

# Appendix 9.1 Heritage Sites

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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	Burgi Geos, promontory fort
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM11274
<b>SMR Number</b>	HP40SE 1; 2107
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	447847
<b>Northing</b>	1203374
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises a promontory fort of later prehistoric, perhaps Iron Age, date. The monument occupies a long sinuous promontory between the deep and precipitous North and South Burgi geos, with cliffs 60m high, and is situated on the remote and deserted west coast of Yell.

The fort is approached along a narrowing isthmus, where the outer defences are placed; then crosses a lower and narrower saddle of rock before rising to the fort. The outer defences consist of two distinct features on each side of the approach. On the N there is a continuous line of jagged boulders and to the S is a bank in which is set many jagged boulders, and which has been identified as an example of chevaux-de-frise. Behind this, on the promontory, the path is flanked by a wall of dry-stone masonry, which represents the probable remains of a block house 4.25m NE-SW by 6.7m transversely, with a small ring wall curving round and back. The structure does not have an entrance passage and does not appear to have fully blocked the approach to the promontory.

The monument is of national importance as an extraordinary and unique fortified settlement; the combination of chevaux-de-frise and blockhouse, has not been found at any other site. The chevaux-de-frise is the most northerly example so far identified, with the nearest examples found in southern mainland Scotland. The entrance arrangements are remarkable, but rather than a defence they almost appear to serve as an avenue into the fort. The distribution of blockhouses is so far restricted to Shetland and the example at Burgi Geos adds to the very limited number that have been positively classified as such. The arrangements of the blockhouse are slightly different from all other examples and demonstrate the flexibility of the form. The location of the monument is also remarkable; it must have always been a very remote site surrounded by very marginal land.

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<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	Brough Holm, broch, Westing
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2057
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456569
<b>Northing</b>	1205850
<b>Description</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch

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<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	Bordastubble, standing stones and cairn N of Loch of Stourhoull
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2039
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457680

**Northing** 1203083

**Description** The monument consists of two standing stones of prehistoric date and the remains of a cairn which surround the more southerly of these stones.  
The more northerly standing stone is a particularly massive example. It measures about 3.8m high and has a maximum girth at 1.3m above ground level of 7m. Traces of packing stones can be seen at the base of the stone, which leans slightly to the SW. The more southerly stone is much less massive, being only 1.3m high. It leans slightly to the W. Although referred to as a standing stone, it seems likely that this stone was, in fact, never free-standing, but formed part of a cairn, the remains of which form an oval mound some 20m by 15m underlying the stone. This stone is regarded as a boundary marker, and has served as a strainer post in a wire fence, which has worn grooves in the stone.

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**Site Number** 4

**Site Name** Snabrough, broch, burnt mound and settlements, Unst

**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument

**NRHE Number** SM2083

**SMR Number**

**Status** Scheduled Monument

**Easting** 456816

**Northing** 1202768

**Description** The monument comprises a group of archaeological remains including Bronze Age burnt mounds, an Iron Age broch, the foundations of Medieval houses and a croft house and associated structures of 18th-century date. The broch and its immediate area have been scheduled since 1934, but the present proposal extends protection to the other elements described.

On the N shore of the Loch of Snabrough a large mound set between the loch and a low-lying area represents the remains of a broch, an Iron Age fortified dwelling. Only a few large stones protrude, but the mound is substantial and probably conceals significant structural remains. It appears that the low-lying land around it has been utilised as a wet, or at least damp, ditch, and in places the bedrock has been quarried to improve this defence. To the NE of the broch are the grass-covered remains of one or more mounds of burnt stones, cooking places of probable Bronze Age date. To the NNW, situated within the E end of the yard of the later croft, are the low footings of rectangular buildings, possibly representing a farm of 13th- or 14th-century date. Various stretches of much-reduced field walling throughout the area probably relate to this period. To the NW of the broch lie the roofless remains of a single croft, its house and outbuildings probably dating from the late 18th century and abandoned in the early 19th. There is a contemporary drystone-walled yard extending from the E side of the croft. Near to the shore of the loch are the remains of several nousts, or boat shelters, which may also be of some antiquity - it is unusual to find such features beside such a small body of water.

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**Site Number** 5

**Site Name** St Olaf's Church, remains of church, Kirk Loch, North Yell

**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument

**NRHE Number** SM2098

**SMR Number**

**Status** Scheduled Monument

**Easting** 453203

**Northing** 1204896

**Description** The monument comprises the remains of the church of St Olaf, which served North Yell until about 1750. The church was probably built in the middle decades of the fourteenth century.

The church survives in the form of the much-reduced walls, showing an E-W orientation and a simple rectangular nave with an almost square chancel. The external dimensions are approximately 12.5m by 6.5m. The walls of the chancel are rather better preserved than the remainder of the structure. The only original architectural details now evident are two narrow

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splayed windows at the extreme E end of the chancel side walls and two recesses in the internal chancel wall faces, one beside each window. Continued use of the burial ground has built up soil levels so that the floor of the church is now at least 1.2m below the general ground level within the burial ground. As a result, a new access down into the floor of the church has been provided at some time after the church fell into disrepair.

The monument is of national importance as an example of a simple rural parish church of the fourteenth century, and has the potential to provide information about ecclesiastical architecture and parish organisation at the period when Norwegian Shetland was beginning to come under Scottish influence.

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<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	Framgord, chapel and gravestones
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2096
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	461912
<b>Northing</b>	1202907
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a chapel and several gravestones. It was scheduled in 1953, and this rescheduling extends the protected area to include associated gravestones, some of which may be of Norse date</p> <p>The chapel is oblong on plan, measuring 18m E-W by 6m N-S. The walls are irregularly built and of varying thickness, standing to a maximum height of 1m; they bulge in places and have tumbled at the SW and SE corners. The only opening traceable is an entrance in the centre of the W gable. Internally there are slight indications of cross-walls at 4.7m from the E and at 3.5m from the W end. The chapel also contains, at the E end, a grave marked by a flat graveslab bearing a coat of arms and a barely legible inscription. Although this is locally identified as that of Laurence Bruce of Cultmalindie, the builder of nearby Muness Castle, the initials AB that were formerly recognizable flanking the arms suggest that it may be the grave of his son, Andrew Bruce, who inherited the castle in 1617. The chapel also contains four more recent grave stones and two rude stone grave markers in the middle. In the burial ground, near to the S side of the chapel, lie 6 roughly formed hogback tombstones, known locally as keel-stones, varying in length from 1.5m to 2.5m. One has a stone, possibly marked with a cross, standing upright at the W end.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	Burra Ness, broch, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2063
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	455719
<b>Northing</b>	1195716
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a broch flanked by defensive ramparts and with traces of early agricultural land-use nearby. The broch alone was scheduled in 1934, and this proposal extends protection to the surrounding remains.</p> <p>The broch is set at the NE end of Burra Ness, on a slight rise overlooking the sea, which may have encroached slightly since the middle Iron Age. On the seaward side the lichen-covered remains of the broch tower still stand over 3m tall. On the S and W sides the height of the broch wall is reduced, and a cell can be seen within the wall thickness. The broch stands on a low artificial platform, and this has been built onto and into by later structures, which survive as low grass-covered banks. To the S and SW of the broch are much-reduced earthen ramparts. To the S is a ruined croft, outside the scheduled area. This seems to have been accompanied by only limited arable agriculture, and near to the broch, on the W side, are</p>

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several small cairns of field-cleared stones which clearly have two phases of accumulation, with recent and fresh-looking (croft-related) stones piled on top of much older, turf-covered (presumably Iron Age) cairns.

The area now to be scheduled consists of the NE tip of the promontory. On the N and E sides the edge of this area is formed by the high water mark of the sea, and on the S and W by straight lines running E-W and N-S respectively. It measures a maximum of 95m N-S by 80m, to include the broch, its outer works and the nearer of the small cairns together with ground between and around these remains in which further evidence of their construction and use is likely to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	Sna Brough,broch,Ness of Snabrough
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2084
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457806
<b>Northing</b>	1193339
<b>Description</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Papil, remains of chapel and burial ground 120m WSW of, North Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2674; NT12NW 5
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	454240
<b>Northing</b>	1204046
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the remains of a early Christian chapel and burial ground situated at the N end of Papil Bay. The monument is already scheduled, but was wrongly located on the map. This rescheduling corrects the error.

The visible remains take the form of a triangular mound with a slightly hollowed centre. Erosion seems to have removed part of the remains on the SE side, and in the eroding section are revealed midden deposits which seem to be of late Iron Age date, suggesting a continuity of use for the site from pre-Christian times. The place name, Papil, implies a Christian presence at the time of the Norse settlement in the early ninth century AD.

The area now to be scheduled is approximately triangular, bounded on the SE by the edge of the eroding shoreline (high water mark of ordinary spring tides) and on the N by the S side of an access road. It measures a maximum of 30m N-S and 30m E-W, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract. All fences are excluded to allow for their maintenance and replacement as necessary.

The monument is of national importance as a site with proven archaeological remains which may span the pre-Christian to Christian transition, and has such great potential to contribute information about the nature of pre-Norse secular and ecclesiastical activity in Shetland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	10
<b>Site Name</b>	Brough Lodge,broch
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2806

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**SMR Number**  
**Status** Scheduled Monument  
**Easting** 458058  
**Northing** 1192653  
**Description** Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch

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**Site Number** 11  
**Site Name** Birrier, settlement 250m NW of Loch of Birriesgirt  
**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument  
**NRHE Number** SM3966  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Scheduled Monument  
**Easting** 443857  
**Northing** 1191362  
**Description** Ecclesiastical: monastic settlement

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**Site Number** 12  
**Site Name** Newgord, rectangular house 300m SE of site of church at Kirkaby, Unst  
**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument  
**NRHE Number** SM7651  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Scheduled Monument  
**Easting** 456920  
**Northing** 1206239  
**Description** The monument comprises the remains of a rectangular house, possibly of Viking or Norse-Medieval date.

The grass-covered footings of this house are aligned SE-NW, and measure about 15m by 4m internally. The side walls are slightly bowed, with possible opposed entrances just over half-way along (measuring from the upper end). At the SW corner are traces of a possible outbuilding.

The area to be scheduled is a square of side 40m to include the house, the possible outbuilding and an area around these in which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive.

The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.

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**Site Number** 13  
**Site Name** Newgord, rectangular house and field system SE of Loch of Quoy, Unst  
**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument  
**NRHE Number** SM7652; HP 50 NE 15.  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Scheduled Monument  
**Easting** 457140

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<b>Northing</b>	1206279
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a house of probable Viking or Norse-Medieval date, together with part of its associated field system.</p> <p>The turf-covered wall footings of this house are situated on a gently sloping hillside. The house is located just NW of a modern fence junction and is aligned approximately N-S. There are no traces of entrances in the slightly-bowed side walls, but an internal cross-wall is quite clear, as is a subsidiary structure lying to the W. Internally the house measures some 20m by 4m. On all sides of the house except the N there are distinct traces of field walls from a field system long pre-dating the recent pattern.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a square of side 50m, aligned NNW-SSE. The S corner of the area lies at a point measured 20m at right angles from the S side of each of the two modern fences which have their junction within the area to be scheduled. This area includes the house, outbuilding and the better-preserved parts of the early field walls as well as an area around these features in which traces of activity relating to their construction and use may survive.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics, and has the added significance of an apparently contemporary field system. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	14
<b>Site Name</b>	Shadow Cottage, rectangular house to W of ruined croft, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7653
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457574
<b>Northing</b>	1206124
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a house of Viking or Norse-Medieval date.</p> <p>The house has the typical shape of a probable early Norse period farmstead, but is of unusually massive construction. The inner wall-face is of particularly large slabs, and the turf-covered wall footings are about 1.5m thick on average. The house is about 16m by 4m internally, with slightly bowed side walls, and is aligned E-W, up and down the slope.</p> <p>On the S side there is an additional structure almost as long as the house but only 3m across internally, connected to the main house by a gap in their mutual wall. A smaller subsidiary building appears to lie outside the addition at its downslope end, and a separate subsidiary building lies some 12m to the SW.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a rectangle measuring some 60m E-W by 50m, to include the house and its various additions and outbuildings, as well as an area around these in which traces of activities associated with their construction and use may be preserved.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics, although with unusually massive walls. Of particular interest are the several extensions and outbuildings, and also the massive head-dyke upslope which may preserve deposits with palaeo-environmental potential.</p> <p>It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	15
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<b>Site Name</b>	Stoora Taft, house 250m ENE of Bighton, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7654
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457530
<b>Northing</b>	1205630
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a house of probable Viking or Norse-Medieval date.</p> <p>The house survives as stony grass-covered wall footings in poor ground, high on a damp slope above the Westing. The N corner of the house is about 5m from a modern fence. The site's slope is very steep, and the structure (which is aligned SE-NW, up and down the slope) has a vertical difference of about 2m between the top and bottom ends of the interior.</p> <p>The internal dimensions are 18m long by between 3m and 4m wide, between noticeably bowed side walls. There are entrances halfway along both the NE and SW walls, and the entrance in the SW wall connects to a parallel extension measuring some 10m by 2.5m. Some 12m to the S are the remains of a small (3m by 4m) rectangular structure, and there are traces of field walls nearby.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	Watlee, rectangular house to NW of chambered cairn, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7655
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	459609
<b>Northing</b>	1205214
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a sub-rectangular house of probable Viking or Norse-Medieval date, in an unusual inland location.</p> <p>The house lies at the foot of a low rocky step on a NW-facing hillside above Loch of Watlee. Its remains take the form of an elongated foundation, aligned approximately NW-SE, up and down the slope. It measures (internally) 16m long by 4m wide. The long walls are slightly bowed, and the more northerly is formed of substantial boulders.</p> <p>There is a gap in the lower gable and two opposed gaps in the long walls. A small enclosure, perhaps a yard, appears to be attached to the N side, and may be contemporary, as may other less distinct traces of field walling nearby. In addition, there is a much later near-square enclosure nearby to the E.</p> <p>Current typologies of house plan would place this site earlier rather than later in the Viking-Norse-Medieval timespan.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a square of side 50m, bounded on the SE by the foot of the steep rocky step, to include the house and attached enclosure, the traces of field walls, the later square enclosure and an area around these features in which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics. It gains additional importance as a member of a</p>

group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.

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<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	Snabrough, rectangular house 150m N of Loch of Snabrough, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7650; HP 50 SE 50.
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456750
<b>Northing</b>	1202920
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the wall footings of a rectangular house, possibly dating from the Norse period.

The house is located on rising ground to the N of the Loch of Snabrough, and just S of the junction of 3 modern fences. The remains take the form of a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring about 21m N-S by between 4m and 5m across. The side walls are distinctly bowed outwards and contain opposed entrances about halfway along. Adjoining the E side there are the footings of a smaller rectangular structure.

This site is likely to be of Viking or Norse-Medieval date, and conventional typology would place it earlier rather than later in this span.

The area to be scheduled is a rectangle measuring 40m N-S by 25m E-W, to include the house and the area around it, where associated remains may survive.

The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.

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<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	Belmont, Norse house and field system ESE of, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7656
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456839
<b>Northing</b>	1200707
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the partially-excavated remains of a house of early Norse-Medieval date and associated structures.

The house is of typical rectangular form with slightly bowed side walls. It measures internally some 21m by between 4m and 5m, making it one of the larger examples of its class. The alignment is approximately NW-SE, and up and down the slope, although it is built on a small plateau which is almost flat. There is a second rectangular foundation, some 11m by 6m, to the NW, and there are traces of field walls which appear to be contemporary with the main house.

The site was partly excavated in 1995 by the Viking Unst project, under the direction of S Stumann-Hansen and A C Larsen.

The area to be scheduled is a square of side 50m centred on the house, to include it and the

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area around in which other structures and field walls survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics, and one which has been partially excavated to demonstrate its date. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst.

The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time. Although partially excavated, important deposits survive which would repay further investigation.

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<b>Site Number</b>	19
<b>Site Name</b>	Lund, houses to WNW of Old House of Lund, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7663; HP 50 SE 52
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456997
<b>Northing</b>	1203740
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the remains of one or more rectangular houses and associated buildings. The form of the structures suggests a sequence from Viking or early Norse date through to the Medieval period.

The remains lie in the NW corner of a fenced field, and are extensive. A rectangular house footing, with bowed side walls, runs approximately N-S. This is about 16m by 4m internally. The N (lower) gable wall is obscured, but there are opposed entrances in the long walls towards the S (upper) end. This house appears to have been modified at some date to form part of a building layout running at right angles to the original, and nearby to the SE are the remains of a range of further structures, also aligned approximately E-W, along the slope.

The area to be scheduled consists of the NW part of the field, but excluding the modern fences. This includes the remains of the various structures and an area around them in which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive. The area measures a maximum of 80m E-W by 65m N-S.

The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probably early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics in direct association with houses of subsequent periods. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst.

The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time. In addition, the evident time-depth of this monument offers an opportunity to study the evolution of settlement forms from the Norse settlement into Medieval times.

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<b>Site Number</b>	20
<b>Site Name</b>	Snarravoe, township and field system, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7665;HP 50 SE 51
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456849
<b>Northing</b>	1201917

**Description**

The monument comprises the remains of a small crofting township together with its distinctive field system.

The township of Snarravoe lies on a low rise overlooking an inlet of the sea (to the SW) and the Loch of Snarravoe (to the SE). All of the crofts are now abandoned and roofless, but at one time there were at least 5 separate households. The croft houses survive to wall-head height, with their attached yards and outbuildings in a slightly poorer state of repair. The crofts were progressively abandoned in the first half of the twentieth century, the last in the early 1950s.

To the SW, S and SE of the township are the grassed-over remains of a remarkably well-preserved series of fields. To the SW are broad strip fields, while to the S are narrow strip fields, in both cases aligned up and down the slope. To the SE are a series of rectangular fields with distinctive lynchets, or banks, at their upper and lower edges. A track leads W from the township and down to the shore at Snarra Voe, where traces of nousts (boat shelters) survive above the beach.

The whole complex is a remarkably complete survival of a crofting township, its state of preservation owing much to its lack of subsequent disturbance.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, bounded in part by the NE shore of Snarra Voe, in part by the N side of the track to the shore and in part by the NW shore of Loch of Snarravoe. The area measures a maximum of 635m from just S of W to just N of E by a maximum of 415m from NNE-SSW, and includes all of the elements described above and an area around them.

The monument is of national importance as one of the best preserved examples of a deserted crofting township in Shetland, which survives almost completely undisturbed along with its former fields and associated features. It has the potential to provide important information about a recently vanished way of life, and affords the opportunity, through comparison with settlements of similar social and economic status elsewhere, to provide a physical basis for the study of a period which is more normally approached from oral traditional or documentary sources.

**Site Number** 21

**Site Name** Gallow Hill, chambered cairn 650m SSW of, Unst

**Type of Site** Scheduled Monument

**NRHE Number** SM7667; HP 50 SE 17.

**SMR Number**

**Status** Scheduled Monument

**Easting** 457188

**Northing** 1200204

**Description** The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric chambered burial cairn.

The cairn, which is situated on the shoulder of Gallow Hill, is of the distinctive Shetland heel-shaped plan. The concave facade faces SSE, and measures about 15m in length and 10.5m from front to back. Traces of the outer kerb are visible all round the cairn, and within the body of the cairn are signs of an inner kerb or revetment.

Several larger stones mark the line of the entrance passage, leading from the facade towards the burial chamber, which is clearly visible. It is square, 1m across, and edged by single large blocks. The cairn has been somewhat scattered, but sufficient stone survives for it to be a distinctive feature on the bare hillside.

The area to be scheduled is a circle 40m across, to include the cairn and an area around it in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive.

The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved heel-shaped Neolithic burial cairn. Although its main chamber may have been cleared, the monument retains considerable potential to provide information about prehistoric ritual and funerary practices and about contemporary environmental conditions and land-use.

<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Loomi Shun, homestead S of Sevdale, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7681;HP 50 SE 33
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457541
<b>Northing</b>	1202607
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric homestead. The homestead is located on a SE-facing slope above Loch of Stourhoull. It takes the form of a hollow oval measuring some 6.2m NW-SE by 4.7m, within walls up to 0.4m high and up to 2.2m wide.</p> <p>The foundation appears to be terraced into the slope. One large stone within the interior may be a remnant of former subdivisions, which are common in this type of house. The entrance has been from the SE, downslope, side.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a circle of diameter 35m, to include the homestead and an area around it in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential contribution of an understanding of prehistoric domestic architecture and agricultural economies.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Framgord, house 60m NW of chapel, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7657
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	461879
<b>Northing</b>	1202958
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the footings of a house which may be of Norse-Medieval date.</p> <p>The remains lie on a SE-facing slope overlooking the sea, NW of the churchyard and ruined chapel of Framgord. Trial excavations in 1980 produced steatite artefacts and pottery consistent with a Norse-Medieval date, although there are some elements which may be slightly earlier. The house remains are grass-covered and aligned NW-SE, up and down the slope.</p> <p>The internal dimensions are 26m by 4m. To the SE are footings of a smaller rectangular structure aligned more nearly E-W. This is one of a group of houses of similar period in the immediate vicinity, two examples having been excavated, one at each end of Sand Wick, in 1978-80 and in 1994-5.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a rectangle 70m NW-SE by 50m, to include the remains of the house and the smaller structure and an area around them in which evidence relating to their construction and use, and to the agricultural use of the area, is likely to survive.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a house of proven Norse-Medieval date, with possible earlier Norse period occupation. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
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<b>Site Name</b>	Houll Tafts, remains of rectangular house, Colvadale, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7658; HP 60 SW 21.
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	462393
<b>Northing</b>	1204627
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a sub-rectangular house of probable Viking or Norse-Medieval date, together with other, less well-defined, archaeological remains.</p> <p>On a slight rise close to the shore is a sub-rectangular wall footing, composed of large stones and partly turf-covered. This measures some 15m long internally, and is aligned NE-SW. It has distinctly bowed side walls, and measures from 4m to 5m across. There are indistinct traces of further structures on the mound (which may be entirely the result of an accumulation of occupation debris and structural remains), although these are hard to disentangle from later field boundaries. The sloping ground nearby is slightly terraced, and this may pre-date the more recent field walls.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a circle 50m across, centred on the house, to include the house, the mound on which it stands and an area around in which evidence relating to the construction and use of the house and its ancillary buildings may survive.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristic. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Mula, rectangular house 150m ENE of Head of Mula, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM7552
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456825
<b>Northing</b>	1199657
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a rectangular house of probable Viking or Norse-Medieval date.</p> <p>The footings of this house are located on an exposed shoulder overlooking the sea. The turf-covered walls, with many stones protruding along the line of the inner wall-face, form a rectangle with bowed side walls, measuring internally some 12m by between 3m and 3.5m, placing it at the lower end of the range of size for such houses.</p> <p>The structure is aligned approximately SE-NW, up and down the slope. It has a gap in the lower gable and opposed entrances in the long walls. The remains of a small structure nearby to the N may be later.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a square of side 40m, centred on the house, to include it and an area around in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a rare occurrence of a house of probable early Norse date identifiable on field characteristics. It gains additional importance as a member of a group of several such sites on the island of Unst. The important evidence regarding Norse settlement and agricultural economy which this monument can provide could be further expanded by comparative study of the related monuments in the island, several of which are being scheduled at this time.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Conisgarth, house 95m WNW of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM3845;HP60SW18
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN174
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	462012
<b>Northing</b>	1204567
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument is an oval prehistoric house, built probably during the period 3000 BC to AD 500. The house is visible as an upstanding feature represented by a turf-covered wall. The monument lies about 40m above sea level on a gentle E-facing slope, close to the Burn of Vatsdeild and some 450m from the E coast of Unst. The monument was originally scheduled on 23 February 1977 but the documentation does not meet modern standards: this rescheduling rectifies this and clarifies the extent of the scheduled area.</p> <p>The house is oval in shape and measures 7.5m by 5m internally, within turf-covered walls about 2m wide. At the W side of the interior is an aumbry. There is an entrance on the east, with the remains of an annexe or lean-to just outside.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive.</p> <p>This monument survives in good condition in reverted improved grassland. The house will contain the remains of foundations, floor surfaces and associated pits and middens, and has the potential to provide insight into how prehistoric houses were designed and constructed. The buried remains may include artefacts and ecofacts that can help us understand how people lived at this site, how they farmed and used the natural environment, and what goods they exchanged with other groups. Researchers may be able to date some of the buried remains more closely, determine how long the house remained in use, and determine whether occupation of the site was continuous or interrupted by one or more periods of disuse.</p> <p>This monument lies within a landscape that is exceptionally rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the 19th century. Such a long sequence of human occupation can provide important insights into how people's relationship with the landscape and the sea developed and changed over time. This monument's importance is enhanced by its proximity to a similar prehistoric house just 80m to the east.</p> <p>This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of prehistoric settlement and landuse. This prehistoric house is part of the wider archaeological landscape and has the potential to improve our understanding of the distribution of settlement, the structural techniques used to build houses, changes in settlement over time, and the relationship of houses to other features such as cairns. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand prehistoric settlement in Unst.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	27
<b>Site Name</b>	Windhouse, broch 75m W of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2093; HU49SE4
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN2243
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	448809
<b>Northing</b>	1191909
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises a broch of Iron Age date, built probably between 500 BC and AD 200. The broch is visible as a large turf-covered mound, with a midden on the west side. The mound stands 3m high and measures about 17.5m in diameter. The monument lies about 40m above sea level, on the summit of a low hill. The monument was first scheduled in 1934 but</p>

the documentation does not meet modern standards; the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences, and the gate on the east side, to allow for their maintenance.

This is a well-preserved broch mound with evidence for intact drystone masonry surviving to 3m in height. It is very probable that substantial buried remains of the broch's lower courses and foundations are preserved beneath the mound. We know from previous partial excavation of the broch that human and animal bones survive on the site. As the monument has not been fully excavated, there is a high likelihood that buried archaeological deposits associated with the monument's construction, use and abandonment are preserved. These may allow future researchers to date construction of the broch, and compare this with the dates of the rampart defences. In addition, the buried remains have considerable potential to enhance understanding of the use and function of brochs and the daily lives of the people who occupied them. There is potential for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts that could illuminate the diet, economy, and social status of the occupants and the extent to which this varied over time.

This broch is one of over 130 known in Shetland. It has potential to enhance our understanding of the relationship between brochs, the extent to which they were contemporary, and their relationship with the wider landscape. The monument has good views to the south end of Whale Firth and lies close to less substantial prehistoric houses, a chambered cairn, a burial ground and a possible medieval chapel site. It therefore has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of society over time. Brochs have been viewed as having a defensive or offensive function, or simply as being the prestige dwellings of an elite keen to display its status. The buried remains at Windhouse have the potential to help us address these questions and to provide insight into the nature and use of these structures and the landscape immediately around them.

The broch is adjacent to Windhouse, a derelict laird's house that is reputedly the most haunted house in Britain.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age Shetland and the role and function of brochs. The monument offers high potential to study the relationship between the broch with other monuments nearby, and with the wider landscape. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the development and reuse of brochs in Shetland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	28
<b>Site Name</b>	Burgi Geo, broch 510m NNE of North Brough
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2060; HP50NW 2
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN2192
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	453957
<b>Northing</b>	1205018
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises a broch of Iron Age date, built probably between 500 BC and AD 200, and the remains of at least three ramparts and ditches. The broch is visible as a very large turf-covered mound within which small areas of masonry are exposed. The ramparts and ditches are visible mostly as low earthworks. The monument lies about 20m above sea level, on a low peninsula that protrudes north above the Bay of Brough. The monument was first scheduled in 1934 but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The turf-covered mound stands at least 3m high and measures about 17m in diameter. Few of the broch's structural features are exposed, although a possible lintel stone is visible on the E side and possible internal wall cells are just visible on the S and NE upper surface of the mound. On the face of the cliff directly to the east of the broch, the remains of the structural wall of one of the ramparts are clearly visible, together with a clear section through the ditch

in front of the rampart. Traces of the ramparts and ditches can be clearly identified to the north and northwest where a modern stone field boundary wall has been built over the outer rampart, and to the south and southeast running down to the coast. Traces of a low turf-covered bank run from an existing field boundary to the west towards the broch; these probably represent an earlier field boundary.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area extends to the mean high water mark to the southeast. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all field boundary walls and post-and-wire fences, to allow for their maintenance.

Despite coastal erosion of part of the rampart and ditch to the east of the broch, the surviving mound is in good overall condition and shows little sign of recent deterioration. It is highly likely that substantial buried remains of the broch's lower courses and foundations are preserved within and beneath the mound. The ramparts and outlying buildings suggest that this is a complex multi-phase monument, set in a landscape that preserves evidence for a long period of use. The erosion of the rampart and ditch in the cliff face reveals that the outer ramparts were built mainly of earth and rubble with drystone revetting. There is a strong likelihood that buried archaeological deposits associated with the monument's construction, use and abandonment are preserved. These may allow future researchers to date construction of the broch, and compare this with the dates of the rampart defences. In addition, the buried remains have considerable potential to enhance our understanding of the use and function of brochs and the daily lives of the people who occupied them. There is high potential for the recovery of significant assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts that could illuminate the diet, economy, and social status of the occupants and the extent to which this varied over time.

Antiquarian reports suggest that there was vertical access from the interior of the broch to a sea cave immediately beneath it. This relationship with a natural subterranean feature has the potential to enhance our understanding of the function of brochs. Some other brochs, such as the Broch of Gurness in Orkney, have access to subterranean chambers and the arrangement at Burgi Geo may be a more unusual expression of this tradition, perhaps reflecting a desire to communicate with the underworld. Alternatively, and more prosaically, it may have acted as a storage area or provided an additional means of escape, supporting the interpretation of brochs as defensive.

One earlier account mentions that a barrow surmounted by a standing stone was located near the broch. Although this is no longer extant, remains of the barrow may survive below the surface.

This broch is one of over 130 known in Shetland. It has high potential to enhance our understanding of the relationship between brochs, the extent to which they were contemporary, and their relationship with the wider landscape. Brochs have been viewed as having a defensive or offensive function, or simply as being the prestige dwellings and farms of an elite keen to display its status. The buried remains at Burgi Geo have the potential to help us address these questions and provide insight into the nature and use of these distinctive structures and the landscape immediately around them. The field banks in the vicinity may preserve evidence for land management that was contemporary with the broch, or may relate to later activity.

The broch is depicted and labelled 'Brough' on the Ordnance Survey first edition map.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age Shetland and the role and function of brochs. The monument offers high potential to study the relationship between the broch itself and the three ramparts, and to compare the use of the broch with that of a variety of features in the vicinity. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the development and reuse of brochs in the Shetland Islands.

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<b>Site Number</b>	29
<b>Site Name</b>	Watlee chambered cairn, 1,400m NE of Gunnister, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM3821; HP50NE 1.

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**SMR Number****Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 459721**Northing** 1205073

**Description** The monument comprises a chambered cairn of the Neolithic period, built probably between 4000 and 2500 BC. It is visible as a partly turf-covered spread of stones in a low mound, with numerous large stones including orthostats. The cairn stands at 50m OD on a level terrace overlooking a steep slope which descends westwards to the Loch of Watlee, 360m to the west. The monument was first scheduled in 1976, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The cairn measures around 11m NE-SW by 9.5m transversely and stands up to 0.4m high. It is adjoined by a later oval enclosure to the NE, measuring 7.5m NE-SW by 9.5m transversely. There are four orthostats up to 1m high in the centre of the cairn, indicating the presence of a circular chamber approximately 2m in diameter. Other boulders of similar size are found within the scattered cairn material, but the kerb stones appear to have been robbed. Most of the smaller stones of the cairn have also been removed.

The area to be scheduled is rectangular on plan, measuring 35.5m NE-SW by 27m NW-SE, and includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive.

The monument is in a stable condition and retains its form to a significant degree. Much of the cairn material is likely to be undisturbed beneath the ground, and the circular nature of the burial chamber remains clearly evident. Circular cairns with chambers of this form are rare in Shetland. The adjacent enclosure is clearly later than the original cairn, but its precise date and function are unknown and it could represent a prehistoric development of the cairn to form a forecourt.

Chambered cairns are Neolithic in origin, dating most commonly from the third and fourth millennia BC. Excavation elsewhere suggests that they were used over a lengthy period and housed the remains of multiple individuals. Despite the removal of stone from this cairn, significant archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in Scotland shows that cairns might be adapted over time and might also form a focus for burial in later periods. Buried deposits associated with cairns can help us to understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific times in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried ground surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us to build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

The apparently circular plan of this cairn and chamber is typical of those found elsewhere in Scotland, rather than being heel-shaped like the majority of chambered cairns in Shetland. As such, this monument represents an unusual type in Shetland and may be an outlier in the geographical distribution of Scottish Neolithic burial monuments.

The Watlee cairn is also of interest because it lies only 1.9km SSW of another circular chambered cairn on the summit of the Hill of Caldback. Across Scotland, cairns are commonly positioned to be highly visible and are often inter-visible. The position and significance of this cairn in relation to that on the Hill of Caldback is likely to be significant and merits future analysis. This monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices, and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Buried evidence from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it lies in a landscape where there is a wealth of prehistoric monuments. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times.

<b>Site Number</b>	30
<b>Site Name</b>	Uyea Chapel, graveyard and enclosure, Uyea
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2094;HU69NW 5
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN316
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	460830
<b>Northing</b>	1198541
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a small stone chapel within an oval graveyard, and an enclosure attached to the N side of the graveyard that contains the low foundations of at least three buildings. The chapel dates probably to the 12th century. The site stands about 15m above sea level, 100m inland from the E shore of Uyea Island, which lies just off the S coast of Unst. The monument was first scheduled in 1953, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p>

The chapel's rectangular nave measures around 5m E-W by about 3.8m transversely with walls 0.7m-1m thick. It has been partly rebuilt and the walls now stand about 2m high. The chancel to the E has been demolished and is no longer visible above ground. West of the nave is a later sacristry or porch, measuring 5.2m N-S by 3.4m transversely, with narrower walls than those of the nave. It contains the remains of a 17th-century table tomb. The oval graveyard measures 48m WSW-ENE by 31m transversely and is bounded by a stone wall. In the graveyard SE of the chapel are two upright cross-shaped stones and two upright grave slabs. The sub-square enclosure lies immediately N of the graveyard. It measures about 60m SW-NE by 58m transversely and is defined by a low grass-covered bank which encloses a terrace above the chapel. The footings of a series of sub-rectangular structures are visible on this terrace, defined by low grass-covered banks. The buildings are all aligned NW-SE and the best preserved measures around 12m by 7m.

The monument survives in reasonably good condition. The nave is slightly irregular in plan, with the E end slightly wider than the W. The original doorway into the nave is visible in the W gable wall, but has been blocked up. Its head is a false arch formed by a lintel resting on rough corbelled springers. The chancel arch in the E gable is similar in construction and now provides access to the nave. The walls are of local schist bonded with lime mortar. The structure to the W has a blocked N door and one jamb of a window is visible on the W wall. The upstanding remains of the chapel preserve features that can inform our understanding of early church architecture. In addition, there is high potential for the survival of important buried archaeology. The chapel stands on a low mound which is likely to conceal earlier remains, including possibly an earlier chapel. It is probable that a number of burials remain in situ both in the chapel and graveyard, with the potential to enhance our knowledge of status and burial practice, and to reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death, and perhaps family relationships and the types of activities people undertook during life.

The sub-square enclosure containing the footings of several sub-rectangular buildings is of unknown date, but is likely to represent a Norse period or later monastic or secular settlement. The best preserved structure is represented by stony grass-covered banks 0.3m-0.5m high, surrounding a level interior with a depression in the centre. The walls are spread to 3m in width, suggesting that they were once substantial, and an entrance 2m wide is visible on the SW long wall. The other structures are similar in size, but their form is less clear. Future investigation of these buildings offers high potential to clarify the details of their construction and function. There is also high potential for the survival of significant assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts, including pottery, charcoal and carbonised plant remains such as cereal grains. These can allow us to build up a picture of the activities that took place on the site, the physical conditions, and the environment and land cover at the time.

The visible remains are likely to date to the Norse period, from at least the 12th century and possibly earlier. The chapel, graves, buildings and related archaeological deposits offer high potential to study the changes in belief and culture at this time, as the Norse abandoned their pagan religion and adopted Christianity. The relationship between the probable enclosed settlement and the chapel and burial ground is particularly interesting, as the structures may represent a monastic or secular settlement associated with the chapel.

Some small chapels in Shetland date back to the early historic period, as is possible in this case, and there is potential to compare the buried remains here with known early historic chapels at St Ninian's Isle and at Nesti Voe, Noss. The upstanding Uyea chapel may be

compared with a number of other early medieval chapel sites in Yell and Unst, and indeed, elsewhere in Shetland and Orkney. Early ecclesiastical sites such as this are important to our understanding of how Christianity was adopted by the Norse in Shetland, and add to our understanding of its organisation and spread. There is high potential to examine the burials and house foundations and to study the findings in the context of the settlement pattern in the vicinity, which includes a well-preserved Norse longhouse at Tur Ness 760m to the NE. Overall, the site recalls other early medieval sites in the Northern Isles which have both ecclesiastical and secular or monastic elements, such as the Brough of Deerness in Orkney.

The site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map and is labelled 'Chapel (In Ruins)' and 'Burial Ground'. The rectilinear enclosure to the N is not depicted, but was noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1969 as containing 'unintelligible signs of buildings'.

Researchers have suggested that the table tomb memorial is probably to John Ross, a merchant of Uyeasound in the 17th century.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of early ecclesiastical and Norse period sites in Shetland and further afield. There is high potential for well-preserved archaeology that can make a significant contribution to our knowledge of early medieval church architecture and burial. Its significance is enhanced by the presence of the adjacent enclosure containing the buildings of a secular or monastic community. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early chapels, the role they played in the adoption and spread of Christianity in the Norse period, and their relationship to the contemporary settlement pattern.

<b>Site Number</b>	31
<b>Site Name</b>	Bayanne House, prehistoric settlement 100m WSW of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM13125; HU59NW 5
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN2302
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	451946
<b>Northing</b>	1197758
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the remains of an Iron Age settlement, constructed and occupied between around 500 BC and AD 500. Two clearly visible oval structures survive, with faced walling, covered with turf and revetted with earth banks. Beyond the main structures there are indications of other remains in the adjacent field. In addition, stratified archaeological deposits are visible over a distance of at least 30m in the cliff section immediately to the SW, S and SE of the settlement. The site lies on a low cliff, less than 10m above sea level, on gently sloping land overlooking Basta Voe.

One structure, defined by an oval stone and turf wall measuring a maximum of 10m NW-SE by 5.5m transversely, sits on the edge of the low cliff. Although partially lost to coastal erosion, the majority of the structure survives and its form is still clear. There are slight traces of at least four internal cellular divisions, defined by larger upright stones projecting into the interior. Evidence suggests the presence of two hearths within the structure, one of which is visible in section at the cliff edge. A second structure is situated immediately to the NE of the first and sits slightly further inland. The structure is defined by an oval stone and turf wall, revetted by earth banks and semi-subterranean in nature; it measures approximately 12m NW-SE by 7m transversely (external dimensions). The wall itself is faced internally and survives best on the eastern arc, reaching an average height of 0.5m. The entrance, located on the south side of the building, appears to have been elongated and elaborated during a later phase of development. The interior of the structure is radially divided by roughly built stone divisions, defined by upright stones projecting from the enclosing wall into the interior of the structure. Excavation has revealed at least three additional structures on this site, including a 'figure-of-eight' type house, with evidence for multiple phases of construction and abandonment and agricultural activity on the land surrounding the structures.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. To allow for its maintenance, the scheduling excludes the above-ground elements of the post-and-wire fence

which runs around the edge of these structures and partly across the scheduled area.

Archaeological investigation was undertaken on this site after a short stretch of walling and midden material was uncovered by coastal erosion. A full programme of excavation and geophysical survey work was undertaken between 1995-1997 which revealed a long sequence of occupation and agricultural activity. Although archaeological excavation has been carried out here, many components of the site survive in good condition. The excavations saw the removal of internal occupation deposits within the houses, but significant parts of the house walls remain intact and the investigations were focused on the structures themselves. There is high archaeological potential in the area surrounding the remaining structures (there is evidence to suggest the survival of additional structures, agricultural activity and midden material), which has not been excavated and is relatively undisturbed. Moreover, the excavations have characterised the occupation of the site and have provided a chronological framework within which to set the surviving features, which adds to their interest and importance.

Archaeological excavation revealed a rich archaeological assemblage. The structures produced rich occupation deposits with charcoal, animal bone and shell among the domestic debris. A wealth of artefacts was found, including a large quantity of stone tool implements such as ard points, knives and mattock blades, as well as steatite vessels (a relatively uncommon find from this period). Almost all of the artefacts found can be attributed to the Iron Age and contribute to our understanding of later prehistoric life and the agricultural economy, providing evidence for animal husbandry and food preparation in particular. Ard marks were recorded in the area of ground adjacent to the earliest structure on the site, suggesting contemporary agricultural activity. This structure was not fully excavated and is likely to retain potential for further archaeological investigation which may be able to inform us about the origins and early development of the settlement and associated agricultural activity. Unlike much of Yell, which has acidic soils un conducive to organic preservation, this site sits on a pocket of glacial till and is therefore particularly important for its potential for preserved environmental evidence. A large quantity of animal bone and shell was recovered during the excavations and there is high potential for the survival of additional organic remains in the areas of the settlement that were not fully excavated.

The surviving remains have the potential to add to our understanding of human activity on this site. Buried features and deposits sealed below the intact walls may improve our knowledge of the character and date of activity before the stone buildings were erected. Excavation revealed well-defined stratigraphy that was largely undisturbed, suggesting that the remaining unexcavated areas of this monument have high archaeological potential. Examination of the structures themselves can improve our understanding of Iron Age building techniques. There is also potential for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts beneath the remaining structures, where later disturbance will have been limited, and in the area immediately surrounding the buildings. Such finds would contribute to our understanding of prehistoric daily life and provide an insight into trade and the nature of the agricultural economy in Shetland. The discovery of trough querns on the site suggests possible Bronze Age origins indicative of a longer development sequence, supporting the suggestion that earlier traces of occupation may survive beneath the existing remains. These remains can inform our knowledge of day to day agricultural life and of trade and exchange with other communities. The excavation results also suggested the presence of adjacent field systems and evidence for cultivation which remain to be explored further; the area immediately surrounding the structures has the potential to provide us with a better understanding of the early phases of development and agricultural activity on the site. There is also potential to apply modern soil science to gain a better understanding of how the land was cultivated and how soils were developed and improved.

Relatively few prehistoric settlement sites have been found on Yell, probably because of the blanket peat that covers much of the island. Sites such as this are few in Shetland and northeast Scotland in general compared to the more visible Iron Age monuments such as brochs. There is a possible contemporary settlement site nearby, at the Whumblins of Cunnister approximately 430m SE of Bayanne, where artefacts similar to those at Bayanne have been found. Local knowledge also suggests the presence of possible Bronze Age cist burials across the voe at Colvister, although these have not been formally recorded. Further afield at Burra Ness, nearly 4.5km to the SE, there are the remains of a well preserved broch with substantial earthworks and associated settlement, but on the whole there are few comparable contemporary settlement sites in Shetland. The only close comparison so far to the site at Bayanne is the excavated settlement at Kebister, Dales Voe, on the east side of Shetland Mainland, but this was less well preserved. Bayanne is therefore especially important as a rare example of an undefended domestic Iron Age settlement.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly Iron Age settlement and farming in Shetland. Although the site has been partially excavated, the walls of the structures remain in situ and undisturbed floor deposits and archaeological deposits beneath and beyond the walls of the existing structures are likely to survive. Excavations at this site have provided us with a sound understanding of the form and chronology of the settlement and have also provided a substantial finds assemblage that enhances our understanding of the settlement and management of the surrounding land. The importance of the site is significantly increased as it is a relatively rare and little studied class of site in Shetland; there are few known settlements dating to the Iron Age that are not associated with brochs and little is known about such sites and their inter-relationship. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the settlement and agriculture of Iron Age Shetland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	32
<b>Site Name</b>	Tur Ness, prehistoric houses and Norse settlement, Uyea
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM13077; HU69NW 2; HU69NW 11
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN318 ; MSN3516
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	461287
<b>Northing</b>	1199149
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises three prehistoric houses of different types, built probably between 3000 BC and AD 500, and one Norse longhouse with a yard, dating probably to between AD 800 and 1300. All four houses are visible as low turf-covered banks. The monument lies about 10m above sea level on Tur Ness, a promontory at the NE corner of Uyea Island that looks north to Unst across the Skuda Sound. The site has access to two small bays, facing north and south respectively.

The northernmost prehistoric house lies 45m from the northern tip of the promontory. It measures around 10.5m NW-SE by 9.5m transversely, enclosing an interior area of 5.5m by 4.5m. The house is approximately sub-triangular with its entrance at the wider SE end. The walls are represented by banks up to 1m high. An internal wall face of large upright stones is visible intermittently. A second house lies 50m to the SSE and is almost circular in shape. It is around 12m in diameter externally and its wall banks stand up to 0.8m high. The interior measures about 6.5m in diameter and a cell is visible against the N wall, faced with upright stones. The position of the entrance is not clear, but may be in the west. A third house, located 80m to the WSW, is oval in shape with external dimensions of 13m E-W by 12m transversely. Several large stones protrude through the turf in the interior, including at least one upright stone. Some facing stones are visible around the walls, including several large kerb stones on either side of the entrance. The entrance faces west towards the beach, but is protected by three further upright stones externally. Beyond is a front yard, measuring about 8m E-W by 4m transversely, defined by low turf-covered banks.

The Norse longhouse lies 55m SE of this third prehistoric house. It is aligned NE-SW, with an entrance down slope at the SW end. The house has external dimensions of around 20m by 6m, and its walls are 0.9m wide and stand 0.3m-0.6m high. Stone wall faces are visible in places, for example on the NE wall. No internal partitions or other features are visible on the ground surface, but the floor level is very slightly higher at the NE end of the building. A possible sub-rectangular yard lies north of the house. It measures some 45m NE-SW by 25m transversely and is defined by a low turf bank.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive.

This monument survives in excellent condition and significant buried archaeological remains are expected to be preserved beneath and around the visible upstanding structures. Trial trenches were excavated across two of the prehistoric houses in the 19th century, but these investigations are considered to have had limited impact on the buried archaeology. The four buildings continue to offer high potential for researchers to examine how prehistoric and Norse houses were designed and constructed, and how they functioned. Wall foundations, pits and floor surfaces are likely to exist beneath the turf. The buried remains are likely to

include artefacts and ecofacts that can help us understand how people lived at this site, how they farmed and used the natural environment, and how they exchanged goods with other groups. The three prehistoric houses have different plan forms, and offer the potential to compare building types. These houses may represent a development sequence and could show how settlement changed and evolved over time. Researchers may be able to date some of the buried remains and determine whether the prehistoric occupation of the site was broken by one or more periods of disuse. There is also potential to compare prehistoric activities with those undertaken in the Norse period, including ascertaining how the respective inhabitants managed this island landscape and their relationship with the sea. There is potential to determine how agriculture and domestic economies differed over time and how the soils were managed and improved.

This monument lies within a landscape that is rich in prehistoric archaeological remains and its importance is enhanced because it can be compared with several nearby funerary sites. A heel-shaped chambered cairn lies 1.4km to the WNW and another chambered cairn lies 1.35m to the WNW. Another cairn, lying 1.25km to the SW, was excavated in 1860 and found to contain a grave. Together, these monuments can enhance our knowledge of how the island of Uyea was used in prehistory, how the land-use developed over time, and the chronological and functional relationships between them. The Norse longhouse is similar to many examples in Unst, including at Belmont, Haroldswick, Underhoull and Gardie. Its dimensions are very similar to those of the excavated house at Belmont, the latter measuring 22m long by 7m wide.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of prehistoric and Norse settlement and land-use. This potential is enhanced because the monument contains prehistoric houses of three different forms, as well as a Norse longhouse. It can also enhance and augment our understanding of the nearby prehistoric funerary monuments. It has the potential to improve our understanding of the distribution of prehistoric settlement, the structural techniques used to build houses, changes in settlement over time, and the relationship of houses to other features such as cairns. The longhouse is of particular interest as one of a number of Norse longhouses known in Unst, but apparently the only one located on this smaller island. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand prehistoric and Norse settlement in Shetland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	Reafirth Chapel, chapel and burial ground 90m NW of Cara Centre
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2095
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	451455
<b>Northing</b>	1190945
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the remains of a small chapel and burial ground, together with two burial aisles that lie immediately north of the chapel. Two tombstones in the burial aisles suggest that the aisles were built during the 1690s and that the chapel was an earlier structure. The visible remains of the chapel comprise parts of the rubble-built north and west walls. The north wall was extensively repaired when the burial aisles were built to the north, but the west wall preserves the semi-circular arch of the west doorway. The lower part of the doorway is buried below ground level and it is probable that other remains of the chapel also survive as buried archaeological features. Overall, the building probably measures about 15m E-W by 7m transversely. Low banks suggest the original boundaries of the burial ground, indicating that it covered an area measuring 28m N-S by 26m transversely, with the chapel standing just north of the centre. The site lies immediately above the beach on the southwest shore of Mid Yell Voe, less than 10m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1954, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. On the south and east sides, the scheduled area extends up to but excludes the modern boundary wall of the cemetery. The scheduling specifically excludes all active burial lairs and the above-ground elements of all burial monuments of 19th-century or later date.

As well as the surviving upstanding portions of the north and west walls, further archaeological remains of the chapel and possible earlier structures are likely to survive below ground, possibly in good condition. There is potential to examine in detail the construction and form of the chapel, its development sequence and dating and its chronological relationship with use of the burial ground. Antiquarian records suggest that the chapel was built over an older burial ground. It is probable that large numbers of early burials remain in situ in and around the chapel footprint, with potential to enhance future knowledge of status and burial practice, and to reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death, and perhaps the types of activities people undertook during life. The likely presence of remains from different periods could illuminate issues such as the duration of occupation, the extent to which occupation of the site was continuous or intermittent, and the nature of abandonment processes. The western burial aisle contains two interesting memorial stones dating from the 1690s. Another interesting memorial stone is built into a freestanding masonry wall 10m northwest of the chapel. Researchers working in the 1930s also noted several short-armed crosses of micaceous sandstone and these may still be present though obscured by vegetation.

Researchers have suggested that this is one of 31 potential chapel sites on the island of Yell. Of those, 22 sites, including this monument, are associated with a tradition of a medieval chapel. However, this monument is one of only four known chapel sites on Yell that can be associated with visible structural remains of a chapel. We can compare this monument with the other sites with potential medieval remains, located at St Olaf's Church on the north tip of Yell, at Vollister on the west coast and at Bakka Skeo, set on a small island 3km east of Mid Yell. The remains of this chapel and burial ground can add to our understanding of the organisation of Christianity in Shetland and elsewhere. There is also potential to examine the burials and to study the findings in the context of the medieval settlement pattern in the vicinity.

Potentially early ecclesiastical sites such as this are vital to any understanding of how the Christian faith developed and was organised in Shetland and elsewhere. The site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map and is labelled 'Chapel (Site of)' and 'Burial Ground'.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of early church sites in the British Isles. There is potential for well-preserved archaeology that can make a significant contribution to our knowledge of medieval church architecture and burial. Its significance is enhanced by the capacity to compare it with other early church sites in Yell and Shetland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early chapels and the role they played in the development and organisation of Christianity.

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<b>Site Number</b>	34
<b>Site Name</b>	Middleton, chapel and burial ground 465m SSW of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM3843
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	462217
<b>Northing</b>	1204525
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a small medieval or Norse chapel, reputed to be dedicated to St John, within a polygonal enclosure. The remains are visible as low turf-covered stony banks. It stands at 10m above sea level, 100m from the E coast of Unst, and offers long views out to sea.</p> <p>The enclosure is polygonal and measures 40m E-W by 32m transversely, with the banks 2m-3m wide. The banks have been overlaid by later enclosure walls and field clearance. The chapel is aligned roughly E-W and measures about 10m by 5m. The remains indicate an almost square nave with a small chancel at the E end. The outer face of the E wall is clearly visible at the lowest level and survives up to 1.2m high. To the N, outside the main enclosure is a cist-like structure that may represent a Viking grave.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive.</p>

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The monument is a well-preserved example of a Norse or medieval chapel and enclosure. It appears to be relatively undisturbed and so is likely to preserve archaeological evidence relating to its function, the people who built and used it, and the date of its construction, use and abandonment. Although the walls of the chapel and enclosure are denuded, they retain sufficient structural integrity to add to our knowledge and understanding of Norse and medieval architecture and religious and funerary practices. The site's owner has found pottery eroding out of these banks. The enclosure may contain human skeletal remains and the cist-like structure to the north may be a rare example of a Norse burial. Future study of these features could provide valuable information on life in the Norse and medieval period, including diet, health, incidence of disease and life expectancy.

Small chapels of Norse date are rare in Shetland, and indeed Scotland, and few examples have been excavated to modern standards. This example is likely to date to around the time that Christianity was adopted by the Norse settlers in Shetland or shortly thereafter. It is of a similar size and form to Cross Kirk (also in Unst) and the excavated example at Kebister (on the mainland of Shetland), the Brough of Deerness and Brims (both in Orkney), and Balnahow and Keeill Vael, Balladoole (in the Isle of Man). Together these sites add to our understanding of the infancy of Christian communities in Scotland, revealing national similarities and regional diversification. They offer the potential to examine the connections between ecclesiastical sites and the ways that Christianity was introduced and disseminated.

The nearby place names of Sand Wick and Burga Wick indicate a Norse presence in the area, 'wick' meaning bay or inlet in Old Norse.

The beginning of Christianity in Scotland is an important subject, particularly to the present Christian community, and the early ecclesiastical settlements are vital to any understanding of how the faith spread throughout the country. Documentary sources refer to the coming of Christianity, but the surviving accounts are partial and problematic. The fragmentary nature of the historical record enhances the significance of the archaeological remains preserved at here.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the Norse and medieval church in the British Isles. This site has the potential to make a significant contribution to our knowledge of early ecclesiastical architecture and religious practice. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand medieval Norse chapels and the role they had in the dissemination of Christianity in Shetland and across the British Isles.

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<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	Conisgarth, house 30m NNW of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM3840
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	462096
<b>Northing</b>	1204573
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument is a prehistoric house, visible as an upstanding feature represented by an oval turf-covered wall. The house was probably in use some time between 3000 BC and AD 500. The monument lies about 30m above sea level on a gentle east-facing slope, close to the Burn of Vatsdeild and some 350m from the east coast of Unst. The monument was originally scheduled in 1976 but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the monument is being rescheduled now to clarify the extent of the scheduled area.</p> <p>The house is sub-circular in shape and measures 7.5m by 5m internally within turf-covered walls some 0.5m-2m wide. There is a possible entrance on the east. A quartz core was found next to a rabbit burrow on the NE side of the house.</p> <p>This monument survives in good condition in reverted improved grassland. The house will contain the remains of foundations, floor surfaces and associated pits and middens and has the potential to provide insight into how prehistoric houses were designed, constructed and used. The buried remains may include artefacts and environmental evidence that can help us understand how people lived at this site, how they farmed and used the natural environment,</p>

and what goods they exchanged with other groups. Researchers may be able to date some of the buried remains and determine whether occupation of the site was broken by one or more periods of disuse.

The monument's importance is enhanced by its proximity to another prehistoric house only some 80m to the west. Indeed, this monument lies within a landscape that is exceptionally rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the 19th century. The long sequence of human use and occupation of this area can provide insight into how people interacted with the landscape and the sea, and how the nature of that interaction may have developed and changed over time.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of prehistoric settlement and landuse. The monument comprises a single prehistoric house, but it has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the wider archaeological landscape in an area rich in remains. It has the potential to improve our understanding of the distribution of settlement, the structural techniques used to build houses, changes in the character of settlement over time, and the relationship of houses to other features such as cairns. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand settlement in Unst.

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<b>Site Number</b>	36
<b>Site Name</b>	Dam of Helliers Water, square cairns and stone setting 90m W of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM13133
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	460848
<b>Northing</b>	1205145
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises the remains of a series of probably funerary monuments: a square cairn, another possible square cairn and a boat-shaped stone setting, all dating probably to between AD 200-900. These features are located within a circular stony area, approximately 12m in diameter, while the remains of an oval enclosed field, 22m E-W by 17m transversely, lie immediately to the west, suggesting that the probable funerary monuments may overlie prehistoric remains. The monument stands about 80m above sea level, on the summit of a small low hill that lies between the larger Hill of Sobul and Hill of Colvadale, overlooking Helliers Water.

The square cairn is visible as a low stone-built structure, measuring 2.5m NE-SW by 2.5m transversely. The cairn is well defined by large edge-set kerbing stones on its NE and NW sides; the other sides are less well defined, with the kerbing stones no longer in their original settings. The interior is filled with smaller stones and is partly turf-covered. Adjacent to and NW of this cairn are the remains of another possible cairn consisting of a levelled stone-filled area, measuring around 3.5m NW-SE by 4.2m transversely. To the SE is a boat-shaped stone setting consisting of large edge-set kerbing stones. The setting measures 2m by 1m transversely, with its long axis aligned NNW-SSE, and it is pointed at its SSE end. This feature is also filled with smaller stones and partly turf-covered. All three features are sited on a low stone-covered hill. To the west is an oval enclosed field, 22m E-W by 17m transversely, with the enclosing dyke built mainly of turf and evenly-spaced stones. The probable funerary monuments may have been built over the remains of a prehistoric field system or settlement.

Excavations elsewhere have demonstrated that square kerb cairns were often used to cover and mark human burials and are normally early medieval in origin, dating most commonly from the mid to late first millennium AD. There has been little disturbance to this cairn and archaeological information is highly likely to survive beneath its surface. The excavation of similar cairns elsewhere shows that square cairns often incorporate or overlie graves containing long cist settings, and skeletal remains in the form of inhumations. Excavations of other square cairns have revealed one or more long cist burials beneath the cairn. One or more burials may survive beneath the cairns, positioned centrally or away from the centre. The boat-shaped stone setting may also mark a grave as it is similar in form to Viking graves from Denmark and Norway.

These buried deposits and human remains can help us understand more about the practice

and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific times in the early medieval period. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, while botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us to build up a picture of the climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Cairns are well represented in the Shetland Islands, but this example is of particular interest because of its later date. Burials from the early historic period are relatively rare in Shetland and the north of Scotland. This cairn bears similarities to the square cairns in the cemetery at Ackergill, Caithness. Closer to this site, the two square cairns discovered during excavation of the Norse settlement at Sandwick, which lies 3km to the SSE, are also very similar. Given the relative lack of comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not only of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early historic society and economy.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in the early historic period and later society. Buried evidence from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in the early historic period.

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<b>Site Number</b>	37
<b>Site Name</b>	Tafts of Coppister, Norse farmstead, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM13146;HP50 NE8
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN122
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457097
<b>Northing</b>	1205004
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises a Norse longhouse, built and occupied probably between AD 800 and AD 1300, overlying an earlier cellular structure or structures, probably of late Iron Age or early historic date (around AD 200-800). The longhouse and the other structures are visible as mainly turf-covered wall footings, with some protruding stones and orthostats. The monument lies about 10m above sea level immediately north of the Point of Coppister, on the E shore of Lunda Wick, Unst.

The longhouse measures 15m E-W by 4m transversely, but its W end has been lost to coastal erosion. Its walls are about 1.5m wide and incorporate regular stones set on edge, with the wall faces visible intermittently. The surviving N and E walls are reasonably straight, while the S wall appears slightly bowed. There is an entrance in the approximate centre of the S wall, and another possible entrance towards the NE corner. An internal division is indicated by several large stones towards the upper end of the structure. A possible annexe to the south is 8.5m E-W by 5.7m transversely and appears to incorporate part of an earlier cellular building or buildings. The cellular structure is partly obscured by the later longhouse, but appears as a series of conjoined arcs of walling. Its SW corner is delimited by large orthostats and a low bank; the remainder is defined by a low bank up to 1.5m wide. A line of orthostats bounding the adjacent cliff overlies the eroded W end of the longhouse and is probably relatively recent.

This monument survives in good condition, although it is suffering from coastal erosion to the west. Significant buried archaeological remains are expected to be preserved beneath and around the visible upstanding structures. This house recalls a site excavated at Underhoull, only 650m to the SE, which revealed evidence of Iron Age and broch-period occupation beneath a later Norse longhouse. It is highly likely that foundation walls, pits and floor surfaces may exist beneath the turf at Tafts of Coppister. The buried remains may include artefacts and ecofacts that can help us understand how people lived at this site, how they farmed and used the natural environment, and how they exchanged goods with other groups. It is likely that the monument exhibits a development sequence and could show how this settlement evolved

over time. Researchers may be able to date the buried remains more closely, and ascertain the date and nature of pre-Norse use of the site, as well as the date of establishment of the Norse farmstead and its duration of use. There is also potential to examine how the inhabitants managed the landscape in their immediate vicinity and how this changed over time.

Norse houses are rare in Scotland, but Unst contains many of the best-preserved examples with upwards of 30 identified across the island. This Norse longhouse can be compared with a number of others in Unst, including examples at Belmont, Hamar, Haroldswick, Gardie and Underhoull, the latter located only some 650m SE of Tafts of Coppister. The style of construction, the size and shape of the houses, the presence of an annexe or annexes and, sometimes, yards or enclosures, are relatively similar across this group. Together, the Norse houses in Unst have exceptionally high group value, with the potential to teach us much about the rate and process of Norse colonisation of Unst and Shetland, the settlement pattern established by the Norse settlers, their way of life, and the nature of any interaction with the native inhabitants. A number of other Norse settlements are known in Shetland, not least at Jarlshof in south Mainland, but the picture in Unst appears distinctive ' not only in terms of the density of settlement, but also in that some of the houses are located inland and not on the coast. The Tafts of Coppister house, however, occupies a typical site for a Norse farmstead, on good grazing land immediately adjacent to the coast. It is likely there was a contemporary field system, as at Underhoull, which here may have been obscured by later activity.

The traces of an earlier structure or structures recall Iron Age dwellings in style and form, such as those excavated at Bayanne, Yell, and Kebister, Dales Voe, but they also resemble early historic or Pictish cellular structures. Unfortunately, not enough of this earlier settlement is visible to allow us to ascertain its type and date, but there is clearly high archaeological potential in this multi-period site.

The place name element, 'Tafts', derives from the Old Norse 'toft' meaning house or settlement, but no structures are evident within 200m of the site on any edition of the 6-inch OS map for Unst. This suggests that the Ordnance Survey's local informant in the 19th century was aware of the former existence of a house within the field here.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of Norse settlement and land-use in Unst and Shetland. It can also enhance and augment our understanding of the function and wider setting of Norse houses in the landscape. It has the potential to improve our understanding of the distribution of Norse settlement, the structural techniques used to build houses, changes in the nature of settlement over time, and the relationship of Norse houses and farmsteads to those of the native and earlier inhabitants. Its potential is enhanced because the monument overlies the remains of an earlier settlement, giving a time-depth to the sequence here. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand Norse and earlier settlement in Shetland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	38
<b>Site Name</b>	Uyea Breck, standing stone 265m E of Clivocast
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2046
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	460599
<b>Northing</b>	1200713
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises a standing stone likely to date to the third or second millennium BC. It is approximately 3m high and, at its maximum, 0.86m wide by 0.38m thick. The schist monolith is irregularly-shaped, with its broader sides facing north and south. The stone leans towards the northeast. Packing stones of various sizes are partly visible around its base, indicating that evidence may survive for its date and method of erection. The standing stone is located in a prominent position with views to the south. The monument was first scheduled in 1958 but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The standing stone survives in good condition. Several packing stones are visible at its base, helping to keep it upright and indicating that the monolith was placed in a pit when first erected. This relatively undisturbed context suggests that archaeological deposits are likely to</p>

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survive in buried horizons around and at the base of the stone.

Standing stones are widespread in Scotland, demonstrating that prehistoric people occupied much of the country, stretching from the south and southwest to the Northern Isles. Standing stones are often part of a wider system of monuments (such as henges, stone circles and cairns), and often take advantage of natural routeways and vantage points. In this case, there are impressive views from the stone towards the south and southeast. Like many other examples, this standing stone is positioned below the high ground locally (in this case to the northwest) and away from summits.

Another standing stone, located 230m to the southwest, may be associated with this one; and 20m further to the southwest are the remains of a burial mound. This was excavated in 1875 and produced both cremated material and an inhumation burial, together with what was recorded as 'armour'.

Researchers have charted the alignment of standing stones with celestial bodies and events. They believe that standing stones such as this formed part of important ceremonial or religious events, for instance, the marking of changes in season or times in the agricultural year. Like other significant examples, the effort required to transport and erect this monolith would have been substantial. Whether sourced locally or brought to this spot from further afield, the presence and position of the standing stone indicate something of the importance of this locality. The standing stone has the capacity to enhance our understanding of this early period. It may have the potential to further our knowledge of contemporary ceremonial and ritual landscapes.

Over the years the stone at Uyea Breck has become the focus of local stories and legendary events. One tale involves two witches, one in Unst and the other in Fetlar, and recounts how they shared between them a pair of tongs or Klivin. They would cast the tongs back and forth over the sound between the two islands. The stone is thought to mark the location where the tongs landed and the name 'Clivocast' is derived from this. Another legend associates the stone with the Viking period, believing it to mark the location where the son of Harold Fairhair, first king of Norway, died around AD 900. Legend has it that he was buried in the mound near the standing stone to the southwest, which was erected to mark his grave.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the ritual and ceremonial landscape of Shetland in the third or second millennium BC. Its loss would significantly impede our ability to understand the nature of earlier prehistoric ritual and ceremonial practice, as well as the wider beliefs of the prehistoric people that used these sites, both in Shetland and in Scotland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	39
<b>Site Name</b>	Hoga Ness, broch, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2072
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	455790
<b>Northing</b>	1200525
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a broch of Iron Age date, built probably between 500 BC and AD 200, and its substantial outer defences. The broch is visible as a large turf-covered mound, about 24m in diameter. Two intramural chambers are visible in the southeastern arc of the broch wall, and an entrance passage is located to the south. The broch is enclosed by a sub-circular defensive system, defined by a series of three substantial ramparts and probably rock-cut ditches. A stone-faced section of rampart which runs to the coastal edge, WNW of the broch, appears to be of slightly different build. The low traces of an outer rampart are also visible on the northern arc of the defensive circuit. Coastal erosion has removed part of the enclosure. The monument lies in open pasture beside a sea cliff at less than 10m over sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1934 but the documentation does not meet modern standards; the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The broch survives in good condition, albeit obscured by collapse within its interior and suffering some coastal erosion to the west and south. The outline of the broch tower is partly</p>

obscured by vegetation and rubble, but the presence of intramural chambers in the S and SE arcs, where a 4m section of the main internal wall-face is also visible, and the entrance passage in the SW arc, are clearly indicative of broch morphology. The defensive system with its massive ramparts and deep ditches is particularly impressive.

It is clear that the lower courses of the broch and substantial parts of the stone and turf ramparts survive beneath the ground surface. Future archaeological investigation of buried remains may allow researchers to record the foundations and lower courses of the broch and to examine layers formed during its occupation. The buried remains have considerable potential to enhance our understanding of the use and function of brochs and the daily lives of the people who occupied them. There is very high potential for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts that could illuminate the diet, economy and social status of the broch builders and occupants, and the extent to which this varied over time. There is high potential to date the construction of the broch and to compare this with the date of the ditch and rampart defences. The lower remains of an outermost rampart are apparent on the north side of the monument, but the topography of the site indicates that buried remains of this rampart may also be preserved elsewhere. A modern rectangular sheepfold is located over the northern slope of the broch mound.

This broch is one of over 130 brochs known in Shetland. It has the potential to enhance our understanding of the relationship between brochs, the extent to which they were contemporary, and their relationship with other contemporary settlement types and with the wider landscape. Brochs have been viewed as having a defensive or offensive function, or simply as being the prestige dwellings of an elite keen to display its status. The buried remains at Hoga Ness have very high potential to help address these questions and could provide insights into the nature and use of these structures and the landscape immediately around them. There is also potential for this monument to contribute to our understanding of how broch sites might be reused in later periods.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age Shetland and the role and function of brochs. The monument offers high potential to study the relationship between the broch and its defensive system (the ramparts and ditches that surround it). The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the development and use of brochs in the Shetland Islands.

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<b>Site Number</b>	40
<b>Site Name</b>	Underhoull, broch, Iron Age and Norse farmsteads and field systems
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2087
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	457402
<b>Northing</b>	1204412
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a broch of Iron Age date, built probably between 500 BC and AD 200, within an extensive field system, which incorporates a Norse longhouse 90m east of the broch and a farmstead of Iron Age and Norse date 140m southwest of the broch. The monument lies in open pasture overlooking Lunda Wick. The broch occupies a prominent position at the top of a slope, at around 35m above sea level, while the Iron Age and Norse farmstead lies down the slope, some 75m from the shore.</p> <p>The broch is visible as a substantial turf-covered mound, 18m across and up to 2m high, surrounded by two concentric earthen ramparts with an intervening ditch. Two rectangular turf-covered stone structures, measuring 13m by 7.5m and 9m by 6.5m respectively, directly abut the outer bank on the east. The Norse longhouse east of the broch has been partly excavated and consolidated, and consists of a bipartite main house measuring 20m by 7m aligned WNW-SSE, with an adjoining annex on the southwest wall. The Iron Age and Norse farmstead southwest of the broch is primarily visible as the remains of a Norse longhouse measuring 18m by 6m NW-SE, partly dug into the hillside. Its end walls are rounded and the overall plan is boat-shaped. Two later outhouses adjoin this structure. The longhouse overlies the partly excavated remains of early Iron Age and broch-period huts. The field system mainly comprises a series of conjoined rectilinear enclosures defined by low earthen banks, the majority of which run down slope from the vicinity of the broch to the cliffs overlooking Lunda</p>

Wick. However, a fragmentary curvilinear boundary lying upslope some 40m north and east of the broch appear to respect the broch and may be contemporary with it. The Norse longhouse east of the broch appears to be contained within a sub-rectangular enclosure.

The broch survives in a collapsed condition, although the substantial remains are clearly indicative of broch morphology. It is highly probable that the lower courses of the broch survive beneath the ground surface. Future archaeological investigation of buried remains may allow researchers to record the foundations and lower courses of the broch and to examine layers formed during its occupation. The defences are impressive: in places, the ramparts stand up to 3m higher than the base of the possibly rock-cut ditch. The field system, the Norse longhouse and the Iron Age and Norse farmstead represent a palimpsest of land-use in the vicinity of the broch over a period of 1,000 years or more. The two settlements have been partly archaeologically excavated, and the latter site may have been occupied contemporaneously with the broch. It was abandoned by its occupants prior to reoccupation of the site by Norse settlers. Excavation of parts of the large sub-rectangular enclosure that surrounds the broch and the Norse longhouse has revealed indications of Iron Age construction. The date of the rectilinear field system between the broch and the sea is not known, and there is considerable potential to enhance understanding of the use and function of these fields and the daily lives of the people who farmed them. There is high potential for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts that may illuminate the diet, economy and social status of the people living in this area, and the extent to which this varied over time. There is potential to date the construction of the broch and to compare this with the date of the rampart defences and other elements in the landscape.

This broch is one of over 130 brochs known in Shetland. It has the potential to enhance our understanding of the relationship between brochs, the extent to which they were contemporary, and their relationship with other contemporary settlement types and with the wider landscape. Brochs have been viewed as having a defensive or offensive function, or simply as being the prestige dwellings of an elite keen to display its status. The buried remains at Underhoull have high potential to help address these questions and may provide insights into the nature and use of these structures and the landscape immediately around them. There is also potential for this monument to contribute to our understanding of how broch sites might have been reused in later periods. The two stone structures immediately adjacent to the broch may be contemporary or later, and the broch sits within a complex field system of varying dates.

The Iron Age and Norse farmstead southwest of the broch is one of a small number of proven examples of reuse of a Shetland settlement over time, and the later outhouses may also point to reuse in the medieval or later periods. As such, this site retains considerable potential to enhance our understanding of the archaeology of Shetland and Scotland. The other excavated Norse longhouse retains unexcavated deposits, which may reveal further information regarding use of the site prior to, during and succeeding the Norse occupation. The field systems in the vicinity of the broch appear to be of Iron Age and later date. Some of these features may be contemporary with the broch, while others are likely to relate to the two Norse longhouses. Such well-preserved field systems are rare in a Scottish or Shetland context, and have high potential to provide insights into agricultural practice and management of the landscape in the Iron Age and Norse periods, as well as identifying evidence of cultural change associated with the Norse arrival in the Northern Isles.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age and Norse Shetland, the role and function of brochs, their relationship to other types of Iron Age settlement, and the reuse of earlier sites by Norse and later settlers. The monument offers high potential to study the relationship between the broch, its defences, the Iron Age settlement and the field system. It also offers high potential to study the relationship between the Norse farmsteads, the degree of continuity or change in culture, economy and farming practices from the Iron Age through to the Norse period, and the impact on the wider settlement pattern of Unst. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand Iron Age and Norse settlement in the Shetland Islands.

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<b>Site Number</b>	41
<b>Site Name</b>	Kirkaby, chapel and enclosure, Westing, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2673

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**SMR Number****Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 456656**Northing** 1206407**Description** The monument comprises the remains of a chapel of possible 12th-century date and surrounding enclosure, overlying earlier prehistoric remains including a circular structure and a possible heel-shaped cairn. The site lies in pasture on a knoll on a small promontory at 10m above sea level. The monument was scheduled in 1968 and 1998, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The chapel survives as turf-covered wall footings on the summit of a low sub-circular knoll. Internally, the church measures about 5m by 4m, but the E end has been obscured and no visible traces survive of a chancel evident in the 19th century. The chapel is enclosed by a low sub-circular earthwork, possibly representing a graveyard measuring about 35m by 30m. Immediately northeast of the chapel lie the footings of a circular stone-built structure about 4.5m across, which underlies the outer face of the enclosure and appears to pre-date the chapel. On the northern edge of the knoll, a possible heel-shaped cairn with a well-defined kerb has been integrated into the enclosure, although the cairn material is absent. Northwest of this feature is an area containing a number of small orthostats, possibly indicating an extension to the graveyard. A stone field wall encloses the southern part of the knoll, and a post-medieval stone sheepfold is located northwest of the chapel.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in shape, measuring 48m by 34m, to include the remains described above and an area around them in which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use may survive.

The monument survives in reasonably good condition. This appears to be a multi-period site with the remains of a possible 12th-century chapel and enclosure overlying earlier prehistoric remains. It is likely that the knoll is at least partly the product of several millennia of human occupation and activity. As well as the upstanding remains of the chapel and enclosure, further prehistoric and early medieval archaeological structures and remains are likely to survive below ground.

The chapel and enclosure were surveyed by J. T. Irvine in 1863, who recorded a nave of about 4m by 3.6m, with a chancel of about 3m by 2m, and a north wall surviving to a height of 0.6m. The chancel is not visible on the ground today, but there is archaeological potential to examine the construction and form of the chapel, its development sequence and its chronological relationship with the enclosure. It is likely that early burials survive in and around the church, with the potential to enhance our understanding of burial practice and the status of this ecclesiastical site, while any skeletal remains could reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death and possibly occupational activities.

The possible heel-shaped cairn is of interest because of its relatively small size, unusual form and potentially good level of preservation. Part of the well-built façade is visible, but has been integrated into the later ecclesiastical enclosure. Excavation elsewhere suggests that similar cairns were used to house human remains from multiple individuals and are Neolithic in origin, dating most commonly from the third and fourth millennia BC. Despite the removal of stone from this cairn, significant archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface.

The circular structure northeast of the chapel is too small to be a broch, but probably represents part of the remains of a prehistoric settlement of unknown date and character. Other prehistoric buried structures and deposits are likely to be contained within the mound, but the nature of earlier occupation of the site has been obscured by its later ecclesiastical use. However, the likely presence of remains from different periods adds to the importance of the site.

Some small chapels in Shetland date back to the early historic period, as at St Ninian's Isle and Nesti Voe on the Isle of Noss, and it is possible that this chapel also has earlier antecedents. The place name, Kirkaby, implies that there may have been a Christian presence here when the Norse settlers named the site. There is potential to compare the buried remains of this chapel with those of other early historic and medieval chapels in the Northern Isles. The remains of this chapel and enclosure could enhance our understanding of the organisation and spread of Christianity in Shetland and northern Britain. Early Christian sites in the Northern Isles are often sited on and reuse earlier settlement mounds, as may be the case here.

The site is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS map, which shows the modern stone enclosure and other early modern structures: the sheepfold, and a lambing shed that lies

immediately west of (outside) the scheduled area.

The chapel was surveyed and drawn as early as 1863 by J. T. Irvine. His plan was reproduced in David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross's seminal work on The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland, which was published in 1896.

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a small medieval chapel and associated enclosure which retains the potential to provide important information about medieval ecclesiastical architecture and parochial organisation at around the time that the parish system was becoming established in the Northern Isles. Its significance is enhanced by its capacity to be compared with other early church sites in the Northern Isles. The chapel and graveyard are likely also to conceal evidence for prehistoric and early Christian occupation and activities, which adds to the site's importance. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand medieval chapels, the part they played in the spread and organisation of Christianity in the Northern Isles, and their relationship to earlier sites.

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<b>Site Number</b>	42
<b>Site Name</b>	Hill of Caldback, chambered cairn, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM4027
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	460804
<b>Northing</b>	1206680
<b>Description</b>	

The monument comprises the remains of a chambered cairn of the Neolithic period, built probably between 4000 and 2500 BC. It is visible as a partly turf-covered, sub-circular structure built mainly of large stones. The cairn stands at 105m OD on the level summit of the Hill of Caldback, in the island of Unst. The monument was first scheduled in 1977, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The cairn measures around 7.2m NE-SW by 9.3m transversely and stands up to 0.4m high, with a passage aligned NW-SE leading to a central burial chamber. The passage is around 6m long and gradually widens into an approximately circular chamber 1.6m in diameter. The walls of the chamber stand up to 1m high and are constructed of large flat-topped boulders, which would have supported a capstone. Other boulders of similar size are found within the cairn, but the large kerb stones appear to have been robbed for the construction of a later enclosure. Many of the smaller stones that would have made up the body of the cairn have also been removed from the site. Parts of the outer kerb of the cairn are defined on the ground by a raised scarp.

The area to be scheduled is a circle on plan, measuring 30m in diameter. This includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive.

The monument is in a stable condition and retains its form to a significant degree. A considerable amount of the cairn material lies scattered on the ground surface and beneath the turf, while the passage and central burial chamber are clearly identifiable.

Chambered cairns are Neolithic in origin, dating most commonly from the third and fourth millennia BC. Excavation elsewhere suggests that they were used over a long period and often housed the remains of multiple individuals. Despite the removal of stone from this cairn, significant archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in Scotland shows that cairns might be adapted over time and might also form a focus for burial in later periods. Buried deposits associated with cairns can help us to understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific periods in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried ground surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us to build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during the construction and use of the cairn.

The circular plan of this cairn and chamber is typical of those found elsewhere in Scotland, but is relatively rare in Shetland where the majority of chambered cairns are heel-shaped. As such, this monument represents an apparent outlier in the geographical distribution of Neolithic circular chambered cairns in Scotland.

This example also has particular interest because of its location 1.9km to the NNE of another circular chambered cairn at Watlee, overlooking the Loch of Watlee. Across Scotland, cairns are commonly positioned to be highly visible and are often inter-visible. The position and significance of this cairn in relation to that at Watlee is likely to be significant and merits future detailed analysis. This monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices, and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Buried evidence from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it lies in a landscape where there is a wealth of prehistoric monuments. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times.

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<b>Site Number</b>	43
<b>Site Name</b>	St. Olaf's Church, church, enclosure and tombstones, 500m N of Wick
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM2097;HP50SE 6
<b>SMR Number</b>	MSN0127
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	456693
<b>Northing</b>	1204097
<b>Description</b>	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a small stone church dedicated to St Olaf, which sits within a rectilinear enclosure containing the remains of six upright cross-shaped stones and two 16th-century gravestones. The church dates probably from the 12th century and was abandoned by 1785. The site stands about 15m above sea level, 8m inland from the W side of Lunda Wick. The monument was first scheduled in 1957, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The church is rectangular and measures 14.5m E-W by 6.75m. Its walls are 1.1m-1.4m thick and stand mostly to wallhead height. The W gable stands to its original height and is of 12th-century date, with a simple Romanesque doorway and a round-headed attic window over. Much of the E end of the church has been rebuilt and the walls now stand about 2m high, with a single window and a blocked doorway on the S wall. The S window lintel has an incised serpent motif on the soffit. The church sits within a rectilinear enclosure measuring 36m N-S by 34m E-W. This is cut into the slope on the W and is delineated by a low earthen bank on the S standing up to 1m high and 5m across. This burial enclosure is undated, but is probably later than the church as it is on a slightly different alignment. It was later extended to form a larger graveyard and its N and E sides coincide with the modern stone dyke that encloses the later cemetery. Five simple cross-shaped stones of medieval date lie immediately adjacent to the S wall of the church, and another lies just outwith the S boundary of the enclosure. A burial aisle for the Mowats of Garth lies at the E end of the church. One late 16th-century graveslab for a Bremen merchant survives within the church and another lies immediately outside the E wall of the church.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is sub-rectangular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes all active burial lairs and all memorial stones erected after 1850,</p> <p>The upstanding remains of this unicameral church are in reasonable condition but require consolidation. The remains of the chapel preserve features that can inform our understanding of early church architecture. The features of the W gable can be seen as part of a wider Norse ecclesiastical tradition, but the inclined jambs of the doorway are more typically encountered</p>

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in Irish churches of earlier date. The round-headed window in this gable is unusual in that it has a square lintelled rear arch. The serpent carved into the lintel of the S window may be a Pictish carving and is partly obscured by the masonry of the E jamb, indicating that it has been reused in this position. This suggests that the 12th-century church and burial ground may represent Norse reuse of an early Christian site.

There is high potential for the survival of important buried archaeology. The church may conceal earlier remains, including possibly an earlier chapel. The simple cross-shaped stones may date to the pre-Norse or Norse periods. It is probable that a number of Norse burials remain in situ in the church and graveyard, with the potential to enhance our knowledge of status and burial practice, and to reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death, and perhaps family relationships and the types of activities people undertook during life. The church, graveyard and related archaeological deposits offer high potential to study the changes in belief and culture at this time, as the Norse abandoned their pagan religion and adopted Christianity. The lack of later gravestones in the vicinity of the church may indicate that the early medieval site is relatively undisturbed.

The two 16th-century grave slabs are a significant indicator of the importance of Hanseatic traders to Shetland and the Scottish economy in the later medieval period, as well as demonstrating the degree of regard in which these traders were held in Shetland society.

Some small chapels in Shetland date back to the early historic period, as is possible in this case, and there is potential to compare the buried remains here with the known early historic chapels at St Ninian's Isle and at Nesti Voe, Noss. St Olaf's Church may also be compared with a number of other early medieval chapel sites in Yell and Unst, including the 12th-century chapel on Uyea Island, and elsewhere in Shetland. Architectural and archaeological comparisons can also be drawn with a number of contemporary Norse sites in Orkney, for example, St Mary's on Wyre, and further afield in other areas colonised by Norse settlers, such as St Mary's at Crosskirk, in Caithness. Early ecclesiastical sites such as this are important to our understanding of how Christianity was adopted by the Norse in Shetland, and add to our understanding of its organisation and spread across the Northern Isles and northern Scotland.

There is also high potential to examine the church in the context of Norse settlement in the vicinity. This includes a substantial Norse settlement at Lund, only 450m to the SE, and a further two Norse longhouses and a field system at Underhoull, some 700m to the WNW on the E side of Lunda Wick.

The church's dedication to St Olaf, a Norwegian saint, clearly signifies its Norse origins.

The Hanseatic grave slab within the church is that of Segebad Detkin, merchant and burgher of Bremen, and dates to 1573. The other (outside the church) is to Henrik Segeleken The Elder, who died in 1585.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of early ecclesiastical sites in Shetland and further afield. There is high potential for well-preserved archaeology that can make a significant contribution to our knowledge of early medieval church architecture and burial. Its significance is enhanced by the presence of the enclosure containing cross-shaped stones, and by its location in a landscape rich in remains of the Norse period. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early church sites, the role they played in the adoption and spread of Christianity in the Norse period, and the relationship between Norse settlements and ecclesiastical sites.

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<b>Site Number</b>	44
<b>Site Name</b>	Gamligrind, Norse settlement 110m NW of, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>NRHE Number</b>	SM13151
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	460435
<b>Northing</b>	1207112
<b>Description</b>	The monument comprises a Norse longhouse, built and occupied probably between AD 800 and AD 1300, with an adjoining annexe. The longhouse and annexe are visible as turf-covered

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stone walls and aligned SW-NE down the slope. The monument lies about 60m over sea level on the northern slopes of the Hill of Caldback in the island of Unst.

The longhouse is aligned SW-NE down the slope and measures 20m by 5m transversely, with 1.2m thick wall footings comprised of turf-covered masonry. The end walls are slightly rounded with a 1m wide entrance in the NE (downslope) end wall, and an annexe or outbuilding directly adjoining the long NW wall. The SE long wall is cut into the foot of a slope rising to the south and east. Internally, the longhouse is partitioned into two rooms by a transverse wall, with a central doorway, that separates the SW end from the rest of the house. The annexe is centrally located along the long NW wall and measures 11.5m NE-SW by 2.8m transversely, with walls up to 1.1m thick and of similar construction to the main house. There is a possible entrance to the annexe located centrally in its NW wall, although there is no evidence of any entrance leading from the annexe directly into the longhouse. There is a possible transverse wall demarcating the SW third of this annexe. There are traces of a yard wall extending westwards from the NW corner of the house.

The area to be scheduled is approximately rectangular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive.

The longhouse survives in excellent condition and appears undisturbed. Significant buried archaeological remains are expected to be preserved beneath and around the visible upstanding structures. The house and annexe closely resemble several excavated examples in Unst, for instance, at Underhoull, which also revealed evidence of earlier Iron Age occupation, and at Hamar, which revealed evidence of earlier Norse occupation beneath the longhouse. It is therefore highly likely that wall foundations, pits, floor surfaces, hearths and other features are likely to survive beneath the surface here. The buried remains are also highly likely to include a potentially rich assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts that can help us understand how people lived at this site, how they farmed and used the natural environment, and what contacts they had with other groups. The longhouse may exhibit a developmental sequence and could therefore show how settlement here evolved over time. Researchers may be able to date the buried remains more closely to ascertain when the house was built, the duration of its occupation and when it was abandoned. There is also potential to examine how the inhabitants managed the landscape in their immediate vicinity. It is interesting to note that Gamligrind is over 2km from the sea, almost equidistant from the west and east coasts of Unst, and in a location with relatively poor views. This site also appears marginal in terms of the quality of the surrounding land, although the longhouse itself appears substantial.

Norse houses are rare in Scotland, but Unst contains many of the best-preserved examples with upwards of 30 identified across the island. This Norse longhouse can be compared with a number of others in Unst, including examples at Belmont, Hamar, Haroldswick, Gardie and Underhoull. The style of construction, the size and shape of the houses, the presence of an annexe and, sometimes, yards, are relatively similar across this group. Together, the Norse houses in Unst have exceptionally high group value, with the potential to teach us much about the rate and process of Norse colonisation of Unst and Shetland, the settlement pattern they established, the way of life of the Norse settlers, and the nature of any interaction with the native inhabitants. A number of other Norse settlements are known in Shetland, not least at Jarlshof in south Mainland, but the picture in Unst appears distinctive ' not only in terms of the density of settlement, but also in that many of the houses are located inland and not on the coast, as in this case.

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<b>Site Number</b>	45
<b>Site Name</b>	Belmont House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Garden and Designed Landscape
<b>NRHE Number</b>	GDL00054
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
<b>Easting</b>	456342
<b>Northing</b>	1200897
<b>Description</b>	The 18th century formal landscape is integral to the classical architecture of possibly the most ambitious, least-altered classical mansion in the northern isles. The composition of landscape and architecture is a good example of the classical ideal transformed to meet the Shetland climate and seaboard.

## Type of Site

18th century formal landscape contemporary with, and integral to, the setting of a classical mansion.

## Work of Art Value: Outstanding

Belmont House is an outstanding example of an 18th century neo-classical design, applied to the smaller country house. Its outstanding value as a Work of Art also relates to the design's adaptation to the distinct Shetland landscape and economy.

## Historical Value: High

The site has high Historical value, being associated with the Mouat family since the 18th century until the mid 20th century.

## Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural Value: None

As no planting survives within the gardens, the site has no existing Horticultural value.

## Architectural Value: Outstanding

The design quality of house and site, including the farm and ancillary structures, indicate that the ensemble can be considered of outstanding Architectural value.

## Scenic Value: High

Belmont House is a focal point in the landscape. It contributes to the scenery of Wick of Belmont thereby the site has high Scenic value.

## Nature Conservation Value: Little

The formerly cultivated enclosures of Belmont have little Nature Conservation value, at present.

## Archaeological Value: High

The general sensitivity of the Belmont area and the large number of archaeological sites in the vicinity, give this site high Archaeological value.

## Location and Setting

Belmont House is situated at the south-west corner of Unst, Shetland's northernmost isle, north of the Yell-Belmont ferry terminal on the Wick of Belmont. The island is relatively green with gentle rolling slopes and bare, rocky hilltops.

The designed landscape occupies a south-facing slope, with its main outlook over the Wick of Belmont. There are also important views westwards to the Loch of Belmont. On a clear day, views from the house encompass the Wick and other northern islands. The house within its symmetrical arrangement of rectilinear walled enclosures is prominent viewed from the sea.

Belmont House is located just below a ridge and, consequently is viewed in silhouette from the south. Although adjacent 20th century housing detracts from the skyline, the historic house and its associated landscape reinforce the traditional quality and character of the Unst landscape. The distinctive vegetation of the area, the texture and colour of the grasslands contrast strongly with rougher grazing land and surrounding heathlands.

The designed landscape comprises rectilinear walled enclosures and courtyard gardens set symmetrically around the mansion house, and leading down to the shore. This pattern has not changed since established in the 18th century (1878, OS 6"; 1900, OS 6").

Thomas Mouat, son of William Mouat of the Garth estate, toured the Lothians, visiting and viewing contemporary buildings. He is said to have been strongly influenced by Hopetoun House (q.v. Inventory, Volume 2, pp.112-9) in his building plans. Belmont House was completed in 1775. The House and landscape were laid out to a formal plan with a central design axis linking the farm steading immediately to the north and the sea gates to the south, with the House. This combined a strong classical design with practical considerations, and

reflected the importance of the farm and the sea for income and transport.

The only alteration to the House was the addition of an early 19th century east wing. Belmont remained in the Mouat family until the mid 20th century, when it was sold. It then fell into disrepair, accelerated by storms in the 1990s. The Belmont Trust, a charitable trust, has been formed to restore the house to Mouat's design and allow public involvement and access.

#### Landscape Components

##### Architectural Features

Belmont House, c 1775, has a 19th century eastern extension. The principal south-facing block comprises two-storeys and an attic, over a basement. It has three bays with flanking quadrant walls linking it to square single-storey, single bay pavilions set at right angles. The quadrant walls curve southwards to enclose a terrace, which forms the forecourt to the house. Low rubble terrace walls linking the pavilions to a raised gateway define the southern forecourt boundary. The gateway, on the design axis, comprises ashlar gatepiers.

South of the house, the Garden and Boundary walls, Gateways and Gate Piers form the landscape framework. Most are drystone walls with rubble or flagstone copes, although some have been replaced with cement. Integral with the south boundary wall is a single storey, rubble Trading Booth.

A symmetrical, U-plan single-storey and attic Farm Steading, contemporary with the house, is positioned to the north.

##### Drives & Approaches

The original 18th century layout of drives and footpaths survives. The main approach was from the shore, to the south, whence an avenue leads northwards, along the central design axis. This route forms a steady ascent, passing through sets of gates and gatepiers before reaching the forecourt.

The main vehicular entrance is from the east, along the public road, which forms the site boundary. It led up to the farm steading, but a spur now leads up to the east side of Belmont House.

The footpaths are overgrown, but can still be followed due to their even gradients. Their original construction, formed by shallow cuttings and embankments, is apparent.

##### Parkland

South of the courtyard gardens is a large rectangular park, bounded by drystone dykes, its centre set on the design axis. The park is quartered by footpaths, with gateways marking the entrance through the boundary walls into the adjacent fields. Some gateways have been infilled with rubble walling.

North of the House, rubble walls with flat coping stones enclose the park. It is bisected by an axial path linking the House to the farmstead.

##### The Gardens

South of Belmont House are three square courtyard gardens, each quartered by crosspaths. The east-west one connects each garden.

The central courtyard, south of the House, was separated from those to east and west by a low wall, topped by railings. The railings have not survived, and would have allowed intervisibility between the gardens. The south wall of the central courtyard is low, allowing uninterrupted views to and from the House.

Both the east and west courtyards are sheltered and enclosed by stone rubble walls, and were in productive use. Both have nails embedded in their south-facing walls indicating the supports for climbers and fruit trees, although none survive. The west garden, with the remains of a semi-circular summerhouse against the centre of the west wall, may have been an ornamental flower garden.

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<b>Site Number</b>	46
<b>Site Name</b>	Brough Lodge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Garden and Designed Landscape
<b>NRHE Number</b>	GDL00074

**SMR Number****Status** Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape**Easting** 457953**Northing** 1192510**Description** A notable early-mid 19th century picturesque composition, particularly unusual in Shetland. It incorporates an Iron Age broch as a parkland focal point which may indicate an earlier underlying landscape structure.

## Type of Site

Mid-19th century picturesque landscape laid out around a castellated villa, incorporating an Iron Age broch as a focal feature within parkland.

## Main Phases of Landscape Development

Work of Art Value: High

The Gothic buildings and landscape are planned to form a distinctive design, with careful regard to their visual effect. This gives the landscape high value as a Work of Art.

Historical Value: High

The social and agricultural history of the Fetlar Estate and its 19th century architectural enhancement give this site high Historical value. the history of the house, estate and Nicolson family are well-documented.

Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural Value: None

Architectural Value: High

Despite Brough Lodge's current disrepair, the house and ancillary buildings retain strong traditional building forms combined with distinctive Gothic detailing. Thus it can be considered to have high Architectural interest.

Scenic Value: Outstanding

Brough Lodge is of outstanding scenic value in terms of both its siting and architectural impact. The site is prominent in the Fetlar landscape and is a major landmark emphasising continuity of settlement.

Nature Conservation Value: Some

The Brough landscape adjoins the North Fetlar and Lamb Hoga SSSI's but, as it is in agricultural use, its nature conservation value is currently limited. It thereby has some Nature Conservation value.

Archaeological Value: High

The Iron Age broch is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Other archaeological sites are known in the wider area and attest to a continuity of human settlement and activity. The site therefore has high Archaeological value.

## Location and Setting

Fetlar is one of Shetland's northern isles. Brough Lodge is situated in west Fetlar, on the Ness of Brough some 2km south of the Oddsta ferry terminal. Fetlar is relatively undeveloped and maintains a traditional pattern of crofting settlement, amidst a distinctive vegetation pattern of rough grazing and serpentine heathland.

Brough lies on the summit and west-facing slopes of a low hill. The site commands views across the Colgrave Sound to the island of Hascosay and inland to the east. Brough Lodge and its ancillary buildings form a distinctive landmark, and are prominent in views from the B9088 to the south east.

The designed landscape centers on The Tower, the site of an Iron Age broch. The parkland extended across the Ness of Brough, to the west of the Lodge; this area being laid out as a golf course during the 19th /early 20th century. The extent of the designed landscape, including this former parkland is c 25ha (62 acres).

## Site History

Brough Lodge was built in c 1820 for Arthur Nicolson, who enclosed the Fetlar lands for sheep and evicted the tenants. In 1825 Nicolson took the title Baronet of Nova Scotia, a family title which had lapsed on the death of the 6th Baronet in 1743. The Nicolson family, long-established in Shetland, owned large areas of land, including Papa Stour. However, they only acquired the Fetlar lands in 1805, which were received in payment of a debt owed to Arthur Nicolson by Andrew Bruce of Urie (d.1803).

Brough Lodge, built for Sir Arthur Nicolson of Lochend in c 1820, is castellated, Gothic in style with classical and Moorish detailing on the screen walls. The house is symmetrical, two storeys, with single-storey flanking wings. To the north an entrance court is enclosed by a single-storey, piend-roofed outbuilding adjoining to the east. The west screen wall has a gateway formed by a round-arched pend set with a pediment containing a coat of arms. The screen wall continues north terminating at a single-storey, Gothic windowed, two-bay pavilion with a tower set over its ogee-arched door.

North-east of the Lodge, on top of a hillock is The Tower, a sham outlook tower. It is oval in plan, crenellated and incorporates the remains of an Iron Age broch. It is lime-harl-pointed rubble with sandstone ashlar dressings.

East of the Lodge is a series of walled gardens. That directly to the east has high walls and is terminated on its east side by a lean-to outhouse. A ruined pier, accessed from the front drive, and a well also form part of the designed landscape.

The main point of access to Brough was from Brough Ness pier, to the south west. A track leads from the pier to the public road, the B9088. This public road is the only road access to Brough Lodge. Other drives encircling Brough Ness and approaching from the north-east and south-east are no longer used (1878, OS 6").

Parkland

The parkland lies to the north-east of the Lodge. It comprises a square, walled enclosure with Brough Lodge and its walled gardens forming the south-west quarter. The Broch stands at the centre of the parkland, which is grazed.

Directly north of the house is an enclosed area of grassland, currently used as an agricultural yard. The Tower stands at the north-east angle of the perimeter walls. Early 19th century photographs show this area was used to store peat.

The Brough Ness peninsula is part of the original parkland. During the 19th century it was laid out with a golf course. It is now rough grassland with no surviving design features.

The Gardens

On the west front of Brough Lodge is a paved terrace with entrance steps leading down between two lower garden areas. The northern garden was set formally with a fountain (early 20th century photographs, Fetlar Museum) which no longer survives. The southern garden retains some shrubs from a previous planting scheme.

Walled Gardens

The Walled Garden lies east of the house. Its eastern boundary is formed by a lean-to building and the garden is subdivided by a low wall. The western compartment, that directly against the house, was the ornamental flower garden (1878, OS 6").

To the south is another Walled Garden similarly subdivided, and enclosed by slightly lower walls. These appear to have been ornamental gardens (1878, OS 6").

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<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Norse Mill, Westing, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB17473
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	457181
<b>Northing</b>	1205681

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**Description** Later 19th century. Horizontal mill conforming to standard arrangement of rectangular gabled drystone rubble building containing upper and lower houses with square openings to inlet and outlet offset to N of centreline of E and W elevations respectively. Vertically-boarded timber entrance door to upper house centred in S gable, 2-pane timber fixed-light centred in N gablehead. Timber roof structure currently (1997) clad with corrugated sheeting, covered in turn with turf.

INTERIOR: timber shute within inlet feeding tirl in lower house; millstone in-situ in upper house with horizontally-boarded timber hopper suspended above.

Although the thatch has now gone, the current roof (added in the mid 1960s) continues to protect the interior of this mill which is the best unused example in Shetland.

**Site Number** 48

**Site Name** Farm House And Cottage, Farmsteading, Belmont House, Unst

**Type of Site** Listed Building

**NRHE Number** LB17474

**SMR Number**

**Status** Category A-Listed Building

**Easting** 456506

**Northing** 1201022

**Description** Symmetrical U-plan arrangement aligned to N of house comprising single storey and attic farmhouse flanked by single storey and single storey and attic barns. Harled L-plan farmhouse with symmetrical S elevation comprising gabled porch at centre with vertically-boarded and glazed timber door; 4-pane timber sash and case windows in flanking bays and to gabled timber dormers breaking eaves in outer bays. Lean-to wing to W, dormered wing to rear, harled and coped walls to S, curving forward to enclose frontage with gatepiers at centre. Purple-grey slate roofs, rubble gablehead stacks, coped with circular cans. Harled single storey ranges flanking, stepping up to S to single storey and attic ranges with bothy to upper floor at E, and hay loft with dormered loading door at upper floor to W. Rough rubble wall with pyramidal-capped gatepiers centred to S on farmyard and Belmont House.

Belmont was built for Thomas Mouat, son of the Laird of the Garth estate. He had toured the Lothians to acquaint himself with contemporary architecture, and after completion, the house remained as the family home until the mid 20th century. The formal arrangement of the house sited on axis with the farm to the north and the seafront gates to the south, is a reminder of the designer's combination of classical design ideals with practicality resulting from the dependence of the house on the sea and land for transport and income.

**Site Number** 49

**Site Name** Belmont House, Unst

**Type of Site** Listed Building

**NRHE Number** LB17474

**SMR Number**

**Status** Category A-Listed Building

**Easting** 456497

**Northing** 1200935

**Description** Circa 1777, with early 19th century addition. Palladian laird's house comprising 2-storey and attic over concealed basement, 3-bay principal block with flanking quadrant walls curving forward to enclose terrace to S, and linking to square single storey single bay pavilions. 2-storey, 2-bay addition centred to E side of principal block. Harl-pointed rubble walls with stugged and droved dressings and margins. Eaves cornice, margined windows to original work and framing principal elevation.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, margined door surround with superimposed architrave; dentilled cornice over lintel supported by scrolled consoles. Doorpiece circumvented by raggles of former porches and fronted by concrete base of canted glazed

timber porch (circa 1900). Regular fenestration in flanking bays; keystones to 1st floor windows including Venetian window in centre bay; round-arched niche with bracketted cill centred above in open pediment.

E ELEVATION: 2-storey 2 x 1-bay addition advanced at centre; narrow windows in left bay of S side with single window at 1st floor in right bay; regular fenestration in single bay E side; lean-to at ground to N side with vertically-boarded timber door and 4-pane timber sash and case windows in right and left bays respectively, narrow window in right bay only at 1st floor.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: near-symmetrical, stair windows to lower and upper landings in centre bay; piend-roofed single storey rendered brick double-doored porch offset to left of centre; regular fenestration in outer bays.

W ELEVATION: 2-bay elevation with windows at 1st floor only.

QUADRANT LINKS: brick coped, harl-pointed and lined rubble walls curving forward from principal block to meet pavilions.

PAVILIONS: mirrored pair of square-plan, single storey, single bay wings flanking terrace to S of principal block. Entrance door to terrace elevations, margined windows to S elevations, small lean-to to rear of W pavilion, large shallow-roofed concrete barn to rear of E pavilion.

Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows, 4-pane to narrow windows of addition. Grey slate roofs, piended to addition and pyramidal to pavilions. Ashlar skew-copes to principal block; rubble gablehead stacks, margined at corners, and corniced with circular cans. Harl-pointed rubble shouldered wallhead stacks centring rear elevations with stone copes and circular cans.

INTERIOR: partially ruinous (1997) but with most fixtures and fitting surviving. Glazed and panelled inner entrance door accessing ground floor with 4-panel timber doors and plain bold plaster cornices. Presses to walls of entrance vestibule interlocking with those in dining room to W, and kitchen to E. Stone range recess to E wall of kitchen. Panelled walls to dining room with dado rail, and oak-grained architraves and fielded-panel doors; black slate chimneypiece with Art Nouveau cast-iron insert to W wall. Semicircular arch with keystone leading from vestibule to stairhall. Timber stair with turned spindles rising in apsidal recess to 1st and 2nd floors, handrail terminated at ground floor around floral boss over fluted timber newel. 2-leaf flush-beaded and panelled timber rear door (now within porch) with glazed uppers. Full-depth drawing room to W side at 1st floor; 6-panel fielded timber door with bold egg and dart architrave centred in E wall; fielded panels to dado and window aprons. Classical timber chimneypiece to W wall comprising egg and dart surround to stone fireplace flanked by fluted pilasters rising to swagged frieze and corniced shelf above. Dentilled plaster cornice to coved ceiling with foliate circular rose at centre. Writing room centred to S at 1st floor (behind Venetian window); timber shelves to N wall, panelled door with geometric glazing to centre. Plain cornice and black slate chimneypiece with cast-iron insert to NE room. Vertically-boarded timber wainscoting to 1st floor room in E addition. 2-panel timber doors to upper landing; wooden peg rail to timber S wall. Vertically-boarded timber lining to E pavilion, timber chimneypiece with cast-iron insert to W wall, steep enclosed attic ladder to left of entrance door.

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<b>Site Number</b>	50
<b>Site Name</b>	Greenwell's Booth, Uyeasound, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB17475
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	459201
<b>Northing</b>	1201081
<b>Description</b>	Circa 1646. 2-storey 3-bay former trading booth (now roofless shell 1997), of rectangular plan. Random rubble walls.
	NE ELEVATION: near-symmetrical; rubble forestair accessing door centred at 1st floor; blank in flanking bays.

SE (SEAFRONT) ELEVATION: asymmetrical; wide doorway centred at ground floor with window adjacent to right and window to outer right at 1st floor.

SW ELEVATION: symmetrical, massive boulder buttress obscuring ground floor, regular fenestration at 1st floor.

Statement of Special Interest

William Bruce of Sumburgh sold his brother "a tenement (an area of land) at the south end of Uyeasound on the W part of the Quoy, commonly called the Dutch Quoy of Sound, separated by a dyke from the lands of Ronan, Gardie and Umboth." In 1756 "Greenwell Booth" appears as a boundary mark in a land transaction. A photograph of the 1930s shows the SE elevation with a gablehead for a pitched roof, the stone slabs of which are currently stored in the shell.

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<b>Site Number</b>	51
<b>Site Name</b>	Old Unst Church And Churchyard With Memorial Enclosures, Baliasta, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB17477
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460256
<b>Northing</b>	1209582
<b>Description</b>	<p>1764. 6 x 1-bay near-symmetrical traditional hall church. Harl-pointed rubble walls with sandstone ashlar dressings and margins, chamfered at arrises.</p> <p>E GABLE: symmetrical; round-arched doorway centred at ground with round-arched window centred in gablehead above.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: near-symmetrical; windows below wallhead flanking centre; doorway in penultimate bay to left, window in penultimate bay to right; window in bay to outer left, and at eaves in bay to outer right.</p> <p>W GABLE: matching E gable.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: window margins surviving in full-height opening to right of centre, closed by cast-iron railings with fleur-de-lys finials. Low rubble-infilled doorway to outer left.</p> <p>INTERIOR: joist-holes of U-plan gallery (now gone) along N wall and to outer left and right of S wall. Series of memorial enclosures comprising droved ashlar dwarf walls surmounted by cast-iron railings with fleur-de-lys finials.</p> <p>KIRKYARD: random rubble wall enclosing kirkyard; stone stile to N of kirk; modern timber gate to W, square cement-rendered gatepiers with pyramidal caps and 2-leaf timber gates to E. Series of rubble-walled enclosures to NE. Late 19th century memorials to S comprising concrete dwarf walls surmounted by decorative cast-iron brattishing.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	52
<b>Site Name</b>	St John's Church And Churchyard, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18646
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451533
<b>Northing</b>	1190773
<b>Description</b>	<p>1832, with alterations of circa 1890. T-plan galleried and gabled symmetrical kirk with entrance door in gable of N jamb and entrance porches to E and W gables; church enclosed by square churchyard with 2 x 1-bay church hall (of 1893) at NE corner. Harled walls with droved ashlar margins.</p>

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CHURCH: N ELEVATION: symmetrical, gabled N jamb advanced at centre, stone steps rising to 6-panel 2-leaf timber entrance door centred at ground with 2-pane metal fixed-light in gablehead above; 4-pane metal fixed-light in sides of jamb and N elevation of S range.

W GABLE: 3-pane metal fixed-light and vertically-boarded timber door to W and S sides of gabled porch centring principal gable; 12-pane timber sash and case window centred in gablehead above.

S ELEVATION: symmetrical, tapering harled buttress at centre flanked by segmental-arched stained glass windows with timber tracery.

E GABLE: mirrored image of W gable.

Purple-grey slate roof with droved sandstone ashlar skew-copes; bell-cote to N gable comprising harled square plinth to corniced, droved ashlar, bird-cage bellcote.

INTERIOR: vertically-boarded timber wainscoting to ground floor, panelled and crenellated vestibule screen to N jamb; horizontally-boarded pews raked and facing to pulpit (grained as mahogany) centring S wall; raised platform enclosed by balustrade with stop-chamfered and urn-finished stanchions, vertically-boarded timber base to panelled and canted pulpit accessed by timber stair to W, fluted pilasters flanking round-arched panel to sounding board rising to corniced octagonal canopy with ball-finished ogee dome. Panelled fronts (grained as mahogany) to galleries in E and W jambs, supported on reeded timber columns and accessed by timber stairs in SE and SW corners. Organ to E of pulpit by R Donaldson of Glasgow. Timber traceried windows flanking pulpit with leaded and coloured glazing. Coombed timber-boarded ceiling with circular ventilators. 4-panel doors centring end walls of each aisle.

CHURCHYARD WALL: drystone wall with rubble cope enclosing churchyard and adjoining church hall at NE corner.

Statement of Special Interest

In ecclesiastical use. This church was finely fitted out in a remodelling that was probably of the early 1890s, the unusual mix of pine and mahogany graining probably resulting from this work. The 20th century metal windows are out of character with the early 19th century exterior. An undated photograph shows a view prior to building of the church hall, with the church sporting timber sash and case windows and no porches to the E and W gables.

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<b>Site Number</b>	53
<b>Site Name</b>	Church Hall, St John's Church, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18646
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451542
<b>Northing</b>	1190786
<b>Description</b>	CHURCH HALL: symmetrical, entrance to N gable comprising gabled porch with round-arched 3-pane fixed-light in gable, and 4-panel flush-beaded timber door in S wall; matching windows flanking in principal gable. Modern single storey addition to W elevation. Blank S gable. 4-pane sash and case window and 4-pane fixed-light in left and right bays respectively of E wall.  Purple-grey slate principal roof, asbestos tiles to porch, with rendered skew-copes; ball finial to N gable, harled gablehead stack with octagonal can to S gable.

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<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	Lussetter, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18647
<b>SMR Number</b>	

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<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451938
<b>Northing</b>	1190712
<b>Description</b>	<p>Late 18th century, with early 19th century wing. 2-storey and attic 3-bay symmetrical T-plan former manse. Harled walls with painted droved sandstone ashlar margins. Projecting cills to windows.</p> <p>NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, single storey piend-roofed porch in centre bay, windows in flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor.</p> <p>NW ELEVATION: 2-bay gable of principal range advanced at left, ground floor obscured by modern lean-to garage, windows at 1st floor and attic in bay to left only; rear wing recessed at right with window at 1st floor above modern single storey lean-to in re-entrant angle.</p> <p>SW ELEVATION: near-symmetrical, 2-bay gable of rear wing advanced at centre, modern glazed single storey lean-to addition at ground to left, single window at 1st floor in bay to left; rear elevation of principal range recessed at left and right, blank, except for narrow window at re-entrant angle to right.</p> <p>SE ELEVATION: blank gable of principal range advanced at right; 2-bay elevation of rear wing recessed at left with door at ground in bay to right, window in bay to left, regular fenestration at 1st floor.</p> <p>Timber sash and case windows; 4-pane to principal elevation, 12 and 8-pane to rear wing. Grey slate roof with droved sandstone ashlar skew-copes. Harled gablehead stacks with stone copes and circular cans.</p> <p>This is a fine example of a Shetland manse, the earlier principal range being haa-like in its form, with a high wallhead concealing a garret. The Palladian layout of symmetrically-disposed pavilions is a particularly notable feature for a building of this date and type. A similar, but more agricultural version can be seen at Smithfield Haa on Fetlar. The castellations were added to the garden walls by Francis Renwick who inhabited the house in the 1960s. Although well designed, the additions detract from the Palladian form of the house which would have been enhanced by the suitably subservient scale of the original rubble garden walls.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	55
<b>Site Name</b>	North West Pavilion, Lussetter, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18647
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451933
<b>Northing</b>	1190726
<b>Description</b>	<p>PAVILIONS: pair of symmetrically-disposed single storey gabled outbuildings flanking principal elevation; harl-pointed rubble walls with margined windows; grey slate roof with ball-finialled gableheads to SE pavilion (partially ruinous, 1997), corrugated-sheet cladding to roof, and modern garage door to gable of NW pavilion.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	56
<b>Site Name</b>	South East Pavilion, Lussetter, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18647
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451950

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**Northing** 1190705  
**Description** PAVILIONS: pair of symmetrically-disposed single storey gabled outbuildings flanking principal elevation; harl-pointed rubble walls with margined windows; grey slate roof with ball-finished gableheads to SE pavilion (partially ruinous, 1997), corrugated-sheet cladding to roof, and modern garage door to gable of NW pavilion.

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**Site Number** 57  
**Site Name** St Olaf's Church, Cullivoe, Yell  
**Type of Site** Listed Building  
**NRHE Number** LB18649  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Category C-Listed Building  
**Easting** 454418  
**Northing** 1202197  
**Description** 1832, remodelled 1886. Symmetrical 1 x 4-bay hall church of rectangular plan with single storey entrance porch and vestry projecting at E and W gables respectively. Harled walls with painted margins. Base course.

W (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical, advanced centre bay with projecting single storey gabled entrance porch containing vertically-boarded timber door in round-arched opening with blind fanlight in arch-head, round-arched recess centre above containing rectangular window; centre bay breaking eaves, tower-like, with crenellated wallhead centred by crenellated bellcote containing bell; gable framed by plain buttresses, breaking eaves with crenellated heads.

S ELEVATION: symmetrical 4-bay elevation, tall round-arched windows with high cills in centre bays, rectangular windows in outer bays.

E GABLE: single storey vestry projecting at ground; 2-bay S elevation with window and vertically-boarded timber door in left and right bays respectively; round-arched window centred in principal gable behind.

N ELEVATION: symmetrical, 2 tall round-arched windows flanking centre.

Principal windows border-glazed with coloured glass; modern vestry window. Purple-grey slate roof with concrete copes to skews and crenellations; decorative cast-iron finial to porch.

INTERIOR: panelled timber gallery to E end.

BOUNDARY WALL: harl-pointed rubble wall enclosing church, canted to E with timber gate at centre flanked by cement-rendered gatepiers, additional gate centring W wall.  
Statement of Special Interest

In ecclesiastical use. The remodelling of 1886 included the addition of the crenellated corner buttresses and bell tower.

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**Site Number** 58  
**Site Name** Greenbank House, Greenbank, Yell  
**Type of Site** Listed Building  
**NRHE Number** LB18651  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Category B-Listed Building  
**Easting** 453873  
**Northing** 1204058  
**Description** Early 19th century, with later 19th and early 20th century additions. 2-storey and attic 3-bay symmetrical former merchant's house with early 20th century single storey L-plan shop

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adjoining N gable and clasping NW corner, later 19th century single storey 2-bay outbuilding adjacent to NW. Harled and harl-pointed rubble walls.

E PRINCIPAL ELEVATION: symmetrical, 4-panel entrance door with plate glass fanlight at ground in centre bay, windows in flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor.

S GABLE: blank, with modern lean-to greenhouse.

W (REAR) ELEVATION: single storey lean-to wing projecting at centre, single storey lean-to wing advanced in bay to right, shop wing obscuring ground floor in bay to right, single window at 1st floor in bay to left.

N GABLE: blank, shop wing advanced at ground with entrance elevation to E centred by shop window with door to outer left.

12-pane timber sash and case windows to house; plate glass fixed-light to shop. Purple-grey slate roof with sandstone ashlar skew-copes to house; harled gablehead stacks with stone copes and circular cans. Shallow-pitched roof clad in corrugated sheet to shop; tall, stepped, single-flue gablehead stack to shop with circular can.

OUTBUILDING: low-gabled harl-pointed rubble building of rectangular plan with principal elevation to E comprising small 9-pane fixed-light in bay to left, and vertically-boarded timber door to left of matching window grouped in bay to right. Shallow-pitched tarred felt roof with concrete skew-copes and rendered single-flue ridge stack with circular can.

GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS: drystone wall to rectangular garden enclosing E

front, lower E wall (now built up with concrete block), and drum corner piers with domical rubble caps; matching piers to drystone walls enclosing rear garden. Series of drystone walls enclosing large rectangular field to E, and 2 smaller fields to W.

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<b>Site Number</b>	59
<b>Site Name</b>	Mill, Breckon, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18652
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	452428
<b>Northing</b>	1204738
<b>Description</b>	Later 19th century. Group of 3 horizontal mills sited close to shore, S mill complete to wallhead with NW corner built on rock outcrop, 2 mills to NE in advanced state of ruin. Drystone rubble walls. Mills conformed to standard arrangement of rectangular gabled drystone rubble building containing upper and lower houses with square openings to inlet and outlet. Roofless (1996).

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<b>Site Number</b>	60
<b>Site Name</b>	Linkshouse, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB18986
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451646
<b>Northing</b>	1190833
<b>Description</b>	1770. 2-storey and attic 3-bay near-symmetrical former merchant's house of rectangular plan. Harled rubble walls.
	N (SEAWARD) ELEVATION: near-symmetrical, door offset to left of centre at ground, blank in

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flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor.

W GABLE: asymmetrical 2-bay gable with windows at 1st floor and attic in bay to left only.

S ELEVATION: door offset to right of centre at ground, raggle of former gabled porch above; windows in flanking bays, windows at 1st floor in bays to centre and left only.

E GABLE: single window to left at 1st floor.

Harled stacks and concrete skew-copes to gables.  
Statement of Special Interest

Linkshouse is currently (1997) roofless with windows and doors boarded up due to a fire in the early 1990s. It is likely that the S elevation was the front of the house, and that (like the Bod of Gremista and Gardiesting) the ground floor was used for storage and trading, accounting for the lack of windows on the N elevation. Its unusual fenestration and pier-head position make it an interesting and historic focus to Mid Yell.

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<b>Site Number</b>	61
<b>Site Name</b>	Brough Lodge & Gatepiers, Fetlar
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45269
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category A-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	458011
<b>Northing</b>	1192598
<b>Description</b>	<p>Circa 1825. Distinctive and picturesque lodge-house complex in Castellated-Gothick style with Classical and Moorish detailing to screen walls. Predominantly harl-pointed random rubble walls with polished and droved sandstone ashlar dressings; brick dressings to N screen wall. Comprises symmetrical 2-storey house with single-storey wings flanking to E and W. Classical entrance gateway in screen wall to W; single-storey 2-bay pavilion outbuilding with 2-stage tower terminates wall to N; 2-stage oval-plan tower folly with ramparts on hillock to E.</p> <p>PRINCIPAL BLOCK: S ELEVATION: Arcaded, tripartite window to ground with polygonal shafts and pointed-arched lights; bracketed drip mould at lintel. Pointed-arched window above with polygonal shaft to paired and cusped lower lights, cusped quatrefoil tracery in arch-head. Tapered polygonal buttresses with blind arrowslits framing centre bay rising through mutuled cornice to corbelled bartizan bases engaging (formerly crenellated) parapet at corners. Single-storey wings flank; mutuled cornice and crenellated parapet at left bay returns to W ELEVATION: 3-bay with tripartite canted window to centre flanked by single-light openings. Centre block rises behind with cornice and parapet matching S elevation.</p> <p>N (Entrance) ELEVATION: 2-leaf panelled timber door with 3-pane fanlight at ground to left of centre with ashlar forestair; 3-centred arch-head to window at 1st floor centre.</p> <p>E (Rear) ELEVATION: near-symmetrical 3-bay elevation with irregular fenestration and wallhead stacks.</p> <p>12-pane and 4-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. Later, piended roof at centre, purple-grey slate piended platform roofs to wings pierced by harled-pointed and coped rubble stacks symmetrically disposed to W wing, single matching flue to E wing.</p> <p>INTERIOR: Unusual oval-shaped hallway and oval stairwell with curved timber doors and cornicing. Decorative wrought-iron banisters to curving staircase. Pointed-arched window to internal wall at 1st floor landing. Central cupola to stair-well. Timber-lined ceilings. Some timber panelling and cornicing to ground floor rooms.</p> <p>COURTYARD ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND OUTBUILDING: round-arched gateway at centre of W courtyard wall, flanked by basket-arched niches, armorial panel centred above and framed by colonnettes, rising into shallow full-width corniced pediment. 2-bay single storey and basement W wall of lean-to outbuilding extending to left, basement windows in right bay and offset to left of left bay, basket-arched niches in bays at principal floor.</p>

SCREEN WALL AND PAVILION: harl-pointed rubble recessed to left of lean-to. Blind cruciform arrowslits flanking gateway to left of centre comprising 3-centred arch contained within pointed-arched recess, contained in turn within raised wallhead decorated by machicolation and bracketed cornice. Wall terminated by 2-bay single storey pavilion at outer left comprising 2-light Gothic window in left bay; ogee-arched recess in right bay containing vertically-boarded timber door, square and circular blind recesses centred above; open red brick belfry over cornice with Gothic strapwork to panel in pointed arch-head; random rubble shallow-gabled structure behind with lean-to wing on E elevation.

TOWER FOLLY: 2-stage battered lime-harl-pointed rubble tower with polished and droved ashlar dressings; oval plan with 'gatehouse' stair-tower adjacent to W. Pointed-arched doorway in W elevation of stair-tower, stone stair adjoining to N, accessing flagged top (formerly platt to timber 'drawbridge'). Random rubble ramparts extending from stair-tower to N and S, curving around hillock, terminated to S by corbelled harled brick bartizan. Symmetrical 3-bay principal elevation to W comprising arrowslits in outer bays at ground; pointed-arched entrance door centred at 1st floor with paired pointed-arched windows in flanking bays, oval shot-holes in each bay below bracketted eaves course with crenellated parapet corbelled out to bartizans at N and S extremities with wider pointed-arched windows slightly offset below.

TERRACE WALLS, STEPS AND GATEPIERS: upper terrace fronting W wing, courtyard entrance gateway and screen wall, low random rubble retaining wall bisected at courtyard entrance by stone steps terminated to W by square ashlar gatepiers with corniced caps; additional steps linking terraces to N; lower terrace bounded to W by low random rubble retaining walls curving out from gateway and curving in turn to enclose N and S extremities.

WALLED GARDEN, WALLS AND OUTBUILDINGS: series of random rubble walls enclosing areas to E of principal block, courtyard and pavilion; walled garden adjoining rear of principal block, rubble lean-to outbuilding spanning E side of E wall; further enclosure adjoining to S; square ashlar gatepiers with corniced caps in W wall. Gabled rubble outbuilding to rear (E) of pavilion with random rubble walled enclosure terminated by hillock to E. Keyhole-shaped ashlar Well Head open to S.

#### Statement of Special Interest

A fine example of picturesque landscape composition, Brough Lodge and its ancillary structures are arguably Shetland's most unusual group of 19th century buildings. The idiosyncratic application of styles and details used throughout this group of buildings is highly representative of the romanticised late 18th and early 19th century interest in military and foreign architecture. The group is a prominent landmark in the Fetlar landscape occupying higher ground overlooking Colgrave Sound.

An undated photograph taken prior to 1950 shows the principal block with a flat roof enclosed by a crenellated parapet (still extant with crenellations infilled) and bartizans at each corner. The photograph also shows cast-iron urns in the niches flanking the courtyard entrance arch, and the glazing and timber bridge of the tower folly. The tower occupies the site of an Iron Age broch, and was referred to in family correspondence as 'the observatory'. It is thought that it was used for this purpose by a Fetlar minister who was interested in astronomy. The Lodge retains a largely unaltered interior plan, with an unusual oval-shaped central hallway and stairwell with curved doors and fixtures to fit the shape of the room. This plan-form was fashionable at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, although remains uncommon in Scotland.

A wealth of architectural remnants and historical artefacts from the Lodge including stained-glass, furniture and photographs are currently held at the Fetlar Interpretive Centre for preservation purposes. Brough Lodge was built for Arthur Nicolson of Lochend who had bought most of Fetlar from the Bruce family. By claiming the inheritance of a distant relation, he became Sir Arthur Nicolson in 1826. (The Nicolson Coat of Arms is set in the courtyard wall).

Brough Lodge and its surrounds are included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes where group has been designated as being of high to outstanding significance.

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<b>Site Number</b>	62
<b>Site Name</b>	East Outbuilding, Hillside Free Church Manse, Baliasta, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45286

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**SMR Number****Status** Category B-Listed Building**Easting** 460477**Northing** 1209232**Description** Group comprising substantial remains of former classical Free Church dated 1843, linked by formal arrangement of walls to contemporary symmetrical 2-storey 3-bay former manse with outbuildings to NW.

CHURCH: currently roofless 3 x 3 bay hall church of rectangular plan with vestry wing projecting to N. Base course, margined windows with projecting cills. Harled rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar dressings and margins.

S (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical 3-bay, wide, shallow gable; centre bay slightly advanced, round-arched entrance door with dated keystone, armorial panel with inscription centred in gablehead above, rising to harled plinth surmounted by pedimented droved ashlar bellcote. Regular fenestration in flanking bays.

E AND W ELEVATIONS: symmetrical, with 3 widely-spaced regularly-fenestrated bays.

N (REAR) GABLE: bipartite window in N gable of wing projecting at centre; 2-bay side elevations, doors in re-entrant angle with principal gable.

Harled and coped stack to apex of N gable.

MANSE: 2-storey 3-bay symmetrical manse with gabled 2-storey wing to N (rear) forming T-plan. Harled walls with droved sandstone ashlar margins to windows and doors.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: panelled and glazed timber entrance door with 5-pane fanlight at ground in centre bay; regular fenestration in flanking bays and at 1st floor.

W GABLE: single window at ground to left.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: blank elevation with wing advanced roughly at centre; blank N gable, infilled doors at ground in E side, window and door at ground and single window at 1st floor in W side; later 2-storey infill to W re-entrant angle.

Timber sash and case windows; plate glass to principal range, 4-pane to infill, 9-pane surviving to wing. Grey slate roof with cement-rendered skew copes; harled gablehead stacks, all coped with circular cans.

INTERIOR: many earlier 19th century fittings surviving including 6-panel doors, panelled shutters and cupboard doors at 1st floor. Timber stair with turned spindles to balustrade, inter-war chimneypieces to downstairs rooms, delicate reeded timber chimneypiece to drawing room at 1st floor.

OUTBUILDINGS: pair of single storey, 3-bay shallow-gabled outbuildings, aligned E-W with small square mono-pitch building centred between. Irregularly-fenestrated elevations, felt-roofed W building extended to W; E building roofless.

BOUNDARY AND GARDEN WALLS, AND GATEPIERS: formal arrangement of random rubble walls enclosing churchyard, bounded to W by pleasure to manse (centring N side), flanked in turn by small walled enclosures. Cement-rendered and lined square gatepiers with pyramidal caps centring S walls of pleasure and churchyard and leading to wall-lined approach, terminated to S by square rubble gatepiers.

Statement of Special Interest

Hillside Church was last used in 1959, and the roof was removed in the early 1960s. The design of the church clearly matches that of Uyeasound Kirk, with the exception of the bellcote. The church and manse form an interesting group currently (1997) in a derelict, but little-altered, condition.

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**Site Number** 63**Site Name** Manse, Hillside Free Church, Baliasta, Unst

<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45286
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460493
<b>Northing</b>	1209217
<b>Description</b>	<p>Group comprising substantial remains of former classical Free Church dated 1843, linked by formal arrangement of walls to contemporary symmetrical 2-storey 3-bay former manse with outbuildings to NW.</p> <p>CHURCH: currently roofless 3 x 3 bay hall church of rectangular plan with vestry wing projecting to N. Base course, margined windows with projecting cills. Harled rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar dressings and margins.</p> <p>S (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical 3-bay, wide, shallow gable; centre bay slightly advanced, round-arched entrance door with dated keystone, armorial panel with inscription centred in gablehead above, rising to harled plinth surmounted by pedimented droved ashlar bellcote. Regular fenestration in flanking bays.</p> <p>E AND W ELEVATIONS: symmetrical, with 3 widely-spaced regularly-fenestrated bays.</p> <p>N (REAR) GABLE: bipartite window in N gable of wing projecting at centre; 2-bay side elevations, doors in re-entrant angle with principal gable.</p> <p>Harled and coped stack to apex of N gable.</p> <p>MANSE: 2-storey 3-bay symmetrical manse with gabled 2-storey wing to N (rear) forming T-plan. Harled walls with droved sandstone ashlar margins to windows and doors.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: panelled and glazed timber entrance door with 5-pane fanlight at ground in centre bay; regular fenestration in flanking bays and at 1st floor.</p> <p>W GABLE: single window at ground to left.</p> <p>N (REAR) ELEVATION: blank elevation with wing advanced roughly at centre; blank N gable, infilled doors at ground in E side, window and door at ground and single window at 1st floor in W side; later 2-storey infill to W re-entrant angle.</p> <p>Timber sash and case windows; plate glass to principal range, 4-pane to infill, 9-pane surviving to wing. Grey slate roof with cement-rendered skew copes; harled gablehead stacks, all coped with circular cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: many earlier 19th century fittings surviving including 6-panel doors, panelled shutters and cupboard doors at 1st floor. Timber stair with turned spindles to balustrade, inter-war chimneypieces to downstairs rooms, delicate reeded timber chimneypiece to drawing room at 1st floor.</p> <p>OUTBUILDINGS: pair of single storey, 3-bay shallow-gabled outbuildings, aligned E-W with small square mono-pitch building centred between. Irregularly-fenestrated elevations, felt-roofed W building extended to W; E building roofless.</p> <p>BOUNDARY AND GARDEN WALLS, AND GATEPIERS: formal arrangement of random rubble walls enclosing churchyard, bounded to W by pleasure to manse (centring N side), flanked in turn by small walled enclosures. Cement-rendered and lined square gatepiers with pyramidal caps centring S walls of pleasure and churchyard and leading to wall-lined approach, terminated to S by square rubble gatepiers.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Hillside Church was last used in 1959, and the roof was removed in the early 1960s. The design of the church clearly matches that of Uyeasound Kirk, with the exception of the bellcote. The church and manse form an interesting group currently (1997) in a derelict, but little-altered, condition.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	64
<b>Site Name</b>	Hillside Free Church, Baliasta, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45286
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460528
<b>Northing</b>	1209190
<b>Description</b>	Group comprising substantial remains of former classical Free Church dated 1843, linked by formal arrangement of walls to contemporary symmetrical 2-storey 3-bay former manse with outbuildings to NW.

CHURCH: currently roofless 3 x 3 bay hall church of rectangular plan with vestry wing projecting to N. Base course, margined windows with projecting cills. Harled rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar dressings and margins.

S (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical 3-bay, wide, shallow gable; centre bay slightly advanced, round-arched entrance door with dated keystone, armorial panel with inscription centred in gablehead above, rising to harled plinth surmounted by pedimented droved ashlar bellcote. Regular fenestration in flanking bays.

E AND W ELEVATIONS: symmetrical, with 3 widely-spaced regularly-fenestrated bays.

N (REAR) GABLE: bipartite window in N gable of wing projecting at centre; 2-bay side elevations, doors in re-entrant angle with principal gable.

Harled and coped stack to apex of N gable.

MANSE: 2-storey 3-bay symmetrical manse with gabled 2-storey wing to N (rear) forming T-plan. Harled walls with droved sandstone ashlar margins to windows and doors.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: panelled and glazed timber entrance door with 5-pane fanlight at ground in centre bay; regular fenestration in flanking bays and at 1st floor.

W GABLE: single window at ground to left.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: blank elevation with wing advanced roughly at centre; blank N gable, infilled doors at ground in E side, window and door at ground and single window at 1st floor in W side; later 2-storey infill to W re-entrant angle.

Timber sash and case windows; plate glass to principal range, 4-pane to infill, 9-pane surviving to wing. Grey slate roof with cement-rendered skew copes; harled gablehead stacks, all coped with circular cans.

INTERIOR: many earlier 19th century fittings surviving including 6-panel doors, panelled shutters and cupboard doors at 1st floor. Timber stair with turned spindles to balustrade, inter-war chimneypieces to downstairs rooms, delicate reeded timber chimneypiece to drawing room at 1st floor.

OUTBUILDINGS: pair of single storey, 3-bay shallow-gabled outbuildings, aligned E-W with small square mono-pitch building centred between. Irregularly-fenestrated elevations, felt-roofed W building extended to W; E building roofless.

BOUNDARY AND GARDEN WALLS, AND GATEPIERS: formal arrangement of random rubble walls enclosing churchyard, bounded to W by pleasance to manse (centring N side), flanked in turn by small walled enclosures. Cement-rendered and lined square gatepiers with pyramidal caps centring S walls of pleasance and churchyard and leading to wall-lined approach, terminated to S by square rubble gatepiers.

Statement of Special Interest

Hillside Church was last used in 1959, and the roof was removed in the early 1960s. The design of the church clearly matches that of Uyeasound Kirk, with the exception of the bellcote. The church and manse form an interesting group currently (1997) in a derelict, but little-altered, condition.

<b>Site Number</b>	65
<b>Site Name</b>	West Outbuilding, Hillside Free Church Manse, Baliasta, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45286
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460461
<b>Northing</b>	1209227
<b>Description</b>	<p>Group comprising substantial remains of former classical Free Church dated 1843, linked by formal arrangement of walls to contemporary symmetrical 2-storey 3-bay former manse with outbuildings to NW.</p> <p>CHURCH: currently roofless 3 x 3 bay hall church of rectangular plan with vestry wing projecting to N. Base course, margined windows with projecting cills. Harled rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar dressings and margins.</p> <p>S (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical 3-bay, wide, shallow gable; centre bay slightly advanced, round-arched entrance door with dated keystone, armorial panel with inscription centred in gablehead above, rising to harled plinth surmounted by pedimented droved ashlar bellcote. Regular fenestration in flanking bays.</p> <p>E AND W ELEVATIONS: symmetrical, with 3 widely-spaced regularly-fenestrated bays.</p> <p>N (REAR) GABLE: bipartite window in N gable of wing projecting at centre; 2-bay side elevations, doors in re-entrant angle with principal gable.</p> <p>Harled and coped stack to apex of N gable.</p> <p>MANSE: 2-storey 3-bay symmetrical manse with gabled 2-storey wing to N (rear) forming T-plan. Harled walls with droved sandstone ashlar margins to windows and doors.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: panelled and glazed timber entrance door with 5-pane fanlight at ground in centre bay; regular fenestration in flanking bays and at 1st floor.</p> <p>W GABLE: single window at ground to left.</p> <p>N (REAR) ELEVATION: blank elevation with wing advanced roughly at centre; blank N gable, infilled doors at ground in E side, window and door at ground and single window at 1st floor in W side; later 2-storey infill to W re-entrant angle.</p> <p>Timber sash and case windows; plate glass to principal range, 4-pane to infill, 9-pane surviving to wing. Grey slate roof with cement-rendered skew copes; harled gablehead stacks, all coped with circular cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: many earlier 19th century fittings surviving including 6-panel doors, panelled shutters and cupboard doors at 1st floor. Timber stair with turned spindles to balustrade, inter-war chimneypieces to downstairs rooms, delicate reeded timber chimneypiece to drawing room at 1st floor.</p> <p>OUTBUILDINGS: pair of single storey, 3-bay shallow-gabled outbuildings, aligned E-W with small square mono-pitch building centred between. Irregularly-fenestrated elevations, felt-roofed W building extended to W; E building roofless.</p> <p>BOUNDARY AND GARDEN WALLS, AND GATEPIERS: formal arrangement of random rubble walls enclosing churchyard, bounded to W by pleasance to manse (centring N side), flanked in turn by small walled enclosures. Cement-rendered and lined square gatepiers with pyramidal caps centring S walls of pleasance and churchyard and leading to wall-lined approach, terminated to S by square rubble gatepiers.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Hillside Church was last used in 1959, and the roof was removed in the early 1960s. The design of the church clearly matches that of Uyeasound Kirk, with the exception of the bellcote. The church and manse form an interesting group currently (1997) in a derelict, but little-altered,</p>

condition.

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<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	The Hall, Uyea
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45298
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460461
<b>Northing</b>	1198867
<b>Description</b>	<p>Dated 1818, with later 19th century alterations. Single storey and attic 4-bay (grouped 2-2) symmetrical former laird's house with lower single storey and attic service wing to rear forming approximate T-plan. Harl-pointed rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar dressings. Block finials to gableheads.</p> <p>SW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, 5-pane fanlight to entrance door at centre of elevation; regular fenestration at ground and 1st floors in flanking and outer bays; dormers breaking eaves at 1st floor with bracketted skewputts to gabled stone dormerheads.</p> <p>SE GABLE: blank.</p> <p>NE (REAR) ELEVATION: window at ground, and dormer matching principal elevation at 1st floor, to right of centre. Service wing advanced at left comprising 2 windows in NW side, blank gable to NE, gabled stone porch centred in SE side with block finial to gablehead and door in N re-entrant angle.</p> <p>NW GABLE: blank.</p> <p>Purple-grey slate roof with droved sandstone ashlar skew copes to principal range, pegged stone slab slates with red ridge tiles harl-pointed rubble skew copes to rear wing and porch, latter with bottle-glass-paned skylight. Cast-iron gutters and downpipes with hoppers between bays of principal elevation. Harl-pointed rubble ridge stacks with droved sandstone ashlar dressings flanking centre of principal range and tall harled ridge stack to rear wing, all stone-coped with circular cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: few original fittings surviving in predominantly ruinous interior. Timber stair in apsidal plaster well, and stone fireplace lintel inscribed Thomas Leisk 1818, at centre of principal range.</p> <p>OUTBUILDING: 2-chamber building with door in each end gable and rubble-walled run to NE side; harl-pointed rubble walls and purple-grey slate roof with ventilators.</p> <p>TERRACE WALL: low concrete-coped harl-pointed rubble wall of semicircular plan, swept up to meet corners of principal elevation.</p> <p>WALLED GARDEN: to SE of house; rectangular plan with stone-slab-lintelled gateway in NW wall, fronted internally by drystone-walled terrace.</p> <p>EARL'S GARDEN: to SE of house; simple rectangular drystone-walled enclosure.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Currently derelict (1997). The date of 1818 slightly pre-dates that of the new frontage added to the E end of Buness House, and appears to have been built as a single storey T or L-plan house with a concealed attic. Uyea, like Buness, was subsequently altered in the later 19th century. Changes in the stonework to the rear of the principal range suggests these works included raising the wallhead and installing dormers to the principal range, building new principal stacks, and possibly extending the length of the service wing. Photographs of 1909 held at Buness House show the dormers and gables to be ball-finished, 12-pane timber sash and case glazing to the windows of the principal elevation, vertically-boarded timber shutters to the entrance door, and urns surmounting the upswept ends of the terrace wall.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	67
<b>Site Name</b>	Walled Garden, The Hall, Uyea
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45298
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460472
<b>Northing</b>	1198804
<b>Description</b>	<p>WALLED GARDEN: to SE of house; rectangular plan with stone-slab-lintelled gateway in NW wall, fronted internally by drystone-walled terrace.</p> <p>Currently derelict (1997). The date of 1818 slightly pre-dates that of the new frontage added to the E end of Bunes House, and appears to have been built as a single storey T or L-plan house with a concealed attic. Uyea, like Bunes, was subsequently altered in the later 19th century. Changes in the stonework to the rear of the principal range suggests these works included raising the wallhead and installing dormers to the principal range, building new principal stacks, and possibly extending the length of the service wing. Photographs of 1909 held at Bunes House show the dormers and gables to be ball-finished, 12-pane timber sash and case glazing to the windows of the principal elevation, vertically-boarded timber shutters to the entrance door, and urns surmounting the upswept ends of the terrace wall.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	68
<b>Site Name</b>	Earl's Garden, The Hall, Uyea
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45298
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460597
<b>Northing</b>	1198535
<b>Description</b>	<p>EARL'S GARDEN: to SE of house; simple rectangular drystone-walled enclosure. Statement of Special Interest</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	69
<b>Site Name</b>	Pierfront Buildings, Uyeasound, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45299
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	459217
<b>Northing</b>	1201092
<b>Description</b>	<p>Early 19th century. Harbour-front row with principal elevation to SE comprising single storey and attic 3-bay house flanked by single storey and loft former trading booth adjacent to left (SW), and single storey 5-bay (grouped 4-1) shop adjoining to right (NE), with timber addition parallel to rear. Random rubble walls with stugged and droved sandstone ashlar dressings.</p> <p>HOUSE: symmetrical, former entrance door infilled to cill level in centre bay, modern glazing at ground in bay to left, 4-pane timber sash and case glazing in bay to right.</p> <p>BOOTH: symmetrical, vertically-boarded timber door at ground in centre bay with 4-pane timber fixed-lights in flanking bays. Single loft window centring SW gable. Large timber and corrugated-iron lean-to addition to rear.</p> <p>SHOP: asymmetrical, shop windows grouped to left comprising 2-pane timber fixed-light in</p>

penultimate and outer left bays, 4-panel outer door and 2-leaf glazed and panelled inner door to shop entrance in bay to right with 4-pane fixed-light shop window in bay to right. Modern door, with small narrow window adjacent to right, in bay to outer right. Gabled timber addition recessed slightly to right of NE gable.

Purple-grey slates to house and E pitch of booth, latter with cast-iron skylights; stone slab slates to W pitch of booth; grey tiles and corrugated-iron to shop and timber addition respectively. Stone-coped harl-pointed rubble gablehead stacks with circular cans to house, and N gables only of booth and shop. Rubble skew-copes to S gable of booth, concrete skew-copes elsewhere.

Statement of Special Interest

These buildings form a pleasing group lining the NE side of harbour with Greenwell's Booth (see separate listing).

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<b>Site Number</b>	70
<b>Site Name</b>	Uyeasound Church, Unst
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45300
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	460060
<b>Northing</b>	1201089
<b>Description</b>	<p>Dated 1843. Symmetrical plain Italianate hall church comprising wide-gabled 3 x 3-bay hall of square plan with entrance in S gable, and gabled single storey vestry wing centred to N gable. Cement-rendered and lined principal elevation, and harled side and rear walls, with droved and painted ashlar margins to windows and entrance door. Projecting cills to windows.</p> <p>S (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical, centre bay slightly advanced with round-arched entrance comprising 2-leaf timber door with border-glazed fanlight in arch-head and date inscribed in keystone; centre bay breaking eaves as square plinth surmounted by open-work bellcote with bell, and bell-cast and ball-finished pyramidal cap.</p> <p>W AND E ELEVATIONS: symmetrical, with regularly fenestrated bays.</p> <p>N (REAR) ELEVATION: shallow-gabled vestry wing advanced at centre of principal gable; vertically-boarded timber door flanked by hopped border-glazed timber windows in W side, window to left of centre in N gable, and bipartite hopped and border-glazed window in E side.</p> <p>Modern border-glazed timber fixed-lights to principal windows. Low-pitched tarred felt roof with square ventilators at ridge terminated to N by cupola and harled 2-flue gablehead stack, coped, with circular cans; corrugated sheet cladding to vestry.</p> <p>INTERIOR: all timber fittings to hall including pulpit in balustraded enclosure centring N wall beneath circular skylight circumvented by decorative pelmet; wide-boarded wainscoting and raked floor with horizontally boarded pews; centre pews integral with square columns supporting continuous roof beams running N-S, outer pews angled to centre.</p> <p>BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS: harl-pointed rubble wall enclosing church, canted to N with rubble-infilled gate to NW wall, rendered rubble square gatepiers centring S wall with concrete caps.</p>

Statement of Special Interest

In ecclesiastical use. Formerly the United Free Church, it became Church of Scotland in 1929. It is almost identical in design to Hillside Church at Baltasound, which is distinguished by a pedimented bellcote. The proportions of the bellcote plinth at Uyeasound suggest it may have originally had a matching pedimented bellcote. The interior is a remarkable survival, and all the more important as a record of the now gutted interior of Hillside Church. Glazing to the principal windows has recently been replaced to match the previous design, but excluding the hopped top-lights.

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<b>Site Number</b>	71
<b>Site Name</b>	Rooms O' Seafield, Camb
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45314
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451088
<b>Northing</b>	1192300
<b>Description</b>	<p>Earlier 19th century. 2-storey 6-bay former trading booth and worker's accommodation of rectangular plan on shore-front site. Harl-pointed rubble walls.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: asymmetrical 6-bay elevation (grouped 3-3); regular fenestration in bays of left group; right group, modern porch projecting at ground in bay to left with door (inserted between bays) immediately to right, regular fenestration in bays to right and at 1st floor.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: vertically-boarded timber door at ground to right with 2-leaf vertically-boarded timber loading door at floor above; harled store with tarred roof and corrugated iron W gable advanced at left; vertically-boarded timber doors centred in W gable and to outer right at S elevation.</p> <p>E AND N ELEVATIONS: blank.</p> <p>Single cast-iron 12-pane fixed-light surviving at 1st floor in bay to outer right. Mono-pitch tarred roof (now collapsed) with harled square stack at centre.</p> <p>WALL: harled wall with doorway forming short link from SE corner to house at E. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>B Group with Seafield and Seafield Pier (see separate listings). Seafield was probably built by Angus Ogilvy, owner of the Shetland Banking Company, and bears the same name as his villa to the south of Lerwick. Seafield was the Yell base of Hay &amp; Ogilvy of Lerwick, which collapsed in 1842 due to decline in the herring boom and damage to their fishing fleet in a gale. The collapse resulted in the establishment of Hay &amp; Co in 1844. The Sheriff Court Papers of that year refer to the building as having a "tarred canvas roof". The Rooms O'Seafield is an unusual combination of booth and accommodation, and is essential part of this historic group on the shorefront opposite Mid Yell.</p>

<b>Site Number</b>	72
<b>Site Name</b>	Seafield, Camb
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45315
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451109
<b>Northing</b>	1192289
<b>Description</b>	<p>Circa 1830, with later alteration. 2-storey 3-bay symmetrical former merchant's house with 2-storey wing to rear forming approximate L-plan. Cement-rendered and lined walls with cement margins.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, wide bowed single storey double-doored porch obscuring centre bay with 4-pane timber sash and case window at centre, and doors in sides curving back to principal elevation; windows in flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: window to left at ground of principal gable at right; rear wing recessed at left with windows at ground and 1st floors to left of centre; single storey lean-to porch centring elevation.</p>

N (REAR) ELEVATION: rear wing advanced at right with single window to right at ground and large wallhead stack breaking eaves at centre; single storey lean-to store in re-entrant angle to left.

Predominantly (late 19th century) 4-pane timber sash and case windows. Corrugated sheet cladding to principal roof and tall piended roof to wing. Harled and coped gablehead stacks with circular cans.

INTERIOR: many internal fitting surviving including panelled timber doors and timber chimneypieces. Open timber roof to workshop at 1st floor in rear wing.

GARDEN WALLS: random rubble walls enclosing small garden to S, and larger garden to N.  
Statement of Special Interest

B Group with Rooms O' Seafield and Seafield Pier (see separate listings). Seafield was probably built by Angus Ogilvy, owner of the Shetland Banking Company, and bears the same name as his villa to the south of Lerwick. Seafield was the Yell base of Hay & Ogilvy of Lerwick, which collapsed in 1842 due to decline in the herring boom and damage to their fishing fleet in a gale. The collapse resulted in the establishment of Hay & Co in 1844. A photograph of the 1870s shows the house with 12-pane timber sash and case windows, and a stone slate roof. The mass concrete upper parts of the rear wing suggests the house might originally have had a single storey or single storey and attic kitchen wing to the rear, which was enlarged in the late 19th century. Seafield is central to this historic group on the shorefront opposite Mid Yell.

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<b>Site Number</b>	73
<b>Site Name</b>	Pier And Nausts, Seafield, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45316
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451089
<b>Northing</b>	1192250
<b>Description</b>	Earlier 19th century. Coursed rubble pier with (modern) concrete carriageway, and stone steps set into W side close to S end. Random rubble retaining walls extending along shore to E and W, with boat noosts to E end, and ruined remains of outbuilding to W. Statement of Special Interest

B Group with Seafield and Rooms O' Seafield (see separate listings). Seafield was probably built by Angus Ogilvy, owner of the Shetland Banking Company, and bears the same name as his villa to the south of Lerwick. Seafield was the Yell base of Hay & Ogilvy of Lerwick, which collapsed in 1842 due to decline in the herring boom and damage to their fishing fleet in a gale. The collapse resulted in the establishment of Hay & Co in 1844. Seafield Pier is an essential part of this historic group on the shorefront opposite Mid Yell.

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<b>Site Number</b>	74
<b>Site Name</b>	Moarfield, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45317
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	453669
<b>Northing</b>	1203426
<b>Description</b>	Later 19th century, with mid 20th century alteration. Substantial former horizontal (subsequently under-shot) watermill, sited in gully steeply sloping to E. Drystone rubble walls with wallhead raised in concrete, corrugated-iron cladding to steeply-pitched roof and gableheads. Mill based on standard horizontal mill arrangement of rectangular drystone rubble building containing upper and lower houses with rectangular openings to inlet and

outlet. Lower house contains remains of boarded timber waterwheel wheel on iron axle with pulley wheel at S end, axle located in bearings mounted on central dwarf wall and recesses in gables. Cat-slide dormerhead to entrance door at outer right of E elevation, accessing upper house containing timber mountings at S gable for gear-wheels (now gone 1997), and millstones stored in NE corner.

Small concrete dam nearby to N with 2 sluice gates, that to E feeding concrete lade leading to timber chute piercing lower house. Stone slab footbridge over stream to S of dam.

Statement of Special Interest

This is a tall and substantial example of one of these mills in an unusually confined and rocky site, resulting in the entrance door to the upper house being in the same elevation as the outlet, rather than the more common gable end. The alteration to a more sophisticated mill with vertical wheel and gearing to machinery is also unusual.

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<b>Site Number</b>	75
<b>Site Name</b>	Braeside, Greenbank, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45318
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	453261
<b>Northing</b>	1203723
<b>Description</b>	Former school and school-house in terrace, with principal elevation to east, comprising single storey and attic 3-bay teacher's house and school-room of circa 1827 to north, with mid 19th century single storey and attic 3-bay teacher's house added to south. Harled walls with painted margins to windows.

1827 building: asymmetrical east elevation, door with plate glass fanlight in centre bay; windows in flanking bays (smaller at left), gabled concrete porch to outer left. 2-bay north gable with windows at ground and attic in bay to right only.

Mid 19th century building: near-symmetrical, east elevation comprising vertically-boarded timber door and cat-slide roof to porch in centre bay, windows at ground in outer bays, dormers with harled gabled dormerheads breaking eaves in outer bays.

Timber sash and case glazing, 12 and 6-pane to ground floor and attic respectively of earlier building; 4-pane to later building. Purple-grey slate roof to earlier building with rooflights to south half of attic, red fishscale tile roof to later building. Stugged sandstone gablehead stack and skew-copes to north gable, harled ridge stack to earlier building, and gablehead stacks to later building, all coped, with circular cans.

WALL: remains of random rubble wall adjacent to north gable.

Statement of Special Interest

These buildings form an interesting group of local importance on the hillside above Greenbank and is a rare example of an early 19th century parish school. The ridge stack, differently-sized windows, and rooflights suggest the exterior of the earlier part to the north was originally much as it appears now with a schoolroom and teacher's living area on the ground floor and small bedroom in the attic. The later concrete porch suggest there may have been a separate entrance door for the teacher's accommodation to the outer left of the elevation. The purpose of the later building to the south was likely to have been to provide better accommodation for the teacher. The older building was probably adapted at this time to cater for an increase in pupil numbers.

The footprint of the building on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, (surveyed in 1878) is similar to the current footprint, which dates the southern part of the building to the mid 19th century.

The 1696 Education Act established the principle of a school for every parish in Scotland. However, attendance was not compulsory. In the 18th and 19th century school buildings were typically of a domestic scale and of traditional construction, as one or two rooms was

adequate. The 1872 Education (Scotland) Act placed responsibility for education in the hands of locally elected school boards and elementary education was made compulsory for all children aged 5 to 13. The boards were also responsible for providing adequate school buildings and there was a subsequent explosion in school building in Scotland. School buildings dating before the 1872 Act and surviving in close or near original form are rare.

John J Graham notes in his book that the school here was built in 1827 as a parish school and that North Yell and Fetlar parish, where the building is situated, was the last parish in Shetland to establish a school. The first teacher, a Mr William Craigie, who came from Fetlar, was very unhappy with the poor state of the building, as the roof leaked and the school room was dark. Although the building conformed to a standard plan of schoolhouses of the early 19th century, it had been built to 'as limited dimensions as the law allows' (Graham, 1998). The book notes that the building was repaired in the 1830s. The school was replaced by a Board School in 1879.

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<b>Site Number</b>	76
<b>Site Name</b>	Telephone Kiosk, Gutcher, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45319
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	454841
<b>Northing</b>	1199221
<b>Description</b>	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1935. Standard K6 telephone kiosk. Statement of Special Interest

Standing next to the former pier building and post office, this telephone kiosk forms a good visual focus next to the road from the ferry terminal.

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<b>Site Number</b>	77
<b>Site Name</b>	Kirkabister, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45320
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	453981
<b>Northing</b>	1195539
<b>Description</b>	Later 19th century. Rectangular sheep pund (enclosure); harl-pointed rubble walls with stugged sandstone dressings and stone-slabbed wallhead, raised at corners.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, full-height entrance breaking elevation at centre with blank walls flanking.

W ELEVATION: near-symmetrical, single low doorway to left.

N ELEVATION: blank.

E ELEVATION: asymmetrical, single low doorway to right, S wall advanced at outer left with slated rubble lean-to in re-entrant angle.

INTERIOR: main enclosure bisected by rubble wall running N S to form 2 sub-enclosures; E sub-enclosure bisected at centre by further wall running E-W; W sub-enclosure containing 2 free-standing breeding enclosures with gates to E side. Mono pitch purple grey slate roof with regularly spaced timber columns bearing on stone pads continuous around main enclosure (SW and N roofs ruinous).  
Statement of Special Interest

This building is one of only 4 of its type in Shetland. The other puns are to be found at Swinister and Garth (Delting), and Noss (Bressay), the latter being constructed for breeding pit ponies, rather than sheep. Kirkabister was built by the Garth estate in the 1870s after clearances had taken place. It shares the same finely-made steel gates as the other puns, although some of these have been removed from their original positions. The free-standing SE corner that conceals the lean-to is a departure from the simpler square enclosures of the others. The purposeful design of these buildings is a strong indication of the more industrial approach to sheep farming of the later 19th century.

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<b>Site Number</b>	78
<b>Site Name</b>	Gardiesting House, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45321
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451154
<b>Northing</b>	1191508
<b>Description</b>	<p>Possibly 1645, with later alterations and additions. L-plan group comprising 2-storey and attic, 3-bay haa of rectangular plan with principal elevation overlooking sunken yard to S, 2-storey range of 2 outbuildings adjoining W gable, including late 19th century former shop extending S (bounding W side of yard) and adjoining former bakery building; additional gabled barn in field to SW. Harled walls to house, with droved ashlar and painted margins to windows; harl-pointed rubble walls to W range; random rubble walls to barn.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: symmetrical, single storey gabled 1920s porch (clad in corrugated sheeting) centred at ground; windows in flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor.</p> <p>E GABLE: 2-bay gable, blank at ground, deep-set windows in each bay at 1st floor, single attic window to left in gablehead.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: modern lean-to single storey addition obscuring centre bay, small window adjacent to left, blank at right; windows in centre and left bays at 1st floor, blank in bay to right.</p> <p>W GABLE: obscured by W range.</p> <p>W RANGE: SHOP: 2-bay N elevation with 6-pane fixed-light window in bay to left, and 2-leaf vertically-boarded timber door with plate glass fanlight in bay to right. W elevation, 2-leaf vertically-boarded timber and glazed door to right of centre, brick forestair adjacent to right, rising to vertically-boarded timber loft door breaking eaves in cat-slide dormerhead. Single 4-pane timber sash and case window to yard.</p> <p>BAKERY BUILDING: infilled windows flanking centre of E (yard) elevation; 9-pane fixed-light centring S gable with 2-leaf vertically-boarded timber loft door above; W elevation obscured by corrugated-iron lean-to addition.</p> <p>Modern glazing to house. Purple-grey slate roof to house and shop, latter piended at NW corner; corrugated sheet cladding to bakery; concrete skew-copes, harled principal gablehead stacks with stone copes and circular cans; harl-pointed rubble stack with cope and circular can to N gable of bakery.</p> <p>BARN: plain gabled rubble building with entrance door centring N elevation, corrugated-iron roof.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The ground floor of the house reputedly contained a byre to the E (the door in the gable now infilled), and a shop and salt store to the W, with a new shop being built adjoining the W gable in 1896. Although altered since, this remains a fine example of the earlier merchant laird's houses in Shetland, characterised by small windows and the high wallhead containing a garret.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	79
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<b>Site Name</b>	Garths Of Gardie, Mid Yell, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45322
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	450850
<b>Northing</b>	1191454
<b>Description</b>	<p>Early 19th century. Former laird's house comprising 2-storey 3-bay near-symmetrical house of rectangular plan, with single storey 2-bay outbuilding to E, and single storey barn to W, adjoining NW corner of house. Random rubble walls.</p> <p>HOUSE: near-symmetrical S elevation with centre bay off-set slightly to left, entrance door at ground in centre bay, windows in flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor. 2-bay E gable with windows at ground and 1st floor in left bay only. Door off-set to right of centre at rear elevation, single window centred at 1st floor. Blank W gable.</p> <p>E OUTBUILDING: S elevation, window to right of centre and door to outer left. Small window to left in E gable.</p> <p>BARN: gabled, with door centring E gable, and to right of centre at S elevation.</p> <p>Corrugated-iron roof to house and tarred roof to barn, with concrete skew-copes. Harled gablehead stacks to house with concrete copes and circular cans. E outbuilding roofless, with rubble stone-coped stack to E gable.</p> <p>GARDEN WALLS: drystone walls enclosing garden centred to S of house, and extending from outbuildings to E and W to enclose fields. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Haa of Gardie was once the home of Laurence Williamson, a Shetland historian and genealogist. Although currently partly derelict (1998), it still forms a historic focus to the north-west end of Mid Yell.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	80
<b>Site Name</b>	Haa Of Dalsetter, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45323
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	450747
<b>Northing</b>	1199012
<b>Description</b>	<p>Early 19th century. 2-storey 3-bay symmetrical laird's house. Harl-pointed rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar margins. Projecting cills to windows.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, brick voussoirs to segmental-arched entrance in centre bay comprising panelled timber door with 2-pane side-lights and fanlight in arch-head; windows in flanking bays, regular fenestration at 1st floor.</p> <p>E GABLE: single window at 1st floor to right.</p> <p>N (REAR) ELEVATION: vertically-boarded timber door centred at ground, window centred above at 1st floor.</p> <p>W GABLE: blank.</p> <p>Timber sash and case windows, 4-pane to principal elevation, 8-pane to gable and rear elevation. Asbestos tile roof with concrete skew-copes. Harled gablehead stacks with copes and circular cans.</p>

OUTBUILDING: ruinous remains of random rubble barn to NW with door centred in S elevation.  
Statement of Special Interest

One of Shetland's series of haas built by merchant lairds, the door and closely spaced bays of the principal elevation are an unusual feature. Dalsetter is a prominent landmark at the head of Basta Voe.

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<b>Site Number</b>	81
<b>Site Name</b>	Sellafirth Church, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45324
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	451650
<b>Northing</b>	1198507
<b>Description</b>	<p>1862. 3-bay symmetrical Georgian-survival hall church of rectangular plan with gabled entrance porch and vestry projecting from W and E gables respectively, and birdcage bellcote to E gable. Harled rubble walls with droved sandstone ashlar margins to windows and doors. Rubble base course, projecting cills to windows.</p> <p>W (ENTRANCE) GABLE: symmetrical, 3 closely-spaced bays, stugged sandstone ashlar steps to gabled porch projecting at centre with 2-leaf vertically-boarded timber door in round-arched doorway; windows in flanking bays.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: symmetrical, 3 widely-spaced and regularly-fenestrated bays.</p> <p>E GABLE: projecting gabled vestry off-set to left of centre.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: symmetrical, 3 widely-spaced and regularly-fenestrated bays.</p> <p>13-pane fixed timber glazing to windows. Purple-grey slate roofs with stugged sandstone ashlar skew-copes and block skewputts. Stugged sandstone ashlar bell-cote comprising rectangular plinth to cote with corniced and ball-finished pyramidal cap. Ball finial to apex of porch gable, stugged sandstone ashlar single-flue gablehead stack with circular can to vestry.</p> <p>INTERIOR: raked floor to W half of hall with horizontally-boarded pews facing E to panelled and bow-fronted timber lectern at centre; open timber pews to E half of hall, facing W, with small classic timber and granite war memorial centred on wall behind.</p> <p>CHURCHYARD WALL: drystone rubble wall with triangular rubble cope forming rectangular enclosure with squat rubble piers to gate centred on W gable.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Church in ecclesiastical use. The church was built as North Yell Free Church in 1862, then became the United Free Church in 1900, and finally Church of Scotland in 1963. The polished granite memorial on the porch commemorates dedication of the bell to the Rev J H Allen, who was minister from 1880 to 1899. The church and manse form a striking group on the hillside above the road around the head of Basta Voe.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	82
<b>Site Name</b>	Windhouse, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45326
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	448878
<b>Northing</b>	1191910

**Description**

1707, remodelled circa 1885. Former laird's house, original L-plan house at centre comprising symmetrical dormered single storey and attic 3-bay principal block with projecting crenellated porch, single storey 2-bay wing to rear (forming L-plan), square-plan single storey single bay crenellated wings flanking principal block, lean-to additions in-filling re-entrant angles flanking rear wing. Harled walls with droved sandstone ashlar and concrete dressings and details.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, single storey rendered brick porch projecting at centre with 4-panel flush-beaded timber entrance door and armorial panel centred in crenellated wallhead above; bipartite windows at ground and 1st floor in outer bays, latter breaking eaves in substantial dormers with crowstepped concrete dormerheads. Margined round-arched doorways and crenellated wallheads to wings.

W ELEVATION: asymmetrical, square window centred in crenellated W wing advanced at right with small single storey mono-pitch outbuilding adjoining to W; 2 closely-spaced windows and corner wallhead stack to substantial lean-to addition in-filling re-entrant angle with rear wing to left.

N (REAR) ELEVATION: crowstepped gable of rear wing advanced to right of centre; substantial lean-to addition in-filling re-entrant angle with W wing to right; small single storey lean-to addition in re-entrant angle to left, with narrow window immediately to left in rear wall of E wing.

E ELEVATION: window off-set to right in crenellated E wall of E wing, rear wing recessed at right with single storey lean-to addition in re-entrant angle.

Purple-grey slate roof with surviving to principal block and porch; cast-iron gutters and downpipes; piend-roofed timber dormer centring S pitch. Concrete crowstepped skewers to principal gables, harled gablehead stacks with stone copes and octagonal cans.

INTERIOR: mostly ruinous (1997), late 19th century vertically-boarded timber lining to hall, with timber staircase to rear, and stop-chamfered chimneypiece in W wall.

TERRACE WALLS: formal arrangement centred on S elevation of house comprising roughly square raised terrace accessed by stone and concrete steps (formerly flanked by obelisks) rising to remains of gate-house (formerly with crowstepped gable), raised path leading to entrance, terrace bounded to S by droved ashlar slab cope (formerly with gothic cast-iron railing), L-plan walls to left and right enclosing E and W ends.

GARDEN WALLS: random rubble walls forming roughly square enclosure adjoining house to W, and enclosing house to N and E.

HA-HA: random rubble retaining wall curving with hillside to S of house.  
Statement of Special Interest

18th century haas are rare survivors in Shetland, and although Windhouse has been substantially extended and is in a ruinous state, it still retains much evidence of the early house. It was probably a single storey and attic 3-bay haa with a concealed attic similar to Swinister Old Haa in Delting. Late 19th century alterations included adding the entrance porch and crowsteps, inserting bipartite windows and dormers, and adding the E and W wings. These sort of light-hearted alterations in rendered brick and concrete are quite common in Shetland during the end of the 19th century. Lunna House, Nesting, and St Olaf's, Yell, are examples of this, but alterations at Windhouse are more radical than most. The 1880's castellated-gothic rebuilding is of historic interest, but its main contribution is to the dramatic silhouette of the house when viewed from the surrounding area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	83
<b>Site Name</b>	Windhouse, Yell
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NRHE Number</b>	LB45328
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B-Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	449141
<b>Northing</b>	1191925

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**Description**

Dated 1884. Farm comprising single storey and attic 3-bay house with low single storey wing to rear, closing S side of U-plan steading with threshing mill at NE corner and separate contemporary range aligned to W. Harl-pointed rubble walls with stugged sandstone ashlar dressing and details.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical, farmhouse advanced at centre with gabled porch projecting in centre bay comprising modern entrance door in S side with datestone to finialled gablehead above, and mullioned bipartite sidelights; 4-pane timber sash and case windows in left bay, modern window in right bay; symmetrical S gables of E and W ranges of steading recessed at left and right, each comprising window centred at ground with shouldered wallhead stack breaking eaves above; datestone to base of W stack.

W ELEVATION: asymmetrical, W range of steading bisected by courtyard entrance to right; wide doorway in pavilion-like S section to outer right; wide doorways to outer left and right of N section, latter with 2-leaf vertically-boarded timber doors and additional door adjacent to left; window to left in gable of house recessed at right.

N ELEVATION: asymmetrical, door offset to right of centre; door to outer left with loft door above breaking eaves in slate-hung dormer with pitched roof.

E ELEVATION: asymmetrical, blank, except for large cast-iron waterwheel to outer right; wheel by Harper & Co of Aberdeen with square axle mounted to E on substantial rubble pier; window to right in gable of house recessed at left.

COURTYARD: roughly cobbled courtyard bounded by symmetrical 3, 5, and 7-bay elevations to S, E, and N respectively; door lintel breaking eaves at in centre bay of low S elevation with windows in flanking bays; vertically-boarded timber door in centre bay of E elevation, square windows in flanking and penultimate bays to left and right, vertically-boarded timber doors in outer bays; vertically-boarded timber door in centre bay of N elevation, small rectangular windows below eaves in flanking bays.

Purple-grey slate roofs, piended at corners of steading; sandstone ashlar skew copes to house, N pitch sweeping down to low wallhead of rear wing. Stugged sandstone ashlar gablehead stacks to house with stone copes and circular cans.

W BARN: infilled window centring S elevation (now built up as gable) below shouldered former wallhead stack. Door to outer left in E elevation, variety of modern openings to right; corrugated-iron roof.

Statement of Special Interest

Windhouse farm was built at the time the nearby laird's house was being substantially altered and extended. The care given to the construction and formal post-improvement design of the steading is perhaps unique in Shetland, and interesting as it is of better quality than that applied to the house at the time. The S elevation of the W barn has been altered to a gable, but appears to have matched the S-facing ends of the steading. Windhouse is perhaps the best example in Shetland of a farm associated with a laird's house, and having undergone little alteration is a particularly valuable survivor.

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<b>Site Number</b>	84
<b>Site Name</b>	Eagittle
<b>Type of Site</b>	BANK (EARTHWORK)
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	1767
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	447810
<b>Northing</b>	1203630
<b>Description</b>	A 420m, turf covered dyke cuts N-S across the wide neck of the headland. The dyke is defined by a bank with occasional stones protruding through it. There are other dykes, banks and a enclosure in the area.
	(1) A long, turf covered dyke cuts N-S across the wide neck of the headland. The dyke is defined by a bank with occasional stones protruding through it. The dyke runs for about 420m. Another dyke cuts across the centre of the

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head-dyke W-E, perpendicular to the first dyke. This one is irregular but defined by a similar bank. It is not clear whether it is connected to the first dyke. It runs for at least 140m from the cliff edge. There is at least one more length of bank in the area, as well a subcircular enclosure. The enclosure is more delapidated and measures about 60m x 50m, and a length of walling that protrudes from its SE end. None of these features are marked on the 1st Edition 6" OS

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**Site Number** 85  
**Site Name** Loch of Brough  
**Type of Site** FINDSPOT  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 2088  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 452600  
**Northing** 1202900  
**Description** Stone knife found.

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**Site Number** 86  
**Site Name** Aastack  
**Type of Site** CAIRN  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 2108  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447800  
**Northing** 1204460  
**Description** (1) A turf or earth parapet is visible around the landward-facing edge of Aastack, an isolated rock stack. The headland opposite is cut off by the remains of two stone dykes, and there is a low, grass-covered cairn just east of this. The dykes run only a few yards from the cliff-edge and do not enclose a significant area, unless it is imagined that they formed an outer boundary to the structure on the stack, which may have been joined to the mainland in antiquity. A likely site for a monastic settlement.  
(2) The possible cairn or mound is c.4m diam. with large stones around the edge. If it is a cairn it is poor and irregular. It may be a grave. The dykes remain as discontinuous lines of stones and were presumably part of the structures on Aastack. The ground on Aastack is clearly disturbed, but nothing obviously structural was identifiable by eye.  
(3) Listed in Brady, K. 2000, but no additional information added.  
(4) This site was not visited by this survey although it was viewed with binoculars from the adjacent cliff. As with the NMRS entry, the trace of a bank was noted at the NE side of this stack. The massive boulder alignments on the mainland cliff opposite appear to be very old and not dykes in the agricultural sense. This survey could not see how their presence suggests that the stack was part of this cliff in antiquity (contra NMRS entry). No cairn or area of disturbance was noted on the top of the stack (contra SMR entry).

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**Site Number** 87  
**Site Name** Eegittle  
**Type of Site** BLOCKHOUSE  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 3  
**SMR Number** 2109  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447700  
**Northing** 1203800  
**Description** Loose stone. Nothing obviously structural

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- (2) There is a lot of loose stone in the area, but nothing which is obviously structural.  
 (3) Noted on c1855 map as 'Captn. Thos. Pyramid'.  
 (4) There is no clear evidence of the aerial photographs. This record may be referring to the scheduled blockhouse to the south recorded under SMR2107.

Blockhouse-type fort.

Information from R G Lamb, Birmingham University 12 January 1972

**Site Number** 88  
**Site Name** Gossa Water  
**Type of Site** CIST  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 2147  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448920  
**Northing** 1199370  
**Description** Sub-rectangular enclosure open on the S side. 2 courses of stone protrude through the heather. On the S side 2 stones have been set at right angles. This may have been a cist or a well

(2) This site is NOT an oval house. It is a subrectangular structure, possibly an enclosure, which was open on the south side. It is aligned E-W and measures 9.6m by 6.6m. It stands 0.5m max. (internally) and is flush with the ground outside. It is constructed of two courses of medium-sized stones which protrude from the heather. Loose stone has tumbled inwards and become heath-covered. On the south side of the enclosure there are two stones set at right angles. This may have been a cist or a well but it is overgrown with heather.

**Site Number** 89  
**Site Name** Gossa Water  
**Type of Site** ENCLOSURE  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 2148  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449310  
**Northing** 1199670  
**Description** A sub-oval setting of stones protruding at ground level, set into the natural slope. Possible entrance upslope. More likely to be an enclosure than a prehistoric house

(2) A subrectangular or sub-oval setting of medium-sized stones, protruding at ground level. The stones are set into the natural slope. In places, there are traces of there having been a double face, but elsewhere only single, larger stones remain. The feature measures 7.5m (N-S) by 6.3m. There is a gap in the centre of the upslope side, which may have been an entrance. Probably an enclosure and definitely not a prehistoric house.

**Site Number** 90  
**Site Name** Vigon  
**Type of Site** DYKE  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 2344

**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448180  
**Northing** 1204260  
**Description** Remains of a dyke consisting of a continuous line of stones, which possibly pre-dates the crofting settlement

(1) Dykes at the northern end of the enclosed land around Vigon. The dykes remain as continuous lines of small- medium stones. They do not relate to the enclosure at Vigon, and presumably predate the crofting settlement.  
(2) Photocopy of map showing c.1855 'Town of Vigan', including 'South Dikes of Vigan', 'Water Mill' and 'Winter'

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**Site Number** 91  
**Site Name** Vigon  
**Type of Site** ENCLOSURE  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 2345  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448000  
**Northing** 1204050  
**Description** Two enclosures situated on the cliff edge. One is subrectangular, measuring 50m x 30m, while the other is subcircular in shape, measuring about 50m x 40m.(1) Enclosure remaining as discontinuous stones, but originally double-faced, with an internal division at the south end, next to the cliff. The site is eroding into the sea.  
(2) Described as 'Sheep Pund' on c1855 map.  
(3) There is evidence of two enclosures in the same area. The most northerly one is subrectangular in shape about measures about 50m x 30m. It is defined by a turf covered bank and its west side is defined by the cliff edge. The next enclosure is situated about 65m SW of the first. This one is sub-circular in shape and cut into by the cliffs at its SW corner. It is defined by small to medium stones protruding through the earth. It measures 50m x 40m. Neither of these enclosures are marked on the 1st edition 6" OS map.

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**Site Number** 91  
**Site Name** Swinga Taing  
**Type of Site** CHAMBERED CAIRN?  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 6034  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447450  
**Northing** 1202610  
**Description** Stone structure, described variously as a blockhouse, a chambered cairn, a circle and old buildings  
(1) Possible blockhouse?, described by B. Smith, Shetland Archives, as 'circle'.  
(2) Described as 'old buildings' on 1855 map.  
(3) Possibly the remains of a chambered cairn? Other than an upright stone at one end, no real organisation is apparent.

**Site Number** 93  
**Site Name** Eegittle  
**Type of Site** ENCLOSURE  
**NRHE Number**

**SMR Number** 8446  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447970  
**Northing** 1203880  
**Description** (1) A sub-rectangular enclosure defined by delapidated stony banks. It measures about 45m x 35m and situated about 90m west of the cliff edge. It's not marked on the 1st Edition 6" OS map.

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**Site Number** 94  
**Site Name** Vigon  
**Type of Site** BANK  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 8447  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448080  
**Northing** 1204190  
**Description** A stony bank running perpendicular up from the coast edge for about 30m.

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**Site Number** 95  
**Site Name** Burn of Midge Glen  
**Type of Site** ENCLOSURE  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number** 8448  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447790  
**Northing** 1202980  
**Description** A large curvilinear enclosure, defined in part by large boulders. It measures about 50m x 40m. There are at least three small curvilinear enclosures abutting the enclosure on the WSW, which may have been used as pens.  
(1) A large curvilinear enclosure, defined in part by large boulders, has been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2003) about 420m SSW of Burgi Geos above and to the S of the Burn of Midge Glen. There are at least three small curvilinear enclosures abutting the enclosure on the WSW, which may have been used as pens.  
(2) The enclosure measures about 50m x 40m.

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**Site Number** 96  
**Site Name** Vigon  
**Type of Site** ENCLOSURE  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 5  
**SMR Number** 8449  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448250  
**Northing** 1204190  
**Description** An L-shaped bank within the enclosure of the farmstead at Vigon. It probably is an early enclosure and the farmstead remains here may be overlaying other earlier remains.

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<b>Site Number</b>	97
<b>Site Name</b>	Houlland Hill
<b>Type of Site</b>	STRUCTURE
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	8535
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	452510
<b>Northing</b>	1203270
<b>Description</b>	A circular scatter of stones amongst peat cuttings which appears to represent a building. It measures about 5m diam

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<b>Site Number</b>	98
<b>Site Name</b>	Grud Waters - south
<b>Type of Site</b>	CAIRN?
<b>NRHE Number</b>	
<b>SMR Number</b>	8871
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	448590
<b>Northing</b>	1201390
<b>Description</b>	<p>At the south-eastern tip of the south Grud Waters loch is a subcircular stony cut through by a fence line. It measures about 11m x 10m and is likely prehistoric.</p> <p>The cairn was found to be as described. Two orthostats at south-west edge of cairn are associated with a stumbl of stones and possibly mark an entrance. Possible kerb stones are traceable along south-east edge of cairn where it is most defined. Likely that stone of adjacent wall (Site 146) has been robbed from cairn.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	99
<b>Site Name</b>	Yell, Vigon
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building (period Unassigned), Farmstead (period Unassigned)
<b>NRHE Number</b>	HP40SE 5
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	448250
<b>Northing</b>	1204190
<b>Description</b>	A farmstead comprising one unroofed L-shaped building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971), where there is also shown a second unroofed building lying approximately 80m to the NW.

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<b>Site Number</b>	100
<b>Site Name</b>	Yell, Burn Of Rulesgill
<b>Type of Site</b>	Enclosure(s) (period Unassigned)
<b>NRHE Number</b>	HP40SE 9
<b>SMR Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	449950

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**Northing** 1202900  
**Description** Two conjoined enclosures are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

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**Site Number** 101  
**Site Name** Rulesgill  
**Type of Site** Sheepfold (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 57  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450490  
**Northing** 1202830  
**Description** Aerial Photography (15 August 2014) Remains of drystone rectangular structure located on west side of Burn of Rulesgill near head of Gloup Voe. AOC Archaeology Group 2018

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**Site Number** 102  
**Site Name** Rulesgill  
**Type of Site** Enclosure (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 58  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450620  
**Northing** 1202970  
**Description** Aerial Photography (15 August 2014). Remains of drystone rectangular structure located on east side of Burn of Rulesgill near head of Gloup Voe. AOC Archaeology Group 2018

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**Site Number** 103  
**Site Name** Yell, Heatherdale  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 45  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451240  
**Northing** 1201800  
**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed building, one roofed building and one incomplete enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii). Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 104  
**Site Name** Yell, Gossa Water  
**Type of Site** Building (period Unassigned), Enclosure (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 45  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated

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**Easting** 449270  
**Northing** 1200090  
**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed building, one roofed building and one incomplete enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii). Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 105  
**Site Name** Unst, Uyea Sound, Vementry Clack Mill  
**Type of Site** Mill (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SE 101  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450000  
**Northing** 1200000  
**Description** No further information available

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**Site Number** 106  
**Site Name** Unst, Belmont, Diesel Roller  
**Type of Site** Cultivation Object  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450000  
**Northing** 1200000  
**Description** HP50SE 57  
An early model Aveling Diesel Roller

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**Site Number** 107  
**Site Name** Yell, Graven  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 13  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449510  
**Northing** 1204610  
**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii).  
Three unroofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

**Site Number** 108  
**Site Name** Yell, West-a-firth  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)(possible)

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**NRHE Number** HP40SE 11  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449560  
**Northing** 1204230  
**Description** What may be a farmstead comprising three unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii). One roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 109  
**Site Name** Yell, West-a-firth  
**Type of Site** Structure (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 10  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449610  
**Northing** 1204350  
**Description** One unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 110  
**Site Name** Yell, West-a-firth  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned), Sheepfold (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 12  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449850  
**Northing** 1204160  
**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings and a subdivided enclosure annotated Sheepfold is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii). Two roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 111  
**Site Name** Yell, Graven  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 4  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449930  
**Northing** 1204820  
**Description** A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and a subdivided enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1882, sheet iv) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

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**Site Number** 112  
**Site Name** Yell, The Neap  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)(possible), Field Boundary(s) (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 46  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450000  
**Northing** 1204160  
**Description** What may be a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building of two compartments, and some field walls are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 113  
**Site Name** Yell, West-a-firth  
**Type of Site** Chapel (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 14  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450020  
**Northing** 1204650  
**Description** HP 4997 0476) Chapel (NR) (Site of).  
  
OS 6" map, Shetland, 2nd ed., (1900).  
  
The site of the chapel which is said to date from about the 14th century. It stands in a disused burial ground. Name Book 1878  
  
No trace of this chapel. The site falls within a ruined enclosure which may be the alleged burial ground but could be an enclosure associated with an old farmstead immediately outside its N side. Tradition of chapel still known locally. (HP 5002 0465) The enclosure containing the site of the chapel, originally positioned on HP40SE, has been plotted on by Air Machine Plotting. Surveyed at 1/2500.

**Site Number** 114  
**Site Name** Yell, The Neap  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 47  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450260  
**Northing** 1204340  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 115  
**Site Name** Yell, Gloup  
**Type of Site** Findspot (20th Century), Adze (stone)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 11  
**SMR Number**

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**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450820  
**Northing** 1204500  
**Description** A polished stone adze found by W A Moar in 1932 some 250yds from Easterhouse, Gloup (ARC 655).  
  
Information from Accession Register, Shetland.  
  
The find-spot of this adze was pointed out on the ground Mr Moar (Mr W A Moar, Easterhouse Gloup, Yell) at HP 5078 0453.  
  
Surveyed at 1/2500.

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**Site Number** 116  
**Site Name** Yell, Hill Of Brekon  
**Type of Site** Building (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 29  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451960  
**Northing** 1204520  
**Description** One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).  
  
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 2 February 2001

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**Site Number** 117  
**Site Name** Yell, Clody  
**Type of Site** Settlement (period Unassigned)(possible), Clodi Burn  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 6  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 452120  
**Northing** 1204080  
**Description** A cairn and standing stone at Clody, North Yell, were recorded by Irvine in 1863 (J T Irvine).  
  
The cairn had been almost entirely denuded to provide material for the construction of an adjacent 'plantie crub', but the size was estimated to have been about 60' by 40'. The standing stone was near the centre of the cairn.  
  
This structure, at HP 5212 0407, on a gentle E slope, defies classification. All that remains is a turf-covered scatter of stones as shown by Irvine, most of them being loose. Although the size and shape of the feature cannot be readily seen, it has possibly been oval and measured approx 15.0m E-W by 12.0m transversely. The "standing stone" is merely one of several earthfast slabs forming no recognisable pattern. The plantie crub is built inside the W arc, apparently incorporating original walling.  
  
There are occasional traces of old field walls in the area, and these together with the position of the structure suggest a homestead rather than a cairn.

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**Site Number** 118

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**Site Name** Yell, Burn Of Sandwater  
**Type of Site** Building(s) (period Unassigned), Mill(s) (period Unassigned)(possible), Sheepfold (period Unassi  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 30  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 452400  
**Northing** 1204100  
**Description** Seven unroofed buildings, two of which lie beside Burn of Sandwater and may be mills and one of these has two compartments, and a sheepfold are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii). Two unroofed buildings and an enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).

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**Site Number** 119  
**Site Name** Yell, The Wartie  
**Type of Site** Stone (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 7  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 452230  
**Northing** 1204670  
**Description** The 'Wartie' recorded by Irvine from "above the Deeks of Bracon, North Yell, up Hena" (J T Irvine) is no longer in existence. It was a stone bearing a cavity shaped like the impress of a gigantic human foot. Formerly the people used to wash in dew or rain-water that had gathered in the cavity and stand in it to get rid of warts. The tradition was that a giant had planted one foot here and the other on a stone on the Westing of Unst. The 'footprint' measured 12" by 4". It is possible that the cavity was a natural one.  
  
"The Wartie", a natural formation, at HP 5223 0467 is still in existence. Name and tradition known locally. Surveyed at 1/2500.

**Site Number** 120  
**Site Name** Yell, Burn Of Sandwater  
**Type of Site** Structure(s) (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 31  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 452710  
**Northing** 1204100  
**Description** Four unroofed structures are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).  
  
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 2 February 2001

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**Site Number** 121  
**Site Name** Yell, Houlland Hill  
**Type of Site** Building (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 33  
**SMR Number**

**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 452880  
**Northing** 1203310  
**Description** One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).  
  
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 2 February 2001

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**Site Number** 122  
**Site Name** Yell, Houlland Hill  
**Type of Site** Building(s) (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP50SW 32  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 453010  
**Northing** 1203560  
**Description** Three unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1973).  
  
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 2 February 2001

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**Site Number** 123  
**Site Name** Yell, Dalsetter  
**Type of Site** Farmstead (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HU59NW 47  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450667  
**Northing** 1199078  
**Description** This site was visited as part of the RCAHMS Scottish Farm Buildings Survey. This farmstead comprises a house plus a separate long range. The buildings were derelict on the date of visit.  
  
Information from RCAHMS (ACD) 15 January 2008; NMRS MS2560/362

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**Site Number** 124  
**Site Name** Yell, Haa Of Dalsetter  
**Type of Site** Lairds House (period Unassigned), Sellafirth, Dalsetter Haa  
**NRHE Number** HU59NW 17  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450747  
**Northing** 1199012  
**Description** This site record was created to indicate a building which is, or was, listed but for which Canmore holds no supplementary information. Further information on listed buildings is available from.

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**Site Number** 125  
**Site Name** Aastack  
**Type of Site** Stack Site (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 2  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447700  
**Northing** 1204400  
**Description** HP 477 044. A very considerable turf or earth parapet is visible around the landward-facing edge of Aastack, an isolated rock stack. The headland opposite is cut off by the remains of two stone dykes, just E (ie landward) of which is a low, grass-grown cairn. The dykes run only a few yards from the cliff edge and do not enclose a significant area, unless it is imagined that they formed an outer boundary to the structure on the stack, which may have been joined to the mainland in antiquity.  
  
This is a likely site for a monastic settlement.  
  
Information from R G Lamb, Edinburgh University, 12 January 1972.

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**Site Number** 126  
**Site Name** Yell, South Burn Of Vigon  
**Type of Site** Mill (period Unassigned)(possible)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 6  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448080  
**Northing** 1203910  
**Description** One unroofed building lying adjacent to South Burn of Vigon, which may be a mill, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).  
  
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 2 February 2001

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**Site Number** 127  
**Site Name** Yell, Burn Of Midge Glen  
**Type of Site** Enclosure (period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 14  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447670  
**Northing** 1203020  
**Description** A large curvilinear enclosure, defined in part by large boulders, has been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2003) about 420m SSW of Burgi Geos above and to the S of the Burn of Midge Glen. There are at least three small curvilinear enclosures abutting the enclosure on the WSW, which may have been used as pens.  
  
Information from RCAHMS (MMB) 19 February 2004

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**Site Number** 128  
**Site Name** Yell, Eegittle

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**Type of Site** Enclosure (Period Unassigned)  
**NRHE Number** HP40SE 7  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 447790  
**Northing** 1203690  
**Description** One enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Shetland) 1881, sheet vii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).  
  
Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 2 February 2001

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**Site Number** 129  
**Site Name** Sheepfold  
**Type of Site** Sheepfold  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450417  
**Northing** 1202220  
**Description** A sheepfold on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882

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**Site Number** 130  
**Site Name** Sheepfold  
**Type of Site** Sheepfold  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451747  
**Northing** 1200626  
**Description** A sheepfold annotated on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map and drawn on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map

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**Site Number** 131  
**Site Name** Square Enclosure  
**Type of Site** Enclosure  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451803  
**Northing** 1200594  
**Description** A square enclosure south of a Sheepfold on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882

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**Site Number** 132  
**Site Name** Sheepfold  
**Type of Site** Sheepfold

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**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451231  
**Northing** 1201304  
**Description** A sheepfold annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1887-8 and depicted in 1902

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**Site Number** 133  
**Site Name** Well  
**Type of Site** Well  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451246  
**Northing** 1201869  
**Description** A well annoatated north of Heathcote depicted in 1887-8 and 1902

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**Site Number** 134  
**Site Name** Sheepfold  
**Type of Site** Sheepfold  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448831  
**Northing** 1200696  
**Description** A sheepfold annotated on the Ordnance Survey of 1887-8 and depicted in 1902

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**Site Number** 135  
**Site Name** Sheiling?  
**Type of Site** Shieling  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448306  
**Northing** 1203860  
**Description** A shieling or small sheepfold visible on aerial photography from 1946 (CPE/Scot/UK/0285) by South Burn of Vigon

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**Site Number** 136  
**Site Name** Fugla Field  
**Type of Site** Cairn/Boundary marker  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**

**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 449124  
**Northing** 1201119  
**Description** Very small cairn of stones placed on summit of highest point locally in landscape at Fugla Field. Not visible from any great distance and does not appear to contain buried stones but is artificial in origin. Possibly used as a boundary marker. Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 137  
**Site Name** Know of Thistleday  
**Type of Site** Cairn/Boundary marker  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451966  
**Northing** 1202244  
**Description** Very small cairn of stones placed on summit of highest point locally in landscape at Know of Thistleday. Although small it is visible from across the landscape. Cairn does not appear to contain buried stones but is artificial in origin. Possibly used as a boundary marker. Site is set above peat on west side - examination of peat bank shows no evidence for buried stones beneath - set upon surface. Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 138  
**Site Name** Easter Lee of Gloop  
**Type of Site** Cairn feature  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451056  
**Northing** 1202231  
**Description** Approx 1m width and 4.5m length. Collection of apparently unworked stone in natural dip on in hillside. Potentially remains of Shetland style prehistoric house or sheep enclosure or similar associated with nearby Pm settlement at 102. Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 139  
**Site Name** Grud Waters  
**Type of Site** Dam  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448665  
**Northing** 1201707  
**Description** At north end of northernmost Grud Water lochan is a small wall of stone construction functioning as partial dam to burn which runs in from north. Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 140  
**Site Name** Heatherdale  
**Type of Site** Mounded Feature  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451480  
**Northing** 1201818  
**Description** 7m x 2m, E-W orientated elongated oval feature. Survives 0.3m in height. Stone covered peat. In close proximity to site 141. Potentially feature associated with the Heatherdale settlement  
Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 141  
**Site Name** Heatherdale  
**Type of Site** Rectangular structure  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451395  
**Northing** 1201856  
**Description** Remains of a small dwelling house on north facing side of hill, downslope from site 140. Overall dimensions 7m by 4m. East gable survives approx 2m in height, west gable tumbled in survives to max height 1.85 (approx). North and south walls survive to a height of approx. 1.5m. Doorway on north facing side, middle on wall. Wall thickness approx 0.5m. Dry stone wall built, larger stones at base and corners of structure. No surviving evidence of internal features. Surrounded to N, E and W by stone enclosure, approx 1m in width, peat covered stone and approx 0.3m height (seen on modern os maps).  
Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018.

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**Site Number** 142  
**Site Name** Heatherdale  
**Type of Site** Linear feature/enclosure  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 451302  
**Northing** 1201788  
**Description** Dry stone dyke, orientated E-W. Approx 1m width and surviving to a height of approx 0.3m. Square enclosure. Slightly levelled into north facing hill slope. Downslope from site 141.  
Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

**Site Number** 143  
**Site Name** Hill of Markamouth  
**Type of Site** Cairn  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448206

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**Northing** 1202172  
**Description** Summit cairn.  
Hilltop cairn. 0.8m high and 0.5m diameter. Composed of irregular stonework piles in a cone shape  
Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 144  
**Site Name** Makamouth  
**Type of Site** Cairn  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448235  
**Northing** 1202127  
**Description** Way marker cairn  
  
Cairn, elongated oval 2.5m x 1.5m orientated N-S parallel to coast. S area survives as cone of stones surviving to a height of 0.4m. N area peat covered. Aligned to site 143 and in sight of site 145.  
Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 145  
**Site Name** Markamouth  
**Type of Site** Standing stone  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448235  
**Northing** 1202102  
**Description** Small stone with quartzite grain and garnets. Two stones packed at base  
Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 146  
**Site Name** Grud water  
**Type of Site** Wall  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 448590  
**Northing** 1201390  
**Description** Boundary wall protruding into lochan  
Wall extending into loch from site 98. Wall surviving to a height of approximately 1.2m. Most likely stone robbed from site 98. Remains of wall below fence line. Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 147  
**Site Name** Markamouth

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**Type of Site** Cairn  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status**  
**Easting** 448211  
**Northing** 1202220  
**Description** Small way marker cairn consisting of five stones. Located 50m north of another such slightly larger cairn (Site 144). Recorded by AOC Archaeology Group October 2018

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**Site Number** 148  
**Site Name** Road  
**Type of Site** Historic Road  
**NRHE Number**  
**SMR Number**  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 450594  
**Northing** 1202899  
**Description** Road marked on an undated land ownership map (SA6/96) which most likely dates to the mid-c19th century, prior to the OS First Edition.  
  
The road links the settlement at Vigon, to the north west of the Site, to settlements at Larka Dale on the west side of Gloop Voe, to the settlements at Rulesgill and Heatherdale, within the Site boundary. From Heatherdale the road split. One road runs east to the Road to Cullivoe and one ran south towards Dalsetter and Sellafirth.  
  
Coordinate provided is approximate centre point. Digitised from annotated map.  
  
Track visible around Tonga Field, and along the western side of Gloop voe. Southern road follows modern access track, and most likley is the origin for the track.

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