REPORT ON A COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF NORTHMAVINE, SHETLAND

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COMMISSIONED BY SHETLAND AMENITY TRUST
FUNDED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND
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 strait), 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 uncultivated, 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 Stagg)

Geologically, the Northmavine area of Shetland is fairly complicated, but can 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 Uvea, 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 tufts between Hamna Voe and Gekran 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 gravel buttress is holding back the full force of the sea.

**Geomorphology (Alan Stagg)**

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 Mungaster 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 load 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 quie 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 cultivatable 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, provide 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 Karne 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 Brough 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 = Northaving, 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 positioning 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 springboard for more in-depth field assessment and survey.

Geology/Geomorphology and Erosion Class Survey (Alan Steer)

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, 1998).

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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:

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

* 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, ruined 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 millennium BC
- 3rd-1st millennium BC
- 1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD
- 10th century AD-14th century AD
- 14th century AD- 16th 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. Spreading 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label: Placename</td>
<td>Mavis Grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Reference (to centre of coastline stretch)</td>
<td>HU 337 685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of unit</td>
<td>1.1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreshore Type</td>
<td>Predominantly rock platform with... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Edge Type</td>
<td>Coastal edge is mainly &lt;5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinterland Type</td>
<td>The drift-rock interface is visible... etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The rock platform has a cobble... etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Erosion Class: Gazetteer Entries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label: Placename</td>
<td>Mavis Grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Reference (to centre of coastline stretch)</td>
<td>HU 337 685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Unit</td>
<td>1.1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion Class at time of visit</td>
<td>Eroding to stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Within the easternmost cove the... etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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, i.e. 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 is 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 Stapp)

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 affectors of wave size, although Wight, (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 Stapp)

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 Stasf)

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 Urairirth. 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 geologically aspect of Esha Ness erosion is again dominant even along the high cliff faces.

The more sheltered area within Hammavoe 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Area (Unit)</th>
<th>Eroding</th>
<th>E/R</th>
<th>Stable</th>
<th>A/S</th>
<th>Accreting</th>
<th>A/E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mangaster</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Heodale</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hamar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Urafirth</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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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 sand 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, boathouses, 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 focus 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 Mangersta, 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 remains, in other areas (such as Salom, 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 described as brochs 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 claimed 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 S, 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 noots) 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 Northnavine, 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 Stapp)**

Overall the geomorphological features concurs 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 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 relics of fencing left in-situ and given up to the sea.

The second curious feature 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 rill 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 soil. 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 Renas 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.
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, Hoedale 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, Isleburgh 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 Gonnevalla
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 Rannageo
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 farmland is a well preserved example of a traditional and largely self-sufficient Shetland hill farm. There are extensive cultivation remains in the area. It's 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 fieldspot 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.

NM173. 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 Brodunt
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.

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Map Sheet 10:

NM127, possible prehistoric burial cairn at Geo of Ooakran
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 remaining 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 Freal
This 18th-20th C site is another good example of a traditional Shetland farmstead. It is well preserved and has been little altered since it's abandonment. It is surrounded by an extensive field system and has an associated clickmill and boat noots. 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.
NM13, 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 Heliier
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 Geo
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 Brastabreck
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.

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NM63. possible prehistoric settlement and enclosure at Eislair Geo
It is quite possible that this structure is actually a minor sheep croe, 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 Rama Beors
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 Nus of Haggister
This site requires further assessment and survey in order to more fully characterise its nature and date. It is not currently threatened.

25
Geology, Geomorphology and Erosion (Alan Stapp)

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

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 uncultivated 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 had 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 (NM269) 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 granitic to the north
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Site Details</th>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>NM254 (HU36NW 1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Cairn</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Drystaid, cargo vessel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
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<td>Not Inspected</td>
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</table>

Sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
1. Mavis Grind
   (1) 337 685
   1.1 km
   Predominantly rock platform with discrete patches of 80-100% cobble cover.
   Coastal edge is mainly < 5m.
   The driftrock interface is visible for most of the coast line.
   The rock platform has cobble and gravel cover in the cover 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 podsols. 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
   Coastal edge predominantly > 5m.
   The driftrock interface is visible.
   The slopes are steep to moderate. Surf 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 below Cat Fell and Too Brekk.
   Although south of the vegetation is of poor grazing quality with heather and heaflosses, there is a substantial area of improved grassland within the vale south of Too Brekk.
   Soils are poorly to imperfectly drained peaty podsols and peaty rankers.

3. ‘Homestead’ Cove
   HU 334 693
   1.47 km
   Predominantly rock platform with areas of 40-90% shingle cover.
   Coastal edge < 5m.
   The driftrock 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 podsols and gleys. Although there is some heather to the north this is now colonising the area. The heather to the west of the voe is improved grassland cover peat and peaty gleys.

4. Inshanks
   HU 335 701
   1.47 km
   Rock platform with < 20% cobble cover.
   Coastal edge is predominantly < 5m.
   The driftrock 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 podsols and peaty rankers with a steep slope beneath the cliffs.

5. Mangaster
   HU 331 7055
   0.97 km
   Sandy foreshore with 40-90% shingle cover.
   Coastal edge is < 5m.
   The driftrock interface is intermittently visible.
   Large areas of cobbles and shingle lie within Mangaster cove and a ferracite cobble strewn storm beach in the second cove next 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 podsols.

6. Fund of Mangaster
   HU 322 703
   2.17 km
   Rock platform with discrete areas of 70-90% shingle cover.
   Coastal edge is < 5m.
   The driftrock interface is visible.
   There are three small coves at the eastern end of this section and another three around the Fund 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 terrace fields in front of the Fund of Mangaster with good grazing otherwise vegetation is rough grazing and heather.
   Herdlae valley is interesting in that it appears to be a glacial valley with a humped central of glacis debris with the western dip slightly higher than the eastern vale.
   Soils are generally imperfectly drained peaty podsols and rankers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Mavis Grind</th>
<th></th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Mangaster Homesteads</th>
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<td></td>
<td>HU 337 685</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td></td>
<td>HU 333 695</td>
<td>1.25 km</td>
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<td>Eroding to Stable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eroding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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 Virdis and to the west of the chambered cairn. Marine erosion is the main eroding agent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Minn</td>
<td>2 km</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Innbanks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HU 329 684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HU 335 700</td>
<td>1.83 km</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eroding to Stable</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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 Kai Fell with lichens growing on most of the exposed rocks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Geo of Gunavalla</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Mangaster</td>
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<td>HU 322 691</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HU 330 706</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eroding</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All but the coastal edge on the headland is definitely eroding due to erodibility of the soft till which covers most of this area.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Too Brekk</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HU 326 700</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HU 326 705</td>
<td>0.5 km</td>
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<td>Stable</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eroding to Stable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A stable section although there is some local erosion in the northern cove.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly more stable to the west as the thick till dies out although steep slopes and screees are locally rather unstable.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Pond of Mangaster</td>
<td>1.25 km</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>HU 320 703</td>
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<td>The craggy coastal edge is stable with localised erosion within three coves which is attributed to both marine and stream erosion.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
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 podsol soils 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 cobbled 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.
NM244
HU 303 703
opposite Black Skerry of Rannageo
Enclosure
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM246
HU 303 705
opposite Black Skerry of Rannageo
Structure
3rd-1st mill BC
Good
Survey

NM243
HU 304 7055
Lang Head
Enclosure and dykes
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM242
HU 304 7132
Mill Geos
Boundary
Indeterminate
Poor
Nil

NM241
HU 240 721
Trumna
Enclosures and dykes
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM240
HU 301 7221
Trumna
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 304 7265
South Sound
Boundary and enclosure
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

NM237
HU 304 7295
Rockville
Noost and erue
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
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.
1 Heedale 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.
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, much 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.
1 Stour Holm
HU 312 738
2.22 km
Rock platform with a few discrete areas of cobble cover. Coastal edge is < 5m. The drift/rock interface is entirely 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 Nibston, 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 peaty podzols supporting very grassy turf.

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 grey soil to the north. The soils support good grazing with broken stumps towards the north. A shallow till, less than 30 cm, is evident within the stream section.

3 Setter of Enaidh
HU 313 743
0.92 km
Rock platform with 80-90% shingle cover. Coastal 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 detrital buildings of Setter. These soils tend to be very imperfectly drained peaty podzols with a deep, greater than 2m, till underlying this part of the section. Apat from the few fields the soils are thin, rankers or peaty podzols. Excluding the field area, 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 297 734
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, energy, landform found further south off the exposed western coast. Deep gullies cut into the coast and there is a large area of open field which extends from 10m to 30m out from the coastal edge around the point south of the geo at Redhead. Behind the deep gullies at Redhead there is a munsford hinterland. Much of the area to the north is devoid of soil cover or retains only thin peaty muckers. Vegetation tends to be composed mainly of Scots.

5 Tokki
HU 303 738
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 energy with moderate to steeper 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 Pond there are eroding sea wall defences. One to the west and two to the east with some shingle within those coves. The defence to the west also has an accompanying shingle area. Cobble also lies within the south eastern corner of the voe. Vegetation is of rough grazing and heather.

6 Hamer Cove
HU 314 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 Orbiter
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 Orbiter 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 Snannya.
1 Nibon
HU 304 735
1.3 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 Eunisfirth
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
HU 295 747
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 Pond
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

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 sluice 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 Ura Firth 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.
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sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
1  Fisla 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 conical to Cro Taing. Soils are poorly drained peaty podzols with many small streams. There are also a number of stabilised rills or shallow gulley-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 cliff 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.
EROSION CLASS
MAP 4

1 Fisla Taing
HU 295 770
1.4 km
Eroding to Stable
The eroding areas are predominantly
due to soil creep/peat flow and local
stream erosion which becomes
prominent to the north.

2 Smo Dales
HU 298 776
0.25 km
Eroding
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.

3 North of Smo Dales
HU 299 778
0.2 km
Stable
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.

4 Cro Taing
HU 300 782
0.6 km
Eroding to Stable
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 taining with a
small area both accreting and eroding
on the south at the neck of the taining. 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.

5 Urafirth
HU 300 786
0.75 km
Stable
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.

6 Roadside
HU 292 778
1.85 km
Eroding
There is a small section of eroding to
stable coastline between the stable area
of the preceeding section and this
erosing 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.
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, Northnavine 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 stearite, 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 360 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 Nets 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.
NM310 (HU27NE 21)  
HU 2830 7712  
Hillswick  
Northmavine Church: Listed (B)  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected  
Nil

NM321 (HU27NE 13)  
HU 2811 7700  
Hillswick  
Site of church  
14th-18th C  
Not inspected  
Nil

NM322 (HU27NE 13)  
HU 2811 7700  
Hillswick  
Site of broch  
1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
Not located  
Nil

NM325 (HU27NE 22)  
HU 2811 7681  
Hillswick  
Marse  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected  
Nil

NM192  
HU 2855 7642  
Tar Ness  
Structures: SMR#397  
10th-14th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM191  
HU 285 760 to HU 283 764  
Ness of Hillswick  
Boundaries  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM190  
HU 2828 7570  
Leadlie  
Structures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM188  
HU 3817 7532  
Bight of Niddister  
Enclosure and boundary banks  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM187  
HU 2733 7456  
Baa Taing  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM186  
HU 2751 7496 to HU 2786 7499  
Ness of Hillswick  
Dyke  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM185  
HU 273 753  
Ha Field  
Boundaries and structure:  
enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM184  
HU 2495 7600  
Pund of Grevasand  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

NM183  
HU 2709 7614  
Ness of Hillswick  
Enclosure and boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM182  
HU 2729 7653  
Ness of Hillswick  
Enclosures  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

NM181  
HU 2725 7639  
Nest of Hillswick  
Stone setting  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM180  
HU 273 765  
Ber Dale  
Boundary bank  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Survey

NM179  
HU 274 768  
The Quay  
Remnant dykes and clearance cairns  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM324 (HU27NE 9)  
HU 2790 7701  
Hillswick  
Site of St. Magnus's Chapel:  
SMR#394  
14th-18th C  
Not located  
Nil

NM323 (HU27NE 16)  
HU 2792 7703  
West Ayre, Hillswick  
Yindspe: SMR#395  
1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
Not located  
Monitor

NM338 (HU27NE 464)  
HU 2830 7700  
Hillswick, Ura Firth  
Belvidere, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM339 (HU27NE 389)  
HU 2830 7700  
Hillswick, Ura Firth  
Elizabel, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined

60
HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

MAP 5

1 Hillswick
HU 2820 7685
0.55 km
Sandy foreshore with 80-100% shingle cover.
Coastal edge is < 5m.
The drift/rock interface is not visible.
An expanse of cobbles lies in front of Hillswick and it's 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.

2 Findin's House
HU 284 765
0.45 km
A rock platform with 30-60% shingle, partly covered with a sandy foreshore with shingle cover.
Coastal edge is < 5m.
The drift/rock interface is evident. 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.

3 Tur Ness
HU 285 758
1.55 km
Rock platform with negligible cover.
Coastal edge is predominately < 5m.
The drift/rock interface is visible. 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 Niddster 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 slopes 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 Niddster.

4 The Quite
HU 274 752
4.15 km
Rock platform devoid of cover.
Coastal edge is predominately > 5m.
The drift/rock interface is visible. The coastal edge rises south of the Bight of Niddster to sheer cliffs. There is little observable cover along the rock platform although there is a discrete sandy foreshore to the south of Pand of Grevasand. The hinterland becomes a little more craggyness towards the south with steep to moderate slopes. Soils are imperfectly to poorly drained peaty podzols and organic rankers.

5 Pand of Grevasand
HU 272 765
1.95 km
Rock platform with negligible cobble cover.
Coastal edge is predominately > 5m.
The drift/rock interface is visible. 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 craggyness and more rolling with better grazing and freely to imperfectly draining podzols.

6 The Quay
HU 279 772
0.65 km
Rock platform with sandy foreshore in the bay, all have 10-60%shingle cover.
Coastal edge is predominately < 5m.
The drift/rock interface is mainly visible. The rock platform becomes increasing 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 walk 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.

62
1 Hillswick
HU 282 748
0.5 km
Stable
Stabilised coastal edge due to sea walls and boulder sea defences. There is minor erosion of drainage pipes on the foreshore.

2 Findlins House
HU 284 766
0.5 km
Eroding
The erosion is quite substantial along the low edged coast. Marine erosion is the main agent with negligible terrestrial input.

3 Tar Ness
HU 285 760
1.15 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion is more evident along the lower coastal edges.

4 Bight of Niddister
HU 282 753
0.5 km
Eroding
This may be due to the more fractured underlying geology with some softer serpentinite 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.

5 The Quoit
HU 279 748
1 km
Stable
The coastal edge becomes much higher and there appears to be little evidence of coastal erosion.

6 Baa Taing
HU 275 750
1.65 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

7 Oris Field
HU 271 737
0.7 km
Eroding
This section has far more erosion with fresh rock fall. As in the previous section there is little talus along the foreshore.

8 Pand of Gresasard
HU 271 761
0.95 km
Eroding to Stable
The cliff face is fairly stable with most erosion due to terrestrial water drainage which is confined to localised streams, rills and depressions.

9 Ber Dale
HU 273 768
1.6 km
Stable
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 Sandwich.

10 Hillswick (West Bay)
HU 279 7710
0.25 km
Accreting and Eroding
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.

11 North Side of Hillswick Bay (West)
HU 279 772
0.5 km
Eroding
The coastal edge is over 5m with much of this depth due to a thick till which is easily eroded.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 6: Nista Skerries to Braewick

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 area 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 Grecken (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 Haven. 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.
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 Grocken
Settlement and field system
18th-20th C
Good
Survey

NM176
HU 2636 7745
Heads of Grocken
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 Heg)
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

NM120
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

---
sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
---

68
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 Sandwich
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 Sandwich
HU: 268 777
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 drained 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 Rank
HU: 255 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 creulations of the coastline. There are a few small geos covers 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.
1 Nista Skerries
HU 278 776
0.6 km
Eroding to Stable
To the north of the point there is more stability to the coastal edge and, apart from localised erosion, could be considered as stable.

2 Sand Wick
HU 277 779
0.4 km
Accreting and Eroding
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.

3 Sand Wick (West)
HU 273 778
0.75 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

4 Grey Face
HU 269 776
0.25 km
Stable
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.

5 Heads of Grocken
HU 258 775
3.4 km
Eroding
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 fed to landslip within the bay east of Stoura Pond. 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.

6 Brae Wick (East)
HU 2495 7850
0.25 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion of the coastal edge with more stable areas than eroding.

7 Brae Wick
HU 247 786
0.5 km
Accreting to Stable
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.

8 Brae Wick (West Side)
HU 244 785
0.45 km
Eroding
There is more till overlying the bedrock and consequently there is more erosion.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 7:
Braewick to Fiorda Taing

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 bogs or fishing booths lie at the heads of stony beaches at Tangwick and The Hough. Close to the Tangwick bog, 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 localized.
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<th>Description</th>
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*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*
1 West of Braewick
HU 2405 7785
1.47 km
Rock platform with a few scatterings of 10-40% cobbles/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 cobbles 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 cobbled 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 Steennes (East)
HU 2170 7715
1.17 km
Rock platform with <10-40% cobbles 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.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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</table>
| 1 | South West of Braewick  
HU: 240 778  
1.5 km  
Eroding  
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. |
| 2 | No Ness (East)  
HU: 237 772  
0.75 km  
Stable  
The coastal edge is stable to the east of No Ness with a small cove of cobbles which appears to be definitely accreting with no sign of migrating landwards. |
| 3 | No Ness (West)  
HU: 235 771  
0.7 km  
Eroding to Stable  
Localised erosion of an otherwise stable coastal edge. |
| 4 | Tangwick (Burnt Mound)  
HU: 234 775  
0.25 km  
Accreting and Eroding  
The cobbled 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. |
| 5 | Tangwick (Headlands)  
HU: 231 774  
0.5 km  
Eroding to Stable  
The east side is more stable than the west side. The west side can be described as eroding. |
| 6 | Tang Wick  
HU: 2305 7765  
0.2 km  
Accreting to Stable  
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. |
| 7 | Tang Wick (West)  
HU: 227 774  
0.65 km  
Eroding  
The section is much more stable to the east. |
| 8 | Gro Taing  
HU: 224 771  
0.65 km  
Eroding to Stable  
The section is fairly stable with some of the erosion due to sub-aerial action. |
| 9 | Sheep Wash  
HU: 220 774  
0.75 km  
Eroding.  
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. |
| 10 | Steenness (East)  
HU: 2170 7705  
0.5 km  
Eroding to Stable  
The section has only localised cliff erosion due to marine action. |
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 (Ske Braek and Loch of Houland), 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.
NM159  HU 2115 7719 to HU 2135 7670  
Stenness  
Fishing station  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM158  HU 2115 772  
Stenness  
Structures  
18th-20th C  
Fair-poor  
Survey

NM157  HU 207 775  
Garderhouse  
Boundary and enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM156  HU 2050 7757  
The Bruddens  
Structure  
14th-18th C  
Poor  
Survey

NM155 (HU27NW 26)  HU 204 778  
The Cannon  
Burial mound, dyke  
(& clickmili)  
3rd-1st mill BC (18th-20th C)  
Fair  
Survey

NM354 (HU27NW 283)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
Mary, unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM343 (HU27NW 847)  HU 2120 7730  
Stenness, Esha Ness  
Houbit, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM344 (HU27NW 380)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
unknown, unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM345 (HU27NW 558)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM346 (HU27NW 388)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM348 (HU27NW 606)  HU 2130 7720  
Stenness, Esha Ness  
Charles Jones, unassigned vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM349 (HU27NW 73)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM350 (HU27NW 947),  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
Trodjcar, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM351 (HU 27NW 949)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
Kelvinmold, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM352 (HU27NW 39)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

NM353 (HU27NW 506)  HU 2000 7800  
Northmavine  
cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined

84
1. **Floda 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 Ustabi 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 gleyes with peaty gleyes 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 Caldergeo. There are also bare patches of rock/drift in discrete areas from Bruddans to South Head of Caldergeo 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. **Caldergeo**  
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 Caldergeo. 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 gleyes. The grasses are fairly good bends and fescues with no fences to the south and very few to the north.
1 Fiorda taing
   HU 216 768
   0.25 km
   Eroding to Stable
   The rock edge appears stable although much of the soil and drift is under threat from wave throw.

2 Utstabi
   HU 212 767
   0.65 km
   Accreting and Eroding
   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.

3 Stenness (South West)
   HU 214 770
   0.4 km
   Eroding to Stable
   Local erosion is due to wave splash and soil denudation of the rocks. The edge itself is quite coherent.

4 Stenness (West)
   HU 212 772
   0.4 km
   Stable
   The coastal edge is stable.

5 Sheepfold
   HU 211 774
   0.25 km
   Eroding
   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.

6 West of Garderhouse
   HU 206 775
   1.0 km
   Eroding to Stable
   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.

7 The Cannon
   HU 203 780
   0.75 km
   Eroding
   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.

8 South Head of Caldersgeo
   HU 205 785
   0.5 km
   Stable
   This section appears to be stable with little evidence of wave throw.

9 Calders Geo
   HU 210 790
   2.0 km
   Eroding to Stable
   There is localised erosion of the shear cliffs although the volume of rock gives the edge an apparent stability. The Subterranean passage and gloop to the north is a good example of geo formation due to undermining of the coastal edge.

10 Villains of Ure
    HU 212 798
    0.65 km
    Eroding
    The volcanic bedrock has been stripped of soil with small angular cobbled sizes, sparsely scattered along the hinterland.
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.
NM153  
HU 2142 8008  
Gruna Stack  
Clearance cairns  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil  

NM328  
HU 2159 8052  
Burro Stacks  
Structure and cairns  
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, plenticrues 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, Hamra Voe,  
Esha Ness  
Angler, fishing vessel  
18th-20th C  
Not inspected  

NM356 (HU28SW 227)  
HU 2370 8030  
Hamnavoe, Hamma Voe  
Unassigned vessel  
14th-18th C  
Not inspected  

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined  
92
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 Nairve where large areas of exposed rock lavas outcrop into the hinterland and some blocky storms washed boulders have been thrown 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 imperfections to freely draining peaty saline gleys supporting short grasses.

2 Tee Burie
HU 227 801
3.11 km
Predominantly rock platform with 40- > 80% shingle/land 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 Burie 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 Goof of Uire with loose boulders than the previous storm beach and the third lies in the Dale of Uire where there is some sandflat and a deep slot to the east side. On the east side of Rassie and partly down to Houmna 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, marrons 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 a rocky Rounded 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 Hoobirda. The sand grades out to shingle covered rock platform at Hoobirda. The hinterland has much disturbance due to road construction behind Hoobirda. 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 Glare
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 glare 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 Glare. The hinterland below Hamnavoe is moderately sloping over a thick, 1-5m, of till. The Glare 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 glae. 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 covers 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 Teena 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.

94
1 **Blackhead of Breidgo**  
HU 214 801  
0.4 km  
Eroding  
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.

2 **Grind of The Navir**  
HU 220 806  
2.4 km  
Stable  
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 Berr 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.

3 **Dale of Ure**  
HU 228 802  
0.5 km  
Eroding  
A deep till, 1m to 2m, is being eroded by wave throw, soil creep, land slp and sheep scrapes. Overall the main agents of erosion are sub-aerial.

4 **Raasmul**  
HU 230 807  
0.65 km  
Stable  
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 plantcubs in this area. There are no obvious signs of coastal edge erosion at these points.

5 **South West of Raasmul**  
HU 232 803  
0.4 km  
Eroding to Stable  
Moderately stable with some erosion.

6 **Houlmu**  
HU 233 800  
0.63 km  
Stable  
The coastal edge is stable with stable rills or rig and furrow and terraced field to the south.

7 **Cross-voe-sand**  
HU 238 799  
1.25 km  
Eroding to Stable  
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 Hoohivid. There is considerable erosion along this latter portion of hinterland caused by the disturbance of ground with the construction of a trackway.

8 **The Glure**  
HU 240 804  
0.9 km  
Accreting and Eroding  
The majority of this section is made up of cobbles which are accreting but are probably migrating landwards. There is a small area at Scraiff 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.

9 **Hamnavoe**  
HU 234 805  
0.5 km  
Accreting and Eroding  
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.

10 **Riva Taing**  
HU 235 808  
1.0 km  
Eroding to Stable  
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.
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 waves. 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.
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</table>

Sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined.
100
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 Hammuvoe the  
   landform has taken or 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
   2.22 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 shears 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.
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.
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 Fathar (NM134), which is located at the most northerly tip of the headland. Structures occupying a small stack site (NM128) may represent an Early Christian hermitic 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.
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 Fairhead
Stone setting
4th-3rd mill BC
Poor
Nil

NM133
HU 265 8515
Outer Hole
Fishing lodges
18th-20th C
Fair
Survey

NM132
HU 2639 8495
Snuldi Geo
Fishing lodges
18th-20th C
Fair
Survey

NM131
HU 2639 8482
Snuldi 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

NM127 (HU28SW 690)
HU 2420 8450
Ockran Head, Esha Ness
James, cargo vessel
18th-20th C
Not inspected

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
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; i.e. 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 vals 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 gully,
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 gully 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
striped bedrock for he south of Galti Geo.
Vegetation is mainly grass with some heather.

4 South of Quida Dale
HU 264 849
2.54 km
Rock platform.
Coastal 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
Bretta Beck has a very steep slope which has
an abundance of heather over an imperfectly
drained podzol.

5 Bretta Beck
HU 264 837
1.05 km
Rock platform with small discrete areas of
sand and shingle cover.
Coastal 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 Bretta 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.
1 Whalwick Taing
HU 242 842
1.5 km
Eroding
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.

2 Gorsendl Geo
HU 245 849
1.0 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion is mainly due to wave
throw and soil creep. There is coastal
dge erosion within Gorsendl Geo
itself.

3 Clew Head
HU 252 854
1.63 km
Stable
The section is quite stable although
there is some erosion within Ler Geo.

4 The Fairther
HU 258 858
1.0 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

5 Galti Stack
HU 264 850
3.0 km
Stable
A stable edge with very little recent loss
of top soil. There is local erosion within
Geo of Lerradale.

6 Bratta Beck
HU 262 839
0.5 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion towards the south of
Bratta Beck is mainly due to marine
erosion with some peat flow close to the
dge.

7 Sunna
HU 264 836
0.5 km
Eroding
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.
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 Voe, 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 muckers.

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.
NM127
HU 2744 8239
The Cupps
Structure
3rd-1st mill BC
Fair
Survey

NM126
HU 2791 8224
Grunkwil
Enclosure
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM125
HU 2790 8210
Grunkwil
Track
Indeterminate
Fair
Nil

NM124
HU 2806 8212
Grunkwil
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

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined

116
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 gulled as erosion cuts into the soft tills which are similar to those of the preceding section, i.e. 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, shear 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 coaves 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.
1 Barka Stack
HU 265 831
1.25 km
Eroding
There is gullying 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 gullying 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.
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 Hollanders' 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 podzolic 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NM211</th>
<th>HU 2925 8095</th>
<th>The Blade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structures: dwelling</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pier and structures: fishing station</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<table>
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<th>HU 2984 8068</th>
<th>The Chaa-ans</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<th>The Chaa-ans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jetty and wall</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
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<th>NM207</th>
<th>HU 3032 8026</th>
<th>Hollander's Ayre</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burial ground, memorial and noost</td>
<td>14th-18th C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NM121</th>
<th>HU 332 810</th>
<th>Voe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivation remains</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined*
1 The Blade
HU 292 809
0.6 km
A sandy foreshore with 80-90% shingle cover.
Coastal edge is predominantly 2 m.
The drift/rock interface is not visible.
A large area of sand and shingle which
extends out into the vee 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 > 5 m.
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 defences. 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 < 5 m.
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 < 5 m.
The drift/rock interface is generally
visible.
The hinterland has mainly steep slopes
down to the edge from a road with some
localised upslope. There is some
intermittent cover of till, 20 to 50 cm,
overlying the granite. The soil is an
imperfectly poorly drained peaty gleys
with poor grasses and sedges.
1 The Blade
   HU 291 811
   0.5 km
   Accreting and Eroding
   The shingle ayre appears to be accreting or at worst is stable, however there is some erosion of the coastal edge and sea defences.

2 South East of The Blade
   HU 296 808
   0.75 km
   Stable
   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.

3 The Chaa-ans
   HU 302 804
   0.5 km
   Accreting to Stable
   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.

4 Hollander's Ayre
   HU 304 802
   0.25 km
   Eroding to Stable
   Some localised erosion. Boulders have given more stability to the coastal edge and the pier itself is stable.

5 Skeo Head
   HU 307 802
   0.5 km
   Eroding
   Peat cutting has enhanced the erosion of the hinterland. Peat is also being eroded by the sea at the edge.

6 Nevi Geo
   HU 310 802
   0.4 km
   Eroding to Stable
   A fisheries slipway is stable but there is localised erosion on each side where the concrete finishes.

7 Crying Taing
   HU 313 865
   0.5 km
   Eroding
   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.
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 (out with 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 NMI20 and NMI205. There is little remaindeg of either site. Two fishermen's lodges (NMI119) 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 Cliffs 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.
NM205
HU 3330 8110
Voe
Structures: whaling station
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM120
HU 3213 8109 to HU 3299 8129
The Cliffs 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

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
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 Cliffs  
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 dying 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 has 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.
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.
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 Buriesness (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 Stocka 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.
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

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
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 area 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 podzols and rankers.

2 Ayre of Toogs
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 Stocka
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.
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 Teega 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.
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 grassey 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 aereal 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.
no sites were found in this map section

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
148
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 further hinterland, up slope, soils are poorly to imperfectly draining peaty gleys and rankers with much litter 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 Kettigill 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 Kettigill Head and then slopes upwards almost parallel to the coastal edge to gain height on the east of the Burn of Monies. 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 and 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 rable 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.
1 Burries Ness
HU 277 841
0.75 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

2 Whal Horn
HU 279 845
0.5 km
Accreting and Eroding
Although there is localized 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.

3 Kettigill Head
HU 280 849
0.75 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised landslip and rock fall with minor stream erosion. There may be some accretion to the north.

4 Lang Ayre
HU 290 855
1.5 km
Accreting and Eroding
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.

5 Turlis Head
HU 290 863
1.25 km
Eroding
The coastal edge is eroding, especially so to the north where the isthmus to Turlis 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 form 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.
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 platforms 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 Sneuil 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 Hevedale 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.
NM113
HU 3015 8110
Sandy Water
Burial cairn
4th-3rd mill BC
Fair
Survey

NM112
HU 3122 8802
Lang Clodi Burn
Other 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

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
1 Valia 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 Smeul 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 Stong 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 Valia 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 Smeul
HU: 324 876
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 quarters 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 figner 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 Smeul. 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
1.22 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 sheer 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 eaker. 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 Intri Geo and shingle to the south of Hevdada 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 Hevdada 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 Hevdada 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.
1. Valla Kames
HU 298 869
1.13 km
Accreting to Eroding
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.

2. Stany Sneulit
HU 307 878
2.0 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

3. Inri Geo
HU 313 884
0.4 km
Eroding
The geo has rock fall to the south and east.

4. Toos of Inrigeo
HU 310 891
1.25 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

5. North of Hevddale Head
HU 306 897
0.75 km
Eroding
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.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 18: 
Cleras Geo to Troll Kona Stack

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 Brec the hinterland becomes much more hilly and steeply to moderately sloping. At Fugla Ness part of an interglacial landform, probably Hoxnian, i.e. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Code</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>NM101</td>
<td>HU 3171 9183</td>
<td>Blue Head</td>
<td>4th-3rd mill BC</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM106</td>
<td>HU 3158 9085</td>
<td>South Wick</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM105</td>
<td>HU 3194 9115</td>
<td>Wilna Stack</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM104</td>
<td>HU 320 912</td>
<td>Wilna Stack</td>
<td>Enclosure and boundary</td>
<td>Fair-poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM103</td>
<td>HU 3195</td>
<td>Wilna Stack</td>
<td>Structures: sheds</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM102</td>
<td>HU 3164 9179</td>
<td>Blue Head</td>
<td>Enclosures and boundaries</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 19:
Troll Kona Stack to Rams Geo

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 bothy at Roe 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 outcappings 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 or 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.
NM95  
HU 3384 9170  
Burn of Teisligo  
Enclosure  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM94  
HU 3441 9161  
Wilgi Geos  
Stone setting  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

NM93 (HU395SW 4)  
HU 3445 9159  
Wilgi Geos  
Indeterminate remains:  
(SMR449)  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Survey

NM92  
HU 3455 9154  
Wilgi Geos  
Enclosure with sheep dipping tank  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Nil

NM91  
HU 3459 9163  
Quat Neas  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM90  
HU 3500 9154  
Heega Neap  
Boundary  
Indeterminate  
Fair  
Nil

NM89  
HU 3505 9158  
Heega Neap  
Enclosure and boundary  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM88  
HU 3505 9164  
Heega Neap  
Enclosures  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM87  
HU 3506 9171  
Heega Neap  
Structure: sheep crue  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM86  
HU 3574 9144  
Roer Mill  
Enclosure: sheep crue with dipping tank  
18th-20th C  
Good  
Nil

NM85  
HU 3574 9140  
Roer Mill  
Bod  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM84  
HU 3634 9108  
Sandvoe  
Noost  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM72  
HU 3673 9106  
Sand Voe  
Structure  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

NM73  
HU 3670 9110  
Sand Voe  
Enclosure  
Indeterminate  
Poor  
Nil

NM74  
HU 3656 9131  
Benigarth  
Structure  
18th-20th C  
Poor  
Nil

NM75  
HU 365 913  
Orr Wick  
Field boundary  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

NM76  
HU 3555 9150  
Sand Voe  
Settlement  
18th-20th C  
Fair  
Survey

NM77  
HU 3639 9155  
Sand Voe  
Enclosures and burial mound  
3rd-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Survey

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined

172
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 peat with grasses of moderate grazing quality.

2 Calder's 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 Willy 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 exrery 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 horizons. Most of Grut Ness has a very craggy landform. Generally the soils are mainly peats and peaty peats with rankers towards the coastal edge. Short grasses are dominant with heathers rarely within the 5m wide hinterland.

3 Rae 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 geot at Rae Wick with cobbles and boulders and one at Roer Mill where the cobbles are extremely well rounded. The land rises steeply east of Rae Wick before descending very steeply into the cover at Roer Mill. Here the storm beach is composed of rounded gravels and cobbles. The hinterland on the east side of Rae Wick is predominantly bare rock with some areas of bare rock on the highest and more exposed areas over Hoga Noap. Within Roer Mill cover 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 east 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 peatland 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 peaty shingle bed increases in steepness to the top of the foreshore from mid-bay to the east side. Cobblesh make up the higher part 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 red-brown soils with a peaty peatland to the east. A poorly drained peat 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 covers where cover is very localised. The cover is mainly made up of cobbles although the cover 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 Brown Hill from Easter Knott 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 peats 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.
1. Yell Knoy Stack
   HU 338 917
   1.0 km Stable
   The coastal edge is predominantly stable with one small area of erosion within the deep geo of Calder's Head. Some peat flow now appears stable.

2. Calder's Head
   HU 343 915
   0.75 km Eroding to Stable
   Local erosion of the coastline especially so within the geo.

3. Wilig Geo
   HU 346 916
   0.25 km Accreting and Eroding
   Many rocks, cobbles 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 bench. The coastal edge has only localised erosion.

4. Grut Ness
   HU 345 918
   0.5 km Eroding to Stable
   Patchy erosion of rock along the coastal edge along with a more stable lichen and grassed area.

5. East of Grut Ness
   HU 349 916
   0.4 km Stable
   There is little significant erosion along the west side of the geo.

6. Raa Wick
   HU 356 919
   2.0 km Eroding to Stable
   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 Hooga Ness 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.

7. Roer Mill
   HU 349 914
   0.25 km Eroding
   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.

8. Roer Taing
   HU 363 912
   1.25 km Stable
   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.

9. Sandvoe
   HU 365 908
   0.3 km Eroding
   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 bar on 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.

10. Beniparth
    HU 367 911
    0.9 km Stable
    Apart from the southeast corner of the bay there is little significant erosion along this section.

11. Orr Wick
    HU 363 918
    1.25 km Eroding to Stable
    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.

12. Haas Ga Dale
    HU 356 926
    1.4 km Stable
    The coastal edge is stable with insignificant erosion apart from an area within Ratty Geo where some of the soil and vegetation has been eroded due to wave throw and terrestrial run-off water.
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 Eislan 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 coastline 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

NM80
HU 362 934
Bens Viei
Field boundary
Indeterminate
Fair
Nil

NM81
HU 3620 9375
Skaw Taing
Structures
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

NM82
HU 3678 9344
Vige Taing
Boundary banks
Indeterminate
Fair
Nil

NM83
HU 3712 9364
Hill of Brebister
Boundary banks
Indeterminate
Fair
Survey

NM84
HU 3749 9431
Fethaland
Settlement: Scheduled
SMR# 148
1st mill BC-1st mill AD
Good
Survey

NM85 (HU395 SE 5)
HU 3780 9459
Isle of Fethaland
Stearie outcrop and possible working debris: SMR#148
Indeterminate
Fair
Monitor

NM86 (HU395 SE 19)
HU 375 942
Fethaland
Fishing station: Scheduled, SMR#3065
18th-20th C
Good-fair
Survey

NM87
HU 3755 9407
Fethaland
Structure
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

NM88
HU 3770 9365
Skins Field
Structures: sheds
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

NM89
HU 377 935
Skins Field
Settlement, enclosure and field boundaries
18th-20th C
Fair
Survey

NM90
HU 3798 9353
Skoda
Enclosure and field boundaries
Indeterminate
Fair
Nil

NM91
HU 3811 9309
Eisbin Geo
Enclosure and structure: dwelling
3rd-1st mill BC
Fair
Survey

NM92
HU 3816 9270
Branntreuck
Diob and structure: SMR#2359
3rd-1st mill BC
Poor
Survey

NM93 (HU395 SE 541)
HU 3750 9400
Fethaland, Yell Sound
Cargo vessel
18th-20th C
Not inspected

NM94 (HU395 E 540)
HU 3750 9400
Cargo vessel
18th-20th C
Not inspected

NM95 (HU395 SE 932)
HU 3700 9400
Fethaland
Anachans, no fishing vessel
18th-20th C
Not inspected

NM96 (HU395 SE 130)
HU 3780 9430
Cleibe Geos, Fethaland
Unassigned vessel
18th-20th C
Not inspected

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined

180
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 Garman 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 shore with poorer quality to the north.

2 Garman Taing
HU 365 936
3.16 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 gees. The coastal edge is less than 5m to the west and increases dramatically east of Heveda 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 a localised angular rock debris thrown 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 gees with grey sand within each end which is probably derived from an ending 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 lies 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 Heveda.

3 Hill of Breithinter
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 creaggy 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. Short patches of soil, colluvium and rock are found in two locations due to wave throw. Soils are rankers to peat with short grass.

4 Isle of Fouland
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 Fouland 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 west south is grassed with some outcropping rock.

5 Fouland (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 trenched 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 Shintfield 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 Lanyer Taing
HU 381 930
1.55 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, Estlin 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 getting overlying imperfectly drained gleys and some peat. Rocky outcrops are rare to the south of Tromba.
SCALE 1:25,000
SURVEY DATE: OCT 1997

HINTERLAND GEOLOGY & COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY
NORTHMAVINE MAP 20

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FORESHORE
- ROCK PLATFORM
- MAINLY SAND
- MAINLY ALLUVIAL/MARINE MUD
- MARSH

HINTERLAND
- DRIFT ON VISIBLE ROCK
- RAISED BEACH ETC
- BLOWN SAND
- GLACIAL SAND/GRAVEL
- ALLUVIUM

MODIFIERS
- LOW EDGE <5M
- CLIFF >5M
- MAN MADE BARRIER
- SHINGLE/STORM BANK
- HUMAN DISTURBANCE

183
1 Ranøe Geo
HU: 379 953
1.0 km
Stable
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 phases is put at Ben’s Vird.

2 Garnos Taing
HU: 361 937
1.13 km
Eroding
The section becomes progressively more eroding to the head of Garnos Taing, The northern facing coastal edge is definitely eroding.

3 Hveda
HU: 364 937
0.25 km
Stable
A buttress of bedrock is quite stable at present although there are signs of past rock fall from the cliff face.

4 Hveda Slavries
HU: 366 935
1.5 km
Eroding
Erosion is due to marine action with wave throw contributing to the erosion of soi from the hinterland along the lower edges. Where the land is high around Tregan Taing there is more stability. The coastal edge within the bay of Viga Taing is eroding revealing a buried sto in the most easterly geo.

5 Hill of Breibister
HU: 370 935
0.25 km
Stable
The large range of rocks has no obvious signs of erosion along the coastal edge or the hinterland.

6 Fethaland (West)
HU: 372 942
1.13 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

7 Isthmus of the Isle of Fethaland
HU: 375 942
0.4 km
Accreting and Eroding
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.

8 Isle of Fethaland (West)
HU: 378 949
1.25 km
Eroding
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.

9 Isle of Fethaland (East)
HU: 378 945
0.9 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

10 Fethaland’ (East)
HU: 376 939
1.0 km
Stable
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 basked at the coastal edge with no real erosion. Some minor erosion is found by the Burn of Skinsfield on the hinterland.

11 Skinsfield
HU: 383 934
2.5 km
Eroding to Stable
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 Eilfin Geo and north of Brattabreck. There is some erosion of the soil due to wave throw on both sides of Lanyar Taing.

12 Brattabreck
HU: 381 925
0.5 km
Stable
The coastal edge and hinterland are stable.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 21:
Hellir to The Neap

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 cruas (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 Ranns 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.
NM319 (HU39SE 12)
HU 3825 9240
Helir
Structure and enclosure: SMR#483
Indeterminate
Not inspected
Nil

NM60
HU 3815 9219
Ramna Beogs
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 Quay
Remnant field system
Indeterminate
Fair
Survey.

NM55
HU 1797 9068
Little Ward
Remnant structures
3rd-1st mill BC
Poor
Survey

NM54
HU 3806 9067
Ravendale 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

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
1 Helir

18j 381 920
1.14 km
Rock platform with negligible cover.
Coastal edge is > 5m.
The drift/rock interface is generally visible.
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.

2 Kame of Ishister

HU 379 912
0.74 km
Sandy foreshore within the Wick of Virdibreck and rock platform to the sides.
Coastal edge is generally > 5m and intermittently < 5m.
The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible.
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 landslide. To the south the steep cliffs tower up over the cove. Grasses are short and of moderate quality over imperfectly drained peaty podzol and peat.

3 Head of Virdibreck

HU 382 934
1.65 km
Rock platform.
Coastal edge is > 5m.
The drift/rock interface is visible. The cliff/edge 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 Burnsvoe. 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.
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.
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 noots 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.
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<tr>
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<th>Designation</th>
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<td>HU3762 8664</td>
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<td>vessel</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
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</table>

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
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
criff 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 Stew 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 it's 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
graded. 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, i.e.
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 Calista 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 Calista. Here there are c. 12
open, grassed ditches between field areas.
The soils are up to 70 cm deep, with the
majority at 50 cm. Apart from those around
Calista the soils are generally poorly to
imperfectly drained peat and peaty gleys.
Grasses are dominant although there are
better grasses around Calista where some
Lolium perenne is evident.
1 The Neap
HU 379 8998
0.5 km
Stable
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.

2 Lambs Dale
HU 376 894
0.65 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

3 Builie
HU 373 891
0.5 km
Eroding
The coastal edge around the point and up to a small cove is eroding.

4 Loch of Beith
HU 372 894
0.4 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

5 Hou Banks
HU 367 893
0.63 km
Acceeding to Stable
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.

6 South-baa
HU 366 887
0.75 km
Stable
The stability of the coastal edge comes from the sea defences along which the road runs.

7 The Wadill
HU 368 884
0.5 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

8 Ness of Houlland
HU 372 883
1.8 km
Stable
The coastal edge is stable with some peat cutting within the hinterland area.

9 Geos of Houlland
HU 372 879
0.4 km
Eroding to Stable
The localised erosion is due to peat flow and soil slip within the hinterland. The coastal edge appears to be fairly stable.

10 Wester Kame
HU 377 873
2.5 km
Stable
Both the high and low cliff areas are stable with only minor coastal edge erosion. Soft deep soils along the coastal edge at Calista are also stable. There is some localised erosion on the south side of Brei Geo.
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 noots 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.
NM37
HU 3755 8586
Nor'ardie.
Nooost 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 Keadie
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
outhouse
18th-20th C
Fair
Survey

NM31
HU 3764 8475
The Rettiuie
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
Crook
Structures: dwellings
18th-20th C
Fair
Survey

NM27
HU 3641 8404
Ness of Houseter
Enclosure
Indeterminate
Poor
Survey

NM26
HU 3621 8398
Ness of Houseter
Cairn
Indeterminate
Fair
Survey

NM25
HU 3621 8389
Ness of Houseter
Enclosures
Indeterminate
Poor
Nil

NM24
HU 3590 8425
Ness of Houseter
Nooost and pier
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

NM26 (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

204
SCALE 1:25,000
SURVEY DATE: OCT 1997

PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT
MONUMENT FORMALLY PROPOSED
BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND FOR
SCHEDULING OR WRECK FOR
DESIGNATION
LISTED HISTORIC BUILDING
UNDESGNATED WRECK
KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENT
SITE FOUND BY THIS SURVEY
SITE COMPLEX
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 Sherries
HU 376 845
1.4 km
Rock platform with a few localised areas of shingle cover.
Coastal edge is generally > 5 m.
This is a more rugged coastline, especially to the south. The hinterland is moderately sloping with poorly drained gley soils in the main. An area south of the Stack of the Crubh appears to have been quarried at one time. There is also some outcropping of low grade and weathered serpentinite on the cliff edge of South Helli 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 Cross
HU 354 840
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 gley.
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.
1 Stav Geo
HU 377 860
1.0 km
Stable
Stable coastal edge with negligible erosion.

2 The Knowes
HU 376 854
0.75 km
Eroding
There is coastal edge erosion on the mainland which extends out along the north side of Long Taing. Long Taing itself is fairly stable.

3 Bu Taing
HU 377 853
0.5 km
Accreting and Eroding
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.

4 Quey Skerries
HU 376 844
2.25 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion especially to the north sides of small outcrops and peninsulas. There is a stable area just to the north of Neap of Ska. From the Neap of Ska to Arvi Taing there is a considerable amount of landslip taking place. Some of the landslide areas have stabilised temporarily.

5 Arvi Taing
HU 368 842
0.9 km
Stable
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.

6 South of Croos
HU 364 840
0.25 km
Eroding
A few hundred metres of coastal edge is being eroded.

7 Ness of Housetter
HU 362 839
0.25 km
Stable
Most of the point has a stable coastal edge and hinterland.

8 West of Ness of Housetter
HU 359 842
0.5 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion of the coastal edge with a stable hinterland apart from human disturbance to the east of the quay.

9 The Brig
HU 356 844
0.5 km
Stable
Although there is a quay and road running close to the edge the stability of this section is fairly natural.

10 Old Man
HU 356 840
0.5 km
Eroding to Stable
There is local marine erosion of the coastal edge. There is also some soil creep and stream erosion close to a horizontal mill.

11 North of Scarf Stane
HU 355 836
0.5 km
Stable
A stable coastal edge with only minor erosion of coastal edge and some minor human disturbance of the hinterland.
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, noots, 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.
sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
1 Scarf Spout
HU 351 830
1.43 km
Rock platform with sand and shingle cover within the cove.
Coastal edge is < 5m.
The driftrock interface is intermittently visible.
The rock platform has some shingle cover which
increases west of Old’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 podsol grading
into peaty gley in the north of the cove and a
deep organic podsol with a soil build up or
culluvium, 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 predominately > 5m.
The driftrock interface is generally visible.
Along the hinterland of the north facing coast
there is a number of grassed rills up to 10m
and narrow ridges running downhill on the moderate
slopes. The Orda appears to be either an old
quarry or a stabilised landslip area. The cove to
the south of The Orda has a sandy foreshore
at the base of the cliff. Soils are peat or peaty gley
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 driftrock 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
grasings 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 gley to the
west and rough grazing south to be slightly
tussocky.

4 Loch of Queyfirth
HU 375 820
0.35 km
A small shingle bar separates the loch from the
sea.
Coastal edge is < 5m.
The driftrock 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 fill on the
foreshore of the loch. Soils are poorly drained
peaty gley 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 driftrock interface generally visible.
Although the foreshore is predominately a rock
platform, there are two small coves west of The
lining 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 limens. 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 Norwich
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 driftrock interface generally visible.
A bay north of Sabrentoch has a sandy foreshore
below a steep steep 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 Norwich 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 Olighberry
HU 364 803
1.0 km
A rock platform with patchy sand cover grading
into a sandy foreshore.
Coastal edge is intermittently > 5m.
The driftrock interface is visible for perhaps
50% of the section.
The coastal edge is protected around Olighberry
by a concave sea wall. There are small sparse
patches of sand and shingle on the foreshore
around Olighberry. The rock platform grades into
a sandy foreshore in the western cove.
The hinterland is moderately to gently sloping with a
few deep gulley’s where streams have cut into a
deep till > 2m in places. Some of the fields have a
terrestrial appearance with prominent lynches to the
south west. Soils are imperfectly drained
peaty podsol and peaty gley with good
cultivable forested fields down to pasture.
1  Scarf Stane
   HU 353 831
   0.75 km
   Stable
   Stable coastal edge with only minor erosion and minimal disturbance of the hinterland.

2  South Collafirth
   HU 359 827
   0.65 km
   Eroding to Stable
   Localised coastal edge erosion due to the sea and cattle poaching of the lower edges by the stream.

3  Crooksetter
   HU 360 830
   1.75 km
   Stable
   A predominantly stable edge with some localised erosion of the coastal edge at the pier and west of Sandy Geo.

4  The Ords
   HU 372 826
   1.13 km
   Eroding to Stable
   Stabilised slippage on the hinterland with some erosion of coastal edge. There is much more erosion to the south of Trellog Stack and around the headland. There is also localised coastal edge erosion of the lower edge to the south where small gors or inlets are cutting into the edge.

5  West of Stream Tsing
   HU 367 824
   0.4 km
   Stable
   A stable coastal edge with minor soil creep and peat flow along the hinterland.

6  Quey Firth (North West Edge)
   HU 360 824
   1.0 km
   Eroding to Stable
   There is some coastal edge erosion and large areas of hinterland subject to soil creep and in some instances landslip where the drift material is slowly slipping over the rock.

7  Quey Firth Bar
   HU 357 820
   0.25 km
   Accreting to Stable
   There is accretion of material along the upper foreshore. The bar appears fairly stable although there may be a slow landward migration.

8  Hogans (West)
   HU 358 819
   0.25 km
   Eroding
   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.

9  Hogans (East)
   HU 366 818
   1.25 km
   Eroding to Stable
   Localised erosion occurs over the whole section with the exception of a perhaps 200m by The Insins. The inner edge of Norwich is eroding.

10 Taing of Norwich
    HU 369 813
    0.5 km
    Stable
    The taing is stable.

11 Back of Ollaberry
    HU 372 806
    1.25 km
    Eroding to Stable
    Localised erosion due to the sea. A small landslip 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 Clatter Hadd.

12 Ollaberry
    HU 364 804
    1.4 km
    Stable
    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.
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.
NM315 (HU37NE 9)
HU 361 798
Eastwick
Findspot
3rd-1st mill BC
Not inspected
Nil

NM326
HU 3665 7999
East Ness
Structure, enclosure, noost and cultivation remains
18th-20th C
Fair
Survey

NM327
HU 366 796 to HU 365 793
The Kiln
Enclosures
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM3276
HU 3639 7831
Gluss Voe
Noost
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM3279
HU 3603 7800
The Lother
Settlement and cultivation remains
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM3280
HU 3591 7784
The Lother
Noosts and structure: shed
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM3281 (HU37NE 2)
HU 3581 7781
Skeo Knowe (Ola's Broch)
Mound: Scheduled, SMR#53
3rd-1st mill BC
Fair
Monitor

NM3285 (HU37NE 3)
HU 3567 7778
Nissetter
Souterrain: SMR#54
1st mill BC-1st mill AD
Not Inspected
Monitor

NM3282
HU 3565 7766
Nissetter
Enclosure
Indeterminate
Poor
Nil

NM3283
HU 3555 7747
Barfister
Settlement and field system
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

NM3284
HU 3636 7746
Ramah
Noost
18th-20th C
Poor
Nil

NM3285
HU 3645 7740
Waterside
Enclosure
Indeterminate
Fair
Nil

sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined

220
1 Eastwick
HUI 565X 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 cliff height rises 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 gray.

2 The Kiln
HUI 366 790
1.38 km
Rock platform with negligible to 50% cobble cover in small areas. Coastal edge is predominately > 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 gray with rough grazing and heathers.

3 The Loather
HUI 362 781
1.88 km
Rock platform with up to 100% sand and shingle cover in some areas. Coastal edge is < 5m. The drift/rock interface is intermittently visible. A sandy foreland to the north has a fan like appearance as a small stream carries sediment into the sea in a small gently sloping inner beach. The beach lies to the south with a small grain to the south of the cobbles. The foreland then returns to a cobble and rock platform which increases in cove to the south. To the south of the 720km the hinterland is under laid with a deep till, between 1m and 3m deep. The soils are poorly to imperfectly drained gray and peaty podzols. With cultivable fenced fields down to pasture and some arable crops.

4 Skeo Know
HUI 360 775
0.88 km
A sandy foreshore with shingle cover. Coastal edge is < 5m. The drift/rock interface is not generally visible. The sandy foreshore has a small area which lies on the south side and begins close to Beest House. The shingle grades into a more coarse gravel and cobble mixture to the east. Skeo Know appears to be the 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 gray to peaty podzol. The fields are fenced with grass pasture and at least one field down to arable cultivation on the west. A track to the east has been recently improved with some boulders used as sea defence.

5 Glass Ayre
HUI 359 774
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 Glass 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 Glass Isle
HUI 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 accumulated on the ayre on the west side to perhaps 300m on the lee. A small area of gravel sand lies half a kilometre further to the north. There is a small area of rolling 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 Yarflis 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 some rushes and sedge to the east.

7 Waterside
HUI 377 770
0.79 km
A rock platform with 20– > 50% cobble and shingle cover. Coastal edge is intermittently > 5m. The drift/rock interface is not visible. The rock platform becomes more deeply 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 tea supporting rough grazing although this is of fairly good quality and improved to the north.
1 Colheury
HU 366 797
0.9 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

2 The Neap
HU 365 787
0.73 km
Stable
A stable slope and coastal edge.

3 Flinstier
HU 363 793
0.5 km
Accreting and Eroding
A sandy area is accreting by the stream. There is some localised erosion to the north and to the south the area is eroding to stable.

4 The Locher (North West)
HU 362 781
0.4 km
Eroding
The whole section of soft till, along with a groyne, is eroding due to marine action with some erosion of the hinterland.

5 Skeo Knowe
HU 357 778
0.9 km
Eroding to Stable
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 storm and wave flow.

6 Barlinter
HU 358 775
0.3 km
Accreting to Stable
A 50 m area in front of a stable coastal edge appears to be accreting.

7 Ramen
HU 362 775
0.75 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion where the edge is being gouged out in small scaiollos.

8 Sheep Pens
HU 365 774
0.25 km
Eroding
The coastal edge is being eroded by marine action.

9 Waterside
HU 368 773
0.25 km
Eroding to Stable
Even with sea defences there is some localised erosion of the coastal edge particularly to the south of Grass Ayre.

10 Grass Ayre
HU 369 775
0.5 km
Stable
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.

11 Grass Isle (South West)
HU 366 780
1.13 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion due to marine action. There are small areas of peat flow on the hinterland to the north of this section.

12 Grass Isle (North)
HU 373 795
2.75 km
Stable
The edge is predominantly stable with two localised areas of erosion to the north in Ingha Geo and the small inlet directly to the west of Trunna. There is also some localised peat flow to the north along the hinterland.

13 Yarlie Wick
HU 376 788
0.5 km
Eroding to Stable
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 undermining the cliff face with cobbles.

14 Grass Isle (South East)
HU 379 778
2.25 km
Stable
The coastal edge is stable although there are some large areas of the hinterland under threat from peat flow.

15 Waterside (South East)
HU 372 770
0.75 km
Eroding
The tips 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.
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.
NM302
HU 3631 7385
Askelon
Enclosure and noost
18th-20th C
Fair
Nil

Sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined
228
1 Nest of Bardister
HU 368 755
3.6 km
A shingle dominant foreshore.
Coastal edge is \(< 5\) m.
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 Scadaffeuck 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 Noast of Burtralnd.

2 Fugla Ayre
HU 369 740
1.39 km
A shingle dominant foreshore.
Coastal edge is \(< 5\) m.
The drift/rock interface is not visible.
Just to the north of Fugla Ayre there is a
small cove with a gravel beach and a spur
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 grazed 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 hilllochly 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 HWML. 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 \(< 5\) m.
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
podsol and peat.
1 Ness of Bardister
HU 372 767
0.25 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion of the coastal edge.

2 Ness of Bardister (South)
HU 372 764
0.5 km
Eroding
An eroding coastal edge where the underlying till is being cut back by the sea.

3 Loch of Scadiefell
HU 369 761
0.6 km
Stable
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.

4 Dale Voe
HU 369 754
Eroding
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.

5 Nount In Burrailand
HU 372 750
0.4 km
Stable
The coastal edge is stable down to Blanches Geo.

6 South of Blanches Geo
HU 375 744
1.0 km
Eroding
Once again the soft till of the coastal edge is being eroded by the sea.

7 Fugla Ayre
HU 372 741
0.4 km
Accreting to Stable
There is accretion of gravel on the eastern edge of the ayre becoming more stable to the west.

8 Fugla Ness
HU 365 743
1.5 km
Eroding
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.

9 Houbens
HU 360 749
1.0 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

10 The Houb (West)
HU 363 744
0.9 km
Stable
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.

11 South of The Houb
HU 363 740
0.5 km
Accreting and Eroding
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 gravel helping to accrete material on the south sides due to longshore drift.

12 Askelbra
HU 365 736
0.63 km
Eroding to Stable
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.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 27:
Sullom to Midhouse

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 plaggan soils, i.e. 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 it’s 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>HU Number</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NM301</td>
<td>358 731 to 361 733</td>
<td>Sullom</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
<td>Fair-poor</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM300</td>
<td>3552 7269</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM317</td>
<td>(HU37SE 2)</td>
<td>Marki Ness</td>
<td>Not located</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM299</td>
<td>3539 7205</td>
<td>Marki Ness</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM298</td>
<td>3515 7190</td>
<td>Houb of Lunnister</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM297</td>
<td>3520 7148</td>
<td>Lunnister</td>
<td>18th-20th C</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined.
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 overlay 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 < 5m. 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.
1 Sullom
HU 358 731
0.63 km
Eroding
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.

2 The Houb (Sullom)
HU 356 728
0.4 km
Stable
The section within and to the south of the Houb is stable.

3 Gaza
HU 355 723
1.0 km
Eroding
Fences have been moved back 1m in a few places and old posts are eroded into the sea. A pier is acting as a groyn 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.

4 Houb of Lannister
HU 351 719
0.4 km
Stable
The coastal edge is stable with a small marshy area along the strand for perhaps 30m of the hinterland.

5 Knowes of Lannister
HU 352 716
0.25 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion of the coastal edge only.

6 Lannister
HU 352 712
0.5 km
Eroding
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 fenced line.
INTRODUCTION TO MAP 28: Midhouse to Mavis Grind

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, noots 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 then sandy foreshore and there is a small loch cut off from the sea to the south of Haggrister. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Code</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NM295</td>
<td>HU 3548 7057</td>
<td>Ness of Haggrister Boundary 18th-20th C Fair Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM294</td>
<td>HU 3512 2999</td>
<td>Ness of Haggrister Burial mound 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM293</td>
<td>HU 3490 7009</td>
<td>Haggrister Boundary bank Indeterminate Fair Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM292</td>
<td>HU 3460 2984</td>
<td>Hurd Field Nooits and boundary banks Indeterminate Fair Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM291</td>
<td>HU 3481 2922</td>
<td>South Ness Enclosures and boundary bank 18th-20th C Fair Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM290</td>
<td>HU 3468 6911</td>
<td>South Ness Noost and structure: shed 18th-20th C Fair Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM289</td>
<td>HU 3440 6902</td>
<td>South Ness Burial mound 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM288</td>
<td>HU 3422 6906</td>
<td>South Ness Enclosure Indeterminate Poor Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM287</td>
<td>HU 3407 6897</td>
<td>South Ness Burial mound: possibly equivalent to SMR#3663 3rd-1st mill BC Poor Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM374</td>
<td>HU 3480 6930</td>
<td>South Ness, Sullom Voe Groningen (?), unassigned vessel 18th-20th C Not inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM375</td>
<td>HU 3400 6840</td>
<td>South Ness, Sullom Voe Mavis Grind, Sullom Voe Cargo vessel Date unknown Not inspected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sites vulnerable to erosion are underlined.*
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 gley 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 grazing 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 Skipaddock. 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 Skipaddock which has sea defences along it's length down to Mavis Grind.
1 Midhouse
HU 355 702
1.5 km
Eroding
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.

2 South of Ness of Haggrister
HU 350 700
1.25 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

3 Bight of Haggrister
HU 346 697
0.5 km
Stable
A stable coastal edge with a steep sloping hinterland. There are a few localised areas of erosion within the gullies on the hinterland.

4 Bight of Haggrister (South)
HU 346 695
0.25 km
Accreting and Eroding
Within the corner there is some accretion of gritty sand with accompanying localised erosion of the coastal edge.

5 South Ness (North)
HU 348 693
0.25 km
Eroding to Stable
Localised erosion of the coastal edge and a stable hinterland.

6 South Ness
HU 348 692
0.1 km
Accreting
Definite accretion of sediments, mainly sand, on the point. Grass has started to vegetate the area.

7 Southness
HU 345 690
0.75 km
Eroding to Stable
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.

8 Skipaddock
HU 341 688
1.0 km
Stable
The coastal edge is predominantly stable with very little localised erosion within Skipaddock cove and to the east.
NM252
HU 3372 6852
Virtins
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
Virtins
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 (HU16NW 1)
HU 3348 6845
Isleburgh
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
NM255 (HU36NW 11 & HU36NW 17)
HU 3336 6848
Islesborough
Settlement: Scheduled (HS Index 3486, 03HU334685), SMR#467
3rd-1st mill B.C
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 surrounded by a humus dry-stone cress. 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 statice pottery, sarsen and stone tools were recovered from the site. A trough norm, 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
Islesborough
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
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
Karl 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 cairn 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 Gunavallia
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 earthen stones. This portion extends for a further 10m, terminating against another outcrop.
Fair
Nil

NM259
HU 3260 6901
Geo of Gunavallia
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
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, 03HU330741)
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 Caister (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 (Caister 1958, OS/RCAHMS 1968). Within the wider area (outside the coastal zone) there are further small
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 landside. 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 fence line 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
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 plantcrue, 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

NM428
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
Pond 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
NM246
HU 3156 7041
Hec Dale
Chambered cairns and associated structures
4th-3rd millennium 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 earth-fast stones in this general area indicating 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 a pile 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

257
NM245
HU 3161 7025
Heodale Head
Enclosure
18th-20th C
Located <30m from coast edge
A square drystone pond, 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 pond 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
NM244
HU 303 703
opposite Black Skerry of Rannageo
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 Rannageo
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 earth-fast stones.
Good
Survey
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 slope 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
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 caums. 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
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 Snowbuill. It stands up to 1.5m in places.
Fair
Nil
BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY
MAP 3: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM215
HU 312 738
Snowbuil
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 cist 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 be 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 cist, 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 cists 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

263
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, earth/fast 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
NM220
HU 314 743
Birka Vard
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 ruined settlement at Einisfirth (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 plantace 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 cairn is reduced to a height of less than 1m.
Fair Survey
NM221
HU 3129 7415 to 3075 7415
Settle of Einisfirth
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 mitre 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 the E central chamber two-storied chamber measures 1.6m 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

265
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 enclosures 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
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 cists 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 of similar construction to (i) and lies set into peat deposits.

(iii) To the W of (ii), a sub-rectangular drystone cist 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 cist. It measures 10m by 7m and stands to 1.6m high. It is located 30m from the coast edge.

Survey

NM224(iv) - door in situ

267
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
Otte 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 25m 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 as 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 1.7m high. It is located 40m from the coast edge.
Poor
Nil

268
NM228
HU 2938 7536
Tobka
Otter traps
18th-20th C
Elements located <20m from coast edge
Two otter traps are located of 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 vacinity. 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 strown 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 <10m 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

269
NM232
HU 3035 7578
Nouest of the Pond
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
Nouest of the Pond
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
NM234
HU 3068 7578
Noost of the Pond
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 ruined cairn. 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 30m 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 gable. The walls appear to be of drystone construction.
Fair
Nil

NM204
HU 3092 7675 to HU 3142 7650
Orbister
Noosits and jetty
18th-20th C
Elements located on coast edge
Several noosits and jetties are located around the head of Hamar Voe. Within this area there are also cultivation remains which include boundaries and cairns. 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).
(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 reverted in to the banks and stands less than 1m high. A noot 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 noots, many of which are currently in use. There are also several small crus 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 (Goudie1904). The actual site of the chapel is not known. Three Iron Age potsherds, found in the vicinity, were donated to NMAS (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

272
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 ruined 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 c10m 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 reveted with partially bonded roughly-coursed stone. A concrete sheep dip is located to one side. The remains of a small enclosure and a ruined 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 4m wide, 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 flares, 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

273
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
NM201
HU 2955 7655 to HU 2945 7624
Finsla 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 Roochie
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 screen 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

275
NM198
HU 296770
Lang Rookie
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 29807791
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 29857799
Cro Taing
Enclosures
10th-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
NM195
HU 299 787
Ura Firth
Enclosures
18th-20th C
Located <50m from coast edge
Two ruinous drystone curs 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
19th-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 stading.
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 fencesline 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
NM310 (HU27NE 21)
HU 2830 7712
Hillswick
Northavine 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 2813 7700
Hillswick
Site of church
14th-16th 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
NM192
HU 2855 7642
Tar 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 285 764
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

NV190
HU 3828 7570

Leade

Structures
18th-20th C

Elements located on coast edge
Two ruined 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 ruined 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 (HU27NF 14)
HU 281 755

Bight of Niddler (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

280
NM188
HU 2817 7532
Bight of Widdister
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 roting posts and marks the remnants of a foseline.
(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 crn, 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 crn which adjoins the E end of the boundary measures 5m by 11m and is marked only by a basal course
Fair
Survey
NM185
HU 273 753
Hu Field
Boundaries and structure: enclosure
Indeterminate
Elements located on coast edge
A series of dikes 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
Pond 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 Hiltowick
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

282
NM182
HU 2729 7613
Ness of Hillswick
Enclosures
Indeterminate
Elements located <10m 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 blocks 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 Quay
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

283
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)
HU 2792 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 1989 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
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 Grocken
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, lynches, 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 lynches visible here also.
(iii) A ruinous crue and several clearance cairns lie to the NE of the house.
Good
Survey
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 inoicate 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 261 736
Zoor
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 Casfer (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.
(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) close up

NM173 looking south towards Ness of Hilswick

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

287
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 ruined 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

288
NM341 (HU27NW 684)
HU 2440 7840
Brawick, 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
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 creu, 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 creu measures 4m by 3m and stands less than 0.5m high.
(vi) A rectangular creu is reduced to 1.2m high; it measures 3.5m by 4m.
Fair-poor
Nil
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
Pond
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 cist, measuring 4m by 4m, is located between NM163 and NM164.
Fair
Nil
NM162
HU 2290 7761
The Houb
Brod
18th-20th C
Located <10m from coast edge
A two-storied rectangular hoy 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 2290 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 wailing 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

292
BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY
MAP 8: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM159
HU 2115 7719 to HU 2135 7670
Stenness
Fishing station
18th/19th 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 building 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
NE-SW, 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-off storm debris.
(xiii) A rectangular structure, measuring 9m by 4m, is covered with stone which has been cast up by
the sea.
Fair
Survey

293
NM158
HU212 772
Stones
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
294
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
295
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 Dridgoe
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
Haablit, cargo vessel
18th-20th C
A cargo sloop, the Haablit, 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

296
NM346 (HU27NW 558)
HU 2060 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
Trolflos, cargo vessel
18th-20th C
A steamship cargo vessel, the Trolflos, 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

297
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
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 pond enclosures. The dyke stands up to 1.85m high and runs parallel to the coastline for over 40m. The ponds are rectangular and measuring c. 5m by 9m. Further lengths of ruinous drystone dyking are visible in the immediate area.
Good
Survey
NM151
HU 222 803
Geo of Ure
Cultivation remains
Indeterminate
Elements located on coast edge
Extensive cultivation remains are indicated by series of lynches 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, planticruces and dyke
18th-20th
Elements located on coast edge
The remains of at least seven small planticruces 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 231 8026
Heulma
Enclosures
18th-20th
Elements located on coast edge
Four small enclosures, probably planticruces, 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 the 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

300
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, bypaths 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. There 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 1.7m 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

NM148
HU 2410 8029
Scariff
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

301
NM303 (HU28SW 6)
HU 2405 8044
Hannahoe
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
Hannahoe
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
NM145
HU 2377 8042
Hannavoe
Pier
18th-20th C
Located in inter-tidal zone
The base of a stone pier lies beneath the MHWM. 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

NM44
HU 234 804
Hannavoe
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 cairn 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 cairn are located between structures (xiii) and (xv).
(xv) A rectangular structure, possibly a cairn or shed, is defined by earthen and revetted stone banks. It
measures 8m by 5m and stands to 0.4m high.
Fair-poor
Survey
NM354 (HU28SW 286)
HU 2360 8030
Hannavoe, Hannavoe Voe
Unassigned vessel
18th-20th C
An unassigned wherry was lost in Hannavoe Voe between 1/11767 and 31/12/1767.
Not inspected

NM355 (HU28SW 826)
HU 2350 8040
Hannavoe, Hannavoe Voe, Esha Ness
Angler, fishing vessel
18th-20th C
The Angler, a fishing boat, was stranded and lost in Hannavoe Voe on 19/9/1885.
Not inspected

NM356 (HU28SW 227)
HU 2370 8030
Hannavoe, Hannavoe Voe
Unassigned vessel
14th-18th C
An unassigned craft was lost in Hannavoe Voe between 1/1/1475 and 31/12/1475.
Not inspected
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/2398150
Villians of Hamnavoe
Enclosures
18th-20th C
Located <20m from coast edge
Two conjoined enclosures are located on rough grassland which is strown 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 steep 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

305
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, 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 skye, reflected in the nearby placename, Robies Skeo.
Fair
Survey

306
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 ruined 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 gulley 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
NM134
HU 2569 8582
The Father
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
NC

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 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 ap 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
Smidsl 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
NM131
HU 2639 8482
Snuiddi 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 Lerrndale
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
NM129
HU 2631 8373
Sumara
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
Sumara
Stack site and boundary bank
3rd 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 gully 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

310
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
Grunkhwill
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
Grunkhwill
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
Grunkhwill
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

311
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
Haening 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
NM211
HU 2925 8095
The Blode
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 Blode
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 Baylor.
Poor
Nil

NM209
HU 2984 8068
The Chaa-ans
Structures: dwelling
18th-20th C
Located <50m 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

313
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
Nevl 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
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 coast (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 fflU 3299 8129
The Cliffs 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 Cliffs. 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
Feval
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
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 northeastern measures 14m by
5.5m. It has a door to the E side and a window to the S. The smaller building measures 5.5m 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.

Survey
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 <10m 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 6m. 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 bogy 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
NM358 (HU28SE 42)  
HU 2800 8300  
Ronas Voe  
*Cathecart*, cargo vessel  
18th-20th C  
The cargo vessel, *Cathecart*, 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 15: SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

No sites were found within this map area
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
NM110 (HU38NW 1)
HU 3122 R002
Lang Clodi Burn (Lang Clodi Wick)
Settlement: SMR#415
1st mil BC- 1st mil 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 crate. 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

approx. wall line
orthostats

NM110
NM110

320
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 an 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
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 ruined 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.
(B) An enclosure adjoining (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 gully 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 cist, three putative cruses 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 cruses. 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 stone 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
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 cairn.
Fair
Survey

NM599
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 (vi) 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 remains 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

324
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 6m by 10m adjoin this boundary. It is constructed with very large boulders.
(iii) Two further, very ruinous crues are located <40m from the coast edge; the walls of both are reduced to <0.5m high.
The area is frequented by the surveyors, but within the settlement at Uyea, which lies outside the survey area (see also NM104).
Fair
Survey

NM97
HU 3324 9219
Brevigarth
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
Brevigarth
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 0.5m 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
NM95
HU 3384 9170
Burh of Tisligo
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 spur(s) 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 (HU395W 4)
HU 3445 9159
Wilgi Geos
Indeterminate remains: SMR#491
Indeterminate
Located <10m from coast edge
A low, amorphous, mound measures <6m in diameter and stands to 0.75m high. Several hollows and intermittent protruding stones are visible within the body of the mound. While it may be that this feature represents storm cist-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
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 Ness
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 Ness
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
NM88
HU 3505 9164
Heega Neap
Enclosures
18th-20th C
Elements located <20m from coast edge

(1) Two enclosures and a remnant dyke are located on sloping land to the side of a steep geo.

(II) 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.

(III) 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 planticron.
Fair
Nil

NM87
HU 3506 9171
Heega Neap
Structure: sheep crewe
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 crewe with dipping tank
18th-20th C
Elements located on coast edge

A figure-of-eight shaped drystone enclosure has a concrete dipping tank at 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

328
NM84
HU 3634 9108
Sand Voe
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 0.25m 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
NM75
HU 365 913
Ork 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 108m 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 ruined house with associated enclosures and roosts 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 ruined 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 roosts 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 roosts.
Fair
Survey

NM77
HU 3639 9155
Sand Voe
Enclosures and burial mound
2nd-1st mill BC
Elements located on coast edge
Two earthen boundaries form semi-circular enclosures which back on to the coast. As amorphous mound is incorporated within the circuit of the S enclosure.
(i) The S 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

330
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 crine with dipping tank
18th-20th C
Located on coast edge
A sub-oval dry stone 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
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 gao. It stands no more than 0.2m high and is up to 1m wide.
Fair
Nil

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BUILT HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY
MAP 20; SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM83
HU 3712 9364
Hill of Freibister
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 (Aberconway, 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, /6.5.48).
Good Survey

NM69
333
NM71 (HU39SE 5)
HU 3780 9450
Isle of Fethead
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 Fethead
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
Fethead
Fishing station: Scheduled (HS Index 6072, 03HU374943-376942), SMR#3063
18th-20th C
Elements located on coast edge
The ruins of Fethead head fishing station, once the busiest in Shetland, are located to either side of a narrow isthmus which joins the mainland with Isle of Fethead. The station was in use from 18th C to the latter part of the 19th C. Sixty or so sixners were stationed here and fish landed at Uyeas was also taken here for drying. Christian Ployn, 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 1.5m 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.

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(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 mortared 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 2.5m high. The walls are up to 0.8m in thickness; there is a doorway to the NE corner.

Structures (v) to (viii) (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.

(xii) Two rooftops are located at the head of the foreshore. Both have revetted stone walls and measure 7m by 5m.
(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 offset 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 in the NW slope of the isthmus.

(xvii) A rectangular structure, measuring 18m by 5m, is subdivided into four unequal parts. The dry stone 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 NM311).

(xix) This building is aligned NW-SE and is built over part of (xviii). It measures 8m by 4m and the walls stand up to 2m high. There is a single offset 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 (xvii) 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 (xvii) and (xxi), 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 (xxii) 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 NM689, xvii). These remains are also visible on aerial photographs (RAF neg. 4180, 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

336
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
HU 377 935
Skins 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
Eirian 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
NM62
HU 3811 9309
Eistlan Geo
Enclosure Geo
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 cove 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

339
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 Groos, 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)
NM19 (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
Ranna Borgs
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
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 cruin, 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

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, 1873). The structures are thought
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

NM 56
HU 3789 9102
Loch of Houills Ducey
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)
adjoints 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.

NM 55
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 seating. 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
NM54
HU 3806 9067
Ravendale 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 3K20 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
NM53
HU 3799 8994
Muckle Billa 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 enclosing bank is affected by rabbit damage.
Fair
Survey
NM49
HU 378 897
Coo 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
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 cairn 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

346
NM48
HU 3765 8962
Lambra Dale
Field boundary
Indeterminate
Elements located on coast edge
An earthen bank extends downslope towards the sea for about 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/Skerry Skerry
Structure
18th-20th C
Located c.10m from coast edge
A complex of ruined 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 croft. 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 ruined dwelling, which is located
c.150m from the coast edge. To the rear of the building, a drystone boundary extends around the base
of the cliff. 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)
HU37330 8918
Brough, North Roe
Site of Broch: SMR 404
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD
Located c.100m from coast edge
A broch is alleged to have stood close to the shore at this location (OS 25° 1840). No trace was visible
in 1931 (RCAHMS 1946, no.1384). A hammerstone, said to have been found as 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
NM 45
HU 3730 8920
Builth
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
No posts and enclosure
18th-20th C
Elements located on coast edge
(i) Five noots 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
No posts
Indeterminate
Located on coast edge
Three shallow moist depressions are visible in a story 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
NM312 (HU38NE 16)
HU 3673 8854
South East, Burna 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
Noostra
18th-20th C
Elements located on coast edge
(i) A noostra, 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 gully leads from the foreshore up to the noostra.
(ii) At a distance of 6m farther seaward, a slight depression may mark the site of a second noostra.
Fair
Nil

349
NM39
HU 3762 8664
Stax 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
Stax 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 Flass, 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

350
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)
HU3700 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)
HU3670 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)
HU3700 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
NM37
HU 3725 8586
Northgardin
Noost and cultivation soil
Indeterminate
Located on coast edge
(i) A natural gulley 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
Wallin
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 ruined 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.
(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
Skeo
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 Skeo
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 boulder 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

353
MAP 23: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

NM31
HU 3764 8475
The Rettuvie
Earthenworks
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
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 8358
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
NM25
HU 3621 8389
Ness of Houseter
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 Houseter
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 (HU3HSE 1)
HU 3578 8437 to HU 3577 8434
Meischie O’Sunes, Voe of the Brig
Cairns: Scheduled (HS Index 3568, 01HU3578#43), KMR#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
NM22 (HU38SE 7)
HU 3540 8355
Scarf Stone (North Collafirth)
Mill and enclosure
18th-20th C
Located c.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 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
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 fenced line 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 5m 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
NM17
HU 3512 8275
Crooksetter
Structures: dwelling, 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 nook. 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
HU 3562 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
NM14
HU 3585 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, 0.2m 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

360
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 Queylirth
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 lynches and constructed banks at this scale.
Fair
Monitor

NM8
HU 3683 8235
Ness of Queylirth
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
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
NM4
HU 3652 8239
Ness of Querfirth
Enclosure
18th-20th C
Located <50m 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 Querfirth
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 Querfirth. 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
Querfirth
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 abut 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
c.0.5m from the wall face, it stands to 1.8m high and retains part of a wooden mantel. A row of twelve beams 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
Queyforth
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 the 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 rugged 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 7m 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
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 among a yard which is enclosed by drystone walls. There are numerous small crus 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 inimis
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 366 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 crus. 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
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 370 7053
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 Wisk
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 366 7055
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 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

366
NM116 (HU38SE 5.00)
HU 3659 8250
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 3655 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 970j)
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
NM315 (HU37NE 9)
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
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 crus.
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 cruse with roughly coursed dry-stone 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
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

NM278
HU 3639 7831
Glass 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 remains. 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 dry stone 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
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 unofficially 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
Stoutenica: 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 stelath vessel (since destroyed). The location of this site is not known.
Not Inspected
Monitor

NM282
HU 3565 7766
Nissetter
Entrance
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
NM284  
HU 3636 7746  
Ramah  
Nooits  
18th-20th C  
Located on coast edge  
Two nooits are cut into the sloping banks to the S side of Gluns 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 crewe 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  

NM253  
HU 3665 7790  
Gluns 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
NM302
HU 3631 7385
Aiskeno
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
NM301
HU 358 731 to HU 361 733
Sullom
Structure, noosid 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 noosids, measuring 3m by 1.5m, are cut into the banks above a narrow shingle beach. (iii) A rainus rectangular mire, measuring 5m by 5m, is reduced to its basal course. It lies 8m from the coast edge. (iv) An oval mire, measuring 5m by 2m, lies to the N of (iii). It is also reduced to foundation level. Fair-poor
Nil

NM300
HU 352 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-tonded. 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 (HU758; 2)
HU 3537 7207
Marki Ness
Site of broch: SMR #448
1st mil BC-1st mil AD
Located <100m from coast edge
It has been alleged that there is a broch in this area, but no remains have been found (Fujust 1985). Nix located
Nil
NM299  
HU 3539 7265  
Marik 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 cairn 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, noots and jetty  
18th-20th C  
Elements located on coast edge  
(i) A ruined cairn 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 moat depressions are set into the banks at the head of the foreshore. The seaward end of both moats has eroded. Winding gear is located to the rear of the moats.  
(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  
Nooests  
18th-20th C  
Located on coast edge  
Two noots, 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
NM295
HU 3548 7037
Ness of Haggerston
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 Haggerston
Burial mound
3rd-1st mill BC
Located <40m from coast edge
A near-conical mound, 1.5m high and 3m 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

NM297
HU 3490 7009
Haggerston
Boundary bank
Indeterminate
Elements located on the coast edge
An earthen and stone boundary bank extends inland from the coast far 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
Hurdo Field
Noos and boundary banks
Indeterminate
Elements located on coast edge
(i) A series of up to five noos 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.
(iii) 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

375
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 earth/stone stones define one side of an enclosure, which is at least 20m long.
Poor
Nil
NM287
HH 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 13)
HH 3480 6930
South Ness, Sullom Voe
Grannigern (?), unassigned vessel
18th-20th C
An unassigned vessel, which may be the Grannigern was lost in Sullom Voe on 24/4/1733.
Not inspected

NM375 (HU36NW 479)
HH 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, noun): 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.

Plasticue: 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.

Pond: a dry-stone enclosure for containing animals, often with a sheep-dipping tank incorporated into the walls.

Skeo: a dry-stone 'sheaf 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.

Coluuvium: Weathered rock or mixed with till (sometimes other drift materials) which have run down hill.

Cyclolom: A set of deposits that are laid down by cyclic or rhythmic sedimentation. The set is then repeated.

Cultivatable: 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.

Eroding

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

Stable: The section is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local with any variation specified in the accompanying text.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accreting to Stable</th>
<th>Where there are both accreting and stable areas with 30-70% of either one.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Accreting</td>
<td>The section has accretion over more than 70% of it’s length.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accreting/Eroding</td>
<td>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.</td>
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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).
<p>| Site | Map # | Known? | or listed? | previously scheduled? | Type: | maritime | church | defensive | indet | Date: | 4th-3rd BC | 3rd-1st BC | 1st-10AD | 10-14 AD | 15-18 AD | 19-20 AD | Indet |
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| 47   | 22    | y      | x          | x                     |       |          |        |           |       |        |            |            |         |          |         |          |       |        |
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