

Appendix 9.5 Detailed Settings Assessment

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Appendix 9.5 Detailed Settings Assessment

Introduction

All designated assets located within the ZTV have been subject to detailed setting assessment. Additionally, all designated assets within the 10 km study area were reviewed against the information known about their contextual characteristic (see Appendix 9.1) and against mapping information to identify any assets where views of the Proposed Development in views towards of the asset may significantly impact on their settings. A total of 31 Scheduled Monuments, 24 Listed Buildings and two Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape were subject to detailed setting assessment Setting assessment site visits were undertaken in October 2018. The three Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument on Uyea were not visited as the access to the island could not be gained during the time of the survey. The buildings have been assessed based on views of them from the summit of Gallow Hill (Site 21) and as seen from the ferry from Unst to Fetlar as well as building descriptions and mapping evidence.

A summary of the findings of the settings assessment is presented in Table1. A summary discussion for each of the assets subject to detailed assessment is provided within this Appendix and has been informed by ZTV modelling and photomontages and wireframes (Figures 9.5.1a-9.5.10c) as appropriate

Table 1 - Summary of settings assessment

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
1	Burgi Geos, promontory fort; Scheduled Monument	29	550 m	Coastal setting. Open uninterrupted views of Proposed Development.	High	Medium	Moderate
2	Brough Holm, broch; Scheduled Monument	29	6 km	Island and costal setting. Proposed Development seen beyond settlement on west coast of Yell.	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
3	Bordastubble, Standing stones and cairn; Scheduled Monument	1-3	5.9 km	Set in fold of landscape with ground rising to west blocking views of Proposed Development.	High	Marginal	Minor
4	Snabrough, broch, burnt mound and settlements; Scheduled Monument	29	5 km	Lochside setting. Proposed Development seen beyond Bluemull Sound and intervening settlements on west coast of Yell.	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
5	St Olaf's Church; Scheduled Monument	23	2.7 km	Lochside setting within improved grazing and close to settlement. Proposed Development would be set to south-west and seen beyond intervening Sandwater and Houlland Hills.	Medium	Low	Minor
7	Burra Ness, broch; Scheduled Monument	29	6.1 km	Set on north facing edge of Burra Ness promontory with extensive view s north up the coast and Bluemull Sound to islands of Lingas and Unst. Extensive views north-east to Unst and Uyea; south-east to Fetlar and south to Hascosay. Views north up Yell coast feature Garth Wind Farm. Proposed Development would be set to north-west.	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
8	Sna Brough, broch; Scheduled Monument	29	9.2 km	Coastal setting with key views southwest along Colgrave Sound and north-west along Bluemull Sound. Intervisible with Burra Ness broch – a key sightline to north-west. Proposed Development seen behind this sightline.	High	Low	Minor/Moderate

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
9	Papil remains of chapel and burial ground; Scheduled Monument	17	3 km	Coastal setting overlooking Papil Bay with post medieval and modern farming settlement in immediate vicinity. Site partially eroding into Bay. Key view are to south.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
10	Brough Lodge, broch; Scheduled Monument	29	9.9 km	Post-medieval folly set on top of broch dominating setting although still appears as prominent broch mound. Open views west over Colgrave Sound and to Sna Broch.	Medium	Low	Minor
12	Newgord, rectangular house; Scheduled Monument	29	6.4 km	Set on west facing slope overlooking North Sound and Ness of Houlland beyond.	Medium	Low	Minor
13	Newgord, rectangular house and field system; Scheduled Monument	29	6.6 km	Set on west facing slope overlooking North Sound and Ness of Houlland beyond.	Medium	Low	Minor
14	Shadow Cottage, rectangular house; Scheduled Monument	29	7 km	Set on west facing slope overlooking North Sound and Ness of Houlland beyond.	Medium	Low	Minor
15	Stoora Taft, house; Scheduled Monument	29	7 km	Set on west facing slope overlooking North Sound and Ness of Houlland beyond.	Medium	Low	Minor
17	Snabrough, rectangular house; Scheduled Monument	29	5 km	Lochside setting. Proposed Development seen beyond Bluemull Sound and intervening settlements on west coast of Yell	Medium	Low	Minor
18	Belmont, Norse house and field system; Scheduled Monument	29	5 km	Set on west facing slope overlooking Wick of Belmont.	Medium	Low	Minor
19	Lund, houses: Scheduled Monument	29	5.4 km	Set on north facing slope overlooking Lunda Wick	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
20	Snarravoe, township and fieldsystem: Scheduled Monument	22-29	4.8 km	Set on a low rise overlooking an inlet of the sea to the south-west and the Loch of Snarravoe to the south-east	Low	Low	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
21	Gallow Hill, chambered cairn; Scheduled Monument	29	5.4 km	Occupies south-west facing breaks in slope south-west of the summit of Gallow Hill and commands extensive views across landscape from east through south to north-west with ground rising to north-east and blocking views in this direction	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
27	Windhouse, broch 75m W of	0	8.3 km	Open views east, west and south across landscape. Views of Proposed Development largely obscured by rising topography. Distant views towards broch may feature Proposed Development but are not key to its understanding.	High	Marginal	Minor
28	Burgi Geo, broch; Scheduled Monument	17	3.4 km	Set on north side of Bay of Brough with extensive views north and south along coast. Inland views to west and south west feature improved grazing land post and wire fences, post med and modern settlement and Kirk Loch and Bena Water. Garth wind farm visible in distance. Proposed Development beyond land to which setting relates	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
29	Watlee, chambered cairn; Scheduled Monument	1-7	8.4 km	Set on south-west facing slope overlooking Loch of Watlee just west of A968 road. Dissected by post and wire fence. Wide open views south towards Bluemull Sound	High	Marginal	Minor
31	Bayanne House, prehistoric settlement; Scheduled Monument	17	2.4 km	Set on south-west slope overlooking Basta Voe to which setting relates. Partially eroding into voe. Rising ground of Hill of Sellafirth to north would block much of Proposed Development from view	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
32	Tur Ness, prehistoric houses and Norse settlement; Scheduled Monument	1-7	9.7 km	Set on north facing promontory on island of Uyea overlooking Skuda Sound. Ground rises behind settlement in direction of site and only a few turbine tips would be seen.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
36	Dam of Helliers Water, square cairns and stone setting; Scheduled Monument	22-29	9.5 km	Set on north-east facing slope overlooking water treatment works with Helliers Water Dam set to south-east	Medium	Marginal	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
37	Taft of Coppister, Norse Farmstead; Scheduled Monument	29	5.9 km	Set on west facing coast overlooking Lunda Wick and with views due west to Burgi geo broch. Proposed Development largely blocked by intervening promontory of Blue Mull.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
38	Uyea Breck, Standing Stone; Scheduled Monument	29	8.8 km	Set on southwest facing slope overlooking Uyea Sound. Views west towards site are limited by intervening landform of Gallow Hill.	High	Marginal	Minor
39	Heoga Ness, broch: Scheduled Monument	29	4 km	Set on south-west facing slope of Heoga Ness overlooking short stretch of Blue Mull Sound to Head of Gutcher and Garth Wind Farm beyond.	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
40	Underhoull, broch, Iron Age and Norse farmstead; Scheduled Monument	29	5.8 km	Complex archaeological landscape set on west facing slope overlooking bay of Lund Wick. Intervening landform of Blue Mull would partially block views of Proposed Development from lower lying farmstead	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
41	Kirkaby, chapel and enclosure; Scheduled Monument	29	6.4 km	Set on summit of small circular knoll overlooking surrounding promontory with open views to coast and nearby small islands Lang Holm Round Holm and Brough Holm. Proposed Development would be visible on distant hills to south-west	High	Low	Minor/Moderate
42	Hill of Caldbeck, chambered cairn; Scheduled Monument	8-14	10.1 km	Set on summit of Hill of Caldbeck with panoramic views across landscape. Dissected by post and wire fence with overhead pylon line running directly overhead wooden pylon placed on northern edge of cairn	High	Marginal	Minor
43	St Olaf's Church, enclosure and tombstones; Scheduled Monument	23	5.2 km	Set on east facing slope overlooking Bay of Lunda Wick and towards multi-period settlement at Underhoull. Ground rises locally to north and west. Garth Wind Farm visible to south-west. Proposed Development would be seen beyond rising ground and beyond Garth Wind Farm	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
45	Belmont House: Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	29	4.3 km	Occupies a south-facing slope overlooking Wick of Belmont. There are also important views westwards to Loch of Belmont. Proposed Development would be	Medium	Low	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
				seen to west, offset from key views south and seen beyond Garth Wind Farm			
46	Brough Lodge; Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	29	9.6 km	Set on the summit and west facing slopes of a low hill commanding views across the Colgrave Sound to the island of Hascosay and inland to the east. Proposed Development would be seen on distant hills of Yell beyond Bast Voe.	Medium	Low	Minor
47	Norse Mill, Westing; Category B Listed Building	29	6.4 km	Straddles the Burn of Bighton west of unclassified road. Setting localised and relates to burn and adjacent land although wide views west to North Sound and island of Brough Holm	Low	Low	Negligible
48	Belmont House Farmhouse; Category A Listed Building	29	4.7 km	Set on the summit and west facing slopes of a low hill commanding views across the Colgrave Sound to the island of Hascosay and inland to the east. Proposed Development would be seen on distant hills of Yell beyond Basta Voe.	Medium	Low	Minor
49	Belmont House; Category A Listed Building	29	4.6 km	Set on the summit and west facing slopes of a low hill commanding views across the Colgrave Sound to the island of Hascosay and inland to the east. Proposed Development would be seen on distant hills of Yell beyond Basta Voe.	Medium	Low	Minor
52	St John's Church and Churchyard Mid Yell; Category C Listed Building	1-7	9.4 km	Set on north facing slope in village of Mid Yell overlooking Yell Voe. Turbine tips of Proposed Development visible on distant hills to north	Low	Marginal	Neutral
53	St John's Church Hall; Category C Listed Building	1-7	9.3 km	Set on north facing slope in village of Mid Yell overlooking Yell Voe. Turbine tips of Proposed Development visible on distant hills to north	Low	Marginal	Neutral
54	Lussetter, Mid Yell; Category B Listed Building	22-29	9.4 km	Set on north facing slope above village of Mid Yell overlooking Yell Voe. Turbine tips of Proposed Development visible on distant hills to north	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
55	North West Pavilion, Lussetter; Category B Listed Building	22-29	9.4 km	Set on north facing slope above village of Mid Yell overlooking Yell Voe. Turbine tips of Proposed Development visible on distant hills to north	Medium	Marginal	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
56	South East Pavilion, Lusetter; Category B Listed Building	22-29	9.4 km	Set on north facing slope above village of Mid Yell overlooking Yell Voe. Turbine tips of Proposed Development visible on distant hills to north	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
57	St Olaf's Church, Cullivoe; Category C Listed Building	1-7	2.6 km	Adjacent to B9082 road to west overlooking Culli Voe to east. Garth Wind Farm set to south. Ground rises to west blocking most views of Proposed Development.	Low	Low	Negligible
58	Greenbank House; Category B Listed Building	8-14	2.7 km	Semi-derelict former merchant' house overlooking Papil Bay to south-east. Ground rises behind to north-west	Low	Low	Negligible
59	Mill, Breckon; Category C Listed Building	1-7	2 km	Set on east side of Burn of Harpadale and close to shore to north-east at Geo of Harpadale. Overlooking the Wick of Breckon. Ground rises to south behind the mills and would block majority of Proposed Development from view.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
60	Linkshouse, Mid Yell; Category C Listed Building	1-7	9.3 km	Partially derelict, unroofed, former merchant's house fronting Links house road overlooking pier, beach and Mid Yell Voe beyond. Setting relates to village, pier and voe.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
61	Brough Lodge and Gatepiers; Category A Listed Building	29	9.9 km	Set on the summit and west facing slopes of a low hill commanding views across the Colgrave Sound to the island of Hascosay and inland to the east. Proposed Development would be seen on distant hills of Yell beyond Basta Voe.	Medium	Low	Minor
66	The Hall, Uyea; Category C Listed Building	22-29	9 km	Partially derelict and roofless former Laird's Hall on island of Uyea. Forms distinctive silhouette when viewed from ferry from Hamars Ness to Fetlar. South-west facing main elevation overlooking coast	Medium	Low	Minor
67	Walled Garden; The Hall, Uyea; Category C Listed Building	22-29	9 km	Garden serving laird's house -setting relates to house and adjacent island with open views south across coast	Medium	Low	Minor
68	Earl's Garden ,The Hall, Uyea; Category C Listed Building	22-29	9.1 km	Simple rectangular drystone wall enclosure - setting relates to house and adjacent island with open views south across coast	Medium	Low	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines visible	Distance to nearest turbine	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
70	Uyeasound Church; Category B Listed Building.	8-14	8.2 km	Overlooks Da Flecks and Uyeasound pier to west with hills of site appearing in distance beyond. Wind turbine set to its north-east side.	Low	Low	Negligible
74	Moarfield, horizontal mill; Category C Listed Building	15-21	2.2 km	Set in gully in valley of Mill Burn. Localised setting relating to steeply sloping burn sides	Low	Marginal	Neutral
75	Braeside, Greenbank: Category C Listed Building	15-21	2 km	Set on east facing hillside overlooking settlement of Greenbank which school served and out across Papil Bay beyond. Ground rises behind immediately behind school blocking views of Proposed Development	Medium	Low	Minor
76	Telephone Kiosk, Gutcher; Category B Listed Building	1-7	3.4 km	Adjacent to Old Post Office now in use as B&B with views to modern ferry terminal Adjacent building blocks views towards site.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
79	Garths of Gardie, Mid Yell; Category C Listed Buildings	1-3	8.7 km	Former laird's house fronting set in semi-improved pasture overlooking pier, beach and Mid Yell Voe beyond. Setting relates to village, pier and voe.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
80	Haa of Dalsetter; Category C Listed Building	29	1.4 km	Former Haa. Sem—derelict. Prominent landmark at head of Bast Voe. Proposed Development would be seen in views towards Haa on approach to the voe	Medium	Medium	Minor/Moderate
81	Sellafirth Church; Category C Listed Building	29	1.7 km	No longer in ecclesiastical use. Former church set on south west facing slope overlooking Basta Voe. Forms a striking silhouette with Dalsetter above the road around the head of Basta Voe	Medium	Medium	Minor/Moderate
82	Windhouse, Yell Category C Listed Building	0	8.3 km	Open views east, west and south across landscape. Views of Proposed Development largely obscured by rising topography. Distant views towards broch may feature Proposed Development but are not key to its understanding.	High	Marginal	Minor

Minor to Moderate Effects

Brough Holm, broch (Site 2) is set on the small rocky island of Brough Holm. The structure formerly occupied the majority of the island, but there is no trace of any causeway to the shore and some of the structure has been lost to coastal erosion. Owing to its island location, it was not visited during the setting assessment and was viewed from the closest available point at Beach of Newburgh, Westing, Unst from where the broch is visible as a prominent mound and an encircling outer rampart is still traceable from the north-west to the south-east. Documentary evidence indicates that the broch was subject to a degree of stone robbing in the 19th century and the remains of stone foundations east of the broch belong to a much later structure and may also have re-used stone from the broch. Nevertheless, the surviving mound is a clearly visible structure and its island setting is indicative of its defensive nature. Brough Holm is situated 2.75 km north-east of Burgi Geo broch (Site 2) to which it would have a direct sightline on a clear day and it is one of a group of defensive broch monuments situated either side of Bluemull Sound. It is of high sensitivity to changes to its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located 6 km from the broch. The turbines would be seen to the south-west on the distant hills of Yell beyond Bluemull Sound and the intervening dispersed settlements of Greenbank and Cullivoe. All turbines would be visible to hub height against the skyline as indicated by Figure 9.5.6d taken from the nearby monument at Kirkaby Chapel, Westing (Site 41). The placement of turbines of the Proposed Development south-west of the broch would not detract from the ability to understand the defensive island setting of the broch or its function as a strategic defensive monument. The turbines would not interrupt any direct sightlines between contemporary broch monuments located on the coasts of Yell and Unst either side of Bluemull Sound. The Proposed Development would thus constitute an alteration to the setting of the broch beyond those elements that contribute to an understanding of its cultural value. The impact magnitude would be low. The effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Snabrough, broch, burnt mound and settlements (Site 4) are located on the north shore of the Loch of Snabrough, Unst. The remains comprise a large broch mound from which a few large stones protrude. To the north-east of the broch are the grass-covered remains of one or more burnt mounds and to the north-west are the low footings of rectangular buildings of medieval or post-medieval date. The broch commands extensive views south to Snaravoe and over the Loch of Snaravoe to the broch at Heoga Ness and Gallow Hill beyond. To the west the broch has open views across Bluemull Sound to the east coast of Yell with the hills of the site visible in the distance. As a defensive monument with views to other contemporary defensive sites the broch is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located 5 km from the broch and would be sited within the moorland interior of Yell beyond the immediately adjacent loch and improved agricultural land that would have been used by the occupants of the broch. Views of the Proposed Development would not affect the understanding of the monument as a defensive loch side structure and key views across Bluemull Sound and south across Unst would be maintained. As such impact magnitude upon the setting of the cairn and associated burnt mounds and settlement remains is judged to be low. This would result in a **minor/moderate** effect which is not considered significant.

Burra Ness Broch (Site 7) is set on a slight rise on the north-east facing edge of Burra Ness promontory with extensive views north up the coast and Bluemull Sound to islands of Linga and Unst. Extensive views are also afforded north-east to Unst and Uyea; south-east to Fetlar and towards contemporary brochs at Sna Brough and Brough Lodge and south to Hascosay. Views north up the Yell coast feature Garth Wind Farm. As a defensive monument sited to overlook a wide stretch of coastline and with key sightlines to contemporary monuments Burra Ness broch is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be set 6.1 km north-west of the broch. As shown on Figure 9.4.5b-9.4.5d the Proposed Development would be seen on the skyline on the distant moorland interior of Yell. All 29 turbines would be visible and 26 would be seen to hub height although the lower portions of each turbine tower would be hidden by the intervening landform of Sandwater Hill. The Proposed Development would not appear in strategic coastal sightlines to the south. The ability to understand this defensive prehistoric monument and its association with

other contemporary defensive monuments would not be affected. This would constitute a low impact magnitude. The effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Sna Brough, broch (Site 8) lies 3.2 km south-east of Burra Ness broch (Site 7) on the north-west facing coast of Fetlar within semi-improved grassland. The monument survives as a series of earthwork ramparts and ditches and no traces of a broch mound survive. It has a predominantly coastal setting with key views south-west along Colgrave Sound and north-west along Bluemull Sound. Sna Brough is theoretically intervisible with Burra Ness broch (Site 7) although the diminished size of both broch towers has reduced this to a theoretical prospect. Sna Broch is afforded clear views south-east across the interior of Fetlar to Brough Lodge broch (Site 10) which can be seen against the skyline. As a defensive coastal monument with associative links to contemporary monuments, Sna Brough is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.2 km north-east of the broch form where it would be seen beyond the head of Basta Voe. The Proposed Development would be seen within the context of the distant low hills of Yell which do not relate to the understanding of the coastal and defensive setting of the broch and consequently the impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Gallow Hill, chambered cairn (Site 21) comprises the remains of a Shetland type heel-shaped cairn. It is set in rough pasture on the south-east shoulder of Gallow Hill with an entrance visible on its south south-east facing side. The cairn is not sited on the highest available local landform and Gallows Hill rises north-east behind the cairn foreshortening views in the direction. Extensive views are afforded from the cairn in an arc from north-west through south to east. The orientation of the cairn with its entrance facing south-east on a south-east facing slope draws eye in this direction across the island of Fetlar. Views south-west are across Bluemull Sound towards the island of Linga and the promontory of Burra Ness, Yell. Views south extend to the island of Hascosay. The cairn is also visible from across the landscape when viewed from the west at Gutcher ferry terminal and can be seen in views north to Unst from the ferries from Hamars Ness to Gutcher and Belmont. The cairn was clearly sited to allow for open views across a substantial coastal and landscape area and also to be seen from across Bluemull Sound. Gallow Hill, chambered cairn is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes to its setting. The ZTV indicates that all 29 turbines would be visible from cairn. The nearest turbine would be located 5.4 km west of the cairn. The Proposed Development would thus be seen beyond Bluemull Sound and within the same views as operational turbines of the Garth Wind Farm. Key views south and south-east from the cairn towards Fetlar would not be affected and wide open views across the land and seascape would still be possible. Key views towards the cairn from across the landscape particular from the west from where the cairn is seen profiled against the skyline would also not be affected. On this basis it is judged that the Proposed Development would introduce new and perceptible features, in the form of turbines, in views from the cairn. However, these would be seen beyond elements of setting which demonstrably contribute to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the asset. As such the Proposed Development would result in a low impact magnitude and a **minor/moderate** level of effect which is not considered significant.

Burgi Geo, broch (Site 28), is set within semi-improved grazing land on a low peninsula that protrudes north above the Bay of Brough. The broch is visible as a very large turf-covered mound with protruding stone visible in places. Ramparts and ditches are visible mostly as low earthworks. The broch is afforded extensive views east across Bluemull Sound to the east coast of Unst and also south across the Bay of Brough to Papil Loch and Papil Bay beyond. Views north and west are restricted by the intervening landform of Williams Knowe to the north-west and the more distant Houlland Hill in the south-west. As a defensive monument afforded extensive coastal views, Burgi Geo broch is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located 3.4 km south-west of the broch. As shown on Figure 9.5.2c all turbines would be theoretically visible from the broch; three of which would be seen to hub height. As shown on Figure 9.5.2d the Proposed Development would be seen beyond the ridge of Sandwater Hill which separates the dispersed post-medieval and modern settlements on the western coast of Yell from the open uninhabited moorland to the south-west. The intervening built settlement structures set on that ridgeline would also block views of some turbines. The Proposed Development would thus be seen beyond those elements of the

landscape that relate to an understanding and appreciation of the strategic defensive location of the broch. The ability to understand and appreciate the broch in its current landscape setting would not be diminished the impact magnitude is judged to be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Heoga Ness, broch (Site 39) is set within open pasture on the edge of a south-west facing sea cliff at less than 10m above sea level. The broch is visible as a large turf-covered mound with internal chambers visible in the south-east arc of the broch wall. The broch is enclosed by a sub-circular defensive system, defined by a series of three substantial ramparts. Part of the enclosure has likely been lost to coastal erosion. The south-west facing aspect of the broch affords it views across Bluemull Sound to the Head of Gutcher with Garth Wind Farm visible beyond. As a defensive monument in a coastal setting the broch is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be set 4 km west of the monument. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond the intervening ridge of the Ward of Grimsetter which is occupied by the operational turbines of the Garth Wind Farm. The Proposed Development would thus be seen within the context of existing wind development and beyond the coastal setting to which an understanding of the defensive nature of the broch relates. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Underhoull, broch, Iron Age and Norse farmstead (Site 40) comprises the remains of a broch of Iron Age date which is set in open pasture within an extensive field system overlooking Lunda Wick. A Norse longhouse is set 90m to its east and a farmstead of Iron Age and Norse date is set 140m south-west of the broch. The broch occupies a prominent position at the top of a slope and commands extensive views across Lunda Wick to the promontory of Blue Mull and across Bluemull Sound to post-medieval and modern settlements at Greenbank and Cullivoe and the operational Garth Wind Farm. The Iron Age and Norse farmstead lies down the slope, some 75 m from the shore and overlook Lunda Wick. The post-medieval farmstead remains at Viga and St Olaf's Church on the opposite shore are also visible. As a defensive monument set within a wider multi-period landscape with key views north and south along the coast and west across Lunda Wick, the monument is considered to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be seen at a distance of 5.8 km west of Underhoull. The turbines would be seen beyond the Bay of Lunda Wick which the monument overlooks and beyond the intervening promontory of Blue Mull. The ability to understand and appreciate the strategic defensive coastal setting of the broch and the ability to understand the farming and settlement remains within their wider agricultural context would not be diminished. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Kirkaby, chapel and enclosure (Site 41) is a multi-period site comprising the remains of a chapel of possible 12th-century date overlying a prehistoric circular structure and a possible heel-shaped cairn. The site lies in improved pasture on a knoll on a small promontory at 10 m above sea level. The promontory offers panoramic views across the landscape with the most extensive of which are views west and south-west across North Sound to the islands of Lang Holm, Round Holm and Broch Holm and beyond towards the Bay of Brough and Yell. Views east, south-east and north-east from the monument are less extensive due to rising ground but feature evidence for an intensively settled multi period landscape including modern settlements, abandoned post-medieval settlements and Norse and Iron Age settlement. The position of the monument overlooking both this multi-period landscape the adjacent coastline indicates that it may have been sited to exploit these extensive views and this site has been important in the landscape over several millennia. The remains of the chapel and underlying prehistoric structures are judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be set south-west of the monument at a distance of 6.4 km. As shown on Figures 9.5.6b-9.5.6d all 29 turbines would be seen to hub height from this monument. The turbines would be against the skyline but would be seen beyond the key views of nearby smaller islands to the west and also beyond views towards settlements on the north-east coast of the Yell. There would be no impact on views west across the adjacent multi-period landscape of west Unst. The Proposed Development would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the visible medieval ecclesiastical architectural remains nor would it affect the ability to understand the placement of these

remains overlooking surrounding land with evidence for time-depth. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

The Category C Listed Haa of Dalsetter (Site 80) is an early 19th century, two storey three bay symmetrical former laird's house set in improved pasture on a south-east facing slope at the head of Basta Voe. The house is in semi-ruinous condition with boarded windows and collapsed internal ceilings but is still roofed and forms a prominent landmark at the head of Basta Voe. The house has been sited on a prominent knoll and overlooks the surrounding post-medieval settlements of Easterhouse and Westerhosue and crofting lands over which its former occupiers presumably had control. Although of simple design, the house is much larger and taller than other residential structures in the area lending it a sense of greater prominence within the landscape. The house overlooks both the voe and settlements at Sellafirth and Westerhouse and the main elevation and windows face south in this direction. Views towards the site are secondary, as reflected in fewer windows facing north, and contribute relatively little to the understanding of this structure as a laird's house. Dalsetter Haa is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located 1.4 km north of the house. As shown on Figures 9.5.5b-9.5.5e the turbines would be seen within the rough moorland hills that rise behind the house and would appear as prominent features in the wider setting of the house. The turbines would be seen on the skyline when approaching Dalsetter house from the A968 to the south. As vertically prominent structures the turbines would potentially lessen the apparent dominance of Dalsetter house as a local landmark feature although it would remain fully legible as a former laird's house sited at the head of the voe in order to overlook surrounding land. The impact magnitude would be medium. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Sellafirth Church (Site 81) is a Georgian-survival hall church of rectangular plan with gabled entrance porch set on a south-east facing hill above the A968 around Basta Voe. The church is no longer in ecclesiastical use but the building can still be understood as a former church sited in a prominent location at the head of Basta Voe. The church is prominent in views from the west and north when traveling along A968 and can also be seen from within the site along the route of the former road to Gloup through Heatherdale (Site 148) and was likely designed to be visible from the wider parish area. The church and manse, voe and surrounding agricultural grazing land contribute to the understanding of the church as a rural parish church. It is considered to be of medium sensitivity to changes to its setting, given its, apparently, purposeful siting to be visible from and form a prominent feature in the immediately surrounding landscape. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located at a distance of 1.7 km to the north-west of the church. The Proposed Development would be seen offset from key views of the church as seen on approach from the A968 road around Basta Voe. However, the Proposed Development would be seen on the skyline from the church and on approach to it and would potentially lessen the apparent dominance of the church in this local landscape. The distinctive silhouette of the church and its setting on a hillside designed to be visible across the landscape would remain legible. The impact magnitude would be medium. The level of effect would **minor/moderate** and not significant

Minor Effects

Bordastubble, Standing stones and cairn (Site 3) are set in rough pasture on the north-west facing slopes of the shallow valley of the Burn of Vintrick and just north of an unclassified road. The monuments are set in a topographic bowl with open views north along the valley to Lunda Wick. As prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments placed at strategic and highly visible points within the local landscape these monuments are judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be located 5.9 km west of the monuments. The ZTV indicates that 1-3 turbines would be visible. However, the ground rises locally to the west behind the stones and as such it would be unlikely that any turbines would be visible from the monument itself. There would be some visibility of the Proposed Development in views towards the monuments on approach from the west; however, any such visibility would not challenge the dominance of the monuments in

the local landscape or affect the ability to understand their settings and ritual function. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

St Olaf's Church (Site 5) comprises the remains of a rural parish church of 14th century date. It survives as the remains of wall footings rectangular plan set within a later graveyard. 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. The wider burial ground is bounded by a rectangular dry stone wall and set within wider improved pasture on the western edge of Kirk Loch. The monument is afforded extensive views east across the loch and to the Bay of Brough beyond; north to Brei Wick and north-west across the Sands of Breckon. Views south and south-east of the monument are foreshortened by intervening landforms at Mid Brake and the Haa of Houlland and feature dispersed medieval and modern settlement. As a former ecclesiastical structure, set overlooking a wide open landscape and highly visible within the North Yell parish, which it was designed to serve, the remains of the church are judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 2.7 km south-west of the monument. As shown on Figure 9.5.8b, 23 of the Proposed Turbines would be theoretically visible from this monument, seven of which would be seen to hub height. As shown on Figure 9.5.8d the turbines would be seen beyond the burial ground in which the chapel is set and the intervening burial ground wall would block many of the turbines from view. The turbines would further be seen behind the intervening landform of Sandwater Hill which would block the lower portions of turbine towers. The Proposed Development would thus be located beyond those elements of the setting that relate to an understanding of the monument; the loch, improved pasture and surrounding dispersed settlement. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Newgord, rectangular house (Site 11); Newgord, rectangular house and field system (Site 12) Shadow Cottage, rectangular house (Site 14) and Stoor Taft, house (Site 15) all comprise the remains of the footings of rectangular houses of likely early Norse date. The immediate settings of each of these monument are the improved pasture slopes upon which they are located with surrounding evidence for contemporary Norse field systems as well as later, post-medieval, settlement. All four monuments are set on west facing slopes and their wider setting comprises views across North Sound to the Ness of Houlland as well as along the western coast of Unst to the north and south. The placing of Norse domestic settlement was to a large extent determined by their function and proximity to agricultural land though an allowance has to be made for the positioning of the houses on a west facing slope which may indicate that they were placed to be prominent within, or exact control over, the adjacent coastal area. The rectangular houses are judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes beyond their immediate settings. The Proposed Development would be set south-west of these houses at a distance of over 6.4 km. The turbines would appear on distant hills beyond operational turbines at Garth Wind Farm. In the case of all four monuments, the turbines would be seen beyond those elements of their settings that contribute to the understanding of the early Norse settlement and agriculture. The impact magnitude would be low and the level of effect would be **minor** and not significant in each case.

Belmont, Norse house and field system (Site 18) comprises the partially-excavated remains of a house of early Norse-Medieval date and associated structures. The monument is set on a small plateau on the edge of a wider rocky west facing slope. A small unnamed burn runs along its eastern side. The setting of the house on a west facing slope mirrors that of the examples at Newgord discussed above and indicates that the elevated topographic setting overlooking the Wick and Loch of Belmont to the west and north over the Loch of Snarravoe indicates deliberate positioning to command views across the adjacent landscape and beyond over the coast and seaward approaches to the island. The monument is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located west of the monument with the nearest turbine located 5 km to the west. The Proposed Development would be seen behind the existing operational development of Garth Wind Farm and would be seen beyond the agricultural land. Lochs and coast over which the settlement was designed to overlook. The impact magnitude would be low and the level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Windhouse, broch 75m W of (Site 27) is located 8.3 km south of the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development. It is set within improved pasture west of Windhouse Haa within an area rich in evidence for previous settlement activity including a chambered cairn to the north and immediately adjacent settlement structures. The broch overlooks the voe to the west and views south feature the road in the middle distance with dispersed settlement around Windhouse and low rolling moorland hills with peat degradation and erosion apparent on the nearest hillside. Views to the east are dominated by Windhouse Haa (Site 82). Views north towards the site are terminated by the intervening landform of Windhouse Hill which rises behind the broch. As a defensive structure, surrounded by evidence for contemporary and later settlement, Windhouse is of high sensitivity to changes to its setting. The ZTV indicates that there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the broch. However, it would be possible to see the Proposed Development in views towards the broch from the Hill of Halsagarth to the south and also in oblique views on approach along the A968 from the south-west. In both cases views of the Proposed Development would be distant and would not affect the ability to understand the placement of the broch in the landscape and its relationships to nearby remains. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond the wider setting of the monument. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Watlee, chambered cairn (Site 29) comprises a Neolithic chambered cairn visible as a partly turf-covered spread of stones in a low mound. The mound is dissected by a post and wire fence and an overhead electricity transmission line (OHL) which runs from north-east to south-west across the monument aligned with the nearby road. The immediate setting of the cairn comprises aforementioned fence and OHL as well as the A968 road which runs along the eastern boundary of the Scheduled Area. It is generally accepted that chambered cairns were sited in specific locations in the landscape so as to be seen from the wider landscape and/or afford views to it. The cairn is set in rough pasture at 50m OD on a level terrace overlooking a steep slope which descends westwards to the Loch of Watlee and rising ground of Valla Field beyond, to the west. Views south-west across southwest Unst and out over Bluemull Sound to Yell are extensive. Views north and east are less wide-ranging but of no less importance as they feature numerous other prehistoric monuments including the cairn on the Hill of Caldback (Site 42). Therefore, although variable in their extent, the cairn has open views in all directions and these open views and links to nearby contemporary monuments are considered important elements in contributing to an understanding and appreciation of the cairn and it is considered to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be set 8.4 km south-west of the cairn. It would be seen within the extensive views south-west which contribute to an understanding of the cairn. However, at this distance the Proposed Development would only be visible on clear days and would appear as a minor landscape feature occupying only a very small proportion of the panoramic views available from the cairn. The Proposed Development would also be seen beyond the modern infrastructure elements of the post and wire fence, OHL and modern road which dominate the current setting of the cairn and in this context the impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Tafts of Coppister, Norse Farmstead (Site 37) comprise the remains of a Norse longhouse, overlying an earlier cellular structure or structures, of probable late Iron Age or early historic date. The longhouse and the other structures are visible as mainly turf-covered wall footings, with some protruding stones and orthostats. The immediate settings of the farmstead comprises the improved pasture slopes upon which it is located and the adjacent shore of Lunda Wick with surrounding evidence for contemporary Norse field systems as well as later, post-medieval, settlement. The monument is located on a low west facing cliff edge and its wider setting extends views Lunda Wick to the distant coasts of West Yell as well as along the western coast of Unst to the north and south. The placing of Norse domestic settlement was to a large extent determined by their function and proximity to agricultural land though an allowance has to be made for the positioning of the house on a west facing low cliff which may indicate that it was placed to be prominent within, or exact control over, the adjacent coastal area. The rectangular house and earlier domestic remains are judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes beyond their immediate settings. The Proposed Development would be set south-west of the house at a distance of 5.9 km. The intervening promontory of Blue Mull would block some turbines from views and the

ZTV indicates that all 29 turbines would be visible. The turbines would appear on distant hills beyond operational turbines at Garth Wind Farm. The turbines would be seen beyond those elements of setting that contribute to the understanding of the early Norse settlement and agriculture. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Uyea Breck, Standing Stone (Site 38) is likely of Bronze Age date. The stone stands approximately 3m high and, at its maximum, 0.86m wide by 0.38m thick with packing stones visible around its base. The stone leans to the north-east and is located within a fenced improved pasture field, north of an unclassified road. It is set on the south facing shoulder of a low hill which commands panoramic views across the landscape the most extensive of which are across its southern arc towards Skuda Sound and Uyea Sound. Views west are towards Gallow Hill and the chambered cairn (Site 21) which is set on its western edge. As a ritual monument designed to command extensive views across the land and seascape and to be viewed across the landscape, this monument is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be set 8.8 km west of the standing stone. The majority of turbines would be blocked from view by the intervening landform of Gallow Hill. Key views from the standing stone south across Uyea and Skuda Sounds and towards the standing stone from the south where it can be seen profiled against the skyline and which contribute to an understanding and appreciation of it as a ritual monument would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Hill of Caldbeck, chambered cairn (Site 42) is set in rough pasture just north of the summit of the Hill of Caldbeck. The cairn is dissected by a post and wire fence and OHL both of which run north to south at the north end of the cairn before dog-legging across its centre to run north-east to south west. The monument comprises the remains of a Shetland heel-shaped chambered cairn measuring approximately 15 m from west to east and 10.5 m from north to south. Traces of the outer kerb are visible and several large stones mark a south-east aligned entrance passage, leading from the facade towards the burial chamber. Views from the cairn are extensive in all directions and contribute to an appreciation of the hill top summit setting of the cairn. The south-east alignment of the burial chamber and entrance passage are indicative that views south-east from the cairn towards the Hills of Colvadale may be a key sightline from the cairn. Another circular chambered cairn is located 1.9 km north-east of Caldbeck at Watlee, overlooking the Loch of Watlee, indicating that this may also be a key sightline. Across Scotland, cairns are commonly positioned to be highly visible and are often inter-visible and the example at the Hill of Caldbeck is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 10.1 km south west of the cairn. The turbines would be seen beyond turbines at Garth Wind Farm and would appear as small features against the distant skyline occupying only a small proportion of the overall view from the cairn. The current setting of the cairn includes numerous modern infrastructure elements in close proximity including the aforementioned OHL, post and wire fences, A968 road and aerial mast and substation all within 500m of the cairn. In this context, the impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Belmont House: Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) (Site 45) is located east of the site on a gentle south-facing slope, north of the Yell-Belmont ferry terminal on the Wick of Belmont, Unst. The GDL primarily forms the policies and setting of the Category A Listed Belmont House (Site 49); a symmetrical Palladian two storey laird's house of late 18th century with later 19th century additions. The formal arrangement of the house sited on axis with the Category A Listed Pavilions, Farm Cottage and Steading (Site 48) to the north and the seafront gates to the south overlooking the Wick of Belmont, 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. The Inventory entry notes that the GDL has Outstanding architectural, work of art and agricultural value; High historic, scenic and archaeological value; Little nature conservation value and No horticultural, arboricultural or silvicultural value. The GDL comprises rectilinear walled enclosures and courtyard gardens of 18th century origin set symmetrically around the mansion house, and leading down to the shore. The GDL 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. Views from the house encompass the Wick, Linga, Hascosay, Fetlar

and the eastern coat of Yell. The house, with its symmetrical arrangement of rectilinear walled enclosures, is prominent when viewed from the sea and owing to its location just below a ridge 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 GDL thus forms an attractive setting to Belmont House (Site 49) and Farm (Site 48) and would be highly sensitive to changes within the boundaries which could affect its Outstanding architectural, work of art or agricultural value or to changes to its immediate surrounding which would remove it from its close agricultural setting or challenge the distinctive skyline profile of Belmont House. It is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape and in this context the GDL and its associated Category A listed Buildings (Sites 48 and 49) are considered to be of medium sensitivity to changes to its setting. The Proposed Development would be set 4.7 km west of the house and 4.3 km west of the GDL. As shown on Figure 9.5.9b all 29 Proposed Development turbines are theoretically visible from the house with 20 visible to hub height. As shown on Figure 9.5.9d the turbines would be seen against the skyline beyond Bluemull Sound on distant moorland hills and in the same view as the operational turbines of Garth Wind Farm. The Proposed Development would not impact upon the GDL as the setting of Belmont House nor would it diminish the understanding of the policies in relation to the house, surrounding agricultural land, sea and the Loch of Belmont. As such the impact magnitude is judged to be low. This would result in a **minor** level of effect which is not considered significant.

Brough Lodge; Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) (Site 46) comprises a Mid-19th century picturesque landscape laid out around the Category A Listed Brough Lodge castellated villa (Site 61), incorporating an Iron Age broch (Site 10) as a focal feature. The GDL and in particular Brough Lodge itself and associated broch and tower are prominent in the Fetlar landscape. Brough Lodge and its ancillary buildings lie of the summit and west-facing slopes of a low hill and form a distinctive landmark, and are prominent in views from the B9088 to the south east and when viewed across Colgrave Sound from Burra Ness. The Inventory entry notes that the GDL has Outstanding scenic value; High architectural, work of art historic and archaeological value; Some nature conservation value and No horticultural, arboricultural or silvicultural value. The GDL commands views across the Colgrave Sound to the island of Hascosay and inland to the east. As a picturesque landscape which forms the setting for the castellated Gothic Category A Listed Brough Lodge and Scheduled Brough Lodge broch the GDL and designated assets within its boundaries are considered to be highly sensitive to changes within the boundary of the GDL and to changes which would feature in iconic skyline views of the broch and Brough Lodge when viewed across Fetlar and also on seaward approaches from Hascosay, Basta Voe and Colgrave Sound. The GDL and designated assets within it are less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, and in this context are considered to be of medium sensitivity to change. The Proposed Development would be set a distance of 9.6 km from the GDL. As shown on Figure 9.5.10b-9.5.10d all of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible to hub height. The turbines would be seen on low moorland hills at the head of Basta Voe beyond the island of Hascosay and the promontory at Burra Ness. The Proposed Development would not impact the GDL such that its role as the setting of Brough Lodge and Brough Lodge broch would be diminished. The Proposed Development would not challenge the iconic skyline of the buildings or broch mound in views towards these assets from across Fetlar and the continuity of landscape that the GDL represents would remain fully legible. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant in each case.

The Category C Listed Hall (Site 66) Walled Garden (site 67) and Earl's Garden (Site 68) are set on a ridge in the centre of the uninhabited island of Uyea. The Hall comprises the remains of a single storey four bay laird's house with attic and are of 19th century date. A low concrete-coped harl-pointed rubble wall of semi-circular plan is set south-east of the house in front of its principle elevation. A drystone-walled terraced garden (Site 67) is set to the south-east of the house with a further smaller walled garden set a further 30 m to the south (Site 68). The setting of the two garden wall elements relate to the nearby house that they were built to serve. The Hall was reported as derelict in 1990 and in 2006 the stone slates were removed from the building and reused in the

restoration of the Hays Dock Storehouse in Lerwick. Uyea Hall is on the Historic Environment Scotland Buildings at Risk Register. The profile of the unroofed hall and associated outbuildings and walled garden can be seen from the ferry from Belmont to Hamars Ness. The siting of these built elements on the ridge gives them a distinctive profile and as the largest built elements they dominate the island. Although the buildings are now uninhabited and ruinous, the Hall and its associated features were clearly designed and sited to be seen across the island and on approach to the island from nearby coasts and they are judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be located 9 km north-west of the Hall. The turbines would be seen on distant moorland hills beyond the Uyea and Bluemull Sounds. The Proposed Development would not feature in any of the key views south-east across the coast from the principle elevation of the Hall and would not be visible in key views towards the Hall on approach to the island. The impact magnitude would be at most low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Windhouse Haa (Site 82) is located east of Windhouse broch (Site 27) on the south-west facing slopes of Wind House Hill. The building is of 18th century date but has been substantially extended and is in a ruinous state. Windhouse Haa is Category C Listed. The building is described and marked on Shetland Amenity Trust information leaflets where it is described as Shetland's most haunted house. Windhouse Haa is also on the HES Buildings at Risk Register and as of April 2015 was listed as 'High Risk'. The Haa is due to undergo renovation and redevelopment. The setting of the house shares much in common with the adjacent broch (Site 82); Windhouse is situated in a prominent ridge and the silhouette of the house when viewed from the surrounding area is listed among its Special Qualities by HES. Views of the Haa are most commonly seen on approach along the A968 from the south-west and B9081 from the south-east. The iconic profile of Windhouse Haa makes a substantial contribution to the understanding of its cultural value and it is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. There would be no visibility of the Proposed Development in views from Windhouse or in key views to it on approach from the A968. Views towards Windhouse from the Hill of Halsagarth would feature the Proposed Development in the background but given the separation distance involved they would not challenge the apparent dominance of the buildings within the local landscape. There would be no impact on key views of the silhouette of Windhouse Haa and as such the impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Negligible Effects

Papil remains of chapel and burial ground (Site 9) is set on the edge of semi improved pasture overlooking Papil Bay to the south. The monument comprises the remains of an early Christian chapel and burial ground situated at the north end of Papil Bay. The south-eastern edge of the monument appears to be eroding into the bay revealing midden 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 chapel is oriented to overlook the bay and views south and south-east across the bay are the most extensive although the site also overlooks Pail loch to the north-west. The site is set within improved pasture land with modern and post medieval farming settlement within its immediate setting. The wider setting extends across the bay and also across agricultural land of Papil Ness to the north and to the settlement of Greenbanks to the west. The chapel was likely sited to exploit wide views across the bay as well as locally across the pail area and is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be set 3 km west of the chapel. As shown on Figures 9.5.7b, 17 of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from the chapel, five of which would be seen to hub height. As shown on Figure 7.5.7d the turbines would break above the ridge of Houlland Hill which currently features the modern residences at Braeside seen against the skyline. The Proposed Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the remains of the chapel in its current setting adjacent to the bay nor would it diminish in any way the ability to understand the cultural value of the remains and their ability to inform about both secular and ecclesiastical cultural practices in the local landscape. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Lund, houses (Site 19) comprise the partially buried remains of at least one house of Norse date set within rough pasture north of the Bay of Lunda wick. The immediate setting of the house comprises pasture fields drystone field banks and an unclassified road set to the west and south. The wider setting extends north across Lunda Wick with views towards the Loch of Viga and St Olaf's chapel to the north-east and Underhoull multi period settlements (Site 40) to the north-west. As a domestic dwelling sited to exploit the adjacent land, lochs and bay, the understanding of the settlements relies primarily upon its immediate setting and strategic location on a north-facing slope overlooking the bay and contemporary settlements at Lund Wick, the Norse settlement at Lund is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 5.4 km west of the monument. The turbines would be seen beyond rising ground to the west and behind the ridge of Sandwater Hill. The turbines would not feature in key views north from the monument across Lunda Wick and would not diminish the ability to understand and appreciate the remains of the house as a strategically sited domestic settlement. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Snarravoe, township, Unst (Site 20) comprises the remains of a small crofting township together with the grassed-over remains of a well-preserved field-system. The township of Snarravoe lies on a low rise overlooking an inlet of the sea to the south-west and the Loch of Snarravoe to the south-east. All of the crofts are now abandoned and roofless, but represent the remains of at least five separate households. The croft houses survive to wall-head height, with their attached yards and outbuildings in a poorer state of repair. To the south-west are broad strip fields, while to the south are narrow strip fields, in both cases aligned up and down the slope. To the south-east are a series of rectangular fields with distinctive lynchets at their upper and lower edges. A track leads west from the township and down to the shore at Snarra Voe, where traces boat shelters survive above the beach. The immediate setting of the township thus comprises the adjacent agricultural hinterland and shore. The wider setting extends south-east cross to Gallow Hill, south towards the Wick of Belmont, west to Bluemull Sound and north across rising ground to the loch of Snabrough. As a domestic dwelling and field system sited to exploit the adjacent land, loch and shore the understanding of this settlement relies primarily upon its immediate setting and it is of low sensitivity to changes beyond the its agricultural hinterland. The Proposed Development turbines would be seen beyond Bluemull Sound at a distance of 4.8 km and would thus be set beyond the land that relates to an understanding of land use and economy within the settlement. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Bayanne House, prehistoric settlement (Site 31) is set on on a low cliff at less than 10m above sea level and west of Bayanne House, on gently sloping land overlooking Basta Voe to the south. The monument comprises the remains of an undefended Iron Age domestic settlement which includes the remains of two partially excavated oval structures with faced walling, covered with turf and revetted with earth banks. Indications of other remains are visible in the adjacent rough pasture fields and part of the monument is evidently eroding out of the shallow cliff face to the north. The wider setting of the monument extends beyond the immediately adjacent land to include dispersed modern and post-medieval settlement long either side of Basta Voe with moorland hills rising beyond. As a domestic settlement an understanding and appreciation of the setting of this monument relates primarily to the adjacent agricultural land in which evidence for management of fields systems and agricultural will likely be found and also in its relationship with the adjacent Basta Voe which would have provided an important source of food. Bayanne House prehistoric settlement is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 2.4 km north of Bayanne House. As shown on Figure 9.5.3b, 16 turbines would be theoretically visible from the monument. The turbines would be seen beyond immediately rising ground north of the monument and the majority of the towers and hubs would be hidden from views by the intervening landform with only two turbines theoretically visible to hub height. However, as shown on the appended photomontage (Figure 9.5.3d) the presence of intervening stone walls and settlement structures would further block turbines from view and only four tips would be visible from within the settlement. Any views of turbines would be located beyond the land which relates to the siting of this domestic

settlement adjacent to nearby agricultural and coastal resources. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Tur Ness, prehistoric houses and Norse settlement (Site 32) comprises three prehistoric houses and one Norse longhouse with a yard. The monument was not visited during the assessment owing to its location on the uninhabited island of Uyea but all four houses are recorded as visible as low turf-covered banks. The monument is set on the promontory of Tur Ness, at the north-east corner of Uyea overlooking Skuda Sound towards Unst to the north. The monument lies within a landscape that is rich in prehistoric archaeological remains including two chambered cairn set to its north-west and another cairn set to its south-west. These monuments and the current setting of the prehistoric and Norse settlements contribute to an understanding and appreciation of how the island of Uyea was used in prehistory, and the chronological and functional relationships between the monuments within the landscape and adjacent seascape. The monument is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.7 km north-west of the settlement. The turbines would be seen on distant moorland hills beyond the Uyea and Bluemull Sounds. The Proposed Development would not feature in any of the key views north-east across Skuda Sound. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Dam of Helliars Water, square cairns and stone setting (Site 36) comprises the remains of a series of funerary monuments including a square cairn, a possible square cairn and a boat-shaped stone setting, dating to between AD 200-900. The monuments are set in a stony area within rough heather and grass moorland on the summit of a small low hill that lies between the larger Hill of Sobul and Hill of Colvadale. The cairns overlook Helliars Water to the south-east and the Burn of Wall to the north beyond which lies the Helliars Water Treatment Works at a distance of less than 50m from the Scheduled Area. Rising ground north and south of the monuments channel the eye east and west along the valleys of local burn systems and the setting of the monuments is relatively localised and dominated somewhat by the Water Treatment Works and Dam. Nevertheless, the monuments remain legible as ritual funerary remains sited in an elevated location overlooking the surrounding landscape and they are judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be located 9.5 km south-west of the monuments. The turbine would be seen on the distant skyline. The turbines would not be seen in key views along valley burns and across the landscape of south-west Unst to which the setting of these monument relates. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

St Olaf's Church, enclosure and tombstones (Site 43) 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 west side of Lunda Wick. The immediate setting of the church and enclosure comprises the later burial ground in which they sit and the adjacent bay of Lunda Wick. The wider setting extends beyond the burial ground to open moorland hills to the north, west and south across the Loch of Vigga to the east the wider setting extends across Lunda Wick. Views west from the chapel features the operational turbines of Garth Wind Farm against the skyline which when viewed from the chapel appear as part of the same wider landscape and the separation between the islands of Unsta and Yell is not apparent. Evidence for contemporary Norse settlements abounds in the surrounding landscape including a substantial Norse settlement at Lund, to the south-east, and two Norse longhouses and a field system at Underhoull, on the east side of Lunda Wick. As a former ecclesiastical structure, set overlooking a wide open landscape with key views to contemporary settlement remains and across Lunda Wick, the remains of the church are judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 5.2 km south-west of the monument. The ZTV indicates that 8-14 turbines would be visible with the remaining turbines blocked from view by the intervening landform behind Vigga Loch. The turbines would be located beyond those elements of the setting that relate to an understanding of the monument; Lunda Wick, the burial ground and surrounding dispersed contemporary settlement and would not feature in key views east from the

monument across Lunda Wick. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant

Lussetter (Site 54) and its associated North West (Site 55) and South East (Site 56) Pavilions in Mid Yell comprise a former Shetland manse with principal earlier range being haa-like in its form with later symmetrically-disposed pavilions. The structures are located at the eastern edge of the settlement of Yell in an elevated position on a north facing slope overlooking Mid Yell Voe. The house and pavilions have been sited on a prominent north-facing slope and overlook the surrounding settlement, voe and crofting lands over which its former occupiers presumably had control. Although of relatively simple design, the house is much larger and taller than other residential structures in Mid Yell lending it a sense of greater prominence within the landscape. The house is judged to be of medium sensitivity to change in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.4 km north-west of Lussetter. Turbines would be seen on the distant skyline and would not interrupt key views of the house and pavilions from within the settlement of Mid Yell and across Mid Yell Voe from which it was designed to be viewed and as such its apparent prominence/dominance in the landscape would not be reduced. Key views across Mid Yell Voe from the house would also be unaffected. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The effect would be **negligible** and not significant

St Olaf's Church, Cullivoe (Site 57) is rectangular in plan with harled walls was built in 1832 with the unusual crenelated frontage added in 1886. It is set within a drystone wall enclosure accessed through a gate on its western side. The entrance to the church is on its east side which faces towards Stonganess Pier and out across Culli Voe. The immediate setting of the church comprises the road to its west and immediately adjacent improved agricultural land and dispersed settlements of Stonganess and Cullivoe with the wider setting comprising views over Culli Voe to the east and south and views over the rolling unimproved moorland to the south and west including the operational turbines of Garth Wind Farm, set to the south. The church is of relatively simple design and relates primarily to the adjacent settlement land and voe that it was designed to serve. It is deemed to be of low relative sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate village setting. The Proposed Development would be located 2.6 km west of the church. Intervening rising moorland hills of Helli Field would block views of the majority lower portions of turbines and the ZTV indicates that 1-7 turbines would be visible. These turbines would be seen beyond the settlement and voe to which the setting of the church relates. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Greenbank House (Site 58) is a Category B Listed semi-derelict former merchant's house located west of the Loch of Papil. The house is set within semi-improved pasture overlooking the Papil Bay to the south-east with views north, west and south being across the dispersed settlement of Cullivoe. The immediate setting comprises the access road, modern outbuildings, adjacent gardens and the loch with the settlement of Cullivoe and the hills of the site forming part of the wider setting to the west. Although semi-derelict, the function of Greenbank House as a former merchant's house overlooking the loch, voe and the settlement of Cullivoe is still legible within the modern landscape setting. It is deemed to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond in its immediate village setting. The tips of 8-14 of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from Greenbank House at a distance of 2.7 km. The turbine would be seen beyond the setting of the loch, village and the surrounding improved agricultural land and coast which contribute to an understanding of the functional and domestic nature of this building. The impact magnitude would be low. The effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category B Listed Uyeasound Church (Site 70) is of Italianate style. It is located at the centre of the western half of the settlement of Uyeasound which is aligned along Uyea Sound shore. The church is surrounded by evidence for settlement and infrastructure from the prehistoric to the modern period including an adjacent wind turbine set to its north-east. The immediate setting of the church comprises improved pasture with the wider setting comprising the dispersed residential properties of Uyeasound with views across Uyea Sound to the west and north across Easter Loch. The church is judged to have low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate village setting. The Proposed Development would be located at a distance of 8.2 km west of the church. The intervening landform of Gallow Hill would block views of some turbines and the ZTV indicates that between 8-14 turbines would be visible. The relationship between the church, the village, voe and open moorland beyond

would remain fully legible and the magnitude of impact is judged to be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Neutral Effects

St John's Church and Churchyard (Site 52) and Hall (Site 53) Mid Yell are Category C Listed Buildings located within the village of Mid Yell. The structures are located in the eastern part of the settlement of Mid Yell overlooking Mid Yell Voe and the settlement at North a Voe. The church and hall have been sited within the centre of the surrounding settlement overlooking the voe and crofting lands of Mid Yell parish. The church is no longer in ecclesiastical use and is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate village setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.4 km north of St John's Church and Hall. The ZTV indicates that between 1-7 turbines would be visible. The turbines would be seen on the distant skyline and would not interrupt key views of the church and hall from within the settlement of Mid Yell. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The effect would be **neutral** and not significant.

The Mill at Breckon (Site 59) a Category C Listed group of three roofless horizontal mills. The buildings are set on the east side of the Burn of Harpadale and close to the shore at Geo of Harpadale to the north-east. The setting of the mills relates primarily to the adjacent burn and view over the Wick of Breckon to the north. The ground rises to the south behind the mills giving them a localised and intimate setting relating to the burn and Wick. The Mill at Breckon is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond its burn side setting. The Proposed Development would be located 2 km south-west of the Mill. The ZTV indicates that tips of 1-7 turbines would be visible. Only tips of turbines would be seen as the intervening landform of Sandwater Hill would block the majority of the Proposed Development from view. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **neutral** and not significant.

Moarfield, horizontal mill (Site 74) is Category C Listed Building. It is set in a steep sided gully in the wider valley of Mill Burn. The setting of the mills relates primarily to the adjacent burn and the valley sides rise steeply on either side giving the mill a localised and intimate setting relating to the burn. Moarfield horizontal mill is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond its burn side setting. The Proposed Development would be located 2 km south-west of the Mill. The ZTV indicates that tips of 15-21 turbines would be visible although the intervening landform of Sandwater Hill would block the majority of the lower portion of turbines from view. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **neutral** and not significant.

Linkshouse, Mid Yell (Site 60) and Garths of Gardie (Site 79) comprise Category C Listed former merchant's and laird's houses within the village of Mid Yell. Both buildings are set on north facing slopes overlooking pier, beach and Mid Yell Voe beyond. An understanding and appreciation of both buildings is derived from their settings within the village overlooking the voe and they are judged to be of low sensitivity to change beyond that setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.3 km north of Linkshouse and 8.7 km north of Gardie. In both cases the tips of 1-7 turbines would be seen on distant hills beyond the village and voe setting to which these buildings relate. The impact magnitude would be low in each case. The level of effect would be **neutral** and not significant.

The Listed Telephone Kiosk (Site 76) at Gutcher is set adjacent to the Old Post Office overlooking Bluemull Sound and the ferry terminal at Gutcher. The setting of the Telephone Call Box relates to the former Post Office and immediately surrounding settlement and ferry terminal buildings with wider views contributing little towards its understanding and cultural value. It is deemed to be of low sensitivity to changes in its setting. Up to three tips of the Proposed Development would be visible on the hills behind the telephone kiosk and would be seen beyond the setting of the settlement and ferry terminal contributes to an understanding of the cultural value of the structure. The impact magnitude would be marginal. This would constitute a **neutral** effect and would not be significant.

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