,  
Esha Ness  
*Angler*, fishing vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

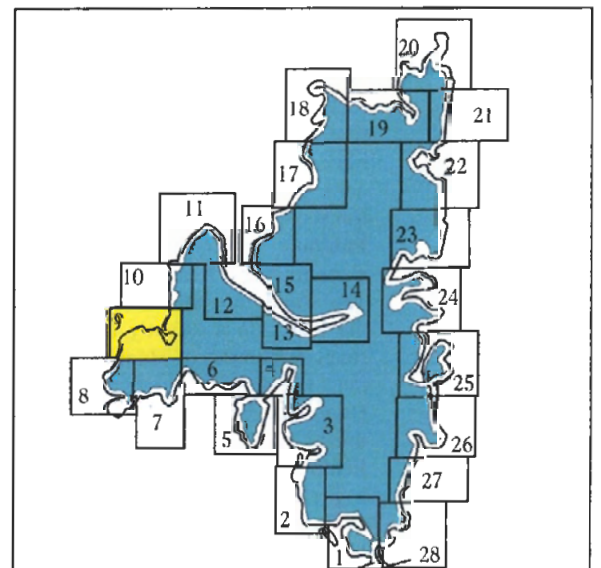
### NM356 (HU28SW 227)

HU 2370 8030  
Hamnavoe, Hamna Voe  
Unassigned vessel  
14th-18th C  
Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



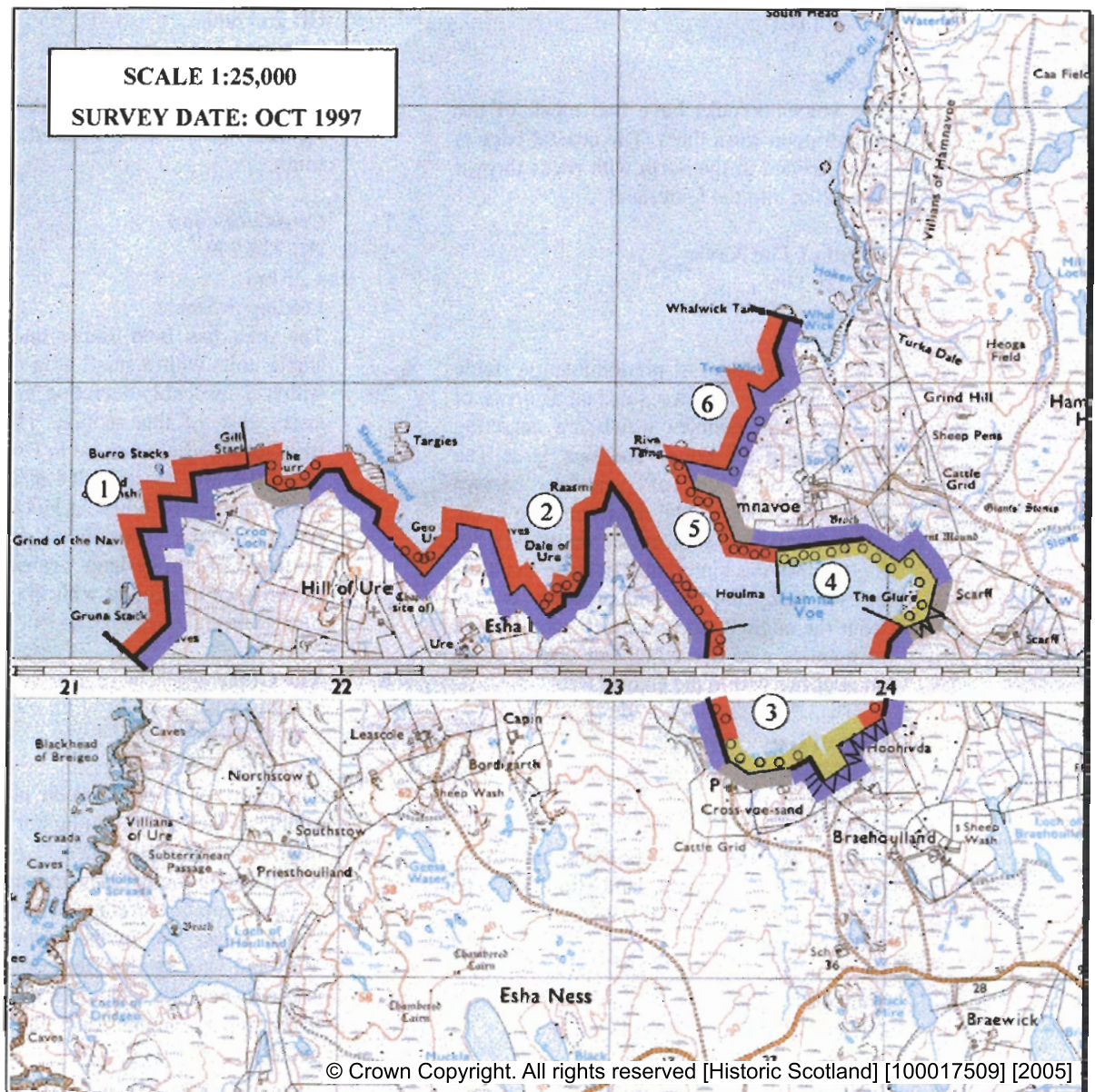
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 9

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- 1 **Blackhead of Breigeo**  
HU 214 805  
1.31 km  
Rock platform usually with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible  
The gentle undulations of the hinterland come to an end by the Grind of Navir where large areas of exposed rock lavas outcrop into the hinterland and some blocky storm washed boulders have been throw up over the 5m edge to the north. The coastal edge is not as sheer as the crumbling ignimbrite and other volcanics grade down to the edge. The slopes are moderate to gentle with peaty rankers and thin imperfectly to freely draining peaty saline gleys supporting short grasses.
- 2 **The Burr**  
HU 227 801  
3.11 km  
Predominantly rock platform with 40- > 80% shingle and sand cover.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible  
The section contains three well developed storm beaches. The first at the Burr is primarily made up of blocky boulders and cobbles which lie over the hinterland right up to Croo Loch. The second storm beach lies within the Geo of Ure with less boulders than the previous storm beach and the third lies in the Dale of Ure where there is some landslip and a deep till to the east side. On the east side of Raasmi and partly down to Houlma there are boulders and cobbles thrown up to 100m onto the hinterland. For the most part the hinterland is moderately to steeply sloping with imperfectly drained saline gleys, rankers and peaty podzols. Rough grazing is dominant.
- 3 **Cross-voe-sand**  
HU 237 797  
1.4 km  
Sandy foreshore with some shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible  
To the north some cobbles are found overlying a rock platform before it grades into the sandy foreshore with a terraced field area along the hinterland. The cove itself has gritty sand with a berm or possible storm beach at the head of the foreshore. The hinterland directly behind the foreshore is very gently sloping with a steep slope to the west and moderate slope to the east. The sands are increasingly shingle covered to the east with a recently constructed pier in the small inlet west of Hoohivda. The sand grades out to shingle covered rock platform at Hoohivda. The hinterland has much disturbance due to track construction behind Hoohivda. Most fields are fenced which are grassed down over imperfectly to poorly drained peaty gleys and rankers on the small rocky outcrops to the east of Cross-voe-sand.
- 4 **The Glure**  
HU 240 804  
1.15 km  
Rock platform with 30-60% shingle cover grading into a sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible  
A storm beach lies in the centre of this bay although stream erosion has taken back much of this feature to the south west. The gritty sand has a moderate amount of shingle cover becoming increasingly shingle dominant to the west which then grades into a storm beach below Hamnavoe. The hinterland has a coastal edge over 5m on each side of the Glure. The hinterland below Hamnavoe is moderately sloping over a thick, 1-5m, of till. The Glure appears to be an old glacial channel with poorly drained gleys within it and imperfectly drained podzols to each side on the higher ground. Grazing is moderate or poor to the south and better to the north and west. All fields are fenced.
- 5 **Hamnavoe**  
HU 233 805  
0.75 km  
Predominantly a rocky platform with 20-50% boulder/cobble cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible  
A large high energy storm beach dominates this section of coastline. The lower rock platform is fairly clear of cobbles and the actual storm beach is made up of boulders and cobbles. The hinterland is gently sloping with some cobbles thrown back onto the grass.. Soils are rankers or poorly drained, thin gleys.
- 6 **Riva Taing**  
HU 235 808  
0.91 km  
Rock platform with discrete areas of cobble cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible  
There are two small storm beaches within coves along this section. The first is to the east of Riva Taing where there is also some disturbance at the cove head. The second is in Trea Wick which also has some disturbance at the head of the cove due to machine digging of the soil. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with more grass than the previous section. Soils are imperfectly drained rankers and gleys.





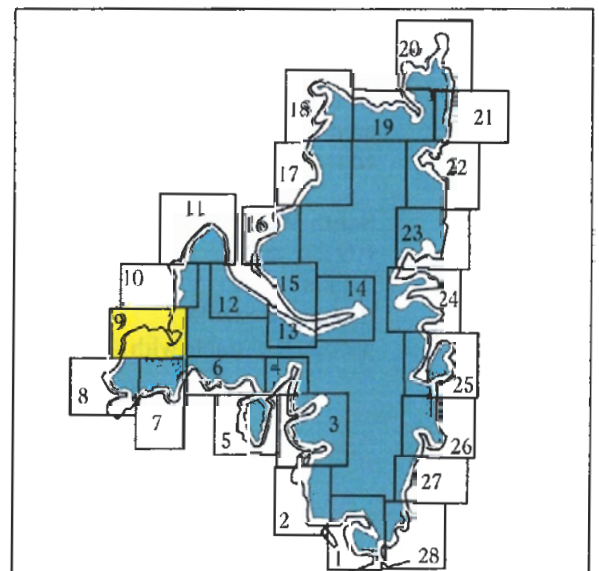
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



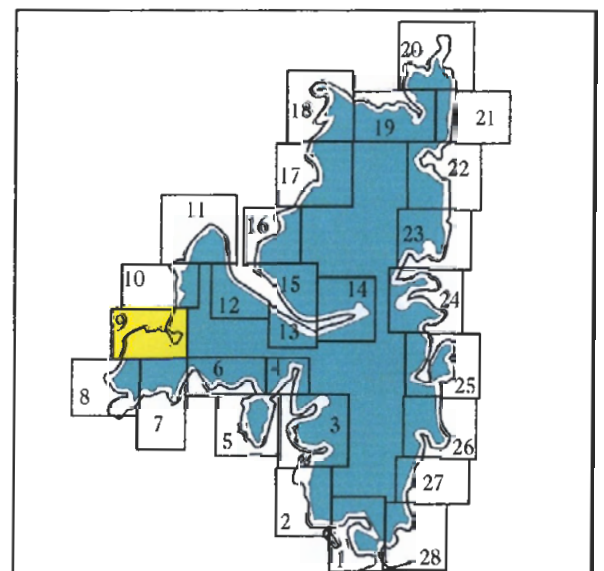
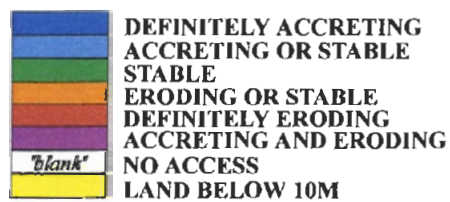
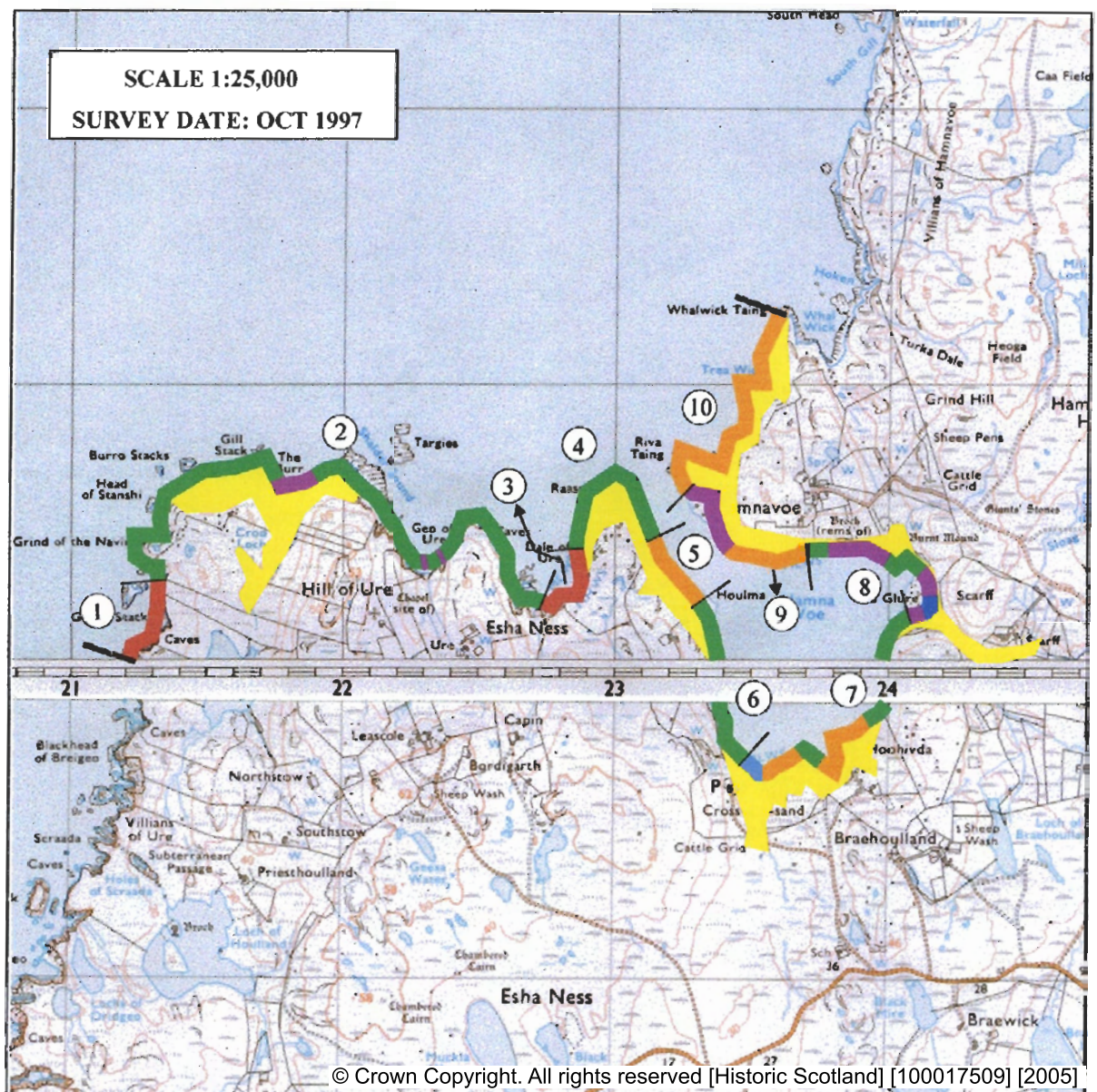


# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 9

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Blackhead of Breigeo</b><br/>HU 214 801<br/>0.4 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The volcanic rocks have had much of the soil stripped from them. The coastal edge is being eroded to the north with rocks thrown up to 20m into the hinterland.</p>  | <p><b>6 Houlma</b><br/>HU 233 800<br/>0.63 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable with stable rills or rig and furrow and terraced field to the south.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 Grind of The Navir</b><br/>HU 220 806<br/>2.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is predominantly stable although there are two substantial areas of boulders and cobbles which are accreting and eroding the edge. The first is at The Burr where 200m of boulder strewn hinterland separates the sea from Croo Loch. There is a small area of accretion over 5m high within the hinterland, of large boulders thrown in by the sea and probably eroded from the edge. A second much smaller area of cobbles also accreting, but also eroding an inlet lies within the Geo of Ure.</p> | <p><b>7 Cross-voe-sand</b><br/>HU 238 799<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The area has both stable and eroding to stable units with a small area of gritty sand which is probably accreting to stable at the start, west, of this section. The areas that have localised erosion lie in Cross-voe-sand along the low coastal edge and around and to the east of the house at Hoochivids. There is considerable erosion along this latter portion of hinterland caused by the disturbance of ground with the construction of a trackway.</p> |
| <p><b>3 Dale of Ure</b><br/>HU 228 802<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>A deep till, 1m to 2m, is being eroded by wave throw, soil creep, land slip and sheep scrapes. Overall the main agents of erosion are sub-aerial.</p>   | <p><b>8 The Glure</b><br/>HU 240 804<br/>0.9 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>The majority of this section is made up of cobbles which are accreting but are probably migrating landwards. There is a small area at Scarff where the cobbles and shingle appear to be definitely accreting. There are also two stable areas, one in the corner of Hamna Voe and one at the western edge of this section where the rock outcrops and appears to be much tougher than the surrounding geology.</p>  |
| <p><b>4 Raasmi</b><br/>HU 230 807<br/>0.65 km<br/>Stable<br/>Overall the section is stable although there are areas where stones have been thrown back onto the hinterland, especially so around the point and the planticubs in this area. There are no obvious signs of coastal edge erosion at these points.</p>   | <p><b>9 Hamnavoe</b><br/>HU 234 805<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Boulders and cobbles are accreting along the shore line which are definitely migrating landwards. There is also localised erosion to the east of this section.</p>   |
| <p><b>5 South West of Raasmi</b><br/>HU 232 803<br/>0.4 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Moderately stable with some erosion.</p>   | <p><b>10 Riva Taing</b><br/>HU 235 808<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Most of the marine erosion is confined to the coves and inlets. There is a small amount of erosion close to tea Wick which has been instigated by machine digging.</p>  |





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 10: Whalwick Taing to North Head**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

Within this area there are frequent high cliffs with poor rocky moorland behind. The land is now used as rough grazing for sheep. There is no modern coastal settlement.

Most of the sites recorded within this area are pastoral remains and land boundaries of 18th-20th C date. A possible prehistoric burial cairn was identified at Geo of Ockran.

### **Geology and geomorphology**

The unit is quite striking in appearance due to the underlying volcanic rocks. The slopes are moderate to steep with many rocks thrown back over much of the hinterland by wave throw. A great deal of the hinterland is devoid of soil and vegetation especially to the north where the area around Villains of Hamnavoe has an eerie blasted topography. Soils are rankers with a few areas of imperfectly drained saline gleys and podzols. Vegetation is sparse within the bounds of the hinterland with short grasses common in the south and any intervening soils.

### **Erosion class**

The majority of the unit is being eroded. This is primarily due to the more brittle nature of the volcanic rocks which are either well jointed or lava-like in form.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 10

---

#### **NM143**

HU 239 810

Grind Hill

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Fair

Nil

#### **NM142**

HU 2395 8150

Villians of Hamnavoe

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM141**

HU 2402 8240

South Head

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM140**

HU 2385 8310

Ware Gill

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM139**

HU 240 838

Geo of Ockran

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM327**

HU 240 838

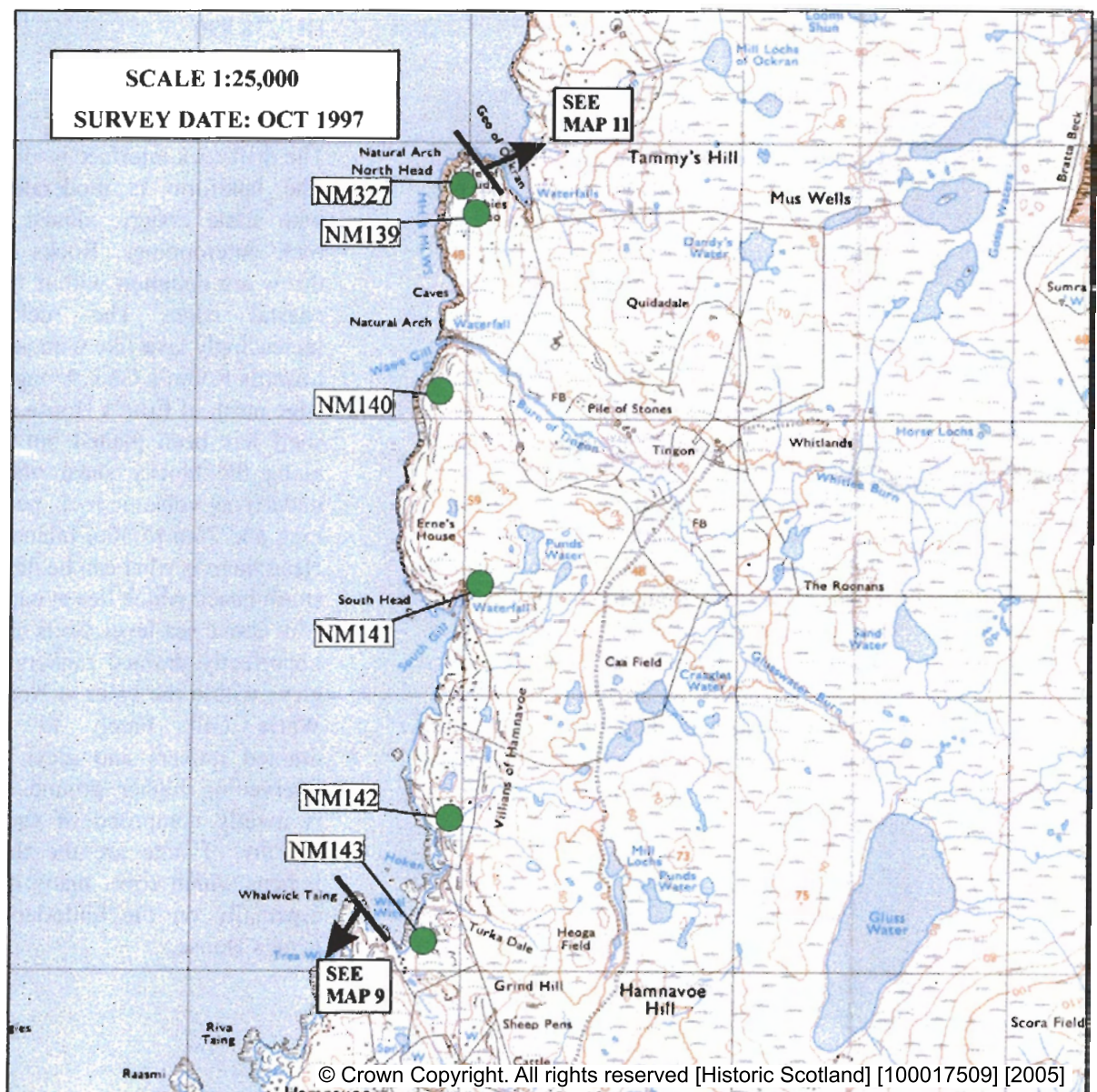
Geo of Ockran

Cairn

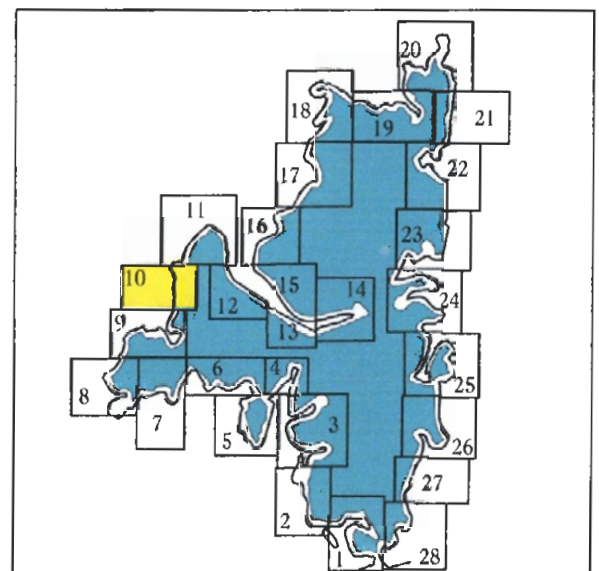
4th-3rd mill BC

Fair

Survey



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- ⌋ SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 10

---

### 1 Whalwick Taing

HU 238 817

1.23 km

Rock platform with negligible cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible

The underlying volcanic rocks have been thrown back from the edge by wave throw. Although the littered rocks are sparse to the extreme south the frequency of rock throw increases rapidly until one has to pick a path through the debris by Hoke. The terrain becomes increasingly craggy with only a few areas of soil cover. Towards the north of Villains of Hamnavoe the landform has taken on the aspect of a blasted area with dark volcanic rocks and dark gritty sand having been washed into the hinterland by waves, terrestrial water flow and wind. Some denuded areas stretch back 200m into the hinterland. Soils are evident to the south with rankers and denuded rock areas to the north.

### 2 South Gill

HU 238 830

2.32 km

Rock platform.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible

The landform is moderately sloping with some craggy, almost sculptured, rock outcroppings. Rocks from wave throw are common within 100m of the coastal edge. The rocks become increasingly lava like with andesitic tuff towards Robin's Geo. Along the coastal edge north of Erne's House a huge rock shelf has been planed out by the sea along the blocky shear planes of the underlying volcanic rock, perhaps 200m long and 20m to 30m inland. On North Head there is what can be described as a storm beach which lies at approximately 15m above sea level. Soils are poorly to imperfectly drained rankers and saline gleys within the vales at North Gill and Warie Gill. Freely to imperfectly drained rankers and gleys lie on the intervening higher ground. Vegetation is mainly composed of short grasses. Worthy of note are the thick yellow lichens which cover many of the rocks especially on the hinterland close to Erne's House.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

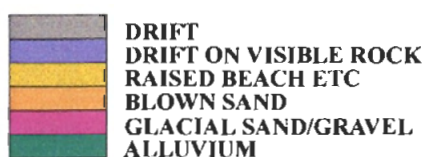
# NORTHMAVINE MAP 10



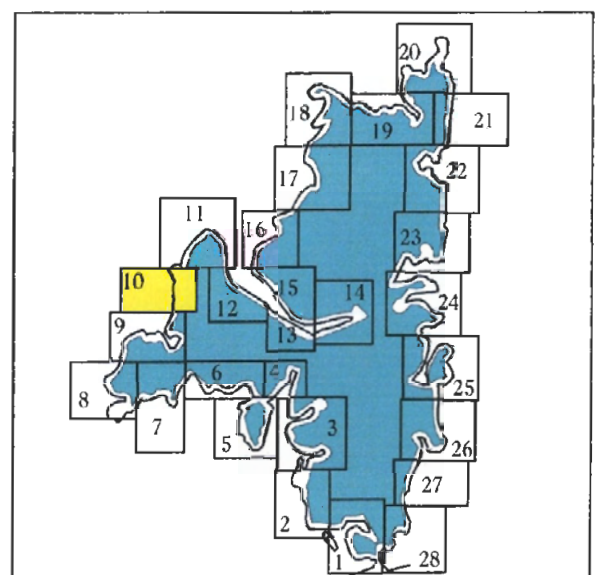
## FORESHORE



## HINTERLAND



## MODIFIERS



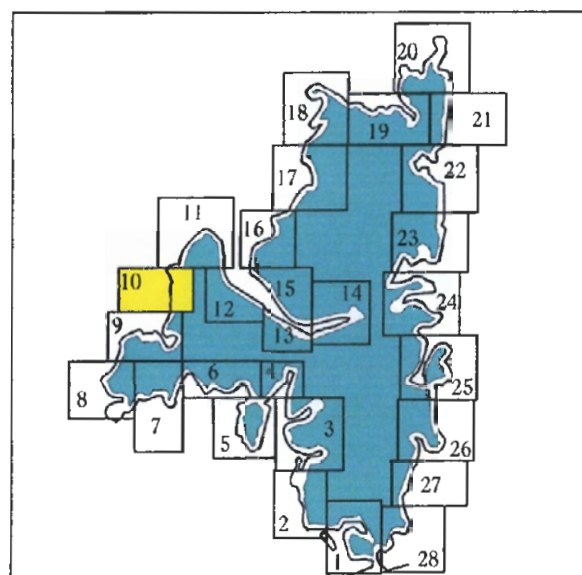
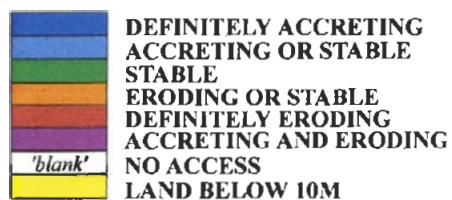
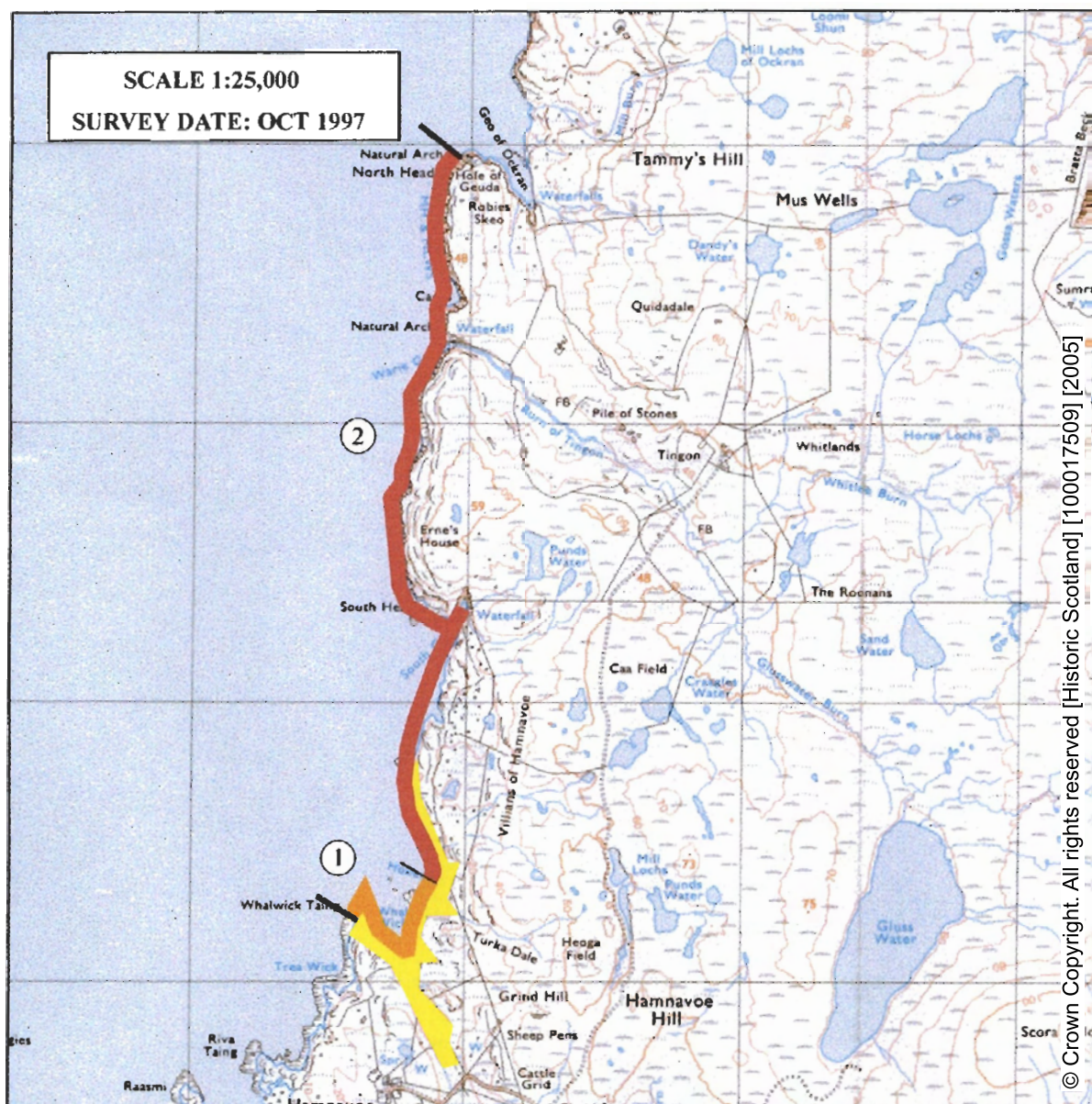


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 10

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- 1     Whalwick Taing**  
HU 238 812  
0.65 km  
Eroding to Stable  
Localised coastal edge erosion with  
some rocks thrown onto the hinterland.
- 2     Villains of Hamnavoe**  
HU 238 826  
2.9 km  
Eroding  
The whole section is dominated by  
rocks thrown far into the hinterland, up  
to 200m. The area known as Villains of  
Hamnavoe has a blasted appearance  
where there is a great deal of black sand  
which lies within the hinterland. Much  
of this sand erosion is due to sub-aerial  
agents unlike the majority of the  
erosion, more to the north, which is  
marine. The sea has also carved out a  
huge shelf from the jointed rocks north  
of South Head.





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 11:**

### **North Head to Burka Stack**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet becomes progressively more hilly and rough from Virdins onward. There are high cliffs, affording spectacular sea views. There is no modern coastal settlement and the land is largely unenclosed and provides rough grazing for sheep.

All but one of the terrestrial sites in this area are recorded here for the first time. The majority comprise 18th-20th C pastoral remains and seasonal fishermen's lodges. A field system (NM135), which was previously recorded, may be of prehistoric date. Of interest are a putative prehistoric cairn at The Faither (NM134), which is located at the most northerly tip of the headland. Structures occupying a small stack site (NM128) may represent an Early Christian eremitic site.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The topography is slightly different from the previous unit due to the change in geology. Although the parent material is still volcanic there are no westerly facing outcrops of the more easily broken tuff. Consequently there are less areas of dramatic sculpted rocks. The land form is moderately sloping with steeper slopes in the vales and blocky volcanic outcrops. Soils are more substantial to the north and east with heathers becoming common to the north and east.

#### **Erosion class**

There is considerable erosion to the west and east of the peninsula and a predominantly stable area around the head.



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 11

---

### **NM138**

HU 2421 8411  
Ockran Head  
Enclosure and dyke  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### **NM137**

From HU 2460 8479 to HU 2430 8404  
Ockran Head  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### **NM136**

HU 248 851  
Clew Head  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### **NM135** (HU28SE 3)

HU 249 851  
Clew Head  
Field system  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Poor  
Survey

### **NM134**

HU 2569 8582  
The Faither  
Stone setting  
4th-3rd mill BC  
Poor  
Nil

### **NM133**

Hu 2635 8515  
Outer Hole  
Fishing lodges  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM132**

HU 2639 8495  
Snuildi Geo  
Fishing lodges  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM131**

HU 2639 8482  
Snuildi Geo  
Fishing lodge  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM130**

HU 2637 8465  
Geo Lerradale  
Fishing lodges  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### **NM129**

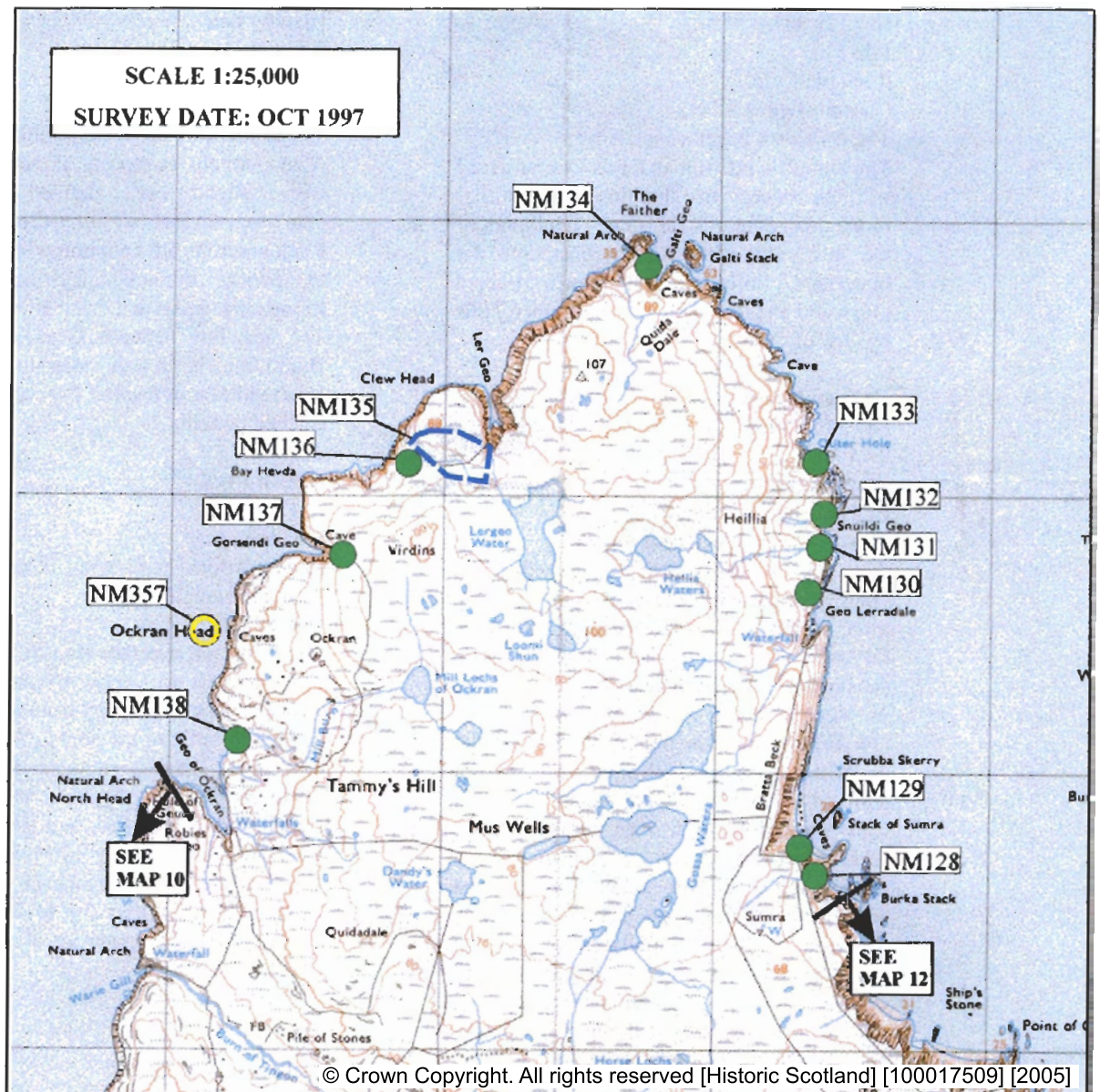
HU 2631 8373  
Sumra  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### **NM128**

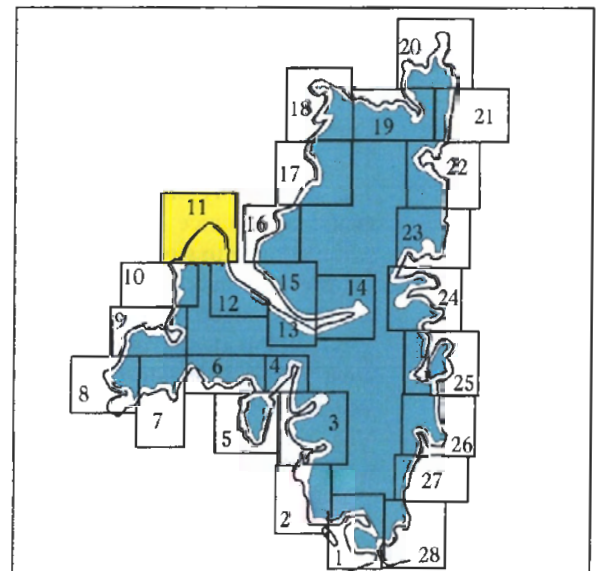
HU 2639 8365  
Sumra  
Stack site and boundary bank  
1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
Poor  
Survey

### **NM357** (HU28SW 690)

HU 2420 8450  
Ockran Head, Esha Ness  
*James*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



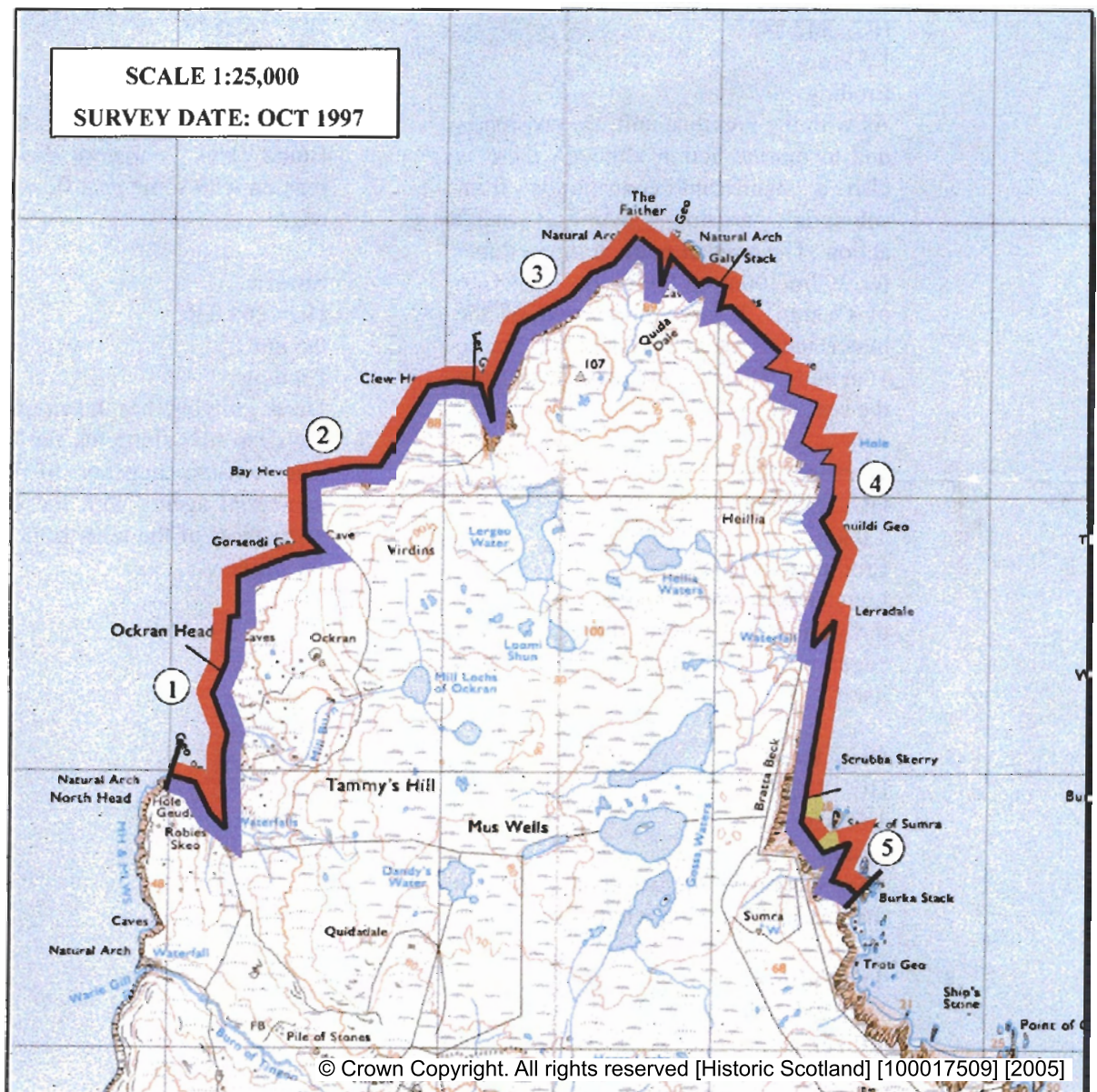
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 11

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- 1     **Geo of Ockran**  
 HU 243 841  
 1.35 km  
 Rock platform.  
 Coastal edge is > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible  
 The andesitic tuff run as far as Ockran Head with the consequence that this area is similar to the preceding unit, ie. some denudation of the soils with rocks thrown back into the hinterland. Soils are imperfectly drained gleys and rankers with poorly drained soils by Geo of Ockran.
  
- 2     **Ockran Head**  
 HU 245 850  
 2.14 km  
 Rock platform.  
 Coastal edge is > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible  
 A geological change is expressed with a less craggy landscape. The rock outcrops are more blocky and far fewer stones thrown as far back into the hinterland. Soils are more substantial and run close to the coastal edge in some places. A deeply cut vale at Gorsendi Geo has much of the blocky andesite exposed on both sides of the stream and out to each headland. To the south of Clew Head there is a deep, narrow gulley, with only a small streamlet has been divided up into nine separate areas by dry stone walls running from one side to the other. The actual gulley is reminiscent of a glacial outwash channel. Soils are imperfectly drained rankers, gleys and some at least on podzol. Grasses are still short but more abundant than the previous section.
  
- 3     **Ler Geo**  
 HU 255 856  
 2.05 km  
 Rock platform.  
 Coastal edge is > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible.  
 The topography changes slowly to a more gentle appearance although the slopes are still moderate to steep with outcrops of rock. On the east facing coastal edge the slopes are fairly steep with imperfectly drained gleys and podzols running to the edge in most cases although there is an area of stripped bedrock to the south of Galti Geo. Vegetation is mainly grass with some heather.
  
- 4     **South of Quida Dale**  
 HU 264 849  
 2.54 km  
 Rock platform.  
 Coast edge is > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible  
 A moderately to steeply sloping hinterland with a slightly better defined coastal edge than the previous westerly facing sections. Rock outcrops are common with imperfectly to poorly drained gleys and podzols supporting grass and heather communities. The coastline between Geo Lerradale and Bratta Beck has a very steep slope which has an abundance of heather over an imperfectly drained podzol.
  
- 5     **Bratta Beck**  
 HU 264 837  
 1.05 km  
 Rock platform with small discrete areas of sand and shingle cover.  
 Coast edge is > 5m.  
 The drift/rock interface is visible  
 A moderately to steeply sloping hinterland with a change in geology from the volcanics, ending abruptly to the south of Bratta Beck, to granite. There is some sand and shingle along the rock platform in three separate small coves. The soils are imperfectly to freely drained podzols overlying about 30 cm of white breccia which in turn overlies 30cm of grey till over 3m to 4m of reddish till. Vegetation is made up of good grasses with heathers.

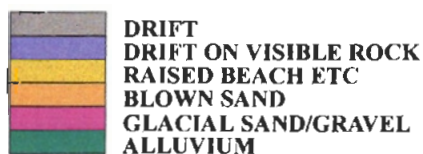




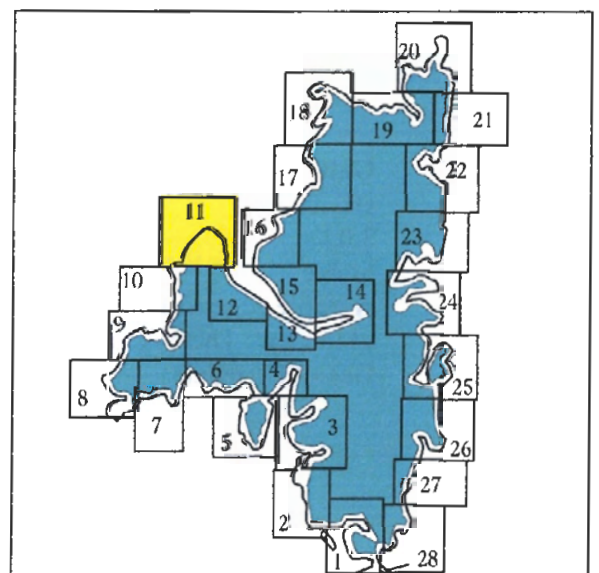
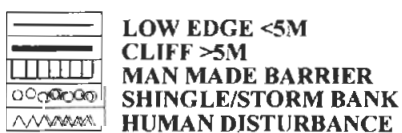
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



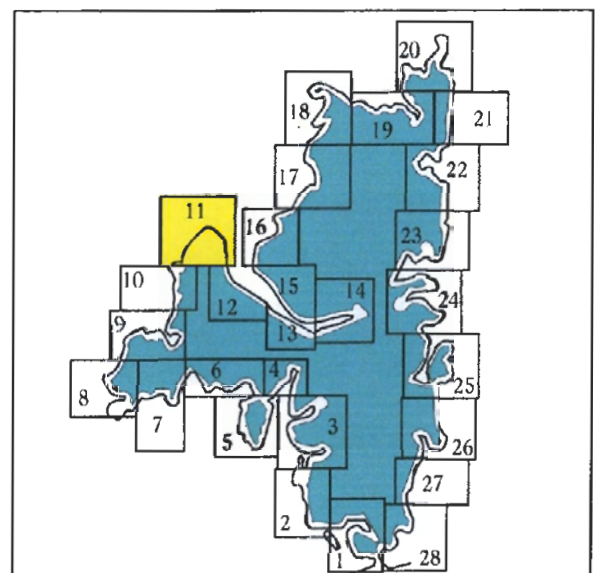
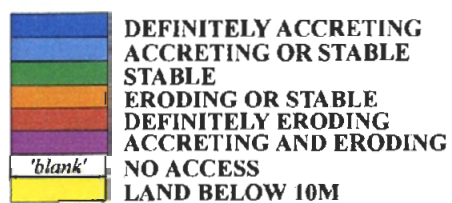


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 11

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1    Whalwick Taing</b><br/>HU 242 842<br/>1.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>As with the previous unit, the erosion is due to marine action although there is also a significant contribution from sub-aerial erosion, mainly stream action. The coastal edge is more stable for 200m-300m on the east side of Geo of Ockran. A large proportion of the hinterland is devoid of soil for 5m to 10m and contains some rock throw from the sea.</p> <p><b>2    Gorsendi Geo</b><br/>HU 245 849<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion is mainly due to wave throw and soil creep. There is coastal edge erosion within Gorsendi Geo itself.</p> <p><b>3    Clew Head</b><br/>HU 252 854<br/>1.63 km<br/>Stable<br/>The section is quite stable although there is some erosion within Ler Geo.</p> <p><b>4    The Faither</b><br/>HU 258 858<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The coastal edge appears to be fairly stable and most of the erosion is of the soil, 5m to 10m inland, and caused by wave throw and general exposure.</p> <p><b>5    Galti Stack</b><br/>HU 264 850<br/>3.0 km<br/>Stable<br/>A stable edge with very little recent loss of top soil. There is local erosion within Geo of Lerradale.</p> | <p><b>6    Bratta Beck</b><br/>HU 262 839<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion towards the south of Bratta Beck is mainly due to marine erosion with some peat flow close to the edge.</p> <p><b>7    Sumra</b><br/>HU 264 836<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Deep gullying has taken place within the deep tills along the top of the cliff. The erosion appears to be due to sub-aerial agents with the sea clearing away most of the talus from the base of the cliffs.</p> |
|---|--|





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 12:**

### **Burka Stack to The Blade**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The first part of the area covered by this map sheet is high rough ground, fringed by high cliffs within a very indented coastline. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone; there is limited and sporadic settlement from the road end at Haylor to Voc, at the head of Ronas Voe. The land is unenclosed and used as rough grazing for sheep.

Few sites were recorded within this area, and all but one represent pastoral remains or land boundaries. The exception is a possible prehistoric settlement at The Cupps, identified by this survey.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

A high, deeply indented coastline to the north with dramatic stacks and sea arches becoming much less so to the south. The topography is predominantly a hilly, steep slope hinterland with outcropping rocks and boulders. Soils are peat to the north giving way to peaty podzols and rankers.

#### **Erosion class**

This unit on the south side of Ronas Voe is generally eroding where, apart from the beginning of the unit, the sea is mainly responsible for creating the dramatic coastal edge.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 12

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#### NM127

HU 2744 8239

The Cupps

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Fair

Survey

#### **NM126**

HU 2781 8224

Grunkwhil

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM125**

HU 2790 8210

Grunkwhil

Track

Indeterminate

Fair

Nil

#### NM124

HU 2806 8212

Grunkwhil

Indeterminate

Poor

Nil

#### NM123

HU 2811 8209

Scorie Geo

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### NM122

HU 2820 8201

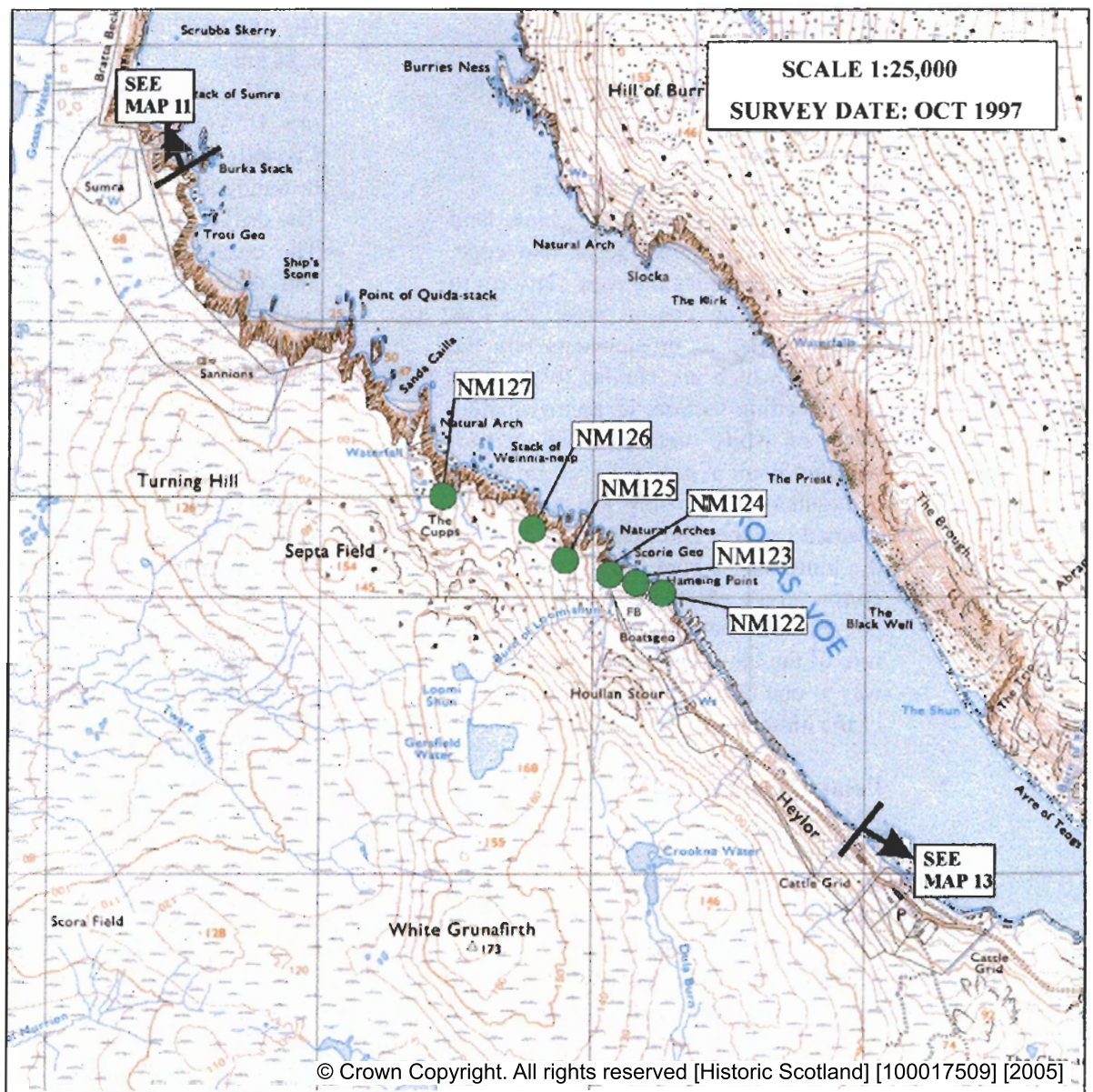
Haeming Point

Enclosure

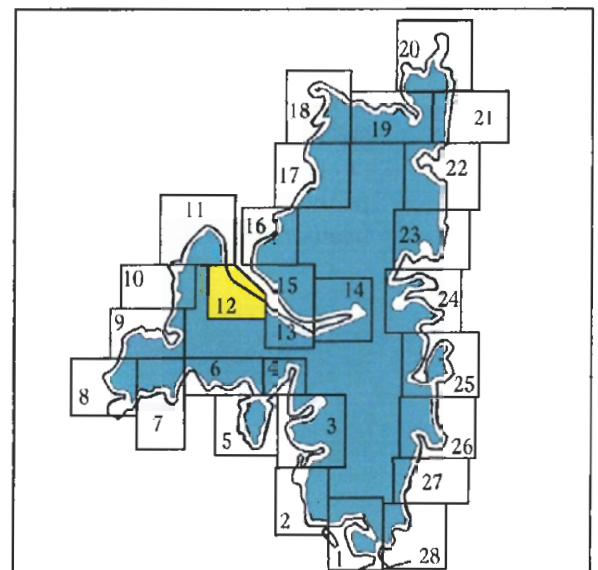
18th-20th C

Poor

Nil



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



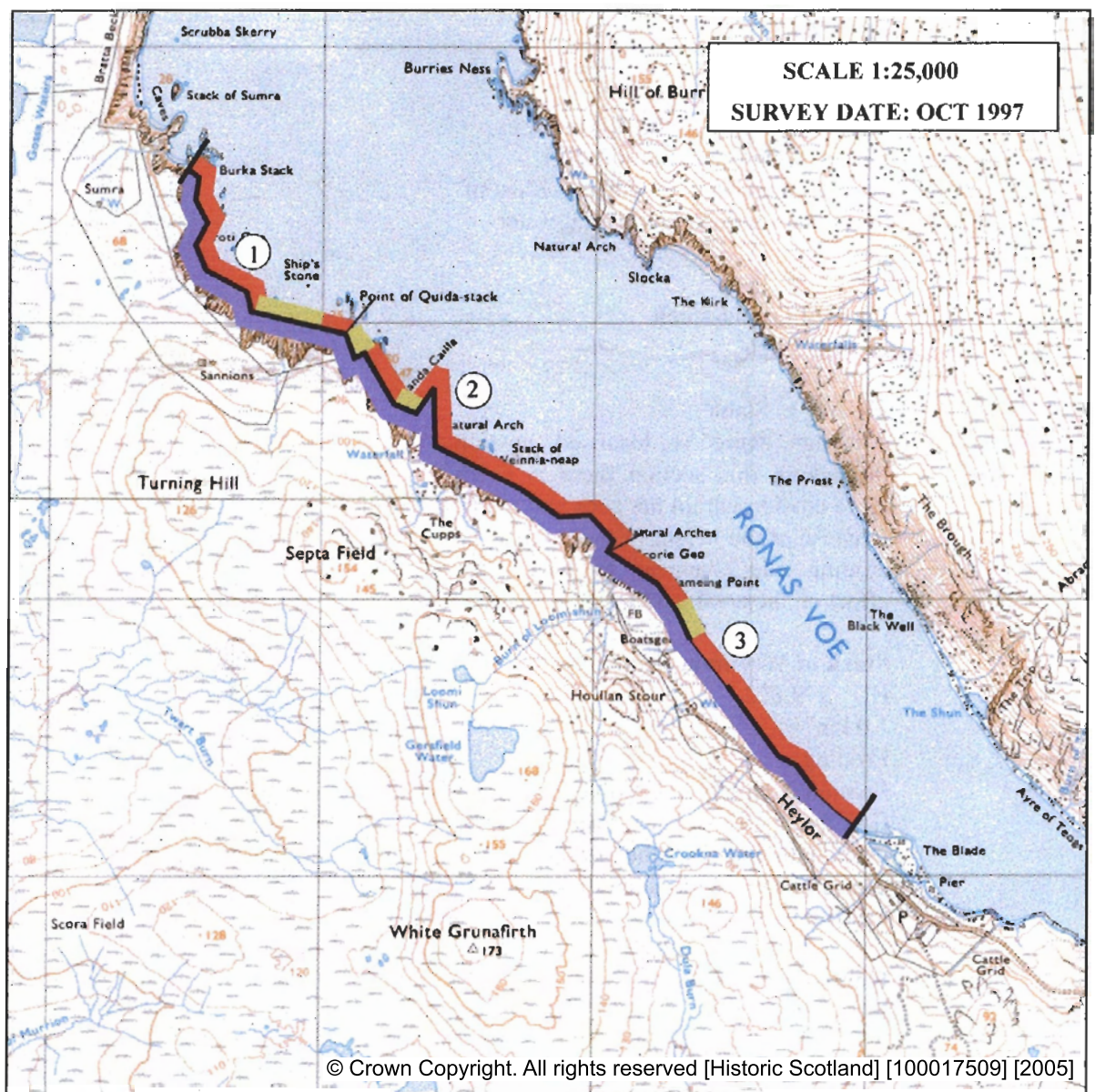
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 12

---

- 1     Burka Stack**  
HU 267 830  
1.24 km  
Rock platform with intermittent 20-50% sand and shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible  
A moderately sloping hinterland overlooks and almost scree like edge. Some sand overlies the rock platform to the south. The coastal edge itself is deeply gullied as erosion cuts into the soft tills which are similar to those of the preceding section, ie. approximately 30cm of white breccia which in turn overlies 30cm of grey till over 3m to 4m of reddish till. The soils are imperfectly drained podzols and peat to the back of the hinterland where rough grazing and cotton grass. A more freely draining podzol with better grasses lies to the fore of the hinterland up to the edge and was at one time dyked off from the rest of the hinterland.
- 2     Point of Quida-stack**  
HU 275 824  
2.24 km  
A rock platform with sand cover in two areas.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible  
An indented, sheer cliff with stacks and natural arches, between 70m to 80m high to the north west and dropping to 30m or 40m to the south. Sand lies within two coves at the base of the towering cliffs to the north west. The hinterland slopes moderately and then steeply towards the edge. The soils are poorly to imperfectly drained rankers, peaty gleys and peat. Rough grazing and heathers predominate.
- 3     Grunkwhil**  
HU 285 816  
1.34 km  
A rock platform generally with no or < 10% cobble cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m dropping to < 5m to the south west.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The coastal edge varies between over and under 5m dropping to under 5m towards the south west. A cove to the south of Hameing Point is covered by sand and cobble cover starts to cover the rock platform towards the south. The hinterland is steeply sloping towards the edge with the occasional deep cut of a stream breaking up the slope. Outcroppings of rocks are less frequent apart from within stream cuts. Soils are poorly draining podzols and gleys with rough grazing and heathers although a few small areas of promontories, dyked off at one time, have imperfectly drained soils supporting a better grass.





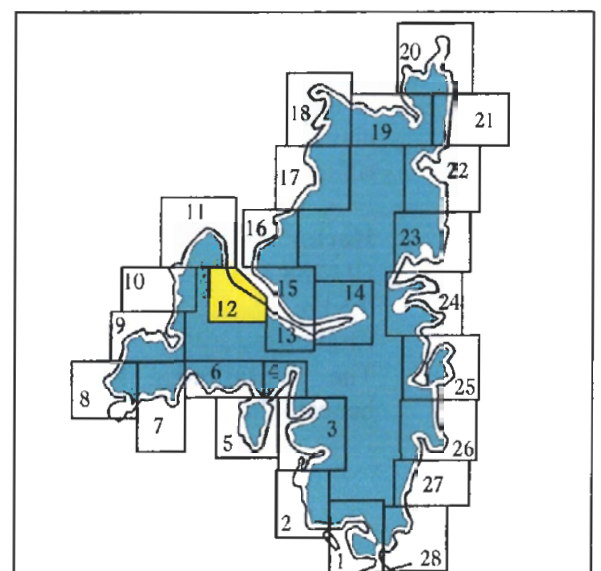
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



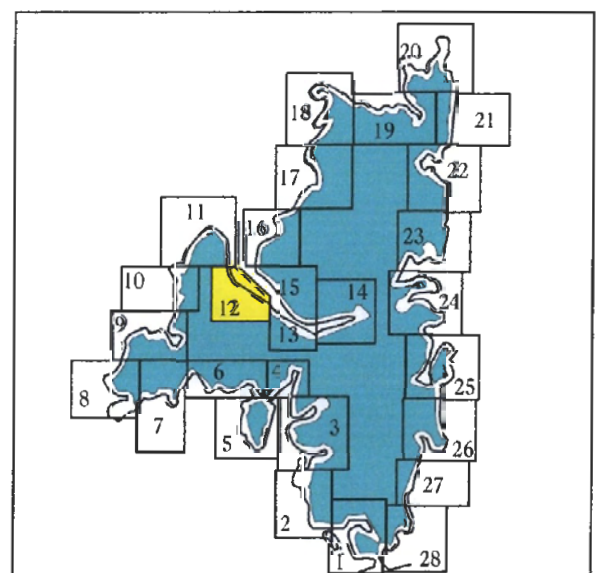
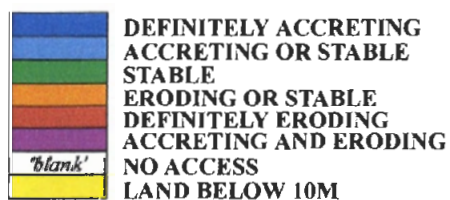
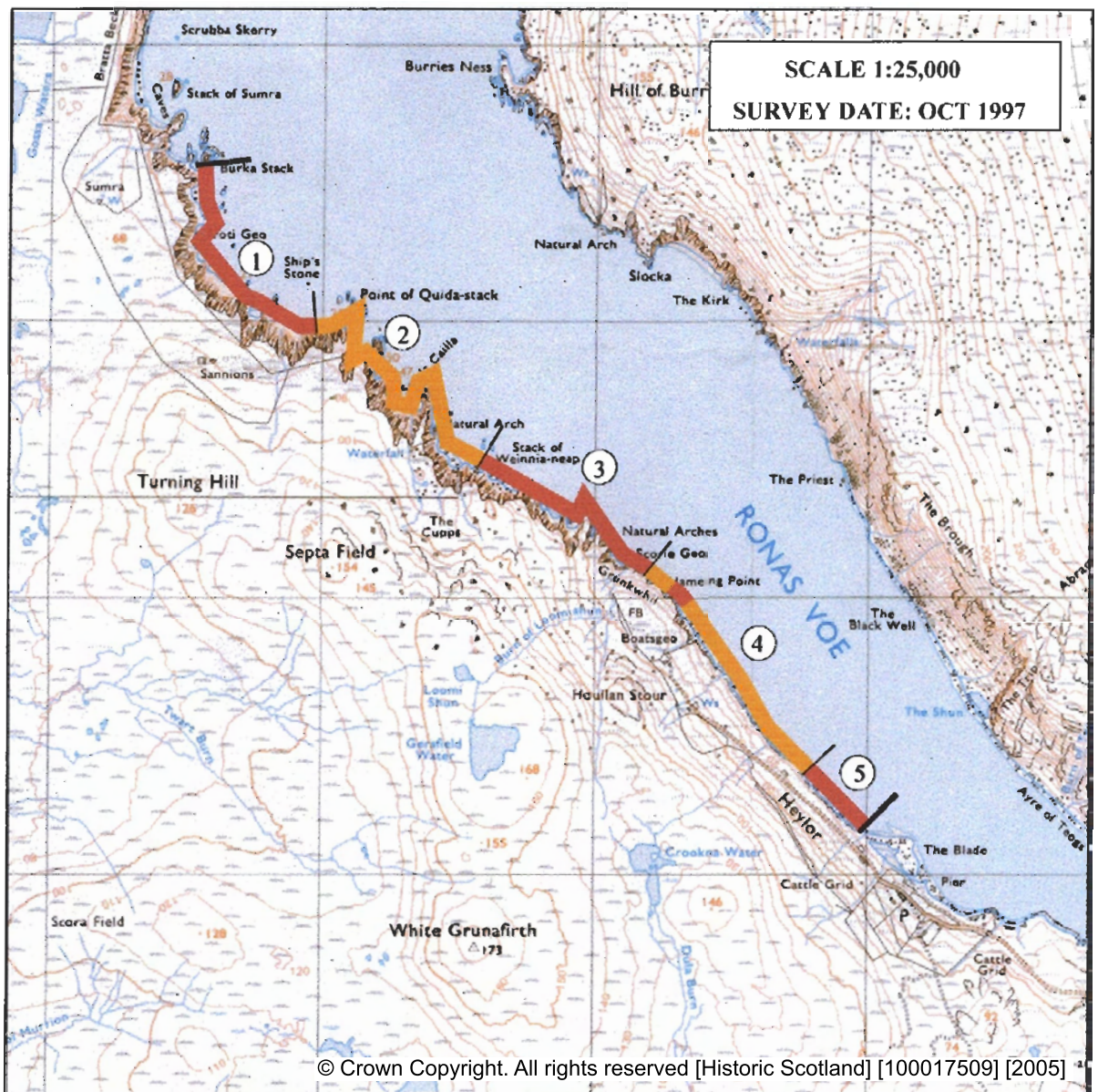


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 12

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- 1     Burka Stack**  
HU 265 831  
1.25 km  
Eroding  
There is gullyng of the tills as far as Ship's Stone where the soft drift deposits then begin to fade out. Most of the erosion is due to terrestrial water flow.
- 2     Point of Quida-stack**  
HU 273 826  
1.25 km  
Eroding to Stable  
Although there is localised erosion throughout this section there is much more erosion within the geos and inlets. Because of the height of these cliffs the eroding edges appear to have little effect on the areal land loss.
- 3     Stack of Weeinnia-neap**  
HU 279 822  
1.0 km  
Eroding  
Erosion is chiefly due to overland water flow and the consequent loss of soil and deep gullyng by the streams. The coastal edge itself is eroding back in localised areas.
- 4     Hameing Point**  
HU 285 817  
0.82 km  
Eroding to Stable  
Localised erosion of the coastal edge and some erosion due to stream flow. A small section, perhaps 100m long, just to the south of Hameing Point could be classed as eroding. Small lynchets and rills have been stabilised by vegetation.
- 5     Heylor**  
HU 288 813  
0.5 km  
Eroding  
The coastal edge is being undercut beneath the steep bank of the hinterland.





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 13:**

### **The Blade to Lunga Taing**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area contained within this map sheet comprises shelving land which rises from the coast edge to meet the modern Haylor-Swinster road. There are frequent small terraces and enclosures (NM121); the remains of 18th-20th C pastoral and agricultural activity. There is sporadic modern settlement in the area, lying outwith the coastal zone. Abandoned 18th-20th C settlements do occur within the coastal zone, however, and are represented by NM209 and NM211. The burial place of a group of Dutch sailors, killed in 1674 during the Anglo-Dutch wars, is marked by a memorial stone at Hollander's Ayre (NM207). Nearby, a modern fish processing factory is the latest in a line of such establishment to be located by Ronas Voe. The remains of earlier fishing stations are represented by NM208 and NM210.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The unit is dominated by steep slopes running into the voe with some outcropping rocks on the hillsides. The area has much human activity engraved on the land. A huge buttress of land, perhaps half a kilometre in length north of Hollanders' Grave has been quarried in small areas at one time with some small scale extraction still continuing. There are also two fishing piers and buildings within the unit. Soils tend to be poorly drained peaty gleys and podzols with rough grazing and a few heathers.

#### **Erosion class**

The unit is composed of many small sections which tend to be fairly stable, if not accreting, to the west with more erosion to the east.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 13

---

#### NM211

HU 2925 8095  
The Blade  
Structures: dwelling  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM206

HU 3087 8021  
Nevi Geo  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM210

HU 2952 8082  
The Blade  
Pier and structures: fishing station  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

#### NM209

HU 2984 8068  
The Chaa-ans  
Structures: dwelling  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

#### NM208

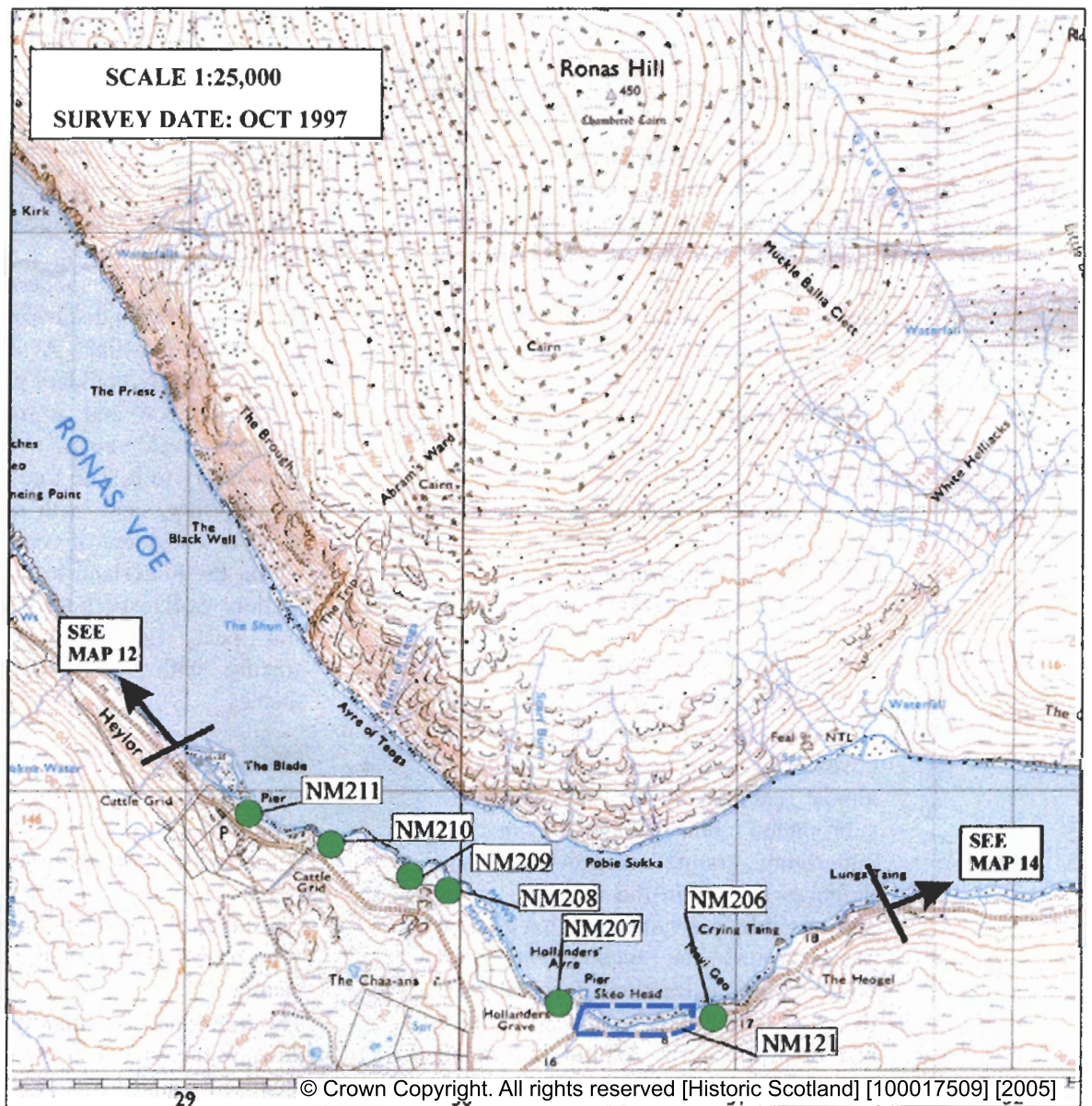
HU 2995 8067  
The Chaa-ans  
Jetty and wall  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

#### NM207

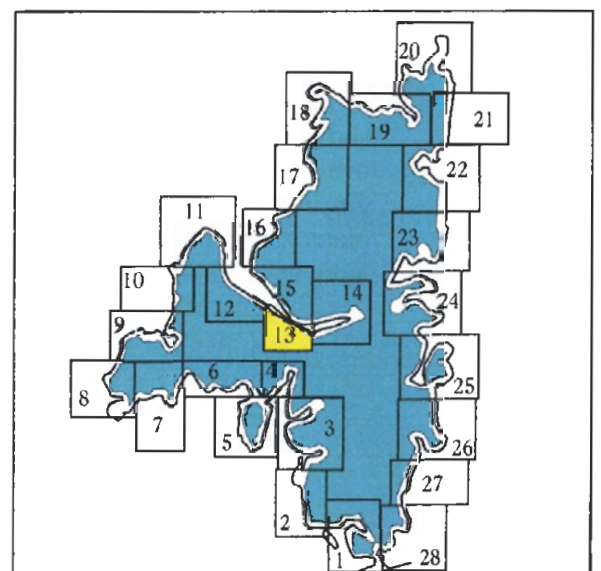
HU 3032 8026  
Hollander's Ayre  
Burial ground, memorial and noost  
14th-18th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### NM121

HU 332 810  
Voe  
Cultivation remains  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- ⬢ SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 13

---

- 1 The Blade**  
HU 292 809  
0.6 km  
A sandy foreshore with 80-90% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
A large area of sand and shingle which extends out into the voe similar to an ayre. The hinterland has a small narrow shelf before a steep slope. There are some small sea defences of walling.
- 2 The Chaa-ans**  
HU 300 807  
1.2 km  
A Rock platform with discrete areas of gravel cover.  
Coastal edge is intermittently > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
A shingle cover grades onto rock platform and then a series of five small storm beaches within small shallow coves. The storm beaches are made up almost exclusively of subangular to subrounded pink gravel from the underlying granite. Degenerating sea defences lie within the first two coves and possible quarrying may have taken place around the second and third coves. Some extraction of gravel from the most southerly cove appears to have taken place recently. Within three small coves there are the remains of eroding sea defenses. The undulating hinterland of this granite buttress has many soil types although in the main the deeper poorly drained soils lie within the coves and the rankers and shallow soils overlie the steep slopes. Moderate grazing grasses dominate most of the hinterland with rough grazing on the more inaccessible areas.
- 3 Hollanders' Grave**  
HU 306 801  
0.9 km  
A rock platform with intermittent 20-60% cobble cover and a small sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The hinterland is moderately sloping and there is much disturbance along this section of coastline. A small cobbled cove has a few boulders presumably as a sea defence and a small partially grassed track cuts over a small promontory to it. The foreshore is made up of gritty sand with shingle cover along this segment of coast. A road lies within the hinterland to the east of this section. Soils are poorly drained peat and peaty gleys supporting rough grazing with some sedge and rush species.
- 4 Crying Taing**  
HU 312 805  
0.7 km  
A sandy foreshore with 50-90% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The hinterland has mainly steep slopes down to the edge from a road with some localised landslip. There is some intermittent cover of till, 20 to 50 cm, overlying the granite. The soil is an imperfectly to poorly drained peaty gley with poor grasses and sedges.

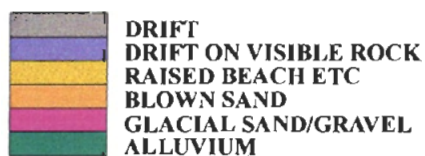




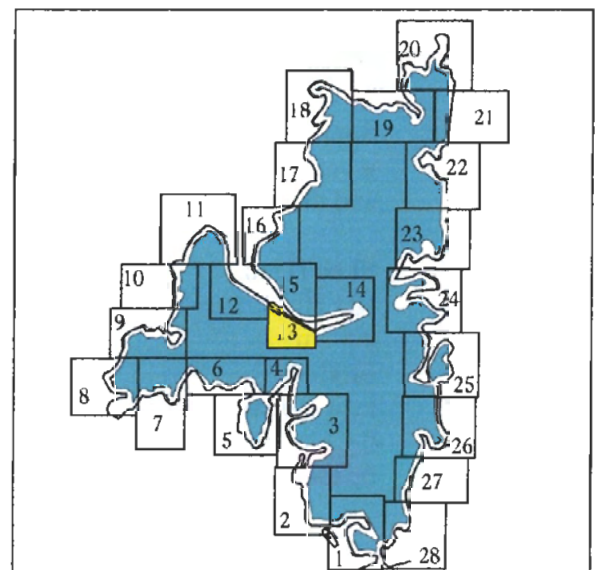
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



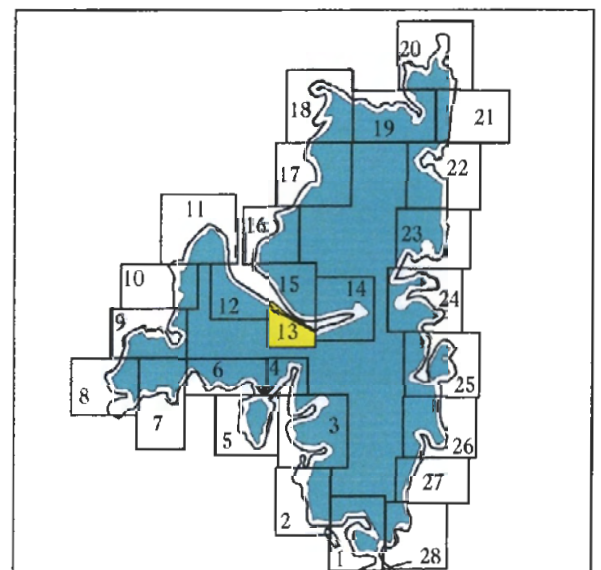
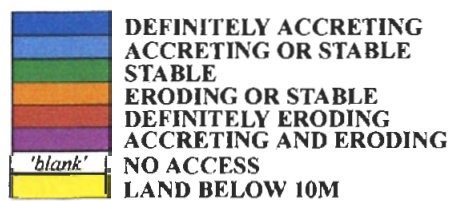
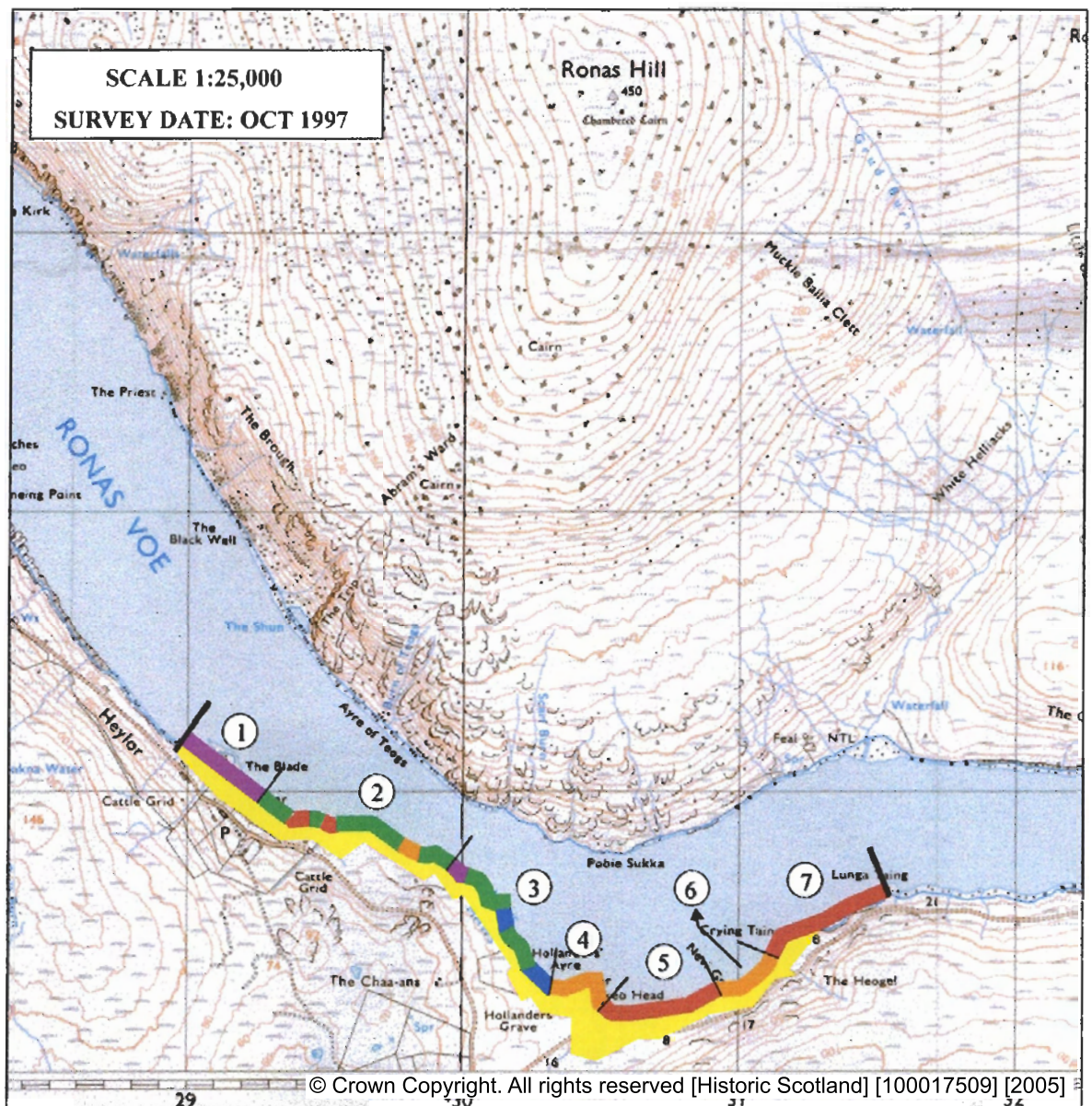


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 13

---

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1 The Blade</b><br/>HU 291 811<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>The shingle ayre appears to be accreting or at worst is stable, however there is some erosion of the coastal edge and sea defences.</p> <p><b>2 South East of The Blade</b><br/>HU 296 808<br/>0.75 km<br/>Stable<br/>The majority of this section is stable however there is definite erosion of small sea defences within two coves to the north west and a small section which could be described as eroding to stable within a cove to the south where there is a degree of localised soil creep. This last cove also contains cobbles which appear to be fairly stable.</p> <p><b>3 The Chaa-ans</b><br/>HU 302 804<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting to Stable<br/>The majority of this section is stable with three coves containing gravel which appear to be accreting. There is some erosion along with the accreting material within the first cove as the gravel is definitely migrating landwards.</p> <p><b>4 Hollanders' Ayre</b><br/>HU 304 802<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Some localised erosion. Boulders have given more stability to the coastal edge and the pier itself is stable.</p> <p><b>5 Skeo Head</b><br/>HU 307 802<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Peat cutting has enhanced the erosion of the hinterland. Peat is also being eroded by the sea at the edge.</p> | <p><b>6 Nevi Geo</b><br/>HU 310 802<br/>0.4 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>A fisheries slipway is stable but there is localised erosion on each side where the concrete finishes.</p> <p><b>7 Crying Taing</b><br/>HU 313 805<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>There is both marine and stream erosion along this section of coastal edge where there is up to 2m of till. Rock fall and landslip are also evident close beneath the road.</p> |
|---|--|





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 14: Lunga Taing to Pobie Sukka**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The first leg of the area covered by this map sheet comprises gently shelving land, leading to a low coast edge. From Voe, the coastal area becomes ever steeper, in places there are almost vertical high rugged cliffs. At Feal, a valley issues out onto the coast, with gently undulating relatively good land present in the valley sides. There is some modern settlement between Swinster and Voe (outwith the coastal zone), but otherwise the area is uninhabited.

The sites recorded in this area all date to the 18th-20th C period. The remains of two 20th C whaling stations are represented by NM120 and NM205. There is little remaining of either site. Two fishermen's lodges (NM119) occupy a small coastal shelf to the east side of the farmstead at Feal. This remote farmstead, now abandoned, survives with outbuildings, yards and cultivation remains intact.

### **Geology and geomorphology**

The head of Ronas Voe is steeply sloping on both sides with a slightly more moderate slope at the south west head of the voe. The foreshore is almost completely covered by shingle although a gritty sand underlies the shingle on the south side of the voe and a rock platform is more in evidence beneath the shingle to the north. Although the hinterland below the Clifts is very steeply sloping the edge is generally less than 5 metres. Soils are poorly draining peaty gleys with some imperfectly to freely draining peaty podzols and peats on the steeper slopes to the north. The vegetation is primarily rough grazing with heathers and large stands of bracken along the north side of the voe.

### **Erosion class**

The majority of the coastal edge within Ronas Voe is eroding to stable. The main eroding agent is sub-aerial.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 14

---

#### NM205

HU 3330 8110

Voe

Structures: whaling station

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### NM120

HU 3213 8109 to HU 3299 8129

The Clifts to Orr Wick

Structures: remains of Whaling station

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Poor

Nil

#### NM119

HU 3125 8115

Feal

Structures: fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Fair

Survey

#### NM118

HU 3111 8104

Feal

Settlement and field system

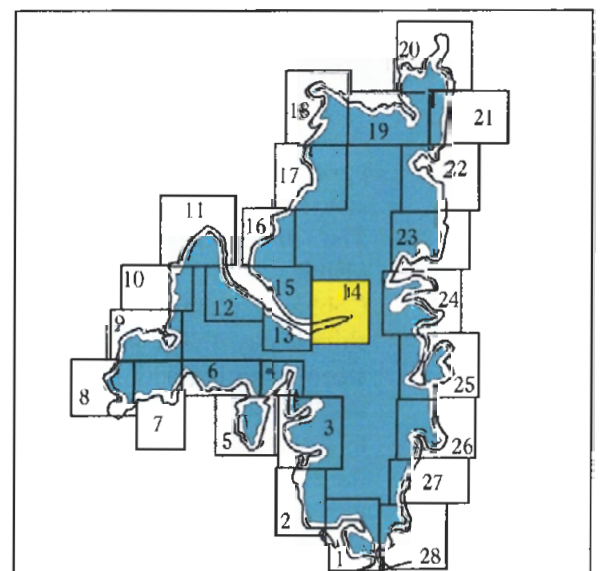
18th-20th C

Good-fair

Survey



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- ⬢ SITE COMPLEX



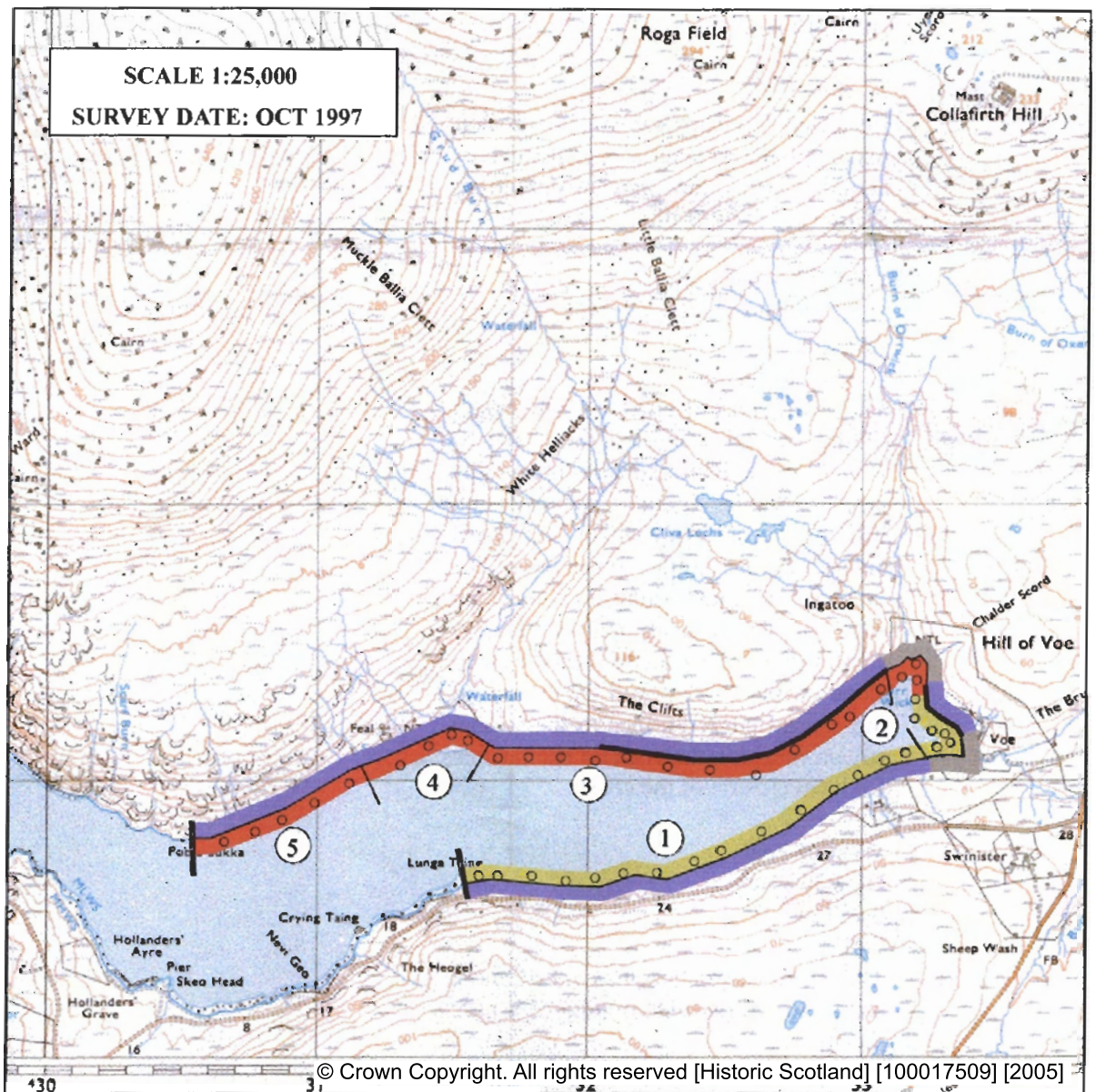
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 14

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- 1 Lunga Taing**  
HU 326 807  
1.79 km  
A sandy foreshore with 50-90% shingle cover.  
Coast edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The underlying foreshore sands, when visible, are gritty. The hinterland is generally steeply sloping with some deeply cutting streams. There are also some stabilised rills running into the voe midway along this section with a till almost 2m deep overlying the bedrock in the same area. Soils are poorly draining peaty gleys with moderate grazing. A road runs along the top of the hinterland with some minor rock fall in a few areas of the intervening hinterland.
- 2 Voe**  
HU 332 812  
0.69 km  
Predominantly a sandy foreshore with 70->90% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible to the north.  
The shingle almost completely covers the bedrock to the north side and grades more towards the cobble size. Soils are poorly draining gleys with moderate grazing in fenced fields.
- 3 The Clifts**  
HU 324 811  
1.48 km  
A rock platform with >70% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
Cobbles are the major constituent of the shingle cover. The hinterland is very steeply sloping with two streams cutting into the slope. The soils are moderately to freely draining in some cases due to the steep slope. The soils are very peaty gleys with peat higher up beginning to slump and flow in ridges and rills. The vegetation is of poor quality grass with heathers and areas of invading bracken. Some of the heathers are dieing off in large areas.
- 4 Feal**  
HU 314 811  
0.48 km  
A rock platform with > 90% cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not always visible.  
A fairly flat to gently sloping area of cobble covered alluvial fan lies to the east of a derelict settlement. The terraced fields lie on a moderate slope which have stable rills and ditches running into the voe. The soils are imperfectly drained podzols and gleys with, in the main, good grazing species of grass.
- 5 Pobie Sukka (East)**  
HU 309 809  
0.69 km  
A rock platform with 50-70% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The rock platform can be seen in a few areas beneath the shingle cover. The hinterland is steeply sloping with craggy outcrops of rocks, mainly diorite. Soils are imperfectly draining peaty podzols and peaty gleys supporting rough grazing and some heathers.





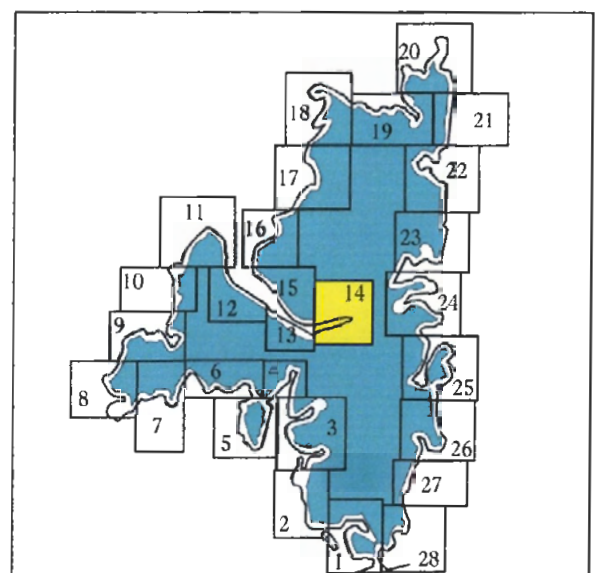
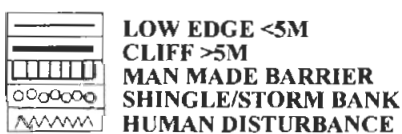
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS





## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 14

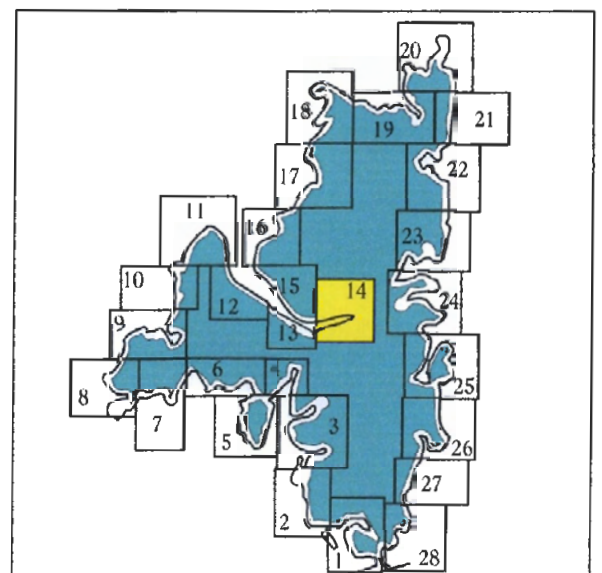
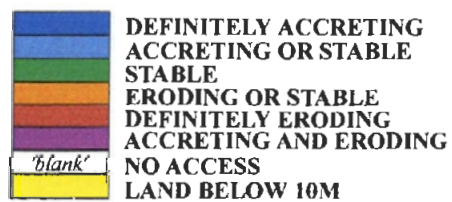
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- 1 Lunga Taing**  
HU 319 806  
0.63 km  
Eroding  
Localised landslip and stream erosion make up the sub-aerial component of erosion with the sea undercutting sections of the soft till.
- 2 East of Lunga Taing**  
HU 332 814  
3.75 km  
Eroding to Stable  
The small areas of erosion on the south of the voe are almost entirely due to stream action. Rills and terracing on this side are stable. There is some erosion just north of Voe which has been enhanced by cattle poaching. The localised erosion along the northern edge of the voe is mainly due to slumping of drift materials on the steep slopes which is removed by the sea at the coastal edge. Further to the west a stream runs into the voe and responsible for local erosion of the coast.
- 3 West of Feal**  
HU 309 809  
0.75 km  
Stable  
The steep slope becomes much more stable due to the outcropping of a hard diorite.

EROSION CLASS	NORTHMAVINE
	MAP 14

EROSION CLASS	NORTHMAVINE
	MAP 14

EROSION CLASS	NORTHMAVINE
	MAP 14





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 15:**

### **Pobie Sukka to Burries Ness**

---

#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet comprises sloping terraces which give way to high cliffs. The area is uninhabited and used as rough grazing land for sheep. The majority of the sites recorded are pastoral structures of 18th-20th C date. There are also two fishermen's lodges at Hill of Burriesness (NM115) and, nearby, lies a well (NM114).

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

This unit begins to the south with steep slopes which become increasingly steep to the north before constituting a coastal edge which continues to the north. These craggy slopes at the base of Ronas Hill are often cut by streams and deep gullies with a deep vale south of The Kirk. Between Slooka and Burries Ness fallen rocks are common. Soils are either thin rankers or peat with rough grazing. Heathers tend to fade out before Stocka and there is much bracken along the Brough and above The Kirk.

#### **Erosion class**

The majority of the section to the south east is quite stable with erosion only encountered to the north west and is mainly due to marine action.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 15

---

#### **NM117**

HU 3042 8081

Pobie Sukka

Structure: fishing lodge or crue

18th-20th C

Poor

Nil

#### **NM116**

HU 2799 8333

Hill of Burriesness

Enclosures and field boundaries

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM115**

HU 2789 8350

Hill of Burriesness

Fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Fair

Survey

#### **NM114**

HU 2789 8360

Hill of Burriesness

Well

Indeterminate

Fair

Nil

#### **NM358** (HU28SE 42)

HU 2800 8300

Ronas Voe

*Cathcart*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

Not inspected

#### **NM359** (HU28SE 484)

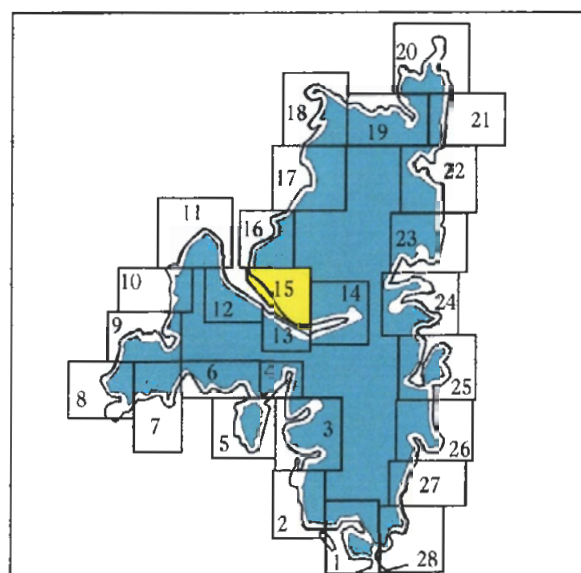
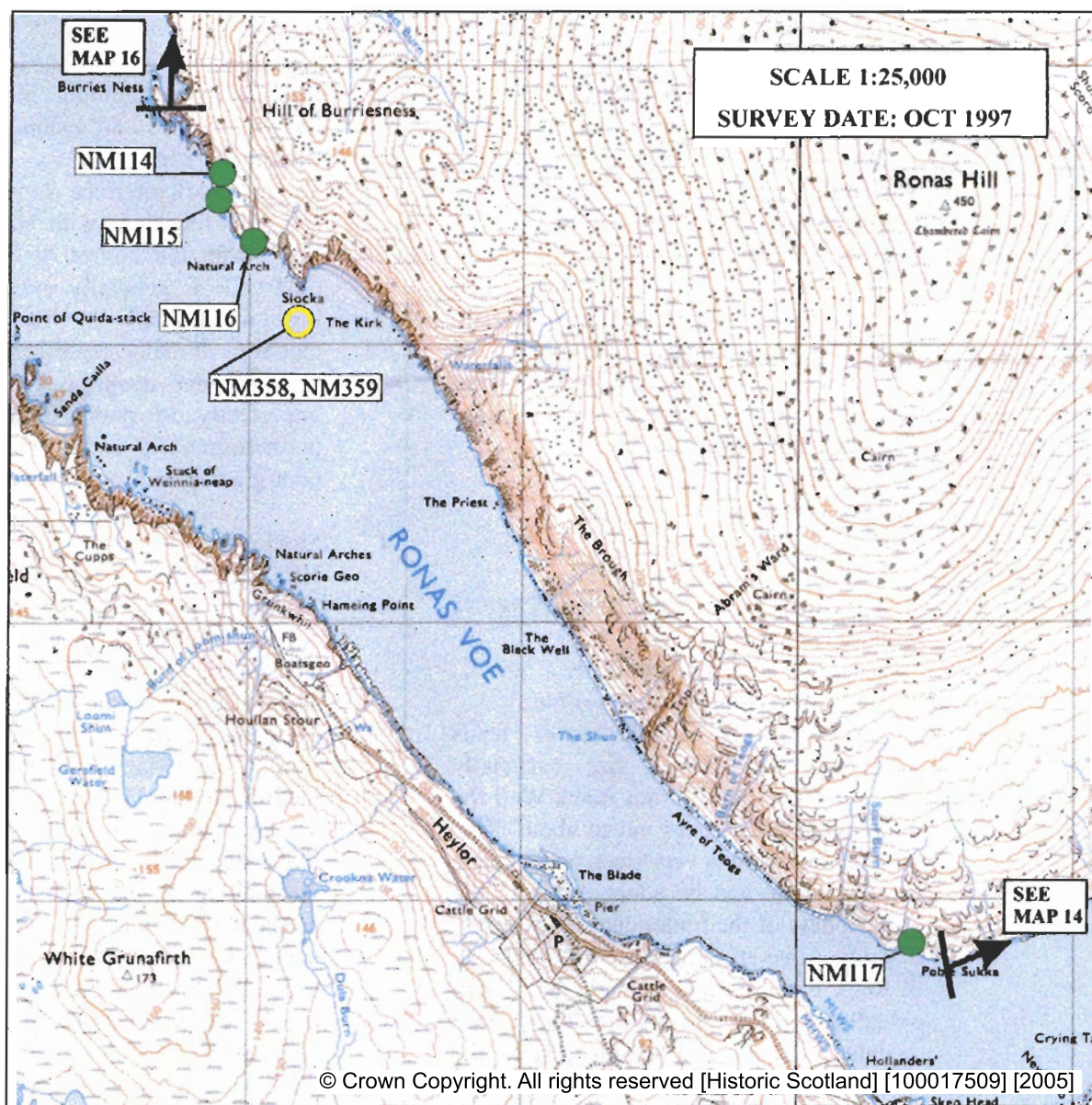
HU 2800 8300

Ronas Voe

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

Not inspected



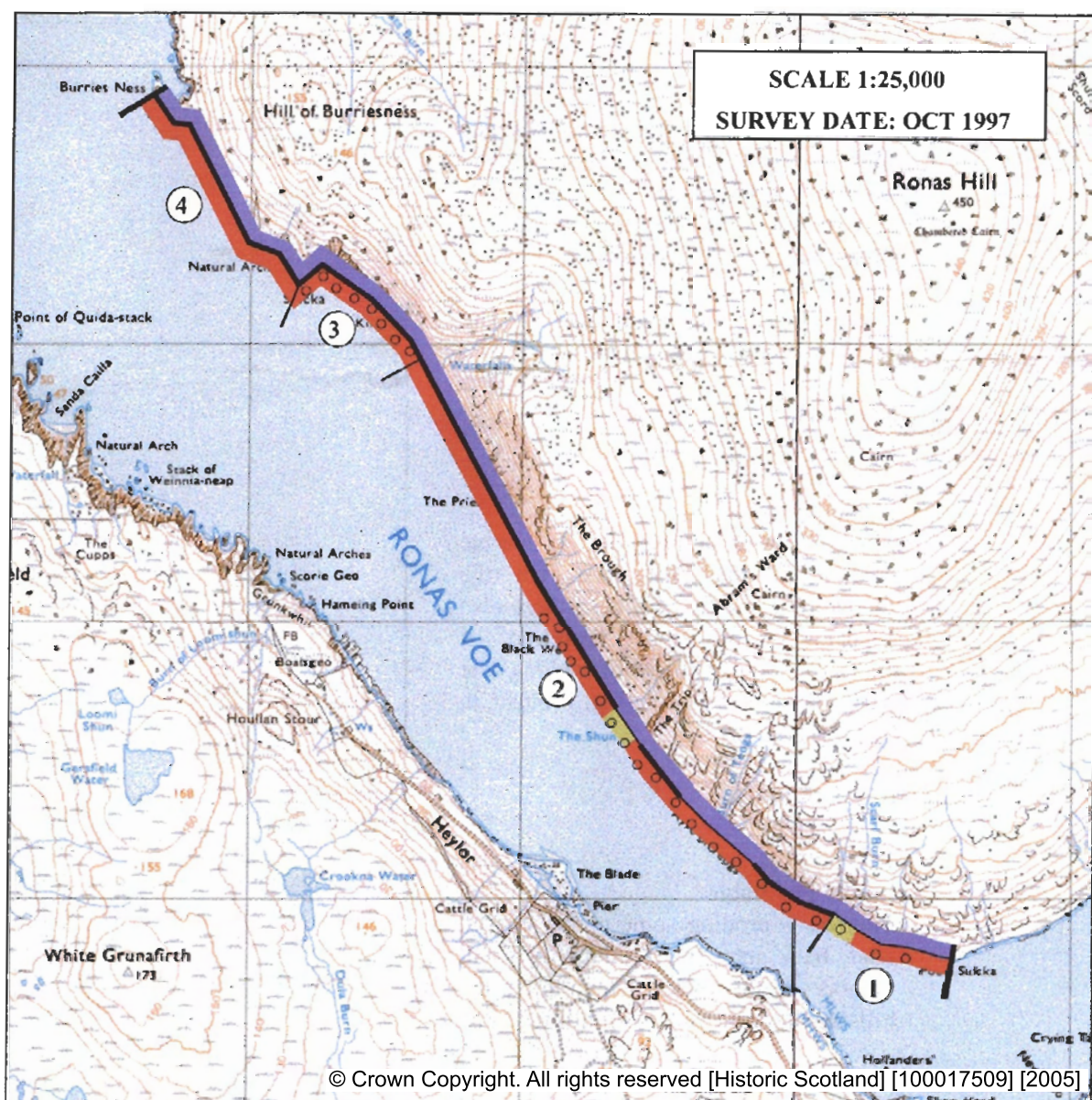
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 15

---

- 1 Pobie Sukka (West)**  
HU 304 808  
0.5 km  
A rock platform with 30-80% cover.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The shingle grades into a small areas of gritty sand and gravel about 500m west of Pobie Sukka then grades into shingle cover again. The hinterland is steeply sloping with craggy outcroppings of rock. Grass is moderately good grazing with freely to imperfectly drained peaty podzol and rankers.
- 2 Ayre of Teogs**  
HU 292 820  
2.6 km  
A rock platform generally with 20-90% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The foreshore shingle cover tends towards the gravel size especially around The Shun. From Black Well the shingle cover grades out to about 20%. The hinterland is very steep and an edge of over 5m can be adopted due to the steepness of the hinterland, ie. over 60°. Some scree areas lie close to The Priest. Rock outcrops are common with deep gullies cutting into the hillside. A deep dale also cuts the hillside just to the south of The Kirk. Soils are generally imperfectly drained rankers and peats. There are also many freely drained areas which are due to the extreme steepness of the slope. Grasses are poor with much bracken in evidence.
- 3 The Kirk**  
HU 284 832  
0.8 km  
Rock platform grading into a sandy foreshore with 30-80% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover lies within the corner of Stocka. The cliff edge is generally over 40 metres high with steeply sloping hinterland. Outcrops of rocks are still common with a few boulders due to rock fall. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained peaty podzols, rankers and peats supporting poor grazing and some bracken.
- 4 Slocka**  
HU 279 835  
1.0 km  
A rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The coastal edge drops to < 10m in some places. Many loose rocks lie over the hillside in what may be described as a stone field. Although the hinterland has a steep slope there are a few small areas along the coastal edge where the gradient flattens to a moderate or even gentle slope within 10m to 30m of the edge. Along such areas the soils are poorly to imperfectly drained peaty gleys with better quality grass species than on the further hinterland on the steeper slopes where peaty rankers and peats are more common. Bracken is now absent from the vegetation cover.

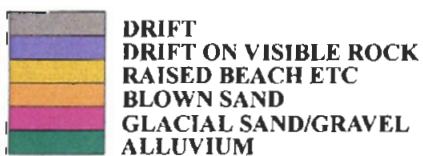




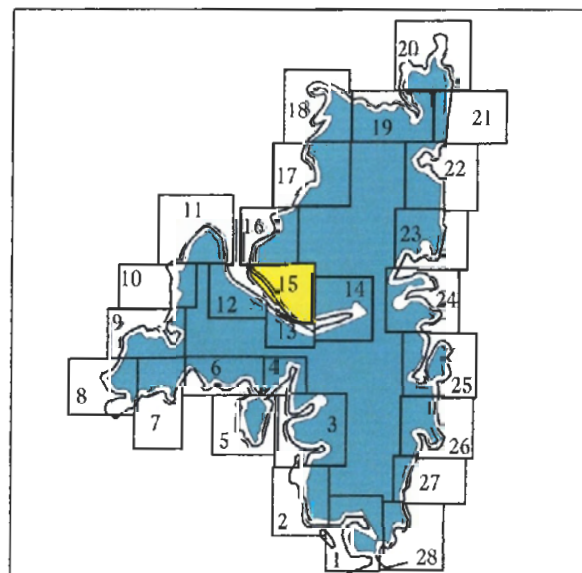
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



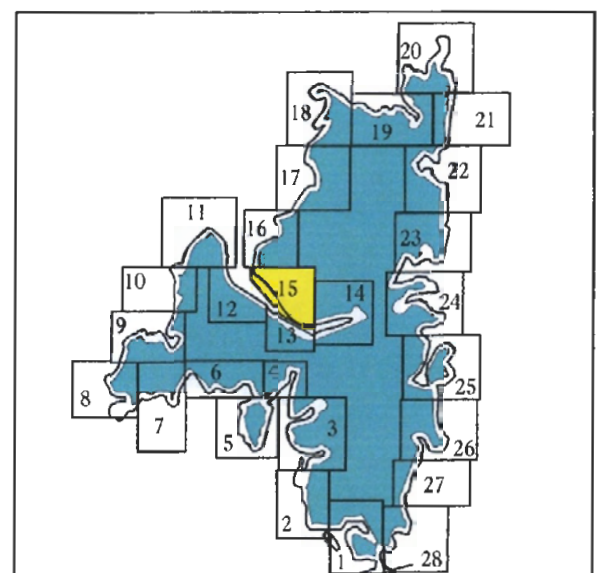
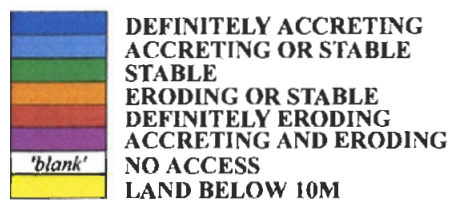
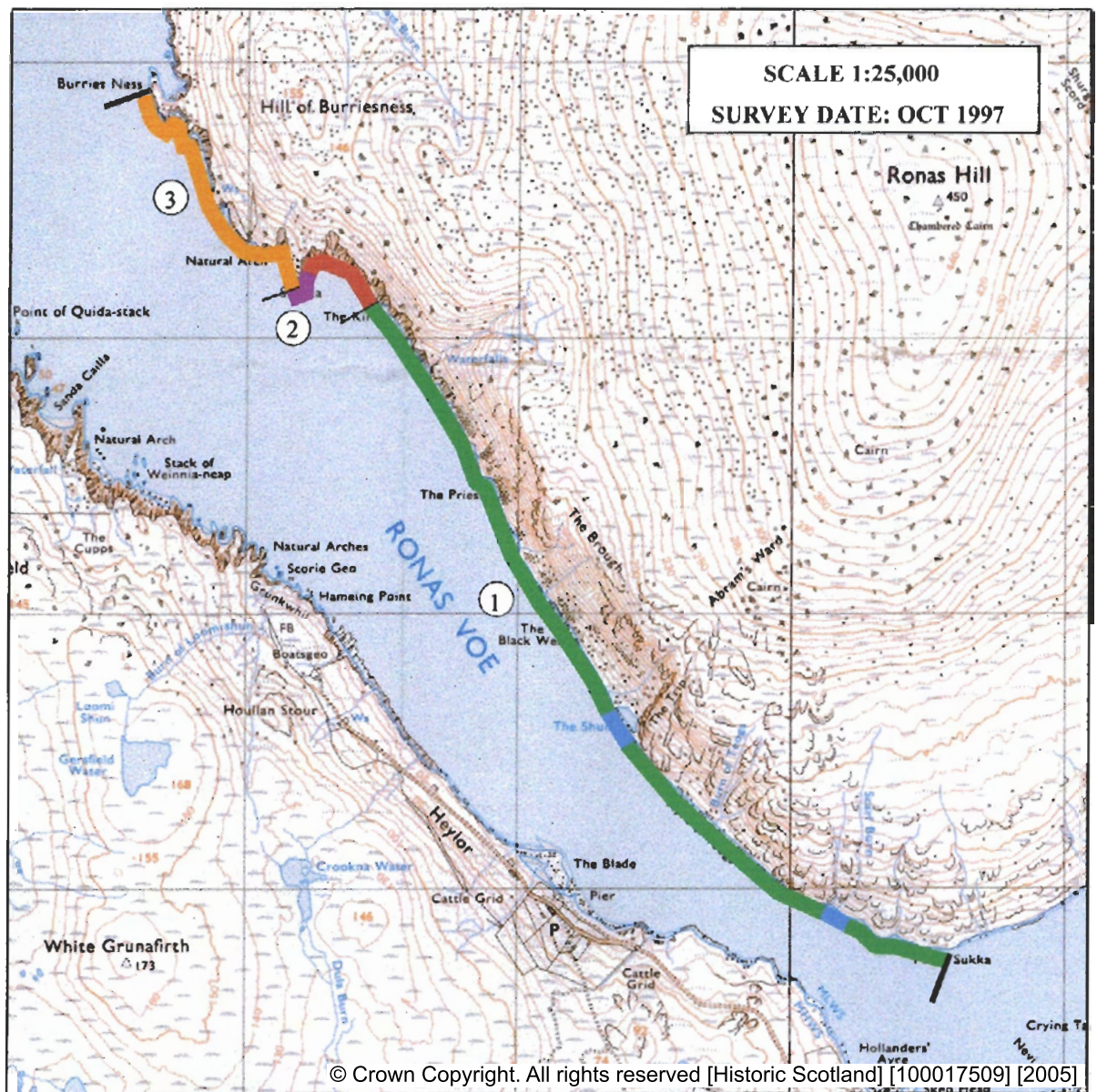


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 15

---

- 1 Pobie Sukka**  
HU 292 820  
3.25 km  
Stable  
The underlying geology changes slightly from diorite to granite, the outcrops of which are stable. There is only minor localised erosion due to stream action and there are two areas of gravel which appear to be accreting to stable, one to the south side of The Teogs and one by The Shun.
- 2 The Kirk**  
HU 284 832  
0.75 km  
Eroding  
The section is eroding due to marine erosion of the cliff face. On the foreshore at the tip of Slocka there also appears to be some accretion of material. Some of the shingle along The Kirk may also be accreting, brought in by longshore drift.
- 3 North of Slocka**  
HU 279 835  
1.0 km  
Eroding to Stable  
The sea is eroding some of the coastal edge back into small inlets. A small number of the rocks, which litter the hillside, have moved down hill recently.





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 16:**

### **Burries Ness to Valla Kames**

---

#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet has high, sheer cliffs, backed by rough moorland. While treacherous to unwary walkers, this area has some of the most beautiful natural scenery in Shetland. No sites were recorded in this area, and it is likely that the exposed nature of the coastal zone is such that it was never occupied or used for anything other than grazing land.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The cliffs to the south are approximately 20 metres high with small inlets. To the end of the unit the highest cliffs are over 200 metres high with the extremely steep slopes constituting a cliff edge. The length and height of Lang Ayre is quite spectacular in scale. The hinterland also changes from a steeply sloping stone field area with alpine type of lichen vegetation to one of grassed areas with huge linear dyke-like structures.

#### **Erosion class**

Along the coastal edge of Lang Ayre, beneath the high cliffs, there is both accretion and erosion. It is not certain if the accretion is due to longshore drift or reworking of the rock fall by the sea. Because of the huge volumes of material involved there appears to be no significant erosion of the coastal edge until a catastrophic landslip occurs. Because of this slow rate of observable aerial erosion an accreting and eroding category has been utilised although the overall condition of the edge is probably eroding. The two promontories which lie to the south and north of Lang Ayre are classed as eroding to stable and eroding respectively as there is no sign of accretion, even though there rates of erosion may be much slower than Lang Ayre itself. In this unit the hinterland is taken to be 50 metres in from the top cliff edge.



## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 16**

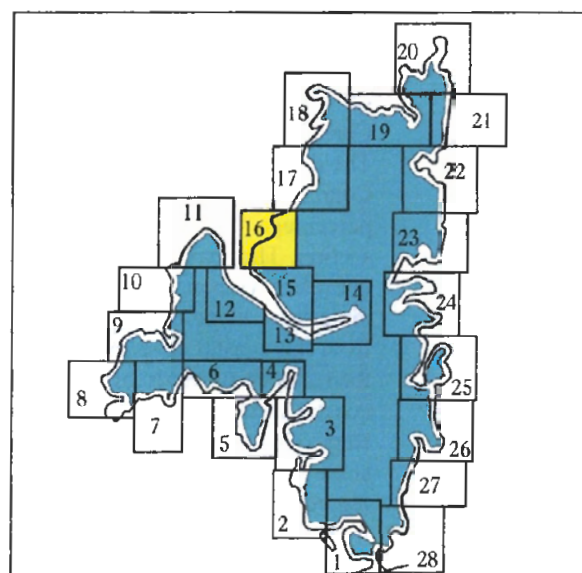
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*no sites were found in this map section*

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



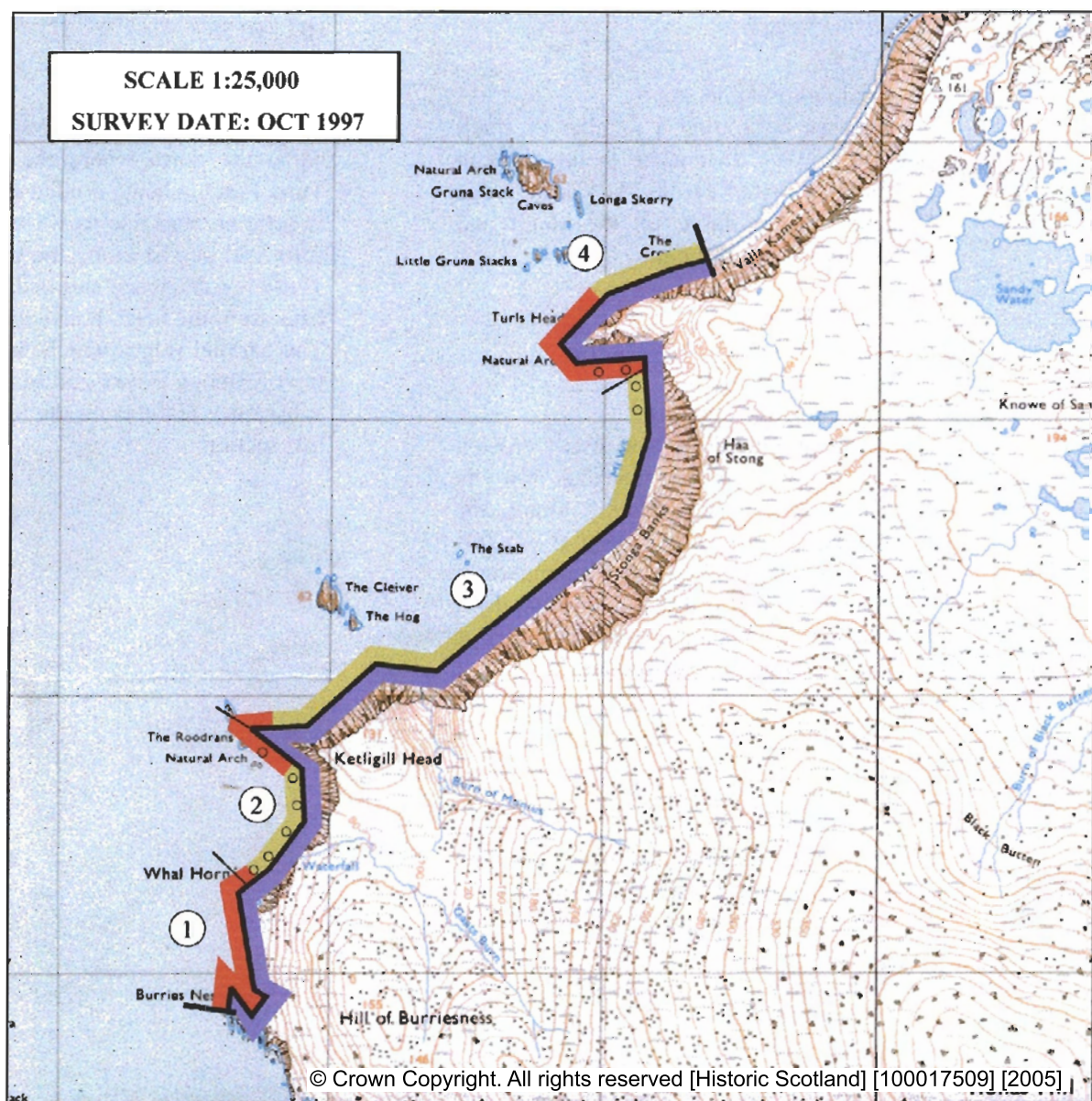
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 16

---

- 1 **Burries Ness**  
HU 277 841  
0.78 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
Although most of the rock platform had negligible cover shingle does lie in the small deep cove to the south of Whal Horn. At Burries Ness the coastal edge is perhaps 20m high with small inlets cutting into the cliff face. Much of the hinterland immediately behind the coastal edge is moderately sloping before steepening while the actual promontory of Burries Ness is rather flat. Stone fields are still in evidence. On the farther hinterland, up slope, soils are poorly to imperfectly draining peaty gleys and rankers with much lichen over much bare rock. Sedges are also common within the grasses. Some imperfectly drained peaty podzols are evident close to the coastline supporting fescues.
- 2 **Whal Horn**  
HU 279 845  
0.79 km  
Predominantly a sandy foreshore, > 80% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The hinterland is moderately to steeply sloping with outcrops of rocks and loose rock fall becoming less to the north. Soils are now more in evidence as rankers give way to poorly to imperfectly drained peaty gleys and peat with rough grazing.
- 3 **Ketligill Head**  
HU 288 853  
1.99 km  
A sandy foreshore with perhaps < 20 to 60% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
Coarse gritty sands have a much greater percentage of shingle to the south of this section. The bay is over 2 km long with an unbroken ribbon of sandy foreshore. The hinterland slopes steeply down and away from the coastal edge at Ketligill Head and then slopes upwards almost parallel to the coastal edge to gain height on the east of the Burn of Monius. Although the hinterland has some scree in parts it is steep enough to be regarded as a cliff edge. A 50m hinterland from the top of the foreshore would not reach the top of the cliffs so for this section, and the next within the following unit, a 50m hinterland is defined as running back from the cliff edge. Along the top of the cliffs there are a series of linear features running almost parallel ridges, NE to SW, to the cliff edge with crevices between the banks evident and are known locally as Stonga Banks or 'Kames'. There are up to ten of these ridges, some over 3m high and 10m to 15m broad. They are not true kames but are probably due to subsidence of the land as the cliff is eroded, periglacial features or a combination of both. The soils are imperfectly drained peaty gleys and peat with freely draining podzols over the banks. Deep mats of lichens cover bare rubble where rankers would normally develop. Peat is dominant especially to the north. Fescue is the dominant grass species with some cotton grass to the north.
- 4 **Turis Head**  
HU 290 863  
1.18 km  
A rock platform with 20-70% sand and shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The sandy foreshore grades into a shingle covered rock platform around the head before grading back into a sandy foreshore again. The hinterland has a rugged coastal edge with rock outcrops between the land and the promontory. Moderate grazing lies on the promontory itself with poorer grazing landwards. The banks or 'kames' become a broken jumble of undulating rocky ridges on the steep hillside running down to the promontory. Soils are mainly rankers with rough grazing away from the promontory.





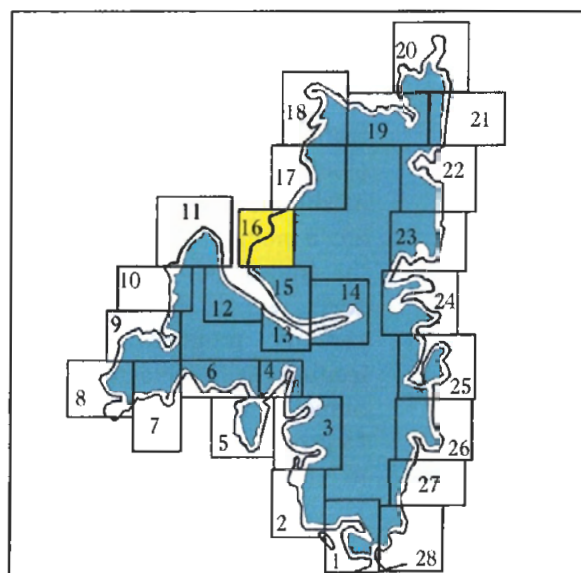
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



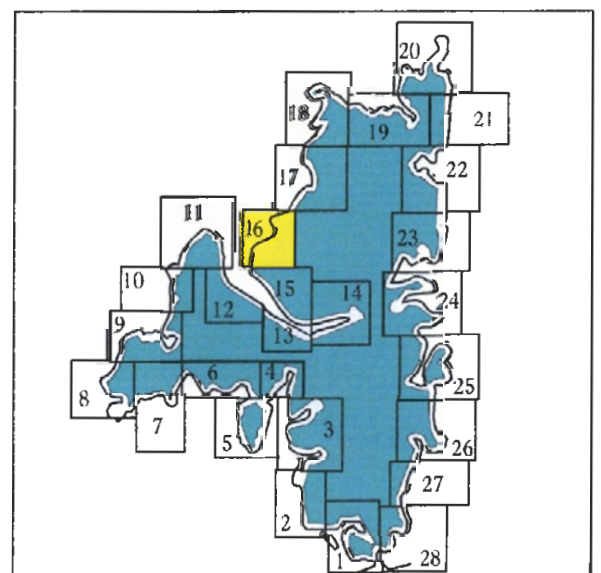
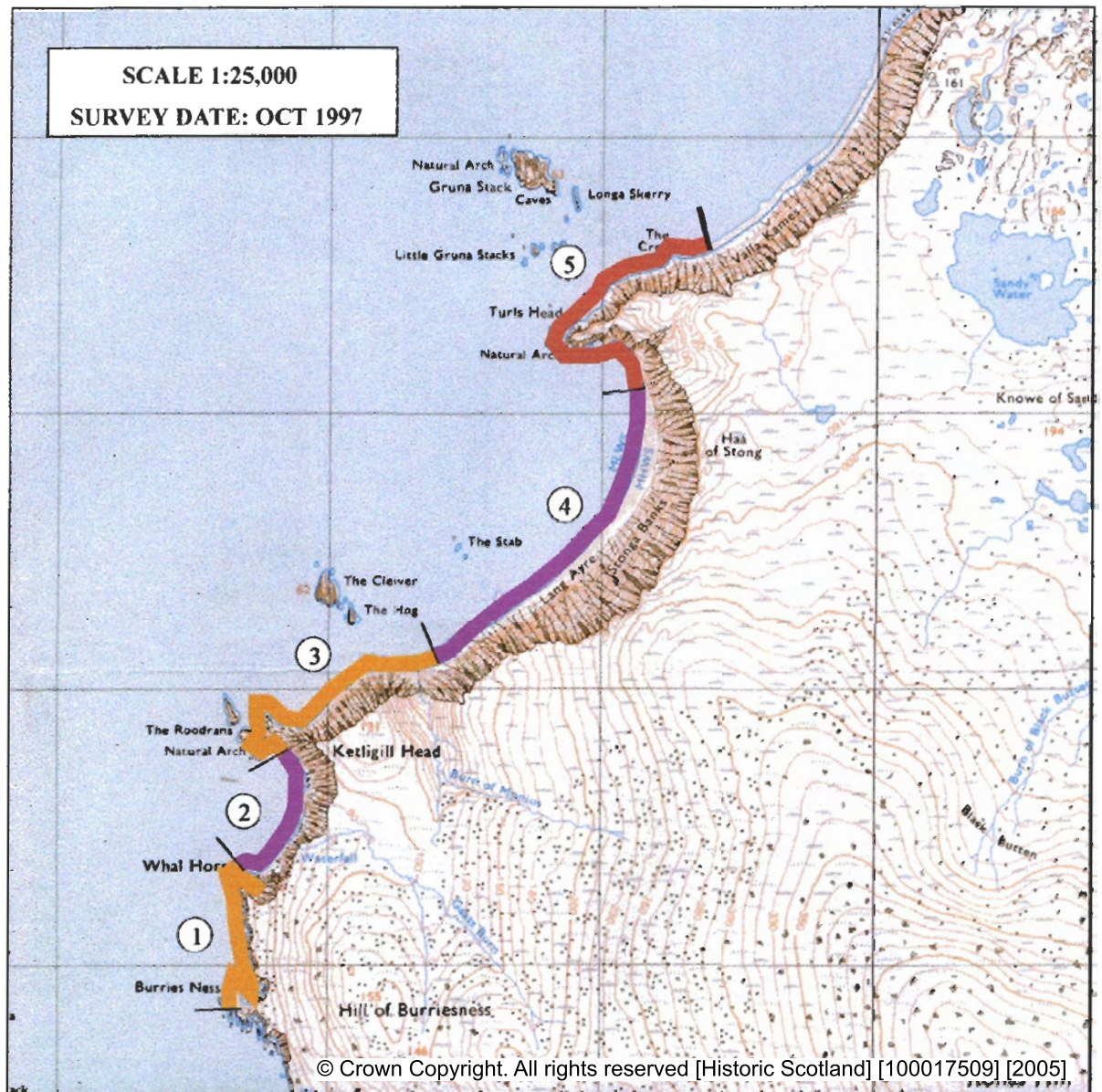


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 16

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 Burries Ness</b><br/>HU 277 841<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The sea is eroding a number of small inlets, along their north facing sides in the majority of cases. The coastal edge tends to be stable on the south and western faces of the inlets.</p> <p><b>2 Whal Horn</b><br/>HU 279 845<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Although there is localised erosion along the cliff face there is also an accumulation of material along the foreshore. It is not certain if all this material originates from the immediate coastal edge or is due to longshore drift. There is also some erosion of the edge and hinterland due to stream flow.</p> <p><b>3 Ketligill Head</b><br/>HU 280 849<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised landslip and rock fall with minor stream erosion. There may be some accretion to the north.</p> <p><b>4 Lang Ayre</b><br/>HU 290 855<br/>1.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>There is accretion of material along the foreshore and beneath the eroding cliff/bank face. The back foreshore at the base of the cliff/bank has a few features which resemble either elongated talus/scree fall or are berms of shingle thrown up by the sea. There are a number of ridges running along the hinterland, parallel to the coastal edge, which infer a huge landslip, perhaps progressive subsidence or leading to a catastrophic land slide. Some of the accreting material on the foreshore is sandy and does not appear to come from the eroding cliff face.</p> | <p><b>5 Turls Head</b><br/>HU 290 863<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The coastal edge is eroding, especially so to the north where the isthmus to Turls Head is being eroded away. There is little erosion due to wave throw and soils still persist along the promontory. There is subsidence and landslip further back from the head, both south and east. The parallel ridges which run along the top of Stonga Banks end in a jumble of subsidence features on the hinterland of this section.</p> |
|--|---|





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 17:**

### **Valla Kames to Cleras Geo**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet is high and fringed with sheer cliffs. The hinterland is rough moorland and there are frequent small lochans. It is uninhabited.

Given the remote location and exposed position of this area, it may be surprising that it contains a prehistoric settlement (NM110) and a possible prehistoric burial cairn (NM113). The house is relatively well-preserved and appears to be of late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age type. In addition, the remains of an otter trap (NM112) and several enclosures of 18th-20th C date were found in this area.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

After the Valla Kames the sandy foreshore disappears leaving a rock platform beneath steep cliffs. Along the hinterland the parallel banks finish halfway across Valla Kames and the hinterland becomes more undulating with craggy outcroppings of rock faces from Stany Sneulit to Lang Clodie Wick. Here the topography changes again to more moderately sloping slopes with less outcroppings of rocks although a stone field develops from Hevdadale Head.

#### **Erosion class**

As with the previous unit the hinterland is taken to be 50 metres in from the top cliff edge and not the top of the foreshore. Again the erosion class is described as accreting and eroding for the section immediately below Valla Kames as the accreting material has not been identified as either from the eroding edge or from longshore drift. Much of the coastline to the north has only localised erosion.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 17

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#### **NM113**

HU 3015 8110  
Sandy Water  
Burial cairn  
4th-3rd mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

#### **NM112**

HU 3122 8802  
Lang Clodi Burn  
Otter trap  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### **NM111**

HU 3122 8802  
Lang Clodi Burn  
Structure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

#### **NM110 (HU38NW 1)**

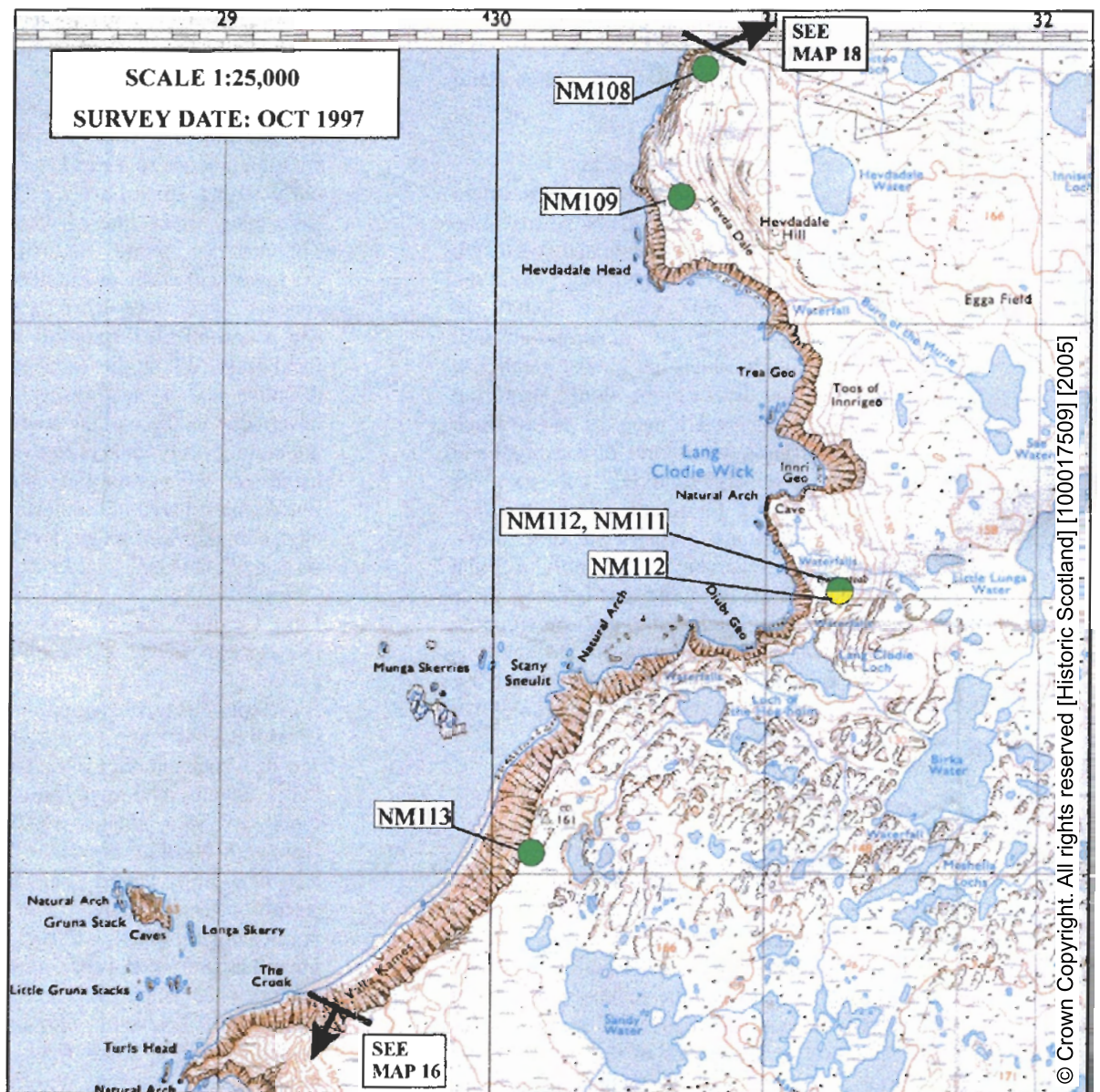
HU 3122 8802  
Lang Clodi Burn (Lang Clodi Wick)  
Settlement: SMR#415  
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD  
Good  
Survey

#### **NM109**

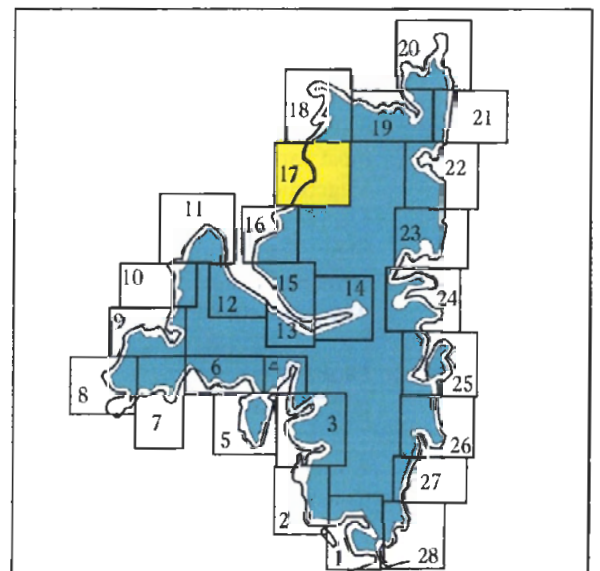
HU 3067 8949  
Hevda Dale  
Enclosure and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

#### **NM108**

HU 307 899  
Hamara Field  
Enclosure and dyke  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 17

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**1 Valla Kames**

HU 291 870

1.11 km

A sandy foreshore with 10-50% shingle/sand cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

The sandy foreshore gives way to more shingle towards Stany Sneulit where some rock fall is also incorporated onto the foreshore cover. The hinterland, behind the cliff edge in this case, is gently to moderately sloping with at least four well defined ridges which run almost parallel to the edge and similar to the Stonga Banks but in this case there are deep crevasses which partially run between three of the ridges and indicates a large faulting and may be indicative of a forthcoming large landslide. These ridges are perhaps 300m to 400m long and are absent to the north of Valla Kames. To the north the land becomes more craggy with small hills and outcropping rocks. A substantial area to the south is covered with peat while the north there are both peaty gleys and peat. The whole area has rough grazing.

**2 Stany Sneulit**

HU 304 876

0.7 km

A rock platform with negligible cobble cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

The hinterland has the look of many small broken rock quarries with good grasses growing in the shelter of the small troughs and holes. This is probably due to subsidence and landslide. A large, upright, natural finger of stone marks the area well. The hinterland then becomes slightly more rocky with a moderate gradient towards the coastal edge. The soils are rankers for the most part with peaty gleys towards the north. Vegetation is mainly fescue with better grasses in the sheltered troughs around Stany Sneulit. Also in this area at least two ferns and a small juniper shrub are growing within the shelter of rocks.

**3 Diubi Geo**

HU 312 880

1.12 km

A rock platform with negligible cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

The rock platform carries some cobble cover within Diubi Geo otherwise there appears to be negligible cover as there was very little rock platform to be seen above water. The hinterland is steeply to moderately sloping towards the cliff edge around Diubi Geo with many loose rocks and rock outcrops. A fairly strong stream with a cliff waterfall have many rocks littered around the area. The coastline around this area is shear and the hinterland north of the homestead has a concave appearance where a small stream and a second cliff waterfall serves as the focal point. Within this area are at least two drumlins and a small esker. No till was observable in the coastal section. The soils are mainly peaty rankers to the south of the homestead with peaty gleys dominating the saucer shaped area to the north. Grasses are most common with sedges around the wetter areas by Diubi Geo.

**4 Lang Clodie Wick**

HU 311 890

2.0 km

A rock platform with negligible cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

Some cobbles and rock debris lies within Innri Geo and shingle to the south of Hevdadale Head otherwise the rock platform has negligible cover. The hinterland is steeply to moderately sloping with only minor outcroppings of rock. Soils are imperfectly drained peaty gleys and peaty rankers. The slope at Hevdadale Head is steep and landward sloping with the beginnings of a stone field. Grasses are moderate in grazing quality becoming slightly better to the north.

**5 Hevda Dale**

HU 306 897

0.6 km

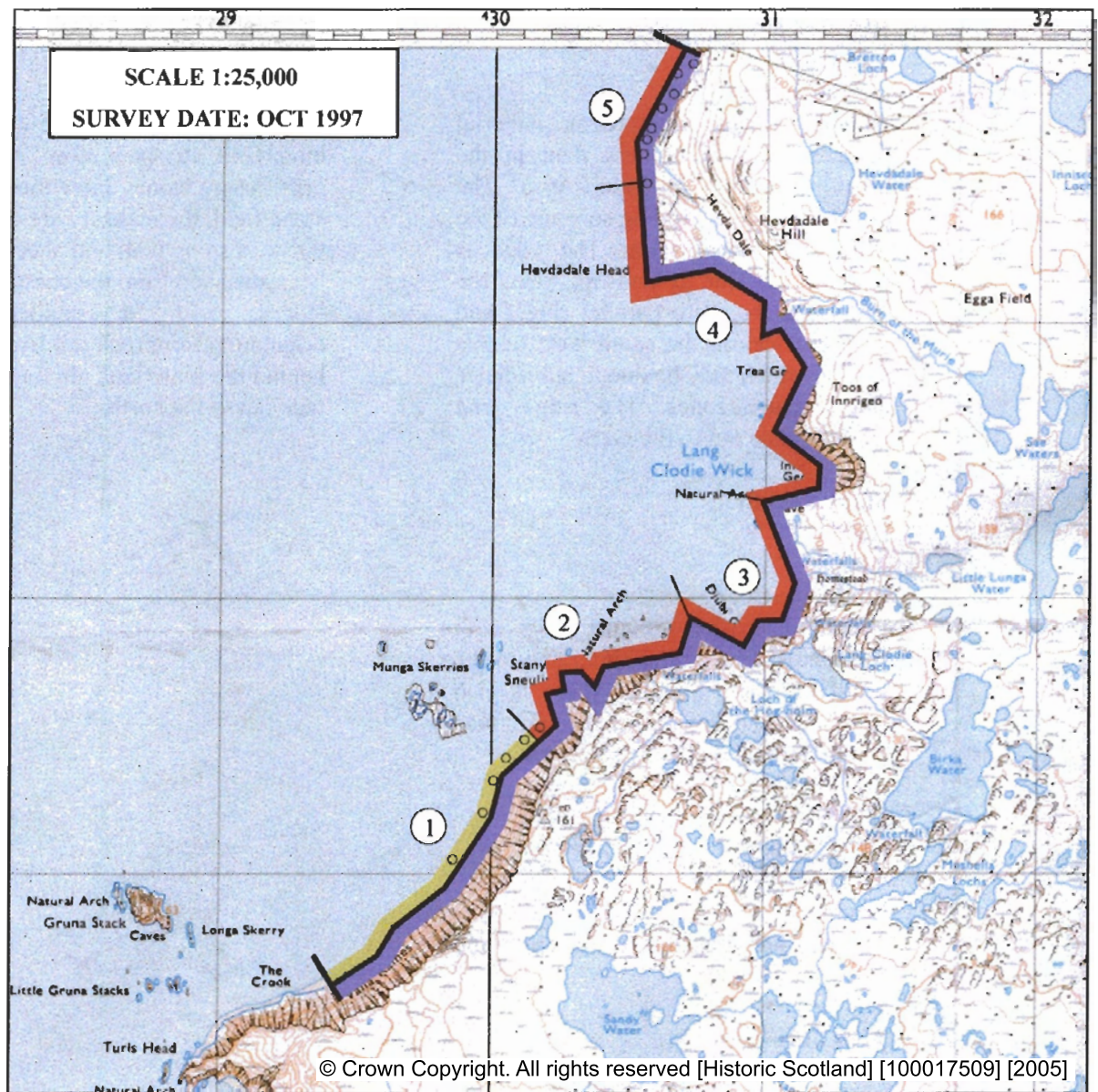
Rock platform with negligible cover.

Coastal edge is > 5m.

The drift/rock interface is visible.

The hinterland is steeply sloping with much of the hinterland stripped completely of soil the fore and many stones littering the whole hinterland. Some of the stones must be derived from rock fall although there also appears to be a substantial input from wave throw as well. Where soils are found they are rankers or thin, imperfectly drained peaty gleys which support grasses.





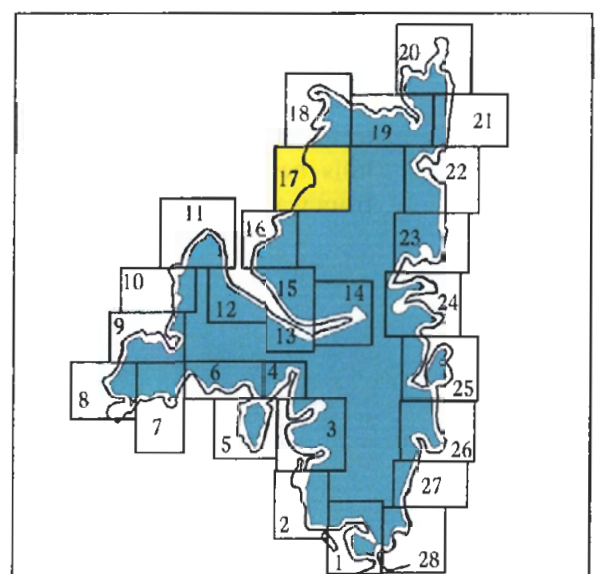
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



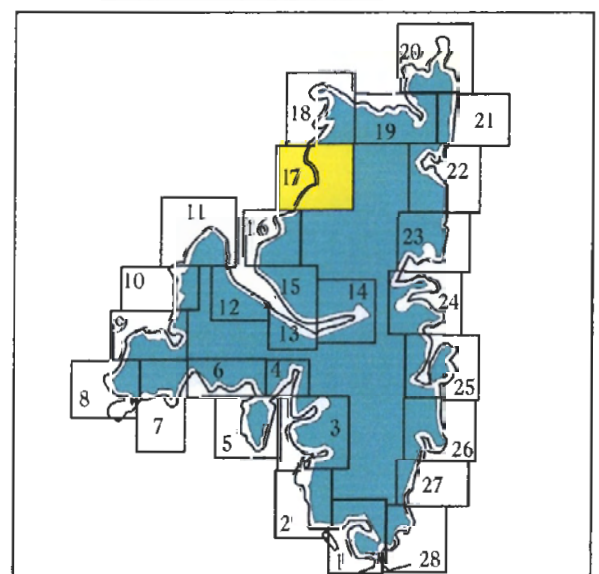
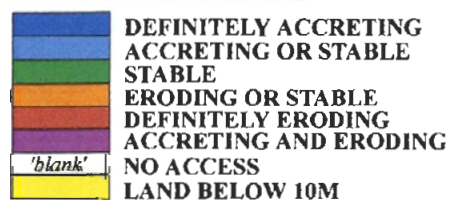
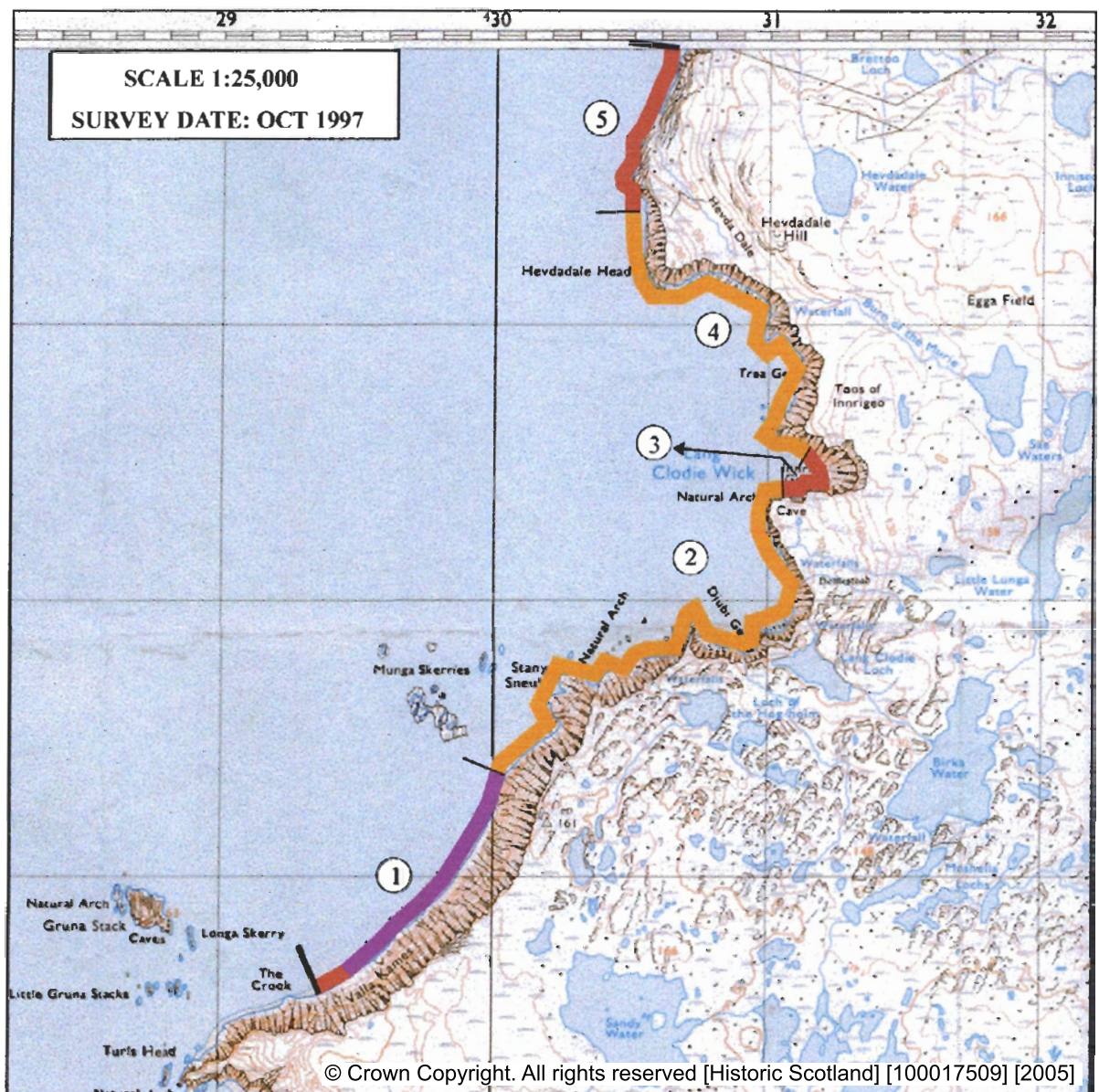


## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 17

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Valla Kames</b><br/>HU 298 869<br/>1.13 km<br/>Accreting to Eroding<br/>Although there is accreting material there appears to be less than in the previous section at Lang Ayre. The cliff/bank face is eroding so some of the material is local talus. The edge is eroding back due to landslip. Along the hinterland there are parallel ridges and deep crevices to the south west of this section which may be due to subsidence and fracture zones. The ridges and crevices fade out to the north</p> <p><b>2 Stany Sneulit</b><br/>HU 307 878<br/>2.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the cliffs with subsidence area on the hinterland to the south of Stany Sneulit. There is also very localised erosion of the cliff face and hinterland due to two streams.</p> <p><b>3 Inri Geo</b><br/>HU 313 884<br/>0.4 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The geo has rock fall to the south and east.</p> <p><b>4 Toos of Inrigeo</b><br/>HU 310 891<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Small areas where the cliff has broken away. Some stones lie on the hinterland to the north, some originating from the hills behind the hinterland and others from wave throw.</p> | <p><b>5 North of Hevdadale Head</b><br/>HU 306 897<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The coastal edge is eroding with the hinterland stripped clean of soil and drift. Many stones litter the hinterland, stone field, the majority are due to wave throw, a stone wall and sheep fold have been smashed from the coastal side with stones, with a smaller number originating from rock fall from the crags behind the hinterland although the crags fade out to the north.</p> |
|---|---|





## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 18: Cleras Geo to Troll Kona Stack**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

From Cleras Geo, the cliffs gradually give way to more gently undulating high ground and better grassland. The area surrounding Uyea croft is green and fertile. The area is uninhabited.

Within the coastal zone, the majority of sites recorded were pastoral remains and field boundaries, dating to the 18th-20th C period. Two mounds, located at Blue Head (NM101) may be prehistoric burial places, as may a single mound at Sand Geo (NM100). The remains of an 18th-20th C fishing station are located at The Hellier (NM99).

### **Geology and geomorphology**

This north western corner of Northmavine is exceptional from a geomorphological and palaeo- environmental point of view. The topography at the start of this unit has steeply sloping hills but drops down to the Uyea area, almost a peninsula with a more rolling landscape with moderate to gentle slopes and good, almost lush, grazing. The cliffs are steep and inlets become deeply crenulated to the north. From The Breck the hinterland becomes much more hilly and steeply to moderately sloping. At Fugla Ness part of an interglacial landform, probably Hoxnian, ie. c. 128 thousand years old (Hall *et al*, 1994), has been trapped and preserved with it's accompanying flora.

### **Erosion class**

The erosion continues in localised areas along the western coastal edge with much more erosion around The Ness of Uyea where the rock is more fractured. The coastal edge is stable to the east.



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 18

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### NM107

HU 3088 9009  
Moo Stack  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM106

HU 3158 9085  
South Wick  
Enclosure and dykes  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM105

HU 3194 9115  
Wilma Stack  
Field boundaries  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM104

HU 320 912  
Wilma Stack  
Enclosure and boundary  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM103

HU 3195  
Wilma Stack  
Structures: sheds  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM102

HU 3164 9179  
Blue Head  
Enclosures and boundaries  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM101

HU 3171 9183  
Blue Head  
Burial mounds  
4th-3rd mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

### NM100

HU 3178 9203  
Sand Geo  
Burial cairn  
4th-3rd mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

### NM99

HU 3258 9257  
The Hellier  
Fishing station  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Survey

### NM98

HU 3302 9200  
North Hill  
Boundary and enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM97

HU 3324 9219  
Brevligarth  
Structure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

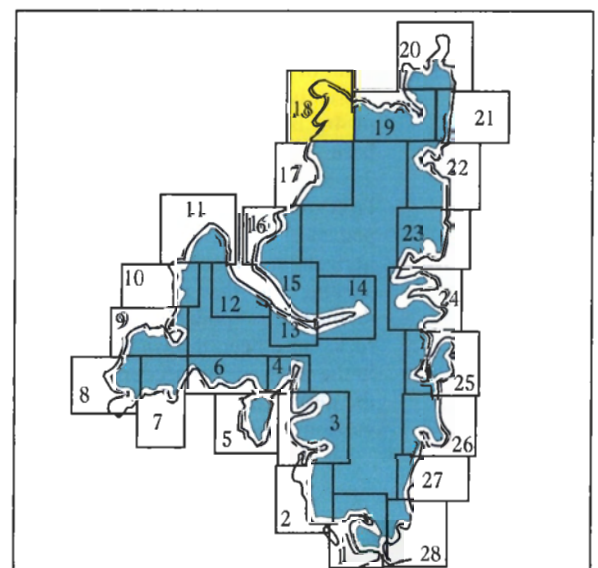
### NM96

HU 335 919  
Brevligarth  
Settlement and field system  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

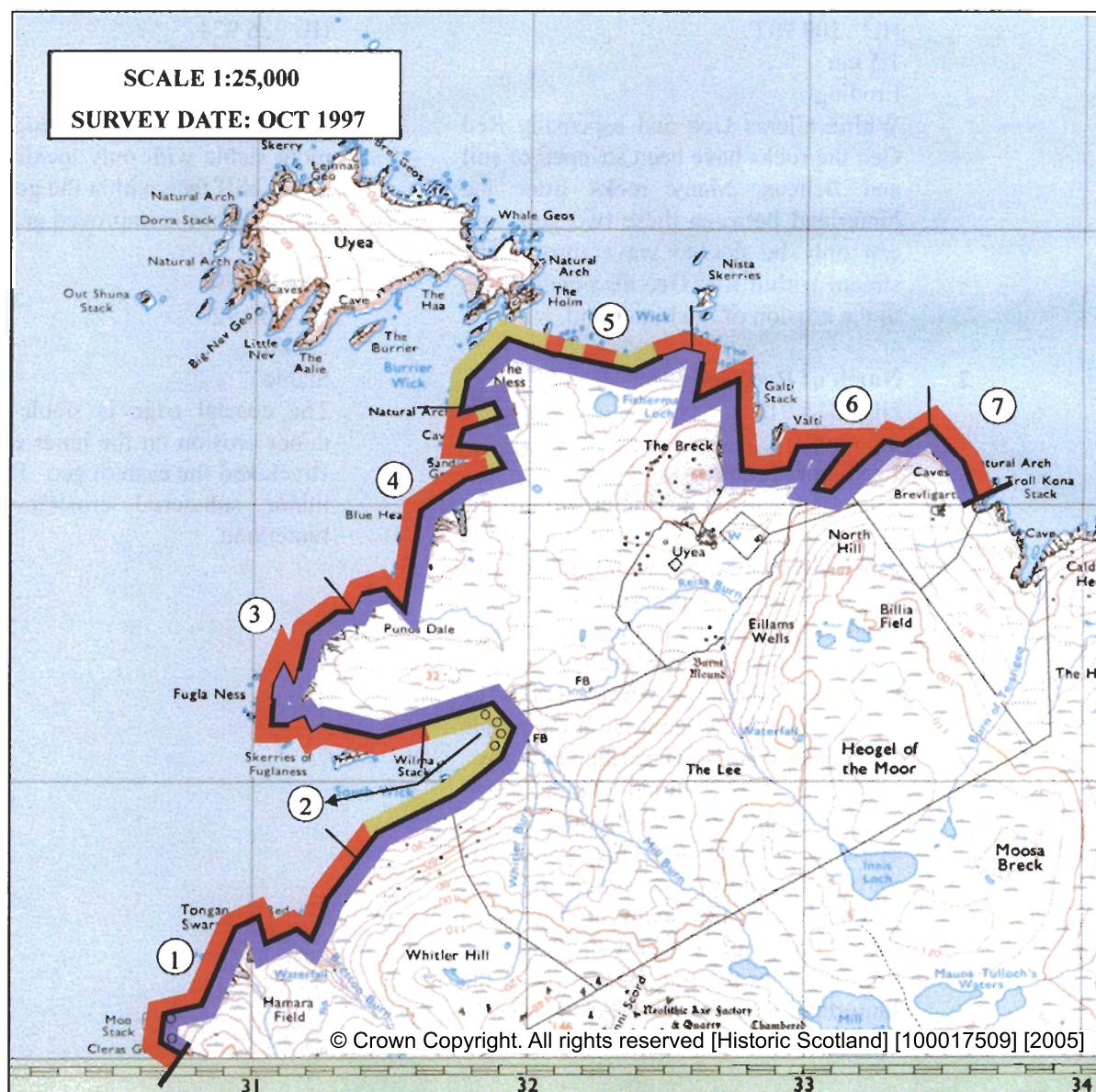
*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX







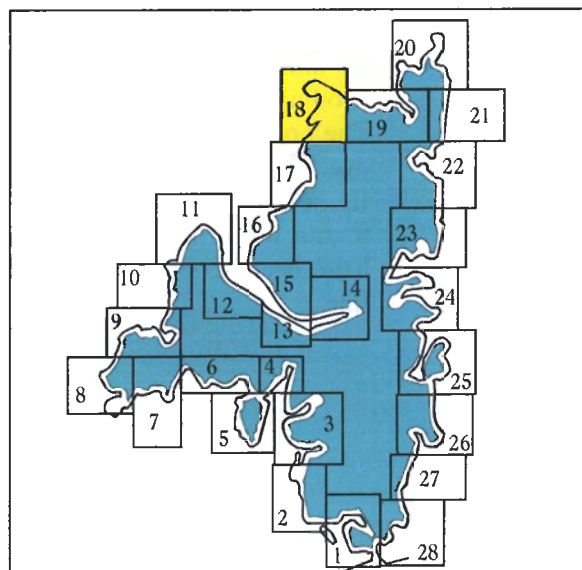
**FORESHORE**



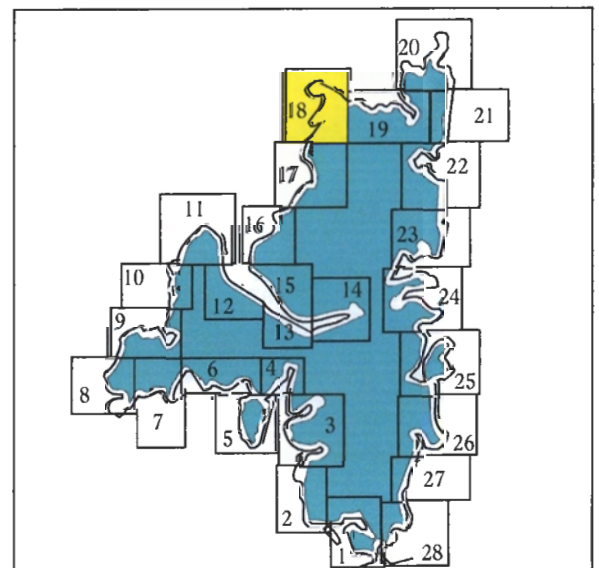
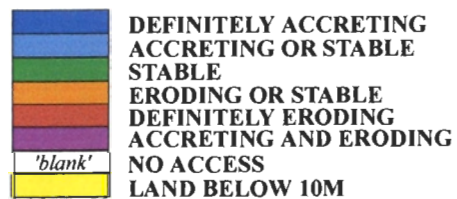
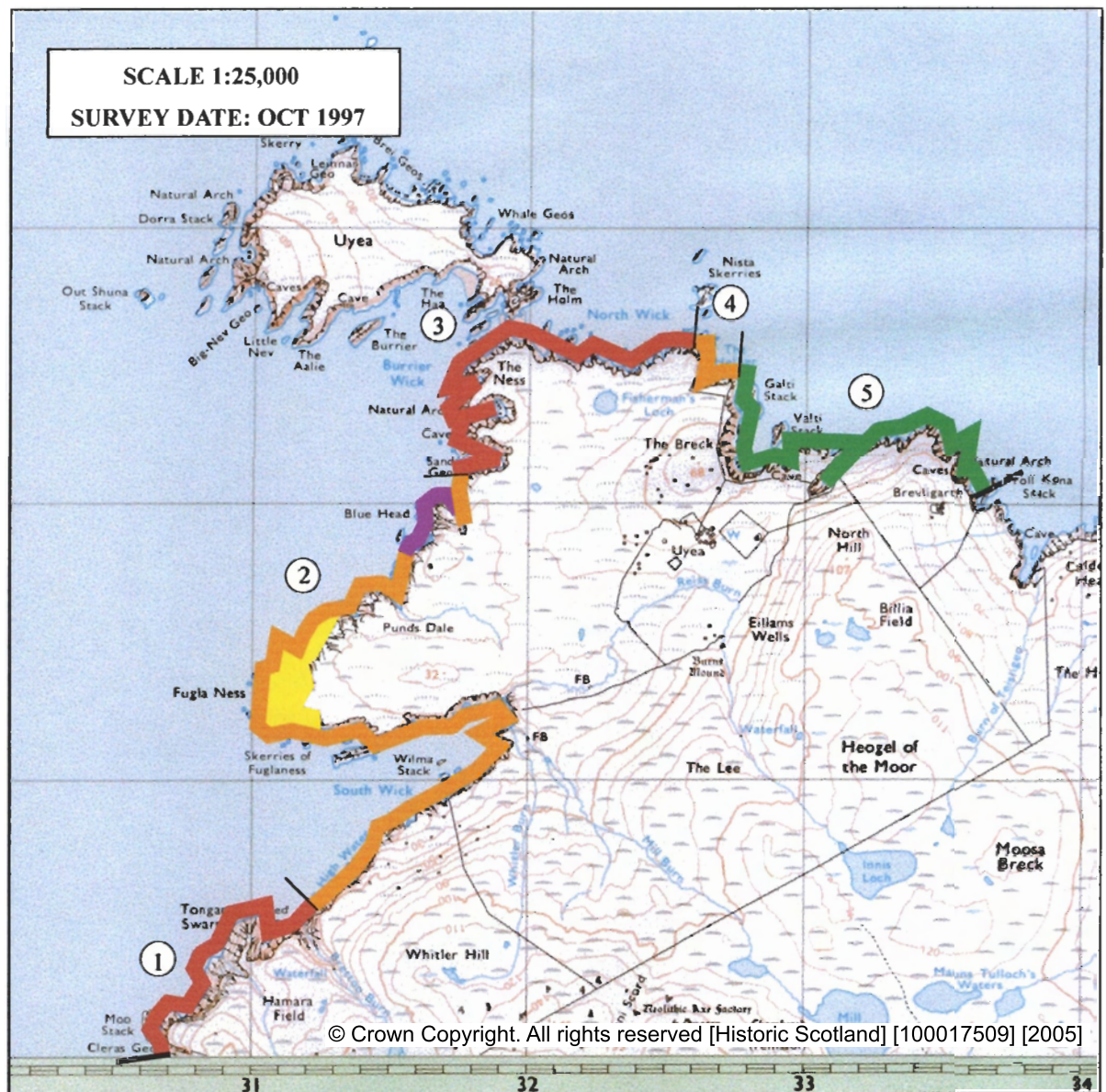
**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 19: Troll Kona Stack to Rams Geo**

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### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

This highly indented section of coastline includes high cliffs and more gently undulating coastal fringes. It is uninhabited and largely serves as rough grazing for sheep.

The majority of the remains recorded are pastoral structures and land boundaries of 18th-20th C date. There is a fishing bod at Roer Mill (NM85), at which it is said a pirate was buried alive following an argument with his crew mates. Several possible prehistoric sites were recorded: at Wilgi Geos (NM93) a previously recorded amorphous mound may represent a prehistoric house. This survey discovered a second possible prehistoric house at Sand Voe (NM72), along with a possible burial mound (NM77).

### **Geology and geomorphology**

The landform is one of steeply to moderately sloping hills which become more craggy with outcropping rocks east of Calder's Head and remains so up to Rams Geo with perhaps the outcroppings to the east of Sand Geo having greater areas of bedrock evident on steeper slopes. The hills and valleys generally trend NNE to SSW and is evidently continuous from one side of the voe to the other. At the head of Sand Geo the hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with some reasonably cultivable fields to the south. Soils tend to be poorly draining on the whole with more rankers and peat becomes evident to the east. Rough grazing dominates the area with heathers becoming more common to the east.

### **Erosion class**

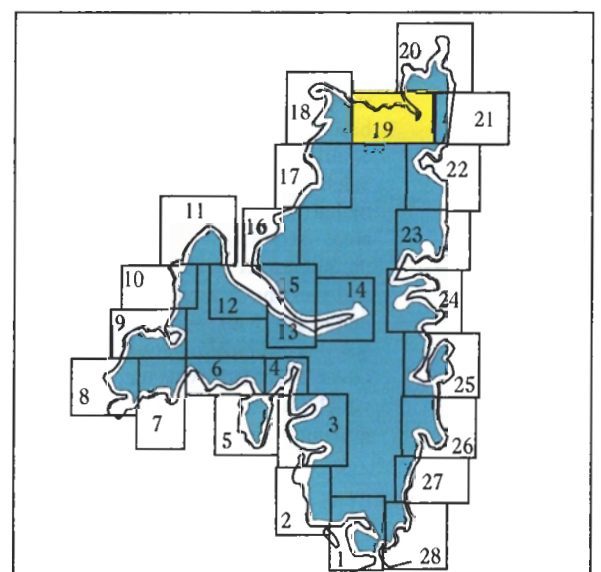
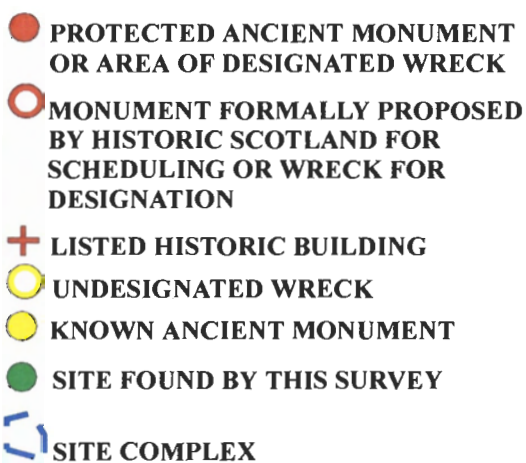
The majority of the coastal edge is eroding to stable and stable. There is also accretion of cobbles within a few coves

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 19

<b>NM95</b> HU 3384 9170 Burn of Teisligeo Enclosure 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM89</b> HU 3505 9158 Heoga Neap Enclosure and boundary 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM72</b> HU 3673 9106 Sand Voe Structure 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	<b>NM78</b> HU 3636 9176 Sand Voe Structure: shed 18th-20th C Poor Nil
<b>NM94</b> HU 3441 9161 Wilgi Geos Stone setting Indeterminate Poor Nil	<b>NM88</b> HU 3505 9164 Heoga Neap Enclosures 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM73</b> HU 3670 9110 Sand Voe Enclosure Indeterminate Poor Nil	<b>NM79</b> HU 3598 9230 Haes Gu Dale Enclosure: sheep crue with dipping tank 18th-20th C Fair Nil
<b>NM93</b> (HU39SW 4) HU 3445 9159 Wilgi Geos Indeterminate remains: SMR#491 Indeterminate Poor Survey	<b>NM87</b> HU 3506 9171 Heoga Neap Structure: sheep crue 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM74</b> HU 3656 9131 Benigarth Structure 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b>NM360</b> (HU39SW 172) HU 3630 9150 Sand Voe Fishing vessel 14th-18th C Not inspected
<b>NM92</b> HU 3455 9154 Wilgi Geos Enclosure with sheep dipping tank 18th-20th C Good Nil	<b>NM86</b> HU 3574 9144 Roer Mill Enclosure: sheep crue with dipping tank 18th-20th C Good Nil	<b>NM75</b> HU 365 913 Orr Wick Field boundary 18th-20th C Fair Nil	
<b>NM91</b> HU 3459 9163 Grut Ness Enclosures 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM85</b> HU 3574 9140 Roer Mill Bod 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b>NM76</b> HU 3655 9150 Sand Voe Settlement 18th-20th C Fair Survey	
<b>NM90</b> HU 3500 9154 Heoga Neap Boundary Indeterminate Fair Nil	<b>NM84</b> HU 3634 9108 Sandvoe Noost 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b>NM77</b> HU 3639 9155 Sand Voe Enclosures and burial mound 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*





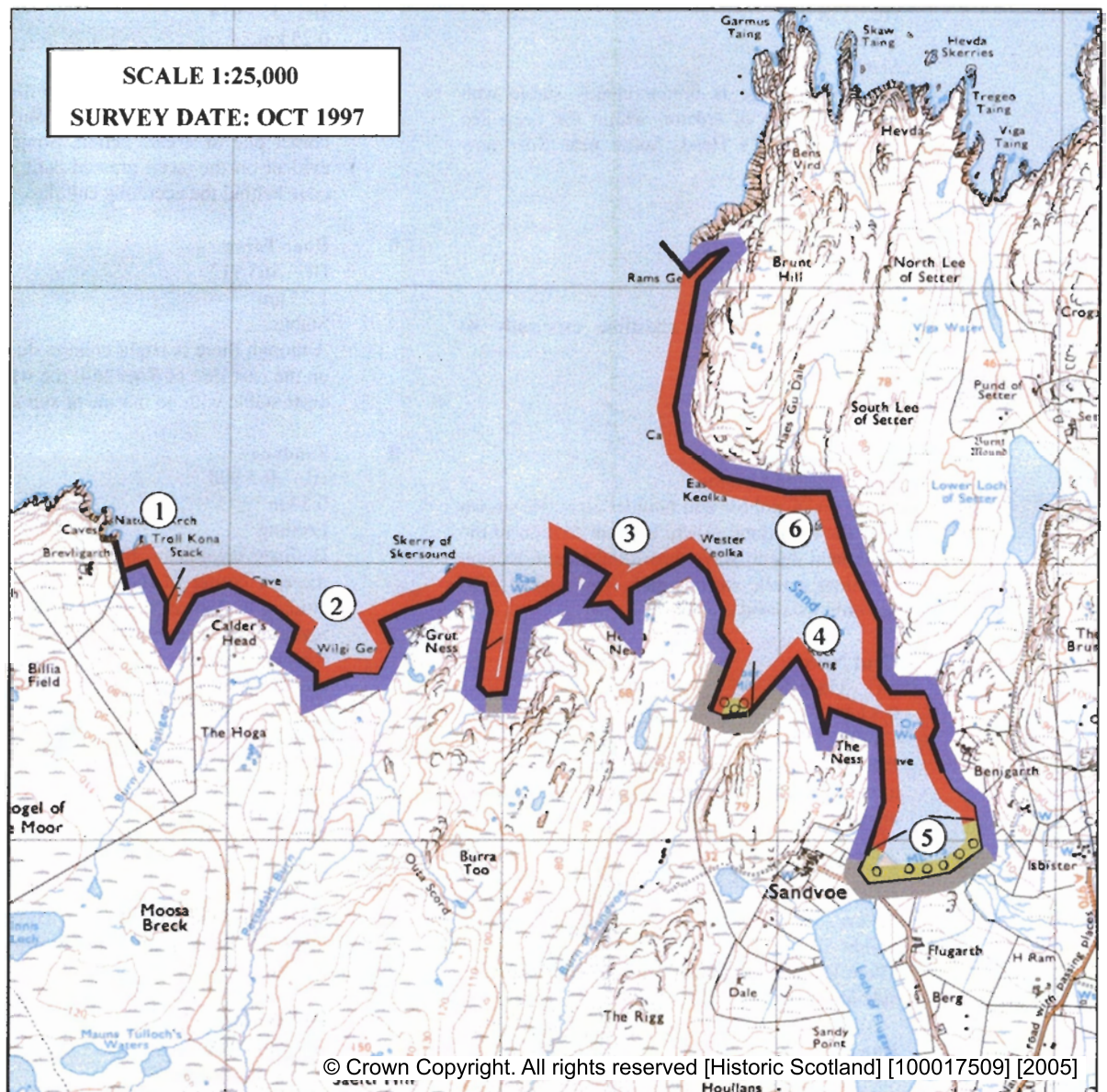
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 19

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- 1 **Troll Kona Stack**  
HU 337 909  
0.31 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The hillside has a moderate slope which steepens towards the edge with some relict terracing of fields. The soil is an imperfectly drained peaty podzol with grasses of moderate grazing quality.
- 2 **Calders Head**  
HU 345 916  
2.31 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
A rocky foreshore with a coastal edge greater than 5m for the majority of this section. Within the eastern part of Wilgi Geo the edge is less than 5m and the rock/drift interface is not visible. Also on this eastern side and within the hinterland is a relict storm beach or breccia lying beneath a peaty turf with a high energy storm beach to the top of the foreshore composed of many boulders and cobbles. A further area to the east is strewn with angular to subangular boulders and cobbles by the side of a craggy outcrop. Towards the point of Grut Ness the rocks have been stripped of soils or possess only thin rankers. Most of Grut Ness has a very craggy landform. Generally the soils are mainly peats and peaty gleys with rankers towards the coastal edge. Short grasses are dominant with heathers rarely within the 50m wide hinterland.
- 3 **Raa Wick**  
HU 356 919  
2.6 km  
Rock platform with two discrete storm beaches.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The rock platform has two storm beaches, one within the geo at Raa Wick with cobbles and boulders and one at Roer Mill where the cobbles are extremely well rounded. The land rises steeply east of Raa Wick before descending very steeply into the cove at Roer Mill. Here the storm beach is composed of rounded gravels and cobbles. The hinterland on the east side of Raa Wick is predominantly bare rock with some areas of bare rock on the highest and more exposed areas over Hoga Neap. Within Roer Mill cove the slopes are very steep, the slope to the south and west have a bank like quality and could be underlain with some drift deposits or some stabilised landslip although the soil and grass cover excluded evidence. Grasses are dominant which are of poor quality with slightly better grazing within the shelter of Roer Mill.
- 4 **Roer Tong**  
HU 363 914  
1.31 km  
Rock platform.  
Coastal edge is > 5m to the west and < 5 m to the west and south.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
The hills have steep slopes with a greater than 5m edge to the north and becomes lower to the east and south. The soils appear to be imperfectly drained peaty podzols and peat with much of the area covered with heather and fescues.
- 5 **Sandvoe**  
HU 365 909  
0.5 km  
Sandy foreshore; > 80% shingle cover to the east.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not generally visible.  
The sandy foreshore becomes increasingly shingle covered to the top of the foreshore from mid-bay to the east side. Cobbles make up the higher parts of the shingle cover which appears to be a storm beach. A buried soil, organic loam, has been exposed mid-way along the cove. Soils are freely draining skeletal soils with a peaty podzol to the east. A poorly drained gley lies in the west corner. Good grazing grasses are found to the east side of the cove.
- 6 **Benigarth**  
HU 363 920  
3.02 km  
Rock platform.  
Coastal edge becomes > 5m to the north.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
The rock platform is devoid of cover in all but a very few coves where cover is very localised. The cover is mainly made up of cobbles although the cove at Orr Wick has some gritty sand and shingle. The hinterland has steeply to very steeply sloping, undulating hills and troughs with their axes inclined NNE to SSW. There is much outcropping of the underlying rocks and this is especially true of the Brunt Hill from Easter Keolka to Rams Geo. To the south of Rams Geo there are patches of bare soil and bare rock probably due to wave throw and terrestrial water flow. Soils are generally thin rankers on the hill slopes with peaty gleys in the troughs. Peat is found in patchy areas. The vegetation is mainly grass with heathers, which become less evident towards the north, and sedges within some of the trough areas.





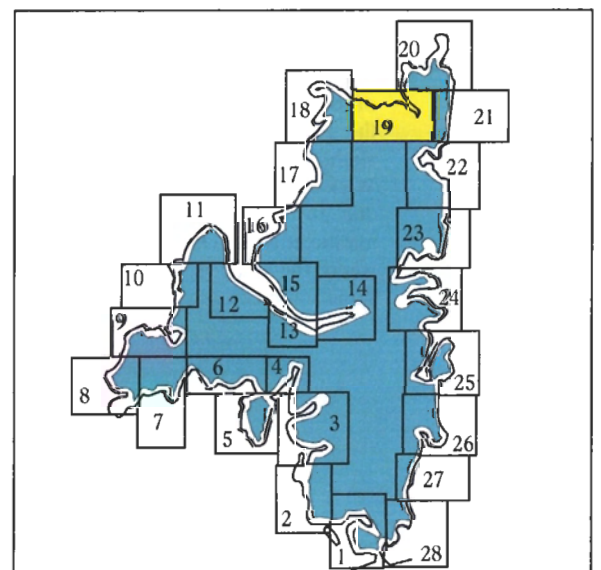
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



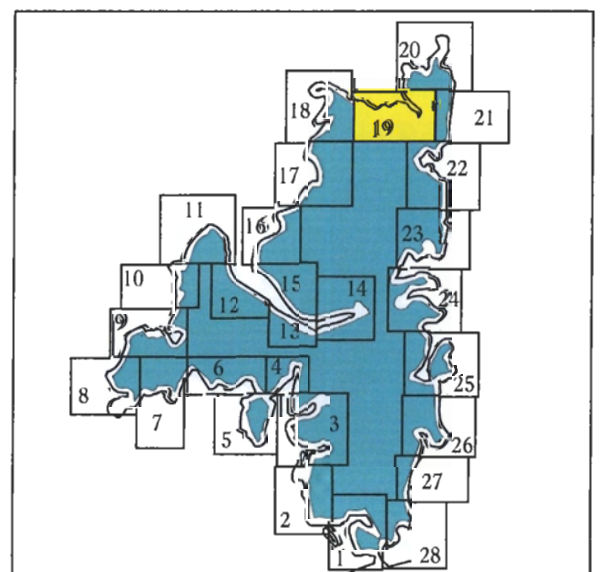
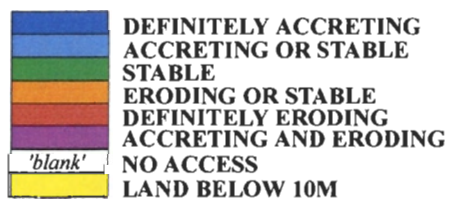
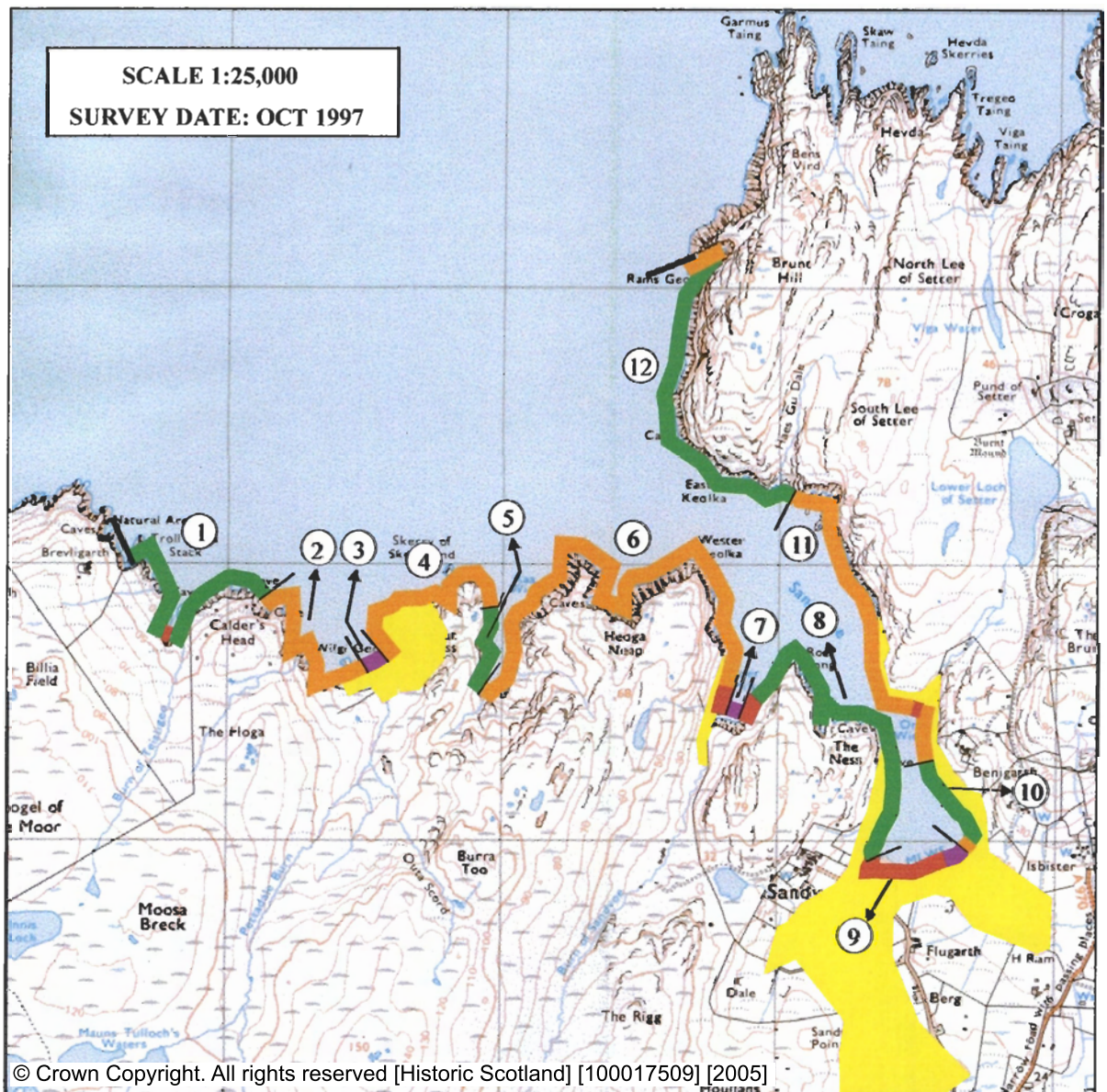
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 19

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 Troll Kona Stack</b><br/>HU 338 917<br/>1.0 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is predominantly stable with one small area of erosion within the deep geo west of Calder's Head. Some peat flow now appears stable.</p>  | <p><b>7 Roer Mill</b><br/>HU 358 914<br/>0.25 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Cobble and shingle is accreting along the upper foreshore. There is slight erosion in the west corner due to stream action. Some soil creep is evident on the steep grassed bank of the coastal edge behind the accreting cobbles.</p>   |
| <p><b>2 Calder's Head</b><br/>HU 343 915<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Local erosion of the coastline especially so within the geos.</p>   | <p><b>8 Roer Taing</b><br/>HU 363 912<br/>1.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>Although there is slight erosion due to soil creep on the east side of Roer Mill the whole section is quite stable with no marine or sub-aerial erosion.</p>   |
| <p><b>3 Wilgi Geo</b><br/>HU 346 916<br/>0.25 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Many rocks, cobble and boulder sizes, lie strewn over the hinterland. There is some erosion of the hinterland due to wave throw and stream erosion revealing a relic storm beach. The coastal edge has only localised erosion.</p>  | <p><b>9 Sandvoe</b><br/>HU 365 908<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Definite erosion on the west persists almost to the east corner of the bay. The coastal edge is eroding in front of the cemetery. A buried soil is revealed in an eroding section half way across the bay. The east side has relatively less erosion than the west side with a storm beach or berm at the top of the foreshore and into the hinterland. Although there is some accretion of material to the east side the overall section is eroding.</p> |
| <p><b>4 Grut Ness</b><br/>HU 348 918<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Patchy erosion of rock along the coastal edge along with a more stable lichen and grassed areas.</p>   | <p><b>10 Benigarth</b><br/>HU 367 911<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>Apart from the south eastern corner of the bay there is little significant erosion along this section.</p>  |
| <p><b>5 East of Grut Ness</b><br/>HU 349 916<br/>0.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>There is little significant erosion along the west side of the geo.</p>   | <p><b>11 Orr Wick</b><br/>HU 363 918<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>There is erosion of the coastal edge within Orr Wick. The coastal edge is then fairly stable with only a few local areas of erosion. The hinterland has localised sub-aerial erosion due to water flow and soil creep.</p>   |
| <p><b>6 Raa Wick</b><br/>HU 356 919<br/>2.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Within the end of the geo there are cobbles and boulders which are causing only minor abrasion of the coastal edge at present. The eastern side of the geo suffers from wave throw where there is slight erosion along the whole length of Raa Wick. Localised erosion along Heoga Neap is due to sub-aerial processes and only minor marine erosion. On the eastern side of Roer Mill where the slope is very steeply inclined there is some soil creep.</p> | <p><b>12 Haes Gu Dale</b><br/>HU 356 926<br/>1.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable with insignificant erosion apart from an area within Rams Geo where some of the soil and vegetation has been eroded due to wave throw and terrestrial run-off water.</p>  |









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 20:**

### **Rams Geo to Hellir**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet encompasses the northernmost tip of the Shetland Mainland. The coastline is indented and backed alternatively by high sloping ground with steep cliffs and more gently undulating coastal plains and small valleys. It is uninhabited and serves as rough pasture for sheep.

In addition to pastoral remains and land boundaries, there are substantial remains of an 18th-20th C fishing station at Fethaland (NM68). Over twenty-five buildings relating to this station are located within the coastal zone: the area is scheduled. Within the scheduled area there is also a substantial prehistoric house (NM69), which was partially excavated in the early part of this century. At the tip of the Isle of Fethaland is an outcrop of steatite (NM71), but while much 20th C graffiti is visible on the rock face, there is little to indicate earlier workings. Two potentially prehistoric settlements lie at Eislán Geo (NM63) and Brattabreck (NM61); the latter has been recorded previously.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

This northerly point as would be expected is quite rugged and severe. A series of hills and vales which are steeply to very steeply sloped, trend NNE to SSW and which has enabled the sea to gouge out a series of deep geos along the north coast. A large N-S trending hill of rock extends northward making up the Fethaland peninsula. The Isle of Fethaland is almost cut off from the mainland. To the east the topography becomes less severe and carries evidence of glacially modified landscape. Soils are predominantly rankers on the exposed slopes with saline peaty gleys in the wetter troughs. Peat is commonly found on the less well exposed more moderately sloping hillsides. Most of the vegetation is grass with sedges in the wetter sites and sparse heathers in the more protected areas.

#### **Erosion class**

The deeply cut coast line is predominantly eroding. The accretion of material on the isthmus of the Isle of Fethaland is easily countered by the erosion of the coastal edge on the west side.

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 20

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### NM80

HU 362 934  
Bens Vird  
Field boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM81

HU 3620 9375  
Skaw Taing  
Structures  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM82

HU 3678 9344  
Viga Taing  
Boundary banks  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM83

HU 3712 9364  
Hill of Breibister  
Boundary banks  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM69

HU 3749 9431  
Fethaland  
Settlement: Scheduled  
SMR# 484  
1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
Good  
Survey

### NM71 (HU39SE 5)

HU 3780 9450  
Isle of Fethaland  
Steatite outcrop and possible  
working debris: SMR#485  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM70

HU 3772 9443  
Isle of Fethaland  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM68 (HU39SE 19)

HU 375 942  
Fethaland  
Fishing station: Scheduled,  
SMR#3063  
18th-20th C  
Good-fair  
Survey

### NM331

HU 375 942  
Fethaland  
Structure  
14th-18th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM67

HU 3755 9407  
Fethaland  
Structure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM66

HU 3770 9365  
Skinis Field  
Structures: sheds  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM65

HU 377 935  
Skinis Field  
Settlement, enclosure and field  
boundaries  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM64

HU 3798 9353  
Skuda  
Enclosure and field boundaries  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM63

HU 3811 9309  
Eislan Geo  
Enclosure and structure: dwelling  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

### NM62

HU 3811 9309  
Eislan Geo  
Enclosure and boundary: sheep  
crue  
Indeterminate  
Good  
Nil

### NM61

HU 3816 9270  
Brattabreck  
Dyke and structure: SMR#2359  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Poor  
Survey

### NM361 (HU39SE 541)

HU 3750 9400  
Fethaland, Yell Sound  
Cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

### NM362 (HU39SE 540)

HU 3750 9400  
Cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

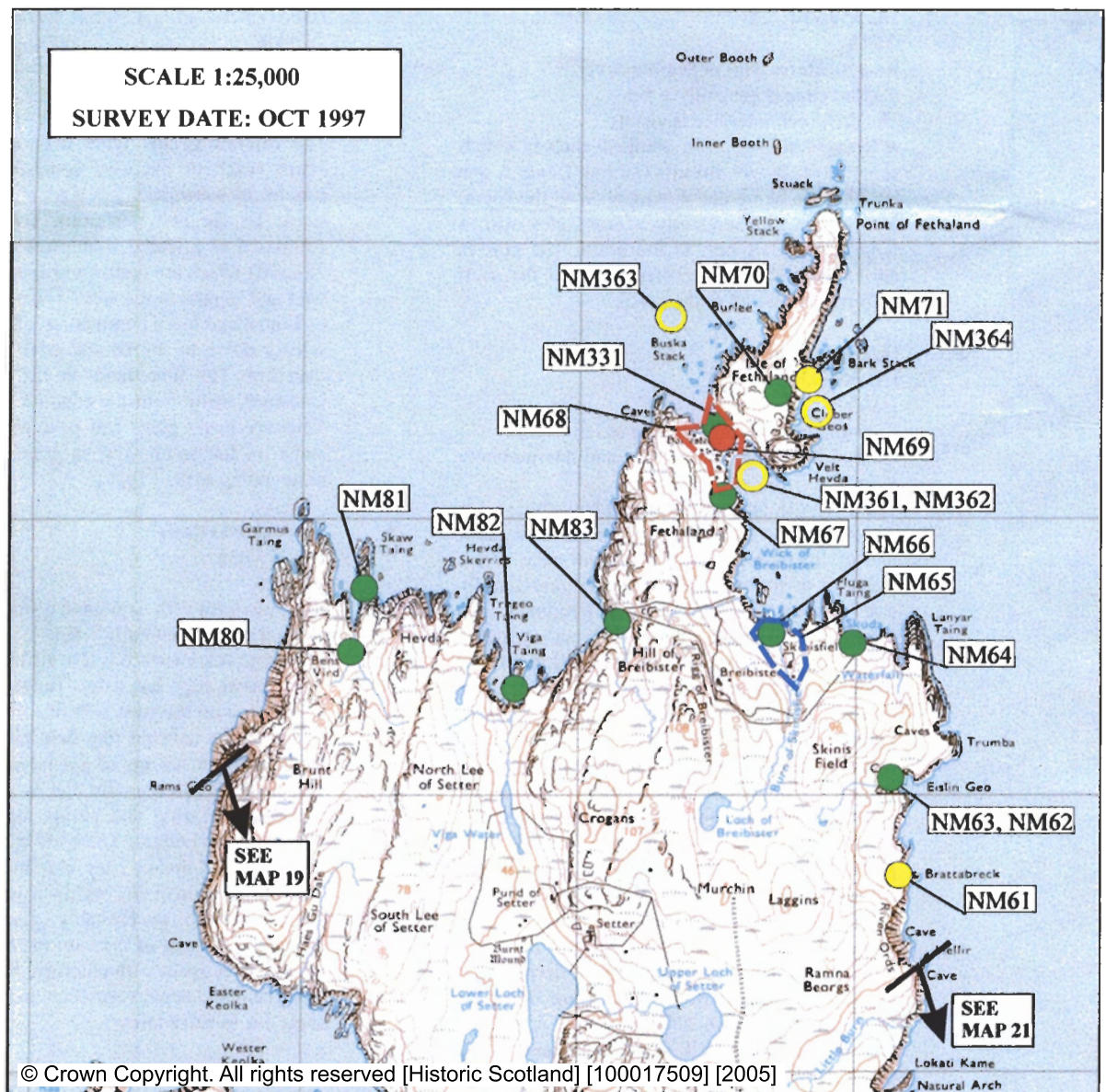
### NM363 (HU39SE 932)

HU 3700 9400  
Fethaland  
*Honoria*, net fishing vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

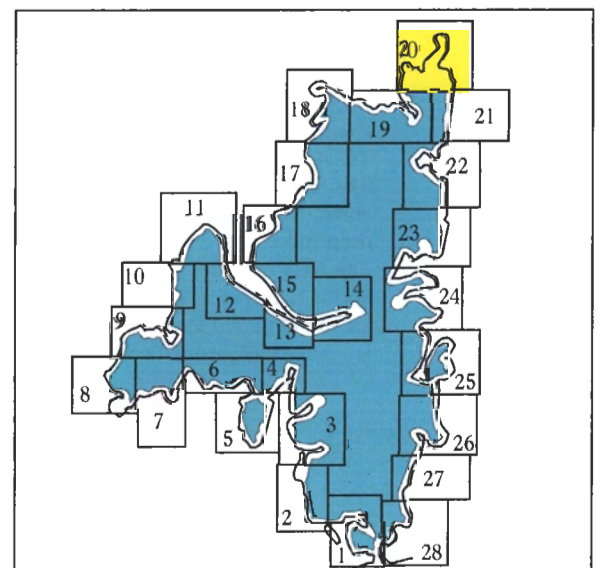
### NM364 (HU39SE 130)

HU 3780 9430  
Cleber Geos, Fethaland  
Unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- ⌋ SITE COMPLEX





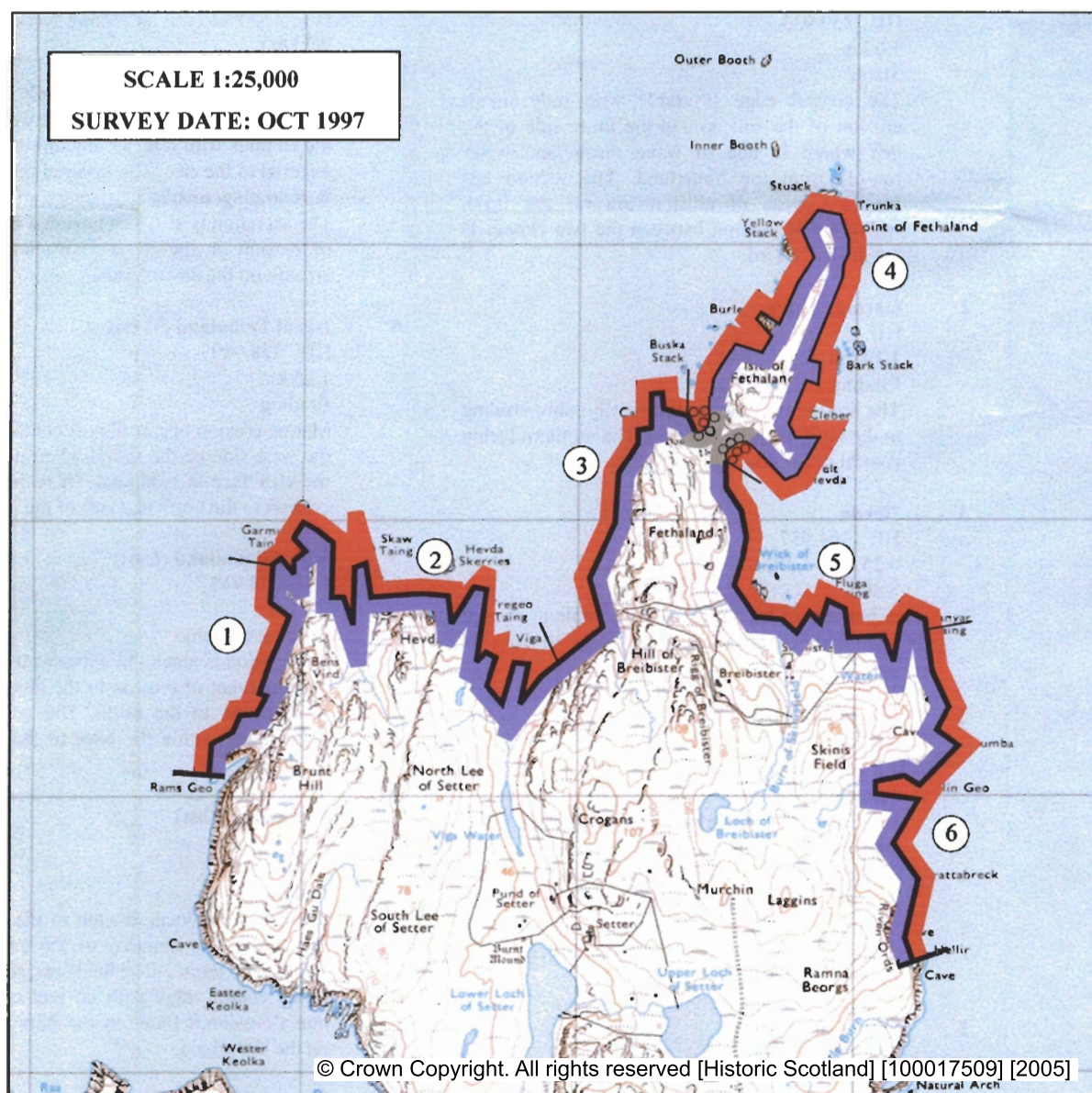
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 20

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- 1     **Rams Geo**  
HU 359 934  
0.74 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
A craggy hillside with stepped shelves which slope down slowly towards Garmus Taing. A few boulders lie along the sloping shelf to the south. The soil is predominantly a peaty gley with a large expanse of peat to the north. The grasses are short in the more protected lee of the shelf with poorer quality to the north.
  
- 2     **Garmus Taing**  
HU 365 936  
3.36 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5m and intermittently < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
A more rocky foreshore to the west with deep, narrow inlets and geos. The coastal edge is less than 5m to the west and increases dramatically east of Hevda where a N-S trending ridge increases the height of the cliffs substantially. Some of the hinterland to the west and the end of Skaw Taing has no soil cover although there is localised angular rock debris throw up by the sea. Soils are poorly drained rankers and peat to the west. An increase in height changes the soils only slightly to poorly or imperfectly drained peaty gleys and peat. Within Viga Taing there are two geos with grey sand within each end which is probably derived from an eroding till or colluvium, > 1 metre deep, which can be seen in an inaccessible section. The section also reveals a possible buried soil lying under this grey till/colluvial deposit, perhaps 50 cm deep, which in turn lie under a peat. Grasses are dominant with sedge and rush at Viga Taing. Very few heathers lie to the back of the hinterland to the east of Hevda.
  
- 3     **Hill of Breibister**  
HU 371 940  
1.36 km  
Rock platform.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The side of this NNE-SSW trending hill has a craggy edge with some rock fall and few of the deep indentations found in the previous section. The rock outcrops become more frequent to the north. Bare patches of soil, colluvium and rock are found in two locales due to wave throw. Soils are rankers or peat with short grass.
  
- 4     **Isle of Feathaland**  
HU 379 950  
2.74 km  
Rock platform with storm beaches at the isthmus. Coastal edge is > 5m and < 5 m at the isthmus. The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
The isthmus is low lying with a high energy storm beach to the west consisting mainly of angular to subangular boulders and then cobble sizes. To the east the storm beach is mainly composed of rounded cobbles. The island itself has cliffs which are higher and appear to be more wild and rugged to the west. The south west side of Feathaland has a dominating hill which slopes steeply down to the coastal edge which is less than 5m. The hinterland on the island slopes landward, away from the edge on the west side. Soils are peaty gleys and peat with grass. The slope on the south west is grassed with some outcropping rock.
  
- 5     **Feathaland (East)**  
HU 377 936  
1.96 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is less visible to the west. The coastal edge has a less rugged almost neat appearance on the west side of this section. This is due to the terraced like field areas which are likely to be made up of glacial drift materials. The field areas are almost flat to gently sloping with good grazing and abrupt steeply sloping, grassed coastal edges. There are a few deep cuts between field areas. They end by the Burn of Skinisfield which runs within a wider drainage channel which is probably glacio-fluvial in origin. To the east of the burn the coast becomes much wilder again with outcrops of rock into the hinterland and some vegetation and soil denuded areas due to wave throw.
  
- 6     **Lanyar Taing**  
HU 381 930  
1.65 km  
Rock platform.  
Coastal edge is > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
The cliff face is generally grassed up to the edge with one large geo, Eislin Geo, cutting well into the coastline. The topography becomes less craggy and more with more rolling hills. The hinterland is generally moderately to steeply sloping with rough to moderate grazing overlying imperfectly drained gleys and some peat. Rocky outcrops are rare to the south of Trumba.





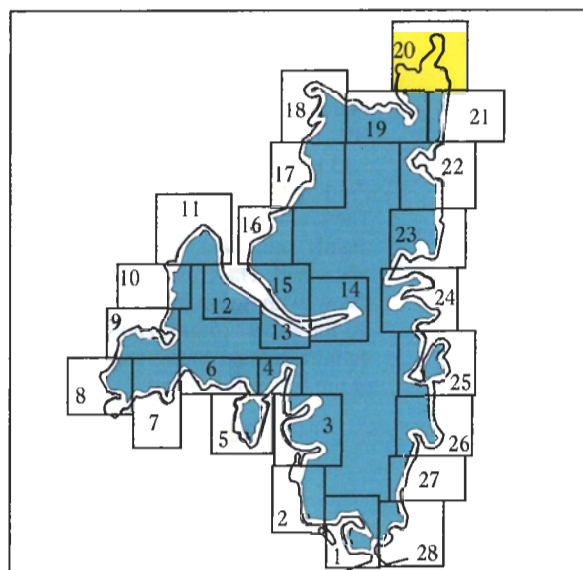
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



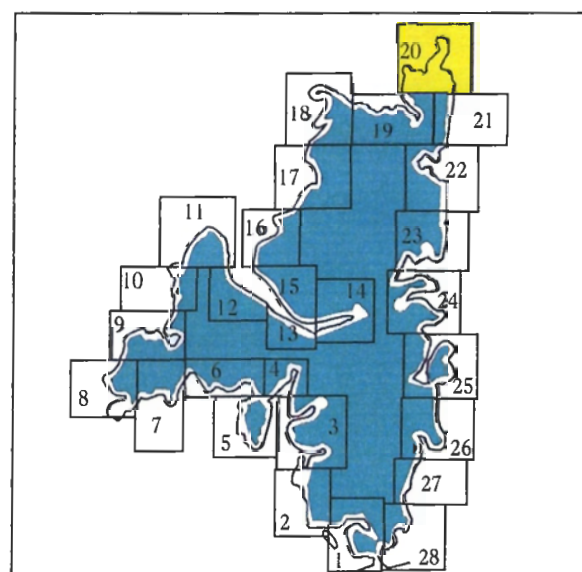
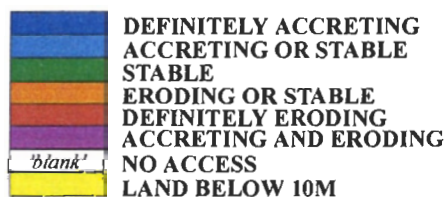
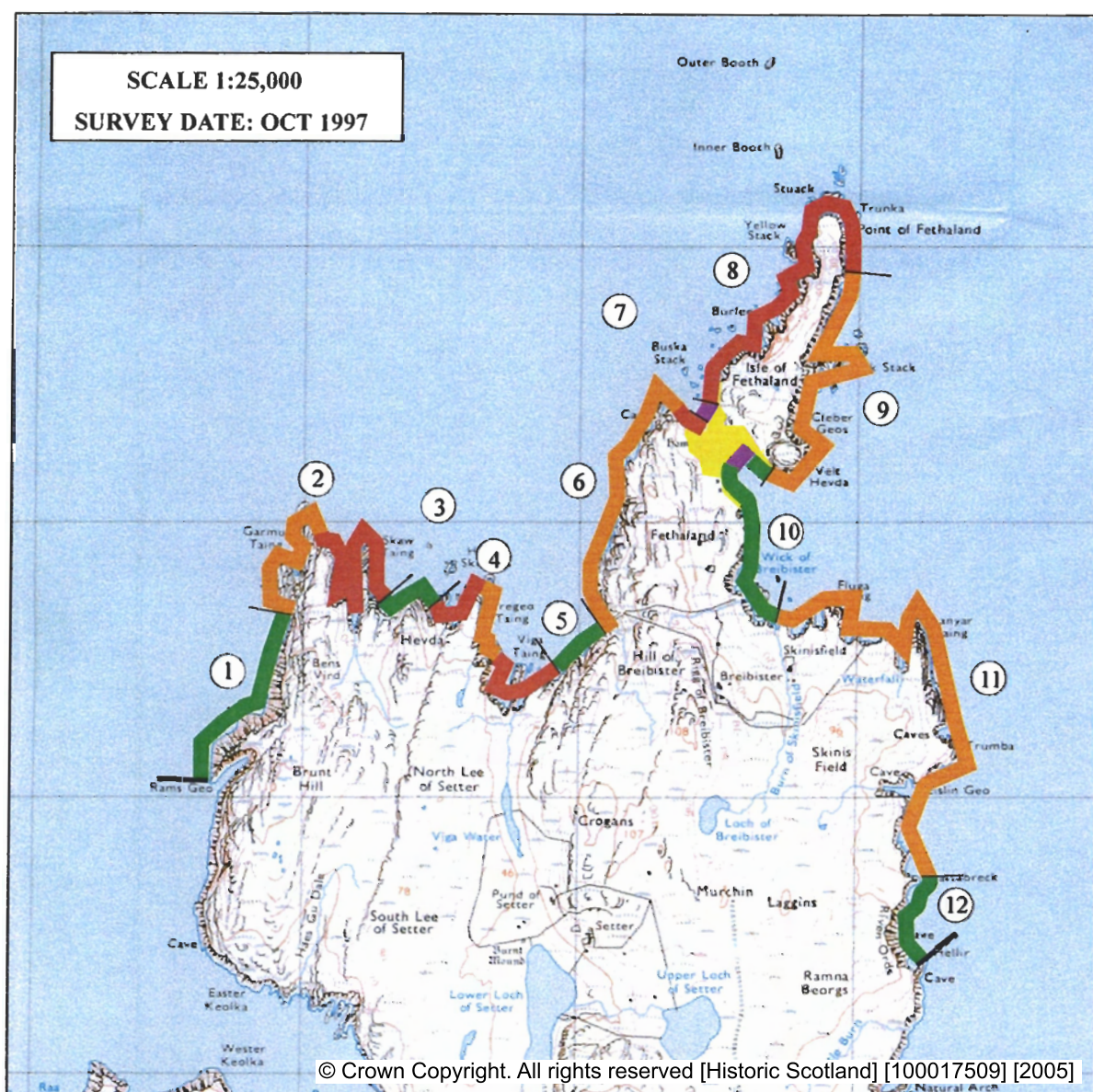
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 20

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 Rams Geo</b><br/>HU 359 933<br/>1.0 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable with only minor erosion of the soil around the inner side of the geo which is due to wave throw and water run-off from the hinterland. The section has localised areas of erosion towards the north where a demarcation between the two classes is put at Ben's Vird.</p>   | <p><b>7 Isthmus of the Isle of Fethaland</b><br/>HU 375 943<br/>0.4 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>A great deal of material, chiefly boulder and cobble size, is accreting on the western side of the isthmus with a lesser amount of cobble sized material to the east. The material on the west side is migrating toward the centre of the isthmus. The accretion is also accompanied by a great deal of erosion on the western side and only slight erosion on the eastern side.</p> |
| <p><b>2 Garmus Taing</b><br/>HU 361 937<br/>1.13 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The section becomes progressively more eroding to the head of Garmus Taing. The northern facing coastal edge is definitely eroding.</p>  | <p><b>8 Isle of Fethaland (West)</b><br/>HU 378 949<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Marine erosion occurs almost continuously along the west side of the island where rock fall from the cliff face is common. There is slightly less erosion to the north and east of the island.</p>  |
| <p><b>3 Hevda</b><br/>HU 364 937<br/>0.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>A buttress of hard rock is quite stable at present although there are signs of past rock fall from the cliff face.</p>   | <p><b>9 Isle of Fethaland (East)</b><br/>HU 378 945<br/>0.9 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The erosion is much more localised and there is a small amount of erosion to the hinterland due to wave throw to the north. The coastal edge is quite stable within the cove to the south of the island.</p>   |
| <p><b>4 Hevda Skerries</b><br/>HU 366 935<br/>1.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Erosion is due to marine action with wave throw contributing to the erosion of soil from the hinterland along the lower edges. Where the land is high around Tregeo Taing there is more stability. The coastal edge within the geos of Viga Taing is eroding revealing a buried soil in the most easterly geo.</p>                          | <p><b>10 Fethaland (East)</b><br/>HU 376 939<br/>1.0 km<br/>Stable<br/>There is some local erosion to the north of this section but the majority of the coastal edge is stable. The terrace-like fields are steeply banked at the coastal edge with no real erosion. Some minor erosion is found by the Burn of Skinisfield on the hinterland.</p>  |
| <p><b>5 Hill of Breibister</b><br/>HU 370 935<br/>0.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>The large haunch of rock has no obvious signs of erosion along the coastal edge or the hinterland.</p>  | <p><b>11 Skinisfield</b><br/>HU 383 934<br/>2.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge becomes more dominant toward Lanyar Taing and then decreases slightly to the south although there are still localised areas of erosion especially in Eislin Geo and north of Brattabreck. There is some erosion of the soil due to wave throw on both sides of Lanyar Taing.</p>   |
| <p><b>6 Fethaland (West)</b><br/>HU 372 942<br/>1.13 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The coastal edge is fairly stable with the erosion mainly confined to the soil cover of the hinterland. The erosion is caused mainly by wave throw with some input by sub-aerial processes. To the extreme north end of this section there is definite erosion of the coast close to the isthmus of the Isle of Fethaland.</p> | <p><b>12 Brattabreck</b><br/>HU 381 925<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge and hinterland are stable.</p>   |









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 21:**

### **Hellir to The Neap**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

This stretch of coastline, although high and fringed with steep cliffs is relatively unindented. The hinterland comprises rough moorland alternating with areas of more fertile land. It is uninhabited and used for sheep grazing.

Of note, there are two stack sites which may be monastic or eremitic establishments of the Early Christian period; neither was visited during this survey. That at Hellir (NM319) comprises the footings of a rectangular building with an enclosure wall, while at Kame of Isbister (NM58) which is scheduled, the remains of twenty-three buildings have been identified from aerial photographs. Opposite Kame of Isbister, two structures identified as sheep crues (NM57) are more substantial in size and construction than what is usually seen, possibly indicating that they may be fashioned from earlier structures, possibly houses. A mound at Ramna Beorgs (NM60) may be a prehistoric burnt mound. A remnant field system (NM56) and a possible house site (NM55) may be also be of prehistoric date.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The eastern side of North Roe is much less rugged than the north and west. The topography is one of rolling hills with generally moderate to gentle slopes with steeper to moderate slopes from Isbister. At the Wick of Virdibreck there is a large cove with sandy foreshore. Soils are generally poorly to imperfectly drained peaty gleys and large areas of peat over the much of the hinterland and is now covered with rough grazing.

#### **Erosion class**

The unit is stable with only two sections over 100 metres where there is localised erosion.

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 21

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#### **NM319 (HU39SE 12)**

HU 3825 9240

Hellir

Structure and enclosure: SMR#483

Indeterminate

Not inspected

Nil

#### **NM60**

HU 3815 9219

Ramna Beorgs

Burnt mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Fair

Survey

#### **NM59 (HU39SE 7)**

HU 3819 9195

Lokati Kame

Enclosure: SMR#477

18th-20th C

Fair

Nil

#### **NM57**

HU 3805 9160

Kame of Isbister

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Good

Survey

#### **NM58 (HU39SE 4)**

HU 3816 9150

Kame of Isbister

Monastic settlement: Scheduled, SMR#475

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Not inspected

Monitor

#### **NM56**

HU 3789 9102

Loch of Houlls Quey

Remnant field system

Indeterminate

Fair

Survey.

#### **NM55**

HU 3797 9068

Little Ward

Remnant structures

3rd-1st mill BC

Poor

Survey

#### **NM54**

HU 3806 9067

Ravadale Skerry

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Fair

Nil

#### **NM365 (HU39SE 829)**

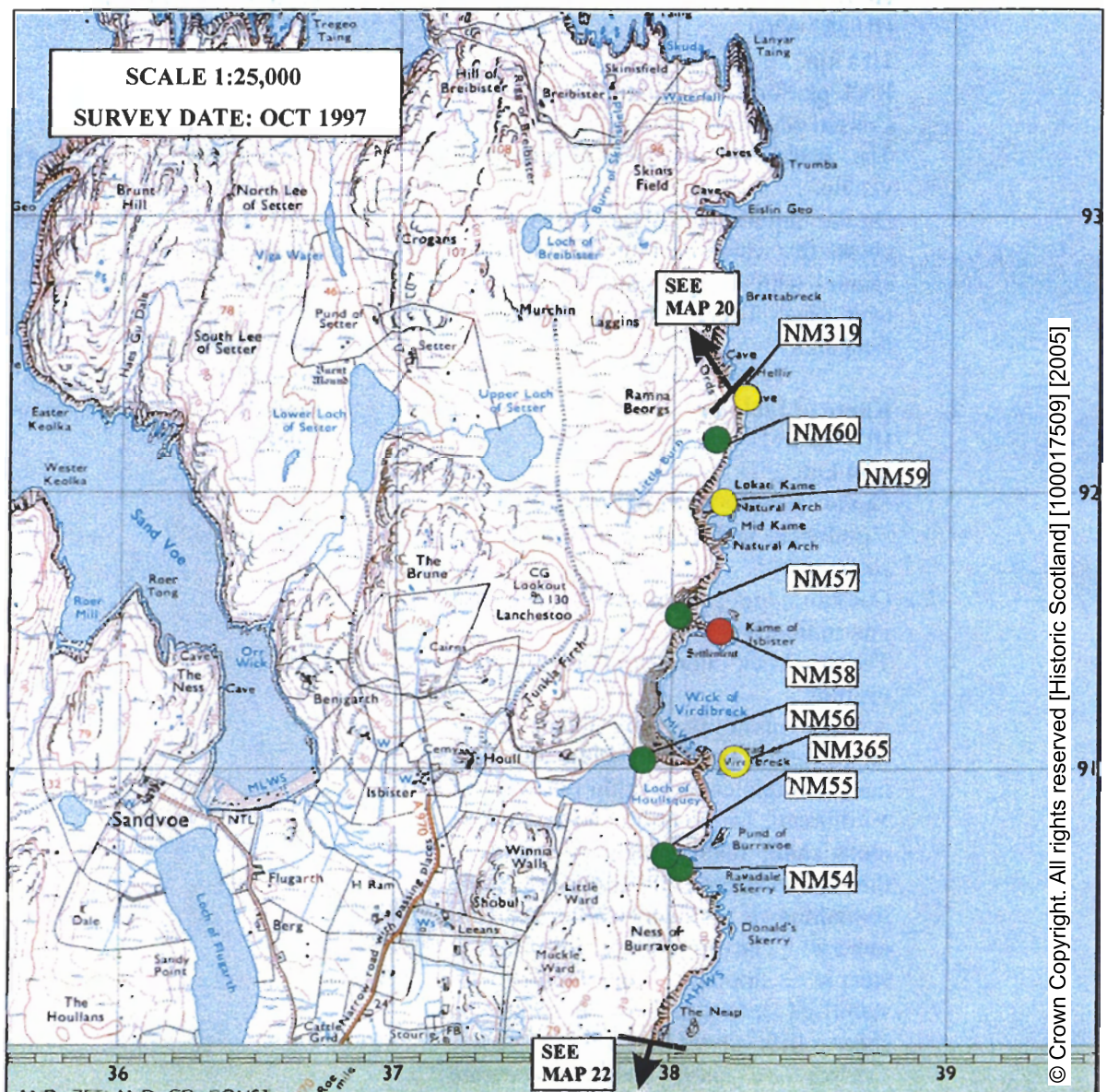
HU 3820 9100

Head of Virdibreck, North Roe

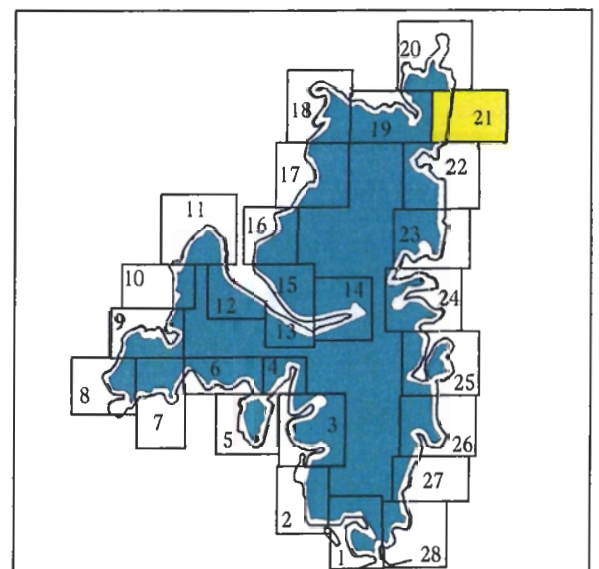
*Good Design*, line fishing vessel

18th-20th C

Not inspected



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



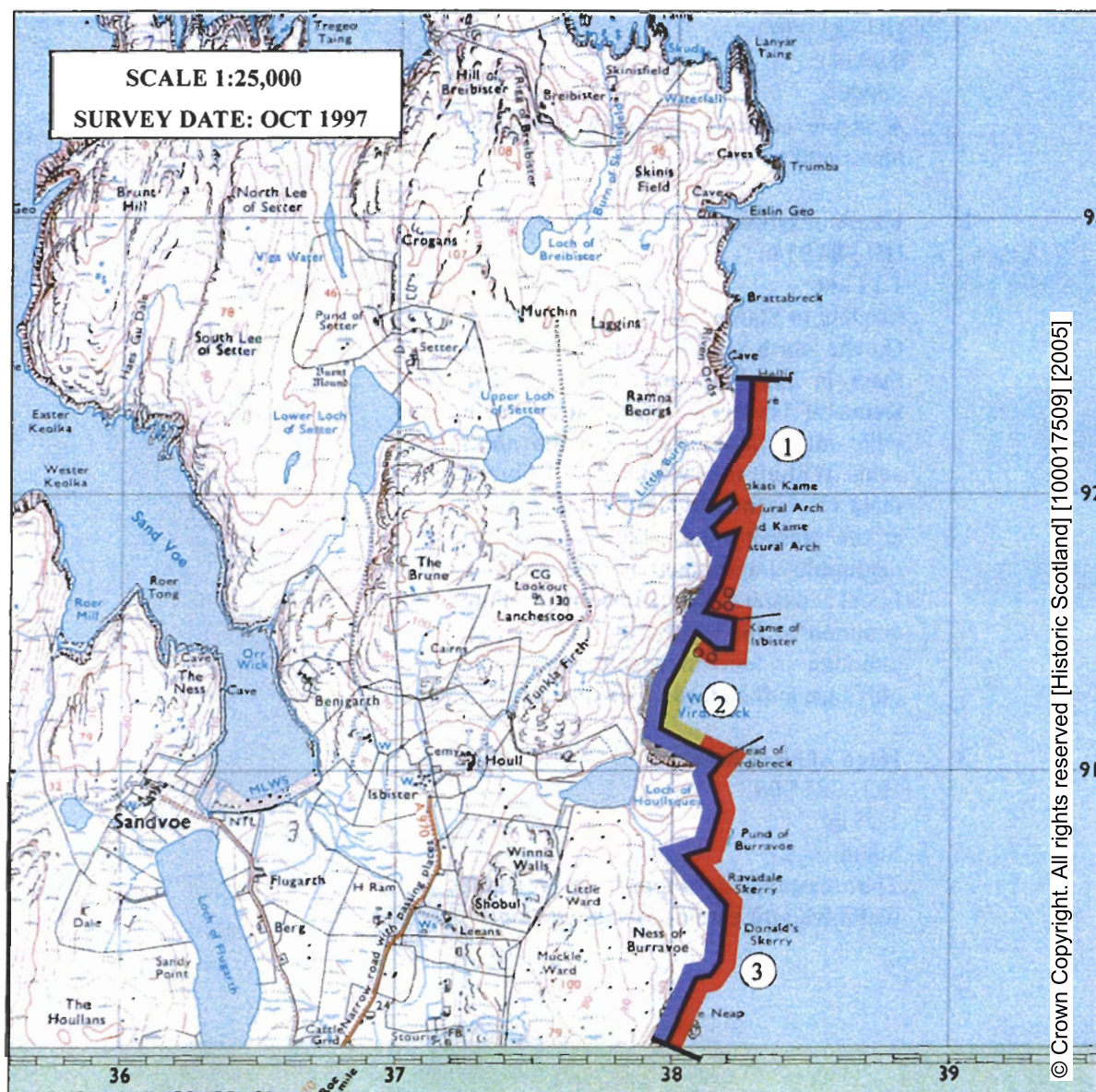
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 21

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Hellir</b><br/>HU 381 920<br/>1.14 km<br/>Rock platform with negligible cover.<br/>Coastal edge is &gt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is generally visible.<br/>On the hinterland a stream cuts into the coast after which the hinterland is rather sparse with rough grazing generally over peat. There is some fencing of field areas.</p> <p><b>2 Kame of Isbister</b><br/>HU 379 912<br/>0.74 km<br/>Sandy foreshore within the Wick of Virdibreck and rock platform to the sides.<br/>Coastal edge is generally &gt; 5m and intermittently &lt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible.<br/>A rock platform with shingle cover grades into a sandy foreshore, also with much shingle cover, within the Wick of Virdibreck. To the north a steep hill has much slump taking place which adds to the shingle cover of the foreshore. Some serpentine is evident within the slip material. The large cove itself has a steeply sloping hinterland with stabilised landslip. To the south the shear cliffs tower up over the cove. Grasses are short and of moderate quality over imperfectly drained peaty podzols and peat.</p> | <p><b>3 Head of Virdibreck</b><br/>HU 382 904<br/>1.65 km<br/>Rock platform.<br/>Coastal edge is &gt; 5m.<br/>The drift/rock interface is visible.<br/>The cliff edged coastline has at least one sea arch. The hinterland is generally steeply sloping, especially so to the south, with rough grazing over the Ness of Burravoe. Shorter grass lie to the north of the section. Soils are imperfectly drained peaty podzol and ranker to the north with more peat to the south.</p> |
|---|---|

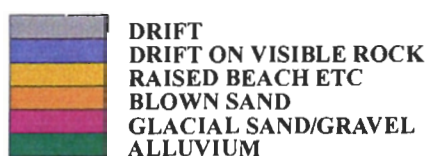




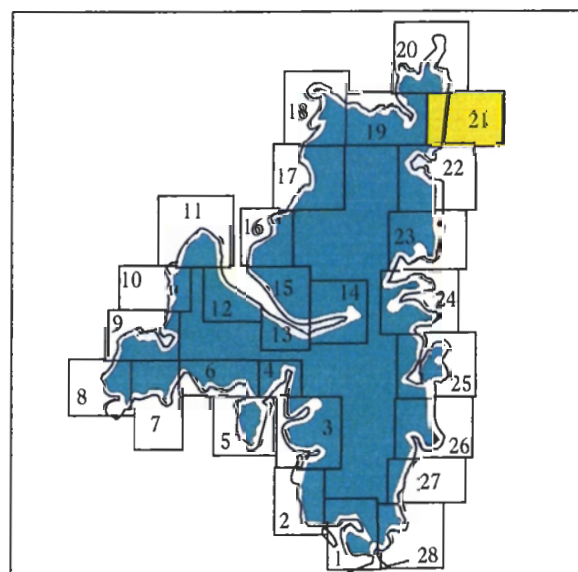
FORESHORE



HINTERLAND



MODIFIERS



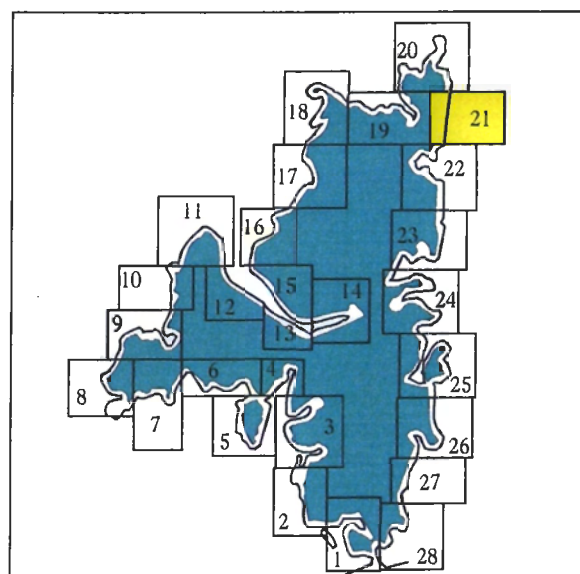
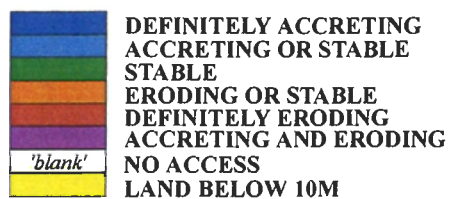
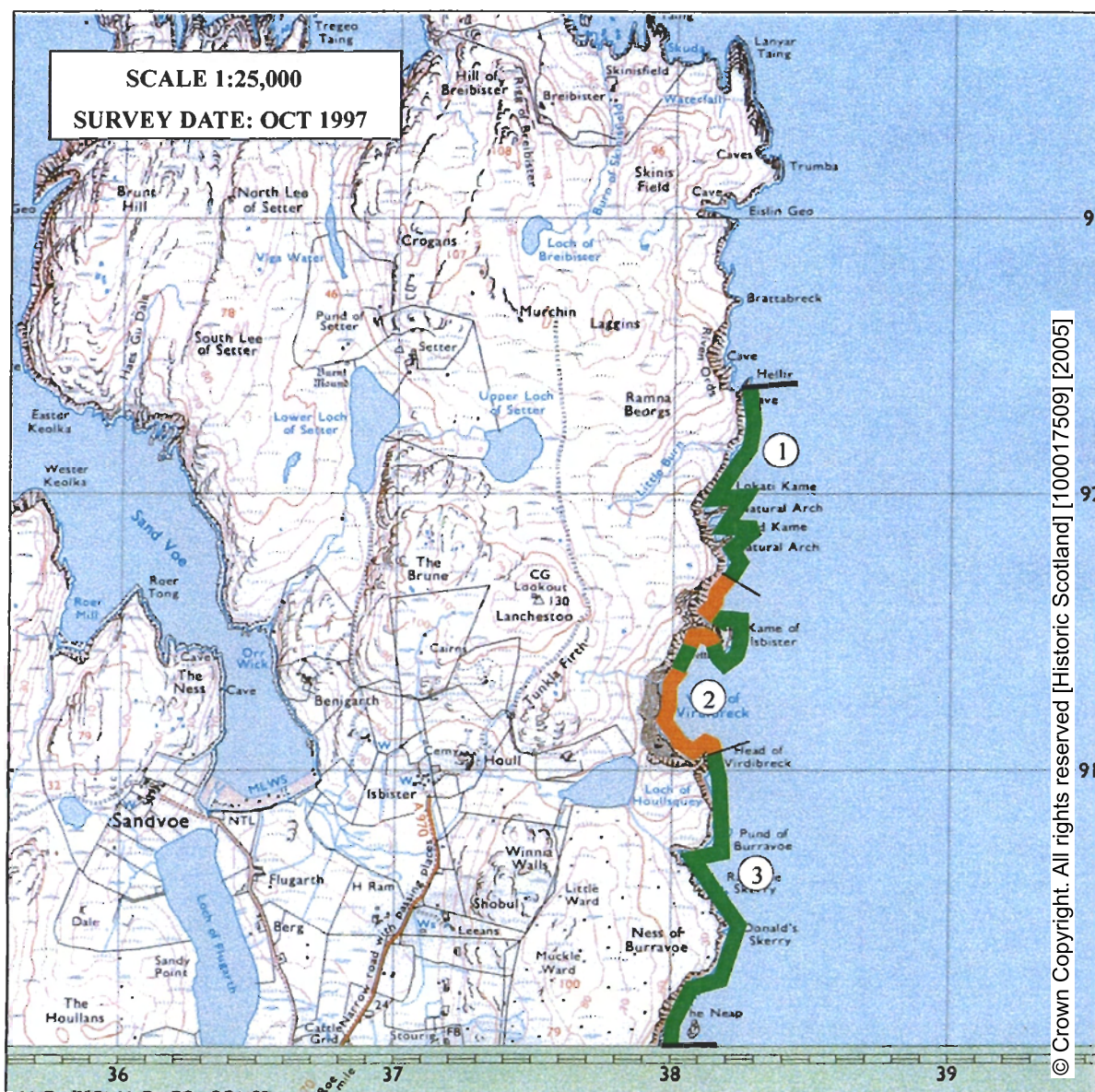
## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 21

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- 1 Hellir**  
HU 381 920  
0.9 km  
Stable  
A stable coastal edge with negligible hinterland erosion.
- 2 Kame of Isbister**  
HU 380 914  
1.13 km  
Eroding to Stable  
On the north side of Kame of Isbister there is land slip and rock fall. The Kame of Isbister is itself fairly stable with only minor erosion on the north side. Within the Wick of Virdibreck there has been land slip which is stable at the present time with soil creep of negligible importance to the erosion. Local coastal edge erosion is more common to the south side of the wick although is less noticeable against the cliff face at the Head of Virdibreck.
- 3 Head of Virdibreck**  
HU 381 905  
1.5 km  
Stable  
The coastal edge appears to be stable with insignificant observable erosion.









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 22:**

### **The Neap to Stav Geo**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet extends around Burra Voe, where the land is low-lying and relatively good. From Ness of Houlland onward, the landscape changes, with high sloping land giving way to sheer cliffs and, latterly returning once more to more gently-sloping ground. There is a concentration of settlement at North Roe, but most of the modern houses lie outwith the coastal zone. At South-Haa there is an parcel of enclosed land, divided into a regular pattern of fields, but outwith this area the land is largely unenclosed and serves as rough grazing for sheep.

The majority of the remains recorded in this area are pastoral, agricultural or settlement remains dating to the 18th-20th C; there are also several boat noosts and the remains of a fishing station (NM45). Prehistoric remains are represented at Croo Green (NM49-52), where at least three structures, with associated boundaries, may be settlements of prehistoric date. It has been recorded previously that a broch (NM311) once occupied the land which was later developed as a fishing station, but no remains are now visible.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The coastline is slightly more indented than the previous unit both to the north and south of a large cove, Burra Voe. The coastline then becomes much less indented to the south. The hinterland is steeply sloping to the north of the cove, gently to moderately sloping within and moderately sloping to the south. Two bars extend across two small lochs to the north of the cove. Fields are fenced within the cove area which are cultivable although are down to grass. Soils are mainly peats to the north and south of Burra Voe with peaty gleys within the bay.

#### **Erosion class**

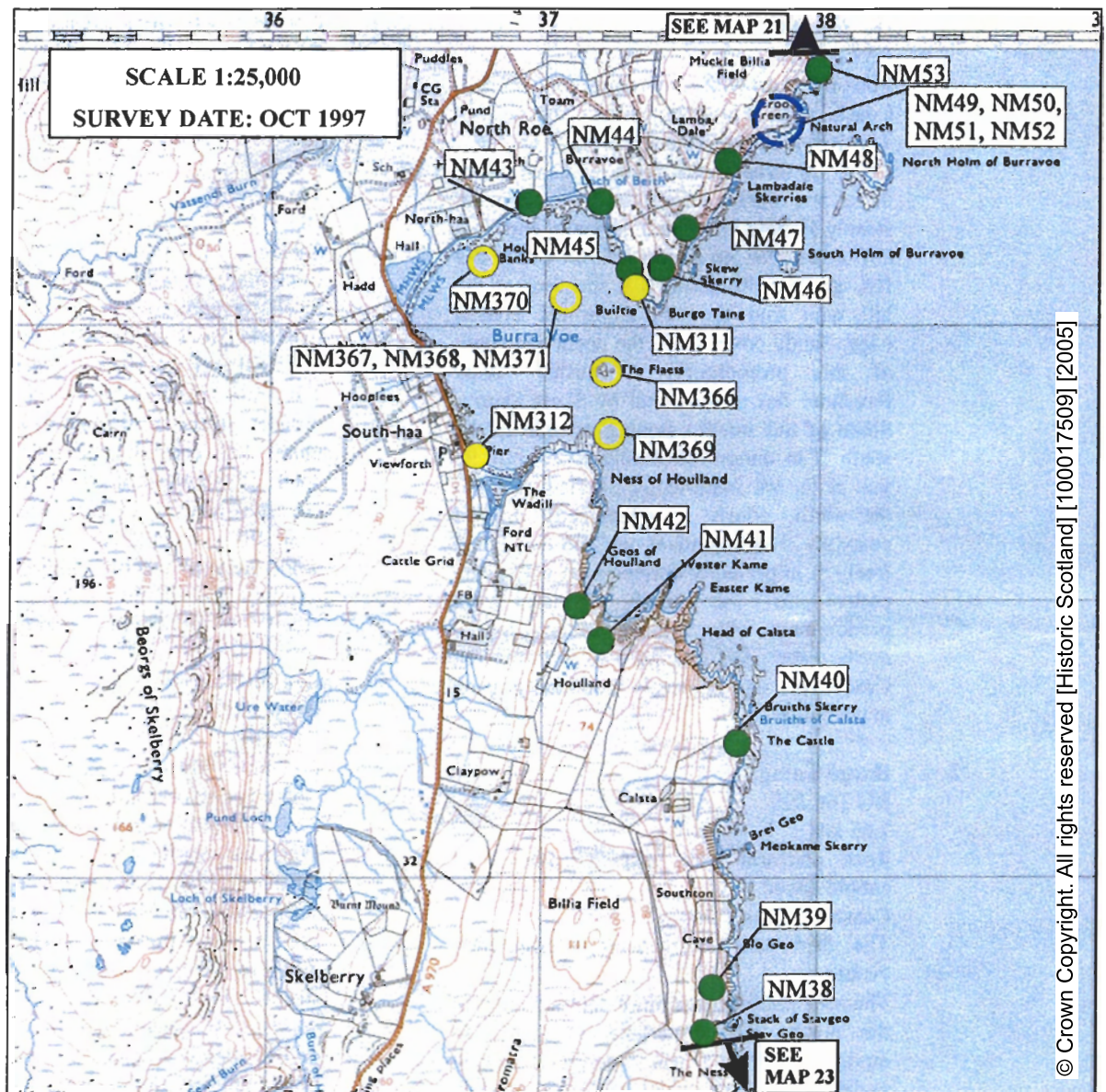
The north-south trending hills of the coast are bisected by Burra Voe. The coastal edge has more erosion to the north than to the south of the voe. Within the voe there is some erosion in the south west corner. Sea defences have stabilised the coastal edge at South-haa where the road lies.

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

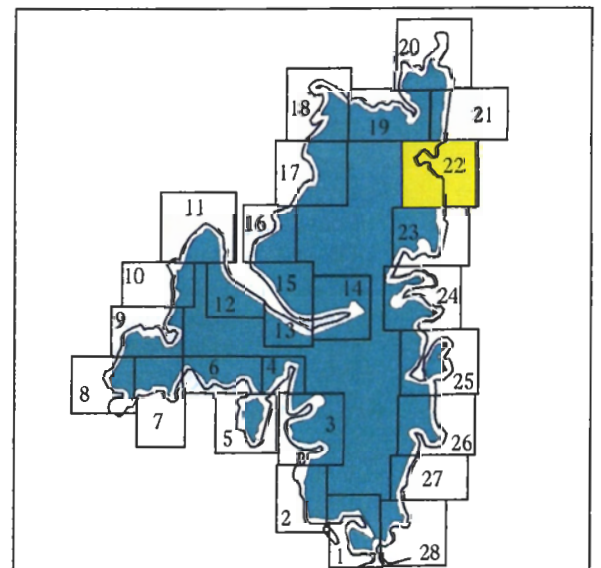
## MAP 22

<b><u>NM53</u></b> HU 3799 8994 Muckle Billia Field Enclosure and boundary bank Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b><u>NM47</u></b> HU 3749 8939 Burgo Taing/Skew Skerry Structure 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b><u>NM312</u></b> (HU38NE 16) HU 3673 8854 South Haa, Burra Voe Pier 18th-20th C Not inspected Nil	<b><u>NM366</u></b> (HU38NE 981) HU3730 8880 The Flaess, Burra Voe <i>Thistle</i> , net fishing vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM49</u></b> HU 378 897 Croo Green Structures 3rd-1st mill BC Poor Survey	<b><u>NM46</u></b> HU 3741 8920 Burgo Taing Field boundaries and cultivation remains 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b><u>NM42</u></b> HU 3714 8798 Geos of Houlland Remnant walling Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b><u>NM367</u></b> (HU38NE 195) HU3700 8900 Burra Voe cargo vessel 14th-18th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM50</u></b> HU 378 897 Croo Green Structure 3rd-1st mill BC Poor Survey	<b><u>NM311</u></b> (HU38NE 2) HU3730 8918 Brough, North Roe Site of Broch: SMR#404 1st mill BC- 1st mill AD Not located Nil	<b><u>NM41</u></b> HU 372 878 Houlland Bank and peat cuttings Indeterminate Fair Nil	<b><u>NM368</u></b> (HU38NE 207) HU 3700 8900 Burra Voe Unassigned date unknown Not inspected
<b><u>NM51</u></b> HU 378 897 Croo Green Earthworks 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	<b><u>NM45</u></b> HU 3730 8920 Bultie Site of Davidson's Fishing Station and clearance cairn 18th-20th C Poor Nil	<b><u>NM40</u></b> HU 3769 8751 The Castle Noosts 18th-20th C Fair Nil	<b><u>NM369</u></b> (HU38NE 670) HU3720 8850 Ness of Houlland, Burra Voe <i>Hero</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM52</u></b> HU 378 897 Croo Green Structure 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	<b><u>NM44</u></b> HU 3721 8943 Loch of Beith Noosts and enclosure 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b><u>NM39</u></b> HU 3762 8664 Stav Geo/Blo Geo Structures: dwelling, outbuilding and enclosures 18th-20th C Fair Survey	<b><u>NM370</u></b> (HU38NE 82) HU 3670 8930 Burra Voe <i>Concordia</i> , cargo vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected
<b><u>NM48</u></b> HU 3765 8962 Lamba Dale Field boundary Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b><u>NM43</u></b> HU 3693 8944 Beith Noosts Indeterminate Poor Nil	<b><u>NM38</u></b> HU 3759 8642 Stav Geo Field boundary Indeterminate Fair Survey	<b><u>NM371</u></b> (HU38NE 100) HU 3700 8900 Burra Voe <i>Libertas</i> , unassigned vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX





# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 22

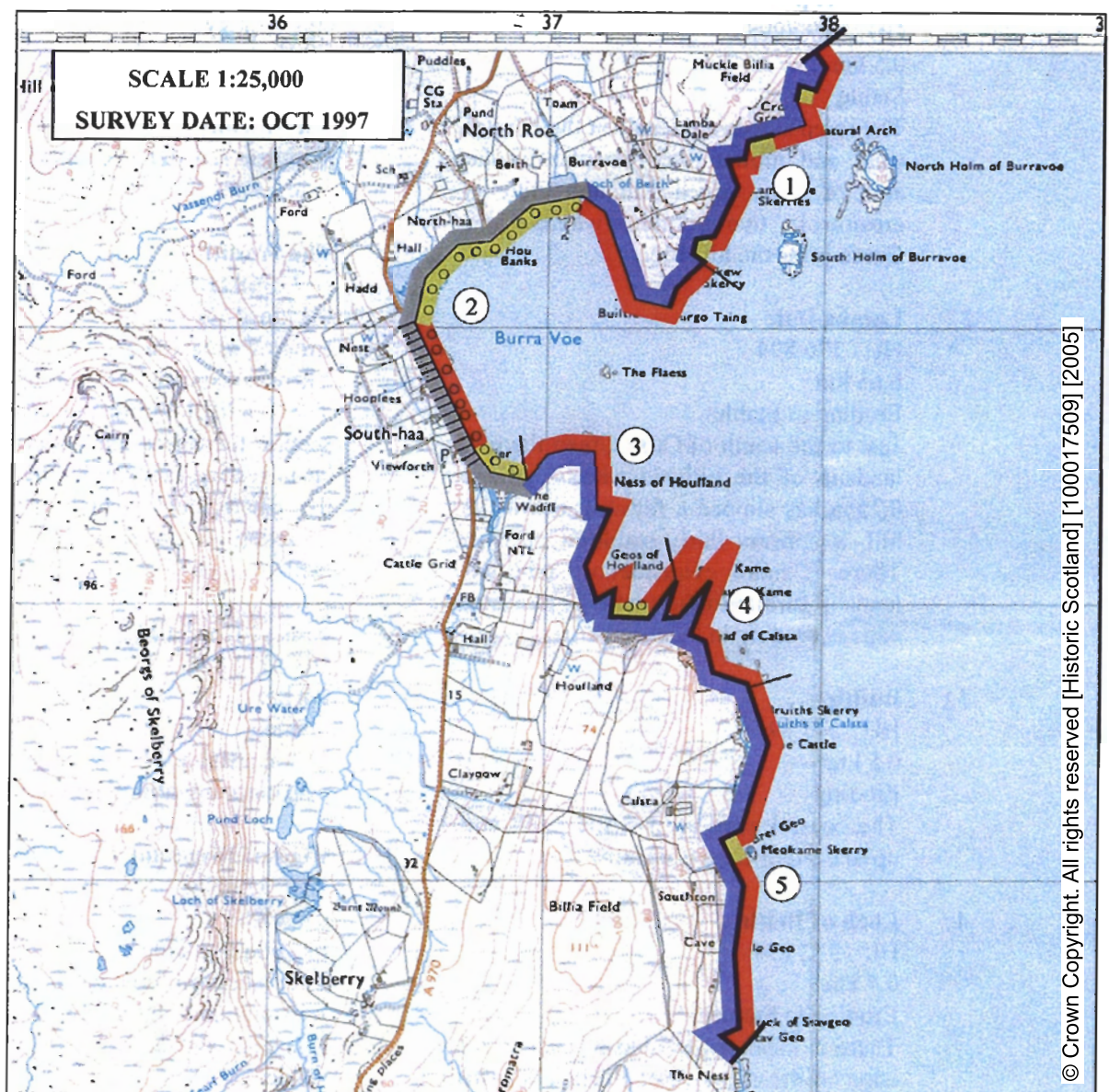
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- 1 **The Neap**  
HU 377 896  
1.53 km  
Rock platform with some sandy foreshore. Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m. The drift/rock interface is generally visible. There are three points along the coast where there are sandy foreshores. The grassed, steeply sloping hinterland normally ends in a cliff edge over 5m although Croo Green is a flat, grassed promontory at the foot of the hill with four mounds along the coastal edge. Sandy coves lie to the north and south of this promontory. A further sandy foreshore lies to the south by Skew Skerry. Some of the steeply sloping hillside to the south is in danger of sliding away into the sea. Soils are imperfectly drained peaty to the north, poorly to imperfectly drained peaty gleys and a podzol on Croo Green and freely to imperfectly drained peat with peaty podzol to the south. Grasses are predominant with rougher grazing to the north, some good grazing with wet areas on Croo Green and relatively moderate grazing to the south.
- 2 **Burgo Taing**  
HU 366 892  
2.63 km  
Rock platform with localised patches of cobble cover. Coastal edge is < 5m. The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible. The rock platform has more cobbled areas to the north. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with imperfectly drained podzols and gleys which supports good to moderate grazing.
- 3 **Burra Voe**  
HU 371 882  
1.74 km  
Sandy foreshore with 70->90% shingle cover. Coastal edge is < 5 m. The drift/rock interface is not visible. To the north there are two shingle bars which cut off two small lochs from the sea although a stream runs out from the eastern loch to the extreme eastern side. The edges of the lochs are gently sloping. Along the western side of Burra Voe the road runs along the coastal edge and has sea defences along its length. A pier with some eroding sea defences lies to the south along with a shingle covered sandy foreshore. A cobbled storm beach, almost a bar, lies to the extreme south with a stream issuing from the extreme eastern side. The hinterland is grassed. The soils are poorly draining peaty gleys around the lochs and to the extreme south with grasses, rushes and some sedges.
- 4 **The Wadill**  
HU 375 877  
0.9 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover and one localised sandy foreshore. Coastal edge is generally > 5m to the south. The drift/rock interface is generally visible. The rock platform is more evident, ie. broader, to the north than most stretches of coast. The coastal edge rises to over 5m south of the Ness of Houlland and a sandy cove lies beneath an area where landslip or peat flow is evident. The hinterland is moderately to steeply sloping with poorly draining peat for the most part. The grasses are of poor to moderate grazing quality.
- 5 **Bruiths Skerry**  
HU 376 871  
1.83 km  
Predominantly a rock platform. Coastal edge is > 5m. The drift/rock interface generally visible. The rock platform is fairly broad with a localised area of sand within Brei Geo. The steep slope at Head of Calsta from the previous unit becomes moderately sloping down to Southton where it again becomes steeply sloping. The peat gives way to a good deep organic gley, with areas of podzol, below Calsta. Here there are c. 12 open, grassed drains between field areas. The soils are up to 70 cm deep, with the majority at 50 cm. Apart from those around Calsta the soils are generally poorly to imperfectly drained peat and peaty gleys. Grasses are dominant although there are better grasses around Calsta where some *Lolium perenne* is evident.



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

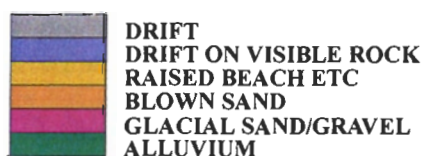
## NORTHMAVINE MAP 22



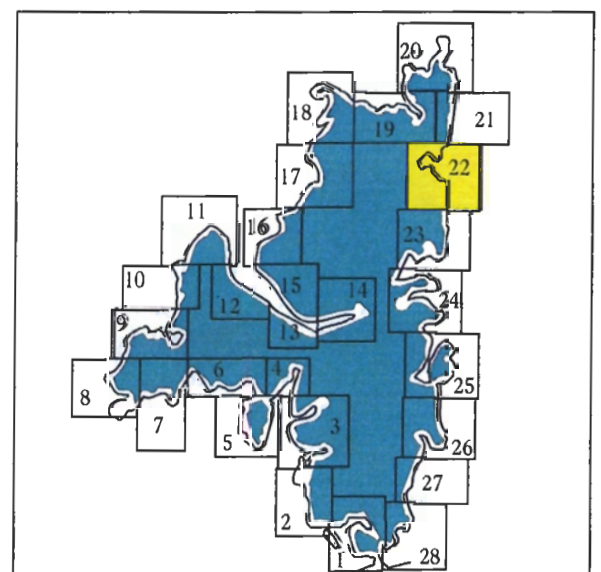
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



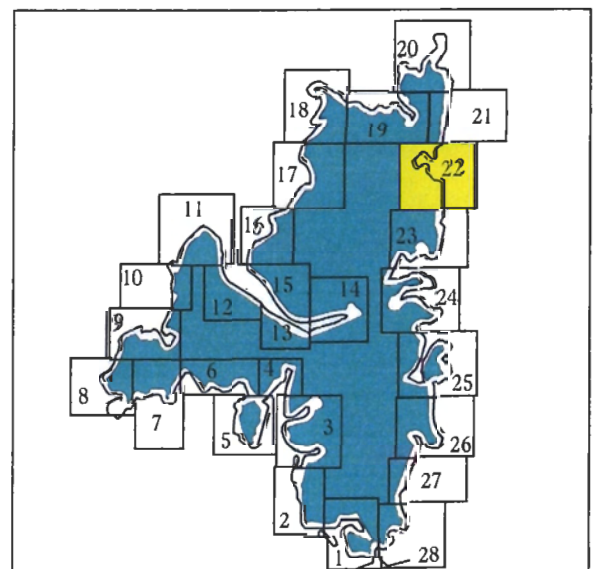
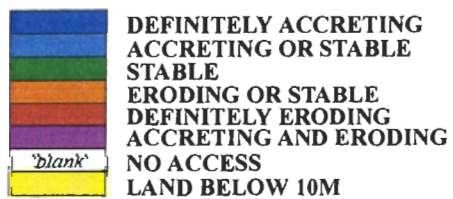
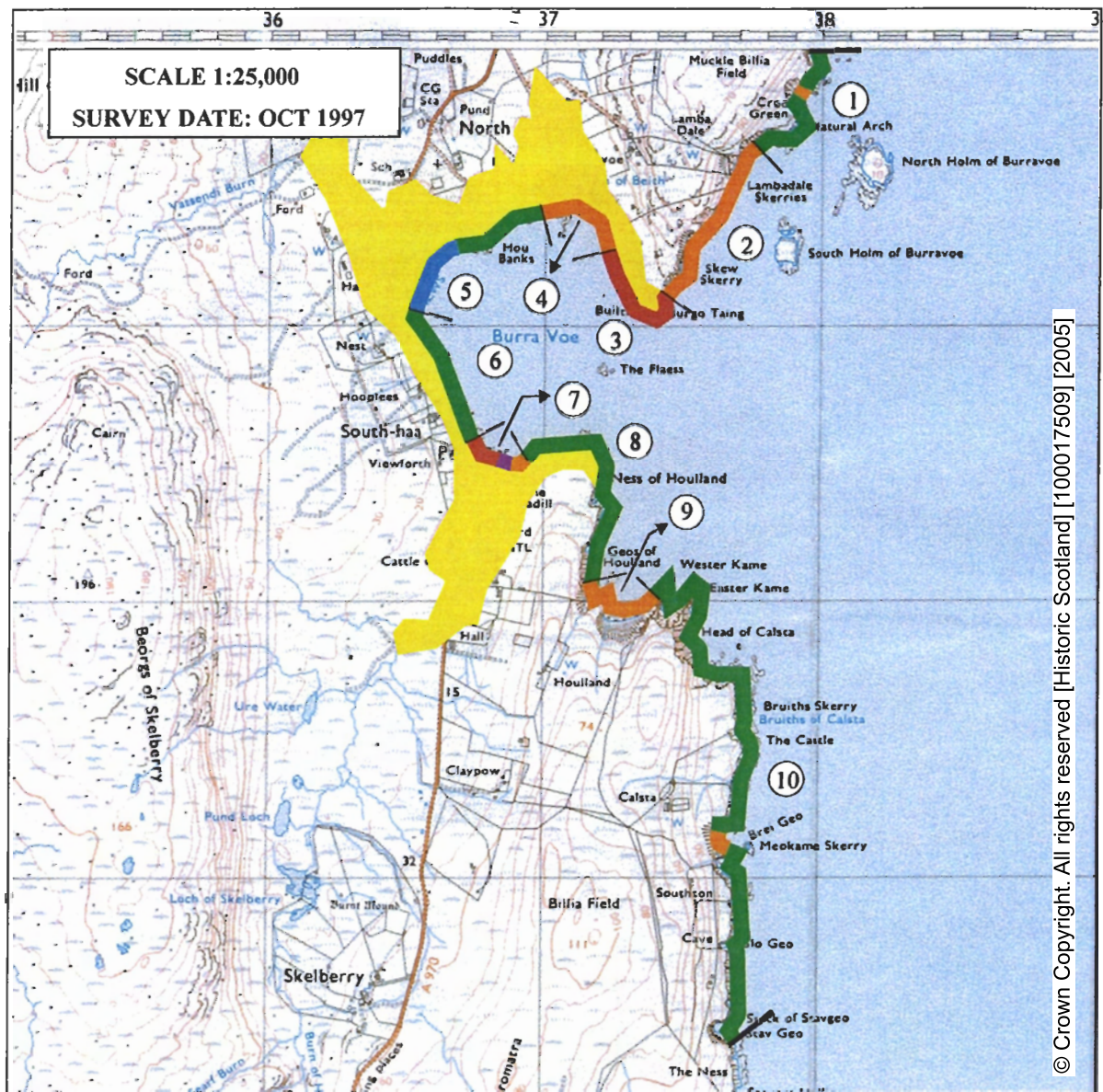
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 22

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 The Neap</b><br/> HU 379 8998<br/> 0.5 km<br/> Stable<br/> The steep slopes are stable at the coastal edge and around the flat plateau-like area of Croo Green although there is erosion in two corners, where Croo Green joins the hillside.</p>  | <p><b>6 South-haa</b><br/> HU 366 887<br/> 0.75 km<br/> Stable<br/> The stability of the coastal edge comes from the sea defences along which the road runs.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 Lambs Dale</b><br/> HU 376 894<br/> 0.65 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> Just to the south of Croo Green there is landslip of the hillside where perhaps 0.25ha has slipped a few feet down the hill. It appears fairly stable at present. There is more evidence of stabilised landslip further to the south. The coastal edge is eroding in localised areas.</p>                | <p><b>7 The Wadill</b><br/> HU 368 884<br/> 0.5 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> There is localised erosion to the east of The Wadill. Within the centre of this section there is a bar which appears to be migrating landward. The shingle on the bar is fairly stable and possibly accreting. A stream runs to the east of the bar.</p> |
| <p><b>3 Bultie</b><br/> HU 373 891<br/> 0.5 km<br/> Eroding<br/> The coastal edge around the point and up to a small cove is eroding.</p>  | <p><b>8 Ness of Houlland</b><br/> HU 372 883<br/> 1.8 km<br/> Stable<br/> The coastal edge is stable with some peat cutting within the hinterland area.</p>   |
| <p><b>4 Loch of Beith</b><br/> HU 372 894<br/> 0.4 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> There is localised erosion of the coastal edge on the east side of Burra Voe with some erosion of the bar which separates Loch of Beith from the sea. The erosion to the east of the bar is mainly due to stream flow.</p>   | <p><b>9 Geos of Houlland</b><br/> HU 372 879<br/> 0.4 km<br/> Eroding to Stable<br/> The localised erosion is due to peat flow and soil slip within the hinterland. The coastal edge appears to be fairly stable.</p>   |
| <p><b>5 Hou Banks</b><br/> HU 367 893<br/> 0.63 km<br/> Accreting to Stable<br/> A bar to the east is stable, with a stable middle section of land and an accreting to stable bar to the west. The stability of the eastern bar and some of the coastal edge of the land has been enhanced by some sea defences. The western bar has some accreting material on the upper foreshore.</p> | <p><b>10 Wester Kame</b><br/> HU 377 873<br/> 2.5 km<br/> Stable<br/> Both the high and low cliff areas are stable with only minor coastal edge erosion. Soft deep soils along the coastal edge at Calsta are also stable. There is some localised erosion on the south side of Brei Geo.</p>   |









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 23:**

### **Stav Geo to Scarf Stane**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The first leg of this section of coastline comprises gently sloping land which runs to a rocky coastline. The latter section, around Colla Firth, is more indented, but includes frequent areas of good land. The area is fairly evenly settled, with modern houses situated at intervals and set back from the coast edge.

Several abandoned farmsteads of 18th-20th C date lie within the coastal zone and there are frequent remains of land boundaries and enclosures. Other remains of this period include noosts and jetties and a click mill (NM22). It is readily apparent that this area was more densely occupied in the recent past than it is today. Prehistoric monuments are represented by two burial cairns at Meishie O'Stanes (NM326), both of which are scheduled.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The majority of the coastline is fairly straight north-south trending with a southerly aspect at Colla Firth. The topography is moderately sloping to the east and steeper slopes to the south. The edge drops to less than 5 metres around Bu Taing and within Colla Firth. There are two shingle bars, one jutting out to sea at Bu Taing and one enclosing a small loch by Croos. Soils are generally imperfectly drained peaty podzols and gleys.

#### **Erosion class**

The coastal edge is mainly stable with localised erosion. Most erosion occurs between The Knowes and along the north side of Long Taing

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 23

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### NM37

HU 3755 8586  
Northgardin  
Noost and cultivation soil  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM36

HU 3752 8578  
Northgardin  
Walling  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM35

HU 3745 8569  
Midgardin  
Structures: dwelling  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM34

HU 3755 8542  
The Knowes  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM33

HU 3755 8536  
Skea  
18th-20th C  
Clearance cairn, noost and  
structure: may be equivalent to  
SMR#411  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM32

HU 3755 8495  
Hill of Skea  
Structures: dwelling and  
outbuilding  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM31

HU 3764 8475  
The Rettuvie  
Earthworks  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM30

HU 3756 8445  
Near Stack of the Crubb  
Field boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM29

HU 3706 8400  
Arvi Taing  
Field boundaries  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM28

HU 3652 8420  
Croos  
Structures: dwellings  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM27

HU 3641 8404  
Ness of Housetter  
Enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Survey

### NM26

HU 3621 8398  
Ness of Housetter  
Cairn  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM25

HU 3621 8389  
Ness of Housetter  
Enclosures  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM24

HU 3590 8425  
Ness of Housetter  
Noost and pier  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM326 (HU38SE 1)

HU 3578 8437 to HU 3577  
8434  
Meishie O'Stanes, Voe of the  
Brig  
Cairns: Scheduled, SMR#493  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Not Inspected  
Monitor

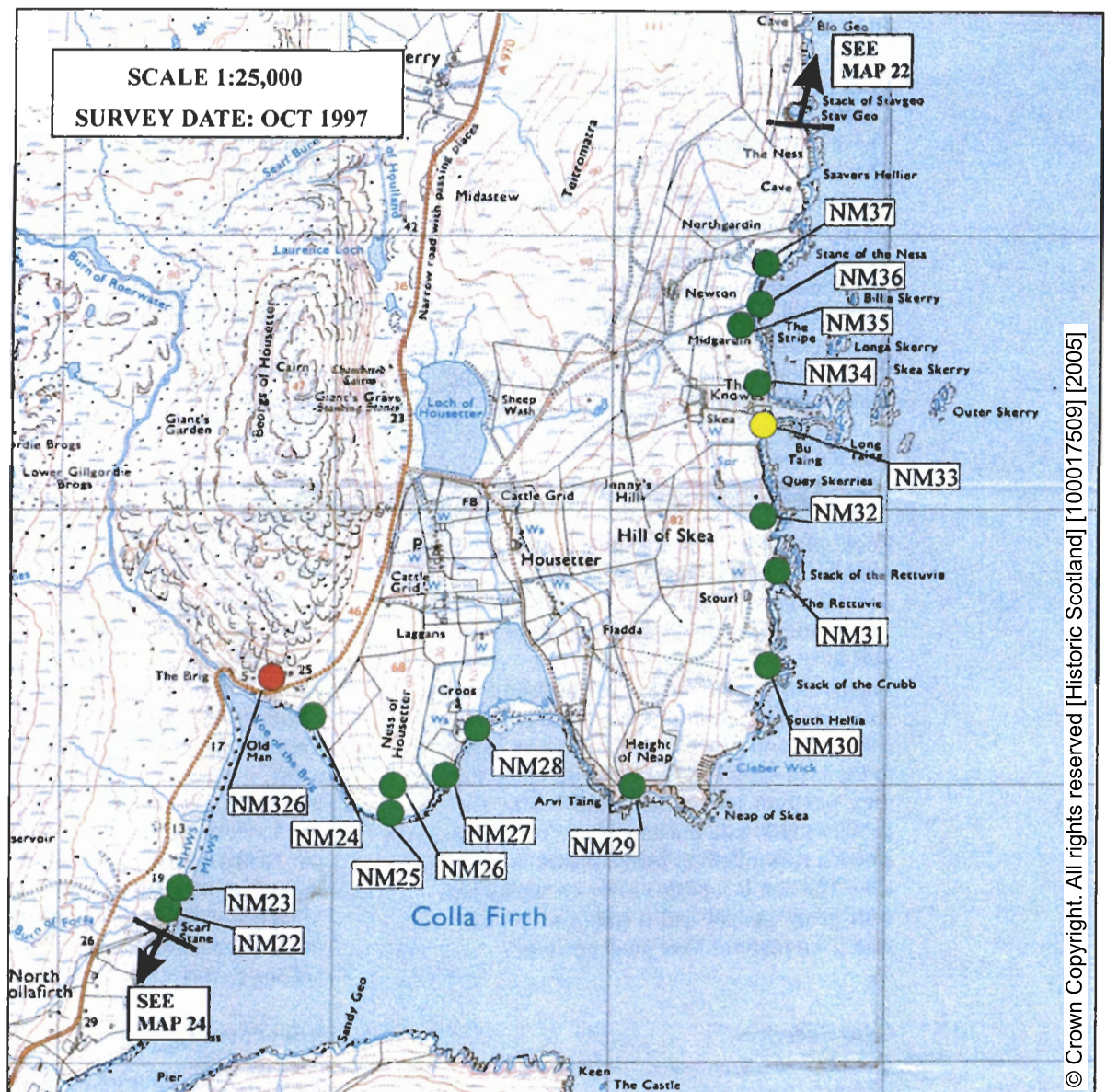
### NM23

HU 3545 8364  
Scarf Stane  
Enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

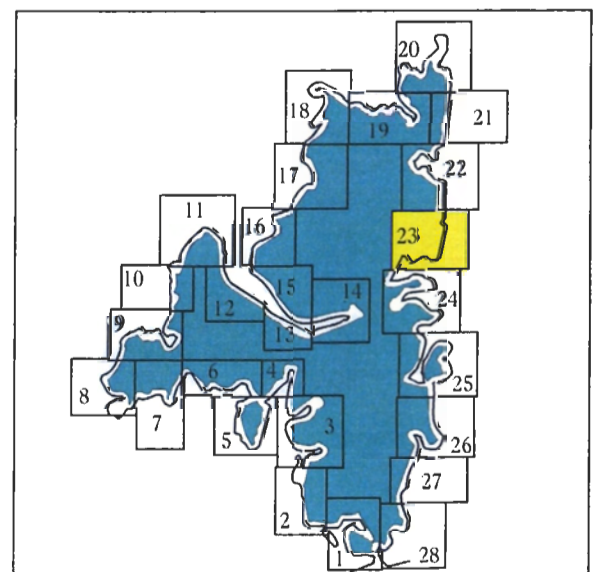
### NM22 (HU38SE 7)

HU 3540 8355  
Scarf Stane (North Collafirth)  
Mill and enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX





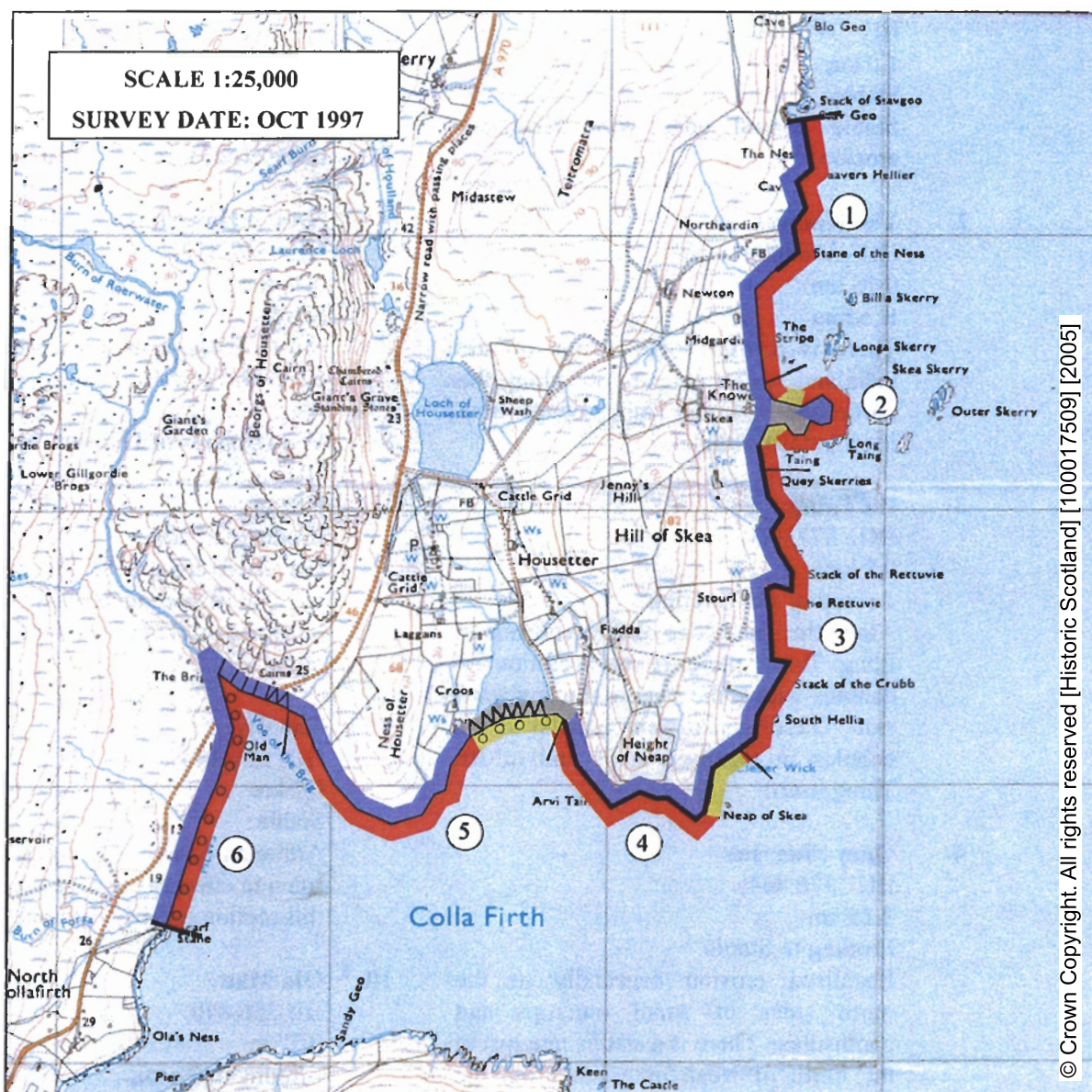
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 23

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- 1 Stav Geo**  
HU 376 859  
1.2 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The coastal edge drops to less than 5m by Newton and to the south. The hinterland is fairly steeply sloping becoming moderately sloping south of Stane of the Ness at the same time that the peat grades into a peaty podzol with some gleyed areas. The grass is rough grazing with some heather on the steeper slopes. The grasses become slightly better to the south.
- 2 The Knowes**  
HU 378 854  
1.1 km  
Rock platform with localised patches of sand and shingle around Long Taing.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally not visible.  
Long Taing is attached to the mainland by a strip of land, almost a bar which has a cobbled storm beach to the south and close to the land side. Sand and shingle cover the rock platform to the north and south. The cobbles grade into gravel sizes to the Taing where a rock platform predominates the east side. The soil is a peaty ranker on the Taing with peaty podzol and a gley on the land side. Two pastures have good grazing.
- 3 Quey Skerries**  
HU 376 845  
1.4 km  
Rock platform with a few localised areas of shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
This a more rugged coastline, especially to the south. The hinterland is moderately sloping with poorly drained gleys in the main. An area south of the Stack of the Crubb appears to have been quarried at one time. There is also some outcropping of low grade and weathered serpentine on the cliff edge of South Hellia peninsula. Grasses are poor quality with some sedges present.
- 4 Cleber Wick**  
HU 372 840  
1.1 km  
A small sandy foreshore grades into rock platform.  
Coastal edge is > 5m to the south.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
Cleber Wick has a sandy foreshore which grades into a rocky platform away from the cove. Landslip and soil creep are common around this section. The soils are freely to imperfectly drained peaty podzols with some peat on the steeper slope to the west. Grasses are predominant with some heathers.
- 5 Croos**  
HU 364 840  
1.6 km  
A sandy foreshore to the bar; grades into rock platform to the west.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The bar, with a stream cutting through the centre, cuts off a small loch; it is made up of shingle with some additions of gravel as a track improvement. There is also a line of rocks forming a small sea defence. The hinterland around the loch is gently sloping and moderately sloping to the west around the Ness of Housetter. Soils are generally imperfectly drained podzols and peaty gleys. Moderate pasture lies around the loch and to the immediate west but becomes poorer grazing further west.
- 6 Voe of the Brig**  
HU 356 840  
1.4 km  
A rock platform with 30-90% cobble or shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
A recently constructed pier has some soil disturbance to the east. Within the head of the voe cobbles begin to cover the rock platform. Further to the south the cobbles grade into a greater shingle cover of the rock. A small eroding glacial mound fronts the sea midway between Old Man and Scarf Stane. The hinterland is steeply sloping with a road to the north and becomes moderately sloping south of the Old Man. Heather and grass lie on the slopes to the north with grass pasture on the moderately sloping land to the south which is a poorly drained peaty gley.

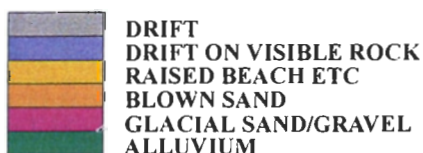




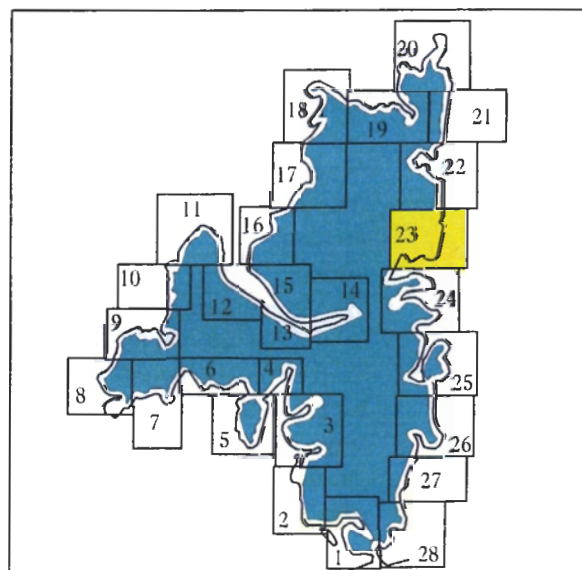
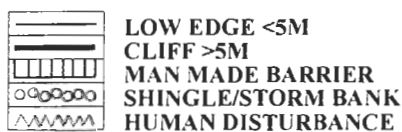
FORESHORE



HINTERLAND



MODIFIERS



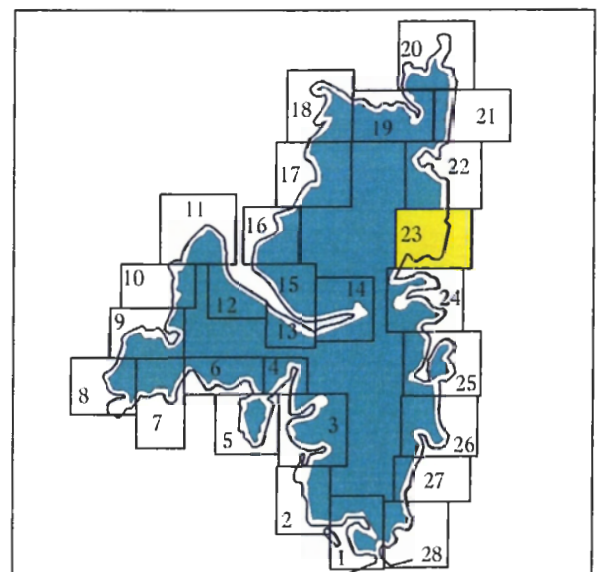
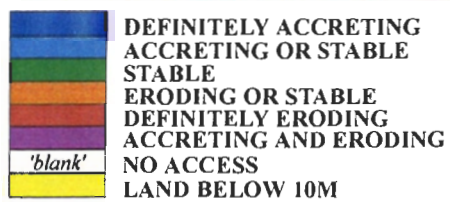
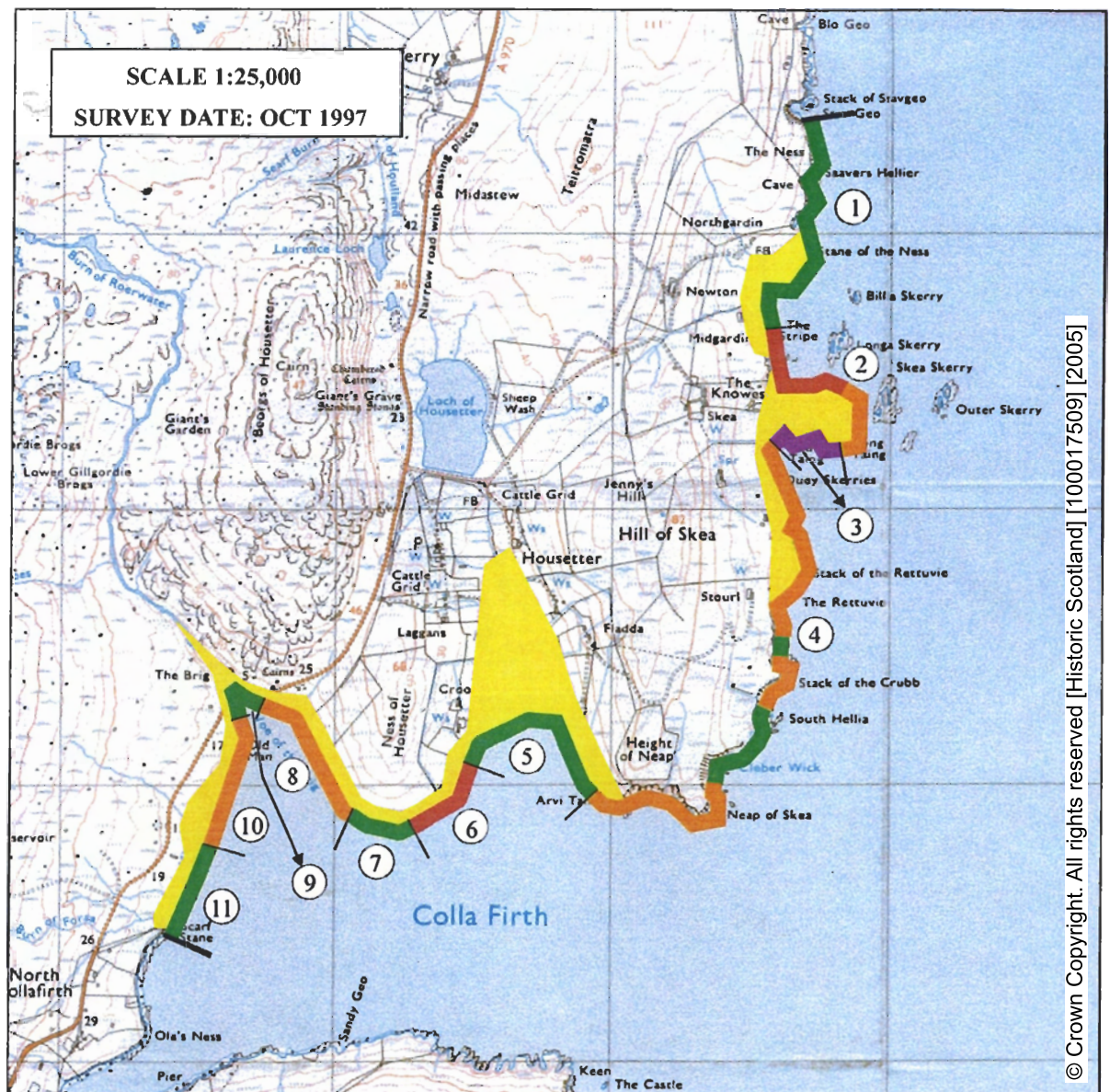
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 23

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1 Stav Geo</b><br/>HU 377 860<br/>1.0 km<br/>Stable<br/>Stable coastal edge with negligible erosion.</p>  | <p><b>6 South of Croos</b><br/>HU 364 840<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>A few hundred metres of coastal edge is being eroded.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 The Knowes</b><br/>HU 376 854<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding<br/>There is coastal edge erosion on the mainland which extends out along the north side of Long Taing. Long Taing itself is fairly stable.</p>   | <p><b>7 Ness of Housetter</b><br/>HU 362 839<br/>0.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>Most of the point has a stable coastal edge and hinterland.</p>  |
| <p><b>3 Bu Taing</b><br/>HU 377 853<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Along the south edge of the peninsula to Long Taing there is an accretion of cobbles with some sand to the landward side. There is also some erosion of the cobbles in localised areas and of Bu Taing itself.</p>   | <p><b>8 West of Ness of Housetter</b><br/>HU 359 842<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge with a stable hinterland apart from human disturbance to the east of the quay.</p> |
| <p><b>4 Quey Skerries</b><br/>HU 376 844<br/>2.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion especially to the north sides of small outcrops and peninsulas. There is a stable area just to the north of Neap of Skea. From the Neap of Skea to Arvi Taing there is a considerable amount of landslip taking place. Some of the land slide areas have stabilised temporarily.</p> | <p><b>9 The Brig</b><br/>HU 356 844<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>Although there is a quay and road running close to the edge the stability of this section is fairly natural.</p>                                     |
| <p><b>5 Arvi Taing</b><br/>HU 368 842<br/>0.9 km<br/>Stable<br/>The steep slope and cliff leading down to the bar are naturally stable. The bar in front of the small loch by Croos has been stabilised by additions of aggregates and a line of rocks. There is possible accretion of shingle on the west side.</p>  | <p><b>10 Old Man</b><br/>HU 356 840<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>There is local marine erosion of the coastal edge. There is also some soil creep and stream erosion close to a horizontal mill.</p>       |
|   | <p><b>11 North of Scarf Stane</b><br/>HU 355 836<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>A stable coastal edge with only minor erosion of coastal edge and some minor human disturbance of the hinterland.</p>                   |









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 24:**

### **Scarf Stane to Colloquey**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map sheet extends from the southern shore of Colla Firth, where the land is relatively low-lying and level and there are frequent settlements, both modern and abandoned 18th-20th C farmsteads. Further along, at Ness of Queyfirth, the land is higher and slopes more steeply to the coast. This area is uninhabited and serves as rough grazing for sheep. Past the tip of the Ness of Queyfirth, there is sporadic settlement on the gently sloping land which extends to the head of the voe. From here to Ollaberry, there is no modern settlement and the area is largely rough, high moorland. From Ollaberry Church to the end of the section there is a concentration of modern settlement, most of which lies inland of the modern road.

There are many 18th-20th C remains in this area, including settlements, pastoral and agricultural remains, noosts, piers, bods and a church. Nothing of identifiably earlier date was noted and it may be that earlier remains are obscured or have been removed by later activity. The extensive nature of the 18th-20th C remains testifies to the fact that this was previously a far more intensively settled area than it is today.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

Three hills and two coves dominate the coastline. To the north Ness of Queyfirth is generally steeply sloping with moderate to steep slopes on Hill of Ollaberry and Back of Ollaberry. The cove of Quey Firth is separated from Loch of Queyfirth by a bar. Within the Bay of Ollaberry the hinterland is generally moderately sloping with many small pasture fields fenced with till underlying most of the area. Many of the small coves within this unit have sandy or shingle covered foreshores.

#### **Erosion class**

The coastal edge is fairly stable with perhaps slightly more erosion within Que Firth.

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 24

### NM21

HU 3528 8328  
North Collafirth  
Noost  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM20

HU 3520 8300  
Collafirth  
Pier  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM19

HU 3499 8287  
Collafirth  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM18

HU 3506 8271  
Crooksetter  
Noost and pier  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM17

HU 3512 8275  
Crooksetter  
Structures: dwellings  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM16

HU 3529 8275  
Crooksetter  
Structure: shed  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM15

HU3562 8296  
Crooksetter  
Structure: store and dwelling  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM14

HU 3565 8301  
Crooksetter  
Bod, pier and noost  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM13

HU 359 830  
Sandy Geo  
Enclosure and boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM12

HU 361 830  
Sandy Geo  
Field boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM11

HU 3675 8299  
Keen  
Earthen bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM10

HU 369 827  
The Ords  
Quarry  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM9

HU 3691 8236  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM8

HU 3683 8235  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM7

HU 3679 8235  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Enclosures and cultivation  
remains  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM6

HU 3673 8235  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Platform, enclosure and bank  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Survey

### NM5

HU 3664 8238  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

### NM4

HU 3652 8239  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM3

HU 3615 8245  
Ness of Queyfirth  
Structures: dwelling and  
outhouses  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM2

HU 3564 8211  
Queyfirth  
Bod and associated structures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM1

HU 356 820  
Queyfirth  
Settlement and field system  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Monitor

### NM269

HU 360 819  
Hogan  
Structures and field system  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM270

HU 361 819  
Hogan  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM271

HU 3646 8196  
The innins  
Otter trap  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM272

HU 3661 8138  
Norwick  
Settlement and field system  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

### NM273

HU 369 812  
Back of Ollaberry  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM274

HU 3707 8053  
Otter Hadd  
Enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

### NM275

HU 368 805  
Moo Wick  
Enclosure and boundaries  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM314 (HU38SE 4)

HU 3667 8055  
Ollaberry  
Church and graveyard with  
carved memorial: Listed (C)  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected  
Nil

### NM316 (HU38SE 5.00)

HU 3659 8050  
Ollaberry  
Pier  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected  
Nil

### NM313 (HU38SE 5.01)

HU 3658 8084  
Ollaberry  
Hand crane  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected  
Nil

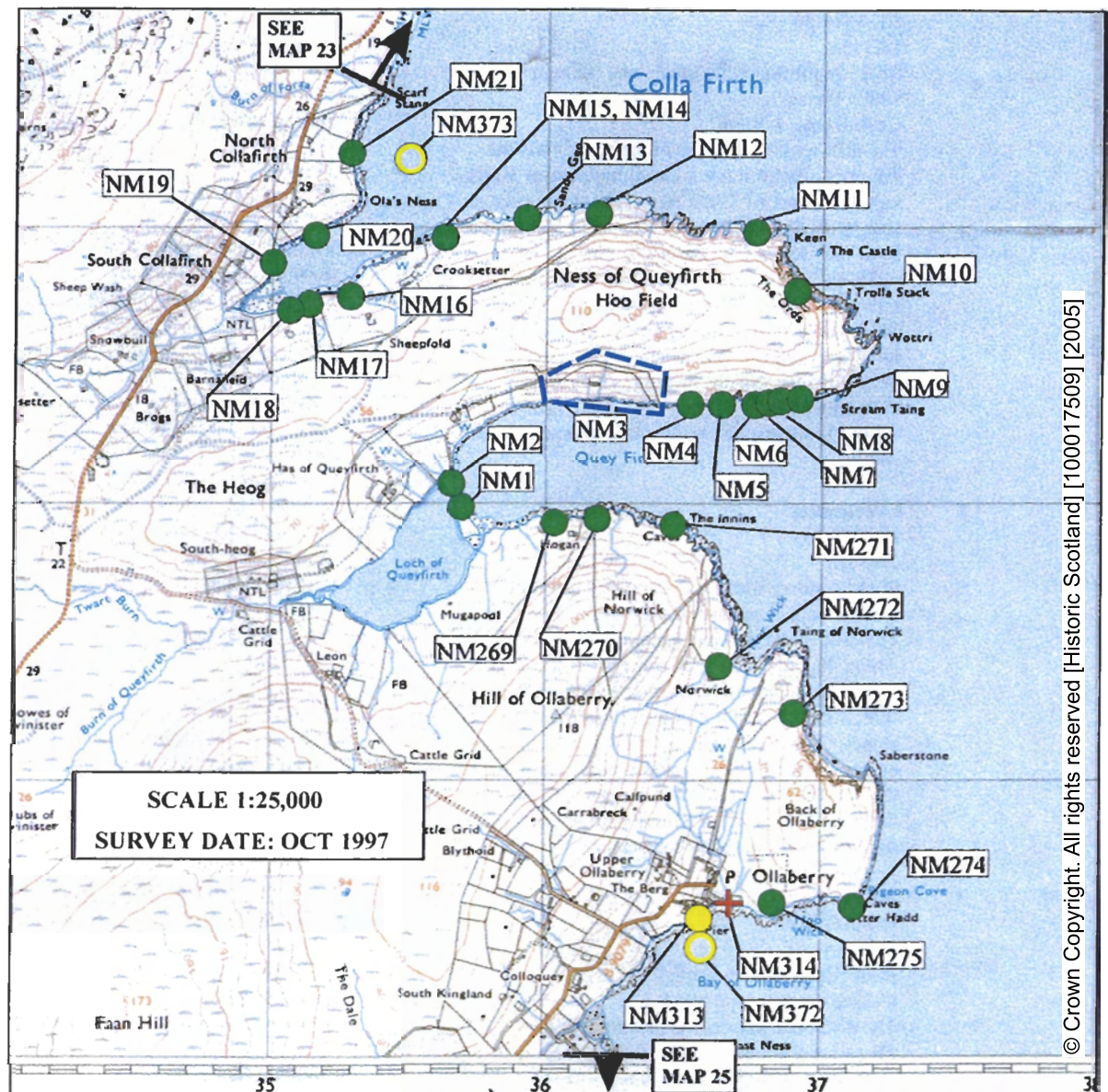
### NM372 (HU38SE 343)

HU 3650 8040  
Bay of Ollaberry  
*Charles Hay*, unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

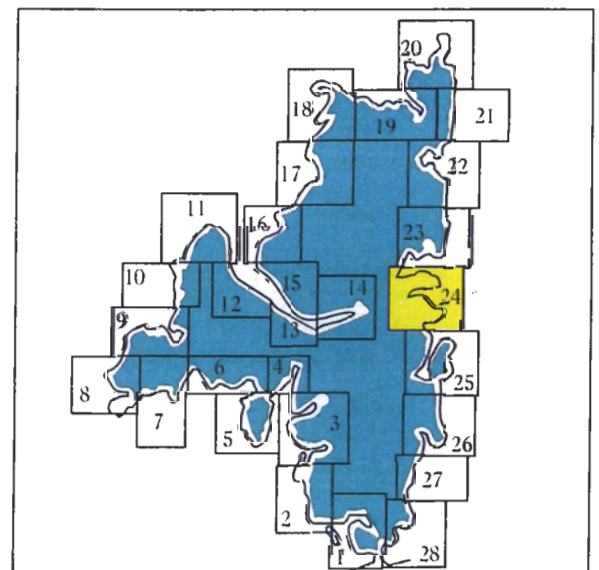
### NM373 (HU38SE 970)

HU 3550 8320  
Colla Firth  
*Shining*, fishing vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



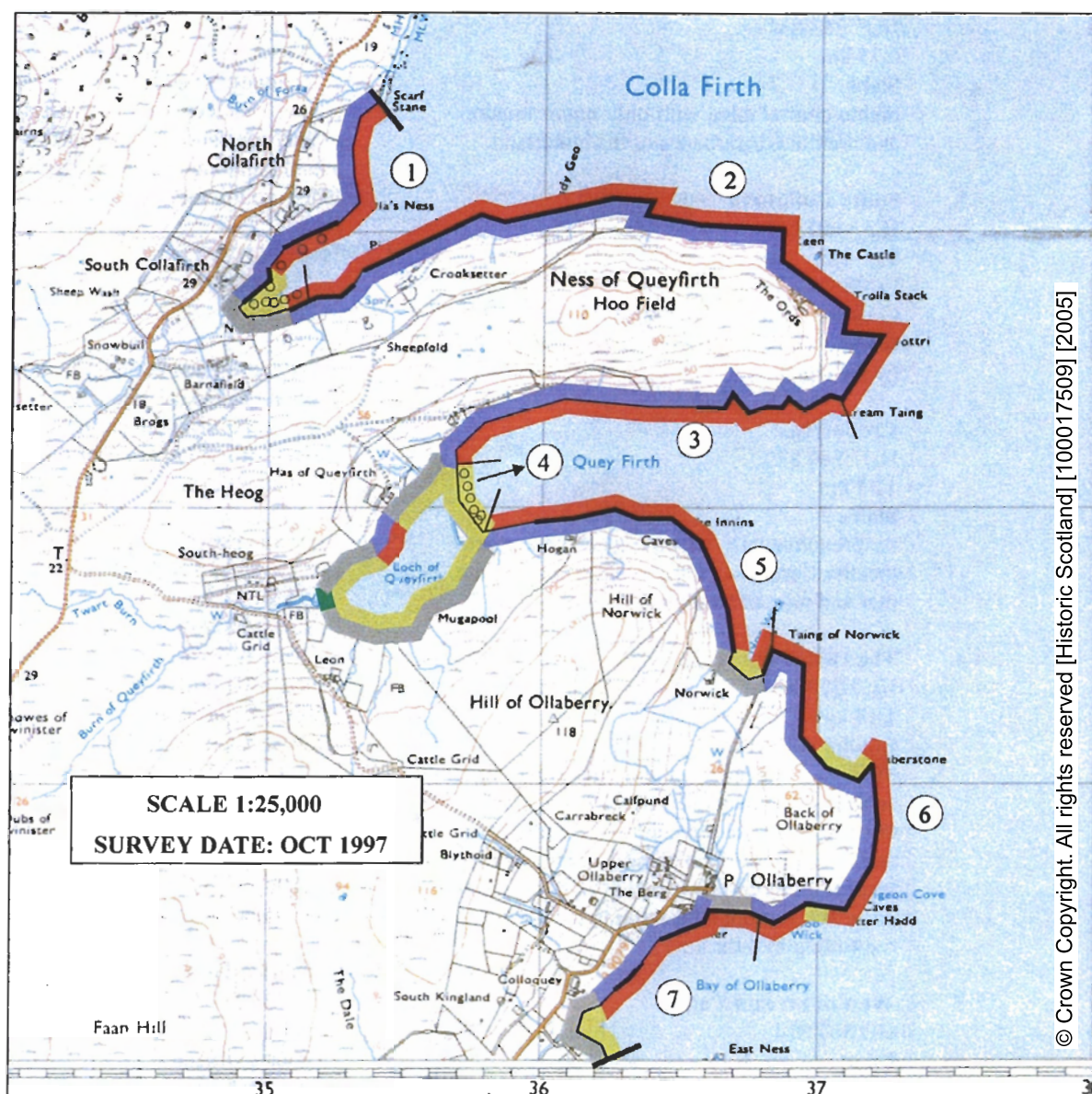


# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 24

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- 1     **Scarf Stane**  
HU 351 830  
1.43 km  
Rock platform with sand and shingle cover within the cove.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible.  
The rock platform has some shingle cover which increases west of Ola's Ness. The shingle cover with some sand becomes dominant within the cove and lessens to the south east as the rock platform becomes dominant again. The hinterland is moderately sloping with grassed fields and a poorly drained peaty podzol grading into peaty gley to the north of the cove and a deep organic podzol with a soil build up, or colluvium, of up to 1m deep, and peat to the south. Heathers and grass are common to the south.
- 2     **Crooksetter**  
HU 363 831  
2.92 km  
Rock platform with localised sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
Along the hinterland of the north facing coast there are a number of grassed rills or rig and furrow ridges running downhill on the moderate slopes. The Ords appears to be either an old quarry or a stabilised landslip area. The cove to the south of The Ords has a sandy foreshore at the base of the cliff. Soils are peat or peaty gleys supporting grasses with some heathers.
- 3     **Stream Taing**  
HU 363 823  
1.63 km  
Rock platform with negligible cover.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
There are a number of small indentations to the west with a number of small strips of land, perhaps 10m to 20m by 20m to 30m, jutting out on cliff like promontories which have good grasses and less peaty, deep 50cm soils. These areas are generally less sloping than the steep to moderate slopes of this section. The edge is less than 5m to the west of these inlets. The soils become more poorly drained peaty gleys to the west and rough grazing tends to be slightly tussocky.
- 4     **Loch of Queyfirth**  
HU 357 820  
0.35 km  
A small shingle bar separates the loch from the sea.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not generally visible.  
A bar of shingle separates Loch of Queyfirth from the sea with a stream breaching the bar on the south side. The bar has well sorted gravel to the lower foreshore and a cobbled storm beach to the top. Around the loch the land slopes more steeply on the north than the moderate slopes of the south. Alluvium and gravel lie on the foreshore of the loch. Soils are poorly drained peaty gleys with grassed fields.
- 5     **Hogan**  
HU 365 819  
1.33 km  
A rock platform generally with negligible and localised sandy foreshores.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
Although the foreshore is predominantly a rock platform there are two small coves west of The Inning which contain some sand. Nor Wick is a sand and gravel bay with some scattered cobbles which cannot be described as a storm beach. The hinterland is moderately sloping and steeper around The Innins. Soils are Poorly drained to the north and imperfectly drained by Nor Wick with better quality grass along the hinterland of Nor Wick and poorer grazing elsewhere.
- 6     **Taing of Norwick**  
HU 372 810  
1.92 km  
A rock platform with patchy 10-40% shingle cover and two sandy foreshores.  
Coastal edge is mainly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
A bay north of Saberstone has a sandy foreshore below a steep scarp where landslip is taking place to the south. A smaller sandy cove lies on the west side of Otter Wick. The hinterland slopes steeply by The Taing of Norwick and very steeply on the east side before becoming moderately sloping. The soils appear to be poorly to imperfectly drained peaty soils with moderately good grazing with no heather.
- 7     **Bay of Ollaberry**  
HU 364 803  
1.0 km  
A rock platform with patchy sand cover grading into a sandy foreshore.  
Coastal edge is intermittently > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible for perhaps 50% of the section.  
The coastal edge is protected around Ollaberry by a concrete sea wall. There are small sparse patches of sand and shingle on the foreshore around Ollaberry. The rock platform grades into a sandy foreshore in the western cove. The hinterland is moderately to gently sloping with a few deep gulleys where streams have cut into a deep till, > 2m in places. Some of the fields have a terraced appearance with prominent lynchets to the south west. Soils are imperfectly drained peaty podzol and peaty gleys with good cultivatable fenced fields down to pasture.



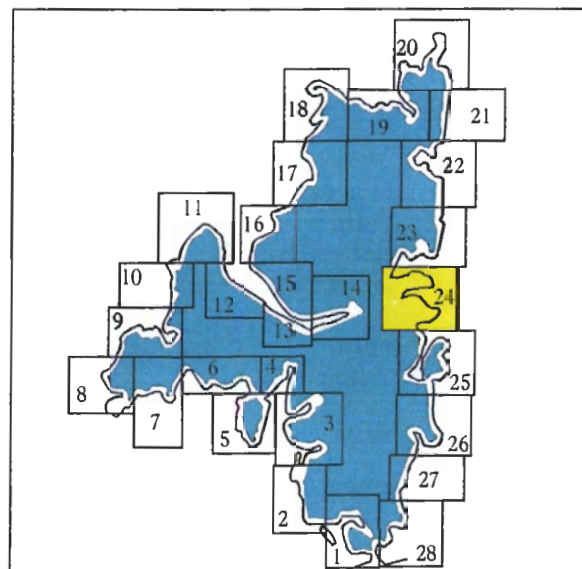
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**





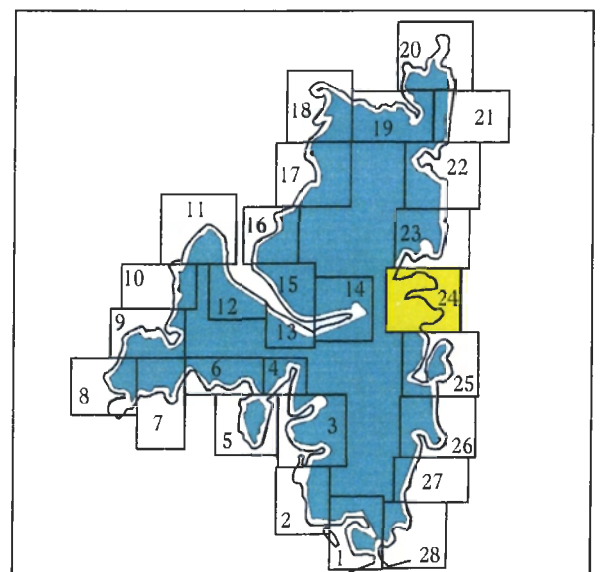
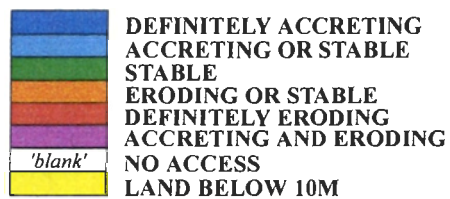
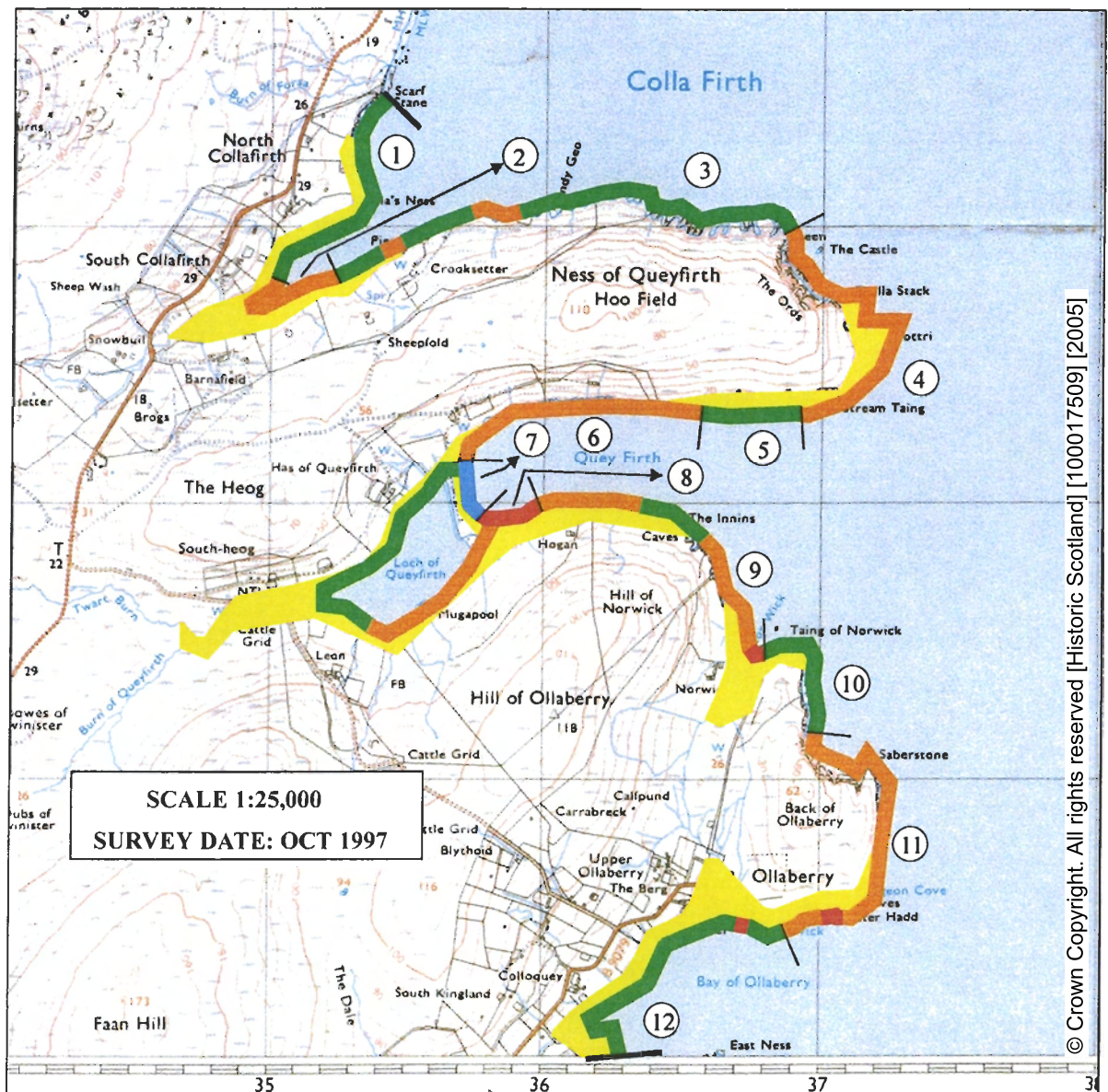
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 24

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Scarf Stane</b><br/>HU 353 831<br/>0.75 km<br/>Stable<br/>Stable coastal edge with only minor erosion and minimal disturbance of the hinterland.</p>  | <p><b>7 Quey Firth Bar</b><br/>HU 357 820<br/>0.25 km<br/>Accreting to Stable<br/>There is accretion of material along the upper foreshore. The bar appears fairly stable although there may be a slow landward migration.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 South Collafirth</b><br/>HU 350 827<br/>0.65 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised coastal edge erosion due to the sea and cattle poaching of the lower edges by the stream.</p>   | <p><b>8 Hogan (West)</b><br/>HU 358 819<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The coastal edge is being eroded by marine action. As regards the Loch of Queyfirth the edge is stable to the north west while there is some localised erosion of the very low edge to the south east.</p>      |
| <p><b>3 Crooksetter</b><br/>HU 360 830<br/>1.75 km<br/>Stable<br/>A predominantly stable edge with some localised erosion of the coastal edge at the pier and west of Sandy Geo.</p>  | <p><b>9 Hogan (East)</b><br/>HU 366 818<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion occurs over the whole section with the exception of a perhaps 200m by The Innins. The inner edge of Norwick is eroding.</p>   |
| <p><b>4 The Ords</b><br/>HU 372 826<br/>1.13 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Stabilised landslip on the hinterland with some erosion of coastal edge. There is much more erosion to the south of Trolla Stack and around the headland. There is also localised coastal edge erosion of the lower edge to the south where small geos or inlets are cutting into the edge.</p> | <p><b>10 Taing of Norwick</b><br/>HU 369 813<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>The taing is stable.</p>   |
| <p><b>5 West of Stream Taing</b><br/>HU 367 824<br/>0.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>A stable coastal edge with minor soil creep and peat flow along the hinterland.</p>   | <p><b>11 Back of Ollaberry</b><br/>HU 372 806<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion due to the sea. A small landslide and rock fall has occurred in the cove just west of Saberstone and there is a greater degree of erosion in the cove west of Otter Hadd.</p> |
| <p><b>6 Quey Firth (North West Edge)</b><br/>HU 360 824<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>There is some coastal edge erosion and large areas of hinterland subject to soil creep and in some instances land slip<br/><br/>where the drift material is slowly slipping over the rock.</p>   | <p><b>12 Ollaberry</b><br/>HU 364 804<br/>1.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The edge is mainly stable with one exception where there is erosion by the churchyard at Ollaberry just to the east of the sea wall.</p>  |







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 25:**

### **Colloquy to Ness of Bardister**

---

#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

Leaving the sheltered and settled area surrounding the Bay of Ollaberry, this section of the coastline rises upward and has high, steep cliff, in places. At the head of Gluss Voe, it becomes more gently undulating, and continues in this fashion around the Isle of Gluss and on to the Ness of Bardister. There is a small concentration of modern settlement toward the head of Gluss Voe, but otherwise the area is uninhabited.

The majority of the sites recorded within this area relate to 18th-20th C settlement and pastoral activity, again indicating a shift in the settlement pattern in recent times and the general depopulation of the area. There are two previously recorded prehistoric sites, a burial at Skeo Knowe (NM281- scheduled) and a souterrain (NM305) which lies nearby. The mound into which the burial was interred appears to be largely of natural origin and there is no trace of the souterrain now.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The coast line within the unit is fairly monotonous to the north and around Gluss Isle where the slopes are steep or moderately sloping. The coast is more interesting to the south of Gluss Voe where a bar holds Gluss Isle to the mainland. The hinterland to the south west has small cultivable fields and the landform bears witness to past glacial activity which has been modified by agriculture in some cases.

#### **Erosion class**

Most of the erosion is on the mainland to the south and to the south of Gluss Voe. Gluss Isle and Gluss Ayre are fairly stable. The restricted end to Gluss Voe and the low edges with soft tills probably account for the erosion within the voe. The soft tills which cover the southern part of the mainland are easily eroded.



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 25

---

**NM315** (HU37NE 9)  
 HU 361 798  
 Eastwick  
 Findspot  
 3rd-1st mill BC  
 Not inspected  
 Nil

**NM276**  
 HU 3665 7999  
 East Ness  
 Structure, enclosure, noost and  
 cultivation remains  
 18th-20th C  
 Fair  
 Survey

**NM277**  
 HU 366 796 to HU 365 793  
 The Kiln  
 Enclosures  
 18th-20th C  
 Fair  
 Nil

**NM278**  
 HU 3639 7831  
 Gluss Voe  
 Noost  
 18th-20th C  
 Fair  
 Nil

**NM279**  
 HU 3603 7800  
 The Lothar  
 Settlement and cultivation  
 remains  
 18th-20th C  
 Fair  
 Nil

**NM280**  
 HU 3591 7784  
 The Lothar  
 Noosts and structure: shed  
 18th-20th C  
 Fair  
 Nil

**NM281** (HU37NE 2)  
 HU 3581 7781  
 Skeo Knowe (Ola's Broch)  
 Mound: Scheduled, SMR#53  
 3rd-1st mill BC  
 Fair  
 Monitor

**NM305** (HU37NE 3)  
 HU 3567 7778  
 Nissetter  
 Souterrain: SMR#54  
 1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
 Not Inspected  
 Monitor

**NM282**  
 HU 3565 7766  
 Nissetter  
 Enclosure  
 Indeterminate  
 Poor  
 Nil

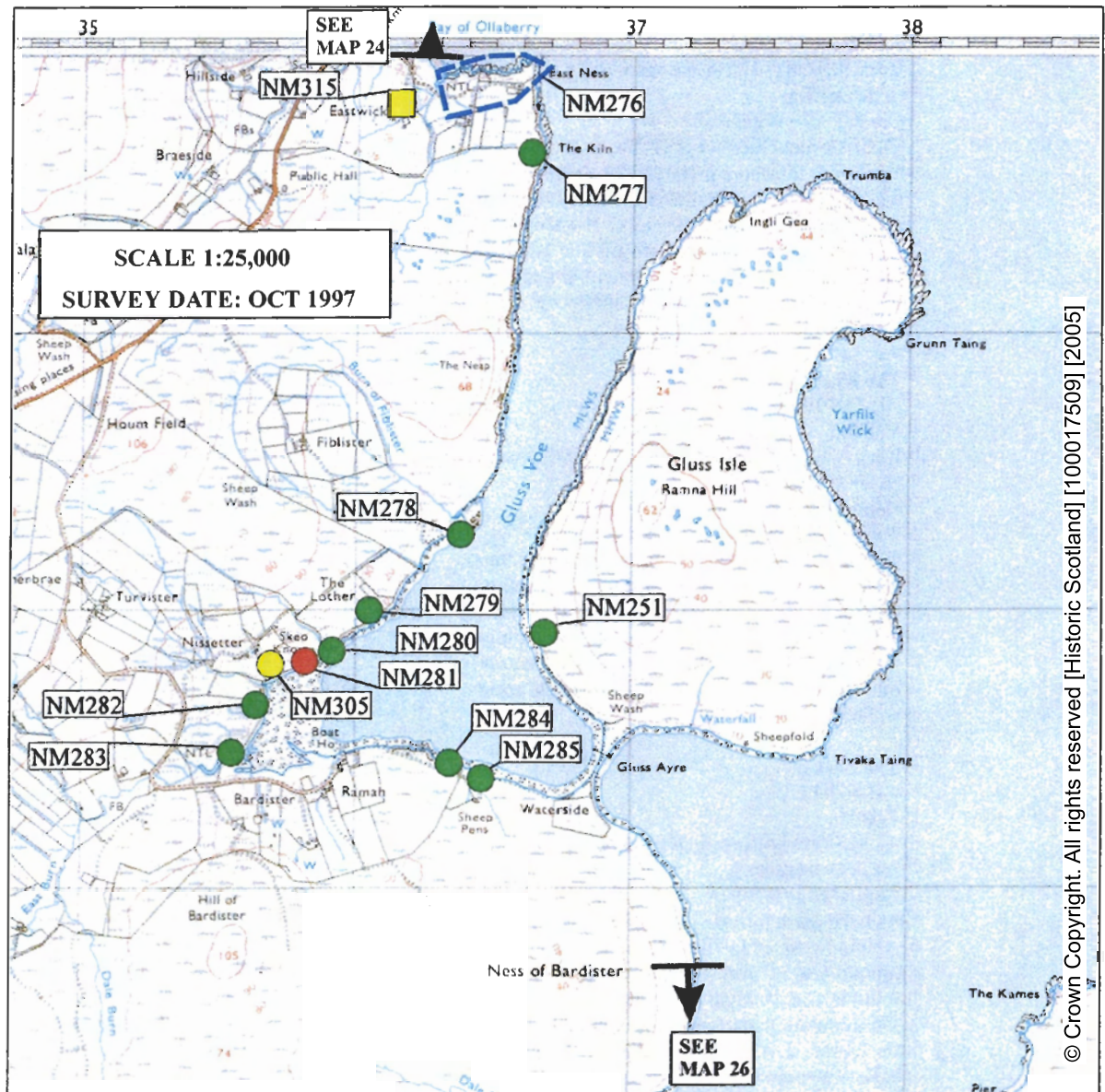
**NM283**  
 HU 3555 7747  
 Bardister  
 Settlement and field system  
 18th-20th C  
 Fair  
 Nil

**NM284**  
 HU 3636 7746  
 Ramah  
 Noosts  
 18th-20th C  
 Poor  
 Nil

**NM285**  
 HU 3645 7740  
 Waterside  
 Enclosure  
 Indeterminate  
 Fair  
 Nil

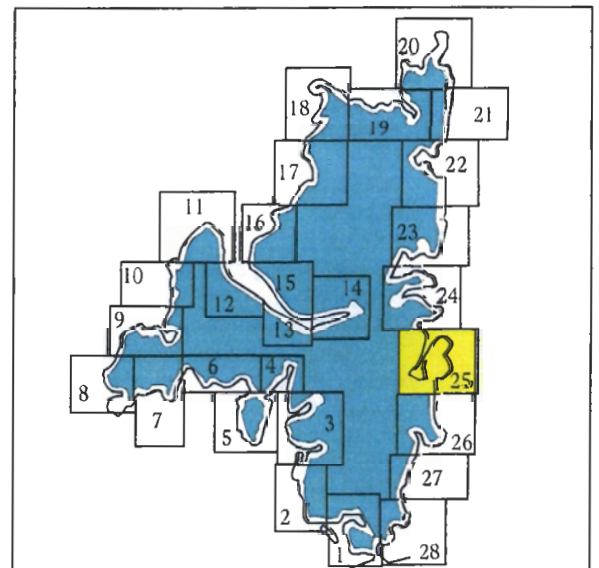
**NM251**  
 HU 3665 7790  
 Gluss Isle  
 Indeterminate  
 Indeterminate  
 Poor  
 Nil

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



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- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX

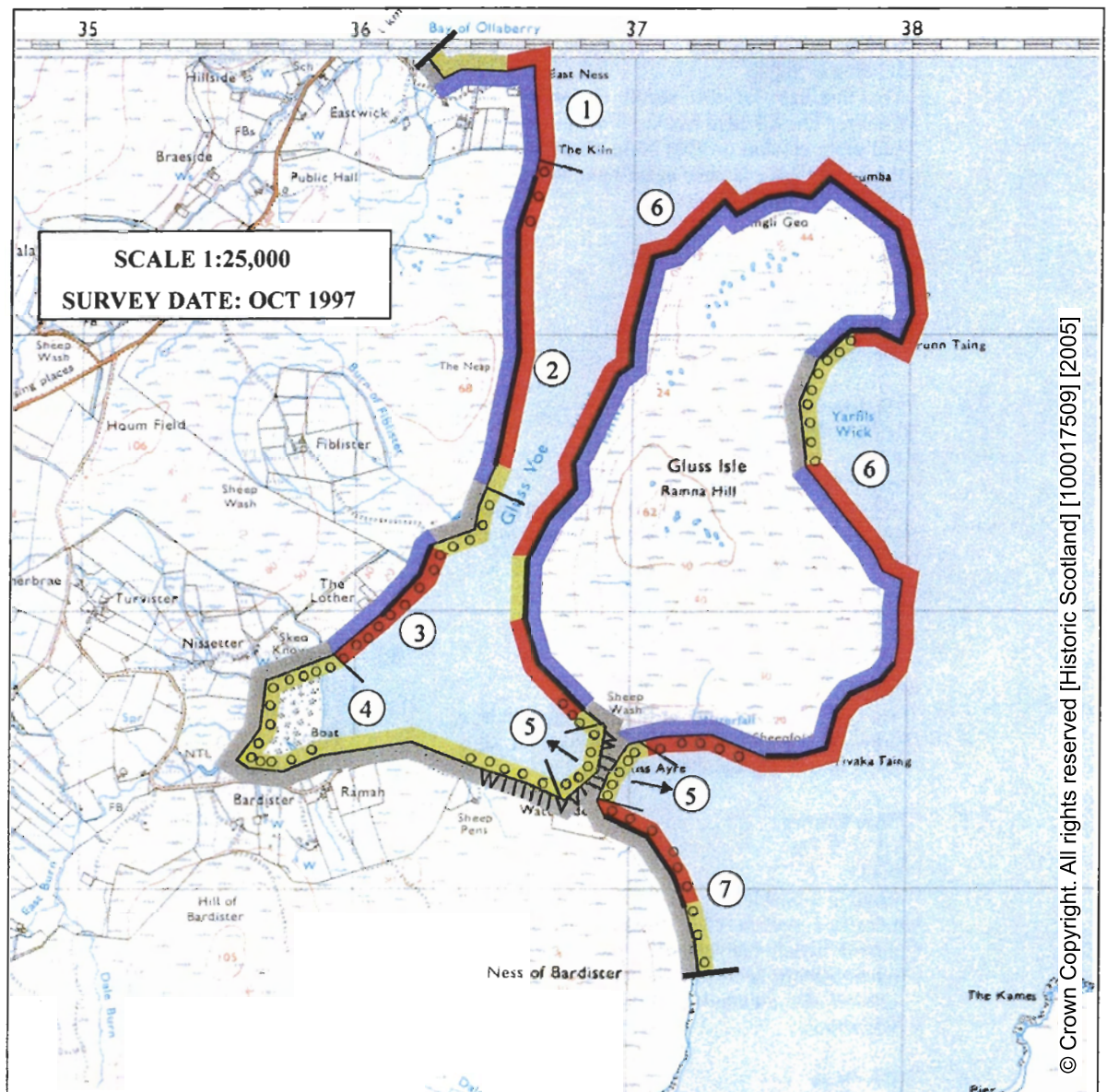


# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 25

- 1 **Eastwick**  
HU 3665 7980  
1.09 km  
Rock platform with some sand cover at the start of the section.  
Coastal edge is generally < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is visible.  
The sandy foreshore gives way to a rock platform with negligible cover within the first 40m of this section. The edge then begins to rise slowly and is greater than 5m just south of The Kiln. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with good grazing. The soil is an imperfectly drained peaty gley.
- 2 **The Kiln**  
HU 366 790  
1.38 km  
Rock platform with negligible to 50% cobble cover in small areas.  
Coastal edge is predominantly > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The section has a fairly straight north to south coastal edge with cobble patches more evident to the north.. The hinterland is moderately sloping to the north and becomes very steeply sloping to the south. The soils are imperfectly to poorly drained peat and peaty gley with rough grazing and heathers.
- 3 **The Lothar**  
HU 362 781  
1.08 km  
Rock platform with up to 100% sand and shingle cover in some areas.  
Coastal edge is < 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible.  
A sandy ayre to the north has a fan like appearance as a small stream carries sediment into the voe. A small gently sloping storm beach lies to the south with a small groin to the south of the cobbles. The foreshore then returns to a cobble strewn rock platform which increases in cover to the south. To the south of the ayre the hinterland is under laid with a deep till, between 1m and 3m deep. The soils are poorly to imperfectly drained gleys and peaty podzols. With cultivable fenced fields down to pasture and some arable crops.
- 4 **Skeo Know**  
HU 360 775  
1.88 km  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not generally visible.  
The shingle foreshore has a small ayre which lies on the south side and begins close to Boat House. The shingle grades to a more coarse gravel and cobble mixture to the east. Skeo Know appears to be a truncated drumlin. Other glacial features also lie on the hinterland. The overall trend of ice flow appears to be from west to east. To the south there is a terraced effect
- with a field area east of Raman and is probably glacial. The hinterland is generally gently to moderately sloping with imperfectly to poorly drained peaty gleys dominating the bay. Fields are fenced with grass pasture and at least one field down to arable cultivation on the west. A track to the extreme east has been recently improved with some boulders used as sea defence.
- 5 **Gluss Ayre**  
HU 369 774  
0.48 km  
A shingle bar.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface not visible.  
Gravels make up the majority of the bar joining Gluss Isle to the mainland. The eastern side of this bar is slightly higher with a storm beach of cobbles. There is also more sand to the east and north. The bar has been enhanced with the dumping of gravels in the centre. A house lies to the south with some rocks laid down as a sea defence.
- 6 **Gluss Isle**  
HU 377 790  
6.38 km  
Predominantly a rock platform with patches of shingle and sand cover.  
Coastal edge is generally > 5m to the west and < 5m to the east.  
The drift/rock interface generally visible.  
Gravel and sand cover extends from the ayre on the west side to perhaps 300m on the isle. A small area of gritty sand lies half a kilometre further to the north. There is also a small area of rilling almost gullies close to this point. The rock platform has negligible cover to the north of the isle and the east with the exception of a cove at Yarfils Wick which has more sand and shingle to the north and more cobbles to the south of the bay. More cobbles lie to the south of the island and east of the ayre. The hinterland is moderately sloping with imperfectly drained peat and peaty podzol to the west and poorly drained peat to the east. Grass is dominant with more heather to the west and more rushes and sedge to the east.
- 7 **Waterside**  
HU 372 770  
0.79 km  
A rock platform with 20- >90% cobble and shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is intermittently > 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The rock platform becomes more densely covered by shingle to the south. A thick red till, > 5m in most cases, underlies most of the section. The hinterland is gently sloping with a poorly draining peat supporting rough grazing although this is of fairly good quality and improved to the north.





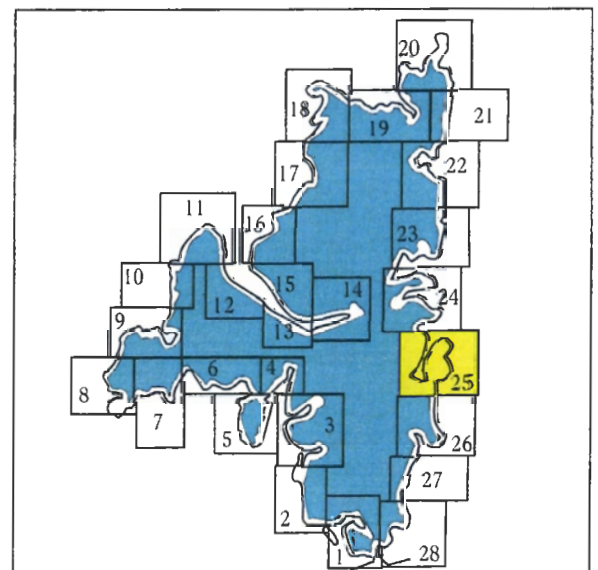
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



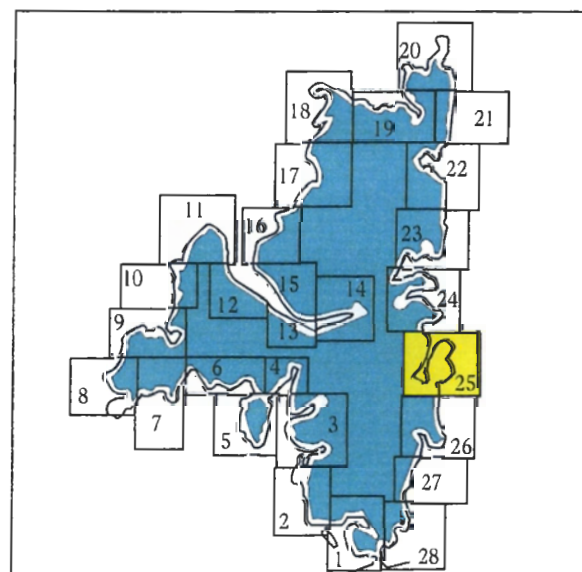
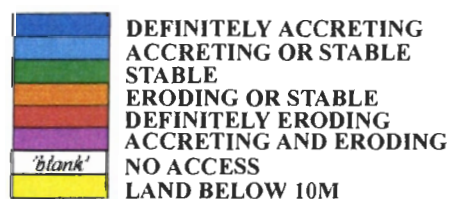
# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 25

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1 Colloquey</b><br/>HU 366 797<br/>0.9 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>The first part of this section is stable with localised coastal edge erosion towards East Ness and more erosion on East Ness. The erosion of the coastal edge is once again more localised to the south of East Ness.</p> | <p><b>9 Waterside</b><br/>HU 368 773<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Even with sea defences there is some localised erosion of the coastal edge particularly to the south of Gluss Ayre.</p>   |
| <p><b>2 The Neap</b><br/>HU 365 787<br/>0.75 km<br/>Stable<br/>A stable slope and coastal edge.</p>   | <p><b>10 Gluss Ayre</b><br/>HU 369 775<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>The mid and north part of the ayre is stable although additions of gravel have been added to the centre. The east side of the ayre also appears to be stable albeit with larger cobbles and storm beach.</p>                              |
| <p><b>3 Fiblister</b><br/>HU 363 783<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>A sandy ayre is accreting by the stream. There is some localised erosion to the north and to the south the area is eroding to stable.</p>   | <p><b>11 Gluss Isle (South West)</b><br/>HU 366 780<br/>1.13 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion due to marine action. There are small areas of peat flow on the hinterland to the north of this section.</p>   |
| <p><b>4 The Lothar (North West)</b><br/>HU 362 781<br/>0.4 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The whole section of soft till, along with a groyne, is eroding due to marine action with some stream erosion of the hinterland.</p>  | <p><b>12 Gluss Isle (North)</b><br/>HU 373 795<br/>2.75 km<br/>Stable<br/>The edge is predominantly stable with two localised areas of erosion to the north in Ingli Geo and the small inlet directly to the west of Trumba. There is also some localised peat flow to the north along the hinterland.</p> |
| <p><b>5 Skeo Knowe</b><br/>HU 357 778<br/>0.9 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised coastal edge erosion of the till by marine action but enhanced in some areas by rabbit burrowing close to the edge. There is some erosion of the hinterland due to farm stock and water flow.</p>              | <p><b>13 Yarfls Wick</b><br/>HU 376 788<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>A localised land slip lies to the north of the bay with localised erosion of the coastal edge along the bay itself. To the south marine action is undercutting the cliff face with cobbles.</p>                               |
| <p><b>6 Bardister</b><br/>HU 358 775<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting to Stable<br/>An ayre in front of a stable coastal edge appears to be accreting.</p>  | <p><b>14 Gluss Isle (South East)</b><br/>HU 379 778<br/>2.25 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable although there are some large areas of the hinterland under threat from peat flow.</p>   |
| <p><b>7 Raman</b><br/>HU 362 775<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion where the edge is being gouged out in small scallops.</p>  | <p><b>15 Waterside (South East)</b><br/>HU 372 770<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The tills of the coastal edge are eroding almost the whole length of the section. There is slightly less erosion to the north and to the south. The hinterland is stable.</p>   |
| <p><b>8 Sheep Pens</b><br/>HU 365 774<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The coastal edge is being eroded by marine action.</p>  |  |









## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 26:**

### **Ness of Bardister to Sullom**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The northern part of the area covered by this map sheet is uninhabited and comprises undulating rough moorland, used as grazing land for sheep. Beyond the south side of The Houb, the area is sporadically settled, with most modern settlement lying outwith the coastal zone. Here, the land is relatively good and is enclosed in a regular pattern of fields.

Only one site was recorded in this area- an enclosure and associated noost at Askelon, both of which date to the 18th-20th C period.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The area is dominated by moderately to gently sloping hills and peat cover over till. There are two bars shielding small lochs within the hinterland to the east and a large bay, The Houb which is almost a loch. Evidence of land submergence is found in The Houb where peat is now lying below HWM. The soils and agriculture become much better towards Sullom

#### **Erosion class**

This unit of coastline has some severe erosion probably due to the large amounts of till making up the coastal edge. The Houb has a few areas of drowned peat.

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 26

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#### NM302

HU 3631 7385

Askelon

Enclosure and noost

18th-20th C

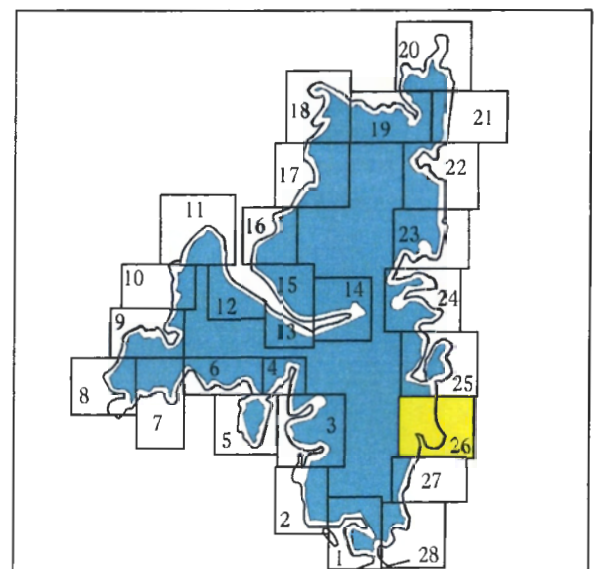
Fair

Nil





- **PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK**
- **MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION**
- + **LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING**
- **UNDESIGNATED WRECK**
- **KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT**
- **SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY**
- └─┘ **SITE COMPLEX**



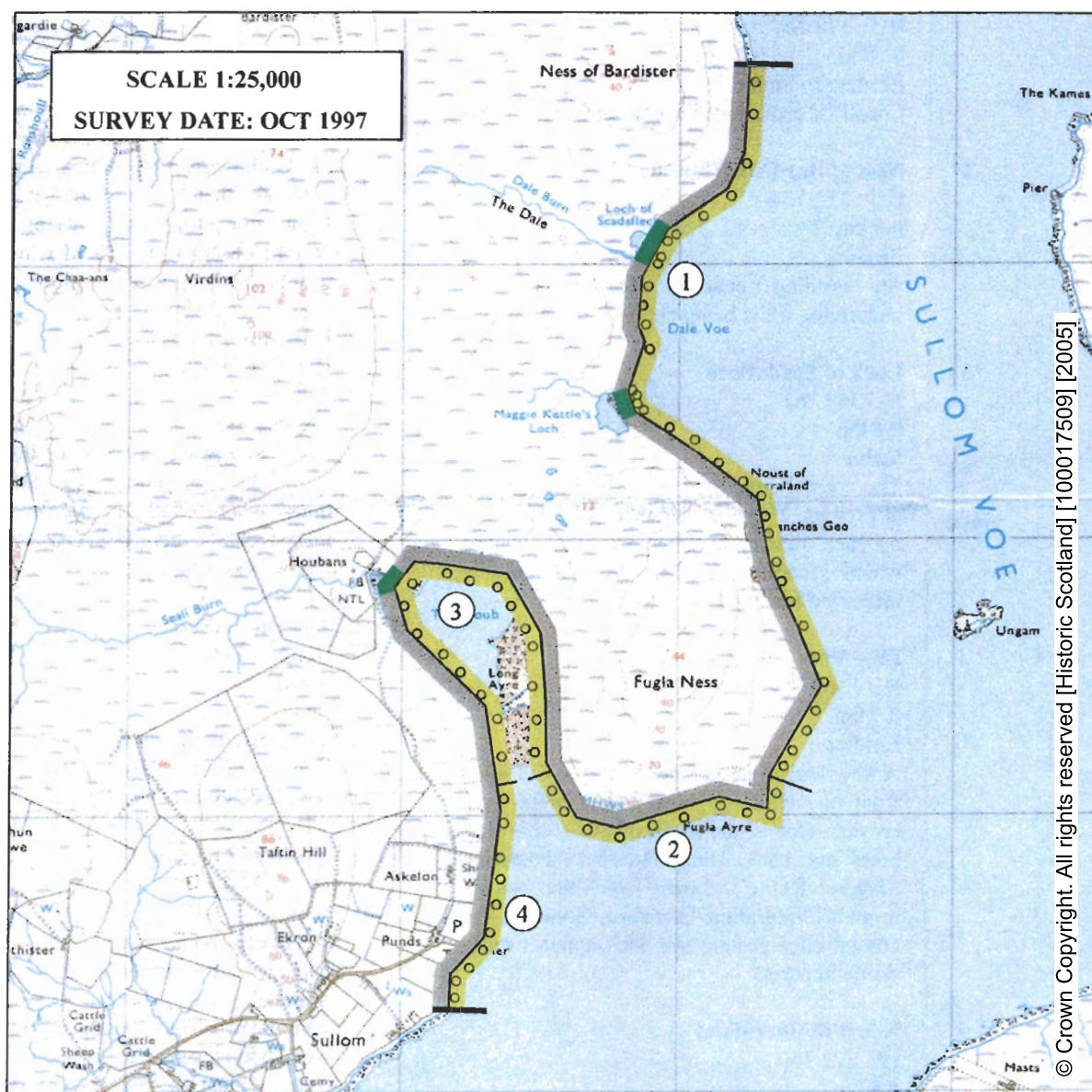
# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 26

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- 1 **Ness of Bardister**  
HU 368 755  
3.6 km  
A shingle dominant foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The foreshore for the length of this section is shingle dominant with only patchy sand and rarely observed rock platform. The foreshore is moderately shelving. There are two small lochs along this section which are cut off from the sea by cobble and gravel bars. The Loch of Scadafleck has a cobble storm beach. There is also a possible storm beach at Blanches Geo. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping and is underlain by a till, the depth of which cannot be ascertained although it is probably deeper than 3 metres for much of the section. The poorly to imperfectly drained soil is mainly made up of peat with small areas of peaty, gleyed alluvium around the two lochs. The area is covered with rough grazing which is all fenced from three to ten metres back from old fencing stakes. A number of broad rill like features, 15m to 25m apart, are found to the north of Noust of Burriland.
- 2 **Fugla Ayre**  
HU 369 740  
1.39 km  
A shingle dominant foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
Just to the north of Fulgla Ayre there is a small cove with a gravel beach and a storm beach or berm higher up the foreshore. Fugla Ayre is a broad expanse of flat land mainly made up of gravel sized stones which is grassed down for the most part. Some gravel has been tipped onto the eastern side. The hinterland is gently sloping with rough grazing which has been fenced. Poorly to imperfectly drained peat is dominant although the ayre has a thin peaty ranker and skeletal soil with better grazing.
- 3 **The Houb**  
HU 360 748  
2.29 km  
A shingle dominant foreshore.  
Coastal edge is < 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The Houb is a fairly shallow, gently sloping inlet with shingle foreshore. The bay is almost cut off from the sea by a broad, bar like structure, Long Ayre, which has a wide channel to the east side. The ayre is mainly made up of gravel. The hinterland is gently sloping and slightly hillocky on the western side. A till underlies the peat. The peat is over 2 metres deep in many places on the east side. It is here that some of the peat is submerged lying below HWM. A house with some sea defences lies to the extreme north west of The Houb with a track around part of the north western hinterland. The rough grazing is not entirely fenced in on the west side where some heathers also colonize the drier areas.
- 4 **Askelon**  
HU 364 736  
1.3 km  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
There is a small area of accreting gravels to the north of this section. The shingle grades into a coarser mix with some boulders to the south of Askelon and there is an accumulation of sand to the south of the eroding pier. A gravel storm beach lies at the south end of this section. The hinterland has fenced fields with moderately good grazing over imperfectly drained peaty podzol and peat.



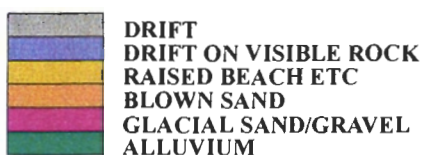


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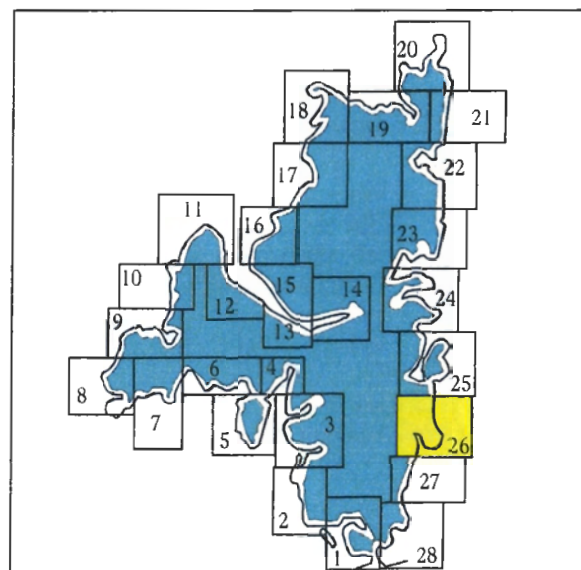
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



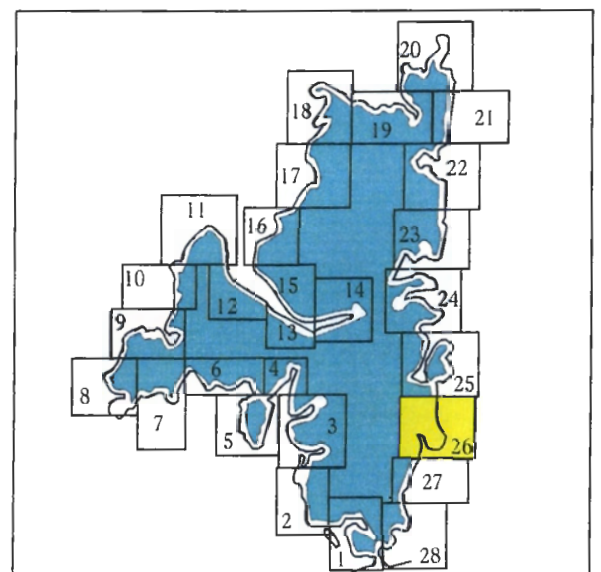
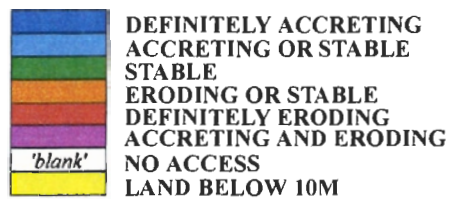
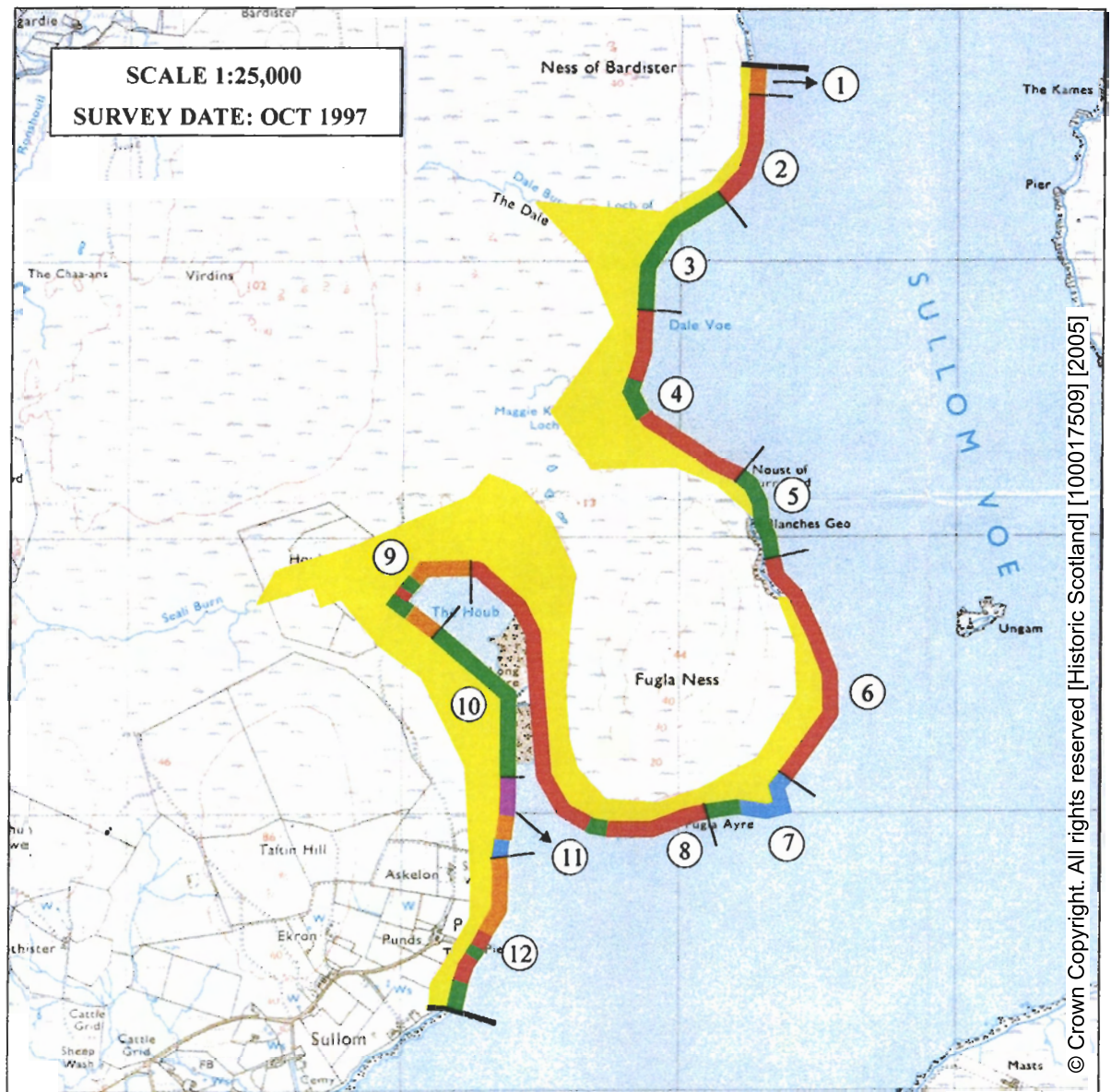


# EROSION CLASS

## MAP 26

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>1 Ness of Bardister</b><br/>HU 372 767<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge.</p>  | <p><b>8 Fugla Ness</b><br/>HU 365 743<br/>1.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The coastal edge is being eroded by marine action. A concrete platform and slipway on the south western tip of this section is stable although there is erosion at each edge. Within the Houb the peats are eroding as they lie closer to the HWM with some areas well below the upper foreshore.</p>         |
| <p><b>2 Ness of Bardister (South)</b><br/>HU 372 764<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>An eroding coastal edge where the underlying till is being cut back by the sea.</p>  | <p><b>9 Houbans</b><br/>HU 360 749<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>There is localised erosion of this low edge. Some parts are quite stable, in front of the house where some sea defences have been placed, while there is severe erosion a few metres west of a bridge.</p>   |
| <p><b>3 Loch of Scadafleck</b><br/>HU 369 761<br/>0.6 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge appears to be fairly stable at present. There is evidence, slight erosion on each side of a gravel bar, that the bar which separates the loch from the sea is migrating landward.</p>   | <p><b>10 The Houb (West)</b><br/>HU 363 744<br/>0.9 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable along most of the west side of The Houb. Lang Ayre is stable with little evidence of accretion or erosion.</p>  |
| <p><b>4 Dale Voe</b><br/>HU 369 754<br/>0.9 km<br/>Eroding<br/>A new fence line has been erected 3m back from one which is now under threat from erosion. One to the south of this section has been put back 10m. The bar separating Maggie Kettle's Loch from the sea is probably migrating landward. Some of the coastal edge around this loch appears fairly stable in parts.</p> | <p><b>11 South of The Houb</b><br/>HU 363 740<br/>0.5 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>The overall class is accreting and eroding although this section is rather more complicated when looked at more closely. A small slipway and a quay lie within a few 100m of each other and act like groynes helping to accrete material on the south sides due to longshore drift.</p> |
| <p><b>5 Noust fo Burriland</b><br/>HU 372 750<br/>0.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable down to Blanches Geo.</p>   | <p><b>12 Askelon</b><br/>HU 363 736<br/>0.63 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>To the north there is localised erosion of the coastal edge with severe erosion of a pier at Punds although there is a build up of sand to the south. The coastal edge is more stable to the south.</p>  |
| <p><b>6 South of Blanches Geo</b><br/>HU 375 744<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Once again the soft till of the coastal edge is being eroded by the sea.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>7 Fugla Ayre</b><br/>HU 372 741<br/>0.4 km<br/>Accreting to Stable<br/>There is accretion of gravel on the eastern edge of the ayre becoming more stable to the west.</p>  |  |







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 27:**

### **Sullom to Midhouse**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

The area covered by this map section comprises relatively level land of fair quality. It is sparsely and sporadically settled, with all modern settlement lying outside of the coastal zone. The land is enclosed in a regular field pattern and mostly serves as grazing for sheep.

The majority of the remains found in this area are of 18th-20th C date, and many represent coastal components (eg. noosts and jetties) associated with settlements which lie further inland. A broch site has been previously reported at Marki Ness (NM317), but no trace could be found of it during this survey.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The coastal foreshore is dominated by shingle cover and a less than five metre eroding coastal edge. This unit has some of the best agricultural land in Northmavine, gentle to moderate slopes with imperfectly drained podzols and peaty podzols and gleys in the main which have been improved by cultivation. There are also two areas where the soils bear a resemblance to plaggen soils, ie. much improved soils usually built up over many centuries. Good quality grasses dominate the hinterland. The underlying bedrock is only evident to the extreme south otherwise the soils are underlain by a reddish till.

#### **Erosion class**

Most of this coastline and its valuable cultivable land is eroding. This is primarily due to the soft, thick tills which underlie the soils and their position as they run deeper than the HWM. In almost all cases the hinterland is stable.

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 27

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### NM301

HU 358 731 to HU 361 733  
Sullom  
Structures, noosts and field system  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Nil

### NM296

HU 3523 7125  
Midhouse  
Noosts  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM300

HU 3552 7269  
Gaza  
Pier and dwelling house  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM317 (HU37SE 2)

HU3537 7207  
Marki Ness  
Site of broch: SMR#448  
1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
Not located  
Nil

### NM299

HU 3539 7205  
Marki Ness  
Structure: possibly military  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Nil

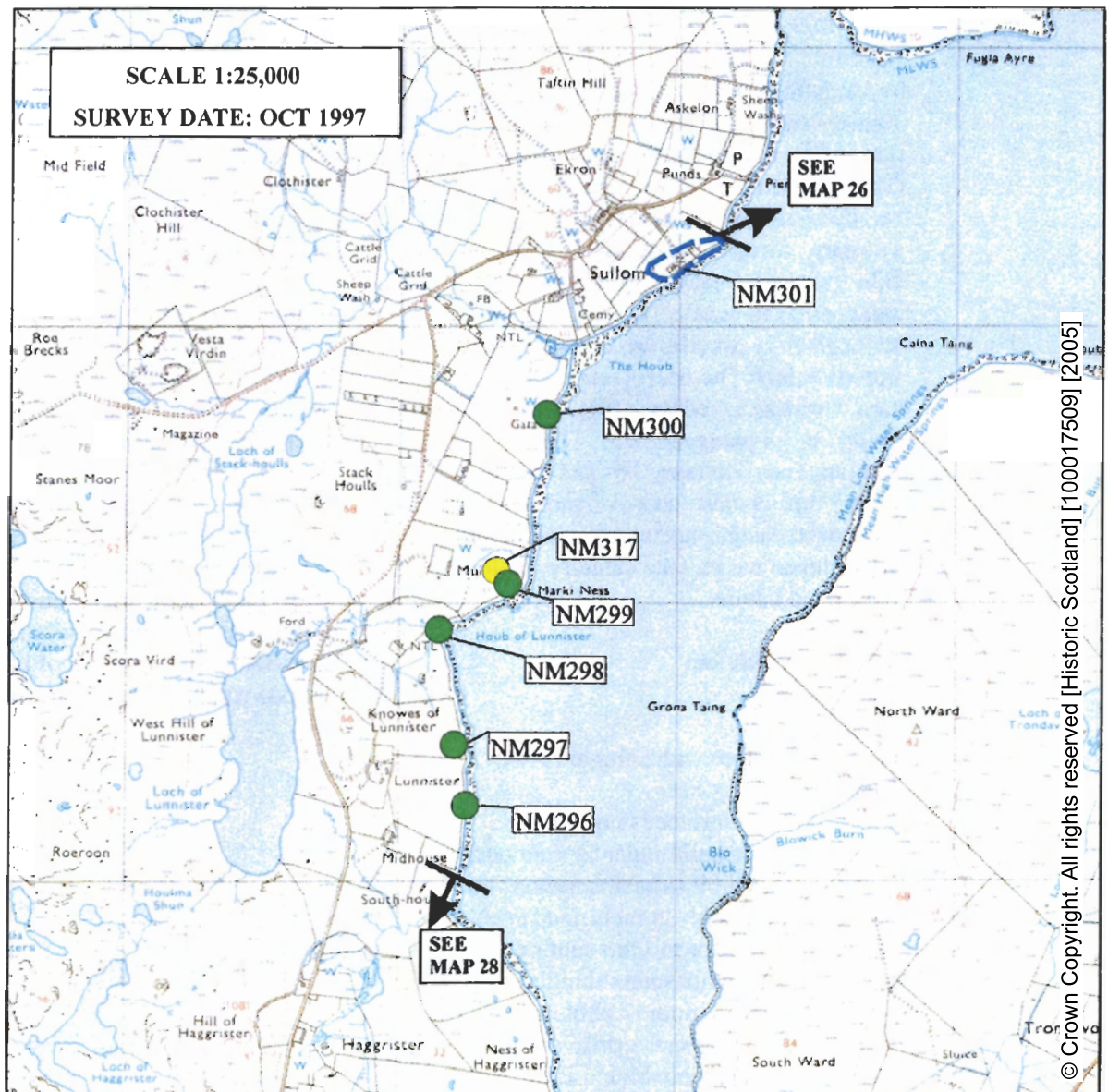
### NM298

HU 3515 7190  
Houb of Lunnister  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

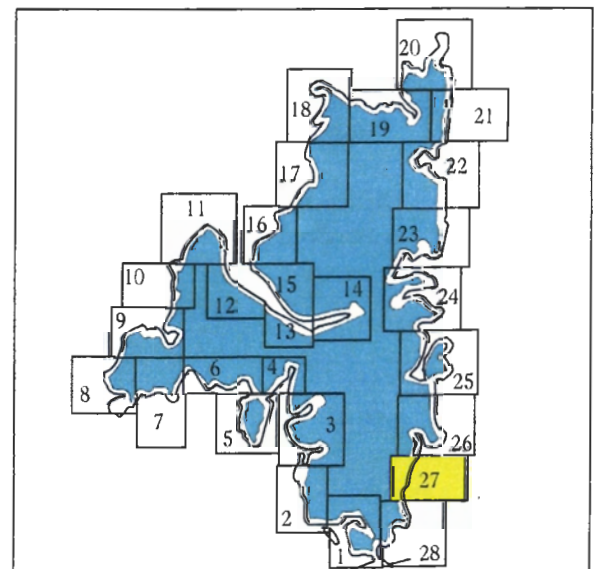
### NM297

HU 3520 7148  
Lunnister  
Enclosure, noosts and jetty  
18th-20th C  
Elements located on coast edge  
Fair  
Nil

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT  
OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED  
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR  
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR  
DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



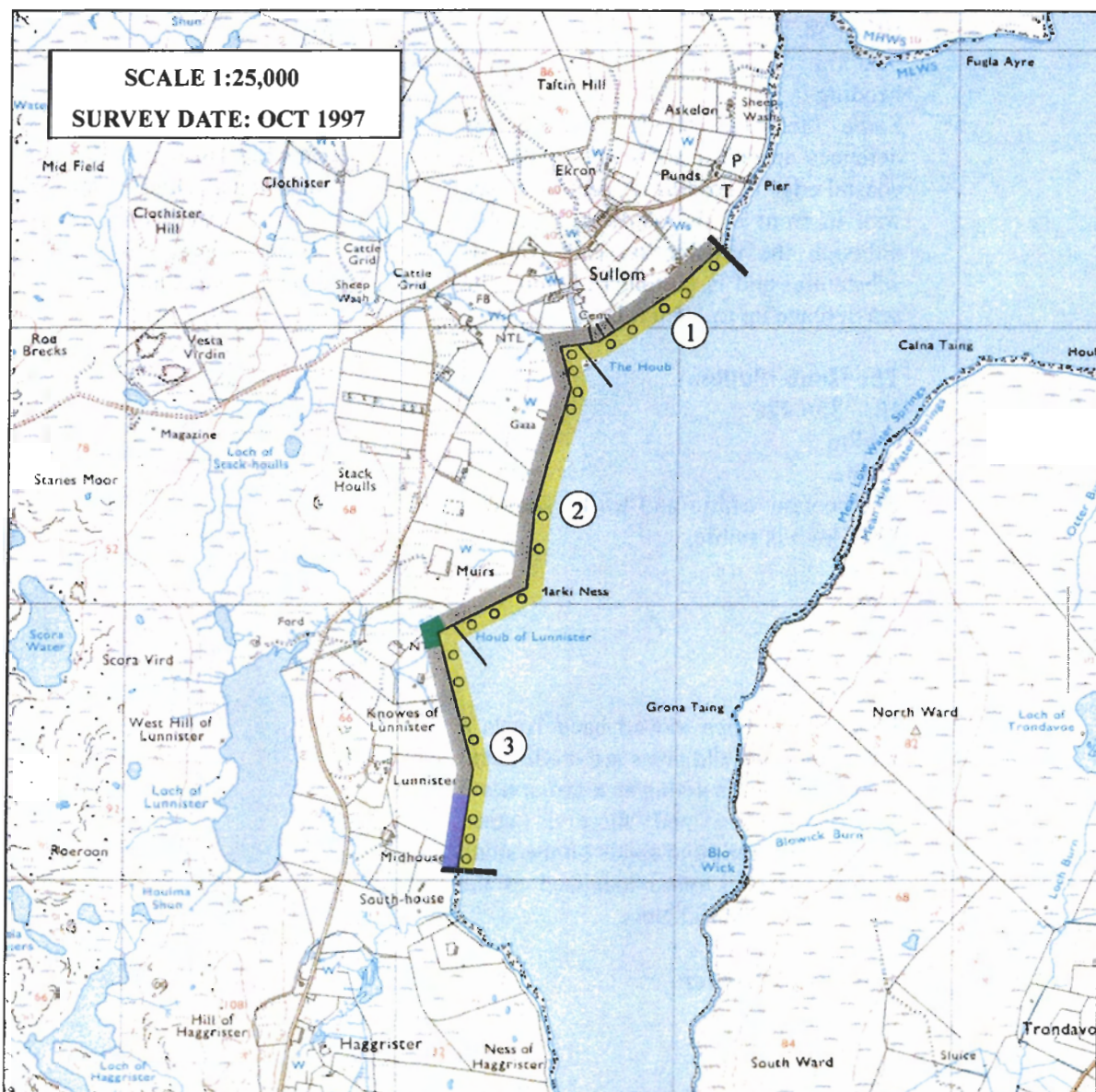


## HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

### MAP 27

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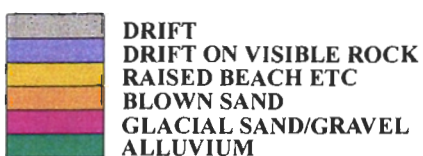
- 1 Sullom**  
HU 359 731  
0.79 km  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The shingle cover of the sand lessens to the south of this section. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with a thin podzol below Sullom which thickens to the south. The fields around the cemetery overlie an organic rich, approximately 1m deep, soil which in turn overlies a reddish till. The soil could be a plaggen soil. There are minimal sea defences by a building, where there is also some disturbance of the coastal edge, and a more elaborate sea defence wall by the cemetery. Fields are grassed down.
- 2 The Houb (Sullom)**  
HU 355 724  
1.3 km  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The Houb is a small indent to the coast probably formed by stream erosion. The outwash is mainly gravel and gritty sand. The foreshore to the south of this area is sandy with some shingle cover which becomes more cobbled with some boulders over a gritty sand by Marki Ness. A pier which is in good condition lies to the north of Marki Ness. The pier is acting like a groyne and has some accretion to the south corner. The hinterland has an imperfectly drained peaty soil, podzol with some gleys in the wetter depressions, and fenced fields with improved grassland.
- 3 Houb of Lunnister**  
HU 352 716  
1.1 km  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is only visible to the south.  
The inlet has more gravel sized stones than to the east although a few more cobbles cover the gritty sand to the south. The Houb of Lunnister has a localised marshy hinterland. Along the gently sloping hinterland there are a number of rill like features running coastward east of Lunnister. A terraced type of field lies east of the Knowes of Lunnister. The bedrock can be seen to the south of this unit underlying the till, approximately 50cm thick. The soils are deep and rich in humus bearing a resemblance to improved plaggen soils. The fields are fenced, cultivatable and are down to good grazing pasture.



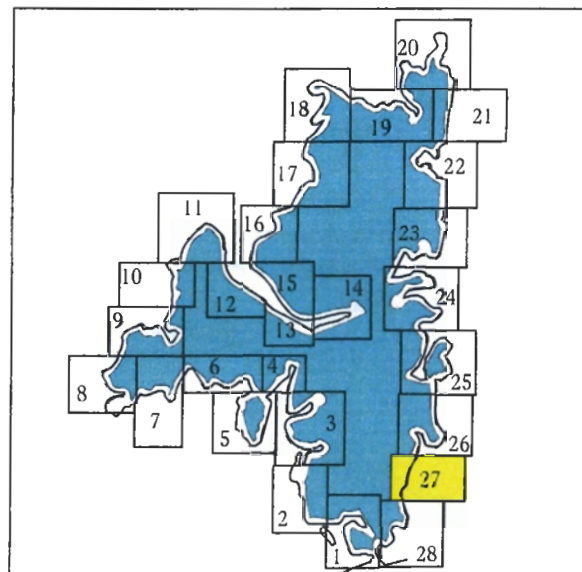
**FORESHORE**



**HINTERLAND**



**MODIFIERS**



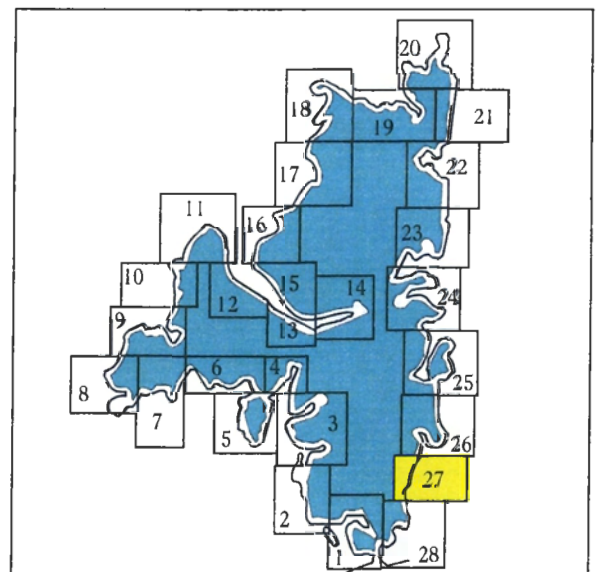
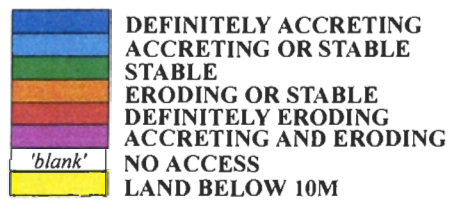
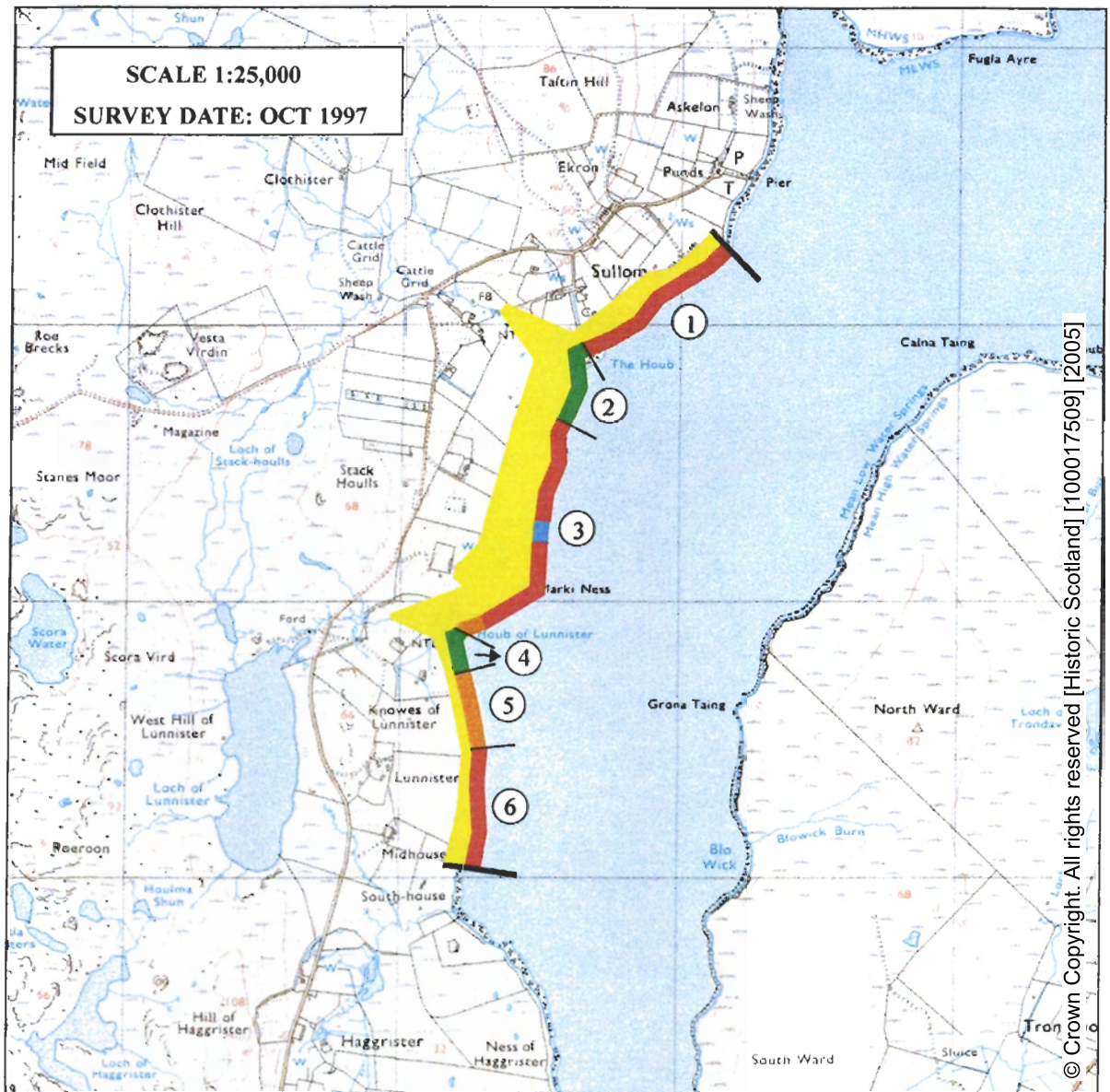
## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 27

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Sullom</b><br/>HU 358 731<br/>0.63 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Some localised stability due to sea defences around a house otherwise the coastal edge is eroding. A section of sea wall in front of the cemetery is stable although the erosion on each side is substantial and is cutting in behind the sea defence up to 1.5m inland.</p> <p><b>2 The Houb (Sullom)</b><br/>HU 356 728<br/>0.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The section within and to the south of The Houb is stable.</p> <p><b>3 Gaza</b><br/>HU 355 723<br/>1.0 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Fences have been moved back 1m in a few places and old posts are eroded into the sea. A pier is acting as a groyne north of Marki Ness and there is some localised accretion of sands on the south side. Erosion is more localised to the south west of Marki Ness.</p> <p><b>4 Houb of Lunnister</b><br/>HU 351 719<br/>0.4 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is stable with a small marshy area along the stream for perhaps 30m of the hinterland.</p> <p><b>5 Knowes of Lunnister</b><br/>HU 352 716<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge only.</p> | <p><b>6 Lunnister</b><br/>HU 352 712<br/>0.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>Even though there is some bedrock showing beneath the till it is of insufficient height to moderate the erosion of the coastal edge. A recently erected fence lies 2m behind the eroding fenceline.</p> |
|---|---|







## **INTRODUCTION TO MAP 28:**

### **Midhouse to Mavis Grind**

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#### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

Much of the area covered by this map sheet is low-lying and gently undulating rough grassland. There is little modern settlement in the area.

There are three sites of possible prehistoric date in this area (NM287, NM289 & NM294). All three are mounds of various kinds and may be burial monuments, although it is frequently difficult to differentiate mounds from degraded house sites. The remainder of the sites are boundaries, noosts and enclosures, all probably, but not certainly, of 18th-20th C date.

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

The topography changes from the gentle to moderate sloping hilly in the north to the much steeper slopes of more undulating hills to the south where granite bedrock outcrops to give a more craggy landform. The foreshore has a greater area of rock platform than sandy foreshore and there is a small loch cut off from the sea to the south of Haggister. Soils are generally imperfectly drained peaty podzols to the north with peat, peaty gleys and rankers to the south. Consequently, the vegetation changes from good grazing pasture to unfenced rough grazing with heathers to the south.

#### **Erosion class**

There is more stability to the coastal edge further south in this unit and tends to coincide with substantial outcropping of rock.



# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 28

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### NM295

HU 3548 7057  
Ness of Haggrister  
Boundary  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM294

HU 3512 2999  
Ness of Haggrister  
Burial mound  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

### NM293

HU 3490 7009  
Haggrister  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM292

HU 3460 2984  
Hurda Field  
Noosts and boundary banks  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

### NM291

HU 3481 2922  
South Ness  
Enclosures and boundary bank  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM290

HU 3468 6911  
South Ness  
Noost and structure: shed  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

### NM289

HU 3440 6902  
Southness  
Burial mound  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

### NM288

HU 3422 6906  
Southness  
Enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

### NM287

HU 3407 6897  
Southness  
Burial mound: possibly equivalent to SMR#3663  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Poor  
Survey

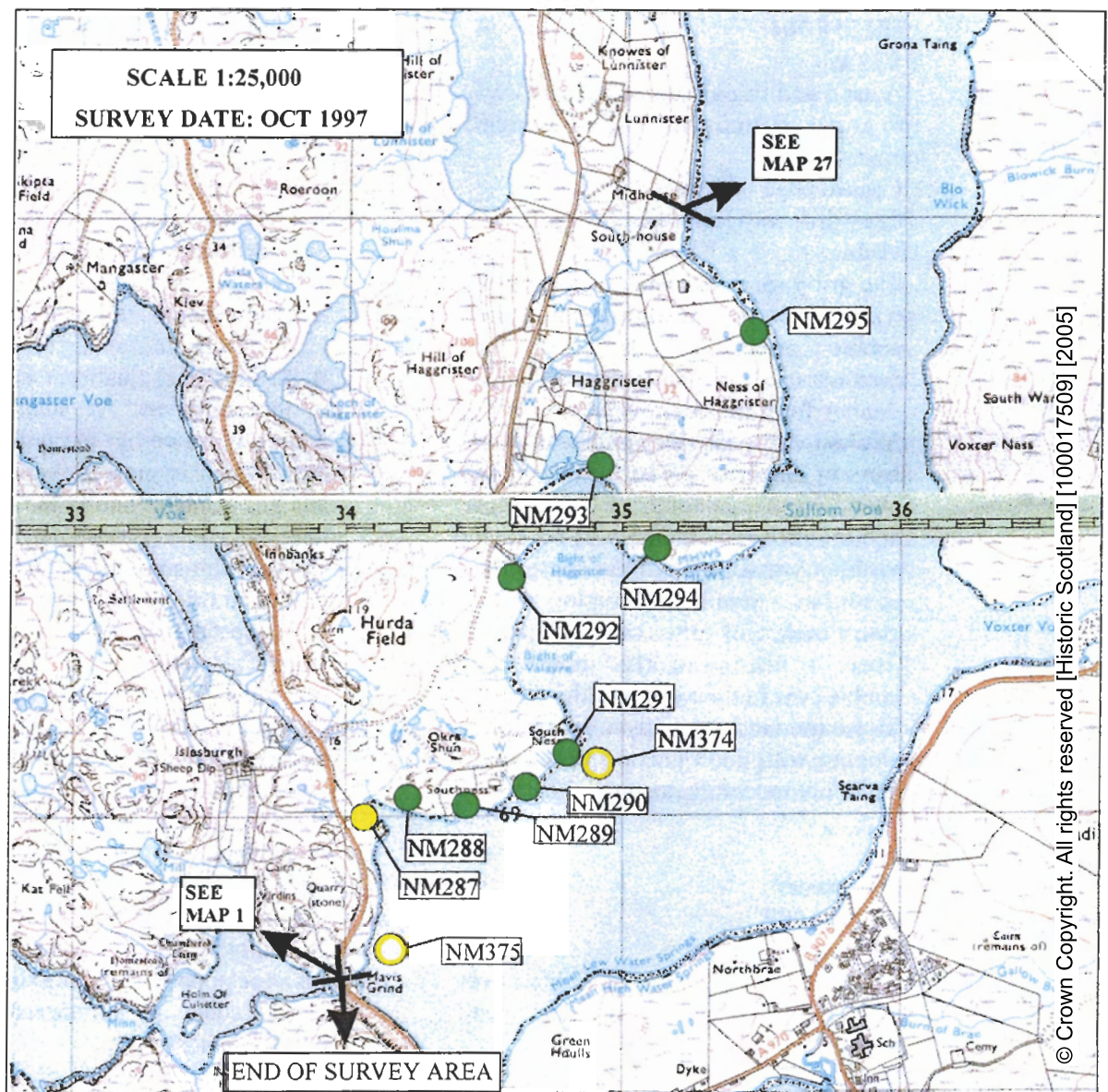
### NM374 (HU36NW 43)

HU 3480 6930  
South Ness, Sullom Voe  
*Gronnigen* (?), unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

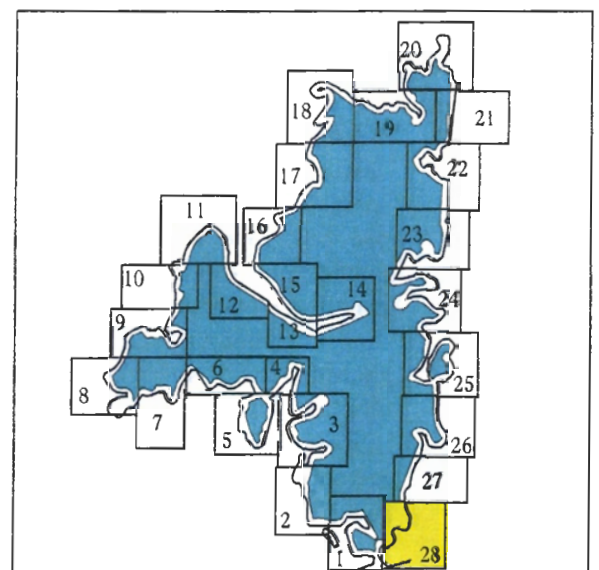
### NM375 (HU36NW 479)

HU 3400 6840  
Mavis Grind, Sullom Voe  
Cargo vessel  
Date unknown  
Not inspected

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*



- PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR AREA OF DESIGNATED WRECK
- MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR DESIGNATION
- + LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
- UNDESIGNATED WRECK
- KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
- SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
- SITE COMPLEX



# HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

## MAP 28

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- 1 Midhouse**  
HU 355 704  
1.43 km  
A sand and shingle foreshore gives way to a rock platform with 30-60% shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
The gritty sand with shingle cover gives way to a rock platform with more cobble cover to the south of South-house. The soils become much thinner from the deep, over 1m, soil at Midhouse to peaty gley and peat on the Ness of Haggrister. The till thickens to over two metres south of South-house and the drift/rock interface is no longer visible. A small nick in the coast to the south has a small berm, or low energy storm beach, of gritty sand and gravel. There is then a marked absence of cobble cover to the south of this feature. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with good grazing to the north and more moderate grazing to the south.
- 2 Haggrister**  
HU 352 699  
1.23 km  
A rock platform with negligible cover and localised sandy foreshore with shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is < 5m.  
The drift/rock interface is not visible.  
The rock platform is devoid of cover to the south of the ness and grades into an accumulation of shingle over sandy foreshore to the west. The hinterland is gently to moderately sloping with a small loch separated from the sea by a bar of gravel and gritty sand. The hinterland around the loch is gently sloping, moderate to the west, and a fairly marshy alluvial muds along the shoreline. Soils are generally peat to the east and peaty gleys to the west with moderate grazing. Some rushes and sedges have colonised areas around the loch.
- 3 Bight of Haggrister**  
HU 346 695  
1.23 km  
An intermittent sandy foreshore and rock platform with localised shingle cover.  
Coastal edge is intermittently greater and less than 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
Sandy foreshores with shingle cover lie in the north and south corners of the Bight with rock platform between and to the south east. A small ayre like feature is located at the point of South Ness which is grassed, very low lying and has a small pond in the centre. The hinterland is very steep to moderately sloping with some fairly stable, grassed gullies and rills to the west of the Bight. The slope then becomes moderately to steeply sloping around South Ness. Soils are peat with peaty podzols. The area is covered with rough grazing with a recent plantation of firs to the north of this section.
- 4 South Ness**  
HU 343 690  
1.71 km  
A shingle and sand foreshore grading into a rock platform to the south.  
Coastal edge is intermittently greater and less than 5 m.  
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.  
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover lies to the north of this section which grades into a rock platform to the west. There are two small areas of shingle covered foreshore within the cove at Skipadock. The hinterland is hilly with mainly moderate to steep slopes and craggy outcrops of granite. A few terraced fields lie east and below the house of Southness with moderate grazing, otherwise there is rough grazing with heather. A road runs along the west of the hinterland past Skipadock which has sea defences along its length down to Mavis Grind.





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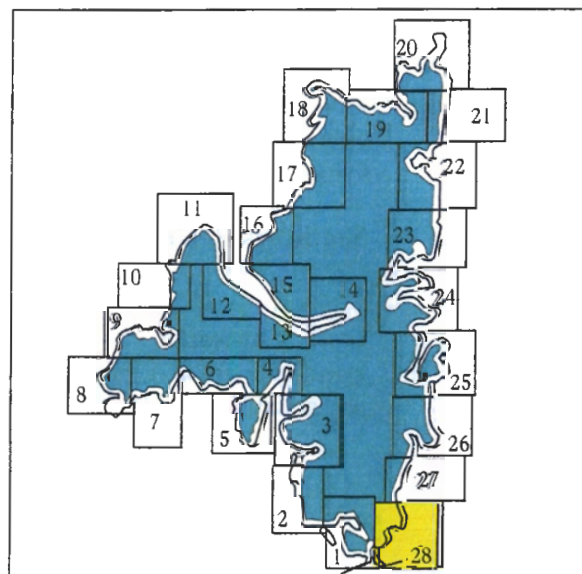
### FORESHORE



### HINTERLAND



### MODIFIERS



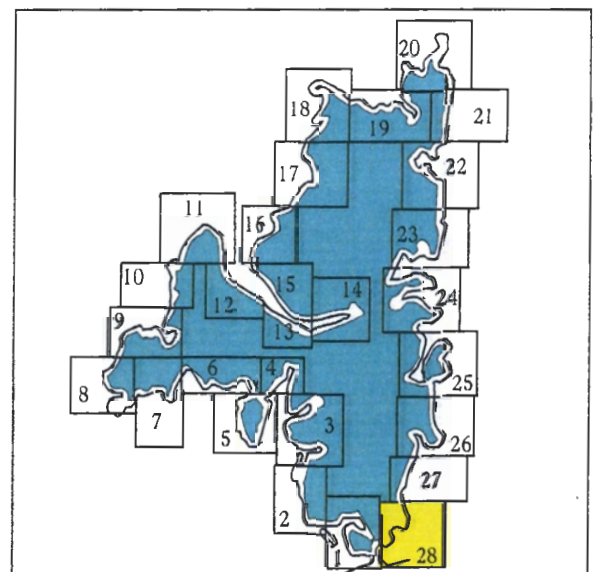
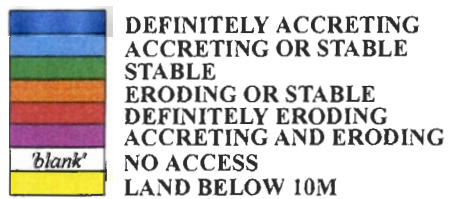
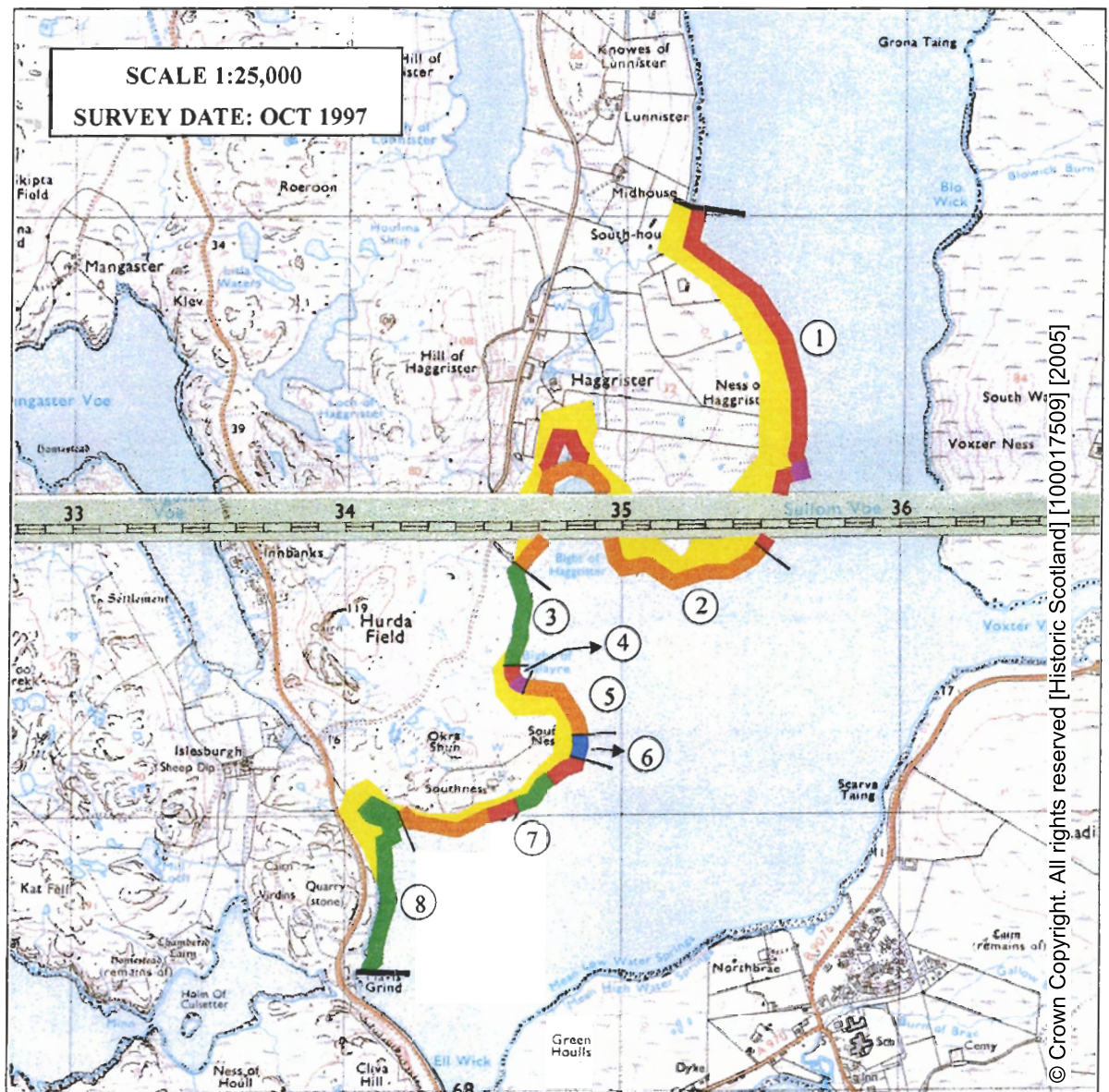
## EROSION CLASS

### MAP 28

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1 Midhouse</b><br/>HU 355 702<br/>1.5 km<br/>Eroding<br/>The till along the coastal edge is being cut into and eroded by the sea. The fence has recently been erected 10m in from the edge in one area. At one point there is an ayre where there is localised accretion of shingle on the south side. There is no sub-aerial erosion of the hinterland.</p> | <p><b>6 South Ness</b><br/>HU 348 692<br/>0.1 km<br/>Accreting<br/>Definite accretion of sediments, mainly sand, on the point. Grass has started to vegetate the area.</p>  |
| <p><b>2 South of Ness of Haggrister</b><br/>HU 350 700<br/>1.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge. The more stable edge coincides with the more prominent bedrock protecting the coast. There is slight erosion of the loch edge and slightly more erosion of the coastal edge to the south of this section.</p>                  | <p><b>7 Southness</b><br/>HU 345 690<br/>0.75 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge, from east to west, 150m of erosion, 200m of stable coastal edge, 250m of eroding edge and then localised erosion to the end of the section.</p> |
| <p><b>3 Bight of Haggrister</b><br/>HU 346 697<br/>0.5 km<br/>Stable<br/>A stable coastal edge with a steep sloping hinterland. There are a few localised areas of erosion within the gullies on the hinterland.</p>   | <p><b>8 Skipadock</b><br/>HU 341 688<br/>1.0 km<br/>Stable<br/>The coastal edge is predominantly stable with very little localised erosion within Skipadock cove and to the east.</p>   |
| <p><b>4 Bight of Haggrister (South)</b><br/>HU 346 695<br/>0.25 km<br/>Accreting and Eroding<br/>Within the corner there is some accretion of gritty sand with accompanying localised erosion of the coastal edge.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>5 South Ness (North)</b><br/>HU 348 693<br/>0.25 km<br/>Eroding to Stable<br/>Localised erosion of the coastal edge and a stable hinterland.</p>   |   |









## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM252

HU 3372 6852

Virdins

Boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located <30m from coast edge

A boundary, indicated by intermittent earthfast stones, extends around the contours of a hillside at a distance of at least 25m from the coast edge.

Poor

Nil

NM253

HU 3360 6872

Virdins

Structure, dyke and noost

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) Part of a very dilapidated drystone dyke curves inland for 40m from the coast edge.

(ii) A second portion of walling lies parallel to its S end to form an enclosed noost bay. The noost measures 6m by 2m and is currently in use.

(iii) The footings of a rectangular structure stand less than 0.3m high. The building, estimated to have measured 6m by 3m, is eroding over the coast edge. The N end of the building is adjoined by (i).

Fair-poor

Nil

NM254 (HU36NW 1)

HU 3348 6845

Islesburgh

Chambered cairn: Scheduled (HS Index 3573, 03HU335685), SMR#464

4th-3rd mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

A heel-shaped cairn, located on sloping rough grassland was excavated by Calder (1965). It faces seaward and is located 3m from the coast edge. Excavation indicated a measurement of 4.88m from front to back, with a slightly concave facade measuring 6.1m. An entrance passage leads into a rectangular chamber measuring 1.37m by 1.14m; both passage and chamber were roughly paved. This site has since been described and planned by Henshall (1963). This survey found that upwards of 30% of the site is affected by animal disturbance and the facade is being undermined by rabbit burrowing.

Good

Monitor



NM254

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM255 (HU36NW 11 & HU36NW 17)

HU 3336 6848

Islesburgh

Settlement: Scheduled (HS Index 3486, 03HU334685), SMR#467

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <30m from coast edge

The remains of a substantial prehistoric house are located on a sloping hillside. It is encircled by an earthen and stone enclosure boundary and surmounted by a ruinous dry-stone crue. A small portion of the N end of the site was excavated by Calder (1965) and was dated, on typological grounds, to the Neolithic. In view of the fact that this assessment was limited in scope and did not provide absolute dates, there may be reason to challenge its conclusions. Further assessment work would be welcome at this site, particularly in view of the fact that upwards of 30% of the area is now affected by rabbit damage and the enclosure bank, which appears to be associated with the house, is being eroded by the sea. The erosion face indicates a deep topsoil (0.35m +) suggestive of cultivation over a long duration.



(i) The house remains are visible as intermittent sections of earthen and stone banks, with a dished area to the centre. Two or more orthostat boulders lie within the wall lines. It is situated on a natural terrace and appears to cover an area some 35m in diameter. The structure appears to extend beyond the edge of the terrace, but is very badly eroded here. Excavation uncovered a

small-sub-cell, part of a paved floor and a stone-covered drain. A few sherds of steatitic pottery, pumice and stone tools were recovered from the site. A trough quern, possibly the one referred to in the excavation report, lies in the grass to the E side of the house (see picture above).

(ii) The enclosure is sub-oval and backs onto the coast and is eroding. It measures 70m by 80m and stands up to 1.05m high. There are several piles of clearance material within the enclosed area. While the house is located to the centre of this enclosure, excavation has not successfully proven any association.

(iii) To the W of the enclosure (ii), lies a circular enclosure, bounded by intermittent stones. It measures c.40m in diameter and lies 50m from the coast edge. Its association with both (i) and (ii) is conjectured, but has not been proven.

Fair

Survey

NM256

HU 3332 6843

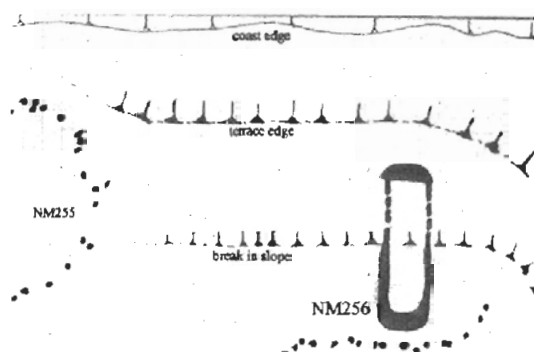
Islesburgh

Structure and boundaries

10th-14th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

The grass-covered footings of a rectangular building area located on sloping land, c.50m from the coast edge. The building is aligned with the slope and the remains of a revetted terrace edge lie to its seaward end. It is now reduced to 7m by 13m, but may originally have extended up to 24m in





## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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length; the downslope portion being now largely truncated. The walls are 1m wide and up to 0.3m high. The gable end is slightly bowed and over 1m thick. The structural details suggest that this building may be of Norse or medieval date.

Poor

Survey

NM257

HU 3292 6855

Kat Fell

Structure and mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <50m from coast edge

(i) A very ruinous structure, possibly circular or sub-circular in plan, is obscured by a mass of collapsed rubble. It lies to one side of a rocky outcrop on sloping land almost 50m from the coast edge. It measures 8m in diameter (approx.). There is the suggestion of an earthen bank, associated with the structure, beneath the rubble. It is possible that these remains represent a structure of prehistoric date. A small crue has been built over this structure.

(ii) To the N of (i), an amorphous mound may be an artificial construction. Several medium-sized stones protrude through the turf to the periphery of the mound. It measures 12m by 5m. A rubble spread to the N side of the mound may be the remains of a second structure.

Poor

Survey

NM258

HU 3262 6892

Geo of Gunavalla

Dyke

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A length of drystone dyking extends for 15m from the coast edge up to a rocky outcrop. It is 0.75m wide and up to 0.5m high. It reappears again to the inland side of the outcrop, where it is reduced to occasional earthfast stones. This portion extends for a further 10m, terminating against another outcrop.

Fair

Nil

NM259

HU 3260 6901

Geo of Gunavalla

Otter trap

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

An otter trap, constructed from two rows of coursed walling, capped with flat slabs, lies to the side of a small watercourse. The floor is flagged and the door retains its timber frame. A piece of slate serves as the trap-door. The exterior of the structure is covered with loose rubble. It measures 3m by 2m and stands up to 1m high.

Good

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

---

NM260

HU 3257 6907

Geo of Gunavalla

Cairn

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <20m from coast edge

A heap of loose rubble is formed into a rough crescentic shaped cairn. It measures c.5m in diameter and stands up to 0.3m high. The peripheries are covered with turf. This structure may either be a clearance cairn or a very reduced prehistoric burial monument.

Fair

Survey

NM261

HU 3290 7001

Mangaster Voe

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The remains of a fishing station include a concrete and stone jetty, which extends for c.15m into the voe, at an angle to the coast edge. It stands up to 1.5m high and the seaward end is badly eroded. A level area to the rear of the jetty, measuring 50m by 80m, appears disturbed, although no structures are visible.

Fair

Nil

NM262 (HU37SW 3)

HU 3306 7008

Mangaster Voe

Settlement: Scheduled (HS Index 3571, 03HU331701 and 3572, 03HU330701)

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <30m from coast edge

(i) The remains of an oval structure are defined by a concentration of medium-sized stones which protrude from the turf. It appears to be revetted into the slope, with the visible stone forming an inner wall face. The structure measures 11m by 8m and is set into a sloping hillside, 30m from the coast edge. There are no visible signs of internal features or divisions. The site has been summarily described by Calder (1958), who interpreted it as being of Neolithic date. Upwards of 10% of the bank is now affected by rabbit burrowing.

(ii) A second, similar site in the immediate area was not relocated by this survey. This site is also scheduled (HS Index 3572, 03HU330701).

Fair

Survey

NM263 (HU37SW 3 & HU36NW 13)

HU 333 698

Mangaster Voe

Settlement: Scheduled (HS Index 3487, 03HU333698-03HU334697), SMR#471 & 472

3rd-1st mill BC

Elements located <10m from coast edge

The remains of at least three houses are located on gently sloping land above Mangaster Voe. They lie within 50m of each other. They have been described previously as Neolithic houses (Calder 1958, OS/RCAHMS 1968). Within the wider area (outwith the coastal zone) there are further small

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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platforms and remnants of banks and terraces. The land upon which they are set has been improved in the past, but it appears that the land drains have not been maintained and large areas are now becoming waterlogged and there are indications of landslide. This factor, in combination with the erosion caused by rabbit burrowing and cattle poaching, leave these sites vulnerable to degradation in the near future.

(i) This structure (HU37SW 3) comprises an artificial platform, backed by a curvilinear bank. The platform measures 10m in diameter while the bank stands up to 1.75m high. There are occasional stones protruding from beneath the turf. At a distance of 10m to the E of this structure there is a revetted terrace edge.

(ii) To the E of (i), a sub-oval structure (HU37SW 3) measures 15m by 10m and is aligned E-W. It is defined by earth and stone banks which stand up to 1m high; at the W end the structure is revetted into the slope immediately in front of a second terrace edge. The entrance appears to be in the SW corner; the interior is divided into at least five 'alcoves' by piers of walling. Up to 30% of the area is affected by rabbit burrowing and cattle poaching. This site lies 40m from the coast edge

(iii) An sub-circular structure (HU36NW 13), defined by very reduced earthen and stone banks, measures 7m in diameter. It is located at the base of a gentle slope, 10m from the coast edge. There is the slight indication of an entrance to the E side. Upwards of 15% of the area is affected by rabbit burrowing.

Fair

Survey

NM264

HU 3343 6963

Mangaster Voe

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

A sub-circular enclosure is defined by occasional upright earthfast stones. It measures 30m in diameter and is located on the coast edge; the seaward end is now eroding. The interior is slightly concave. It may be associated with the prehistoric houses, NM263. A modern fenceline bisects one side of the enclosure.

Fair

Survey

NM265

HU 3356 6952

Mangaster Voe

Noost, jetty and structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The ruins of a rectangular structure, probably a boat shed, lie on the coast edge. It measures 10m by 4m. The walls are 0.5m wide and stand up to 0.5m high. A noost is cut into the banks to one side of the structure. A small jetty projects into the voe in front of the structure.

Fair

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM250

HU 3349 7007

Mangaster Voe

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A U-shaped crue, partially revetted into the hillside, measures 4m by 5m. The walls stand up to 1.3m high.

Fair

Nil

NM249

HU 3343 7039

Mangaster Voe

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <40m from coast edge

A ruinous planticrue, measuring 2m by 2m, is located on rough level grassland 30m from the coast edge. The walls are reduced to the basal courses.

Poor

Nil

NM248

HU 3286 7053

Mangaster Voe

Structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A rectangular drystone structure is located 5m from low cliffs. It measures 7.75m by 5.5m and stands to 2.5m high. Its size and location suggest that it was used as a store.

Fair

Nil

NM247

HU 3227 7049

Pund of Mangaster

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A substantial stone dwelling, currently under renovation, lies on a gently sloping hillside above the N side of Mangaster Voe. There are a series of cultivation terraces lying between the house and the coast edge. Behind the house lie the remains of a rectangular mill building. This measures 10m by 3m and stands to 2m high. The mill lade and two millstones remain visible. A store or shed (12m by 7m by 1.75m) is located on the slopes above a narrow geo to the E of the area. It is partially revetted into the slope. A small structure lies downslope, close to a pebble beach. This measures 6m by 3m and stands to 1.5m high. Further to the E lie extensive cultivation remains, comprising cultivation terraces, lynchets, enclosures and boundaries.

Good

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

---

NM246

HU 3156 7041

Heo Dale

Chambered cairns and associated structures

4th-3rd-mill BC

Elements located <50m from coast edge

Three structures, two of which are adjoining, are located in a narrow valley, to the S side of a watercourse. The largest of the structures, (i), appears to be an oval Orkney-Cromarty type chambered cairn. The second largest, (ii), appears to be a rectangular Orkney-Cromarty type cairn with a possible stalled interior. The close proximity of structures (i) and (ii) may indicate a composite form, possibly originally faced to appear as a single structure. There are frequent earthfast stones in this general area indicate the remains of boundaries; some of the stones are obscured beneath turf and peat deposits.

(i) The substantial remains of a chambered cairn lie beneath a mass of fallen rubble. It is oval in shape, measures c.15m by 10m and is aligned NW-SE.

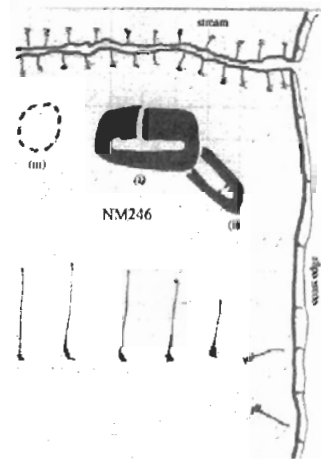
There is an entrance mid-way along the NE side. Here, the walls are thickened to form a narrow passage. The internal area is partially obscured by rubble but appears to comprise of a passage with cells opening out at either end. The tops of several large, possibly orthostatically set, stones protrude through the overburden.

(ii) Adjoining the SE end of (i), a structure measuring 5m by 5m appears to contain a single central passage. Much of the interior is obscured by rubble but several edge set stones are visible to one end. The junction between (i) and (ii) is unclear and there may be an interconnecting passage, probably of secondary construction. It is also possible that structures (i) and (ii) originally formed a single unit, which has since been disturbed by stone robbing.

(iii) A sub-circular structure, defined by piles of rubble, measures 11m by 7m. It lies 10m to the NW of (i). The remains may relate to more than one structure, since the strewn rubble appears to be set upon a raised platform, which appears artificial.

Good

Survey



NM246

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM245

HU 3161 7025

Heodale Head

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

A square drystone pund, measuring 9m by 9m, is located on level ground above sloping cliffs. The walls stand up to 1.8m high. A square sub-compartment adjoins the NE end of the pund and a series of dilapidated drystone dykes extend out to the S and E from this area.

Fair

Nil

NM332 (HU37SW 907)

HU 3290 7010

Mangaster Voe, St. Magnus Bay

*Drystad*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

The schooner *Drystad* was lost in St. Magnus Bay between 18/11/1907 and 18/11/1911.

Not Inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 2: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM244

HU 303 703

*opposite* Black Skerry of Ramnageo

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A square enclosure (6m by 6m) is situated on level ground at the base of a U-shaped valley, 20m from a beach. The walls stand up to 1.5m high and are partially revetted. Two very ruinous dykes which adjoin the corners of the crue can only be traced for a couple of metres.

Fair

Nil

NM330

HU 303 703

*opposite* Black Skerry of Ramnageo

Structure

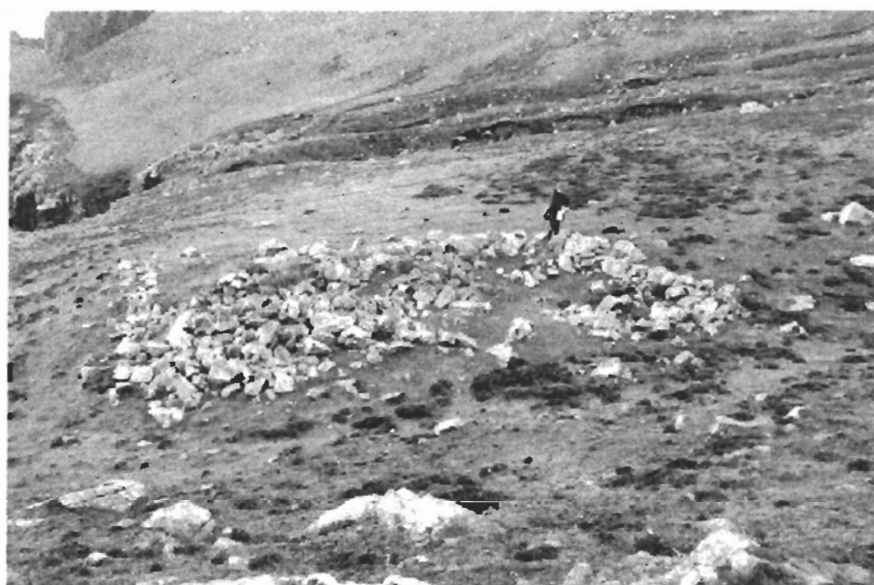
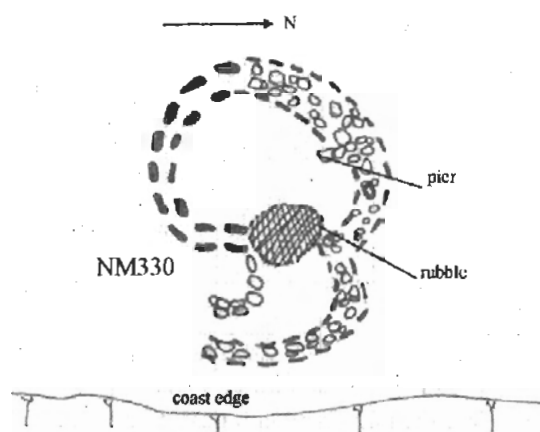
3rd-1st mill BC

Located <40m from coast edge

A stone structure, comprising a sub-circular chamber and adjoining curvilinear passage, is aligned E-W mid-way along a narrow U-shaped valley. Overall, it measures 12m by 10m and stands to c.1m high. The walls of the chamber appear to have both an inner and outer face, with a core of earth and rubble. There is the suggestion of at least one alcove within the interior, bounded by a thickened pier of masonry. The outer passage faces S and measures 5m in length. The area between the inner chamber and the passage is obscured by rubble. A very ruinous boundary extends from the W side of the structure, indicated by occasional earthfast stones.

Good

Survey



NM330

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 2: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM243

HU 3034 7055

Lang Head

Enclosure and dykes

18th-20th C

Located <40m from coast edge

An arc of upright stones topped with coursed walling and associated a further length of walling forms a shelter on top of Lang Head. It measures 1.5m across and is located over 30m from the coast edge.

Fair

Nil

NM242

HU 3042 7132

Mill Geos

Boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A line of earthfast boulders extends for over 40m down a steep slopes to the cliff edge. The average stone size is 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.3m.

Poor

Nil

NM241

HU 240 721

Trumba

Enclosures and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 7m by 7.5m, stands up to 1.75m high. It lies close to a vertical rock face; the gaps between have been blocked off with short lengths of walling. A dyke extends along the cliff edge from the enclosure, while another extends inland for over 100m. Several portions of ruinous drystone walling in the area may represent additional crus.

Fair

Nil

NM240

HU 3011 7221

Trumba

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <30m from coast edge

A concentration of stone appears to mark the location of a wholly ruinous structure. In plan, this structure comprises a short corridor, leading to a small sub-circular chamber. It is aligned N-S and measures 7m long; the chamber is c.6m in diameter. This building may be either a house or burial mound, potentially of early date.

Poor

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 2: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM239

HU 303 723

South Sound

Structure, field system and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular structure (15m by 7m) is located on the coast edge. It is aligned NW-SE and the walls stand up to 1.5m high. A series of ruinous drystone dykes extend inland from the structure; all stand less than 1m in height. To the S of the structure there is a small footbridge constructed across a watercourse, which flows onto a stony beach. A ruinous dyke which extends down the centre of the valley crosses over the stream in several places. The landward end of this boundary connects with a substantial head dyke. On the S side of the valley there are several small clearance cairns. A narrow promontory is sub-divided by an earthen and stone bank which stands up to 0.5m high.

Fair

Nil

NM238

HU 3044 7265

South Sound

Boundary and enclosure

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

(i) A line of earthfast stones, probably the basal courses of a drystone dyke, extend across the base of a small valley, terminating beneath rocky outcrops which lie to either side. It is c.30m long and stands to 0.5m high. To the centre of the valley, this boundary crosses a watercourse.

(ii) A semi-circular crue, measuring 8m by 6m, is built in the lee of a rocky outcrop on the upper slopes of a valley. It is located 5m from the cliff edge. The walls stand up to 1.2m in height. A further portion of drystone dyking cuts off access between the rock face and the coast edge.

Poor

Nil

NM237

HU 3042 7295

Rockville

Noost and crue

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The footings of two structures are located on the coast edge.

(i) A noost is defined by a portion of revetted wall which forms a niche in the banks. The walls stand up to 0.5m high. The extent of the noost could not be gauged since no further traces remain on the beach. A large boulder, set into the ground to the rear of the noost, probably served as a mooring post.

(ii) A sub-circular drystone enclosure measures 8m in diameter and stands to 1m high. It is constructed from beach stone.

Poor

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM212

HU 305 735

North Sound

Enclosures and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

The remains of field systems extend over a sloping coastal strip. These include a ruinous drystone crue and several lengths of ruinous drystone dyking. The crue measures 4m by 4m and is reduced to 1.5m in height. The dykes are largely reduced to their foundation courses.

Poor

Nil

NM213

HU 307 736

North Sound

Settlement and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

Three ruinous structures are located over 50m from the coast edge, on sloping rough grassland. They are surrounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure wall. Two smaller structures are located closer to the coast.

(i) The centre of this settlement lies on a rise, overlooking North Sound and the Isle of Gunnister. The dwelling house is a two-storied building which measures 11m by 5m. The walls stand up to 5m high and are bonded with mortar. The building is aligned NE-SW and there is a central door, flanked by two windows, on the SE side. There is a third window on the upper floor at the SW end and a hearth on either floor at the NE end. Some structural timbers survive in-situ.

(ii) Two conjoined rectangular buildings adjoin the NE side of the enclosure. Overall, they measure 15m by 5m and stand up to 3m high. Each has a single doorway and their interiors are filled with rubble.

(iii) Closer to the coast edge, to the NW of (i), lies a small building which measures 5m by 4m. The walls stand up to 1.75m high.

(iv) On a narrow rocky promontory, which is almost severed from the coast, lie the ruins of a structure which measures 5m by 3m; the walls stand up to 1.25m high.

Fair

Survey

NM214

HU 3107 7374

Gunnister Voe

Boundaries

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A right-angled 20m portion of drystone dyking runs across the neck of a small promontory and extends out onto the promontory for 10m. It stands up to 0.75m high.

(ii) To the N of (i), a ruinous dyke extends inland and northwards in the direction of Snowbuil. It stands up to 1.5m in places.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM215

HU 312 738

Snowbui

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge.

The ruins of a dwelling house and several, associated, buildings overlooks the S side of Gunnister Voe. The various elements are described as they occur, moving from S to N.

(i) The ruins of a crue measure 5m by 3m and stand less than 1m high.

(ii) The ruins of a rectangular structure measure 3m by 6m. The walls stand up to 1.75m high. The area immediately surrounding this structure is uneven and there may be further, sub-surface remains in this area. A curving, revetted bank surrounds the landward side of this structure.

(iii) An area of uneven ground with several stones protruding through the turf may indicate sub-surface remains.

(iv) Two rectangular houses are aligned E-W and are conjoined at the gable ends. Both buildings are roofed and retain most of their structural timbers; indicating that they have not been abandoned for long. They each have a central doorway, flanked by two windows. Two small sheds lie close by and a series of dykes extend from the buildings in the direction of the coast.

(v) The ruins of a shed are located at the head of a small beach. The building measures 4m by 8m and is reduced to foundation level.

(vi) A very ruinous crue, measuring 3m by 3m, lies to the NE of (v).

(vii) Two conjoined sheds measure 6m by 3m; they stand to 2m high.

Fair

Survey

NM216

HU 3145 7495 to HU 3175 7437

Gunnister Voe

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

An abandoned dwelling and several associated outbuildings are located on hilly ground at The Ness, overlooking the S side of Gunnister Voe. The buildings are surrounded by cultivation remains and ruinous dykes. The house is located over 100m from the coast edge. There are many small crues and enclosed fields in the area extending from The Ness to the head of the Voe.

Fair

Survey

NM217

HU 3186 7425

Gunnister

Mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <50m from coast edge

A grassy mound, slightly crescentic in plan, is located at the head of Gunnister Voe. It is 7m long, 2.5m wide and stands up to 1.5m high. It may be a burnt mound, or alternatively, may be of natural origin.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM218

HU 3182 7432

Gunnister

Structure

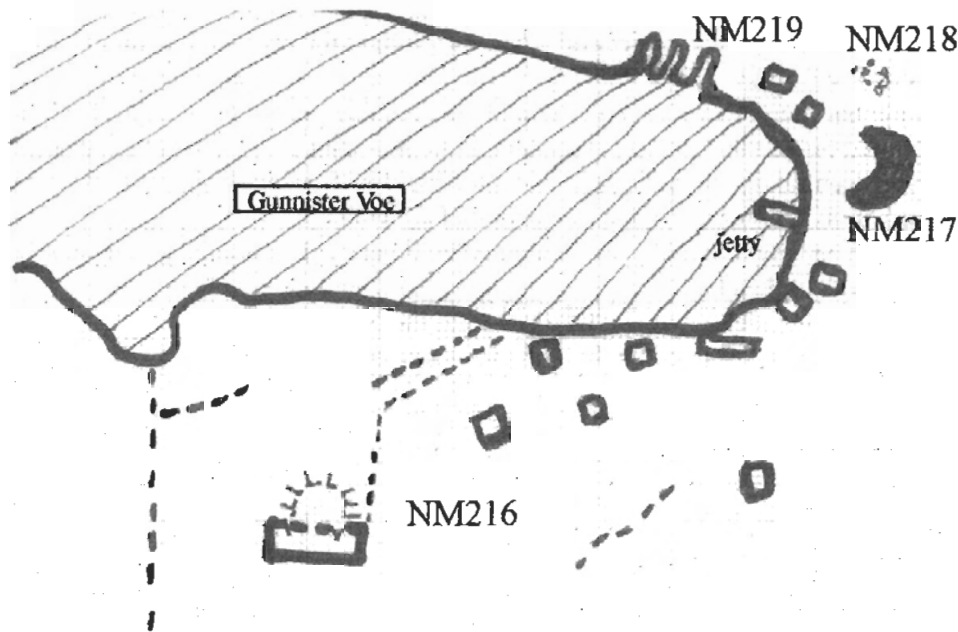
3rd-1st mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

An area of disturbed ground has frequent large boulders protruding from beneath the turf. It is situated on top of a slight rise at the head of the Voe. A very depleted boundary, reduced to intermittent, earthfast stones, extends inland from one side of this putative structure, which may represent the last vestiges of a prehistoric house or cairn.

Poor

Survey



NM219

HU 3170 7432

Gunnister

Noosts and jetty

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A series of three noosts are built into the banks to the N side of Gunnister Voe, close to a jetty.

(i) A noost, measuring 12m by 4m, has revetted stone sides. It is up to 1m deep.

(ii) To the W of (i), a noost is cut into the turf banks. It measures 8m by 4m and is up to 0.75m deep.

(iii) To the W of (ii), a noost is cut into the turf banks and has two short lengths of drystone walling which extend onto the beach. It measures 15m by 5m.

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM220

HU 314 743

Birka Vird

Field system and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

On a shelf of level ground, overlooking steep cliffs to the N side of Gunnister Voe are located the remains of a field system. A trackway, leading to a ruinous settlement at Enisfirth (NM221), lies to the rear of these remains. It is recommended that the area be surveyed as part of NM221.

(i) A small U-shaped valley is enclosed by drystone walls. The area is now very overgrown with bracken.

(ii) A series of small cultivation terraces are located beneath a sheer rock face. Traces of lynchets are visible. The ruins of a small rectangular structure, possibly a planticrue or shed, are located between the terraces.

(iii) A small field extends between a rocky outcrop and the cliff edge. It is defined by earthen and stone banks and contains several small clearance cairns. Nearby, a drystone crue is reduced to a height of less than 1 m.

Fair

Survey

NM221

HU 3129 7435 to 3075 7415

Setter of Enisfirth

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A complex of adjoining buildings, comprising one or more dwellings, is located on sloping land to the N side of Gunnister Voe. The coastal strip to the fore of the structures

contains the remains of field boundaries, terraces, lynchets and enclosures. The ruins of a click mill lie uphill, behind the buildings.

(i) A rectangular enclosure, defined by drystone walls lies to the E of the structural complex. It measures 20m by 10m.

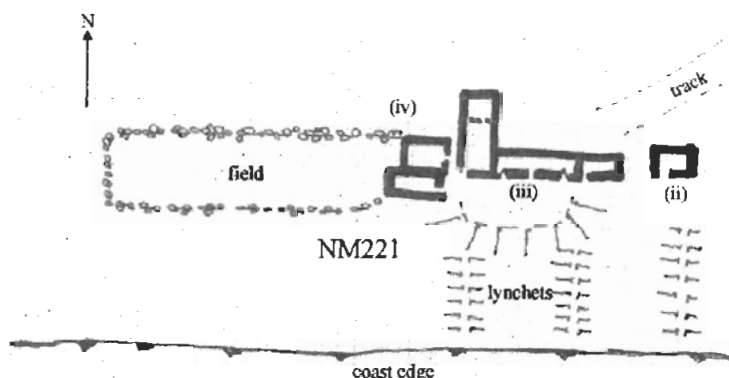
(ii) A small shed is separated from the E end of the structural complex by a stone lined drain. The shed has two windows and a doorway which faces S.

(iii) The centre of the structural complex comprises three adjoining chambers or buildings, which appear to have been constructed successively. Two are aligned E-W and face S; the W end chamber is aligned N-S. At the E end a two-storied chamber measures 5m in length by 7m in width; the walls stand up to 6m in height at the gables. There is a hearth against the E end wall and a single doorway to the SW corner. The walls are bonded with a mixture of clay and mortar and the internal walls are plastered. Some structural timbers survive in-situ. Adjoining this, the central chamber two-storied chamber measures 14m in length and 7m in width. It has a central doorway, flanked by two windows. There are hearths at the E and W ends and a passage on the upper floor which interconnects with the attic of the E end chamber. The exterior wall faces are mortar-bonded. The W end chamber measures 10m long and is 3.5m wide. The walls, which are reduced to 1.75m, are largely drystone, with only occasional areas of clay bonding in evidence. There is a raised platform to the N end of the building, a window in the N wall and a door to the SW corner.

(iv) To the W of (iii), separated by a short passage, lie two adjoining outbuildings.

Good

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM222

HU 305 742

Silvi Geo

Boundary

Indeterminate

Located <10m from coast edge

A line of intermittent, earthfast boulders, the remnants of a boundary, extend around the upper slopes of a hillside and are visible for over 30m. The average size of the stones is 0.7m by 0.6m by 0.4m.

Poor

Survey

NM223

HU 303 743

W of Silvi Geo

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <30m from coast edge

Two small drystone crus are located on gently sloping rough grassland beneath an outcrop of bedrock overlooking Silvi Geo. Both measure 6m by 5m and stand up to 1.75m high.

Fair

Nil



NM224 (iv)

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM224

HU 3025 7425 to HU 2990 7425

Ness of Hamar

Otter Traps and enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

Three otter traps and two crues are located on a sloping shelf, beneath a steep hillside and overlooking rocky cliffs.

(i) An otter trap, resembling a portion of stone-lined drain in construction, is set into the ground next to a small pool. It measures 3m long and 1.1m wide and stands over 0.4m high. The sides and base are formed from flattish slabs; the roof comprises a basal course of flat slabs covered with smaller, roughly-arranged, blocks. It lies 10m from the cliff edge.

(ii) A second otter trap, lying inland of (i), measures 2m by 1m. The central chamber is 0.4m wide. It is of similar construction to (i) and is set into peat deposits.

(iii) To the W of (ii), a sub-rectangular drystone crue measures 10m by 7m. The walls stand to 1.6m high.

(iv) An otter trap is situated in the bend of a small watercourse, to the W of (iii). It measures 2m by 1m and stands up to 1m high. It is constructed onto bedrock, which is exposed to the side of the stream. The walls are of coursed drystone, with more carefully selected blocks forming the entrance facade and door lintel. Both the timber door frame and door remain in-situ.

(v) Beyond a narrow geo which lies to the W of (iv) lies a ruinous crue. It measures 10m by 7m and stands to 1.6m high. It is located 30m from the coast edge.

Good-fair

Survey



NM224(iv)- door *in situ*

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM225

HU 2985 7440

Red Head

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

An arc of drystone walling which adjoins a rocky outcrop forms a small sheep shelter. It is c.5m in diameter; the walls are reduced to less than 0.5m in height.

Poor

Nil

NM226

HU 296 745

Riva

Otter traps

18th-20th C

Elements located <40m from coast edge

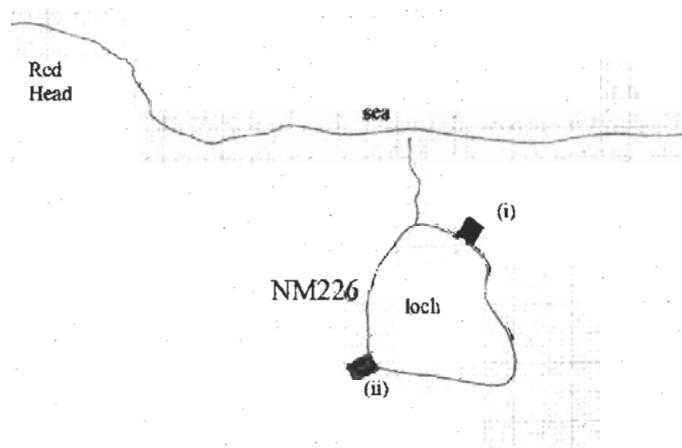
Two otter traps are situated on the side of a small loch.

(i) This trap measures 2m by 1.3m and stands to 1m high. It is constructed from a series of edge-set stones with a capstone and rubble roof. The floor inside is paved. The remains of a timber door frame survive in-situ. It is located over 50m from the coast edge.

(ii) This trap is of similar construction to (i), except that it is built onto exposed bedrock and is not paved. It measures 2m by 1.2m and stands to 1m high. The interior is up to 0.3m wide. It is located 35m from the coast edge.

Good

Survey



NM227

HU 2955 7515

The Gaaba

Dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

(i) A drystone dyke forms an L-shaped barrier beneath a rocky outcrop. The arms extend for 20m (NW-SE) and 50m (NE-SW) and stand up to 0.5m high. The NW-SE arm lies 15m from the coast edge.

(ii) To the N side of the bedrock outcrop, a ruinous drystone crue measures 4m by 2m; the walls stand to 1.75m high. It is located 40m from the coast edge.

Poor

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM228

HU 2938 7536

Tokka

Otter traps

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

Two otter traps are located on rough boggy ground, above high cliffs.

(i) The remains of an otter trap comprise several edge-set slabs, aligned around a paved base. The capstone covering has been demolished, with the stone strewn around in the near vicinity. It measures 2m by 1.1m and is located 15m from the cliff edge.

(ii) This trap stands to full height and is located 30m from the coast edge. Edge-set stones form the sides, the base is paved and the roof is constructed from level capstones covered with smaller rubble. It measures 2m by 1m and stands to 0.6m high.

Fair

Nil

NM229

HU 2952 7549

Ness Head of Hamar

Boundary

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A line of strewn rubble, much of which is turf-covered, runs parallel to a watercourse. The rubble stands up to 0.5m in height.

Poor

Nil

NM230

HU 2313 7588

Hamar Voe

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A low headland is faced with a drystone sea wall, which has a concrete capping. The wall has been breached by the sea and voids have opened up to the inland side of it. The very indistinct remains of platformed areas lie to the landward side. The remains of a probable enclosure, measuring 10m by 10m, lie to the E of the area.

Poor

Nil

NM231

HU 302 757

West Mill Loch of Hamar

Click mill and ford

18th-20th C

Elements located <30m from coast edge

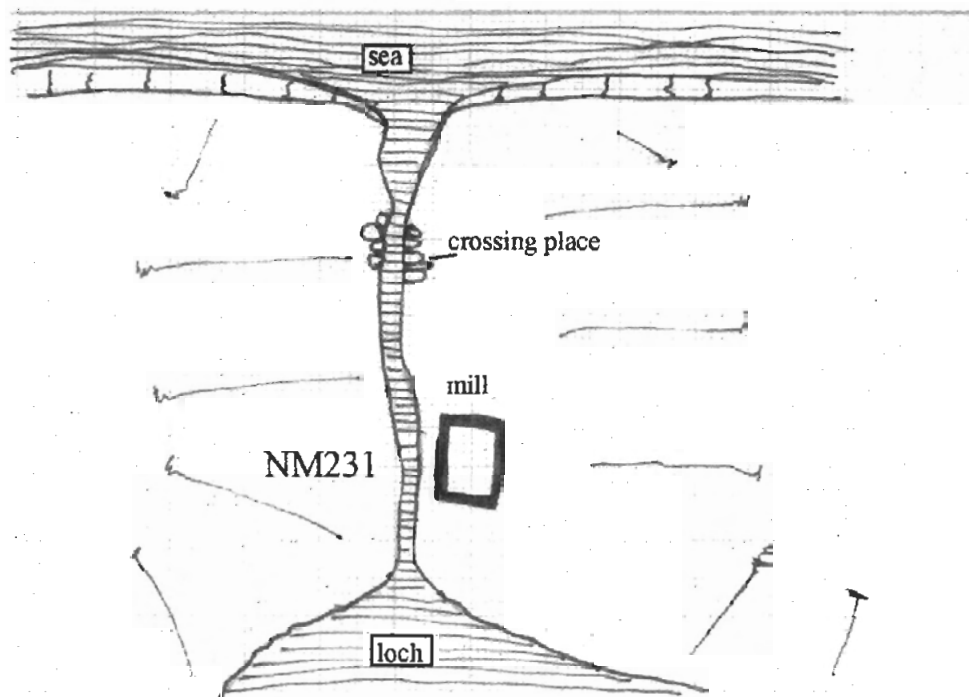
The ruins of a click mill are located to one side of a small watercourse which runs from a loch to the sea. The mill lies 60m from the coast edge. It measures 6m by 3m and has a small crue or shed attached to its SW end. The walls of the mill and adjoining structure stand to 1.8m high. Further downstream, the watercourse is embanked with stone revetting which may have served as the supports for a crossing place.

Fair, Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM232

HU 3035 7578

Noust of the Pund

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A relatively level area ( measuring 60m by 40) which adjoins the coast edge contains several remnants of walling and has a disturbed appearance. A revetted wall with a concrete cap has been set into the banks at the coast edge. It is now undermined in several places. A series of rotten wooden posts to the rear of the sea wall may have originally formed supports for a wharf or jetty.

Poor

Nil

NM233

HU 3049 7578

Noust of the Pund

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A relatively level area (50m by 50m) is fronted by a revetted sea wall which has a concrete capping. The wall has been undermined and is currently eroding. The remains of a wooden pier extend into the sea from the sea wall. The ill-defined footings of a structure lie to the W of the area.

Poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM234

HU 3068 7578

Noust of the Pund

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <20m from coast edge

A group of earthfast stones define a sub-circular area, 3m in diameter. The area to the centre of the setting is slightly depressed. The structure may be a house of early date, but may alternatively be a very ruinous crue. It is situated on rough uneven moorland, 15m from the coast edge.

Poor

Survey

NM235

HU 3090 7605

Hamar

Structure

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

The ruins of a rectangular structure are located on rough grassland, almost 50m from the coast edge. The structure is aligned E-W and measures 8m by 4m and stands to 2m high at the gable ends. It has a single doorway to the SW corner. There is little to indicate function, but the lack of internal features may indicate that it was used as a shed. There are frequent clearance cairns and ruinous drystone dykes in this area which are associated with a dwelling at Hamar, which is situated over 100m inland.

Fair

Nil

NM236

HU 3082 7629

Hamar

Structure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A ruinous former dwelling house is currently in use as a store. It is located 3m from the coast edge, to the W of a modern fish factory. It measures 13m by 4m and stands to 3m high at the gables. The walls appear to be of drystone construction.

Fair

Nil

NM204

HU 3092 7675 to HU 3142 7650

Orbister

Noosts and jetty

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Several noosts and jetties are located around the head of Hamar Voe. Within this area there are also cultivation remains which include boundaries and crues. The remains are described as they occur, moving southward, around the Voe.

(i) The remains of a small jetty lies in the inter-tidal zone. A rough trackway leads inland from the jetty.

(ii) Two shallow noost depressions lie at the head of a stony beach to the NE of (i).

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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- (iii) An earthen and stone boundary bank extends from the shore for 40m before adjoining a circular enclosure. The bank is 2m wide and 0.6m high. The enclosure is defined by drystone walling and is c.20m in diameter. A burnt mound lies to the NE side of this enclosure, outwith the survey area.
- (iv) At the seaward end of the boundary (iii), the footings of a rectangular structure, probably a shed, measure 3m by 2.5m. The structure is partially revetted in to the banks and stands less than 1m high. A noost lies to the S of this structure.
- (v) Between (iv) and the fish factory at the SE end of the voe, lie the remains of numerous noosts, many of which are currently in use. There are also several small crues in the hinterland area.

Fair

Survey

NM304 (HU37NW 7)

HU 3092 7675 to HU 3142 7650

Orbister

Structures and burnt mound: Scheduled (HS Index 3471, 03HU312766 and 3472, 03HU312767)

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <30m from coast edge

(i) A Raised platform area, surrounded by loose stone, may either be the remains of a ruinous crue or may be the prehistoric 'homestead' noted by OS surveyors and Calder (1965). It is situated to the landward side of NM204 (iv).

(ii) A ruinous crue is built over a raised platform, which may, like (i), be the remains of a prehistoric house.

(iii) A burnt mound lies outwith the survey area, to the NE side of an enclosure (see NM204, iii).

Fair

Monitor

NM306 (HU37NW 6)

HU 3119 7670

Orbister

Alleged site of Chapel and findspot

14th-18th C

Exact location unknown

It has been alleged that a chapel once stood in a field called 'Benigirth', between a burnt mound (NM304) and the sea (Calder, 1965). It is further said that land near Hamar in Northmavine was granted to the monastery of St. Michael of Bergen in 1403 (Goudie 1904). The actual site of the chapel is not known. Three Iron Age potsherds, found in the vicinity, were donated to NMA (PSAS 93, 1959-60, 253).

Not located

Monitor

NM307 (HU37NW 1)

HU 3101 7674

Orbister

Site of broch

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Exact location unknown

A broch is said to have stood on the coast edge at Orbister. OS surveyors noted 'broch-like stones' which were exposed at low water. There is no sign of a structure here now.

Not located

Monitor



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM203

HU 303 762

South Lees

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge.

The extensive remains of a settlement and associated field system are located on gently sloping land, leading to a low coastal edge. The main features are described from SW to NE.

(i) Two conjoined rectangular drystone enclosures have an overall measurement of 12m by 7m. The walls stand up to 1.75m high. They are located 20m from the coast edge.

(ii) A noost is set into the banks and defined by revetted stone walls. It measures 5m by 2.5m and is up to 1m deep. The remains of a jetty extend seaward from the shore in front of the noost.

(iii) A dwelling house and adjoining outbuilding have been repaired and are currently in use as stores. A series of earthen and stone banks, along with dykes, extend outward from the dwelling and run for over 100m inland. They define a regular field pattern, comprising sub-rectangular plots of various sizes. Within the fields defined by these boundaries are the remains of several ruinous enclosures and clearance cairns.

(iv) The ruins of a small rectangular boat shed (8m by 4m) stand up to 1m high. In close association with it is a second small jetty.

(v) A sub-circular enclosure and a second noost lie to the NE of the jetty (iv)

Fair

Survey

NM202

HU 3020 7610

South Lees

Structural remains

20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A series of footings define terrace edges and platforms on sloping ground above a length of coastline which is protected by a sea wall. They may represent a fishing station, or alternatively, military structures.

(i) A terrace edge is revetted with partially bonded roughly-coursed stone. A concrete sheep dip is located to one side. The remains of a small enclosure and a ruinous dyke are associated with this terrace.

(ii) Footings of stone and concrete define a rectangular platform, on which the remains of a square structure, surrounded by a walkway can be seen. The structure measures 14m by 14m and has concrete floor joists. The superstructure does not survive and is likely to have been constructed from wood or metal. To the centre of the building is a 1.8m high chimney stack; it has four flues, suggesting that it served several separate chambers, of which no trace survives. The concrete used in the construction of this building is of poor quality and has a high gravel content.

(iii) A second building, similar in all details, is located to the E of (ii). It is separated from (ii) by a rough trackway and a revetted terrace edge.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM333 (HU37NW 29)

HU 3050 7600

Hamar Voe

Cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A Swedish East Indiaman was lost in Hamar Voe between 1/1/1736 and 31/12/1738.

Not inspected

NM334 (HU37NW 882)

HU3050 7600

Hamar Voe, St. Magnus Bay

*Freedom*, fishing vessel

18th-20th C

The fishing boat *Freedom*, a cutter, was lost in St. Magnus Bay on 3/7/1903 due to a collision.

Not inspected

NM335 (HU37NW 85)

HU 3050 7600

Hamar Voe

*Six Sisters*, unassigned craft

18th-20th C

This vessel, which was of Leith, was beached in Hamar Voe between 1/10/1711 and 31/10/1711.

Not inspected

NM336 (HU37NW 884)

HU3050 7600

Hamar Voe, St. Magnus Bay

*Sea Mew*, unassigned craft

18th-20th C

The *Sea Mew*, a smack, was lost in St. Magnus Bay on 12/10/1903.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 4: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM201

HU 2955 7655 to HU 2945 7624

Fissla Taing

Boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A line of intermittent earthfast stones, the remnants of a boundary, extend for over 100m along the coast edge. It is set between 10m and 50m back from the coast edge and runs roughly parallel to it.

Fair

Survey

NM200

HU 296 767

Valla Dale

Mill, enclosures and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) The ruins of a click mill are located c.100m from the coast edge. The drystone walls stand up to 0.6m high and are coursed. The structure measures 6m by 3m. The interior and surrounding area are obscured by collapsed rubble.

(ii) Directly W of (i), a semi-circular enclosure, 10m wide, backs onto a stony beach. It may define the peripheries of a noost area.

Fair

Survey

NM199

HU 295 769

Lang Roonie

Enclosures and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Several small enclosures and ruinous stretches of drystone walling are located on rough sloping grassland, 40m from the coast edge.

(i) To the N of the area, a partially collapsed drystone dyke extends from the coast to curve around a rocky outcrop. It is visible for c.30m and stands up to 0.5m high.

(ii) To the S of (i) lies a drystone crue which measures 10m by 10m and stands up to 1.75m high. It is constructed from very large boulders.

(iii) A rectangular crue, measuring 11m by 8m, lies to the E of (ii). It stands up to 1m high.

(iv) To the E of (iii) lies a third rectangular crue. This measures 6m by 3m and stands to 0.75m high.

(v) Several small clearance cairns lie to the E and S of the general area.

(vi) A line of earthfast stones, associated with strewn rubble, indicate a ruinous dyke to the S of the area. It extends inland from the coast at 90°. A very ruinous enclosure or shed is indicated by ill-defined footings which adjoin the S side of this dyke.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 4: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM198

HU 296 770

Lang Roonie

Boundary

Indeterminate

Located <20m from coast edge

The remnants of a boundary are visible as a curvilinear concentration of large earthfast stones. It extends inland from the coast for over 20m.

Poor

Nil

NM197

HU 2989 7791

Cro Taing

Boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A boundary bank or wall has been largely robbed out and is now visible as strewn rubble and turf mounds. It curves inland from the coast and is visible for over 25m. To one side, the vegetation is more lush than in the surrounding area, which may indicate a trackway.

Poor

Nil

NM196

HU 2985 7799

Cro Taing

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

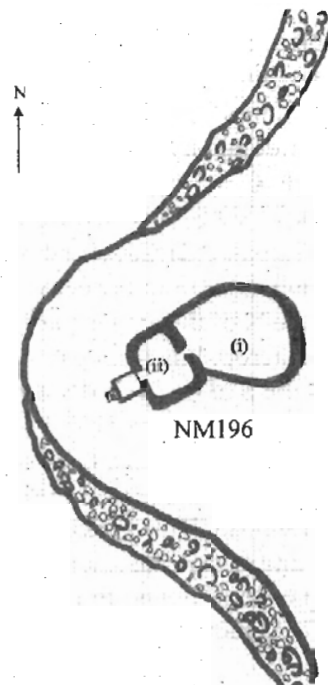
Two adjoining drystone enclosures form a sheep pond which is located at the neck of a low promontory. Both are sub-circular in plan and have walls which are partially revetted into the slope.

(i) The larger enclosure measures 11m in diameter. The walls are uncoursed and stand to 1.5m high. The E side is beginning to erode.

(ii) The smaller enclosure, which is located to the seaward of (i), is 7m in diameter. The walls stand up to 1.5m high and there is a concrete dipping tank built into the SW part of the wall.

Good

Nil





## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 4: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM195

HU 299 787

Urafirth

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

Two ruinous drystone crusa are located to the landward side of a loch, 45m from the coast edge. One measures 5m by 5m and stands to 1.75m high; the other is 5m by 4m and stands to 1.2m.

Fair

Nil

NM309 (HU27NE 7)

HU2928 7807

Gateside

Structures

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

Two structures, previously recorded as a heel-shaped cairn and stone circle (Shetland Museum Card Index) have been reinterpreted as the ruins of a late dry-stone structure and rectangular steading.

Not located

Nil

NM194

HU 2905 7768

Ura Firth

Structure and noost

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A rectangular structure is indicated by stone footings which are situated on top of low grassy banks. It measures 5m by 2.3m. The walls are partially revetted and the interior is set c.0.8m below the level of the surrounding area. This structure may be a shed or a noost.

(ii) A noost, visible as a depression in the banks, is located beside (i). It measures 3m by 2.5m.

Fair

Nil

NM193

HU 2859 7717

Hillswick

Boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

The remnants of a curving boundary are marked by occasional earthfast stones. The boundary curves from the coast for up to 60m, where it adjoins a modern fenceline and becomes less discernible.

Poor, Nil

NM337 (HU27NE 45)

HU 2900 7700

Ura Firth

*Sarah Marie*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo ship, the *Sarah Marie* was lost in Ura Firth on 11/8/1731.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM310 (HU27NE 21)

HU 2830 7712

Hillswick

Northmavine Church: Listed (category B)

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

Built in 1733, this church was repaired in 1764 and the interior was rebuilt in 1822 to hold 600.

Oblong in shape, it has two galleries on two sides and at the W end. There are two tiers of pointed windows and a belfry in the W gable end. The exterior is harled and the building has a slate roof. It was replaced in 1870 by St. Magnus' Church, which remains in use today.

Not inspected

Nil

NM321 (HU27NE 13)

HU 2811 7700

Hillswick

Site of church

14th-18th C

Exact location unknown

A parish church, built in the 16th C, is said to have been dedicated to St. Gregory. It remained in use until 1870, when it was demolished to make way for a new church, which was built in a different location. The graveyard remains in use and contains gravestones dating to the post-1707 period.

Not inspected

Nil

NM322 (HU27NE 13)

HU 2811 7700

Hillswick

Site of broch

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Exact location unknown

It is alleged that a broch lay beneath, and was disturbed, if not removed, by the old parish church (see NM321), which was demolished in the 1870's.

Not located

Nil

NM325 (HU27NE 22)

HU 2814 7681

Hillswick

Manse

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

Built in 1768, this two-storied building was repaired in 1790 and again in 1821. It was completely rebuilt c.1900. It is T-shaped in plan with a steep slated roof. The exterior is harled.

Not inspected

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM192

HU 2855 7642

Tur Ness

Structures: SMR#397

10th-14th C

Located <50m from coast edge

The footings of three rectangular buildings are located on rough, level grassland, c.40m from the coast edge. Two of the buildings (i & ii) are aligned N-S and set 2m apart. The reduced nature of these buildings, in combination with their layout, suggests that they may be of Norse or Medieval date.

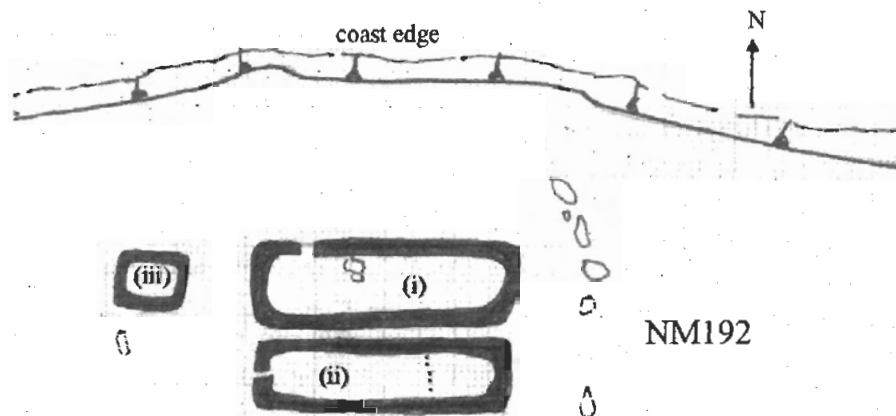
(i) This building measures 13m by 6.5m. The walls are mostly turf-covered and measure up to 1.3m wide. They are roughly faced on both the interior and exterior. A shelf or bench-like structure is built against the N and E walls and there are indications of internal divisions. The E gable wall is slightly bowed and is up to 2m thick.

(ii) This building lies directly to the landward side of (i). It measures 11m by 5m and the grass-covered walls are up to 1m thick and 0.5m high. The E end of the building is slightly raised

(iii) The footings of a small building to the W of (i) measure 7m by 4m. The walls, which are turf-covered, stand to 0.5m high and are 1m wide.

Fair

Survey



NM191

HU 285 760 to HU 283 764

Ness of Hillswick

Boundaries

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

Two boundaries extend inland from the coast, set c.30m apart.

(i) A boundary bank, largely composed of turf with occasional stones visible, is up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m high. It runs inland for over 40m at 45° to the coast.

(ii) A line of intermittent earthfast stones, with some turf covering, extends for over 50m from the coast. It is up to 2m wide and stands to 1m high in places.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM190

HU 2828 7570

Leadie

Structures

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Two ruinous rectangular structures (aligned N-S) are conjoined along their long axis. A shed has been built over the ruins of one, the other is much reduced.

(i) A shed, measuring 4m by 7.5m, is built over the ruins of (ii). It stands to 1.75m high and has an entrance to the N end.

(ii) A rectangular building is defined by ruinous walling which protrudes from beneath (i). This building measures 18m by 4m, and stands to a maximum of 0.4m high. It adjoins the W side of (iii).

(iii) This building is largely reduced to turf-covered footings, no more than 1m high. It measures 11m by 4m, but the N end is so reduced that this measurement may be an underestimate.

(iv) A sub-rectangular enclosure lies to the immediate E side of (iii). It is defined by earthen banks which stand up to 0.2m high.

(v) A sub-circular structure, which may be an enclosure or, alternatively a prehistoric structure, is defined by earthen and stone banks. It is situated to E of (iv), measures 8m in diameter and stands up to 0.3m high. It lies less than 1m from the coast edge.

Fair

Survey

NM189 (HU27NE 14)

HU 281 755

Bight of Niddister (Ness of Hillswick, Car-Heeba)

Field system, mills, pier and steatite outcrop: SMR#403

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Two click mills and the extensive remains of a field system lie to the S of a jetty. An outcrop of steatite is located to the N side.

(i) The jetty is reduced to a series of footings, leading up to a set of concrete steps. The ruins of a rectangular shed are located nearby. The jetty was once used by boats servicing the lighthouse at Baa Taing.

(ii) A dyke, which is partially covered with peat, extends from the coast, to the S side of (i), before curving away to the S.

(iii) Intermittent large stones define a sub-circular enclosure, 9m in diameter.

(iv) The footings of a small stone structure, probably a shed, lie close to the coast edge. It measures 3m by 4m. An elongated depression to the S side of the structure may be a boat noost.

(v) The remains of two click mills are located close to a watercourse. One measures 5m by 3m and is reduced to its basal course; the other measures 5m by 4m and is obscured by rubble.

(vi) A drystone structure, probably a shed, measures 4m by 7m and stands less than 1m high.

(vii) An outcrop of reddish-blue steatite is located at the end of a small stony beach, to the S of (i). There are no traces of previous workings. This outcrop was noted by OS surveyors and is associated with further, inaccessible deposits (HU27NE 14) recorded by RCAHMS (1946).

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM188

HU 2817 7532

Bight of Niddister

Enclosure and boundary banks

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A short promontory is cut off by three separate boundaries, which may be of different dates.

(i) A slight earthen bank extends across the neck of the promontory. It is associated with a line of rotting posts and marks the remnants of a fenceline.

(ii) To the seaward side of (i) an earthen bank extends across the width of the promontory. It is 2m wide and stands up to 0.5m high.

(iii) An enclosure lies to the centre of the promontory and is adjoined by two stretches of earthen bank, which extend to either side to meet the coastal edge. The enclosure measures 10m in diameter; it is defined by earthen banks which are 1.75m wide and up to 0.75m high. Up to 10% of the structure is affected by rabbit damage.

(iv) Between (ii) and (iii), there is a short length of earthen bank, which may form part of an enclosure with (ii). It extends from the coast for 15m and is up to 0.4m high and 1m wide.

(v) A small crue, measuring 1m by 1m, is situated on the top of a stack which lies beyond the tip of the promontory.

Fair

Survey

NM187

HU 2773 7456

Baa Taing

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen bank extends across the neck of a small promontory. It is up to 0.3m high and, on average, is 0.6m wide. Towards its W side, the boundary merges with an amorphous mound which measures 10m in width and stands up to 0.75m high.

Fair

Survey

NM186

HU 2751 7496 to HU 2786 7499

Ness of Hillswick

Dyke

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A boundary extends across the tip of the Ness of Hillswick, from opposite Gordi Stack on the W side to Queen Geos on the E. It is reduced to a line of earthfast boulders and rubble. It measures 1m in width and stands to 0.6m high. A crue which adjoins the E end of the boundary measures 5m by 11m and is marked only by a basal course

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM185

HU 273 753

Hu Field

Boundaries and structure: enclosure

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A series of dykes and earthen boundaries extend inland from the coast, at 90°.

(i) The remains of a dyke extend from the coast edge for over 100m. It is defined by rubble and large earthfast boulders, which measure up to 1.1m by 0.7m by 0.35m. It is between 1m and 1.2m in width and stands to an average height of 0.5m.

(ii) A portion of ruinous drystone wall lies adjacent to a small watercourse. It extends inland for up to 20m and is defined by occasional, earthfast stones.

(iii) An earthen and stone bank extends inland for over 300m. It is up to 1.5m wide and stands to 0.5m high.

(iv) A circular structure, probably an enclosure, adjoins (iii) and measures 6m in diameter. There is an entrance gap in its S side. The walls are marked by occasional large earthfast boulders.

Fair

Survey

NM184

HU 2695 7600

Pund of Grevasand

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A narrow promontory is cut off by two boundaries.

(i) An earthen and stone bank extends across the neck of the promontory. It is 1m wide and up to 0.7m high.

(ii) On the promontory, a ruinous drystone dyke measures up to 0.7m in height and is 1m wide. It is surrounded by collapsed rubble.

Fair

Nil

NM183

HU 2709 7614

Ness of Hillswick

Enclosure and boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A semi-circular enclosure, which backs on to the cliffs, is defined by intermittent earthfast stones. It measures 30m by 20m.

(ii) At a distance of c.15m to the S of (i) lies a remnant boundary, marked by intermittent earthfast stones. It is 1m wide and up to 0.4m high. It extends at 90° from the coast and is visible for over 50m.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM182

HU 2729 7633

Ness of Hillswick

Enclosures

Indeterminate

Elements located <30m from coast edge

A series of adjoining enclosures are situated on sloping rough grassland to the rear of high cliffs. Their boundaries are defined by intermittent earthfast slabs and portions of earthen bank. Overall, the largest enclosure, which is sub-rectangular in plan, measures 26m by 20m. It is defined by an earthen bank. The remainder are sub-oval and sub-circular in shape and are less well defined.

Fair

Nil

NM181

HU 2725 7639

Ness of Hillswick

Stone setting

18th-20th C

Located <40m from coast edge

A sub-circular setting is defined by intermittent earthfast stones. It is up to 5m in diameter and stands to 0.5m high. The central area is uneven and bedrock is exposed in places. This site is located on top of a ridge, some 30m from the cliff edge. At a distance of 15m away there are a number of concrete block which have protruding metal pins. These may be associated with the stone setting, and may be of military origin.

Fair

Survey

NM180

HU 273 765

Ber Dale

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A composite boundary comprises two parallel earthen banks separated by a ditch. It runs perpendicular to the coast and extends inland for over 100m. Overall, the boundary is 6.25m wide; one of the banks stands to 0.75m high, the other to 0.5m. The ditch is 0.2m deep.

Fair

Survey

NM179

HU 274 768

The Quey

Remnant dykes and clearance cairns

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The remnants of several, possibly adjoining, drystone dykes are punctuated by a series of clearance cairns. The cairns appear to represent material 'cleared' from the wall lines.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 5: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM324 (HU27NE 9)

HU 2790 7701

Hillswick

Site of St. Magnus's Chapel: SMR#394

14th-18th C

Located on coast edge

Early records state that there was a church dedicated to St. Magnus, accompanied by a burial ground, close to the coast at Hillswick (OS Name Book No. 17 1878). Later surveys, including this one, could find no trace of the structure.

Not located

Nil

NM323 (HU27NE 16)

HU2792 7703

West Ayre, Hillswick

Findspot: SMR#395

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Located on coast edge

A quantity of artefacts of Iron Age type were found in a midden deposit at West Ayre. These included four bone weaving combs, pottery, bone implements as well as bone and shell. A comparison of the previous records would appear to indicate that this midden may have been associated with structures and that it has been eroding for almost a century. In 1980 further traces of midden deposits were found. The site was not located during this survey; this may have been due to the presence of dense vegetation along the shore edge.

Not located

Monitor

NM338 (HU27NE 464)

HU 2820 7700

Hillswick, Ura Firth

*Belvidere*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo ship, the *Belvidere*, was stranded and lost in Ura Firth between 1/12/1814 and 31/12/1814.

Not inspected

NM339 (HU27NE 389)

HU 2830 7700

Hillswick, Ura Firth

*Elizabeth*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo ship, the *Elizabeth*, was lost in Ura Firth between 1/12/1838 and 31/12/1838.

Not inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP6: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM178

HU 2698 7764 to HU 2730 7795

Grey Face

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

The remains of a dwelling house and associated outbuildings occupy sloping ground above high cliffs. The house is currently in use as a shed. There are several remnant dykes, banks and clearance cairns in the area. The remains extend for over 100m from the coast edge. The improved land which surrounds this settlement is slowly returning to moorland.

Fair

Survey

NM177

HU 2664 7762

Heads of Grockan

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge.

A ruinous dwelling house lies 100m from the coast edge. It is associated with numerous dykes, terraces, lynchets, clearance cairn and banks which testify to past cultivation. The improved land which surrounds this settlement is slowly returning to moorland.

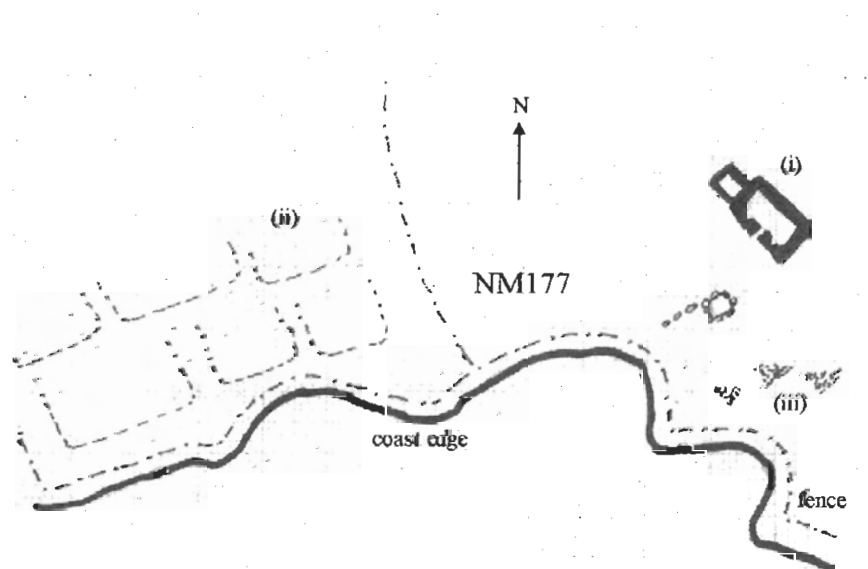
(i) The dwelling house measures 11m by 6m and stands to 3m high. It has a central door, flanked by two windows, on the seaward (SE) side. The walls are of quarried stone and have been repaired with concrete patches. It is currently in use as a shed.

(ii) To the SW of the house, lie the extensive remains of field banks which enclose a series of cultivation terraces; there are several lynchets visible here also.

(iii) A ruinous crue and several clearance cairns lie to the NE of the house.

Good

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP6: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM 176

HU 2636 7745

Heads of Grocken

Mound and boundary

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <40m from coast edge

A very slight sub-circular mound measures 2.5m in diameter and stands to less than 0.5m high. To the centre, there is a rectangular depression, which is partially stone-lined. This is 1.1m long by 0.75m wide. There are further stones strewn to the periphery of the mound. While the structural features may indicate that this feature is a prehistoric burial mound, it may equally be of more recent origin. An intermittent line of earthfast stone marks a remnant boundary, to the landward side of the mound.

Fair

Survey

NM175

HU 261 776

Zoar

Boundary banks

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) An earthen and stone bank extends inland from the coast at 90°. It is 3.5m wide, stands up to 1.5m high and is visible for over 100m.

(ii) Situated 10m to the E of (i), a second earthen bank extends inland at 90° to the coast. It is 0.7m wide and stands up to 0.4m high. It is also visible for over 100m.

Fair

Survey

NM174

HU 257 777

The Neap

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen bank extends for over 100m from the rear of small high headland. It is up to 4m wide and stands to 1m in height. The top is rounded and there is a ditch or gulley to the landward side.

Fair

Survey

NM173 (HU27NE 2 & HU27NE 4)

HU 2562 7767

The Neap (Smir Heog)

Two burial mounds : Scheduled (HS Index 6149, 03HU256776), SMR#388 & 389

4th-3rd mill BC

Elements located <10m from coast edge

Two burial mounds, set 20m apart, are located on high ground overlooking a sandy bay. A substantial earthen bank runs across a high headland to the NE of the mounds.

(i) A grass covered mound, 11m in diameter, stands to 1m in height. The centre is slightly concave and may have been disturbed in the past. Intermittent edge-set stones to the periphery of the mound may indicate a kerb. This mound lies 10m from the cliff edge. This mound (HU27NE 4) has previously been described by Henshall (1963) and Calder (1965) as a square cairn. Neither this survey, nor that conducted in 1969 by the OS found it possible to ascertain if the cairn was originally square or heel-shaped or if it was chambered.

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP6: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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(ii) This mound is 6m in diameter and stands to 1.2m high. It is constructed over an outcrop of bedrock and is largely grass-covered. Several earthfast stones are located to the periphery and there is the suggestion of a stone setting to the centre. It overlooks mound (i) and is situated c.40m from the coast edge. This cairn (HU27NE 2) was previously surveyed and planned by Henshall (1963), who noted features which may denote a shallow facade and a possible chamber.

Fair

Monitor



NM173(ii)



NM173(ii) close up



NM173 looking south towards Ness of Hillswick

NM172

HU 2509 7821 to 2525 7824

Braewick

Boundary banks and dykes

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

There are frequent lengths of both drystone dykes and earthen and stone banks in this area. The dykes are largely reduced to intermittent large earthfast stones. The most substantial earthen bank is 1m wide and up to 0.3m high. The majority of these features extend inland at 90° to the coast, over sloping rough grass. A fuller survey is required to determine this field system and its associations to remains outwith the coastal zone.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP6: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM171

HU 2506 7817

Braewick

Boundary bank and mound

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen and stone bank extends across the neck of a small promontory. It is 0.6m wide and up to 0.3m high. The E end of the bank is enlarged, forming a square mound (3m by 3m).

Fair

Survey

NM170

HU 2502 7839

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A rectangular enclosure, measuring 12m by 9m, adjoins a fragment of drystone dyking. The walls of both the enclosure and dyke are of double-skin construction and have an earthen core.

Fair

Nil

NM169

HU 2428 7849

Braewick

Click mill

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

The ruins of a click mill are situated on sloping rough grass c.45m from the coast edge. The building measures 4m by 2m and is reduced to the basal course. Much collapsed stone and fragments of drystone walling are located in the area.

Poor

Survey

NM318 (HU27NW 23)

HU2429 7846 and HU 2434 7845

Braewick

Click mills

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

Two ruinous click mills are located to one side of a small watercourse to the W side of Brae Wick.

Poor

Nil

NM340 (HU27NE 261)

HU 2760 7750

Sandwick, Sand Wick

*So Roveren*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A West Indiaman, the *So Roveren*, was lost in Sand Wick on 16/1/1775.

Not inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP6: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM341 (HU27NW 684)

HU 2440 7840

Braewick, Brae Wick, Eshaness

*Sea Flower*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

The *Sea Flower*, a brigantine was stranded and lost at in Brae Wick between 1/1/1783 and 31/12/1783.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 7: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM168

HU 242 783

Braewick

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A curvilinear earthen and stone bank extends inland from the coast. It is 1.5m wide, 0.5m high and is visible for over 30m.

Fair

Nil

NM167

HU 2395 7781

Braewick

Structure and dyke

3rd-1st mill BC

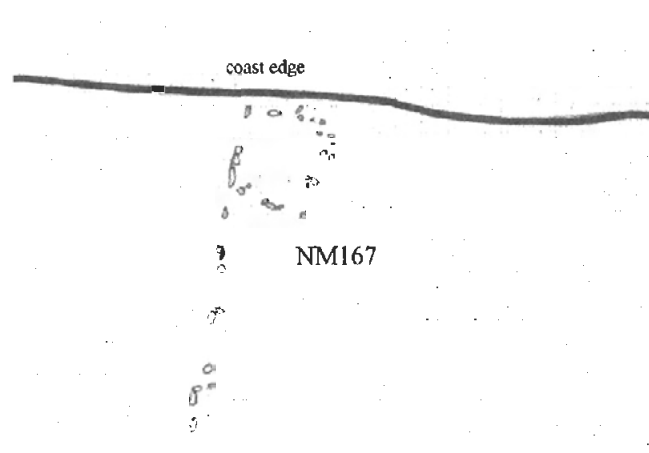
Elements located <10m from coast edge

A circular structure, 4m in diameter, is indicated by intermittent earthfast stones.

The central area is uneven and is covered with peat. A dyke, marked only by intermittent earthfast stones, extends inland from the structure.

Poor

Survey



NM166

HU 2359 7715

No Ness

Enclosures and dyke

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

The remains of five or more small enclosures are situated in short grass behind the tip of No Ness.

(i) A crue, measuring 4m by 5m, is located c.35m from the coast edge in a narrow valley. The walls stand up to 0.75m high.

(ii) A heap of collapsed rubble indicates the location of one or more small crus, close to the head of a pebble beach.

(iii) Fragments of drystone walling extend across the neck of a small promontory.

(iv) The very ruinous remains of a small stone structure, measuring 4.5m by 3m, are largely covered with coarse vegetation.

(v) A ruinous crue measures 4m by 3m and stands less than 0.5m high.

(vi) A rectangular crue is reduced to 1.2m high; it measures 3.5m by 4m.

Fair-poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 7: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM329

HU 2349 7745

No Ness

Structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular structure, measuring 4m by 3m, stands up to 1.2m high at the head of a stony beach. It is adjoined by a length of ruinous drystone walling which stands up to 1.5m high.

Fair

Nil

NM165 (HU27NW 8)

HU 2334 7752

Tang Wick

Burnt mound: SMR#115

3rd-1st mill BC

Located on coast edge

The remains of a burnt mound are visible at the head of a stony beach. Calder reported that there was a tank with a drain associated with the mound (Calder, 1965). The site has since been excavated (Moore and Wilson, forthcoming), revealing the presence of a structure to the seaward side of the mound. The structure comprised of five cells, centered around an enclosed hearth which was connected to a large tank via a paved 'chute'. A quantity of Bronze Age pottery, some of which is decorated, was recovered.

Fair

Monitor

NM164

HU 2325 7750

Tang Wick

Bod

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The ruins of a two-storied bod are situated at the head of a stony beach. The clay-bonded walls stand up to 3m high. The building measures 12m by 5m. The ruins have been re-used as a store and a saw pit.

Fair

Survey

NM163

HU 2315 7742

Tang Wick

Pund

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A sub-oval enclosure is divided internally. It measures 16m by 15m and is defined by an earthen and stone bank which is up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. A small drystone walled crue, measuring 4m by 4m, is located between NM163 and NM164.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 7: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM162

HU 2290 7761

The Houb

Bod

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A two-storied rectangular bod is located at the head of the beach. The walls, which stand up to 4m high, are clay-bonded and partially mortared (on the interior). The building is aligned NE-SW and measures 8m by 9m. There is a central doorway, flanked by two windows, on the seaward side and a window on the upper floor in the gable end.

Fair

Survey

NM161

HU 223 771

Gro Taing

Enclosures and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) The route of a very ruinous dyke is indicated by intermittent earthfast stones, which extend inland from the coast for up to 100m.

(ii) A sub-rectangular enclosure adjoins the seaward end of (i). It measures 28m by 9m and is also ruinous. A small crue (2m by 2m) adjoins its S end.

(iii) A similar remnant dyke lies c.20m from (i) and meanders inland for upwards of 20m.

(iv) A rectangular Planticrue measures 5m by 4.75m and stands to 1.75m high. A heap of rubble nearby may be the remains of a second, similar structure.

(v) The remains of a drystone dyke extend across the neck of a small promontory and adjoin a circular crue. The crue is 3.5m in diameter and the walls stand up to 1.5m high.

Fair-poor

Nil

NM160 (HU27NW 16)

HU 2200 7744

East Loch

Click mill

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

The ruins of a rectangular drystone click mill are situated on short rough grass, 15m from the head of a beach. The building measures 7m by 3m and stands up to 2.5m high. The mill stream is visible, as is a series of embankments, associated with the mill stream and dam. Drystone walling and a ruinous shed lie nearby.

Fair

Survey

NM342 (HU27NW 358)

HU 2310 7730

Tangwick, Tang Wick, Esha Ness

*Agenona*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A brig, the *Agenona*, was lost in Tang Wick on 4/9/1846.

Not inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM159

HU 2115 7719 to HU 2135 7670

Stenness

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A number of fishermen's lodges, sheds, enclosures and associated features extend around the periphery of a headland at Stenness. This haaf fishing station was used seasonally during the 18th and 19th centuries. The structures are described as they occur, moving from N to S.

(i) This structure is adjoined to the NE side of (ii). It is very ruinous, measures 7m by 4.5m and stands no more than 1.75m high.

(ii) The ruins of a rectangular drystone structure measures 10m by 5m and stand to 2.5m high. It is aligned NW-SE and has a door to the seaward (SE) end. It is constructed from rounded beach boulders and angular stone and has a raised platform to the rear.

(iii) A two-storied rectangular bod measures 6m in width by 11m in length. Constructed from roughly dressed blocks, it is bonded with both mortar and clay. It stands up to 6m high. There are two small windows on the upper floor and one on the lower floor. The doorway is now blocked up.

(iv) A rectangular drystone building with an enclosure to the rear, stands up to 2.5m high. It is aligned N-S, measures 5m by 9m and has a hearth to the N end. There are traces of concrete at the upper part of the walls which point to repair work.

(v) This building is aligned NE-SW and is of similar dimensions to (iv). The interior is filled with collapsed rubble.

(vi) The turf-covered footings of a rectangular structure measure 8m by 4m. The building is aligned NE-SW, with walls of double-skin construction standing less than 0.5m high. It is located 5m from the coast edge.

(vii) A heap of rubble, standing to 0.5m high, obscures one or more buildings which have an overall measurement of 17m by 5m. The structure or structures are aligned NW-SE.

(viii) A rectangular drystone structure measures 15m by 4m. It is aligned E-W. The E end gable stands up to 3m; the W end is reduced to less than 1m in height. The building may have been sub-divided at some stage, with the E end being refurbished. There is a doorway in the NE corner and a blocked-up window to the N side.

(ix) Three adjoining ruinous buildings or chambers are set end-to-end on a NW-SE alignment. Overall they measure 28m by 4.5m. The central chamber or structure is best preserved; it stands to 2m high and there are traces of a bench and stone settings visible in the interior.

(x) A ruinous rectangular building is aligned N-S near to the tip of the headland. It measures 11m by 5m and, on average, stands over 0.5m in height.

(xi) A complex of four adjoining buildings or chambers form an L-shape, at the tip of the headland. The most substantial remains are aligned E-W and comprise a dwelling (8m by 5m) and two adjoining chambers. The walls stand up to 2m high and are constructed from roughly dressed quarried stone, which is regularly coursed. The dwelling house has an off-set door in the E wall, a window in the N wall and a hearth against the E internal wall face. A flagged passage (now blocked) leads to the N-S 'wing' which measures 8m by 4m. The foundations of this structure include large orthostatically-set boulders.

(xii) The basal course of a rectangular building stand no more than 0.5m high. The structure lies 5m from the coast edge and is covered by cast-up storm debris.

(xiii) A rectangular structure, measuring 9m by 4m, is covered with stone which has been cast up by the sea.

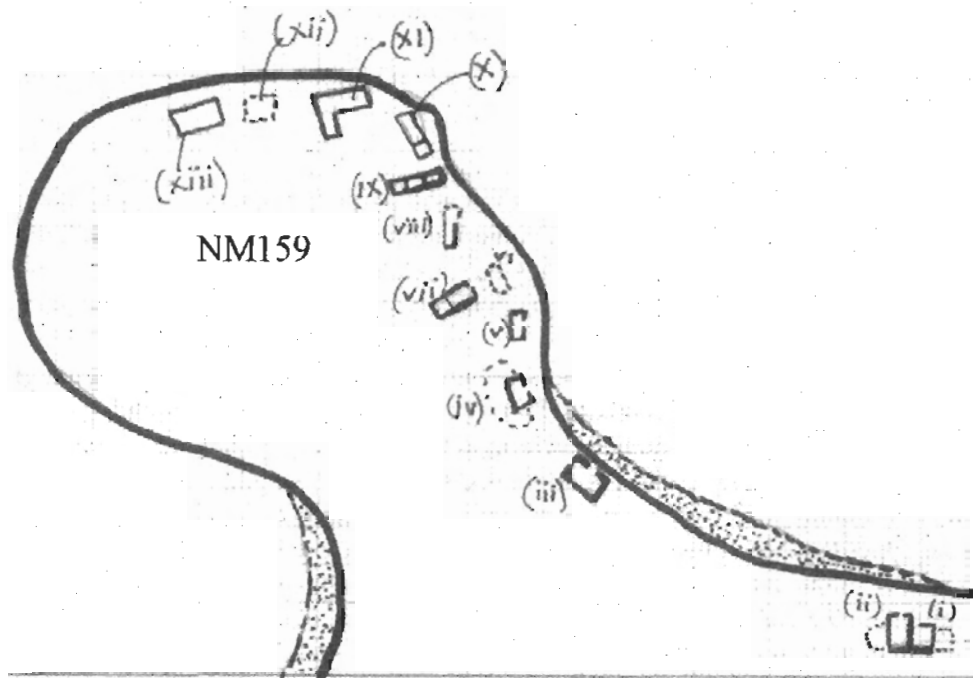
Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM158

HU212 772

Stenness

Structures

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

The ruins of five rectangular structures, probably fishing lodges, are situated close to the shore to the E of a pebble beach. A drystone dyke, which incorporates a sheep pond, is located to the W of the buildings and there is a ruinous click mill set 90m back from the coast edge.

(i) The outline of a rectangular building is visible as a turf-covered bank with occasional protruding stones. It measures 10m by 4m and at least one wall appears to have had a double face. The building is aligned NE-SW and probably opened onto the sea. There are faint topographic indications of an adjoining structure to the SE side of the building.

(ii) A dyke formed from large rounded boulders extends between (i) and (iii); it stands no more than 1 stone or 0.5m high.

(iii) A rectangular structure is indicated from low footings. The building is aligned NE-SW and measures 8m by 4m.

(iv) This structure adjoins the SE side of (iii). It also measures 8m by 4m and stands less than 0.5m high.

(v) To the SE of (iv), a rectangular building of similar dimensions and alignment has a raised platform to the rear.

(vi) A rectangular structure measuring 5m by 4m stands up to 2m at the gable ends.

Fair-poor

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM157

HU 207 775

Garderhouse

Boundary and enclosure

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) The remnants of a boundary extend at 90° from the coast and are visible for up to 50m inland. It is reduced to a basal course of large earthfast stones, which stand up to 0.4m high.

(ii) A sub-circular drystone enclosure measures 3.5m in diameter. The walls stand up to 1m high. A curving arm of walling extends outward from the enclosure.

Fair

Survey

NM156

HU 2050 7757

The Bruddans

Structure

14th-18th C

Located <20m from coast edge

The footings of a rectangular structure extend over an area 12m by 3m. The walls are of double-skin construction and measure 0.6m wide. They stand to 0.2m high. The structure is located c.12m from the coast edge.

Poor

Survey

NM155 (HU27NW 26)

HU 204 778

The Cannon

Burial mound, dyke (and click mill)

3rd-1st mill BC (18th-20th C)

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A stony, grass-covered, mound is situated on the NW shore of Gerdie Loch. It is 5m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. The centre is pitted, suggestive of previous disturbance, and it is probable that it is a burial mound. Several earthfast stones which extend from the N side of the mound may be the remains of a dyke or boundary bank.

(ii) A much reduced drystone dyke extends for 60m from the SW side of Gourdie Loch to the coast edge. The greater part of the dyke comprises large earthfast boulders, standing up to 0.5m high.

(iii) A heap of rubble, measuring 5m by 3m, lies adjacent to a small watercourse which runs out of the SW side of Gerdie Loch. It appears to be associated with several short lengths of drystone walling and a filled-in channel and represents the remains of a click mill (HU27NW 26). It is situated 40m from the coast edge.

Fair

Survey



NM155

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM320 (HU27NW 14)

HU 2058 7845

Esha Ness

Eshaness Lighthouse

20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

Built in 1929, this lighthouse has a square-section tower tapering with an octagonal lantern. It rises from a block of single-story, flat-roofed houses and ancillary buildings. It is now unmanned and the buildings are privately owned (Hume 1977).

Good

Nil

NM154

HU 2102 7898

Lochs of Dridgeo

Remnant boundary & mound

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A boundary is outlined by series of intermittent large earthfast boulders. It extends for c.40m from the cliff top to a loch, where it can be traced for several meters below the surface of the water. The individual stones measure, on average, 0.95m by 0.8m by 0.5m.

(ii) A grass-covered mound is situated between two lochs. It is sub-circular in plan and measures 13m in diameter. It stands up to 1.5m high. Several stones protrude from the base.

Fair

Survey

NM343 (HU27NW 283)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

*Mary*, unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned vessel, the *Mary*, was lost off the west coast of Northmavine between 1/1/178 and 31/12/1768.

Not inspected

NM344 (HU27NW 847)

HU 2120 7730

Stenness, Esha Ness

*Haabit*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo sloop, the *Haabit*, was lost through leaking off Stenness between 1/5/1882 and 31/5/1882.

Not inspected

NM345 (HU27NW 380)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

unknown, unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned vessel was lost off the west side of Northmavine between 1/11/1841 and 31/11/1841.

Not inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM346 (HU27NW 558)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel was lost off the west coast of Northmavine between 1/5/1794 and 31/5/1794.

Not inspected

NM347 (HU27NW 388)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel was lost off the west coast of Northmavine on 4/12/1838.

Not inspected

NM348 (HU27NW 606)

HU 2130 7720

Stenness, Esha Ness

*Charles Jones*, unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned vessel, the *Charles Jones*, was lost off Stenness on 31/1/1854.

Not inspected

NM349 (HU27NW 73)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel was lost off the west coast of Northmavine between 1/1/1717 and 31/12/1717.

Not inspected

NM350 (HU27NW 947)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

*Troldfos*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A steamship cargo vessel, the *Troldfos*, was lost via gun action on 17/4/1917 off the west coast of Northmavine.

Not inspected

NM351 (HU 27NW 949)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

*Kelvinbank*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo steamship, the *Kelvinbank*, was torpedoed and lost off the west coast of Northmavine on 13/6/1917.

Not inspected

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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NM352 (HU27NW 39)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel was lost between 1/3/1735 and 31/3/1735 off Northmavine.

Not inspected

NM353 (HU27NW 506)

HU 2000 7800

Northmavine

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel foundered off Northmavine between 1/1/1801 and 31/1/1801 .

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 9: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM153

HU 2142 8008

Gruna Stack

Clearance cairns

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge.

A series of up to 10 clearance cairns are located on sloping land to the rear of high cliffs. Their average measurement is 2m in diameter and 0.5m high. They extend for over 100m from the coast edge. Within the cairns, sharp unweathered stone is visible, indicating that they may be of relatively recent origin; they may be clearance heaps derived from storm deposited material.

Fair

Nil

NM328

HU 2159 8052

Burro Stacks

Structure and cairn

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <50m from coast edge.

An amorphous spread of stone, lying to the rear of NM152, may be the remains of a structure. An oval cairn, which lies nearby, measures 9m by 4m and stands to 1m high. It may be derived from field clearance material.

Fair-poor

Survey

NM152

HU 2159 8052

Burro Stacks

Enclosure and dykes

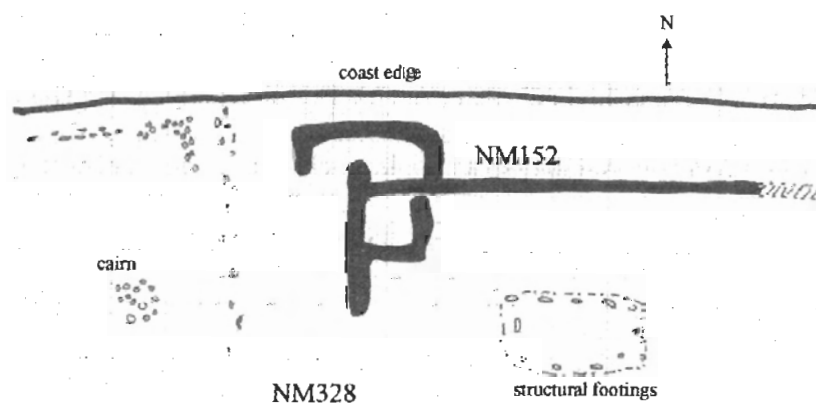
18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A substantial drystone dyke is adjoined by two pund enclosures. The dyke stands up to 1.85m high and runs parallel to the coastline for over 40m. The punds are rectangular and measuring c.5m by 9m. Further lengths of ruinous drystone dyking are visible in the immediate area.

Good

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 9: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM151

HU 222 803

Geo of Ure

Cultivation remains

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

Extensive cultivation remains are indicated by series of lynchets and field boundaries. These remains occupy a broad sloping hillside and extend for over 200m from the coast.

Good

Survey

NM150

HU 230 804

Raasmi

Pound, planticrues and dyke

18th-20th

Elements located on coast edge

The remains of at least seven small planticrues are located on level ground within 50m of the coast edge. On average, they measure 4.5m by 4m and stand up to 1.75m high. A rectangular pound enclosure, measuring 11m by 6m is constructed from large beach boulders. The walls stand up to 1.85m high and the enclosure is adjoined by a substantial drystone dyke.

Fair

Survey

NM149

HU 2316 8026

Houlma

Enclosures

18th-20th

Elements located on coast edge

Four small enclosures, probably planticrues, are situated close to the coast edge, to the rear of a storm beach. A click mill lies nearby, c.80m from the coast edge. The sites are described as they occur from SE to NW.

(i) A sub-circular drystone enclosure lies 4m from the coast edge. It measures 4.5m in diameter and stands up to 1.3m high.

(ii) A circular enclosure measures 4m in diameter. The drystone walls stand up to 1.8m high. It is surrounded by collapsed rubble and wall footings, suggesting that it has been rebuilt from an earlier structure.

(iii) A circular enclosure is 4m in diameter and has dry-stones which stand up to 1.2m high (although the average height is 0.5m).

(iv) A collapsing drystone wall defines a circular enclosure, 2.75m in diameter. The walls stand up to 1.3m high.

(v) A ruinous click mill, 80m from the coast edge, stands up to 1.5m high and retains two millstones.

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 9: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM148

HU 232 800

Houlma

Fishing station & cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A ruinous dwelling house is located over 100m from the coast edge. It is associated with a series of small outbuildings, lynchets and field boundaries. The ruins of three fisherman's lodges lie to within 10m of the coast edge.

(i) The ruins of a fisherman's lodge measure 6.5m by 4m. The walls are partially revetted and stand up to 1.85m high. The building is aligned E-W and there is a door to the SE corner.

(ii) This lodge is 8m long by 4m wide. It is aligned E-W and the walls stand up to 2.5m high. There is a door to the NE corner and a raised platform area to the rear of the interior.

(iii) A lodge, aligned E-W, measures 9m by 4m and stands up to 3m high. A door to the NE corner retains part of a timber lintel.

(iv) A noost, measuring 4m by 7m adjoins the N side of (iii). It is up to 1.5m deep and slopes seaward.

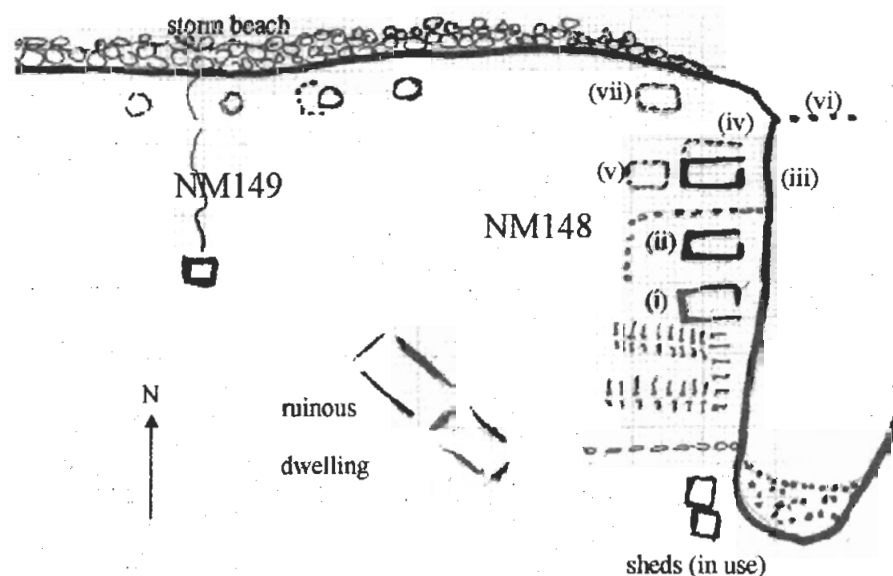
(v) A small shed, to the rear of (iv) measures 4m by 2m.

(vi) On the foreshore, a series of metal posts mark the location of a pier.

(vii) The footings of an enclosure define an area measuring 6m by 3.5m.

Fair-poor

Survey



NM147

HU 2410 8029

Scarff

Structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

A rectangular structure measures 5m by 3m. The gables are almost complete, standing up to 2m in height. There is a door in the SW gable and an aperture toward the apex of the NE gable. A row of turves survive in-situ on the wall tops.

Good

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 9: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM303 (HU28SW 6)

HU 2405 8044

Hamnavoe

Burnt mound: Scheduled (HS Index 6063, 03HU240804), SMR#501

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <20m from coast edge

A burnt mound comprising a grassy crescentic heap of burnt stone fragments measures c.16m in diameter (as measured from 'horn' to 'horn'). It stands up to 1.75m high. There are several large earthfast stones to the periphery of the mound, which may be part of a kerb. There are also several earthfast stones located between the horns which may be part of structural features.

Good

Monitor



NM303



NM303 close up

NM146

HU 2402 8039

Hamnavoe

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

Two rectangular enclosures are located in rough grassland 5m from the head of the beach.

(i) An earthen and stone bank defines an enclosure which measures 13m by 6m. The banks stand up to 1.3m high.

(ii) A drystone wall defines an enclosure which measures 6m by 4.5m. The walls stand up to 1.8m high.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 9: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM145

HU 2377 8042

Hamnavoe

Pier

18th-20th C

Located in inter-tidal zone

The base of a stone pier lies beneath the MHW. It is 1.8m wide and stands up to 0.75m high and is c.8m long. Two associated concrete posts stand upright in the water.

Fair

Nil

NM144

HU 234 804

Hamnavoe

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A series of drystone structures extend along the coast edge. They are described as encountered, moving from W to E.

(i) A rectangular structure, measuring 9m by 3.5m, stands to 1.1m high. It is built over the foundations of an earlier, more extensive building. A series of remnant dykes and small enclosures are associated with this building.

(ii) A length of walling, 12m long and 1.2m high, is situated on the coast edge.

(iii) A roughly-built shed, measuring 5m by 3m, stands up to 1.4m high.

(iv) A sub-circular enclosure is built from loosely piled beach stone. It is located on the coast edge and measures 3.5m by 4.5m.

(v) A heap of collapsed stone (5m in diameter) may be the remains of a crue or a clearance cairn.

(vi) A rectangular enclosure measuring 4m by 4.5m is defined by drystone walls which stand up to 1.75m high.

(vii) A ruinous stone structure is obscured beneath a pile of collapsed rubble.

(viii) A structure measures 11m by 3m and stands up to 1m high.

(ix) A ruinous dwelling measures 9m by 5m. There is a central doorway in the S end which is flanked by two windows which have been blocked up. A hearth is set into the W gable. The walls stand up to 3m high. There is an enclosed area to the rear of the building and a second enclosure to the E side. This enclosure measures 2m by 4m; the walls stand to 1.75m high.

(x) Several very ruinous stretches of drystone walling and small enclosures lie between (ix) and (xii).

(xi) A rectangular structure, aligned E-W, measures 10m by 4m. The walls are reduced to 0.5m or less. It is adjoined at the E end by (xii).

(xii) A shed or noost, measuring 9m by 5m is reduced to 0.5m high.

(xiii) A shed or noost is roughly constructed from large boulders. It measures 5m by 5m and stands up to 1.2m high.

(xiv) A ruinous, L-shaped drystone wall and crue are located between structures (xiii) and (xv).

(xv) A rectangular structure, possibly a crue or shed, is defined by earthen and revetted stone banks. It measures 8m by 5m and stands to 0.4m high.

Fair-poor

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 9: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM354 (HU28SW 286)

HU 2360 8030

Hamnavoe, Hamna Voe

Unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned wherry was lost in Hamna Voe between 1/1/1767 and 31/12/1767.

Not inspected

NM355 (HU28SW 826)

HU 2350 8040

Hamnavoe, Hamna Voe, Esha Ness

*Angler*, fishing vessel

18th-20th C

The *Angler*, a fishing boat, was stranded and lost in Hamna Voe on 19/9/1885.

Not inspected

NM356 (HU28SW 227)

HU 2370 8030

Hamnavoe, Hamna Voe

Unassigned vessel

14th-18th C

An unassigned craft was lost in Hamna Voe between 1/1/1475 and 31/12/1475.

Not inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 10: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM143

HU 239 810

Grind Hill

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen boundary extends inland from the coast for over 50m. It is 2m wide, stands up to 0.45m high and runs at 90° to the coast. Intermittent stones are visible towards the base of the bank.

Fair

Nil

NM142

HU 2395 8150

Villians of Hamnavoe

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

Two conjoined enclosures are located on rough grassland which is strewn with boulders. A very ruinous dyke runs to the S side of the enclosures.

(i) A sub-rectangular enclosure is defined by occasional orthostats. It measures 26m by 12m and adjoins the E side of (ii).

(ii) A circular enclosure is roughly constructed from very large boulders. It measures 25m in diameter, with walls standing to 1.9m high. A sub-rectangular cell lies within this enclosure, to the SW side. It measures 8m by 10m and has a concrete sheep dipping tank set into its S end; the walls of the sub-cell stand up to 2m high.

Fair

Nil

NM141

HU 2402 8240

South Head

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A sub-rectangular enclosure is defined by earthen banks which stand up to 0.3m high and 2.5m wide. It measures 23m by 22m and lies 2m from the coast edge. The ground within the enclosure is at a higher level than the surrounding area and appears to have been cultivated.

(ii) The outlines of two very ruinous small rectangular enclosures lie within (i). These structures are defined by intermittent large stones. The largest measures 6m by 4.5m and is partially revetted into the surrounding slope.

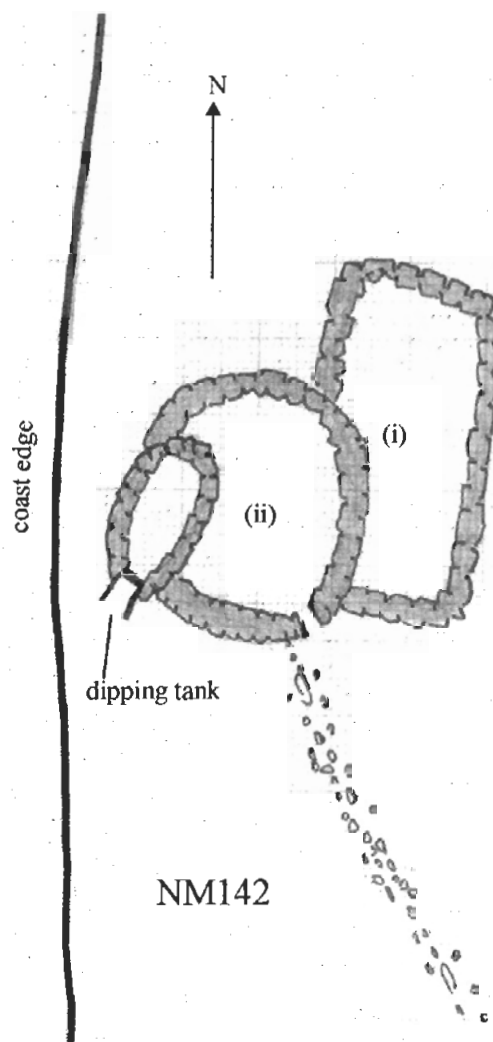
(iii) A ruinous dyke runs from (ii) for c.8m. It is up to 0.6m high.

(iv) A substantial drystone wall extends inland from the coast for over 40m. It is aligned at 90° to the cliffs and stands up to 1.75m high.

(v) A line of intermittent large orthostatic stones extends inland from the coast aligned parallel to (iv).

Fair

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 10: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM140

HU 2385 8310

Ware Gill

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

A sub-circular drystone enclosure measures 9m in diameter and stands to 0.5m high. A smaller enclosure lies within it. This measures 3.5m in diameter. A very ruinous dyke runs inland from the enclosure but is visible for no more than 10m.

Fair

Nil

NM139

HU 240 838

Geo of Ockran

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

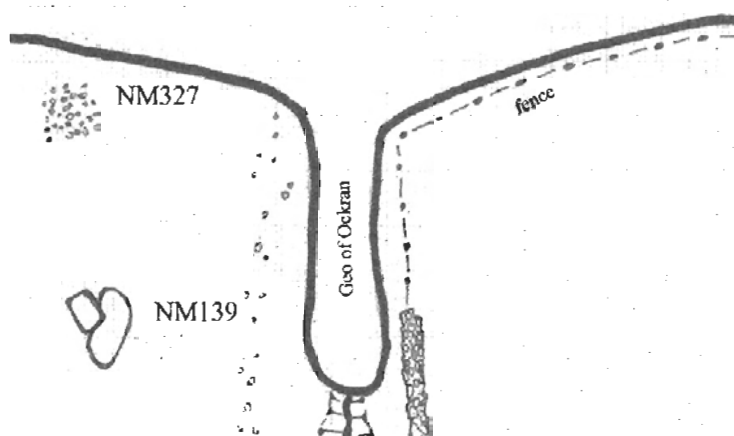
Elements located on coast edge

(i) The line of a dyke is marked by large intermittent orthostatic boulders. The average stone size is 0.9m by 0.7m by 0.45m. It meanders for at least 40m over sloping rough grass.

(ii) A sub-oval drystone enclosure, measuring 12m in diameter, incorporates a small rectangular structure within its wall line. This measures 5m by 4m. The walls of the enclosure stand up to 0.9m high. A series of very indistinct walls extend out from the enclosure wall, but are not visible farther away.

Fair

Nil



NM327

HU 240 838

Geo of Ockran

Cairn

4th-3rd mill BC

Located on coast edge

A cairn of unsorted stone, 5m in diameter, stands up to 1m high. It is situated in rough grassland overlooking high cliffs. This may be the remains of a chambered cairn. It may alternatively be a skeo, reflected in the nearby placename, Robies Skeo.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 11: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM138

HU 2421 8411

Ockran Head

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

(i) A partially collapsed rectangular drystone enclosure measures 6m by 3m. The walls stand up to 1.5m high. It is located on rough grassland 25m from the base of the cliffs, but only 1m from the erosion face.

(ii) A curving portion of ruinous rough drystone walling extends for 16m and stands up to 1m high. It lies 5m to the S of (i).

Fair

Nil

NM137

From HU 2460 8479 to HU 2430 8404

Ockran Head

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located at coast edge

A boundary comprising an earthen bank with revetted stone to one side extends inland from the coast for over 1km. It is 2m wide and stands to 0.75m high. It meanders over rough grassland, passing the ruins of a dwelling and cultivation remains which lie over 100m from the coast.

Fair

Nil

NM136

HU 248 851

Clew Head

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <30m from coast edge

A series of drystone walls extend from one side of a steep-sided gully to the other to form approximately four enclosures. They are generally of rough construction, although some are coursed. They stand up to 1.5m high and extend between 10m to 12m in length.

Fair

Nil

NM135 (HU28SE 3)

HU 249 851

Clew Head

Field system

3rd-1st mill BC

Elements located on coast edge

A series of stone spreads on level ground both on and behind a small promontory may mark the locations of an enclosure and associated features. The putative enclosure is outlined by intermittent earthfast stones and is estimated to measure 25m by 28m. The remains of a very reduced earthen bank can be seen at the neck of the promontory. Several fragments of drystone dyking extend inland from this area. Further stone clusters may represent small enclosures or clearance cairns.

Poor

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 11: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM134

HU 2569 8582

The Faither

Stone setting

4th-3rd mill BC

Located <20m from coast edge

An amorphous and ill-defined stone setting is located on level ground c.15m from the cliff edge. At least one of the stones is orthostatically set. The average stone size is 0.45m by 0.35m by 0.12m. This may be a very ruinous burial cairn.

Poor

Nil

NM133

Hu 2635 8515

Outer Hole

Fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

Three rectangular drystone buildings are located above the cliffs on a narrow level strip of rough grassland.

(i) This structure is roughly constructed from large irregularly-shaped stones. It measures 7m by 4.5 and is aligned NE-SW. The walls stand up to 1.2m high and there is a raised bench to one side of the interior.

(ii) Measuring 7m by 4m, this building is aligned N-S and adjoins the SW corner of (iii). There is a hearth to the S of the interior and the N end has a raised platform. A single door faces E on to the sea. The walls stand up to 1.5m high.

(iii) This building is aligned E-W and stands up to 2m high. There is a raised platform to the W end and a door on the S side.

Fair

Survey

NM132

HU 2639 8495

Snuildi Geo

Fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge.

Four ruinous rectangular structures are located by the side of a small watercourse on the S shore of Ronas Voe.

(i) This building is aligned E-W and comprises a gable which stands to 3m; the remainder of the building is reduced to the basal course. It measures 12m by 4m and has a hearth set into the gable end. It lies c.16m from the coast edge. A low turf bank to the W side of the structure may be an associated shed.

(ii) A building which is aligned N-S measures 9m by 4m and lies 10m from the coast edge. It has a door in the S end gable; a wooden door lintel remains in-situ. The walls stand to 2m high.

(iii) This structure is aligned N-S and measures 9m by 4m and stands to 1.6m high. There is a door to the W side. It is located less than 3m from the coast edge.

(iv) A very ruinous structure is located on the coast edge. It measures 8m by 3.5m and is aligned NE-SW.

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 11: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

---

NM131

HU 2639 8482

Snuildi Geo

Fishing lodge

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular drystone fisherman's lodge is located on level ground less than 2m from sloping rocky cliffs. It measures 6m by 4m and is aligned N-S. There is a raised platform area to the S end of the interior. The walls stand up to 1.4m high.

Fair

Survey

NM130

HU 2637 8465

Geo Lerradale

Fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

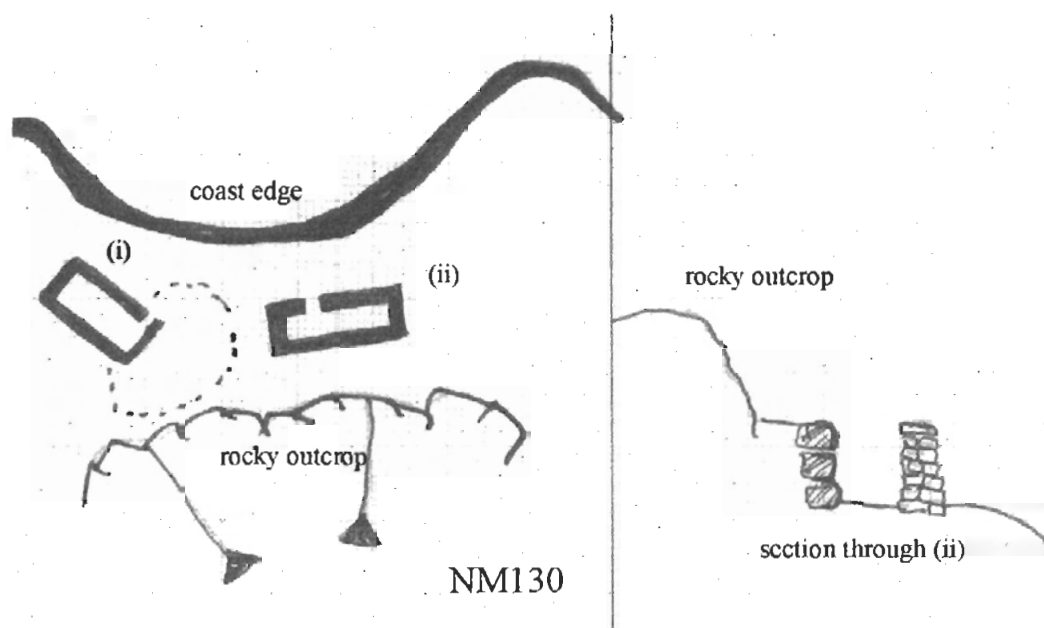
Two rectangular drystone structures, probably fishermen's lodges, are located on a relatively level strip of land beneath a steep rocky outcrop. Both measure 8m by 3.5m and have partially revetted walls.

(i) This structure is aligned NW-SE and has walls which stand up to 0.8m high.

(ii) This structure is aligned E-W. The walls are of double-skin construction and stand up to 0.8m high. Two recesses are let into the internal wall faces.

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 11: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

---

NM129

HU 2631 8373

Sumra

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

(i) A circular enclosure, defined by an earthen bank, is situated at the tip of a small headland overlooking the S side of Ronas Voe. It is up to 2m in diameter and the banks stand to 0.3m high. It may represent a look-out position.

(ii) A rectangular enclosure, measuring 4m by 2.5m is defined by earthen banks which stand to 0.35m high. It is located 12m from the coast edge, adjacent to an old fence line.

Fair

Nil

NM128

HU 2639 8365

Sumra

Stack site and boundary bank

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A slight earthen bank extends across the neck of a promontory. It stands no more than 0.5m high and extends for 16m. A glacial gulley or ditch runs parallel to its landward side.

(ii) Topographical anomalies at the peak of a small sea stack suggest the presence of structures. The site was not visited, but may represent a monastic building.

Poor

Survey

NM357 (HU28SW 690)

HU 2420 8450

Ockran Head, Esha Ness

*James*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

The sloop *James*, a cargo vessel, was wrecked off Ockran Head between 1/6/1780 and 31/6/1780.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 12: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM127

HU 2744 8239

The Cupps

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

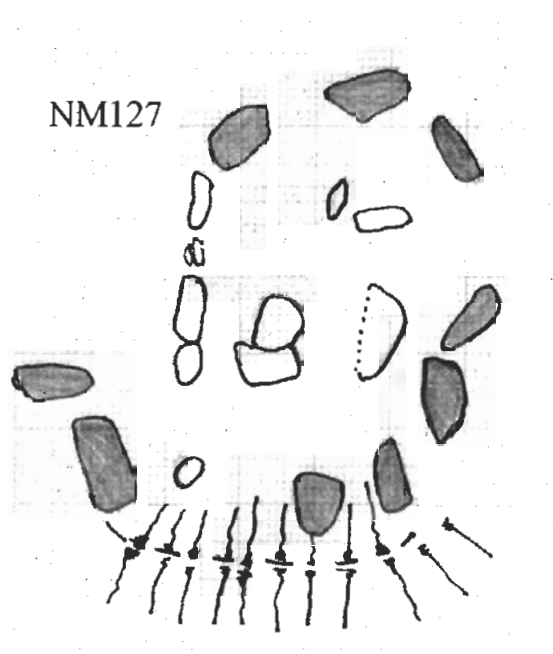
The remnants of a circular structure, of probable prehistoric date, are represented by a series of large stones, some of which are set on edge.

Overall, the structure measures 8m in diameter.

There is the slight suggestion of an inner wall face, an internal division and an entrance to the W end. A large orthostatic stone is located to the centre of the interior. The structure is located in rough grassland, 3m from the coast edge.

Fair

Survey



NM126

HU 2781 8224

Grunkwhil

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

A square enclosure, defined by earthen banks, measures 6m by 6m. The banks stand up to 0.5m high and there are two gaps to the SE corner. A pile of unsorted small stones lies to the centre of the enclosure in a slight depression.

Fair

Nil

NM125

HU 2790 8210

Grunkwhil

Track

Indeterminate

Elements located <40m from coast edge

A rough stone track, located 35m from the coast edge, extends inland for up to 15m, before becoming obscured in rough vegetation. A series of overgrown peat cuttings lie in the vicinity.

Fair

Nil

NM124

HU 2806 8212

Grunkwhil

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen bank extends across the neck of a small headland. It stands up to 0.4m high and occasional rotting posts indicated that it may have had a fence inserted along its length.

Poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 12: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM123

HU 2811 8209

Scorie Geo

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular enclosure defined by rough drystone walling, some of which is revetted into the surrounding slope, is located in rough grassland above low banks. It is aligned N-S and measures 8m by 5m. A sub-cell lies within the NW corner. The walls stand up to 1m high overall, and up to 1.75m in the sub-cell.

Fair

Nil

NM122

HU 2820 8201

Haeming Point

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 3m by 3.5m is situated in rough grass on the coast edge. It is defined by an earthen and stone bank which stands to 0.3m high.

Poor

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 13: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM211

HU 2925 8095

The Blade

Structures: dwelling

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The ruins of a dwelling house are located on the coast edge. It measures 8m by 4m and stands up to 3m at the gable ends. An outbuilding of similar dimensions adjoins the house to the landward side.

Fair

Nil

NM210

HU 2952 8082

The Blade

Pier and structures: fishing station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The ruins of a pier and a former fishing station factory are situated on a spit of shingle, below the township of Haylor.

Poor

Nil

NM209

HU 2984 8068

The Chaa-ans

Structures: dwelling

18th-20th C

Located <40m from coast edge

The ruins of a rectangular dwelling house and adjoining outbuilding are surrounded by remnants of a field system. The house measures 11m by 5m and is aligned E-W. The walls stand to 4m at the gables and are partially mortared. They are regularly coursed and constructed from roughly dressed quarried stone. There is a door in the N wall, which is flanked by a window; there is a second window in the SW corner. The windows are recessed into the wall, as is a hearth which is situated at the E end. The outbuilding adjoins the E end of the house. It measures 6m by 4m, with walls standing to 1.5m high.

Fair

Survey

NM208

HU 2995 8067

The Chaa-ans

Jetty and wall

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The remains of a jetty lie to the W side of a small stony beach. The stone footings stand less than 1m high. A wooden post stands nearby. The remains of a drystone wall, now reduced to occasional earthfast boulders, lie on the beach.

Poor

Nil

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 13: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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NM207

HU 3032 8026

Hollander's Ayre

Burial ground, memorial and noost

14th-18th C

Located on coast edge

(i) To the W of a modern fish factory, lies a noost. It is cut into the banks, above a stony beach. It measures 7m by 2.5m and has revetted stone walls.

(ii) A memorial marks the 'Hollander's Graves' as the burial place of Dutch sailors who were killed in 1674 during the Anglo-Dutch wars.

Fair

Nil

NM121

HU 332 810

Voe

Cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The remains of many small fields, some defined by boundary banks, others by terrace edges, extend for upwards of 1km on the strip of land which lies beneath the settlement at Voe and that between the Swinster to Haylor road and the sea

Fair

Nil

NM206

HU 3087 8021

Nevi Geo

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The remains of a sub-circular drystone enclosure measure 12m by 8m. The walls are constructed from concrete blocks and stone and incorporate a concrete dipping tank.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 14: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM205

HU 3330 8110

Voe

Structures: whaling station

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

On the S side of the head of Ronas Voe, beyond an occupied house and noost (6m by 3m), lie the remains of a whaling station (see NM120 also). Two raised platforms, measuring 10m by 10m, lie 4m from the coast edge. They are supported on coursed stone foundations. The ruins of a building, constructed from stone and brick, lie nearby and are currently in use as a store.

Fair

Nil

NM120

HU 3213 8109 to HU 3299 8129

The Clifts to Orr Wick

Structures: remains of Whaling station

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The remains of several small drystone enclosures are located on the narrow foreshore beneath the Clifts. At Orr Wick three level platforms, defined by drystone walling, are located on the coast edge, beneath a steep slope. Each measures c.25m by 7m. The supports for a pier, comprising a double row of wooden posts, extends from the foreshore into the sea between two of the platforms. To the E of this area the remains of a structure are indicated by a series of stone footings, reduced to 0.5m or less in height. These remains are related to a Norwegian whaling station which was in operation between 1903 and the 1920's.

Poor

Nil

NM119

HU 3125 8115

Feal

Structures: fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Two ruinous rectangular lodges are located on a gently sloping shelf below a steep hillside.

Both are aligned E-W and are very reduced.

(i) This structure measures 8m by 5m and stands up to 1m high.

(ii) This structure is largely obscured by turf, but is estimated to measure 6m by 5m; parts stand up to 0.75m high.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 14: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM118

HU 3111 8104

Feal

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The extensive remains of a farmstead are spread over a sloping hillside, overlooking Ronas Voe. The remains of a field system, defined by dykes, earthen banks, lynchets, clearance cairns and terraces extend over an area of some 6ha.



NM118 general view

The centre of the settlement, comprising dwelling houses, outbuildings and yards is located over 50m from the coast edge. A selection of the most prominent features are outlined below as they were encountered, moving from W to E.

(i) To the W of the area, a modern fence line defines a series of regular, rectangular fields. Within the fields can be seen remnant boundaries (0.5m wide by 0.3m high) and slight lynchets.

(ii) Two substantial earthen and stone boundaries mark out land divisions to the west of the centre of settlement. Both are 0.5m wide and up to 0.2m high. The first extends over 100m inland from the coast edge; it runs parallel to a watercourse, at 90 to the coast. A small oval enclosure adjoins this bank at a point c.20m from the coast edge. The second boundary defines a terrace edge; it runs parallel to the coast and is set at a distance of c.25m from the coast edge.

(iii) A rectangular enclosure is situated on the coast edge. It has mortar-bonded walls and a concrete sheep dip tank at one end. It measures 25m by 7m and the walls stand to 1.5m high.

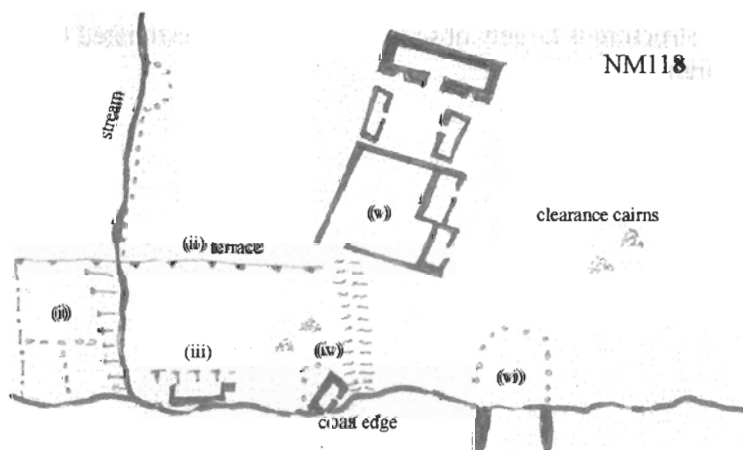
(iv) A rectangular drystone enclosure lies 20m from the coast edge. It measures 7.5m by 5m and stands up to 1.75m high. A very ruinous bank adjoins this enclosure and curves away to its W side.

(v) To the rear of (iv) lies the ruins of five structures and a walled yard. The walls of all of these buildings stand to at least 0.65m high and all appear to be of drystone construction. The main dwelling is located farthest away from the coast and measures 12m by 5m. A central door is flanked by two windows in the S wall; there is a third window in the W wall, along with a hearth. Immediately in front of this house, two outbuildings are situated to the E and W sides, the overall arrangement encloses a yard area. The outbuildings each measure 9m by 4m and have a single entrance which opens into the yard. Between these buildings and the coast is located a larger yard, which is enclosed with drystone walls. Two structures lie to the E side of this yard. The northernmost measures 14m by 5.5m. It has a door to the E side and a window to the S. The smaller building measures c.5m by 3m.

(vi) A noost is cut into the banks at the head of the beach. It is 4m long, 1.75m wide and up to 1.2m deep. Nearby, the remains of stone pier supports are visible beneath the water.

Good-fair

Survey





## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 15: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM117

HU 3042 8081

Pobie Sukka

Structure: fishing lodge or crue

18th-20th C

Located 50m from coast edge

A rectangular structure, measuring 4.5m by 2m, is located on level ground overlooking Ronas Voe. The walls stand no more than 0.2m high. The interior is filled with debris.

Poor

Nil

NM116

HU 2799 8333

Hill of Burriesness

Enclosures and field boundaries

18th-20th C

Elements located <30m from coast edge

The remains of a drystone dyke extend inland from the coast for over 100m. Two rectangular enclosures adjoin the seaward end. They occupy a narrow strip of relatively level ground, beneath a sloping hillside; both measure 12m by 50m. A semi-circular enclosure or sheep crue is situated nearby.

Fair

Nil

NM115

HU 2789 8350

Hill of Burriesness

Fishing lodges

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

Two rectangular structures are conjoined along their long axis. They are located on a very narrow strip of level ground beneath Ronas Hill and above sheer cliffs. They are roughly constructed, probably from scree, and measure 8m by 4m. The walls survive up to 1.75m at the gables and internal recesses are visible.

Fair

Survey

NM114

HU 2789 8360

Hill of Burriesness

Well

Indeterminate

Located <100m from coast edge

A roughly constructed well is formed from c.9 flattish slabs set upright into boggy ground. It measures 0.6m by 0.5m and is located c.50m from a break-in-slope which gives way to sheer sea cliffs.

Fair

Nil

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 15: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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NM358 (HU28SE 42)

HU 2800 8300

Ronas Voe

*Cathcart*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

The cargo vessel, *Cathcart*, was lost in Ronas Voe between 1/1/1731 and 31/12/1731.

Not inspected

NM359 (HU28SE 484)

HU 2800 8300

Ronas Voe

cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel was lost in Ronas Voe between 1/1/1807 and 31/12/1807.

Not inspected

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 16: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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No sites were found within this map area

# BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

## MAP 17: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM113

HU 3015 8110

Sandy Water

Burial cairn

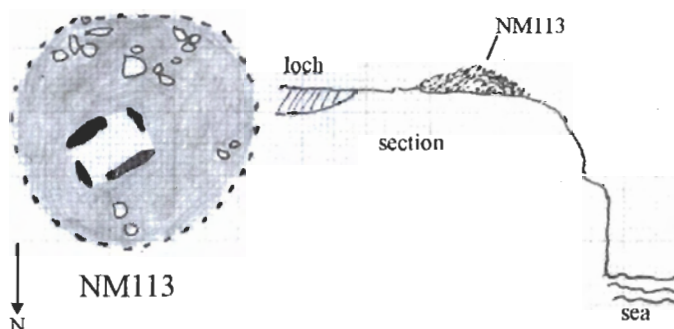
4th-3rd mill BC

Located <30m from coast edge.

A sub-circular stony mound measures 6m in diameter. It stands to 1m and has a concave centre. The cavity is surrounded by large stones and may represent a cist. It is located on rough grassland, between a loch and high sea cliffs.

Fair

Survey



NM112

HU 3122 8802

Lang Clodi Burn

Otter trap

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

This structure comprises a rectangular setting of flat capstones set over edge-set earthfast slabs. It measures 2.5m by 1.2m and stands to 0.8m high. The area beneath the capstones is hollow and there is a single entrance. The base is slabbed with flags. It is located in rough grass, 15m from the cliff edge.

Fair

Nil

NM111

HU 3122 8802

Lang Clodi Burn

Structure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The footings of a rectangular structure are located to the W of NM110, on the edge of high cliffs. The structure measures 5m by 2.5m and is reduced to less than 0.5m high.

Poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 17: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM110 (HU38NW 1)

HU 3122 8802

Lang Clodi Burn (Lang Clodi Wick)

Settlement: SMR#415

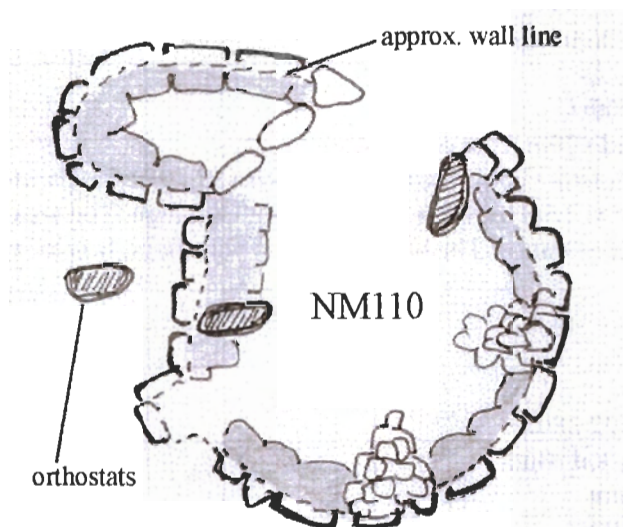
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

Located <20m from coast edge.

A circular drystone structure, with extensions, is located overlooking high cliffs and close to a series of deep fissures. The exterior of the structure is defined by a series of very large boulders, interspersed with revetted walling. Some of the structural stones measure up to 1m by 0.75m by 0.5m. The walls are partially collapsed and grassed over, and have been disturbed in later times, possibly in an attempt to remodel the interior as a shelter or sheep crue. It is now difficult to trace the wall lines for more than 3m at a time. Upwards of 40% of the interior is obscured by collapsed stone. The building measures 11m in diameter (approximately) and the walls stand over 1m high. There is an entrance to the NW, which appears to be marked with orthostatic slabs. A short corridor area curves out from the outer wall to form a 'porch' to the SW of the entrance. On the interior, several concentrations of stone may represent piers of walling. The interior, although obscured by fallen debris, appears to be cut into the surrounding ground surface to produce a semi-subterranean space. There is the suggestion of an alcove or recess to the SE of the building, which is roughly in line with the entrance gap. There are indications of a drain, running out from the entrance to the cliff edge. The peripheries of the structure, including the putative drain are becoming obscured by peat development. It has previously been reported that the interior is 'heavily mutilated' (OS 1969); this may not be the case. It would appear that the interior is actually preserved beneath a quantity of collapsed rubble. In architectural detail, this structure shares similarities with both Bronze Age and early Iron Age houses known elsewhere in Shetland.

Good

Survey



NM110



NM110



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 17: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM109

HU 3067 8949

Hevda Dale

Enclosure and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located <100m from coast edge

A substantial drystone dyke extends for over 200m, running inland from the coast. It is up to 1.5m high and adjoins a oval enclosure. The enclosure measures 12m by 7m and has walls which stand to 1.75m high. The lower end of the dyke and the enclosure are, in reality, located 100m or more from the sea, separated by eroding scree-covered slopes.

Fair

Nil

NM108

HU 307 899

Hamara Field

Enclosure and dyke

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A semi-circular enclosure is defined by roughly coursed drystone walling. It stands up to 1.2m high. The enclosed area measures 5m in diameter. A drystone dyke extends from the seaward side of the enclosure, along the cliff edge for over 100m. In the vicinity of the enclosure, this wall is curved to form a barrier to the enclosure's seaward side. It stands up to 1.75m high.

Fair

Nil



general views of landscape in map section

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 18: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM107

HU 3088 9009

Moo Stack

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A circular drystone enclosure has a diameter of 8m. It is located on a narrow strip of level ground above scree covered cliffs. The walls stand up to 2m high and are constructed from uncoursed rough blocks. The structure is clothed in lichen.

Fair

Nil

NM106

HU 3158 9085

South Wick

Enclosure and dykes

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A circular enclosure is constructed from rough uncoursed blocks. It measures 8m in diameter, with walls standing up to 1.75m high. It lies 30m from the coast edge.

(ii) A length of drystone walling adjoins the seaward side of the enclosure and extends up to the coast edge. It stands up to 0.5m high.

(iii) To the landward side of the enclosure (i) a remnant dyke appears to underlie the enclosure wall. It is 0.5m wide, has occasional protruding stones and stands up to 0.2m high. It extends inland for over 100m, where it has been denuded of vegetation and is visible as a line of intermittent upright stones.

Fair

Nil

NM105

HU 3194 9115

Wilma Stack

Field boundaries

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A series of interconnecting earthen banks define an irregular pattern of small sub-rectangular fields. The banks stand up to 0.35m high and are up to 1m wide. They are located in rough grassland close to a watercourse.

Poor

Nil

NM104

HU 320 912

Wilma Stack

Enclosure and boundary

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Further boundaries and enclosures (see NM 98) associated with Uyea croft lie to the W of the settlement. A ruinous click mill is located to one side of The Millburn watercourse, c.100m from the coast edge.

(i) A substantial earthen and stone boundary runs inland from the coast for over 100m. It is upwards of 6m in width and stands to 2m high.

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 18: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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(ii) An enclosure adjoins (i) and is reduced to footings which stand no more than 0.3m high. It measures 7m by 8m and is largely grassed over.

Fair

Survey

NM103

HU 3195

Wilma Stack

Structures: sheds

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

Two small structures are situated on sloping ground close to a deep glacial gulley which contains a watercourse.

(i) The ruins of a rectangular drystone structure are set into the ground surface between two small rises. The building measures 5m by 3m; the walls are coursed but mostly reduced to 0.5m or less. It is located 30m from the cliff edge.

(ii) A second, similar structure is located nearby, but overlooking the cliff edge. It measures 6m by 3m.

Poor

Nil

NM102

HU 3164 9179

Blue Head

Enclosures and boundaries

18th-20th C

Elements located <30m from coast edge

The remains of one well preserved crue, three putative crus and several lengths of drystone walling are located on level ground above high cliffs.

(i) A figure-of-eight shaped drystone enclosure measures 18m by 8m. The walls are coursed only at the terminals and stand up to 1.75m high. Drystone walls extend from both ends of the enclosure and are visible for up to 10m.

(ii) Three piles of stone may represent collapsed crus. They are associated with two further portions of drystone walling.

Fair

Nil

NM101

HU 3171 9183

Blue Head

Burial mounds

4th-3rd mill BC

Located <40m from coast edge

Two probable burial mounds are located on level ground above high cliffs; there is a large storm beach nearby.

(i) A stony mound is partially covered with rough vegetation. It is 1m in diameter and stands to 0.3m high.

(ii) At a distance of c.10m inland, a second, grass-covered, mound measures 4m in diameter. It stands up to 0.75m high and there are stones protruding from its sides.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 18: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM100

HU 3178 9203

Sand Geo

Burial cairn

4th-3rd mill BC

Located <20m from coast edge

A sub-circular heap of stone, 4.5m in diameter and 0.5m high, is situated on a level plain above high cliffs. A series of upright stones to the exterior may indicate a kerb. This structure may represent a prehistoric burial cairn, but may alternatively be a badly degraded crue.

Fair

Survey

NM99

HU 3258 9257

The Hellier

Fishing station

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The remains of eleven structures are located on this headland. They represent a small seasonal fishing station.

(i) A rectangular structure measures 6m by 4m. The walls are 0.6m thick and stand to 2m high. It is aligned N-S and adjoins structure (ii). There is a single doorway on the E side.

(ii) This building measures 9m by 4m, with walls standing to a maximum height of 1.5m. There is a single doorway on the E side.

(iii) This structure is located 6m to the N of (ii) and is also aligned N-S. It measures 10m by 4.5m but has largely collapsed at the NE end. Elsewhere, the walls stand up to 1.5m. There is a raised platform at the S end of the building.

Structures (iv) to (vii) are conjoined. All are aligned N-S and are located at the tip of the headland.

(iv) This building measures 8m by 4m. The walls stand to a maximum height of 0.6m but have largely collapsed.

(v) The seaward end of this building is badly eroded; the minimum measurement are estimated at 3.5m by 7m.

(vi) The design and condition of this building is similar to that of (v).

(vii) This building has an entrance to the seaward end; it measures 3.5m by 7m and the walls survive to a height of 1.75m.

(viii) Fragments of walling indicate the presence of a structure in front of (vii); but little more can be determined from the visible remains.

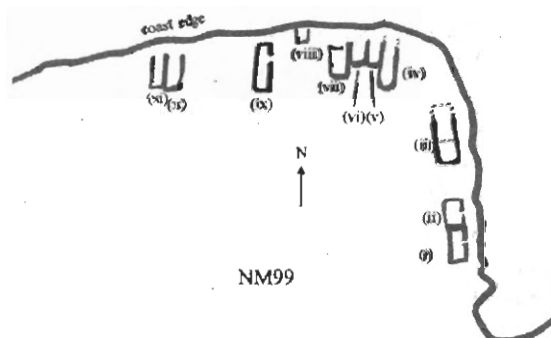
(ix) At a distance of 6m from (vii) lies a structure which is aligned N-S and measures 10m by 3.5m. The walls stand to 1.5m high and the remains of internal recesses are visible. The doorway lies to the NE corner.

(x) The remnants of a structure measure 9m by 4m. Part of the walls stand to 1.75m. There may have been an entrance at the N (seaward) end, but this has been obscured by collapsed material.

(xi) This building adjoins the E side of (x) and is of similar dimensions and condition.

Fair-poor

Survey





## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 18: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM98

HU 3302 9200

North Hill

Boundary and enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <40m from coast edge

(i) An earthen and stone boundary bank curves inland from the coast edge in the direction of Uyea croft. It is visible for over 150m, is 0.25m wide and up to 1m high.

(ii) The footings of a crue, measuring 8m by 10m adjoin this boundary. It is constructed with very large boulders.

(iii) Two further, very ruinous crus are located .40m from the coast edge; the walls of both are reduced to <0.5m high.

There are frequent portions of ruinous bank and dyke boundaries and crus in this area, centred on the settlement at Uyea, which lies outwith the survey area (see also NM104).

Fair

Survey

NM97

HU 3324 9219

Brevligarth

Structure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The footings of a square structure, probably a shed or crue, are located to the W of NM96. It measures 2m by 2m, with walls standing up to 0.3m high.

Poor

Nil

NM96

HU 335 919

Brevligarth

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A ruinous dwelling house and associated outbuildings are located over 100m from the coast edge on sloping rough grassland. A number of clearance cairns testify to past episodes of cultivation. Within the survey area are located parts of several field boundaries and an enclosure.

(i) The footings of a small crue define a sub-circular area, 7m in diameter. The drystone walls stand no more than 0.4m high.

(ii) A field boundary extends from (i) to the coast edge. It is constructed from turf and stone, but is largely reduced to a series of intermittent large upright stones.

(iii) An earthen bank runs parallel to one side of a narrow watercourse.

(iv) A field boundary extends downhill to the coast edge. It is constructed from turf and stone, but is largely reduced to a series of intermittent large upright stones.

(v) The edge of a terraced field is defined by revetted walling.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 19: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM95

HU 3384 9170

Burn of Teisligeo

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

A sub-oval (or key-hole shaped) drystone enclosure is revetted into the sloping ground surface 15m from the coast edge. It measures 8m by 9m and has two short spurs of walling which flare outward from the entrance gap. The walls are roughly coursed and stand to 1m high.

Fair

Nil

NM94

HU 3441 9161

Wilgi Geos

Stone setting

Indeterminate

Located <10m from coast edge

A rough setting of upright stones is located at the tip of a small point which juts out between two sheer-sided geos. Individual stones measure up to 0.75m by 0.5m by 0.35m. The overall dimensions of the setting is 2m by 1m. This structure may be the last vestiges of a small cairn or look out position.

Poor

Nil

NM93 (HU39SW 4)

HU 3445 9159

Wilgi Geos

Indeterminate remains: SMR#491

Indeterminate

Located <10m from coast edge

A low, amorphous, mound measures c.6m in diameter and stands to 0.75m high. Several hollows and intermittent protruding stones area visible within the body of the mound. While it may be that this feature represents storm cast-up which has been colonised by rough vegetation, it may equally be a very ruinous prehistoric house or burial monument.

Poor

Survey

NM92

HU 3455 9154

Wilgi Geos

Enclosure with sheep dipping tank

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A sub-oval drystone enclosure measures 18m by 12m and is aligned E-W on level ground to the W side of a small valley. The walls are curving and slightly irregular; they are 1m wide and up to 1.75m high. A concrete dipping tank, marked 30.10.1929, is located to the E end of the enclosure and the remains of timber barriers and posts survive in-situ.

Good

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 19: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM91

HU 3459 9163

Grut Ness

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Three small enclosures are located on an apron of land which lies beneath a steep rocky hillside and above high cliffs. All are likely to represent sheep shelters.

(i) A circular drystone enclosure measures 6m in diameter. The walls survive up to 1.3m high and are roughly coursed.

(ii) A sub-rectangular drystone enclosure has roughly coursed walls which stand up to 1.2m high. It measures 3.5m by 2m and has rounded corners.

(iii) A sub-rectangular drystone enclosure has roughly coursed walls which stand up to 0.3m high. Measuring 3.5m by 2m, it may have been robbed out for the construction of enclosures (i) and (ii).

Fair

Nil

NM90

HU 3500 9154

Heoga Neap

Boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

Two opposed lengths of earthen and stone bank are located at the neck of a promontory. Their terminals are off-set, producing a corner-turn entrance gap. The banks are each c.7m long, 1m wide and up to 0.4m high.

Fair

Nil

NM89

HU 3505 9158

Heoga Neap

Enclosure and boundary

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The remains of an enclosure with a boundary extending from one corner are visible on sloping rough grassland, above high cliffs.

(i) A sub-rectangular enclosure is defined by turf and stone banks which stand up to 0.5m high. It measures 10m by 6m.

(ii) A turf and stone bank extends from the corner of the enclosure and runs uphill for over 100m. It stands to 0.5m high and is between 0.75 and 1m wide.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 19: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM88

HU 3505 9164

Heoga Neap

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

Two enclosures and a remnant dyke are located on sloping land to the side of a steep geo.

(i) A T-shaped drystone enclosure is situated 25m from the cliff edge. Overall, it measures 12m by 9m. The walls stand up to 1m high. A heap of grass-covered stone at one end of the enclosure may be the remains of a dipping tank.

(ii) A rectangular drystone enclosure, measuring 7m by 6m, is located 15m from the coast edge. The walls stand up to 0.75m high. The interior is raised, suggesting that this enclosure may have been used a planticrue.

Fair

Nil

NM87

HU 3506 9171

Heoga Neap

Structure: sheep crue

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular drystone building is located on rough grassland at the side of a geo. It measures 7m by 4m, with walls standing up to 1.1m high.

Fair

Nil

NM86

HU 3574 9144

Roer Mill

Enclosure: sheep crue with dipping tank

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A figure-of-eight shaped drystone enclosure has a concrete dipping tank to one end. It is built against the base of the hillside, immediately beside the cliff edge. Overall, it measures 11m by 11m, with walls standing up to 1.5m high. This structure appears to be currently in use.

Good

Nil

NM85

HU 3574 9140

Roer Mill

Bod

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

A bi-partite rectangular structure is located to one side of a watercourse on the side of a small V-shaped valley. It measures 12m by 4m with walls standing up to 3m at the gables. The walls are mortar-bonded and are between 0.8m and 1m in thickness. A central door in the N wall is flanked to the NE by a window, which has been blocked up. In the interior, a short wall separates the area into two chambers of equal size. The W chamber has a hearth recessed into the W gable end wall and a stone setting in the SE corner.

Fair, Survey





## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 19: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM84

HU 3634 9108

Sandvoe

Noost

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A noost is recessed into the banks at the head of a small stony beach. It measures 10m by 2m and is up to 1m deep. A wooden post is set into the ground to the rear of the noost and the remains of winding gear are visible nearby.

Fair

Nil

NM72

HU 3673 9106

Sand Voe

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <50m from coast edge

An uneven, sub-circular mound measures 12m in diameter. It stands to 1.5m high and appears to be of earthen construction. There is the suggestion of an external bank, surrounding a slightly depressed central area; a break to the SW side may denote an entrance or passage. The remains may represent a prehistoric house.

Fair

Survey

NM73

HU 3670 9110

Sand Voe

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

A small enclosure, defined by earthen banks with intermittent large stones, measures 5m by 3m. The banks stand to 0.35m high. The structure is situated on rough level grassland and has partially eroded over high cliffs.

Poor

Nil

NM74

HU 3656 9131

Benigarth

Structure

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Two sides of a rectangular structure are located on sloping short grass at the coast edge; the remainder of this building has eroded over the banks. The walls are of drystone construction and the landward side is partially revetted into the slope. The enclosed area measures 6m by 5m; the walls stand up to a maximum of 0.75m high.

Poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 19: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM75

HU 365 913

Orr Wick

Field boundary

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A composite boundary bank, comprising an earthen bank with coursed drystone walling revetted into one side, extends for over 100m on steeply sloping rough grassland. It measures 1.5m wide and stands up to 1.5m high. Timber fence posts have been inserted into the top of this boundary in recent times.

Fair

Nil

NM76

HU 3655 9150

Sand Voe

Settlement

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A ruinous house with associated enclosures and noosts lies to the S side of a narrow valley. A click mill which stands almost to roof height can be seen further inland.

(i) A ruinous rectangular structure, measuring 8m by 5m, is located 5m from the foreshore. The walls are constructed from clay-bonded rough blocks and beach stone and survive to a height of 2.5m at the gable ends.

(ii) Two noosts are cut into ground at the head of the banks. They measure 10m long by 3m wide and are up to 1.5m deep.

(iii) An enclosure, measuring 4m by 4m, is defined by an earthen bank and is located to the rear of the noosts.

Fair

Survey

NM77

HU 3639 9155

Sand Voe

Enclosures and burial mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Elements located on coast edge

Two earthen boundaries form semi-circular enclosures which back on to the coast. An amorphous mound is incorporated within the circuit of the S enclosure.

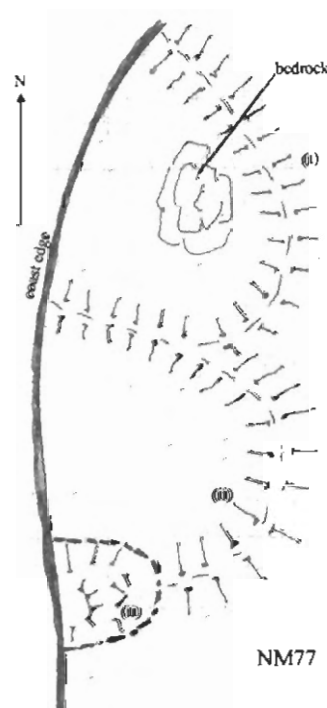
(i) The N enclosure measures c.15m by 10m and is defined by a bank which is 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. A rocky outcrop is located to the centre.

(ii) Adjoining the S side of (i), this enclosure extends for 30m and is defined by a bank 1m wide and 0.3m high. The enclosure terminates at the W side of (iii).

(iii) An amorphous, grass-covered mound has a diameter of 6m and stands to 0.5m high. It is eroding over the cliff edge. Up to 10% of the mound is affected by rabbit damage and a deep topsoil (over 0.25m) is visible in the rabbit scrapes.

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 19: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM78

HU 3636 9176

Sand Voe

Structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The footings of a square drystone structure, possibly a shed, are located on a narrow level shelf, 1m from the cliff edge. It measures 5m by 5m, with walls standing no more than 0.5m high.

Poor

Nil

NM79

HU 3598 9230

Haes Gu Dale

Enclosure: sheep crue with dipping tank

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A sub-oval drystone enclosure, measuring 20m by 6m, is located immediately adjacent to the cliff edge. The walls stand up to 2m high. A set of steps, leading to a concrete dipping tank is built into the N wall. Several piles of stone, either clearance or collapsed walling, are located close to the enclosure and a field boundary, defined by rotting wooden posts, extends towards the N end of the valley.

Fair

Nil

NM360 (HU39SW 172)

HU 3630 9150

Sand Voe

Fishing vessel

14th-18th C

A whaling vessel was lost in Sand Voe between 1/1/1664 and 31/12/1664.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM80

HU 362 934

Bens Vird

Field boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A very ruinous dyke runs inland for over 100m from the coast. It is reduced to a basal course which comprises occasional upright stones and measures 1m wide and 0.6m high (maximum).

Fair

Nil

NM81

HU 3620 9375

Skaw Taing

Structures

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Two very ruinous structures are situated on a low-lying promontory.

(i) The footings of a rectangular structure, possibly a shed, measure 3.5m by 5m. It is aligned N-S and lies towards the tip of the promontory and is actively eroding. The walls are clay-bonded and stand to a maximum height of 0.75m. Two orthostatic stones are located outside the N end wall.

(ii) An enclosure, measuring 4m by 4m, is located towards the landward end of the promontory. The drystone walls stand up to 0.75m high.

Poor

Nil

NM82

HU 3678 9344

Viga Taing

Boundary banks

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

Three remnants boundaries are visible on a narrow promontory.

(i) Two earthen banks, located mid-way along the promontory, extend for 6m from coast to coast.

They are set 5m apart. Both contain occasional protruding stones and measure 1m wide by 0.4m high.

(ii) A curving portion of drystone walling extends across the neck of the promontory and slightly beyond, shielding the steep drop at the head of the geo. It stands no more than 0.2m high and is up to 1m wide.

Fair

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM83

HU 3712 9364

Hill of Breibister

Boundary banks

Indeterminate

Elements located at coast edge

Two substantial earthen and stone banks run at 90° to the coast and extend inland for over 100m.

(i) This boundary is reduced to a line of intermittent stones, with a slight earthen bank to one side. It is between 1m and 1.5m wide and stands up to 0.6m high.

(ii) This bank has coursed, revetted stonework to one side and an earthen mound to the other. It is between 0.75m and 1m wide and stands up to 0.75m high.

Fair

Survey

NM69

HU 3749 9431

Fethaland

Settlement: Scheduled (HS Index 6072, 03HU374943-376942), SMR# 484

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Located <10m from coast edge

A well-defined sub-circular stone structure is partially covered with coarse vegetation. Overall, it measures 12m in diameter. The outer wall stands up to 1m high and is at least 2.2m, increasing at the entrance to form an elongated entrance passage. The passage is 7.5m long and is flanked by intermittent large orthostats. This leads to a dished central area, 5.5m in diameter. Intermittent stone settings indicate internal divisions and features. The site was partially excavated early this century (Abercromby, 1905); the site plan appears to show a collection of secondary structures built over a large round house.

While undoubtedly much disturbed, it would appear that neither excavation or stone robbing have yet uncovered the primary deposits at this site. Its location, on a narrow isthmus, suggests that this structure played a strategic role, although it does not appear to have had outer defences. Its size and shape indicate that it is not a true broch, but may be a house of contemporary date which incorporates elements of broch architecture. The suggestion of an outer ditch is indicated on aerial photographs (RAF neg.4140, 541 (A)/390, 18.5.48).

Good

Survey



NM69

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM71 (HU39SE 5)

HU 3780 9450

Isle of Fethaland

Steatite outcrop and possible working debris: SMR#485

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

Several small outcrops and a sheer vertical mass of steatite form part of the coast edge. The vertical face is marked with both modern graffiti and tool marks which may be of earlier date. Grass-covered heaps of stone debris are strewn towards the base of the cliff and may derive from quarrying. There is little evidence of the 'extensive' workings described by RCAHMS and OS surveyors, and it may be that the area has been damaged by erosion.

Fair

Monitor

NM70

HU 3772 9443

Isle of Fethaland

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from coast edge

An earthen bank containing occasional stones is 1m wide and stands up to 0.2m high. It extends for over 20m at 90° to the coast.

Poor

Nil

NM68 (HU39SE 19)

HU 375 942

Fethaland

Fishing station: Scheduled (HS Index 6072, 03HU374943-376942), SMR#3063

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

The ruins of Fethaland haaf fishing station, once the busiest in Shetland, are located to either side of a narrow isthmus which joins the mainland with Isle of Fethaland. The station was in use from 18th C to the latter part of the 19th C. Sixty or so sixerns were stationed here and fish landed at Uyea was also taken here for drying. Christian Ployen, the Danish representative to Faroe visited the station in 1839, commenting 'The whole was like a great ship, for there were none present but weatherbeaten seamen, not a woman was to be seen in the hamlet. The inside of these huts corresponds with the outside. You will find nothing but some beds made of rude boards, nailed together, containing straw and coarse blankets....'. The buildings are described as encountered, moving from S to N. Structures (i) to (viii) are aligned N-S, face seaward and most are located <10m from the coast edge.

(i) A small rectangular drystone structure, measuring 7m by 4m, stands to 2m high. It is aligned N-S and lies 20m from the cliff edge beside a rocky outcrop. There is an off-set door in the E wall, along with indications of a single window. In the interior there is a shelf or bench lining the N end of the building and a raised platform area to the S end.

(ii) A second, similar structure lies to the N of (i), separated by an outcrop.

(iii) A ruinous structure, measuring 9m by 6m, is constructed from rough blocks which are bonded with mortar. There are traces of render on both the internal and external wall faces. A central doorway is flanked by two window apertures, the southernmost of which has been blocked up. The walls stand up to 2.5m at the gable ends, but the SW corner has partially collapsed. Stone slabs at the threshold may be the capstones of a drain. Some of the window frame timbers survive in-situ.

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

(iv) Situated 3m to the N of (iii), this structure measures 11m by 6m with gables standing up to 2.5m. It has a central doorway which is flanked by two window apertures. A recessed hearth to the S end of the building has a large rectangular stone lintel. The building is constructed from rough mortar-bonded blocks and is rendered on the interior and exterior.

(v) A heap of stone adjacent to a watercourse may be the remains of a small footbridge.

(vi) A three-sided shed, located on the foreshore, measures 9m by 3m. It is of rough drystone construction and the walls stand up to 1.75m high.

(vii) A composite structure measuring 14m by 4m overall, includes several very large blocks in its walls. The most substantial remains comprise two adjoining structures, probably representing a dwelling and an outbuilding. Both structures are clay-bonded and show traces of internal and external render. The house end has an off-set door and a single window; the outbuilding has a door to the SE corner. A series of very reduced footings (<0.2m high) extend to the S from beyond the walls of the outbuilding, indicating the location of an earlier structure on the same site.

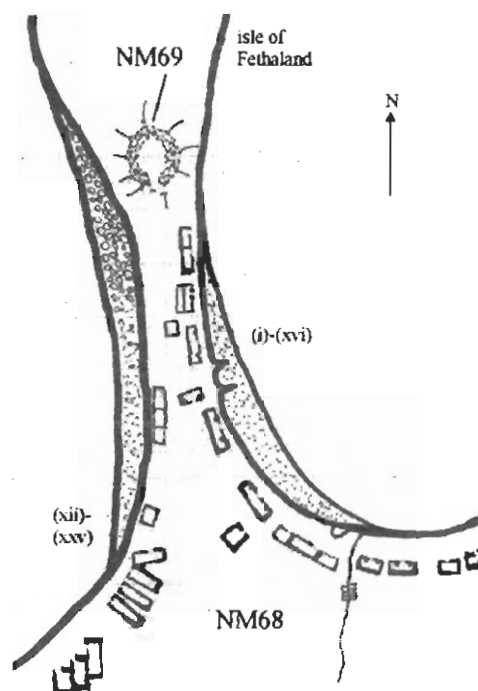
(viii) This dwelling measures 10m by 6.5m and stands up to 2.5m high. It has a door to the NE end and a window to the SE. There is a hearth against the S internal wall face.

(ix) To the rear of (viii), lies a structure which is probably an outbuilding. It measures 10m by 4m, has clay-bonded walls and stands up to 2m high. The walls are up to 0.8m in thickness; there is a doorway to the NE corner.

Structures (x) to (xvi) (with the exception of (xii)) are aligned E-W.

(x) A two-storied structure has external measurements of 11m by 6m. It is constructed from rough, clay-bonded blocks. A single doorway in the N wall lies to the W end; it is flanked by three windows. There are two further windows on the ground floor to the NE and SE corners. On the upper level there are two windows, one in the N wall and one in the E wall. There are two hearths; against the W wall on the ground floor and against the E wall on the upper floor. The threshold is paved and the doorway is 1.2m wide. There are traces of internal render and some beam slots are visible. Variations in the fabric of the building indicate alterations; several of the windows appear to be later insertions.

(xi) Two noosts are located at the head of the foreshore. Both have revetted stone walls and measure 7m by 5m.



NM68

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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(xii) This building is aligned N-S and measures 10m by 5m. It is located c.10m from the head of the beach. There is a central doorway in the W wall which is flanked by two windows. A hearth is situated against the S end and has a triangular lintel stone.

(xiii) This building is aligned N-S and is of similar design to (xii), but does not have an internal hearth.

(xiv) Two conjoined buildings measures 11m by 6m and may have originally been a single structure which has been sub-divided. The southernmost building has a central door in the S wall and a blocked up door in the SW corner. The northernmost building is rendered internally and has a central doorway in the N wall, which is flanked by two windows. Both buildings have a hearth to the E end.

(xv) Two conjoined buildings have an overall measurement of 17m by 4m and are aligned E-W. The westernmost building has an off-set door to the SE corner and a raised platform to the W end. The easternmost building also has a doorway to the SE end and has a recessed cupboard in the SW corner.

(xvi) An enclosure or shed is indicated by footings. It measures 6m by 4m and the walls stand up to 1m high.

*Structures (xvii) to (xxv) are located to the NW shore of the isthmus.*

(xvii) A rectangular structure, measuring 18m by 5m, is subdivided into four unequal parts. The drystone walls are reduced to 2m or less. There are indications that this structure is built over the foundations of an earlier building.

(xviii) A rectangular building, measuring 6m by 4m, has a central door in its N wall, flanked by a single window. The walls stand up to 2.5m high and there is a hearth against the E end wall. A short curvilinear rubble wall adjoins the W end of the building (see NM331).

(ixx) This building is aligned NW-SE and is built over part of (x). It measures 8m by 4m and the walls stand up to 2m high. There is a single off-set doorway in the NE wall.

(xx) The footings of a very reduced structure, aligned NE-SE, measure 8m by 4m.

(xxi) This structure is aligned parallel to (x) and measures 8.5m by 4m. The walls stand up to 3m at the gables and there are a series of three cupboards recessed at floor level into the SW gable.

(xxii) This building is aligned parallel to (x) and (xii), but projects beyond the NE corner of its neighbours. It measures 9m by 3.5m and has a series of recessed cupboards in its W wall.

(xxiii) This building is aligned E-W and measures 8m by 4m. It is very reduced, but a series of recessed cupboards are visible in all internal wall faces. It has a single doorway to the NE corner.

(xxiv) This building adjoins the N side of (xxiii) but is set slightly behind it. It measures 8m by 4m and has a door to the NE corner.

(xxv) The relationship of this building to (xxiv) is similar to that between (xxiv) and (xxiii). It also measures 8m by 4m, but has partially eroded over the cliff.

Good-fair

Survey

NM331

HU 375 942

Fethaland

Structure

14th-18th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The grass-covered foundations of a long rectangular structure are visible beneath a later building, associated with the fishing station (see NM68, xvii). These remains are also visible on aerial photographs (RAF neg.4140, 541 (A)/390, 18.5.48). The structure in question may be an earlier fishing lodge, but could conceivably be a building, of medieval or Norse date.

Fair

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM67

HU 3755 9407

Fethaland

Structure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The footings of a sub-rectangular structure lie on rough grassland 3m from the coast edge. It measures 6m by 3m, with walls standing up to 0.5m or 1 course high. The walls are of dry-stone construction and comprise an inner and outer face with a rubble core. The building is aligned at 90° to the coast.

Poor

Nil

NM66

HU 3770 9365

Skinis Field

Structures: sheds

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Three ruinous structures, located on the coast edge, probably represent boat sheds.

(i) The footings of a rectangular dry-stone structure, measuring 7m by 5m, stand to 2 courses or 0.4m high. The seaward end is eroding.

(ii) A sub-rectangular structure, with slightly bowed walls, measures 7m by 3m. It is reduced to a single course (0.2m) in height.

(iii) The footings of a rectangular building, measuring 6m by 3m, stands less than 0.2m high.

Poor

Nil



NM65

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM65

HU 377 935

Skinis Field

Settlement, enclosure and field boundaries

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

A group of five ruinous buildings, representing a dwelling, a click mill and outbuildings lie c.100m from the coast edge. A series of associated field boundaries and an enclosure extend down to the coast edge. The buildings are clay bonded, with walls surviving up to 2m high. The click mill stands to 3m at the gable ends and measures 6.5m by 3.5m. It retains one and one half of its millstones.

(i) An earthen field boundary extends from the ruined buildings to the cliffs. It is 1.5m wide and stands up to 0.5m high.

(ii) An earthen and stone enclosure bank forms a sub-rectangular boundary to a hayfield which is situated to the seaward side of the settlement. A depression to the E side of this bank suggests that it was accompanied by a drainage ditch, which has filled in.

Fair

Survey

NM64

HU 3798 9353

Skuda

Enclosure and field boundaries

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A sub-rectangular crue is defined by dry-stone walls which stand up to 1m high in places, but are largely reduced to less than 0.5m. It is partially revetted into the land surface to the N side. A series of ill-defined earthen banks run from the crue in several directions; none is visible for more than 12m.

Fair

Nil

NM63

HU 3811 9309

Eislan Geo

Enclosure and structure: dwelling

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <30m from coast edge

(i) The remains of an enclosure, defined by an intermittent set of pairs of upright stones, incorporates the remains of a second structure (ii) within its circuit. The enclosure measures 45m by 34m. It lies 30m to the N of NM62.

(ii) An amorphous sub-oval mound which has occasional protruding stones and a slightly concave centre may be the remains of a prehistoric house.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM62

HU 3811 9309

Eislan Geo

Enclosure and boundary: sheep crue

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) An oval enclosure, defined by dry-stone walls with a turf capping, measures 9m by 7m. the walls stand to 1.2m high on the interior, and are partially revetted into the surrounding land surface. It is located on level ground, beneath a steep hillside and above high cliffs.

(ii) A stretch of walling extends from the S end of the enclosure (i) around the head of a geo. It extends for 10m and stands up to 1m high; it comprises rubble and turf laid over a natural outcrop. This dyke forms a 'corridor' which leads into the crue via an entrance gap to the S end.

Good

Nil

NM61

HU 3816 9270

Brattabreck

Dyke and structure: SMR#2359

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

(i) A circular structure, 6m in diameter, is defined by a discontinuous ring of upright and recumbent stones. The interior is slightly concave. Individual stones measure up to 0.75m by 0.5m by 0.3m. It is located on sloping rough grassland above high cliffs. This site may be the remains of a prehistoric house.

(ii) The remnants of a stone-based dyke are visible as a discontinuous line of upright and collapsed stones with slightly raised area to either side. This feature abuts the circular structure and extends for 35m, where it terminates at the side of a steep geo.

Poor

Survey

NM361 (HU39SE 541)

HU 3750 9400

Fethaland, Yell Sound

Cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A galliot was lost off Fethaland on 27/11/1796.

Not inspected

NM362 (HU39SE 540)

HU 3750 9400

Cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A koff was lost off Fethaland on 27/11/1796.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 20: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM363 (HU39SE 932)

HU 3700 9400

Fethaland

*Honoria*, net fishing vessel

18th-20th C

The steam trawler, *Honoria*, was lost via gun action on 25/7/1915.

Not inspected

NM364 (HU39SE 130)

HU 3780 9430

Cleber Geos, Fethaland

Unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned vessel was lost off Fethaland between 1/1/1700 and 31/12/1700.

Not inspected



general view of Fethaland (NM68, NM69 etc)



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 21: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM319 (HU39SE 12)

HU 3825 9240

Hellir

Structure and enclosure: SMR#483

Indeterminate

Located <20m from coast edge

A high level promontory, accessible via a narrow rocky ridge, lies the remains of a rectilinear enclosure, which is abutted by a rectangular structure. The enclosure extends over an area some 25m by 20m; the structure is sub-divided and measures 15m by 5m (Fojut 1986). This may be an eremitic stack site.

Not inspected

Nil

NM60

HU 3815 9219

Ramna Beorgs

Burnt mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <40m from coast edge

A grass-covered sub-circular mound, 2m in diameter, is located in rough sloping grassland, some 30m from the cliff edge. It stands to 0.75m high and appears to be made up of small stone fragments in an earthen matrix. The exposed stones are very weathered and it is difficult to determine if they have been burnt or not. It may be a burnt mound, as its location near to a watercourse suggests, but, alternatively may be a clearance cairn.

Fair

Survey

NM59 (HU39SE 7)

HU 3819 9195

Lokati Kame

Enclosure: SMR#477

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular enclosure, defined by earthen banks, occupies a raised area to the seaward end of Lokati Kame. The site was not visited, but is estimated to measure 10m by 5m overall. An internal bank divides the enclosure into two unequal parts. The banks stand to c.0.5m high.

Fair

Nil



NM59

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 21: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM57

HU 3805 9160

Kame of Isbister

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

Two drystone enclosures are located to either side of a steep rocky valley to the N side of the Kame of Isbister. They have been used as sheep crus, but (ii), at least, may be a re-developed dwelling of early date.

(i) A sub-oval enclosure is revetted into the hillside. It measures 9m by 6m, is located c.2m from the cliff edge and has an entrance gap to the SE. In the interior, the walls stand up to 1m high.

(ii) A circular enclosure, measuring 7.5m by 4m is aligned N-S. It has a small sub-chamber, measuring 1.5m by 1.5m to the rear. The enclosure is built into the slope and is backed by a rocky outcrop. The walls stand up to 1.1m high; the S facing entrance gap is 1.2m wide.

Good

Survey



NM57

NM58 (HU39SE 4)

HU 3816 9150

Kame of Isbister

Monastic settlement: Scheduled (HS INdex 3880, 03HU381914), SMR#475

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Elements located on coast edge

This site is situated on a rock-stack, connected to the mainland by a steep ridge which is now impassable. It was not visited. Previous surveyors have recorded the presence of structural foundations of earth and stone, representing 23 buildings (Gordon, 1878). The structures are thought

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 21: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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to be a monastic settlement, probably dating to the latter part of the 1st millennium AD (Lamb, 1973). An aerial survey was carried out by OS in 1970. The structures can best be seen on neg.3280 CPE/Scot/UK/285, 28 Aug '47; several are clearly eroding.

Not inspected

Monitor

NM56

HU 3789 9102

Loch of Houlls Quey

Remnant field system

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A series of four interconnecting earthen banks are visible on the slope of a steep-sided hill. Two substantial linear banks, (i) and (ii), are set at 90 to each other; a smaller, curvilinear, bank (iii) adjoins the (i) and curves in the direction of (ii). A bank, (iv), extends from (ii) in the direction of (iii).

(i) This bank extends for 30m, from the side of a loch to the cliff edge. It measures 1.5m in width and is up to 0.75m high.

(ii) This bank is 2m wide and has a flat top. It extends for 20m, from the point of intersection with (i) to the cliff edge. It is 0.5m high.

(iii) This curvilinear bank is 1.5m wide and up to 0.35m high. It extends from its intersection with (i) for 30m, where it almost abuts (iv).

(iv) A 4m long stretch of earthen bank adjoins (ii) and may form the side of a small enclosure with the curvilinear bank (iii). It is 1.5m wide and stands up to 0.35m high.

Fair

Survey.

NM55

HU 3797 9068

Little Ward

Remnant structures

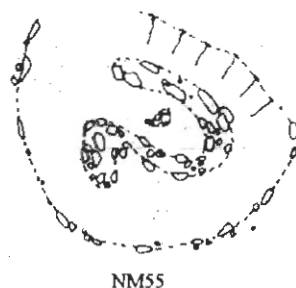
3rd-1st mill BC

Located <80m from coast edge

A very degraded sub-oval structure, of probable prehistoric date, is defined by an intermittent line of orthostatic boulders. It measures 7m by 4m and is aligned NW-SE. A pile of stone which is exposed to the centre may be part of a hearth setting. The structure lies against a break-in-slope. The vestiges of a sub-circular enclosure, defined by occasional upright and recumbent stones, surrounds the structure. The enclosure is up to 35m in diameter.

Poor

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 21: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM54

HU 3806 9067

Ravadale Skerry

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen boundary bank extends across the neck of a small promontory. It is 1m wide, up to 0.5m high and extends over 10m.

Fair

Nil

NM365 (HU39SE 829)

HU 3820 9100

Head of Virdibreck, North Roe

*Good Design*, line fishing vessel

18th-20th C

A line fishing boat, the *Good Design* was stranded and lost off Head of Virdibreck between 1/4/1885 and 31/4/1885.

Not inspected



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM53

HU 3799 8994

Muckle Billia Field

Enclosure and boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A narrow coastal strip is located below a steep hill. The area is level and covered with coarse vegetation. Several small promontories project from the coastal strip.

(i) An earthen bank extends across the neck of a small promontory. It is 2m wide, up to 0.6m high and extends over 9m.

(ii) On the promontory, to the seaward side of (i), a sub-rectangular enclosure, defined by earthen banks, is located less than 2m from the cliff edge. It measures 7m by 3m and stands to 0.6m high. Up to 10% of the area of the enclosure bank is affected by rabbit damage.

Fair

Survey

NM49

HU 378 897

Croo Green

Structures

3rd-1st mill BC

Located on coast edge

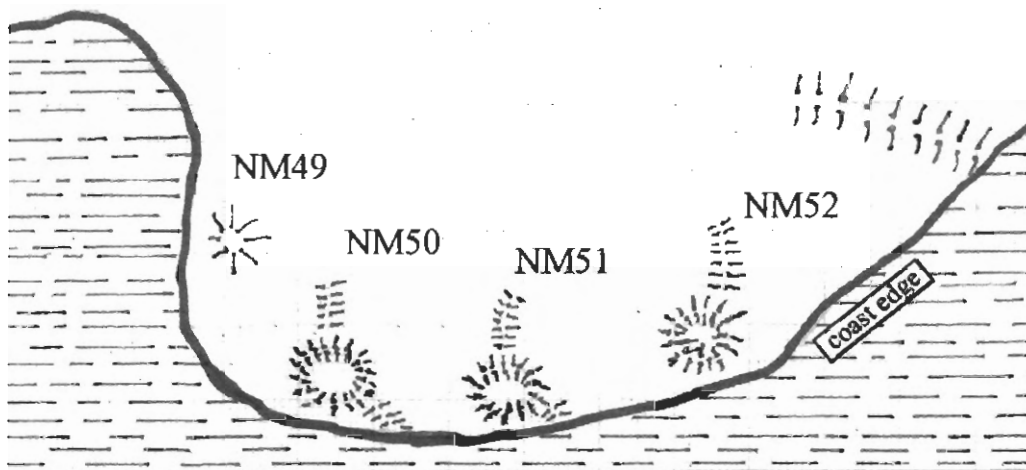
Two sites may represent dwellings of prehistoric date. They appear to be associated with NM50, NM51, and NM52.

(i) An amorphous, level-topped grassy mound is located on a narrow shelf below a steep slope, less than 1m from the cliff edge. It measures 9.5m in diameter and stands to 1m high. The centre is slightly 'dished'. Over 15% of the mound is affected by rabbit damage and the area is being denuded of both vegetation and soil cover by erosion.

(ii) A raised area, c.3m by 3m, is surrounded by intermittent large stones. The site is now so degraded that the relationship between stones and mound is not clearly determinable.

Poor

Survey



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM50

HU 378 897

Croo Green

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

An amorphous mound lies 13m E of NM49. It is well defined, measuring 8m in diameter and up to 1m high. Two large stones are visible to the W side of the mound. A short earthen boundary leads from the S side of the mound to the cliff edge. This site may represent the remains of a dwelling of prehistoric date. It appears to be associated with NM49, NM51, and NM52.

Poor

Survey

NM51

HU 378 897

Croo Green

Earthworks

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

A grassy mounded area, 10m in diameter and up to 1.5m high, lies c.42m to the E of NM50. The site comprises an outer, earthen, bank which surrounds a concave centre (3.5m in diameter). Two stretches of earthen bank which extend from the N and S sides of the site are up to 0.4m high and 1m wide. The S bank has eroded over the cliffs; the N bank is soon obscured by rough vegetation. Up to 10% of the area is affected by rabbit damage. This site may be a part of a field system, incorporating a crue or small hut circle, possibly of prehistoric date. It appears to be associated with NM49, NM50, and NM52.

Fair

Survey

NM52

HU 378 897

Croo Green

Structure

3rd-1st mill BC

Located on coast edge

(i) A grassy mounded area, comprising a curving earth bank surrounding a concave 'interior' is located to the E of NM51. Overall, the site measures 8.5m in diameter; the banks stand to 1m high and are 2.5m wide. Up to 10% of the area is affected by rabbit damage. A short stretch of earthen bank extends from the N side of the site, but is soon obscured beneath rough vegetation.

(ii) Part of an earthen bank extends to the rear of the shelf of land upon which sites NM49 to NM52 are sited. It is located immediately beneath the break-in-slope at the base of the hill. It is most clearly visible to the E side of the area, where it measures 0.75m-1m wide and stands up to 0.75m high. It extends for over 25m and is aligned E-W.

This site may be a part of a field system, incorporating a small hut circle, possibly of prehistoric date. It appears to be associated with NM49, NM50, and NM51.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM48

HU 3765 8962

Lamba Dale

Field boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen bank extends down a steep hillside for over 60m, at 90° to the coast. It is between 1.75m and 2m wide and stands up to 0.75m high. Intermittent stones, only visible to the N side, may form a foundation course. The boundary had slumped and is covered with coarse vegetation.

Fair

Survey

NM47

HU 3749 8939

Burgo Taing/Skew Skerry

Structure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A complex of ruinous buildings appears to represent a reworking of one or more original buildings. In plan, the complex is rectangular, measuring 12m by 10m, and may have formerly constituted two adjoining buildings. Several additional lengths of walling have been added, while parts of the original walls have been removed. The resulting complex has an inner chamber which is linked by a corridor with an open 'yard' and may have served as a sheep crue. The remnants of an earthen bank to the rear of the structure probably relate to an earlier phase of use.

Fair

Survey

NM46

HU 3741 8920

Burgo Taing

Field boundaries and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A series of earthen and stone field boundaries are associated with a ruinous dwelling, which is located c.100m from the coast edge. To the rear of the building, a drystone boundary extends around the base of a steep hill. An earthen bank (1m wide by 0.5m high) adjoins one end of the dyke and extends to the cliff edge. There are several small clearance cairns in this area.

Fair

Survey

NM311 (HU38NE 2)

HU3730 8918

Brough, North Roe

Site of Broch: SMR#404

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

Located <100m from coast edge

A broch is alleged to have stood close to the shore at this location (OS 25" 1880). No trace was visible in 1931 (RCAHMS 1946, no.1384). A hammerstone, said to have been found at a broch in North Roe was donated to NMAS in 1911. The area has since been disturbed by a fishing station (see NM45) and no trace of a broch site was found during this survey.

Not located

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM 45

HU 3730 8920

Builtie

Site of Davidson's Fishing Station and clearance cairn

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

The fishing station is represented by an enclosure, comprising three lengths of dry-stone walling, lies at the base of a steep slope, 15m from the coast edge. A broken column of concrete, once part of a chimney, lies to the centre of it. The enclosure is 20m long and 5m wide; the chimney is c.12m long. The very fragmentary remains of a wall run seaward from the corner of the enclosure. A further short stretch of rough walling has been constructed against the coast edge. A clearance cairn, built up against a rocky outcrop, lies nearby.

Poor

Nil

NM44

HU 3721 8943

Loch of Beith

Noosts and enclosure

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) Five noosts are located close together, at the head of a shingle beach. All have revetted stone sides and measure (on average) 3m wide by 4m long. The seaward ends are eroded. Two contain the remains of wooden boats.

(ii) A sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 7m by 5m, is defined by dry-stone and turf banks. There is an entrance gap in the S side. It is located on rough grass, less than 10m from the coast edge.

Fair

Survey

NM43

HU 3693 8944

Beith

Noosts

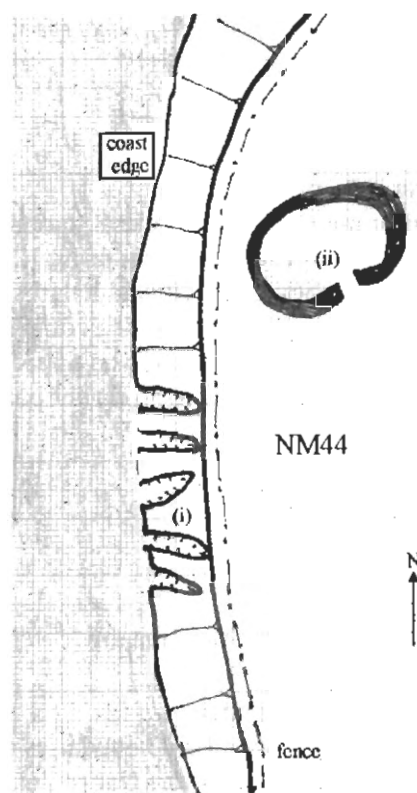
Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

Three shallow noost depressions are visible in a stony beach. They are defined by intermittent large stones (0.68m x 0.5m x 0.35m on average) and are filled with beach deposits. They measure 1.5m wide by at least 2m long, although the seaward ends are likely to have been eroded. They lie c.3m above the HWM.

Poor

Nil





## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM312 (HU38NE 16)

HU 3673 8854

South Haa, Burra Voe

Pier

18th-20th C

Located in inter-tidal/ tidal zone

A massive 19th C rubble pier, formerly with a wood-piled extension, is located at the S side of Burra Voe (Hume, 1977).

Not inspected

Nil

NM42

HU 3714 8798

Geos of Houlland

Remnant walling

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A series of upright and recumbent boulders form a curving wall line which extends inland from the coast for over 30m. It is located on rough sloping grassland above high cliffs. The individual boulders measure up to 0.95m by 0.7m by 0.5m. There are overgrown peat cuttings in the area and this structure may have once lain beneath the peat bog.

Located < from coast edge

Fair

Survey

NM41

HU 372 878

Houlland

Bank and peat cuttings

Indeterminate

Located <50m from coast edge

A short length of earthen bank is located at the head of sloping cliffs, in front of an area of overgrown peat cuttings. It is 10m long, 1m wide and stands to 0.3m high.

Fair

Nil

NM40

HU 3769 8751

The Castle

Noosts

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(ii) A noost, cut into the banks at the head of a shingle beach, has sides lined with flat stones. It measures 5m by 3m and is up to 1.2m deep. A shallow gulley leads from the foreshore up to the noost.

(i) At a distance of 6m further seaward, a slight depression may mark the site of a second noost.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM39

HU 3762 8664

Stav Geo/Blo Geo

Structures: dwelling, outbuilding and enclosures

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

Two conjoined, ruinous buildings are set into the hillside in rough grassland c.40m from the coast edge. An enclosure occupies the land to the rear (landward) side of the buildings and a second enclosure lies to the N.

(i) The larger of the structures, a dwelling house, measures 8.5m by 5m and is aligned N-S. The dry-stone walls stand up to 1.5m high. The E wall contains a central doorway and a window to the W side; this has been blocked up.

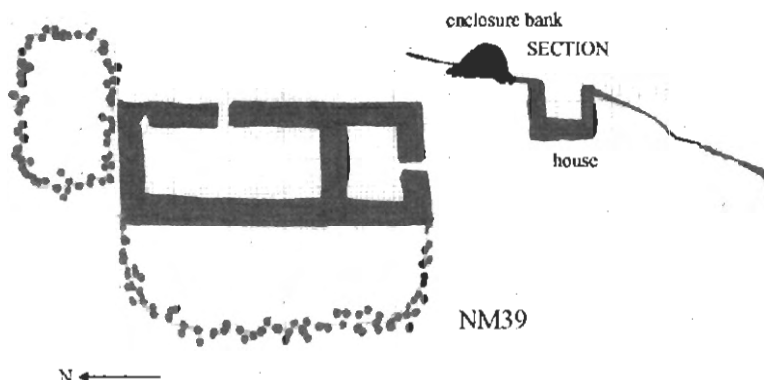
(ii) Adjoining the S side of (i) a structure measuring 5m by 4m is constructed from roughly-built rubble walls.

(iii) The enclosure to the rear of the buildings is defined by earthen banks; it extends over an area measuring 20m by 10m.

(iv) A sub-rectangular enclosure with earthen and stone walls lies to the N of (i) and measures 12m by 10m.

Fair

Survey



NM38

HU 3759 8642

Stav Geo

Field boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from the coast edge

An earthen boundary extends at 90° from the coast up a steeply-sloping hillside, where it is visible for over 25m. It is up to 1m wide and 0.4m high.

Fair

Survey

NM366 (HU38NE 981)

HU3730 8880

The Flaess, Burra Voe

*Thistle*, net fishing vessel

18th-20th C

The *Thistle*, a steam-drifter, was grounded and lost in Burra Voe on 24/5/1933.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 22: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM367 (HU38NE 195)

HU3700 8900

Burra Voe

cargo vessel

14th-18th C

A cargo vessel was lost in Burra Voe between 1/1/1602 and 31/12/1602.

Not inspected

NM368 (HU38NE 207)

HU 3700 8900

Burra Voe

date unknown

An unassigned vessel was lost (date unknown) in Burra Voe.

Not inspected

NM369 (HU38NE 670)

HU3720 8850

Ness of Houlland, Burra Voe

*Hero*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel, the schooner *Hero*, was stranded and lost in Burra Voe on 1/12/1867.

Not inspected

NM370 (HU38NE 82)

HU 3670 8930

Burra Voe

*Concordia*, cargo vessel

18th-20th C

A cargo vessel, the *Concordia*, was lost in Burra Voe between 1/9/1712 and 30/9/1712.

Not inspected

NM371 (HU38NE 100)

HU 3700 8900

Burra Voe

*Libertas*, unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned vessel, the *Libertas*, was lost in Burra Voe on 4/7/1707.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM37

HU 3755 8586

Northgardin

Noost and cultivation soil

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

(i) A natural gully at the head of a sandy beach has been enhanced by deepening the channel and the addition of turf banks to the sides to form a noost. It measures 8m by 3.5m and is up to 2m deep. A metal post is set into the ground to one side of the noost.

(ii) A deep topsoil, indicating cultivation in the past, is evident in the coastal exposure between the S side of the noost, to NM36 and beyond.

Fair

Nil

NM36

HU 3752 8578

Northgardin

Walling

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A length of walling, forming two sides of a rectangle, is constructed on bare bedrock on the coast edge. It is constructed from mortar-bonded rough stone and brick. It extends for 8m overall, is 1-1.1m high and up to 0.5m wide. The surface of the bedrock which lies within the angle of the wall is slightly depressed.

Poor

Nil

NM35

HU 3745 8569

Midgardin

Structures: dwelling

18th-20th C

Located <40m from coast edge

A complex of ruinous buildings occupy gently sloping rough grassland, 35m from the coast edge. To the S end, the turf-covered footings of a structure extend for 25m long by 8m wide. There are indications of three internal divisions, which appear to subdivide the building into equal parts.

Adjoining the N end of this building is a second, more substantial structure which is currently in use as a shed. It measures 12m by 8m and is roofed. A doorway in the E wall faces seaward and there are two windows which have been blocked up.

Fair

Survey

NM34

HU 3755 8542

The Knowes

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

Two small enclosures and an intermittent drainage channel are located 40m N of NM33 and may be associated.

(i) An enclosure, measuring 5m by 3.5m, is defined by turf and stone banks which stand up to 0.5m high. A drainage channel runs to the N side of the enclosure.



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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(ii) A turf-banked enclosure lies on the coast edge and one side has been eroded away. The remaining banks stand up to 0.3m high; the enclosed area measures 7m by 3m.

Fair

Nil

NM33

HU 3755 8536

Skea

18th-20th C

Clearance cairn, noost and structure: may be equivalent to SMR#411

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A ruinous dwelling and associated features lie in short rough grass at the head of a sand spit (Long Taing).

(i) A clearance cairn, comprising unsorted rough stone, is heaped against a rocky outcrop on the downslope side of a terrace in rough grazing land. The cairn stands up to 2m high and is located c.25m from a pebble beach. This cairn may be that described as SMR record number 411 (a heel-shaped cairn).

(ii) A rectangular structure, measuring 8m by 6m, stands up to 3m high and is aligned N-S. It is constructed from rough mortar-bonded blocks and has a corrugated metal roof. A single doorway faces seaward (E) and is flanked by a window aperture, which has been blocked up. This building appears to have originally served as a dwelling but is currently in use as a store. A ruinous annex which adjoins its N end measures 3m by 3m. The remains of a rectangular enclosure surrounds the structure. It is defined by 0.8m wide banks which stand up to 0.4m high.

(iii) A noost is located at the head of the beach, to the S of the enclosure bank. The sides are retained by revetted walls and the base is paved. It measures 4m by 2m and is currently in use.

Fair

Survey

NM32

HU 3755 8495

Hill of Skea

Structures: dwelling and outbuilding

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

Two conjoined buildings form a complex 27m long by 5m wide on rough sloping ground, c.40m from the cliffs. A curvilinear enclosure is located to the rear of the buildings.

(i) The footings of a building, 17m by 5m, survive to a maximum height of 0.6m. The S end gable wall is up to 0.7m thick. The N end of the building abuts structure (ii).

(ii) This two-storied dwelling house measures 10m by 5m. The walls are constructed from rough beach stone and are bonded with clay. The gable ends and E side wall are largely collapsed. The seaward (W) wall stands to 2.5m high and contains a central door which is flanked by two window apertures. Beam slots are visible in the wall and a timber door lintel remains in-situ. The walls are 0.7m thick, while the gables are up to 0.9m thick.

(iii) The enclosure to the rear of the buildings is defined by rubble walls; the enclosed area measures 10m by 30m.

(iv) A small enclosure lies to the S of the complex.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM31

HU 3764 8475

The Rettuvie

Earthworks

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A complex of very reduced earthworks are located in rough grass on a small headland.

(i) To the S of the area, a strip of lush vegetation with occasional protruding stones may mark a trackway.

(ii) To the seaward (W) side of the area, a curvilinear bank stands up to 0.5m high; it is 1m wide and extends for c.8m.

(iii) Within the arc formed by (ii), a mound, 8m by 2m, stands to 0.5m high. It appears to be associated with (ii) and may, in fact, be a continuation of the bank.

(iv) A series of drains, to the E of the area, define a rectangular area and may mark the location of a small field.

Poor

Nil

NM30

HU 3756 8445

Near Stack of the Crubb

Field boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen bank runs at 90° to the coast on sloping rough grassland. It is almost 1m wide, 0.5m high and extends inland for over 50m. This boundary may be associated with a house which lies over 50m inland, outwith the survey area.

Fair

Survey

NM29

HU 3706 8400

Arvi Taing

Field boundaries

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

Two substantial earthen banks run inland at 90° to the coast on gently sloping rough grassland. They lie 20m apart and are most visible at the coast; becoming less well defined further inland where the land has been improved.

(i) This bank is up to 1m wide and stands to c.0.5m high. It is visible for almost 30m.

(ii) A second bank stands to 0.75m high, is 1m wide and extends inland for over 30m.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM28

HU 3652 8420

Croos

Structures: dwellings

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The ruins of two structures are located on a narrow spit of land between a loch and the sea. Both are aligned E-W.

(i) Three sides of a two-storied structure survive to a maximum height of 3m; the seaward-facing (SE) wall has been entirely removed by coastal erosion. The structure measures 8.5m by 6m and has three windows in the NW wall and a hearth against the NE wall.

(ii) A two-storied structure, measuring 9m by 6m, stands to a maximum height of 4m high. There is a single door in the SE end and a window in the SE side wall. The structure has been re-mortared in the 20th C, and may have been used latterly as a shed.

Fair

Survey

NM27

HU 3641 8404

Ness of Housetter

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An arrangement of large orthostats defines a semi-circular enclosure which backs onto the coast edge. The 'enclosed area' measures 20m by 8m. The individual stones measure up to 0.8m by 0.65m by 0.4m and appear to represent the last remnants of a dry-stone wall which has been robbed out. This enclosure is located on sloping rough grass land.

Poor

Survey

NM26

HU 3621 8398

Ness of Housetter

Cairn

Indeterminate

Located <40m from coast edge

A cairn, which may be derived from field clearance, measures 4m in diameter and stands to 0.5m high. It is located on sloping rough grassland, 30m from the coast edge.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM25

HU 3621 8389

Ness of Housetter

Enclosures

Indeterminate

Located <10m from coast edge

(i) A rectangular enclosure, measuring 5m by 4m, is defined by three turf banks which contain occasional stones. The banks are up to 1m wide and stand to 1m high. The bank at the seaward side is badly eroded.

(ii) Three further enclosures lie 30m to the N of (i). All are of similar size and construction.

Poor

Nil

NM24

HU 3590 8425

Ness of Housetter

Noost and pier

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Several stone blocks, the remains of a pier, lie close to a noost. The noost measures 2.5m by 4m and is defined by mortared stone and brick walls.

Poor

Nil

NM326 (HU38SE 1)

HU 3578 8437 to HU 3577 8434

Meishie O'Stanes, Voe of the Brig

Cairns: Scheduled (HS Index 3568, 01HU357843), SMR#493

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <100m from coast edge

Two much reduced cairns are located on a steep hillside, separated from the sea by the A 970 road.

The northernmost measures 14m in diameter and is well-defined; the other is c.11m in diameter.

Not Inspected

Monitor

NM23

HU 3545 8364

Scarf Stane

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

A three-sided rectangular enclosure, measuring 10m by 6m, backs onto the cliff edge. The banks are constructed from stone and earth and stand less than 0.5m high.

Poor

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM22 (HU38SE 7)

HU 3540 8355

Scarf Stane (North Collafirth)

Mill and enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

The ruins of a horizontal water mill are located c.20m from a rocky shore, on uneven rough grassland. A channelled stream lies to the S side of the building. The mill measures 3.5m by 4m and is constructed from irregularly shaped beach boulders. The N gable end stands to 1.5m high. A doorway in the E, seaward-facing, elevation gives access to the interior in which the 1m wide water course is still visible. To the rear of this structure a mound containing rubble may represent an earlier mill structure. To the N side of the mill lies an enclosure. This measures 14m by 5m and is defined by rubble walls, parts of which are revetted into the surrounding slope. The walls are nowhere more than 1m high.

Fair

Survey



NM22

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM21

HU 3528 8328

North Collafirth

Noost

18th-20th C

Located in intertidal zone

The outline of a noost, defined by intermittent revetted stone walling, is located in rough grass at the head of the beach. The seaward end has been removed by erosion. The minimum measurements for this structure are 5m by 3m. A modern fenceline runs across the landward end of the noost.

Fair

Nil

NM20

HU 3520 8300

Collafirth

Pier

18th-20th C

Located in intertidal zone

The remnants of a dry-stone pier are located adjacent to a rocky beach at the head of Colla Firth voe. The structure is badly eroded, the surviving portion is no more than 15m long and largely submerged.

Fair

Nil

NM19

HU 3499 8287

Collafirth

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

A rectangular enclosure, measuring 15m by 5m, is defined by rubble walls. A second enclosure, measuring 4m by 2m, lies close by. Both structures occupy an area of improved grassland which slopes gently down to the shore.

Fair

Nil

NM18

HU 3506 8271

Crooksetter

Noost and pier

18th-20th C

Located at coast edge

A fragment of a stone pier protrudes into the sea. Beside it, a 4m wide noost, cut into the banks, has a revetted wall to the rear. Both structures are incomplete and are actively eroding.

Poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM17

HU 3512 8275

Crooksetter

Structures: dwellings

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The ruins of a rectangular structure occupy sloping land, 5m from the coast edge. Measuring 8m by 5m, this building is aligned E-W and faces seaward. The walls stand up to 2m high and to 3.5m at the gable ends. Constructed from roughly dressed blocks, the side walls are 0.55m in thickness, with the gables up to 0.8m. They are largely dry-stone, but traces of mortar, applied to the outer face, can be seen. The N elevation contains a central doorway, flanked by two windows. A recessed hearth, with a large triangular stone block forming the chimney breast, is located in the W wall. On the beach, directly in front of this building, lies a noost. It is defined by drystone walling and measures 2.5m wide by 5m long.

Fair

Survey

NM16

HU 3529 8275

Crooksetter

Structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The footings of a rectangular structure, measuring 5m by 3m, stand to 0.3m high. It is located on sloping rough grassland and may represent a store or shed.

Poor

Nil

NM15

HU3562 8296

Crooksetter

Structure: store and dwelling

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

A ruinous structure is located on a sloping hillside, c.20m inland of NM14. It measures 10m by 6m and is largely reduced to rubble. There are two off-set doorways, flanked by two window apertures in the seaward-facing N wall. The doors are located 1.1m apart; there is no sign of any internal division. The walls are c.0.65m thick and partly constructed from blocks of a red granite, which does not appear to be of immediately local origin. They comprised a double skin of roughly dressed stone with a core of smaller stone. Mortar bonding is visible on the inner and outer faces only. The N wall, which is the most substantial, stands up to 2.5m high.

The ruins of three further buildings, of similar size, are located in the hinterland of this site; 100m or more from the coast edge. To the rear of the buildings is a substantial head dyke. Together with NM14 and NM15, they appear to represent an abandoned township.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM14

HU 3565 8301

Crooksetter

Bod, pier and noost

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A ruinous two-storied bod occupies a small protruding shelf overlooking a stony beach on the S side of Colla Firth. Measuring 5.5m by 7m, with gables to the E and W sides, this building stands up to a maximum height of c.6.5m. There is an off-set doorway in the N wall and two further doorways in the W side, along with a window, which has been blocked up. The remains of internal flagging survives at the N end of the building, and there is further, rough, flagging forming a yard outside the N doorway. There are two window apertures in the N and E walls; that on the E has been blocked. The walls are, on average, 0.5m thick and retain traces of a coarse render on the interior. They are constructed from roughly dressed, mortar-bonded stones, which are irregularly coursed. A ruinous stone pier and a boat noost are located to the E side of the structure.

Fair

Nil

NM13

HU 359 830

Sandy Geo

Enclosure and boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A semi-circular area immediately adjacent to the cliff edge is enclosed by a curvilinear earthen and stone bank. The enclosed area measures 45m by 25m; the bank stands to 0.7m high and is up to 1m wide.

(ii) The remnants of an extensive head dyke can be seen c.100m uphill from the coast.

Fair

Nil

NM12

HU 361 830

Sandy Geo

Field boundary

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A length of earthen bank extends uphill at 90° from the coast for 120m, before curving inland. In width, it averages between 1.5m and 2m, and stands up to 1m high. A drainage ditch runs intermittently to the outside of the bank.

Fair

Nil

NM11

HU 3675 8299

Keen

Earthen bank

indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

An earthen bank extends for 10m across the neck of a small promontory. It stands up to 0.5m high and is 1m wide. The enclosed area slopes seaward and is covered with rough vegetation.

Fair, Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM10

HU 369 827

The Ords

Quarry

Indeterminate

Located <50m from coast edge

A sheer rock face, surrounded by a slightly raised, grass-covered platform may indicate the location of old quarry workings.

Fair

Nil

NM9

HU 3691 8236

Ness of Queyfirth

Enclosures

18th-20th C

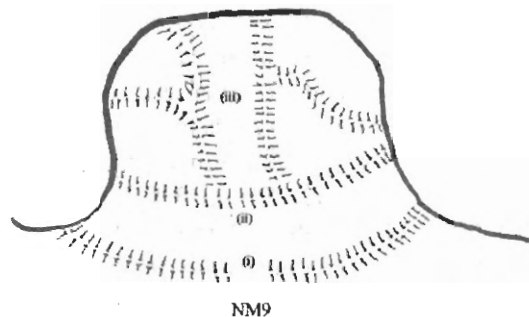
Elements <10m from coast edge

A sheer-sided promontory is 'cut off' at the neck by an earthen bank. A second bank, located further out, crosses the width of the promontory. It is adjoined by a series of banks which enclose small fields of irregular shape.

- (i) The landward bank extends for 15m across the neck of the promontory. It is constructed from stacked turves and has an entrance gap to the centre. It is 1.5m wide and up to 1.75m high.
- (ii) A second bank runs from one side of the promontory to the other, 4m seaward of (i). It also extends for 15m and is 1m wide and 0.5m high.
- (iii) Five small irregularly-shaped terraced fields, of unequal size, occupy the tip of the promontory: an area measuring 15m by 15m. The boundaries between these fields are marked by earthen banks, although it is difficult to determine the difference between lynchets and constructed banks at this scale.

Fair

Monitor



NM8

HU 3683 8235

Ness of Queyfirth

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A curvilinear bank encloses an area, measuring 10m by 8m, which backs onto steep cliffs. The bank extends for 10m and stands up to 0.6m high; it has collapsed and spread to a maximum width of 2m. Occasional stones are visible towards the base of the bank, which otherwise appears to be of earthen construction. The enclosed area contains rough grass.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM7

HU 3679 8235

Ness of Queyfirth

Enclosures and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A series of small sub-rectangular enclosures are located on a narrow promontory, which is bounded on either side by steep-sided geos. At the neck of the promontory, an earthen bank, 1m high by 1.2m wide, extends for 10m from coast to coast. Out on the promontory, a series of earthen and stone banks sub-divide the area into five unequal portions. The overall dimensions of the enclosed area are 25m by 5m; the banks stand up to 0.3m high. A single wooden post stands mid-way along the W side of the area. The individual fields are stepped or terraced and lynchets are visible at their boundaries.

Fair

Monitor

NM6

HU 3673 8235

Ness of Queyfirth

Platform, enclosure and bank

Indeterminate

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A short promontory is 'cut off' by a turf bank which runs across its neck. An enclosure and a raised area are located on the promontory, surrounded by steep cliffs.

(i) The turf bank extends for over 20m and curves inland from the coast, before ejecting at the other side of the promontory. It stands up to 0.75m high and is, on average, 1.5m wide.

(ii) A raised rectangular 'platform' abuts the seaward side of the turf bank (i) at the W side of the promontory. It measures 2.5m by 3m and is aligned E-W. There are very slight indications of banks to the periphery of this feature. The W end immediately backs onto the steep sides of a geo.

(iii) A circular depression, with slight traces of banks surrounding it, lies at the SE tip of the promontory, 20m seaward of the turf bank (i). It measures 8m in diameter, with the surrounding bank being <0.5m high.

Poor

Survey

NM5

HU 3664 8238

Ness of Queyfirth

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A rectangular enclosure, measuring 5m by 3m, is defined by banks of earth and stone which stand up to a maximum height of 0.5m. The seaward end is eroding, the remainder is covered in coarse vegetation.

Poor

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM4

HU 3652 8239

Ness of Queyfirth

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A square enclosure, measuring 6m by 6m, is defined by earthen and stone banks, which stand up to 0.5m high. It is located in rough grassland adjacent to the cliff edge.

Fair

Nil

NM3

HU 3615 8245

Ness of Queyfirth

Structures: dwelling and outbuildings

18th-20th C

Located <50m from coast edge

Two adjoining structures and a third, associated, building are located on a small terrace cut into the sloping hillside, 40m above Quey Firth. To the immediate rear of the buildings is a narrow passage, bounded by a rough wall which is revetted into the higher ground at this side. The property is enclosed on three sides by a sub-rectangular enclosure and bounded by the coast to the S. A watercourse runs parallel to the enclosure bank to the E side. In places the enclosure bank stands up to 1.5m high, and may have been enhanced by episodic clearance of the stream channel.

(i) At the W end of the complex, a structure measuring 5m by 15m is accessed via a narrow doorway which faces S to the sea. A second aperture to the centre of the W end gable may be a door or window. The remains of a low platform can be seen to the rear of the interior. This building is aligned E-W and adjoins the W end of (ii).

(ii) This structure measures 12m by 6m and has a central doorway flanked by two window apertures on its S side. The area in front of the doorway has been levelled up with paving slabs. A recessed hearth is situated in the E end gable and a probable second doorway gives access from the SE corner. The hearth retains part of a metal mantel. The walls are constructed from mortar-bonded, roughly coursed irregular blocks. The walls stand up to 3.5m at the gable ends but elsewhere are c.2m high; the NW portion of the structure has collapsed and is reduced to a low rubble bank.

(iii) At a distance of some 3m from the E end of (ii) lies a sub-rectangular outbuilding which measures c. 6m by 6m. It has a single doorway, located on the SW side. A portion of revetted walling runs from the E side of the exterior of this building to adjoin the enclosure bank.

Fair

Monitor

NM2

HU 3564 8211

Queyfirth

Bod and associated structures

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

A substantial two-storied Bod (i) is located at the N end of a narrow strip of land between a loch and the sea. Two adjoining structures about the S end of this building (ii & iii). All buildings are aligned N-S

(i) An E facing central doorway, flanked by two recessed windows, gives access into the interior of this building, which measures 8m by 3.5m. The gables stand up to 3m high, each containing a recessed hearth. That at the N end has been altered, with the latest clay-bonded hearth being set out

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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c.0.5m from the wall face; it stands to 1.8m high and retains part of a wooden mantel. A row of twelve beam slots mark the level of the upper floor. On this level there is a third hearth situated in the SW corner and a window aperture in the SE corner. The walls are constructed from roughly dressed blocks of irregular size and retain traces of a gritty render; they measure 0.65m thick at the doorway, increasing to 1m at the gables. Traces of structural timbers survive in the ground floor windows and at roof level. The building stands open to the elements, although the windows have been roughly blocked up.

(ii) The ruins of a rectangular structure, measuring 7m by 4m, adjoin the S end of (i).

(iii) A second, ruinous, rectangular structure, 10m by 4m, adjoins the S end of (ii).

Fair

Monitor

NM1

HU 356 820

Queyfirth

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

Five associated ruinous structures, surrounded by remnant field boundaries and enclosures, occupy a narrow spit of land located between a loch and the coast edge. Elements are described as they occur, moving from S to N:

(i) A single-storied rectangular building, measuring 6m by 4.5m, is constructed from roughly coursed irregular blocks. It stands to 1.75m high at the gable ends, but is elsewhere reduced to 2-3 courses, or 0.5m high. It is aligned N-S and is eroding.

(ii) A rectangular building, of the same proportions, alignment and build as (i), abuts the N end of this structure. The walls stand to 2m high in places, and the very fragmentary remains of a small extension are located to the E side.

(iii) A rectangular structure, aligned E-W, lies to the N of (ii), from which it is separated by a paved pathway. Of similar construction to both (i) and (ii), it measures 12m by 5.5m. The gables stand up to 2m high, elsewhere the clay-bonded walls are 1-1.5m high. The ragged outlines of a pair of small window apertures are visible to either side of the central doorway on the S side of the building.

(iv) A rectangular structure lies c.10m to the N side of (iii). Measuring 5m by 10m, it is aligned N-S. The walls survive up to 2m high at the N end gable but are reduced to foundation level elsewhere and are obscured beneath coarse vegetation.

(v) This structure, measuring 6m by 3m, has been added to the N end of (iv). The N end gable stands to 0.75m high, but the remainder of the walls are reduced to <0.5m high and are obscured by coarse vegetation.

Fair

Monitor



NM1



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM269

HU 360 819

Hogan

Structures and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located <20m from coast edge

The ruins of a structural complex, comprising a two-storied dwelling house and outbuildings, are set around a yard which is enclosed by drystone walls. There are numerous small cruses and boundaries in the surrounding area.

Fair

Survey

NM270

HU 361 819

Hogan

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A turf-covered boundary bank extends inland from the coast at 90°. It is 1.5m wide, 0.5m high and is visible for over 100m.

Fair

Nil

NM271

HU 3646 8196

The innins

Otter trap

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

The remains of an otter trap lie in rough grass, 0.5m from the coast edge. It measures 2m by 1m. The interior is flagged and part of the coursed drystone walls survive; the roof has collapsed or been demolished.

Fair

Nil

NM272

HU 3661 8138

Norwick

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Located <20m from coast edge

The ruins of numerous stone buildings, including at least two dwellings, are surrounded by remnant boundary dykes, cultivation terraces, drains and cruses. The central range of buildings is over 25m long. The dwelling houses are located to the S end of the range, both have a central doorway, flanked by two windows. The northernmost is single-storied and has a hearth to the S end. Adjoining the N side of this building, the second dwelling house is a two-storied structure. The remains of a hearth can be seen to the N end of the ground floor.

Fair

Survey

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM273

HU 369 812

Back of Ollaberry

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

A flat-topped boundary bank extends inland from the coast at 90°. It is 2m wide, 0.5m high and is visible for over 100m.

Fair

Survey

NM274

HU 3707 8053

Otter Hadd

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

A three-sided, sub-rectangular enclosure backs onto the cliff edge. It measures 32m by 25m and is defined by turf banks which stand up to 0.75m high. The presence of lush, green vegetation to the interior indicates that the area was used for cultivation.

Fair

Survey

NM275

HU 368 805

Moo Wick

Enclosure and boundaries

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) The remnants of a stone dyke extend inland from the coast at 90°. It is visible for over 50m.

(ii) A two-sided enclosure, defined by turf banks, backs onto the cliff edge. The enclosed area measures 40m by over 100m, terminating at the wall of Ollaberry cemetery. The banks are 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high.

Fair

Nil

NM314 (HU38SE 4)

HU 3667 8055

Ollaberry

Church and graveyard with carved memorial: Listed (category C)

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

The old church at Ollaberry was abandoned c.1761 and replaced by a new building nearby (built c.1865). A fragment of the earlier church survives next to a listed memorial monument in the graveyard. The memorial comprises a central panel with two armorial panels, which is damaged and an inscription which is largely illegible. This is framed by engaged columns with corinthian capitals, surmounted by an elaborately carved pediment. The mason was John Forres and it was erected in 1754.

Not inspected

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 24: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM316 (HU38SE 5.00)

HU 3659 8050

Ollaberry

Pier

18th-20th C

Located in inter-tidal/tidal zone

A rubble pier, with inset stairway near the head, is located at Ollaberry. It is accompanied by a low sea-wall and a post crane with an iron-reinforced wooden post (Hume 1977).

Not inspected

Nil

NM313 (HU38SE 5.01)

HU 3658 8084

Ollaberry

Hand crane

18th-20th C

Located <100m from coast edge

Not inspected

Nil

NM372 (HU38SE 343)

HU 3650 8040

Bay of Ollaberry

*Charles Hay*, unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

The cutter, *Charles Hay*, was stranded and lost in the Bay of Ollaberry on 4/10/1848.

Not inspected

NM373 (HU38SE 970)

HU 3550 8320

Colla Firth

*Shining*, fishing vessel

18th-20th C

A motor fishing vessel, the *Shining*, was burnt and lost in Colla Firth on 23/4/1924.

Not inspected

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 25: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM315 (HU37NE 9)

HU 361 798

Eastwick

Findspot

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <100m from coast edge

Three sherds of steatitic pottery were found close to where a felsite axe had previously been found (Watt and Tait, 1996).

Not inspected

Nil

NM276

HU 3665 7999

East Ness

Structure, enclosure, noost and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

To the S of Ollaberry Church there are frequent cultivation terraces, dykes, boundary banks and crues. The land is currently in use for sheep grazing and hay-cutting. The following structures are located within the coastal zone.

(i) A noost, measuring 10m by 8m, lies below the banks on a sandy beach in a small inlet. It has revetted stone walls and is up to 1.5m deep.

(ii) A sub-rectangular crue with roughly coursed drystone walls lies close to the coast edge. It measures 6m by 5m; the walls stand up to 1.5m high.

(iii) The ruins of a dwelling house are located 25m from the coast edge, to the S of an occupied house. It is aligned E-W and measures 12m by 4m and is largely reduced to rubble. The walls are clay-bonded and there is a small porch to the S side.

(iv) A square planticrue, measuring 4m by 4m, lies 10m from the coast edge to the S of (iii). It is defined by earthen and stone banks which are reduced to 0.2m high.

Fair

Survey

NM277

HU 366 796 to HU 365 793

The Kiln

Enclosures

18th-20th C

Elements located <10m from coast edge

A series of small planticrues are located around a headland. On average, they measure 4m by 4m and are defined by low turf banks which support wooden and wire barriers. Some are currently in use, containing cabbage and kale; others are ruinous and have been abandoned.

Fair

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 25: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM278

HU 3639 7831

Gluss Voe

Noost

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Two alignments of stone, laid over turf banks, define a noost. It is situated on level ground immediately adjacent to a pebble beach. It measures 9m by 4m. The interior is filled with beach stone. A wooden mooring post is set into the ground to the seaward side of the noost.

Fair

Nil

NM279

HU 3603 7800

The Lothar

Settlement and cultivation remains

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

Two conjoined buildings, representing a dwelling house and an outbuilding, are located 30m from the coast edge. They are surrounded, for up to 200m, on all sides by remnant enclosures, dykes, banks and cultivation terraces. A noost lies at the head of the banks in front of the buildings.

(i) The dwelling house is aligned NE-SW and measures 10m by 5m. The walls are drystone with concrete capping added at eaves height. There is a central door which is flanked by two windows in the SE side. A hearth is built against the NE end wall and some structural timbers survive in the window frames.

(ii) Adjoining the SW end of (i), an outbuilding measures 15m by 4m. The walls are constructed from rough stone with concrete capping and stand up to 1.5m high. There is a central sub-division and a door to either end of the building.

Fair

Nil

NM280

HU 3591 7784

The Lothar

Noosts and structure: shed

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

A series of four noosts are situated at the head of the banks, on level grassland adjacent to a sand and gravel beach. They are defined by alignments of loosely set stones. The ruins of a small building, measuring 5m by 4m, is located inland of the noosts, 9m from the coast edge. The walls stand up to 1.75m high and there is a door in the E side.

Fair

Nil

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 25: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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NM281 (HU37NE 2)

HU 3581 7781

Skeo Knowe (Ola's Broch)

Mound: Scheduled (HS Index 3562 03HU358778), SMR#53

3rd-1st

Located on coast edge

A large conical mound is located on the coast edge. It appears to be a natural prominence which has been artificially enhanced. A cinerary urn found within the mound was donated to The Society of Antiquaries (PSAS 1905) and there are signs of disturbance in numerous places around the base and towards the top. On the seaward side, the mound is beginning to be eroded by the sea, while the surface of the mound is being denuded of turf by animal poaching.

Fair

Monitor

NM305 (HU37NE 3)

HU 3567 7778

Nissetter

Souterrain: SMR#54

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Located <100m from coast edge

An underground chamber was discovered during ploughing at Nissetter in 1900. It is said to have contained a hearth and at least two steatite vessels (since destroyed). The location of this site is not known.

Not Inspected

Monitor

NM282

HU 3565 7766

Nissetter

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located <20m from coast edge

A small enclosure is defined by earthen banks which stand up to 0.75m high. It measures 7m by 7m.

Poor

Nil

NM283

HU 3555 7747

Bardister

Settlement and field system

18th-20th C

Located <30m from the coast edge

The ruins of an abandoned dwelling house and an outbuilding are located 25m from the coast edge. The house measures 11m by 5m. The walls stand up to 3m high, are capped with concrete and are clay-bonded. There is a central door which is flanked by two windows. The area around the door and windows is rendered. There are frequent remains of dykes and boundaries in the area.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 25: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM284

HU 3636 7746

Ramah

Noosts

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Two noosts are cut into the sloping banks to the S side of Gluss Voe, adjacent to a gravel beach. Both measure 3m by 2m and are up to 1.5m deep; their seaward ends have eroded. One is furnished with a wooden mooring post. An alignment of stone in the inter-tidal area is suggestive of a slipway or small jetty, which has almost entirely eroded.

Poor

Nil

NM285

HU 3645 7740

Waterside

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

A semi-circular crue which backs onto the coast edge is defined by intermittent earthfast stones. It measures 27m by 19m and is located on sloping grassland above low banks.

Fair

Nil

NM251

HU 3665 7790

Gluss Isle

Indeterminate

Indeterminate

Located on coast edge

A spread of stone, of various sizes, is visible in a disturbed area, adjacent to peat cuttings. Too little of this spread is visible to ascertain whether it is a natural or artificial feature.

Poor

Nil

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 26: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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NM302

HU 3631 7385

Askelon

Enclosure and noost

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A noost, measuring 5m in width and reduced by erosion to 2.5m in length, is defined by revetted drystone walls. It lies on a gravel beach

(ii) A circular enclosure, defined by loosely coursed rough stone, measures 10m in diameter. The walls stand to 1.5m high. There is a concrete dipping tank inserted into the W wall of the enclosure. The interior lies below the level of the surrounding area.

Fair

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 27: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM301

HU 358 731 to HU 361 733

Sullom

Structures, noosts and field system

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) To the N of Sullom church, lie the remains of a ruined dwelling house. It lies 40m from the coast edge and is reduced to 2m in height. The footings of several outbuildings lie nearby.

(ii) Two noosts, measuring 3m by 1.5m, are cut into the banks above a narrow shingle beach.

(iii) A ruinous rectangular crue, measuring 5m by 5m, is reduced to its basal course. It lies 8m from the coast edge.

(iv) An oval crue, measuring 5m by 2m, lies to the N of (iii). It is also reduced to foundation level.

Fair-poor

Nil

NM300

HU 3552 7269

Gaza

Pier and dwelling house

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

(i) A storm damaged concrete pier extends into Sullom Voe. It was built in the mid-20th century to serve the granite aggregate quarry at Sullom but was not frequently used and has not been maintained. Large voids have appeared beneath the pier and are undermining the structure.

(ii) The ruins of a rectangular structure, measuring 15m by 5m, stand up to 2.5m high. The walls are clay-bonded. The remains of an enclosing dyke and outbuildings are located nearby. There is an internal (concrete) partition wall, now reduced to basal level. There is a central door, flanked by two windows. The building is aligned perpendicular to the sea and the seaward end is now eroding. The house is known to have been occupied until the 1920's and it is said that there were fields between the house and the coast edge in the last century.

Fair

Nil

NM317 (HU37SE 2)

HU3537 7207

Marki Ness

Site of broch: SMR#448

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Located <100m from coast edge

It has been alleged that there is a broch in this area, but no remains have been found (Fojut 1985).

Not located

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 27: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM299

HU 3539 7205

Marki Ness

Structure: possibly military

18th-20th C

Located <30m from coast edge

A rectangular concrete structure, measuring 6m by 2m, is located at the top of sloping banks. The walls stand up to 3m high and are constructed on top of a concrete plinth. There is a corrugated iron roof. Internally, the building is sub-divided into two chambers, each of which has a single doorway. The seaward wall contains two rows of small square apertures, arranged in two rows.

Good

Nil

NM298

HU 3515 7190

Houb of Lunnister

Enclosure

18th-20th C

Located <10m from coast edge

The foundations of a small crue are located on level, rough grassland, 10m from the coast edge. The enclosed area is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 5m by 3m; the walls stand up to 0.6m high.

Fair

Nil

NM297

HU 3520 7148

Lunnister

Enclosure, noosts and jetty

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A ruinous crue is defined by a concentration of earthfast stones. The enclosed area measures 4m by 3m and is located on pasture land, 15m from the coast edge.

(ii) Two shallow noost depressions are set into the banks at the head of the foreshore. The seaward end of both noost has eroded. Winding gear is located to the rear of the noosts.

(iii) The remains of a jetty or slipway is indicated by a line of stones which extends in to the inter-tidal zone.

Fair

Nil

NM296

HU 3523 7125

Midhouse

Noosts

18th-20th C

Located on coast edge

Two noosts, set 250m apart, are cut into the banks at the head of a gravel beach. Both measure 2m in width by 5m in length. One has a metal post to its landward end.

Fair

Nil

## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 28: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM295

HU 3548 7057

Ness of Haggrister

Boundary

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

A field boundary extends inland from the coast edge for over 50m. A drain lies to one side. At the seaward end the boundary adjoins a revetted 'alcove' measuring 4m by 1.5m, which may be the remains of a noost.

Fair

Nil

NM294

HU 3512 2999

Ness of Haggrister

Burial mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <40m from coast edge

A near-conical mound, 1.5m high and 4m in diameter, is located on sloping pasture land. It is largely grass-covered, although there is some stone visible within its matrix. It may represent a prehistoric burial mound.

Fair

Survey

NM293

HU 3490 7009

Haggrister

Boundary bank

Indeterminate

Elements located on the coast edge

An earthen and stone boundary bank extends inland from the coast for over 50m. It stands up to 1.2m high and is 1.5m wide. It is badly disturbed by modern fencing and animal poaching in places.

Fair

Nil

NM292

HU 3460 2984

Hurda Field

Noosts and boundary banks

Indeterminate

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A series of up to five noosts are set side by side in rough grassland, immediately adjacent to a gravel beach. The largest measures 7m by 3m; some are partially eroded.

(ii) An earthen and stone bank extends inland from the sea at 90°. It runs to one side of a small watercourse and is visible for over 20m. This boundary is 1m wide and stands up to 0.6m high.

(ii) A second earthen and stone bank extends from the coast edge to the banks of the watercourse, at an oblique angle. It measures 1m in width and stands up to 0.6m high.

Fair

Nil

## **BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **MAP 28: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

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NM291

HU 3481 2922

South Ness

Enclosures and boundary bank

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) A boundary bank extends inland from the coast at an oblique angle. It stands up to 0.5m high and is visible for over 50m. An enclosure adjoins this bank; it is sub-circular in plan and measures 5m in diameter and stands to 1.25m high.

(ii) Nearby, a three-sided sub-rectangular enclosure backs onto the coast edge. It is defined by a stone and turf bank, which stands up to 0.75m high. The enclosed area measures 30m by 25m.

Fair

Nil

NM290

HU 3468 6911

South Ness

Noost and structure: shed

18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge

(i) The ruins of a rectangular building, probably a boat shed, measure 7m by 4m and stand to 1.75m high. The walls are constructed from quarried blocks and there is a door to the W end.

(ii) A noost lies to the seaward side of (i). It measures 7m by 3m and is up to 1.5m deep. The remains of one revetted side wall survives. The noost is cut into the banks and extends on to the foreshore.

Fair

Nil

NM289

HU 3440 6902

Southness

Burial mound

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <40m from coast edge

An amorphous mound, 5m in diameter, is located on sloping ground 35m from the coast edge

It stands to 0.75m high and contains some stone within its matrix. It may represent a prehistoric burial mound.

Fair

Survey

NM288

HU 3422 6906

Southness

Enclosure

Indeterminate

Located <10m from coast edge

An arc of intermittent earthfast stones define one side of an enclosure, which is at least 20m long.

Poor

Nil



## BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### MAP 28: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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NM287

HU 3407 6897

Southness

Burial mound: possibly equivalent to SMR#3663

3rd-1st mill BC

Located <10m from coast edge

An amorphous mound, 7m in diameter, is located on rough ground 8m from the cliff edge. It stands to 0.4m high and there are occasional stones visible within the matrix. It may represent a prehistoric burial mound.

Poor

Survey

NM374 (HU36NW 43)

HU 3480 6930

South Ness, Sullom Voe

*Gronnigen* (?), unassigned vessel

18th-20th C

An unassigned vessel, which may be the *Gronnigen* was lost in Sullom Voe on 2/4/1733.

Not inspected

NM375 (HU36NW 479)

HU 3400 6840

Mavis Grind, Sullom Voe

Cargo vessel

Date unknown

A cargo vessel was lost in Sullom Voe.

Not inspected



## APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY

### **Built Heritage and Archaeology**

**Broch:** a circular tower found mostly in Northern and Western Scotland. They are sometimes interpreted as the residences of local elites. Evidence suggests that they were built in the last centuries BC and continued in use into the 1st millennium AD.

**Boat shed:** for the purposes of this survey, this site type refers to a structure designed for the storage of boats or gear associated with boats or fishing.

**Bod:** this term is used to describe both trading booths and fishing warehouses, both of which may contain a dwelling area, usually situated on an upper floor.

**Chambered tomb:** type of burial monument dating to 4-3rd millennium BC, may be subdivided into two main categories (i) 'Orkney-Cromarty' type, where the entrance passage leads into a chamber which is sub-divided into compartments, often by upright slabs; (ii) Maes Howe type, passage leading to a large square or rectangular chamber with further entrances in the central chamber walls leading to side-cells, (for further information see Henshall, 1963).

**Clearance cairn:** a pile of stone or rubble formed from material removed from elsewhere, usually from fields under cultivation.

**Crue:** An enclosure, either of dry-stone walling or earthen banks, which may serve as a sheep pound or shelter or contain a cultivable area.

**Fishing Station:** this term may either refer to 18th- early 20th C fishing 'villages' which were used as temporary accommodation during the fishing season, or to 20th C industrial complexes engaged in the processing of fish and sometimes whales. The former type served as centres for processing fish caught by tenants on behalf of their landlords. The latter were commercial operations.

**Haa:** A small country mansion-house or hall, usually of at least two-stories.

**Heel-shaped cairn:** A distinctive type of chambered cairn found in Shetland. Such tombs usually have a concave facade containing a single entrance. A passage leads from the entrance to a simple chamber. The rear of the cairn is usually rounded, which together with the facade, lends a distinctive heel shape to the overall plan.

**Hulk/wreck:** both terms refer to abandoned boats; hulks have been taken to refer to boats which lie on the foreshore; wrecks lie in the marine zone.

**Lodge:** A small, usually roughly-built, structure used mainly by fishermen as a temporary abode. Groups of lodges, together with fish-drying beaches and bods are usually referred to as fishing stations within this report.

**Noost** (also naust, noust): a shelter for boats located above the HWM. Some are little more than a hollow dug into the ground; others have retaining walls and may have winding gear and be associated with a slipway.

**Planticrue**: small enclosed garden plot usually used for bringing on cabbage plants from seed. These small enclosures are frequently found close to 19th C settlements, but may also be found in isolated locations.

**Pund**: a dry-stone enclosure for containing animals, often with a sheep dipping tank incorporated into the walls.

**Skeo**: a dry-stone 'shed' used for wind-drying and storing foodstuffs, especially fish. Skeos were built in exposed positions to catch the wind.

**Slipway**: a passage cleared on the foreshore to facilitate the transport of boats to and from the sea. They may be lined with stone, and some may also have had a wooden component.

**Souterrain**: an underground passage, built of stone and sometimes comprising one or more chambers. Usually regarded as of Iron Age date, and interpreted as storage places; may be associated with above-ground settlement.

### **Hinterland Geology, Coastal Geomorphology and Erosion: Terms and Abbreviations**

**Boulder**: The British standard classification is used, i.e. > 20cm

**Cobble**: The British standard classification is used, i.e. 6- 20cm.

**Colluvium**: Weathered rock or mixed with till (sometimes other drift materials) which have run down hill.

**Cyclothem**: A set of deposits that are laid down by cyclic or rhythmic sedimentation. The set is then repeated.

**Cultivable**: The land/ fields which have few physical constraints such as undrained or rocky and could be, or are, tilled mechanically, i.e. ploughed.

**Drift**: The softer material which overlies solid geology, e.g. till, peat, soil.

**Eustatic changes**: Sea-level changes caused by the absolute rise or fall of sea levels.

**Foreshore**: The intertidal area between the HWM and LWM.

**Fluvio-glacial**: Sediments laid down with the aid of water under glacial conditions.

**Gley**: A soil type which is normally waterlogged, reducing conditions.

**Gravel:** The British standard classification is used, i.e. 2-60mm Also described as pebbles.

**HWM:** High water mark as taken from Ordnance Datum.

**Isostatic changes:** Sea-level changes caused by the relative movement of the land itself.

**LWM:** Low water mark as taken from ordnance datum at Newlyn.

**Coastal Migration:** Movement of the coast edge landwards which may be due to transgression and/or erosion

**Peat:** A pure organic soil. In absolute terms one which is > 30cm but in this survey any organic material > 10cm.

**Ranker:** Shallow soil over rock with no B horizon, generally <5cm.

**Rendzina:** As for *ranker* but overlying calcareous rock or shelly sand.

**Rock Platform:** Intertidal marine platform or wave-cut platform of the solid rock.

**Saprolite:** The soft weathered rock of *in-situ* material.

**Shingle:** Mixture of gravel and cobble sized material.

**Skeletal Soil:** A shallow soil generally < 5cm deep with no B horizon. Usually supporting a fragile plant community usually over sand.

**Slope:** Three divisions have been arbitrarily delineated

Gentle	5 to 9°
Moderate	10 to 19°
Steep	> 20°

**Till:** Collective term for sediments laid down by glacial action. Also includes boulder clay.

**Transgression:** The inundation of the coast due to rising sea level.

### **Erosional Classes**

The units portrayed on the maps were over 100 metres. As an example, if there was only 40 metres of eroding section then at least a 100 metre section would be classed as eroding to stable.

<i>Eroding</i>	Where more than 70% of the coastline is actively eroding.
<i>Eroding to Stable</i>	Where there are both active erosion and stable areas with 30-70% of either one.
<i>Stable</i>	The section is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local with any variation specified in the accompanying text.



<i>Accreting to Stable</i>	Where there are both accreting and stable areas with 30-70% of either one.
<i>Accreting</i>	The section has accretion over more than 70% of it's length.
<i>Accreting/Eroding</i>	There are both accreting and eroding processes taking place and may have as much or little as 20-80% of each process. The erosion and accretion may not be linearly arranged along the coastline.

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### APPENDIX III: LIST OF SITE CHARACTERISTICS ORDERED BY SITE CODE

#### Abbreviations & Terms:

**Vulnerable:** site lies within 10m of coast edge

**Agric/pastoral:** site is of an agricultural or pastoral type

**Maritime:** this category includes both sites associated with the sea (boat noosts, fishing stations etc) and shipwrecks in the inter-tidal and marine zones

**Ritual/funer:** sites with of a ritual or funerary type (burial mounds, graveyards etc.)

**Indet:** indeterminate

**?:** denotes that the identification is uncertain

Where sites are shown to belong to more than one category they may have several component parts (for example a farmstead with associated noosts and a field system may be assigned as domestic, agricultural/pastoral and maritime) or may be single sites which can be described by all of the category headings to which they have been assigned (eg. a whaling station will be assigned to both the maritime and the industrial categories).



Site	Map #	previously scheduled		vulnerable?	Type:			maritime	indust	church	defensive	ritual/funer	indet	Date:			14-18th C	18-20th C	indet
		Known ?	or listed ?		agric/past	domestic	1stBC-1stAD							4th-3rd BC	10-14th C				
1	24	n		y	x	x		x									x		
2	24	n		y		x											x		
3	24	n		n	x	x											x		
4	24	n		y	x												x		
5	24	n		y	x												x		
6	24	n		y	?													x	
7	24	n		y	x												x		
8	24	n		y	x												x		
9	24	n		y	x												x		
10	24	n		n					x									x	
11	24	n		y	x													x	
12	24	n		y	x													x	
13	24	n		y	x													x	
14	24	n		y		x	x	x	x								x		
15	24	n		n	x	x											x		
16	24	n		y	x												x		
17	24	n		y		x											x		
18	24	n		y				x									x		
19	24	n		n	x												x		
20	24	n		y				x	x								x		
21	24	n		y				x									x		
22	23	y		n	x												x		
23	23	n		y	x													x	
24	23	n		y				x									x		
25	23	n		y	x													x	
26	23	n		n	?													x	
27	23	n		y	x													x	
28	23	n		y		x											x		
29	23	n		y	x													x	
30	23	n		y	x													x	
31	23	n		y	x													x	
32	23	n		n		x											x		
33	23	y		y	x													x	
34	23	n		y	x														
35	23	n		n		x													
36	23	n		y				x					x						
37	23	n		y	x													x	
38	22	n		y	x													x	
39	22	n		n	x		x										x		
40	22	n		y				x										x	
41	22	n		n	x													x	
42	22	n		y	x													x	
43	22	n		y				x										x	
44	22	n		y	x												x		
45	22	n		n				x									x		



[illegible]





Site	Map #	previously known ?	scheduled or listed ?	vulnerable ?	Type:	agric/past	domestic	maritime	indust	church	defensive	ritual/funer	indet	Date:	3rd-1st BC	1stBC-1stAD	10-14th C	14-18th C	18-20th C	indet
91	19	n		y	x														x	
92	19	n		y	x														x	
93	19	y		y			?					?								
94	19	n		y									x							x
95	19	n		n	x															
96	18	n		y	x		x												x	
97	18	n		y	x														x	
98	18	n		n	x														x	
99	18	n		y				x												
100	18	n		n										?						
101	18	n		n								?		?						
102	18	n		n	x															
103	18	n		y	x														x	
104	18	n		y	x														x	
105	18	n		y	x															x
106	18	n		y	x														x	
107	18	n		n	x														x	
108	17	n		y	x														x	
109	17	n		n	x										x					
110	17	y		y			x													
111	17	n		y	x														x	
112	17	n		n	x														x	
113	17	n		n								x								
114	15	n		n	x															x
115	15	n		y				x											x	
116	15	n		n	x														x	
117	15	n		n	x														x	
118	14	n		y	x		x												x	
119	14	n		y				x											x	
120	14	n		y				x											x	
121	14	n		y	x				x										x	
122	12	n		y	x														x	
123	12	n		y	x														x	
124	12	n		y	x														x	
125	12	n		n	x														x	
126	12	n		n	x														x	
127	12	n		y											x					
128	11	n		y	?											?				
129	11	n		y	x															
130	11	n		n				x											x	
131	11	n		y				x											x	
132	11	n		y				x											x	
133	11	n		n				x											x	
134	11	n		n																
135	11	y		y	x										?					



[illegible]





[illegible]







	Site	Map #	previously Known ?	scheduled or listed ?	vulnerable?	Type: agric/past	domestic	maritime	indust	church	defensive	ritual/funer	Indet	Date: 4th-3rd BC	3rd-1st BC	1stBC-1stAD	10-14th C	14-18th C	18-20th C	Indet
	274	24	n		y	x													x	
	275	24	n		y	x														x
	276	25	n		y	x	x	x											x	
	277	25	n		y	x													x	
	278	25	n		y			x											x	
	279	25	n		y	x	x												x	
	280	25	n		y		x												x	
	281	25	y	scheduled	y							x								x
	282	25	n		n	x													x	
	283	25	n		n	x	x												x	
	284	25	n		y			x												
	285	25	n		y	x														x
	287	28	y		y							?								
	288	28	n		y	x														x
	289	28	n		n							?								
	290	28	n		y			x											x	
	291	28	n		y	x													x	
	292	28	n		y	x		x												
	293	28	n		y	x														x
	294	28	n		n															x
	295	28	n		y	x													x	
	296	27	n		y			x											x	
	297	27	n		y	x		x											x	
	298	27	n		y	x													x	
	299	27	n		n				?											
	300	27	n		y		x	x											x	
	301	27	n		y	x	x	x											x	
	302	26	n		y	x		x											x	
	303	9	y	scheduled			x								x					
	304	3	y	scheduled	n		x								x					
	305	25	y		?		x								x					
	306	3	y		?		x			x					?					
	307	3	y		?		x				x									
	309	4	y		n	x										x				
	310	5	y	listed	n					x									x	
	311	22	y		?		x				x								x	
	312	22	y		y			x											x	
	313	24	y		n			x											x	
	314	24	y	listed	n					x									x	
	315	25	y		?		x								x					
	316	24	y		y			x												
	317	27	y		?															
	318	6	y		n	x					x									
	319	21	y		y					?									x	
	320	8	y		n			x											x	





[illegible]



Site	Map #	previously known ?	scheduled or listed ?	vulnerable?	Type:	agric/past	domestic	maritime	indust	church	defensive	ritual/funer	indet	4th-3rd BC	3rd-1st BC	1stBC-1stAD	10-14th C	14-18th C	18-20th C	Indet
366	22							X											X	
367	22							X										X		
368	22							X												X
369	22							X											X	
370	22							X											X	
371	22							X											X	
372	24							X											X	
373	24							X											X	
374	28							X											X	
375	28							X												X

