

**APPENDIX
A13.4**

**IMPACT ON
SETTINGS OF
CULTURAL
HERITAGE
FEATURES**

APPENDIX A13.4

APPENDIX A13.4: IMPACT ON SETTING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES

The information below includes detailed assessment of eight scheduled ancient monuments following on from detailed field assessment undertaken in response to concerns raised by Historic Scotland and as discussed in this ES addendum. A reassessment of impacts on heritage judged to have a significant impact in the 2009 Viking Wind Farm ES has also been undertaken with references to the changes in layout and in light of changes in the method of impact assessment.

Knowe of Brulland Cairn Laxo SAM 2038

See Figure A13.27.1, Site 27

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	27: Laxo
2) Site type	Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Overcast and clear
4) Orientation & of proposed wind farm site	SSW-WSW (195° -240°)
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Nearest turbine 1.45 km at 205° (Turbine N96) N95 – 1.65 km; N 93, N97, N99- 2km; N94 2.15 km; N92 2.4 km
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 2038)
7) Horizon angle	N- 8.5° S- 5.25° W- 3° E- 0°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	The shape of the monument is somewhat ambiguous; it is circular in plan and appears circular when viewed from the west. It appears straight sided when viewed from the east. Measures roughly 18m N-S by 15m E-W Nothing of the original form of structure of the monument can be discerned from the surface.

APPENDIX A13.4

<p>9) Current Monument Condition</p>	<p>A modern fence runs over the centre of the monument SW-NE with several fence posts on the cairn.</p> <p>The cairn is denuded in the centre and has evidently had a large amount of material removed. The local landowner recalls his father noting that stones from the cairn had been used in the construction of the nearby road.</p> <p>The cairn shows evidence of active erosion by rabbits.</p> <p>It is in near terminal condition and is likely that less than 30% of the monument now survives.</p> <p>Possible that the contents of the chamber are in situ and intact.</p>
<p>10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.</p>	<p>There are no known sites intervisible with this monument.</p>
<p>11) Economic Function</p>	<p>The cairn is located at the head of a voe which in the past, as today is likely to have focused on a fishing/farming economy. Fields west of the cairns show evidence of post-medieval cultivation.</p> <p>The cairn currently has no economic function in the landscape.</p> <p>However, it occupies a prominent and accessible location between two roads and if further research was undertaken could have some economic potential as a tourist attraction.</p>
<p>12) Evidence for technology engineering</p>	<p>Negative evidence indicates probable prior existence of kerb stone at base now robbed out. The break in slope at the west side of the monument which gives it a rectangular shape, is not as suggested by RCAHMS (1946) produced by cultivation and is more likely to be a product of stone robbing.</p>
<p>13) Palaeoenvironment potential</p>	<p>The presence of wetland plants and surrounding low lying ground at head of voe are indicative of good palaeoenvironmental potential.</p>
<p>Historic Detail</p>	
<p>14) Chronology of monument</p>	<p>The condition of the monument precludes any assumptions about the chronology of the monument other than that it is a probable Neolithic cairn.</p>

APPENDIX A13.4

15) Chronology of landscape	<p>Evidence of medieval and early modern settlement to north and east.</p> <p>Drainage of wetland between the knoll and rising ground to west.</p> <p>Large house dominates ground to west.</p> <p>Modern roads located north and south</p> <p>Power lines 100 m distant.</p> <p>The Laxo Burn drains into Laxo Voe along the southern boundary of the cairn passing beneath a modern road bridge and metal pipe c.30 m SW of cairn.</p>
16) Landform Evolution	<p>Laxo Burn drains into sea from WSW through shallow valley.</p> <p>The mouth of the voe displays evidence of landform change in the form of silt and sand bars at edges which are indicative of gradual silting of the voe and shoreline and its very gradual migration SE.</p>
17) Archaeological Study	<p>No evidence of previous archaeological study on this site. Excavation would prove how much of this monument survives and possibly be able to elucidate more about its original form and function.</p>
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	<p>Probably burial/ritual monument but current condition prevents further assumptions about its original use.</p>
19) Inferred Importance of setting	<p>The cairn is located on a low lying rock outcrop with extensive views ESE across Laxo Voe. The siting of this cairn at the head of the voe is consistent with the location of other cairns across Shetland and is indicative of the importance of the sea to its builders.</p>
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	<p>As discussed in (19) the cairn appears to have been sited to overlook Laxo Voe and beyond that to the sea. Views S and SW towards the proposed wind farm overlook low rolling hills and are likely to have been of less significance.</p>
21) Geographical remoteness	<p>The cairn is located between two roads (B9071 and B9075) and is visible from both. It is easily accessed through a gate from the B9071 although the fence across the middle prevents easy movement across the cairn itself.</p>

APPENDIX A13.4

Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	High
Significance of Impact	Minor

Hill of Dale Chambered Cairn SAM 3564

[See Figure A13.27.1, Site 83](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	83: Hill of Dale
2) Site type	Chambered cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Clear, bright, blustery
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	305°-25° 155-195°
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Nearest turbine D9 0.75 km away. D10 – 0.88km, D13- 1 km, D14-1.48km, D15 1.85km
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3564)
7) Horizon angle	0°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Heel-shaped cairn
9) Current Monument Condition	Approximately 60% of total monument survives. The cairn is clearly undergoing damage from visitor and the possible entrance in particular show obvious signs of recent disturbance. Active peat erosion is evident throughout the landscape and the cairn appears to be eroding from the peat on its NE side.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	None known
11) Economic Function	Possible original function was as landscape marker

APPENDIX A13.4

	<p>relevant to views from sea and immediate surrounding land.</p> <p>Current status is limited to access from able bodied and fit. Some tourist value and currently suffering some damage from visitors.</p>
12) Evidence for technology engineering	<p>Probable entrance passage in south-east marked by a single upright orthostat. Most of entrance passage and chamber area covered in stone tumble precluding further assumptions about internal architecture.</p> <p>There is no evidence of a facade.</p>
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	<p>Significant palaeoenvironment potential likely although this is gradually being lost to natural forces of erosion.</p>
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	<p>Neolithic burial monument</p>
15) Chronology of landscape	<p>In every direction except SE the landscape comprises peat covered hills, voes and open sea, the former without obvious intrusion except tensions cables and fence lines; the latter rich in evidence for fish and shell fish farming.</p>
16) Landform Evolution	<p>Hill top peat is actively and severely eroding.</p>
17) Archaeological Study	<p>Limited excavation undertaken in 1940 and revealed some prior disturbance. Further excavation and study of this cairn would reveal the level of disturbance and further details regarding the construction and internal architecture of the cairn.</p>
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	<p>Neolithic burial monument</p>
19) Inferred Importance of setting	<p>The cairn commands extensive views north-east up Dales Voe and SE continuation of inland glaciated valley.</p>
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	<p>Views south and south-east are of greatest significance from the cairn although the cairn cannot be seen at any distance from this direction. Views NW – N in which the nearest turbines are located are dominated by local peat erosion and are likely to have been of less significance for the builders.</p>
21) Geographical remoteness	<p>Cairn is located approximately 0.5 km distant from the road but involves steep climb through eroding peat landscape for access. A public footpath and tile mark the general route to the cairn but the path and associated access track fade out near the summit.</p>

APPENDIX A13.4

Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	High
Significance of Impact	Minor

Graven Chambered Cairn Site No 173

[See Figure A13.27.4, Site 173](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	173: Graven
2) Site type	Chambered Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Wet, overcast, variable visibility but mainly clear.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	SW-SE (230° - 120°)
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (D1) is 0.6 km. D2- 0.88km, D11-1.55km, D4-2km, D12-1.4km, D16-1.77km
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3524)
7) Horizon angle	5°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Circular chambered cairn .
9) Current Monument Condition	Denuded but chamber still visible and major architectural features survive. Extensively overgrown by peat on south and south-east side. Slightly more free of peat in west. No evidence of any recent disturbance
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	The chambered cairn on Crooksetter Hill (Crooksetter NW SAM3608) is visible on the eastern horizon. It is possible that with good binoculars that the second cairn on Crooksetter Hill (SAM 3576) would also be visible.
11) Economic Function	Whilst it now looks towards an industrial landscape, it probably once looked out onto flat cultivated land at the head of the voe.

APPENDIX A13.4

12) Evidence for technology engineering	<p>The surviving height of the cairn is indicative that primary engineering features still survive</p> <p>Gaps in stone may indicate an entrance in WSW but too ambiguous to be certain.</p> <p>Chamber unroofed and full of rubble but major architectural elements still visible.</p> <p>On the west side of the chamber a large slab aligned N-S is visible.</p> <p>The east side of chamber curves back in a knuckle with in situ stone slabs.</p> <p>Collapse of chamber at north side might indicate that chamber continued to north.</p> <p>Two well set slabs to the south indicate that the entrance was to the north rather than the south.</p> <p>The second hollow to the south appears to be superficial and may have been caused by people trying to locate entrance.</p> <p>Cannot unambiguously identify entrance passage and as such potential for designed in sightline not presently recoverable. Unlikely that entrance would be to south as local horizon is too close.</p>
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Good, although there has been some heather disturbance. Likely to be significant potential beneath peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Modern industrial landscape to north-west featuring Sullom Voe oil terminal, Scatsta airport with frequent landing aircraft and plant hire company. Modern dispersed settlement in wider landscape. Flare off towers at north-west extremity of view. View to south restricted to heather moorland.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland, some broken peat, modern roads, industry and post-medieval cultivation.
17) Archaeological Study	Cairn appears to be relatively intact and has potential for further study.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Ritual burial.

APPENDIX A13.4

19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	Close immediate setting makes it inconceivable that the view towards the wind farm was significant in its original siting.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.5 km from road. Accessed gained by crossing fence and steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Medium
Significance of Impact	Minor

Hayfield Chambered Cairn Site 291.

[See Figure A13.27.4, Site 291](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	Hayfield/East Burrafrith: 291
2) Site type	Chambered Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Clear, bright
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	85°-170°
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	K48- 1.55km, K68-1.62km; K71-1.63km, K49-2km, K7-2km, K72-2.07km, K47-2.22km, K55, K66, K67-2.37km
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 5722)
7) Horizon angle	5.25°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn. Difficult to detect original shape, appears to be circular with squared off front – possible D-shape.

APPENDIX A13.4

9) Current Monument Condition	<p>Part turf covered with some visible stones and kerb.</p> <p>Central depression has been excavated and stones rolled in.</p> <p>Interior disturbed, mound has c.30 rabbit holes and is serving as a rabbit warren. At highest point the cairn is 1.5m above the knoll but on average c.1m above knoll.</p> <p>Upper part of monument thus in very poor condition but possible that lower chambers may be intact.</p>
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	<p>No obvious visual connection.</p> <p>Location within basin results in restricted visual envelope.</p>
11) Economic Function	<p>Overlooks area of relatively flat cultivated land at head of voe.</p>
12) Evidence for technology engineering	<p>Evidence of a central chamber with two side chambers</p> <p>Arguable facade detectable</p>
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	<p>Rabbit disturbance will have removed much of potential.</p>
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	<p>Neolithic chambered cairn</p>
15) Chronology of landscape	<p>Abandoned long houses and post-medieval settlement, improved pasture, head-dyke, earlier peat cutting and cultivation evidence.</p> <p>Modern buildings and power lines.</p> <p>The post-medieval to modern land-use demonstrates depth and complexity of surrounding landscape.</p>
16) Landform Evolution	<p>The natural landform of low rounded knolls has been exploited. Lots of knolls of similar size.</p> <p>Peat is actively eroding into the sea.</p>
17) Archaeological Study	<p>Further study would help to determine how much of the cairn survives and to understand orientation of monument.</p>
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	<p>Ritual burial.</p>
19) Inferred Importance of setting	<p>It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn. However, its location below the highest point of the knoll is indicative that elevation of the cairn and thus its visibility over a large distance was not the prime reason for its siting. The cairn was not intended to be visually</p>

APPENDIX A13.4

	<p>dominant in landscape, it is not on the skyline and thus prominent only very locally, indeed the cairn is hidden from view from north-west.</p> <p>The natural dip in the knoll appears to have been used to accentuate prominence when viewed from the south-east.</p>
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The available evidence suggests that the entrance to the cairn is in the south-east. The entrance faces towards the wind farm on the assumption that the entrance to the south-east. Thus there is potential that it was aligned for the mid-summer solstice and possibility that a designed in sight line would be interrupted.
21) Geographical remoteness	The cairn is located in close proximity to the road and accessed via a short walk through pasture. The cairn is clearly visible on approach.
Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	High
Significance of Impact	Minor

Skeo of Gossaford Cairn: Site 313

[See Figure A13.27.5, Site 313](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	313: Skeo of Gossaford
2) Site type	Multiple-cist cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Wet, overcast, variable visibility but mainly clear.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	ENE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (D32) is over 4km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3483)
7) Horizon angle	5°

APPENDIX A13.4

Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Multi cist cairn. Number of individual cists is unclear.
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition with significant disturbance.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	The remains of the chambered cairn and associated prehistoric remains at Burravoe are theoretically visible. However the remains are difficult to locate at this distance owing to their poor condition and the fact that they are located below the skyline. Other possible contemporary remains are located on hills to north around Bays Water and are indicative of prehistoric settlement in this area.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland above economically productive voes and lower cultivated slopes which it overlooks
12) Evidence for technology engineering	No evidence for large stones that would be typical of chambered cairn, most stones are small to medium in size. Most stones are less than 20cm in diameter and they would not be big enough to achieve corbelling. The diameter of the cairn is larger than most chambered cairn and is indicative that this is a multiple cist cairn. The monument has no apparent preferred axis.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be low owing to significant disturbance of cairn.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Possible Neolithic chambered cairn with later Bronze Age additions.
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above cultivated areas. Evidence for prehistoric settlement to north, post-medieval and modern settlement on lower slopes to east including head dyke and improved pasture.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland summit of hill above voe, some broken peat
17) Archaeological Study	The heavy disturbance and amount of missing evidence means it is unlikely that significant further information would be gained.

APPENDIX A13.4

Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but as the monument has no apparent preferred orientation this view is no more or less significant than others..
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.5 km from road. Accessed gained by crossing fence and steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Negligible

Hill of Burravoe Site 319

[See Figure A13.27.6, Site 319](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	319: Hill of Burravoe
2) Site type	Multiple-cist cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Wet, overcast, variable visibility but mainly clear.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	ENE-SE

APPENDIX A13.4

5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Nearest turbine (D32) is located at a distance of 1.55 km. D29 and D33-2.07km, D30 2.22km and D27, 2.37km
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3469)
7) Horizon angle	6°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Heel-shaped chambered cairn Circular cairn which survives as a jumble of stone remains
9) Current Monument Condition	Very poor, both monuments are close to terminal state.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Area surrounding cairns especially to south is rich in prehistoric remains of probable Bronze Age date. The cairns predate these remains by 1-2000 years but there close association is evidence of continuity of settlement over a significant period. The cairn at Skeo of Gossaford would theoretically have been visible if built to substantial height. However its current low height and location on a convex slope prevent real intervisibility.
11) Economic Function	Located in improved pasture above economically productive voes and lower cultivated slopes which it overlooks. The landscape which attracted cairn builders evidently continued to attract settlement into a much later period and continues in use as pasture. The cairns are accessed by a well marked path with easy access between fields through gates. There is a potential for taking advantage of on this good access by providing interpretation of the cairns and surrounding prehistoric features.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	The basic footprints of the monuments are probably still recoverable with some confidence. The circular cairn is very small and does not appear to have held a chamber. Possibility that it is a Bronze Age burial cairn or round house manufactured from a Neolithic cairn. Little of the three-dimensional structure of either monument survives
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Extent of disturbance and removal will have led to minimal palaeoenvironmental potential.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic heel-shaped chambered cairn. It is possible that the circular monument is not a cairn but a roundhouse constructed with stones robbed from the chambered cairn like the example at Baharpa Carinish where an iron Age house

APPENDIX A13.4

	was built into a chambered cairn. The extensive surrounding evidence for later settlement in the vicinity of this cairn would tie in with the premise that the round cairn constitutes a later addition to the monument.
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above cultivated areas. The cairn and prehistoric evidence are located towards the head boundary of a voe head settlement and have been preserved. The core of the earlier settlement is likely to be located beneath the modern settlement of Brae.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland summit of hill above voe, some broken peat
17) Archaeological Study	The heavy disturbance and amount of missing evidence means it is unlikely that significant further information would be gained.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but as the monument has no apparent preferred orientation this view is no more or less significant than others..
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.5 km from road. Accessed gained via a well marked path with easy access between fields through gate
Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	High
Significance of Impact	Minor

Hill of Crooksetter SE: Site 327

[See Figure A13.27.6, Site 327](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	327: Hill of Crooksetter
2) Site type	Chambered cairn

APPENDIX A13.4

3) Site visit conditions	Overcast, variable visibility but mainly clear.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	S
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (D1) is 3.7km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3576)
7) Horizon angle	5°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn
9) Current Monument Condition	Significant disturbance in centre. Walkers' cairn on top.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Hill of Crooksetter NW clearly visible. Theoretically possible to see Graven but its low height and location below the skyline prevents intervisibility across current landscape.
11) Economic Function	Overlooks more fertile ground below, with sea and Sullom Voe which in the past as now would have provided a major access route to the islands.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Too occluded to infer much about engineering, no indication of entrance passage or internal architecture.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be good survival beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn with exception of small walkers cairn no subsequent encroachments
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland with Neolithic chambered cairns above cultivated areas. Modern Sullom Voe monument, with WWII remains visible on southern horizon. Modern Sullom Voe terminal with pier, four communication masts.
16) Landform Evolution	Peat moorland with peat erosion and quartz outcrops. The cairn sits in a topographical hollow and the cairn has prevented peat build up.

APPENDIX A13.4

17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide evidence regarding architecture, engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which has been heightened in relatively recent times by the addition of a modern walker's cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn but will not interrupt views towards Crooksetter NW. The views from the cairn are most extensive to south and west overlooking Sullom Voe, the views towards the wind farm are significantly less extensive and thus of less importance.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 1.5 km from road. Accessed gained by crossing several fences, a burn, an area of bog and steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

Hill of Crooksetter NW: Site 328

[See Figure A 13.27.7, Site 328](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	328: Hill of Crooksetter
2) Site type	Chambered cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Overcast, variable visibility but mainly clear.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	S
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (D1) is 3.8 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3608)

APPENDIX A13.4

7) Horizon angle	N 5° S 1.25° E 0° W 1°
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Heel-shaped with heel to north.
9) Current Monument Condition	Façade well preserved Significant disturbance to centre. Walker's cairn on top. It is possible that the internal stones of the walker's cairn cover the uprights of a chamber. Some erosion of peat around cairn.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Hill of Crooksetter SE clearly visible. Theoretically possible to see Graven but its low height and location below the skyline prevents intervisibility across current landscape.
11) Economic Function	Overlooks more fertile ground below, with sea and Sullom Voe which in the past as now would have provided a major access route to the islands.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	External façade is approximately 60% visible Internal facing 50% visible with some stones of the chamber discernable. External north kerb identifiable Internal kerb revetment also identifiable
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be good survival beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn with large walker's cairn. No other subsequent encroachments
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland with Neolithic chambered cairns above cultivated areas. Modern Sullom Voe monument, with WWII remains visible on southern horizon.

APPENDIX A13.4

	Modern Sullom Voe terminal with pier, four communication masts.
16) Landform Evolution	Peat moorland with peat erosion and quartz outcrops. The cairn sits in a topographical hollow and the cairn has prevented peat build up.
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide further evidence regarding architecture, engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which has been heightened in relatively recent times by the addition of a modern walker's cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn and will be visible in views towards Crooksetter SE although not in direct line of sight. The views from the cairn are most extensive to south and west overlooking Sullom Voe, the views towards the wind farm are significantly less extensive and thus of less importance.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 1.5 km from road. Accessed gained by crossing several fences, a burn, an area of bog and steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

REASSESSMENT OF MONUMENTS

See Figure A13.27.2, Site 107,

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Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	107: Stanyl Cuml
2) Site type	Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Overcast, damp

APPENDIX A13.4

4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NW-SW
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (N149) is c.3.5 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3587)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Cairn Turf covered mound
9) Current Monument Condition	Very little of the original construction remains rendering a detailed description difficult. Its location and perimeter are ill defined as a result of stone removal
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	None known
11) Economic Function	Overlooks more fertile ground below, with sea and Dury Voe which in the past as now would have provided a major access route to the islands.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Little evidence for original technology and engineering remains
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be good moderate beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Prehistoric burial cairn. No other subsequent encroachments
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland with cairns above cultivated areas. Few modern intrusions in views towards coast Burnt mounds and prehistoric settlement evidence along coast at Billister and Housabister.
16) Landform Evolution	Peat moorland with some peat erosion. The cairn sits above the break of slope below the summit of the East Hill of Bellister.
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide further evidence regarding architecture,

APPENDIX A13.4

	engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which has probably been reduced and precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape. However given its location it is unlikely to have been visible across the landscape from more than 200 m distant.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn and although they will be partially restricted by the intervening landform, the cairn does command an extensive view of the Nesting quadrant. The views from the cairn are most extensive to north and east overlooking Dury Voe.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 1.4 km from road. Accessed gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.3, Site 140](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	140: Loch of Freester
2) Site type	Chambered cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Overcast, damp
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NW
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (N115) is 2.5 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3595)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Heel-shaped

APPENDIX A13.4

9) Current Monument Condition	Concave façade traceable on south side but east tip is missing. Possible internal wall-face Significant disturbance to centre and edges.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	None known
11) Economic Function	Located on low lying relatively flat and fertile ground below. Overlooking Cat Firth which in the past as now would have provided a major access route to the islands.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	External façade and possible internal facade visible.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be good survival beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn. No other subsequent encroachments
15) Chronology of landscape	Semi-improved pasture Neolithic Homestead at Vassa Voe and Broch at Railsborough. Modern settlement at Freester and Quoys of Catfirth
16) Landform Evolution	Loch Freester drains into sea from ENE through shallow valley.
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide further evidence regarding architecture, engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	The cairn is located on a low lying land with extensive views WSW across Cat Firth. The siting of this cairn at the head of the voe is consistent with the location of other cairns across Shetland and is indicative of the importance of the sea to its builders.
20) Inferred Importance of view	As discussed in (19) the cairn appears to have been sited to

APPENDIX A13.4

towards proposed wind farm site	overlook Cat Firth and beyond that to the sea. Views N and NW towards the proposed wind farm overlook low rolling hills and are likely to have been of less significance.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 100 m from road. Easily accessed
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Medium (the removal of turbines N133, N134, N135 and N136) have reduced the magnitude of impact on this monument.
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.3, Site 141](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	141: Hard Knowe
2) Site type	Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Overcast, damp
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NW
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (N115) is 3.2 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 3598)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Circular cairn
9) Current Monument Condition	Significant disturbance. Later plantiecrub has disturbed cairn. Surrounded by later field enclosure
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	None known
11) Economic Function	Located on low lying relatively flat and fertile ground below. Overlooking Cat Firth which in the past as now would have provided a major access route to the islands.
12) Evidence for technology	External flat façade visible.

APPENDIX A13.4

engineering	Not possible to determine if chambered
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be good survival beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Prehistoric cairn possible Neolithic chambered cairn. Later enclosure/field wall encroaching on monument.
15) Chronology of landscape	Semi-improved pasture Neolithic Homestead at Vassa Voe and Broch at Rallsborough. Modern settlement at Freester and Quoys of Catfirth
16) Landform Evolution	Cairn sited on low local knoll. Loch Freester drains into sea from ENE through shallow valley.
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide further evidence regarding architecture, engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	The cairn is located on a low lying land with extensive views WSW across Cat Firth. The siting of this cairn at the head of the voe is consistent with the location of other cairns across Shetland and is indicative of the importance of the sea to its builders.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	As discussed in (19) the cairn appears to have been sited on a local knoll to overlook Cat Firth and beyond that to the sea. Views N and NW towards the proposed wind farm overlook low rolling hills and are likely to have been of less significance.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 50 m from road. Easily accessed
Visual Sensitivity	Low (Poor condition and immediate setting dominated by later enclosure)
Impact Magnitude	Medium (the removal of turbines N133, N134, N135 and N136) have reduced the magnitude of impact on this monument.
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.3, Site 145](#)

APPENDIX A13.4

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	Gillaburn: 145
2) Site type	Chambered Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Overcast
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NW-NE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Nearest turbine (K76) c 4 km distant
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 5727)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn. Heel-shaped.
9) Current Monument Condition	Part turf covered with some visible stones of facade and kerb. Possible central chamber
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	No obvious visual connection.
11) Economic Function	Overlooks settlement of Cuckron and Loch of Strom.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Most of the stones of the façade remain. Four earth fast stones in centre may indicate a chamber or cist
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Much of cairn buried beneath peat and turf and potential high
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Post-medieval settlement, improved pasture, earlier peat cutting and cultivation evidence. Modern buildings and powerlines. The post-medieval to modern land-use demonstrates depth and complexity of surrounding landscape.
16) Landform Evolution	Occupies slope above Loch of Strom.

APPENDIX A13.4

17) Archaeological Study	Further study would help to determine how much of the cairn survives and to understand orientation of monument.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Ritual burial.
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn. However, its location below the highest point of the hill is indicative that elevation of the cairn and thus its visibility over a large distance was not the prime reason for its siting. The cairn was not intended to be visually dominant in landscape, it is not on the skyline and thus prominent only very locally, indeed the cairn is hidden from view from south and west.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	Majority of view towards wind farm is blocked by intervening landform and as such views towards the windfarm are unlikely to be of great significance and views towards Loch of Strom are more extensive and arguably of greater importance.
21) Geographical remoteness	The cairn is located approximately 500 m from the road and accessed via a steep climb through moorland
Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Negligible

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	301
2) Site type	Bekka Hill
3) Site visit conditions	Dry, overcast.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	N
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K77) is 4.5km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	

APPENDIX A13.4

8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Hell-shaped
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition with significant disturbance. Façade traceable and kerb evident at front. Not possible to trace a passage
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Other possible contemporary remains are located on hills to north around Bixter Voe, and Lung Ness and are indicative of prehistoric settlement in this area.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland above economically productive voes and lower cultivated slopes which it overlooks
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for façade and kerb Two large earth fast slabs in centre possibly part of a chamber.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be low owing to significant disturbance of cairn.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above cultivated areas. Evidence for prehistoric settlement to north, post-medieval and modern settlement on lower slopes to south.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland below summit of hill above voe, some broken peat
17) Archaeological Study	The heavy disturbance and amount of missing evidence means it is unlikely that significant further information would be gained.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but this view is no more or less significant than others..
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.5 km from road. Accessed

APPENDIX A13.4

	gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.4, Site 306](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	306
2) Site type	Turdale Water
3) Site visit conditions	Dry, overcast.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K66) is 5.5km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Heel-shaped
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition with significant disturbance. Façade and revetment traceable. Edges are poorly defines and merge into adjacent landform
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Other possible contemporary remains are located on hills to north-west Groni Field, and are indicative of prehistoric and later settlement in this area.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland above economically productive voes and lower cultivated slopes which it overlooks
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for façade and revetment
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Disturbance of cairn will have removed some potential but

APPENDIX A13.4

	some will remain buried beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above cultivated areas. Evidence for prehistoric monuments to north, post-medieval and modern settlement on lower slopes to east and west.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland below summit of hill above voe, some broken peat
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide further evidence regarding architecture, engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn but views south over Effirth Voe are arguably more significant.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.2 km from road. Accessed gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.5, Site 307](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	307 Groni Field (Note this is also site 382 in the ES)
2) Site type	Chambered cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Dry, overcast.
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K66) is 6km.

APPENDIX A13.4

6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition with significant disturbance – little of the original plan survives intact The outline of the cairn is indefinite and only a few kerb stones are visible
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Other possible contemporary remains are located on hills to south (Turdales Water), and are indicative of prehistoric and later settlement in this area.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland above economically productive voes and lower cultivated slopes which it overlooks
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Little evidence for original plan or engineering due to disturbance
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Disturbance of cairn will have removed some potential but some will remain buried beneath the peat.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above cultivated areas. Evidence for alter settlement and field walls eroding from peat adjacent to cairn. Prehistoric monuments to south, post-medieval and modern settlement on lower slopes to south
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland below summit of hill above voe, some broken peat
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research would allow extent of survival of monument below surface to be determined and may provide further evidence regarding architecture, engineering, use and function.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of	It is not possible to determine the original height of the

APPENDIX A13.4

setting	cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn which commands extensive views over the landscape in all directions.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 1.25 km from road. Accessed gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Negligible

[See Figure A13.27.5, Site 309](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	309
2) Site type	Gravlaba
3) Site visit conditions	Dry, overcast
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K67) is 4.1km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Standing Stones
9) Current Monument Condition	Moderate condition one stone is still standing but the other has fallen
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Other possible contemporary remains are located adjacent and possibly an associated settlement. Theoretically intervisible with cairns to the north of Loch of Vaara.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland on the summit of a low know surrounded by low rolling hills in use as rough pasture

APPENDIX A13.4

12) Evidence for technology engineering	Both stones were originally packed at base
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Limited but possibly some information below stones
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Prehistoric standing stones
15) Chronology of landscape	Open rolling heather moorland above cultivated areas. Prehistoric monuments to north, post-medieval and modern settlement on lower slopes to east
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland on summit of a local knoll hill above similar sized low rolling hills
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation and research of surrounding settlement would provide context for these monuments.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Ritual
19) Inferred Importance of setting	Located at the summit of knoll the setting of these stones is likely to have been important for the siting of these stones.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the stones which command extensive views over the landscape in all directions.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.5 km from road. Accessed gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	High
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.6, Site 321](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	321: Ladie Hill
2) Site type	Cairn
3) Site visit conditions	Dry, overcast,
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE-SE

APPENDIX A13.4

5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Nearest turbine (D29) is located at a distance of 1.6 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Possible cairn
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor, the monument has been reduced to its foundations. It is not possible to tell if this is a cairn or the remains of an occupation site
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Area surrounding cairns especially to south is rich in prehistoric remains of probable Bronze Age date. The cairn potentially predates these remains by 1-2000 years but there close association is evidence of continuity of settlement over a significant period. The current low height and location on a convex slope prevent real intervisibility.
11) Economic Function	Located in improved pasture above economically productive voes and lower cultivated slopes which it overlooks. The landscape which attracted cairn builders evidently continued to attract settlement into a much later period and continues in use as pasture.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	The basic footprints of the monuments are probably still recoverable with some confidence. The possible oval cairn is very small and does not appear to have held a chamber. Little of the three-dimensional structure of either monument survives
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Extent of disturbance and removal will have led to minimal palaeoenvironmental potential.
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Possible prehistoric cairn. It is possible that the circular monument is not a cairn but the remains of settlement. The extensive surrounding evidence for later settlement in the vicinity of this cairn would tie in with the premise that the round cairn constitutes a later addition to the monument.
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above cultivated areas. The cairn and prehistoric evidence are located towards the head

APPENDIX A13.4

	boundary of a voe head settlement and have been preserved. The core of the earlier settlement is likely to be located beneath the modern settlement of Brae.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland summit of hill above voe, some broken peat
17) Archaeological Study	The heavy disturbance and amount of missing evidence means it is unlikely that significant further information would be gained.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn/ settlement
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn but as the monument has no apparent preferred orientation this view is no more or less significant than others..
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.3 km from road. Accessed gained by climb over moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Low
Impact Magnitude	High
Significance of Impact	Minor

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	368
2) Site type	Mangaster
3) Site visit conditions	Sunny, clear, good visibility
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	E-SE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (D18) is 6km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-

APPENDIX A13.4

Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Heel-shaped
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition with significant disturbance. Almost entirely buried beneath peat with only a few stones protruding.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Other possible contemporary remains are located on hills to north around Mangaster and are indicative of prehistoric settlement in this area.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland above economically productive Mangaster Vow with fish farm
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Protruding stones indicate the plan of the cairn but no further information can be gained
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Likely to be moderate –high depending on level of survival of cairn beneath peat
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above voe Evidence for prehistoric settlement to north, modern fish framing to south
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland below summit of hill above voe.
17) Archaeological Study	The amount of missing evidence means it is unlikely that significant further information would be gained although some information could be buried beneath peat.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn but as this view is no more or less significant than others..
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 0.5 km from road. Accessed

APPENDIX A13.4

	gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.7](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	376
2) Site type	Ness of Noonsbrough
3) Site visit conditions	Sunny clear
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE-SE
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K48) is 9.1km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn Heel-shaped
9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition surmounted by a modern dry-stone watch-tower which obscures the chamber.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Other prehistoric remains are located on Ness of Noonsbrough.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland above economically productive voes which it overlooks
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for kerb Chamber obscured by watchtower.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Moderate –likely to be part of cairn buried beneath peat
Historic Detail	

APPENDIX A13.4

14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland above voe. Evidence for prehistoric settlement to south-east.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland below summit of hill above voe,
17) Archaeological Study	Further excavation around the watchtower could reveal evidence for chamber and engineering
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but as this view is no more or less significant than others.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 1 km from road. Accessed gained by steep climb over heather and peat moorland.
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.8, Site 383](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	383
2) Site type	Merki Burn
3) Site visit conditions	Sunny clear
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE-E
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K66) is 8.75 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	

APPENDIX A13.4

8) Monument form	Cairn Possibly chambered
9) Current Monument Condition	Moderate condition – much of the monument is obscured by peat growth but the occasional kerb stone can be seen. Possible chamber in centre obscured by tumble
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Chambered cairn at Ernes Ward, cairn at Sand Water and cairn at groin Field. West Mainland is rich in evidence for prehistoric ritual and settlement remains some of which are intervisible.
11) Economic Function	Located in open rolling rough grazing moorland. Relatively low lying and close to access road
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for kerb Chamber obscured by tumble.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	High – large proportion of the cairn appears to be buried beneath peat
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland. Evidence for prehistoric settlement in all directions.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland 20 m contour above road and small lochs,
17) Archaeological Study	Further excavation of tumble could reveal evidence for chamber and engineering and determine the survival of the monument currently buried beneath the peat.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but at a considerable distance this view is no more or less significant than others.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 100 m from road. Easily accessed via short climb over moorland
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate

APPENDIX A13.4

Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.8, Site 386](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	386
2) Site type	Ernes Ward
3) Site visit conditions	Sunny clear
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE-E
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K66) is 8.7 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 6731)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn
9) Current Monument Condition	Relatively poor condition – evidence of significant disturbance and removal of stones. Traces of kerb and possible entrance in SE Possible chamber and passage obscured by tumble
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Chambered cairn At Merki Burn to north, cairn at Sand Water and cairn at Groin Field. West Mainland is rich in evidence for prehistoric ritual and settlement remains some of which are intervisible.
11) Economic Function	Located in open rolling rough grazing moorland. Relatively low lying and close to access road
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for kerb and possible entrance in SE Chamber and passage obscured by tumble.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Moderate – some of cairn has been removed but likely that some of the cairn is buried beneath peat
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland. Evidence for prehistoric

APPENDIX A13.4

	settlement in all directions.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland 40 m contour above road and small lochs.
17) Archaeological Study	Further excavation of tumble could reveal evidence for passage and chamber and engineering and determine the survival of the monument currently buried beneath the peat.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but at a considerable distance this view is no more or less significant than others.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 100 m from road. Easily accessed via short climb over moorland
Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.9 Site 388A-C](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	388
2) Site type	Stanydale
3) Site visit conditions	Sunny clear
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	NE-E
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K77) is 8.8 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 2029)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn

APPENDIX A13.4

9) Current Monument Condition	Poor condition – evidence of significant disturbance to all three cairns. Centre of HU25SE 21 appears to be intact and setting of stones visible on north arc. The two other cairns show evidence for significant disturbance.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Chambered cairn at Ward of Browland is visible. Broch burnt mounds and settlement remains visible at Browland. This part of the West Mainland is very rich in evidence for prehistoric ritual and settlement remains some of which are intervisible.
11) Economic Function	Located in open rolling rough grazing moorland. Relatively low lying and close to access road
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for kerb and possible entrance in SE Chamber and passage obscured by tumble.
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Moderate – some of cairn has been removed but likely that some of the cairn is buried beneath peat
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland. Evidence for prehistoric settlement in all directions.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland 80 m contour above road and small settlements with Voe of Browland and Scutta Voe beyond.
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation of HU25SE 21 is likely to reveal evidence for passage and chamber and engineering.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairns
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of these cairns which precludes assumptions as to how far they were visible across the landscape although their location on the top of a local knoll is indicative that they were intended to command extensive views across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairns but at a considerable distance this view is no more or less significant than others.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 200 m from road. Easily accessed via short climb over moorland

APPENDIX A13.4

Visual Sensitivity	Moderate
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.10, Site 421](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	421
2) Site type	Wormadale Hill
3) Site visit conditions	Clear, sunny
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	N
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K76) is 6.4km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 2048)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Standing Stone
9) Current Monument Condition	Moderate condition stone is still standing but leaning towards SW
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	No specific relationship known but theoretically visible with Nesbister Hill Cairn evidence for prehistoric settlement along Whiteness Voe in the form of burnt mounds and brochs.
11) Economic Function	Located in open moorland below summit of hill surrounded by low rolling hills in use as rough pasture
12) Evidence for technology engineering	None
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	Limited but possibly some information below stones
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Prehistoric standing stone.
15) Chronology of landscape	Open rolling heather moorland above cultivated areas with productive voes below

APPENDIX A13.4

16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland on summit of a local knoll below the summit of Wormadale Hill
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation unlikely to provide significant further information
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Ritual
19) Inferred Importance of setting	Located at the summit of knoll but below the summit of a larger hill the setting of the stones is important but location below highest accessible local ground suggests the setting is relatively intimate and local and not intended to be viewed over long distances. Views over Whiteness Voe arguably of greater significance.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the stone although local landform will restrict some views.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 400 m from road. Accessed gained through short climb through pasture.
Visual Sensitivity	High
Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor

[See Figure A13.27.10, Site 428](#)

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	428
2) Site type	Nesbister Hill
3) Site visit conditions	Sunny clear
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	N
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbine (K76) is 7.4 km.
6) Designation	Scheduled (SAM 2041)
7) Horizon angle	-
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	Chambered cairn

APPENDIX A13.4

9) Current Monument Condition	Good – a cist formed by four slabs is set at the centre with the coverstone partially within the cist. External façade shows evidence for two or three courses.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	Standing Stone at Wornadale Hill theoretically visible. Evidence for prehistoric settlement along Whiteness Voe in the form of burnt mounds and brochs.
11) Economic Function	Located on summit of a hill in rough grazing land overlooking Whiteness Voe and Wornadale. Tingwall airstrip located to east.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	Evidence for a cist formed by four slabs is set at the centre with the coverstone partially within the cist. External façade shows evidence for two or three courses
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	High – condition of cairn is generally good and likely to preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	Neolithic chambered cairn
15) Chronology of landscape	Open heather moorland. Evidence for prehistoric settlement in all directions.
16) Landform Evolution	Heather moorland summit of Nesbister Hill on 130 m contour above road and small settlements with Whiteness Voe to south-west.
17) Archaeological Study	Excavation is likely to reveal evidence for passage and chamber and engineering.
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	Burial cairn
19) Inferred Importance of setting	It is not possible to determine the original height of the cairn which precludes assumptions as to how far it was visible across the landscape although the location on the top of Nesbister Hill is indicative that it was intended to command extensive views across the landscape.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The wind farm will feature in part of the wider views from the cairn but at a considerable distance this view is no more or less significant than others.
21) Geographical remoteness	Located approximately 250 m from road. Accessed via a short but steep climb over moorland
Visual Sensitivity	High

APPENDIX A13.4

Impact Magnitude	Low
Significance of Impact	Minor