

Technical Appendix 10.1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	HOUTON HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (WWII), SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (WWI)(POSSIBLE)
NRHE Number	HY30NW
HER Number	269307
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330746
Northing	1003479
Description	HY30SW 40.03 30665 03580, 30746 03479 and 30800 03423

Three concrete searchlight platforms are situated just above high water mark at the foot of the slope below Houton Head.

All retain their canopies and have an open side for the searchlight. Two face SE, the most easterly faces S.

A flight of steps are visible to the rear of all three platforms.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 2000

Project (March 2013 - September 2013)

A project to characterise the quantity and quality of the Scottish resource of known surviving remains of the First World War. Carried out in partnership between Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Note (23 September 2013)

Three Second World War searchlights emplacements are built on large stone plinths on the seashore. The plinths may date to the First World War.

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 23 September 2013.

References

Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 50

Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall. Page(s): 55 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE

Site Number	2
Site Name	HOUTON HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	MAGAZINE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY30NE
HER Number	269038
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330804
Northing	1003599

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Description HY30SW 40.04 30804 03599

A brick and concrete magazine lies about half-way between the two gun emplacements on the slope below Houton Head.

The magazine consists of two conjoined buildings set into the slope. Both buildings retain their roofs, but neither were entered on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 2000

Site Number 5

Site Name HOUTON HEAD BATTERY

Type of Site HOUSE (20TH C), NAVAL SIGNAL STATION (WWI & I), OBSERVATION POST (WWI (POSS) & WWII

NRHE Number HY30NE

HER Number 269030

Status NRHE Entry

Easting 330872

Northing 1003636

Description HY30SW 40.01 30872 03636

The old observation post for the coast battery is situated at the end of a track running from the main A 964 road at Clowally. The tower has now been completely rebuilt and is in use as a domestic dwelling house.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 1999 and 2000

Project (March 2013 - September 2013)

A project to characterise the quantity and quality of the Scottish resource of known surviving remains of the First World War. Carried out in partnership between Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Note (24 September 2013)

World War One Audit of Surviving Remains

Described as the old observation post, it is unclear if this post was constructed in the First or Second World War.

However according to Stell (2010) a building was constructed as a Port War Signal Station (PWSS) and a Battery Observation Post (BOP) about 1916. In the Second World War the buildings were pressed into service again. Stell states that a replacement PWSS was built on top of the headland and a new BOP with searchlight director station built downhill (HY30SW 40.06) in 1942.

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 September 2013.

References

Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall. Page(s): 100-1 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE

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Site Number	6
Site Name	HOUTON HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	ENGINE HOUSE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY30SW
HER Number	269039
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330883
Northing	1003732
Description	HY30SW 40.05 30883 03732

A barrel vaulted roofed concrete and stone engine house is situated about 90m N of the old observation post (now a house) on the W side of the track which leads to the battery.

The building was not entered on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 2000

Site Number	7
Site Name	HOUTON HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	GUN EMPLACEMENT(S)(WWII)
NRHE Number	HY30SW
HER Number	269031
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330822
Northing	1003563
Description	HY30SW 40.02 30822 03563 and 30780 03625

Two brick and concrete 12-pounder gun-emplacements are situated about half-way down a steep slope below Houton Head. Both emplacements retain their canopies and holdfasts. The eastern gun-emplacement has a crew shelter immediately to the rear, whilst crew shelter for the western installation , is about 15m NW of the gun housing.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 2000

References

Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall.
RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE

Site Number	8
Site Name	HOUTON HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	OBSERVATION POST (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	HY30NW
HER Number	269040

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Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330793
Northing	1003626
Description	HY30SW 40.06 30793 03626 The brick and concrete observation post for the coast battery is situated about 14m E of No.1 gun-emplacement on the slope below Houton Head. The building retains a concrete canopy and roof and is set into the slope. This was the later battery observation post, the date of construction is not known. Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 2000

Site Number	9
Site Name	HOUTON, CHAPEL 60M E OF SUNNYBRAES
Type of Site	ECCLESIASTICAL: CHAPEL
NRHE Number	SM3245
HER Number	1975
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	331240
Northing	1003580
Description	<p>The monument comprises the grass-covered remains of a building, known locally as Kirkhouse and interpreted as the site of a medieval chapel. It is sited on a small peninsula by the shore on the E side of Houton Head. The monument was first scheduled in 1972, but the documentation is faulty: the present scheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The visible remains are a grass-covered hollow measuring about 4m from N-S by 2.5m transversely by 0.4m deep and lined with on-edge slabs. Whilst this structure is not suggestive of a chapel, the place-name evidence and the fact that four medieval bronze bells were found here, do suggest that the chapel is on this site.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and measures a maximum of 46m from NE-SW by 38m transversely, to include the visible remains and an area around in which associated remains may survive, as marked in red on the attached map. The NW edge of the scheduled area is defined by a modern fence which is excluded from the scheduling. Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national significance because of its potential to provide information about the medieval and later church in Orkney.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>RCAHMS record this monument as HY30SW7.</p>

Site Number	10
Site Name	HOUTON HEAD, BATTERY 325M W OF SUNNYBRAES
Type of Site	20TH CENTURY MILITARY AND RELATED: ANTI-SUBMARINE BOOM-TETHERING POINT
NRHE Number	SM13465

HER Number**Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 330819**Northing** 1003570**Description**

The monument is part of a network of Second World War coastal batteries defending the strategic harbour of Scapa Flow, and is located on Houton Head, which overlooks Bring Deeps and Houton Bay. It is visible as a series of concrete structures, hut bases, and communications and cabling trenches. The battery comprises two brick and concrete gun emplacements for 12-pounder Quick-Firing guns, along with a battery observation post, two crew shelters, a magazine, three searchlight emplacements, two engine houses, a machine gun nest, several concrete hut bases and a series of cabling and communication trenches.

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

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the coastal defences of the Second World War. This is a well-preserved example of a coast battery, showing multiple phases of construction, and utilising a strong strategic position in spite of the inherent logistical difficulties presented by this location. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and its relationship both with the other elements of the Western Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. It also offers the potential to explore and understand the re-use of First World War defences. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the construction and use of coastal defences in Scotland during the First and Second World War.

References**Bibliography**

RCAHMS records the site as HY30SW 40.

References

Barclay, G J 2013, The Built Heritage of the First World War in Scotland, Project report, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Brown, I 2002, 20th Century Defences in Britain: an Introductory Guide, Council for British Archaeology, York.

Stell, G 2010, Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow ' Volume 1: World War 1, The Orcadian, Kirkwall, 100-1.

Site Number 14**Site Name** HOY, WEE FEA**Type of Site** BUILDING(S) (20TH CENTURY), WATER TANK(S) (20TH CENTURY)**NRHE Number** ND29SE**HER Number** 133625**Status** NRHE Entry

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Easting	329660
Northing	994489
Description	ND29SE 2.01 29660 94489, 29602 94499 and 29611 94485 Orkney SMR References: OR 2390, OR 3070 Two unroofed brick and concrete buildings and a water tank are situated in a shelter belt of coniferous trees to the S of the track leading to the Signal Station (ND29SE 2.00). The water tank lies to the E of the buildings. Both buildings have windw openings down each side elevation. That to the E has the N gable end missing whilst that to the W would appear to have had compartments. Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 1999 Orkney Smr Note Large underground storage tanks for oil associated with the Royal Navy base at Lyness. Work started in 1936 to hollow out the hill of Wee Fea to provide a further 100,000 tons of oil storage (in addition to the above ground oil tanks at Lyness). The first tank was completed in 1942 and the sixth and final one in August 1943. The only visible signs of this abandoned facility are two tunnel mouths and the depp-water quay at Lyness which was formed from the spoil and named the Golden Wharf because of the cost of its construction. Information from Orkney SMR [n.d.]

Site Number	16
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL, MILITARY CAMP
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND29NE
HER Number	174032
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	329820
Northing	995140
Description	ND29NW 8 centred 2982 9514 See also ND39SW 20.00, ND29SE 5 and ND39NW 170 The remains of a military camp visible as concrete hut bases and roadways are situated on the W side of the B9047 road about 400m SW of Burnhouse. The bases and platforms for over fifty huts or buildings of different sizes all linked to a road system, can be seen in rough boggy ground to the S of the Burn of Moifea. The camp is not shown on the facsimile Plan of Lyness, Civil Engineers Department of the Admiralty, 1941 available at the Scapa Museum, Lyness. The outline of this camp is shown on the OS 1:2500 scale digital map of this area. Visited by RCAHMS, (DE), August 1999 Project (March 2013 - September 2013) A project to characterise the quantity and quality of the Scottish resource of known surviving

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remains of the First World War. Carried out in partnership between Historic Scotland and RCAHMS.

Site Number	20
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, FACTOR'S HOUSE
Type of Site	ESTATE OFFICE
NRHE Number	ND28NE
HER Number	267110
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	326938
Northing	989326
Description	

Site Number	22
Site Name	HOY, HELDALE WATER
Type of Site	SETTLEMENT (POSSIBLE), STRUCTURE
NRHE Number	ND29SE
HER Number	306625
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	326680
Northing	992650
Description	Orkney Smr Note

At the east end of Heldale Water, exposed in the steep reservoir bank are the remains of a drystone structure within the peat. What remains would appear to be half of a drystone lined pit, c.1.3m deep and c.1m in internal diameter, cut into the natural and bottom 0.25m of peat. Associated with this is a stoney, sandy 'floor' level which, although partly obscured by large falls of peat, can be traced for c.7m along the bank to the S. the site is actively being eroded and undercut by wave action on the reservoir.

N Card 1994 Coastal erosion survey of Hoy and Walls.

Information from Orkney SMR, 1994

Site Number	23
Site Name	HOY, RISA MILL
Type of Site	WATERMILL
NRHE Number	ND29NE
HER Number	8930
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	329960

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Northing	995440
Description	ND29NE 1 2996 9554 Water-powered grain mill RCAHMS 1989 References RCAHMS. (1989a) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Hoy and Waas, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 29. Edinburgh. Page(s): 10 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/29 Vernacular Building. No. 1 (1975) to no. 38 (2014-2015). No. 8, (1982-3), No.37 missing. Edinburgh. Page(s): 53-66 Vol 31 RCAHMS Shelf Number: P.80

Site Number	26
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL, SQUASH COURT
Type of Site	BUILDING (20TH CENTURY), SQUASH COURT (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	140879
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330425
Northing	994785
Description	ND39SW 20.06 30425 94785 A brick built building with a corrugated iron roof stands in a field about 150m N of the sharp bend in the B9047 road. The entrance in the S elevation and there is evidence of a lean-to structure at the W end. The roof is timber framed and the gable ends have been cut through by louvred ventilation openings. Internally the building shows evidence of its former use as a squash court with lines painted on the walls. Visited by RCAHMS (GS, SW), August 1997

Site Number	35
Site Name	HOY, WEE FEA
Type of Site	GUN EMPLACEMENT(S) (20TH CENTURY)(POSSIBLE), HUT(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND29SE
HER Number	269846
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	328780
Northing	994140
Description	ND29SE 9 c.2878 9414 What is possibly a three emplacement light anti-aircraft battery is situated at about 145m

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O.D., near the end of a track and path leading SW from the underground oil tanks tunnel entrance.

It comprises a group of three circular turf and stone banked enclosures, one of which may have been the gun-emplacement.

There are hut bases about 120m NE with more another 150m NE from there.

A light anti-aircraft battery is documented in the Public Record Office at approximately this location (WO 166/7270), and it was armed in 1942 with one 40mm Mk I 'Bofors' gun. Designated as LH 4, manning is documented as being by 59 Regiment.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE,GS), August 1999

Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 82-4 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA

Site Number	36
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, THRESHING MACHINE
Type of Site	Threshing Machine (Post Medieval)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	9482
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330430
Northing	993360
Description	ND39SW 14 3043 9336

Threshing machine, portable full dresser mobile machine.

RCAHMS 1989

References

RCAHMS. (1989a) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Hoy and Waas, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 29. Edinburgh. Page(s): 10 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/29

Site Number	38
Site Name	HOY, BURNHOUSE
Type of Site	STRUCTURE
NRHE Number	ND29NE
HER Number	182493
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	329860
Northing	995450
Description	ND29NE 6 2986 9545A small unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-

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inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet cxix), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 20 December 2000.

Site Number	39
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, MOORLANDS
Type of Site	FARMSTEAD
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	182494
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330190
Northing	994510
Description	ND39SW 80 3019 9451A farmstead, comprising one roofed building, two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet cxix), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 20 December 2000.

Site Number	43
Site Name	HOY, SCAD HEAD
Type of Site	GUN EMPLACEMENT (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	HY20SE
HER Number	268486
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	328360
Northing	1000620
Description	HY20SE 18 c. 2836 0062

The emplacement for a 12 pounder gun is situated on the NE-facing slope above and to the NW of the later WW II battery. The remains are visible on vertical air photographs (Fairey Surveys Ltd-SDD, 7343 43 338-339, flown 6 June 1975) as a small semi-circular feature about 200m upslope of the cliffs.

The 12 pounder guns were removed in 1942 and sent to Lamb Holm (HY40SE 13).

Visited by RCAHMS (GS), August 2000

Site Number	47
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL, BURN OF ORE
Type of Site	PILLBOX (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	81774

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Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330290
Northing	993770
Description	ND39SW 44 3029 9377

A small octagonal brick pillbox on the E side of the B9047 road just S of where it crosses the Burn of Ore. The pillbox is entered on the SW side by steps down into the base. The pillbox is almost complete, however, the entrance has been blocked by rubble.

The adjacent bridge has been strengthened and widened to double its width, the old stone bridge lying alongside the newer concrete construction.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996

References

Barclay, G J. (2013) If Hitler comes: Preparing for invasion: Scotland 1940. Edinburgh. Page(s): 149 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.BAR

Site Number	48
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, HILLCREST, IRON GATE POST
Type of Site	GATE POST
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	107245
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330400
Northing	993200
Description	

Site Number	49
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, MOORLANDS
Type of Site	BUILDING(S)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	174026
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330090
Northing	994510
Description	ND39SW 92 3009 9451

Aerial photography has recorded (RCAHMSAP 1997) the footings of one possibly two buildings immediately to the N of a smallholding annotated as 'Moorlands' on the current OS 1:10000 scale map (1976). The buildings are overlain by the garden of the smallholding.

Information from RCAHMS (DE), December 2000

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Site Number 50
Site Name HOY, BELLEVUE, CHURCH
Type of Site CHURCH
NRHE Number ND39SW
HER Number 183323
Status NRHE Entry
Easting 330660
Northing 992890
Description

Site Number 55
Site Name HOY, SCAD HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number HY20SE
HER Number 252837
Status NRHE Entry
Easting 328951
Northing 1000703
Description HY20SE 2.03 28952 00070 and HY 28976 00068

Two searchlight emplacements are situated immediately above low cliffs on the N side of Scad Head. Constructed of concrete with some of the steel doors and window frames in situ.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 2000

Site Number 63
Site Name HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL, PILLBOX
Type of Site PILLBOX (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number ND39SW
HER Number 104508
Status NRHE Entry
Easting 330164
Northing 994708
Description A concrete six sided pillbox situated to the N of the public road. A type 22 with six loopholes.

J Guy 1993; NMRS MS 810/2

Shuttered concrete pillbox is situated immediately N of a fence boundary opposite the Naval Cemetery.

The sunken entrance is via concrete steps on the E side and the loopholes are almost at ground level. Grass is growing on the roof.

The pillbox was not entered on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (August 1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Lyness served as the centre for naval operations throughout WWI & II. The sheltered harbour offered an ideal location for refuelling and maintaining the fleet. The extensive remains of a wide range of structures associated with the base include:

(i) A boiler, a building, oil tanks, a military camp and a pillbox (ND 39 SW 20.01 -20.05).

(ii) Lyness steam pumping station and oil tank: Scheduled (HS Index 5438, 07ND 309 947-07ND 310 947). The steam pumps were used to drive fuel oil into storage tanks. Originally coal-powered, they were converted to oil-firing in 1936. They now form a display within the Lyness Interpretation Centre. The oil tank, built in 1917, has a capacity of 12,000 tons and is the last survivor of four such tanks originally housed here.

(iii) A hand crane and pier (ND39SW 17)

Moore and Wilson, 1997

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

Site Number	64
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL
Type of Site	BUILDING (20TH CENTURY), HUT(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	1
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330100
Northing	994510
Description	Several concrete hut bases can be seen to the N of the pumping station (ND39SW 40). All form the remains of accommodation huts for the Lyness Naval Base.
	Visited by RCAHMS (DE), May 1997174029

Site Number	71
Site Name	HOY, ORE FARM
Type of Site	ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	81773
Status	NRHE Entry

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Easting	330610
Northing	993430
Description	<p>This anti-aircraft battery, which is depicted on the latest edition of the OS map (OS 1:10000 map, 1978) is situated on the opposite side of the road to Rinnigil from Ore farmstead. Nothing now survives of the battery apart from four slight bumps in a field along with a spread of concrete lumps.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996.</p> <p>The World War II heavy anti-aircraft battery consisted of four emplacements mounting 4.5-inch static guns (1942). The battery was also supplied with a mobile radar unit, GL Mk II, the site of which lay to the SE of the gun-emplacements.</p> <p>In 1942 the battery was manned by 59 Brigade (PRO WO 166/7270).</p> <p>The accommodation camp for the crew was adjacent to the B9047 road.</p> <p>The site has been cleared relatively recently as the four emplacements are visible on vertical air photographs taken in 1987 (All Scotland Survey 621/87 [9305], flown 1987).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), February 2005</p> <p>References Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 31, 32, 33 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA</p>

Site Number	72
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL, BURN OF ORE
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	104495
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330200
Northing	993900
Description	<p>The remains of a military camp can be seen on the E-facing slope overlooking the Burn of Ore to the S of Lyness. The huts have been scarped into the hillside and one is depicted on the latest edition of the OS map (OS 1:10000 map, 1976)</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996.</p> <p>Field Visit (August 1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Lyness served as the centre for naval operations throughout WWI & II. The sheltered harbour offered an ideal location for refuelling and maintaining the fleet. The extensive remains of a wide range of structures associated with the base include:</p> <p>(i) A boiler, a building, oil tanks, a military camp and a pillbox (ND 39 SW 20.01 -20.05).</p> <p>(ii) Lyness steam pumping station and oil tank: Scheduled (HS Index 5438, 07ND 309 947-</p>

07ND 310 947). The steam pumps were used to drive fuel oil into storage tanks. Originally coal-powered, they were converted to oil-firing in 1936. They now form a display within the Lyness Interpretation Centre. The oil tank, built in 1917, has a capacity of 12,000 tons and is the last survivor of four such tanks originally housed here.

(iii) A hand crane and pier (ND39SW 17)

Moore and Wilson, 1997

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

References

Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall. RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE

Site Number	76
Site Name	HOY, WEE FEA, ROYAL NAVY SIGNAL STATION
Type of Site	BUILDING(S) (20TH CENTURY), WATER TANK(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND29SE
HER Number	174002
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	329230
Northing	994300
Description	All that could be seen at this location were the eroded remains of concrete hut bases and what may have been the base for a water tank (HY 29104 94400).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 1999

Site Number	77
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, ROYAL NAVAL OIL TERMINAL, OFFICERS QUARTERS
Type of Site	HUT(S) (20TH CENTURY), OFFICERS QUARTERS (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND29SE
HER Number	174030
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	329988
Northing	994833
Description	Site extends on to map sheet ND39SW

See also ND39SW 20.00, ND39NW 170 and ND 29NE 8

A group of hut platforms and concrete hut bases is situated on the opposite side of the B 9047 road from Little Scews farmsteading. The complex of huts sits within a rectangular enclosure with tracks at the outer edge. Two large concrete buildings lie along the edge of the road and a small corrugated iron roofed 'garage' has been built on the central track.

There is little evidence for the large double ended building shown on the Civil Engineers

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Department of the Admiralty plan of 1941 in the central area of the enclosure, but the slight remains of two platforms to the N may represent the bases of huts shown on the plan. The two large concrete buildings/structures along the roadside are not shown on the plan.

The area is annotated as Officers Quarters on the 1941 plan.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 1999

Site Number	79
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, MOORLANDS
Type of Site	FARMSTEAD
NRHE Number	ND39SW
HER Number	182494
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330100
Northing	994360
Description	A farmstead, comprising one roofed building, two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet cxix), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 20 December 2000.

Site Number	84
Site Name	HOY, SCAD HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	HY20SE
HER Number	142301
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	328783
Northing	1000534
Description	The military accommodation camp for Scad Head coast battery (HY20SE 2.00) is situated immediately above the cliff edge at the foot of the inclined tramway (HY20SE 2.01). Many concrete hut bases were noted along with one or two buildings whose gable end walls were still standing.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 1997

Site Number	86
Site Name	HOY, SCAD HEAD BATTERY, ENGINE HOUSE
Type of Site	ENGINE HOUSE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	HY20SE
HER Number	252838

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	328946
Northing	1000684
Description	

Site Number	89
Site Name	HOY, SCAD HEAD BATTERY, TRAMWAY
Type of Site	TRAMWAY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	HY20SE
HER Number	104517
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	328220
Northing	1000360
Description	Inclined tramway to Scad Battery (HY20SE 2.00) the course of which is still visible. Part of the winding gear is still extant at HY 2818 0035.

The tramway summit is approximately 80m from the road and some of the winding gear is still in situ, most notably a large intermediate winding wheel. At regular intervals on the incline, metal and wooden sleepers can still be seen along with some of the cable guide rollers. At the foot of the incline, a short stretch of track still attached to metal sleepers, survives at a point where water coming off the incline has severely eroded the bank.

The tramway continued from the bottom of the incline on an embankment crossing a deeply cut course of a burn at ND 2880 0050 on a stone built bridge and embanked section. The tramway ends in a small group of sidings immediately to the S of the observation tower at the battery

Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996

Site Number	93
Site Name	HOY, SCAD HEAD BATTERY, ENGINE HOUSE
Type of Site	ENGINE HOUSE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	HY20SE
HER Number	252839
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	328913
Northing	1000654
Description	

Site Number	96
Site Name	CROCKNESS, MARTELLO TOWER, LONG HOPE

Type of Site	SECULAR: MARTELLO TOWER
NRHE Number	SM2726
HER Number	9478
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	332427
Northing	993439
Description	<p>Canmore Record 9478:</p> <p>Martello Tower [NAT]</p> <p>OS (GIS) MasterMap, August 2010.</p> <p>For (associated) Martello tower at Hackness (ND 3384 9128), see ND39SW 8.</p> <p>The Crockness tower, 1813-15, is the twin of the one at Hackness (ND39SW 8), guarding the approach to the Longhope anchorage from a position on the north side of the sound. It remains dilapidated, the masonry still good, but the timberwork decayed.</p> <p>R P Fereday 1971; S Sutcliffe 1972; RCAHMS 1989.</p> <p>Martello Tower, Crock Ness. Built c. 1812-18.</p> <p>J Gifford 1992.</p> <p>The two Martello towers at Hackness and Crockness (ND39SW 8 and ND39SW 10 respectively) were evidently constructed to cover the eastern entrance to the defended anchorage of Longhope, situated between the islands of Hoy and South Walls near the southern entrance to Scapa Flow. Their construction has traditionally been associated with the deprivations of John Paul Jones.</p> <p>Oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) has recorded the circular ditch around the tower, with immediately to the S what appears to be an arc of a second, possibly earlier ditch. Within this arc is a small square structure, possibly the remains of a building which may have been a magazine. The tower was omitted from the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney, 1878-81, sheet cxix) 'since they were classified as of military importance' (Fereday 1971).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM, DE), 4 and 10 September 1998.</p> <p>Field Visit (August 1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Crockness martello tower is one of two such structures which served the Hackness battery at Longhope. The battery was built in 1815, during the American War of Independence, to protect the sheltered harbourage at Longhope from American privateers.</p> <p>The tower is 47m in circumference and 10m high. It appears circular on the exterior, but due to a thickening of the seaward section of the wall, the interior is elliptical in plan. It was designed to be entered through a doorway on the first floor, via a removable ladder. It is not generally accessible now and thus the interior was not inspected. This site lies 1.5m from the coast edge. The coastline immediately in front of the tower is protected by a gabion wall, 20m long and 1.5m high.</p> <p>Moore and Wilson, 1997</p> <p>Coastal Zone Assessment Survey</p>

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Site Number	97
Site Name	DWARFIE STANE, ROCK-CUT TOMB, HOY
Type of Site	PREHISTORIC RITUAL AND FUNERARY: CHAMBERED CAIRN
NRHE Number	SM90122
HER Number	1597
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	324339
Northing	1000422
Description	<p>The monument is the Dwarfie Stane, which is a rock-cut tomb of the neolithic period, and an area around it including the entrance blocking stone and a similar stone ESE of the tomb.</p> <p>The monument includes a large flat block of sandstone 8.6m long by 4.4m to 3.9m wide and up to 2m high, orientated SSE-NNW, and the tomb cut into it, together with the closing stone (up to 1.6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.65m high) which lies near the entrance to the tomb.</p> <p>It also includes a worked stone, of similar dimensions to the blocking stone, which lies 31m to the ESE of the SE corner of the Dwarfie Stane. It also includes an area around the tomb in which evidence of activities associated with its creation and use are likely to survive.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled measures 100m square, centred on the Dwarfie Stane, as outlined in red on the attached map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a well preserved Neolithic tomb. Its passage and chamber are carved into a massive erratic block of sandstone and remarkable detail of its interior survives, providing an insight into fittings of other chambered tombs. The stone which closed its passage lies beside it, and some 35m away is a partly worked stone of similar size. The untilled area around the Dwarfie Stane is likely to contain evidence of its creation and use of a kind unavailable at many other broadly similar monuments.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p>

RCAHMS records the monument as HY 20 SW 8.

Site Number	98
Site Name	CHAPEL OF BRIMS, HOY
Type of Site	ECCLESIASTICAL: CHAPEL
NRHE Number	SM10977
HER Number	8921
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	328405
Northing	988207
Description	<p>The monument comprises a low turf-covered bank forming a rectangular enclosure, aligned WNW-ESE, which is held to be the remains of a medieval chapel dedicated to St John. The chapel lies towards the western end of a second, larger rectangular enclosure, indicated by a much less complete bank; the larger enclosure possibly forming the precinct or graveyard wall. There are other less distinct surface features in the vicinity of the chapel; some may merely represent further enclosure or boundary walls while others appear to be the remains of buildings.</p> <p>The outer enclosure survives as a low turf and stone bank. It measures 22m WNW-ESE by 16m transversely but is so poorly preserved that this measurement can only be approximate. The bank is on average 1m wide and stands to a maximum height of 0.25m above the local ground level. The chapel wall measures 9m internally on the principal WNW-ESE axis by 3m; the wall is of variable width but on average measures 1m wide and stands to a general height of approximately 0.3m above the local ground surface. On its inner face, coursed dry stone masonry is exposed in places. A gap in the W end of the S wall may indicate the position of an entrance. The ground rises in the interior, perhaps indicating that collapsed masonry or roof material still survives; however it is equally possible that the inner wall face has been deliberately exposed in the more recent past and this heaped material represents displaced spoil. There are several low mounds in the vicinity of the chapel, immediately outwith the larger enclosure and especially to the SW. Although these may represent cultivation debris or remains of buildings, human remains have been reported from approximately this area and a sepulchral function cannot be discounted. A broad straight bank, aligned NW-SE, runs from the NW corner of the chapel to intersect with the cliff edge, seemingly to serve as a barrier to access to the promontory to the west of the monument. This bank measures approximately 2m broad and stands to a height of approximately 0.5m above the local ground surface. This may represent a further element of enclosure on this promontory but it is possible that the bank pre-dates the remains of the chapel.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a circle 105m in diameter centred on the centre of the chapel, to include the chapel, the outer enclosure, the broad NW-SE bank and an area around the chapel in which evidence of prehistoric and Christian land-use and settlement and early-Medieval Christian burial practices may survive, as indicated in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as the remains of a well-preserved chapel complex. The upstanding remains may relate largely to a medieval foundation and, being well-preserved with little sign of disturbance through agriculture or later building, may hold the potential to provide important information on the church at this time. In addition, the proximity of a substantial broch lying only some 320m SW of the chapel, may indicate that the monument also has the potential to provide important information on the earliest stages of Christianity in Orkney.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p>

It is recorded by RCAHMS as ND28NE 2. The site is OR 1930 on the Orkney Sites and Monuments Record.

References:

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Site Number	99
Site Name	WHANESS BURN, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT 1420M NNE OF DWARFIE STANE, HOY
Type of Site	PREHISTORIC DOMESTIC AND DEFENSIVE: SETTLEMENT
NRHE Number	SM8662
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	324570
Northing	1001823
Description	<p>The monument comprises a substantial enclosed settlement which straddles the Whaness Burn on Hoy, in heather moorland immediately to the NE of a conifer plantation.</p> <p>The enclosure is oval on plan and measures 90m from N to S by 70m transversely, within a substantial bank (up to 4m wide and 0.8m high), with a flat-bottomed ditch (up to 4m wide) and, in places, an external bank (up to 3m wide and 0.6m high) beyond this. About one third of the enclosure lies to the E of the burn. The enclosing banks are in-turned around the burn.</p> <p>A series of features have been built against the inner wall, but most prominent is a group of mounds in the NE section which probably represent prehistoric houses. Immediately outside the enclosure in this area is a further mound which has been interpreted as a house of 'heel-plan' type fronted by a forecourt. A series of sub-pear dykes can be seen in the immediate vicinity of the enclosure.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan and measures 160m in diameter, to include the enclosed settlement, adjacent features and an area around in which remains associated with their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it has excellent field characteristics and is a rare example of an enclosed prehistoric structure (the first recorded in Orkney) which appears, on the basis of its internal features, to be Bronze Age in date. Its valley-bottom location is also particularly interesting.</p> <p>This monument therefore has the potential to provide information about Bronze Age settlement and economy in Orkney, with a high probability of the survival of some organic remains. Its significance is further enhanced as one of a group of monuments around the Whaness Burn which may be related.</p> <p>References</p>

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as HY 20 SW 15.

Reference:

RCAHMS (1989) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Hoy and Waas, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 29, 13, No. 10, Edinburgh.

Site Number	100
Site Name	WHANESS BURN, ENCLOSURE 1680M NNE OF DWARFIE STANE, HOY
Type of Site	PREHISTORIC DOMESTIC AND DEFENSIVE: ENCLOSURE (DOMESTIC OR DEFENSIVE)
NRHE Number	SM8663
HER Number	1593
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	324592
Northing	1002097
Description	The monument comprises features of prehistoric date which are situated in a meander on the E side of the Whaness Burn on Hoy.

A broad mound is occupied by an enclosure measuring 11.4m from N to S by 11.9m transversely, defined by a low bank. On the S, where the mound has been disturbed by an unrecorded excavation, there are several erect slabs indicating the presence of a structure of prehistoric date. About 16m S of the mound there is a single upright stone, 0.9m high; this is on the line of a sub-peat dyke which seems to complete the enclosure formed on two sides by the burn.

The area to be scheduled is subcircular on plan, measures a maximum of 45m N-S and 40m E-W and is bounded on its W side by the Whaness Burn. It includes the enclosure, adjacent features and an area around in which remains associated with their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it comprises prehistoric structures, probably of Bronze Age date, which have the potential to provide information about prehistoric settlement and economy. Although the remains are enigmatic, their significance is enhanced as one of a group of related monuments around the Whaness Burn.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as HY 20 SW 4.

References:

RCAHMS (1946) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland, 3v, 110, No. 384, Edinburgh.

RCAHMS (1989) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Hoy and Waas, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 29, 13, No. 11, Edinburgh.

Site Number	101
Site Name	WHANESS BURN, ENCLOSURE 1620M NNE OF DWARFIE STANE, HOY
Type of Site	PREHISTORIC DOMESTIC AND DEFENSIVE: ENCLOSURE (DOMESTIC OR DEFENSIVE)
NRHE Number	SM8664
HER Number	1581
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	324754
Northing	1001998
Description	<p>The monument comprises an enclosure, annex and cairn of prehistoric date which are situated in gently sloping heather moorland to the E of the Whaness Burn on Hoy.</p> <p>The enclosure measures about 17m from E to W by 14m transversely within a stony bank of large stones, which is about 2m wide. In the centre of the enclosure is a small cairn. On the E side is an annex measuring 15m from E to W by 12m transversely, formed by a slighter bank from which some stones protrude.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan and measures 60m in diameter, to include the enclosure, annex and cairn, and an area around in which remains associated with their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it comprises prehistoric structures, probably of Bronze Age date, which have the potential to provide information about prehistoric settlement and economy. Although the remains are enigmatic, their significance is enhanced as one of a group of related monuments around the Whaness Burn.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>RCAHMS records the monument as HY 20 SW 14.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>RCAHMS (1989) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Hoy and Waas, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 29, 13, No. 12, Edinburgh.</p>

Site Number	102
Site Name	SCAD HEAD, COAST ARTILLERY BATTERY, CAMP AND RAILWAY, HOY
Type of Site	20TH CENTURY MILITARY AND RELATED: BATTERY; INDUSTRIAL: RAIL
NRHE Number	SM13497
HER Number	142301
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	328813
Northing	1000563
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of a coastal artillery battery and associated accommodation camp and railway, established in 1940 and used during the Second World War. It is visible as the remains of a series of concrete structures, hut bases, communication trenches, temporary emplacements and a railway. It forms part of a network of coastal batteries built to defend the</p>

key strategic British naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. Located on the headland at Scad Head on the E coast of Hoy, and overlooking the bay at Chalmers' Hope to the N and Bring Deeps to the E, this battery was one of five covering the western channels into the Flow.

The main battery comprises a twin 6-pounder emplacement, with a battery observation post, crew shelter, magazine, two searchlight emplacements and two engine houses. The former accommodation camp is located around 250m WSW of the battery. It survives as a series of at least 12 hut bases in a variety of forms, together with parts of the walls of some accommodation buildings, and some surviving pathways and staircases connecting the structures. The former telegraph station for the site stands immediately E of the accommodation camp; some telegraph cabling survives around this structure, which connected the battery to its sister site at Houton Head. The remains of a temporary battery are located around 350m WNW of the accommodation camp, comprising the remains of the ready-use ammunition lockers and magazine, together with the gun emplacement and holdfast for the 12-pounder gun. There is a series of communication and cabling trenches traversing the site. The railway, built to transport material around the complex, connects with the road overlooking the site and runs between the main battery and the accommodation area.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, specifically, the network of defences constructed in the Second World War to defend the key strategic harbour of Scapa Flow. This is a well-preserved example of a coast battery, showing multiple phases of construction and utilising a strong strategic position in spite of the inherent logistical difficulties presented by this location. Its significance is enhanced by the presence of unique or rare features, such as the railway and the survival of cabling across the site. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and to enhance our understanding both of the western Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. These monumental concrete structures are a tangible and powerful reminder of one of the defining events of the 20th century. If this monument was to be lost or damaged, it would significantly affect our ability to understand the nature and scale of the efforts made to defend Britain against enemy naval threats in the Second World War and diminish the association between Orcadians today and those who lived and served in Orkney during the war.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as HY20SE 2.

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Dorman, J 1996 Orkney Coast Batteries, London, 31, 44.

Site Number	103
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE
Type of Site	WALLS, (HOY), MELSETTER HOUSE INCLUDING GARDEN WALLS AND FORMER KENNELS
NRHE Number	LB18712

HER Number	8923
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	327071
Northing	989360
Description	1738. Altered and extended, 1898, William Richard Lethaby. 2-storey and basement with attic floor to Lethaby's N wing. Orkney sandstone dressings to window and door surrounds. Diamond-shaped terracotta ventilation bricks to most elevations.

W ELEVATION: main block: entrance door to right; 6-pane rectangular fanlight; glazed and timber door. Chamfered sandstone surround. Narrow, linear 1st floor window centred above; moulded sandstone surround. Central ground floor window; moulded surrounds; flanking horizontal basement windows. Basement bipartite window to far left; tripartite window above to left. 1st floor quadrupartite window above, hugging eaves. Moulded sandstone eaves course with square corbels to W elevation, main block. Advanced 2-storey wing to right. Single ground and 1st floor windows to left. Scroll skewputts; keystone to left dated '17'; keystone to right dated '38'. Plain wall to left return; stone bench. Ground floor window to right return. Advanced 2-storey wing to N (former detached out buildings altered by Lethaby into smoking room and gun room). Crowstepped gable wall; corbelled kneelers; sandstone quoins. Central 1st floor window; circular ventilation hole in gable apex. Courtyard wall extends from right of gable wall to chapel. W face, exposed rubble wall; harled E face. Steps lead down into courtyard from W; further steps within courtyard. Flagstoned courtyard. Lethaby's N service wing to left of advanced former smoking room; steps lead up to service door to right; glazed and timber door; narrow window to left flank; lattice glazing. Small, leaded window to far left. 3 1st floor lattice windows above. Crowstepped M gable; 2nd floor window to centre of left gable; window to left of right gable; circular window to right.

N ELEVATION: former 2-storey gun and smoking room wing set back to right. Glazed and timber door in former gun room; window to right, long and short sandstone quoins to window surrounds. Window to left; small 1st floor lattice window hugging eaves above. Raised wallhead to narrow section to far left; small lattice window to ground and 1st floor. Asymmetrical N gable wall added by Lethaby; long and short sandstone quoins to left; plain sandstone quoin to right. 2-bay, 4-storey section to left; 3-storey, single bay section to right. 3 segmentally arched basement windows; boarded to left. 3 ground floor windows; 4 1st floor windows; smaller leaded window to far right. Ground and 1st floor windows centred above each other to left gable section; 2 2nd floor windows in gable wallhead. 3 central bullstanes. Single storey wall to left enclosing kitchen court; round-headed doorway to right; timber boarded door. Timber door to coal chute to left. Timber boarded door to outside lavatory to far left; small leaded window to right flank.

E ELEVATION: tall, harled kitchen court wall obscures basement and ground floor level to right. Wall swept on left return; sandstone wallhead. 3-bay section to right, surmounted by 3 pediments. Basement door and 2 windows (not seen); 3 ground floor windows; 3 1st floor windows centred above. 3 2nd floor tripartite windows; chamfered and moulded stone surrounds and mullions. Roll-moulded hoodmould above tripartite windows, with raking shoulders. An initial in each pediment spelling TMT (Thomas and Theodosia Middlemore) and dated 1898; rose, heart and thistle finials surmount pediments. Square hole between pediments; extending decorative pipe brackets. 3-storey; 3-bay section to left. Regularly placed fenestration; 3 windows to each floor including piano nobile windows to dining room. Low sandstone wall stands in front of ground floor windows; central opening with steps leading down to paved area. 4 large pots surmount wall. Advanced wing to far left; gabled section to right. Forestairs; stone steps lead up to drawing room door; asymmetrical arch below; curved stone bench below steps. Decorative wrought-iron balustrade to steps. Central, glazed drawing room door; roll-moulded surround; 6-pane fanlight. Flanking windows; 2 1st floor windows; moulded surrounds to all. 2 heart shaped windows with star and moon crescent above in apex. Ball finial surmounts gable; coped, shouldered gable head. Leaded, bipartite basement window to left of stairs. Plain bay to left of gabled section; central leaded basement window. Right return of gabled section; advanced chimney breast to left of elevation; sandstone quoins. Leaded basement window to left of chimney; sloping wall from left meets

advanced stack; inner angle corbel stone above left of window. Tall, coped and half-shouldered sandstone stack; decorative corbels. Breast stepped to right at basement level. 3 basement windows to right of chimney; transomed and mullioned leaded ground floor hall window to right. 2 1st floor windows at eaves.

S ELEVATION: advanced symmetrical 2-bay, crowstepped Lethaby wing to right. 2 piano nobile windows to drawing room; 2 1st floor windows centred above. Small square leaded window in apex; stone transom and mullion. Moulded surrounds to all windows. Star finial to gable apex. Single bay to left return; ground floor window (former door); chamfered sandstone door surround; rounded mullion and window surround within. Elevated ground floor window; 1st floor window hugging eaves. Central 2-bay section; 2 basement windows and 2 larger ground floor windows. Cornice with extending decorative pipe brackets spans central section revealing eaves level of original house. 2 1st floor windows and flanking smaller 1st floor leaded windows. Small square attic window in left gable. Advanced gable of earlier house to left; 2 ground floor and 2 1st floor windows. 2 ground floor windows to right return; bipartite 1st floor window breaking eaves to right. Plain wall to left return. S elevation of former gun and smoking rooms: ground floor luggage door to far right; steps lead up to door; stone newel carved as a ship's bollard to left. Moulded surround to door; decorative carved lintel. 4 panes in timber door; 12-pane fanlight. Bipartite window above door. Basement window to left of door. 3-bay former smoking room to left of luggage door; roll-moulded door surround to tall central window; steps lead up to window; carved stone pot. Clock face above door inscribed with Middlemore's family motto; 'Mon Desire Loyalte'. Flanking windows; 3 1st floor windows centred above; hugging eaves. Ground and 1st floor window to left in former gun room.

Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows; some 24, 18, 9 and 6 pane windows. Lattice glazing and leaded casements to some bipartite and tripartite windows. Timber boarded doors with glazing. Pitched roofs; stone slates; some overhanging eaves supported on brackets. Sandstone skewers; some moulded skewputts. Crowstepped gables to NW and SE. Various ridge and gable apex stacks; coped and predominantly of exposed stone. Cast-iron downpipes.

INTERIOR: fine, intact interior complete. Stone steps, plain wooden balusters lead from entrance courtyard door up into hall. Large red sandstone fireplace to left; arched fireplace opening; triple roll-moulding; green glazed tiles. 5 corbelled candlestick supports above; 7 coats of arms in bas relief; Middlemore's family motto 'Mon Desire Loyalte' below. Sandstone extends from chimney breast to form arch over hall window to right of fireplace. White painted floor-to-ceiling panelling; cornicing; oak floor. 2-leaf door leads into drawing room. White painted timber panelling continues; white painted, decorative floral plaster frieze. Roll-moulded sandstone fire surround; bordered by cut green marble. Colourful Delft tiles to fireplace cheeks. 2-leaf door leads from hall into dining room. White painted timber panelling continues; white painted, wild flower plaster decoration to frieze and beams. Fireplace recessed into original house wall; roll-moulded sandstone surround; green glazed tiles. Plain corridor leads N-wards from hall; red tiled floor. Serving room (now kitchen) due N of dining room. Timber floor and plain cornice to smoking room; large roll-moulded sandstone surround to fireplace; sandstone mantel; 2 stone corbels; green glazed tiles to fire cheeks. Unaltered basement kitchen. Flagstone floor; original kitchen dresser and large range in situ. Exposed stonework to piers between windows. Vaulted Chintz/Morning Room to S of entrance door; moulded sandstone fireplace surround; Delft tiles. Library to E of Chintz room; moulded sandstone fireplace surround; green glazed tiles. Vaulted stair well ceiling; foliage decoration to plaster cornice. Stone arch breaks up narrow corridor; 1st floor bedrooms lead off corridor. Floral theme carried through to bedroom plaster friezes; and to ceilings; sandstone fireplaces; Delft tiles. 2nd storey not seen, 2000.

GARDEN WALLS

Tall rubble wall surrounds square-plan garden to NE of house; swept in places. 2 timber boarded doors; simple timber latch, in W wall. Lean-to shed in SW angle. Glasshouse and lean-to shed to N wall. Timber boarded door in S wall leads into rectangular-plan garden (the Red Garden) to E of house, (now plain lawn). Low wall to E continues S-wards to enclose South Lawn and meets driveway to S. Low wall to S of Red Garden; intermittent stone plinths atop

wall. Line of cannons resting on low plinths runs parallel to S of wall.

FORMER KENNELS

Small orchard to N of house; low rubble wall. Former lean-to kennels to N; 2 windows to N; door to W; later pitched outbuilding attached to S; 2-leaf doors to W; small window to right in S elevation; steps lead up to door to right in E elevation; window to left. Stone slate pitched roof to later building; stone slate lean-to roof to former kennels. Rubble boundary wall extends E and W from lean-to; joining boundary wall to Gardener's Cottage to W; terminating in square-plan gatepier with conical apex to E at former rear entrance (now current entrance) to Melsetter House.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. William Lethaby was one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist bought the Melsetter Estate in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy, as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. Melsetter had been the home of the Moodie family from the late 16th century until around the earlier 19th century when it was sold to the Heddle family. Melsetter is depicted on J van Keulen's map (which possibly dates from 1695); and again on J Wallace's 1700 map. The majority of the remaining structures at Melsetter, which date in part from 1738, were retained by Lethaby, although greatly modified. Lethaby extended the existing house by adding to the SE to create a large drawing room and a N wing to contain servants rooms and 1st floor guest bedrooms. He also raised the height of the existing house by another storey and joined the W outbuildings to create a smoking and gun room. The building is unified by the harled exterior and the use of local sandstone dressings and enlivened by small details such as heart-shaped windows and symbols. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole. Lethaby also took advantage of an established garden and designed parterres into a Melsetter Cross in the Red Garden (now a lawn). The designed landscape at Melsetter is significant, it has outstanding scenic and architectural interest and is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Melsetter was requisitioned by the Admiralty during the 2nd World War and used as the residence of the Admiral commanding at Scapa Flow. Some original Arts and Crafts fittings and fixtures, designed by Lethaby and Morris & Co. remain in the house. May Morris, daughter of William Morris, was a friend of Theodosia Middlemore and knew Melsetter well; the house remains as she described it, 'a sort of fairy palace on the edge of the great northern seas, a wonderful place this building, which was remotely and romantically situated, with its tapestries and its silken hangings and its carpets, which came from my father's workshop. It seemed like the embodiment of some of those fairy palaces of which my father wrote with great charm and dignity. But for all its fineness and dignity, it was a place full of homeliness and the spirit of welcome, a very lovable place...built for home life as well as for dignity.'

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Site Number	104
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, GARDENER'S COTTAGE
Type of Site	GARDENER'S COTTAGE, INCLUDING STONE SETTS AND GARDEN WALL TO NORTH
NRHE Number	LB48366
HER Number	267117
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	327012
Northing	989391
Description	<p>Late 18th century/early 19th century, remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. 2-storey and single storey and loft; long rectangular-plan cottage; originally (prior to remodelling) part of Steading. 2-storey 3-bay section with low wide 1st floor windows to S; long single storey and loft range to W; both with some exposed relieving arches (from original building). Harled with sandstone and ashlar dressings. Exposed lintels to some ground floor openings only. Vertical margins at arrises at E end.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 2-storey section to left. Entrance to lean-to porch to right of centre; plain timber door; windows to flanking returns. Irregularly disposed flanking windows to each floor. Single storey and loft section to right. 2 windows to outer left; 3 irregularly disposed doors to right (that to left larger with 2-leaf door).</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 2-storey section to right. Entrance in between 2 bays to left; replacement part-glazed timber door; exposed relieving arch above. Window to each of 2 bays to right (that to left small). Low wide window to each bay to 1st floor (that to right wider). 8 irregularly disposed windows of different sizes to single storey and loft section to left (grouped 1-2-3-2); that to outer left with original architrave; exposed relieving arches to 2 of those to right of centre.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: rectangular-plan projection containing steps up to 1st floor to most of ground floor of gable end; steps with parapet ascending to right; entrance to store room beneath steps to right return. Entrance with boarded timber door to right of 1st floor; architraved owl hole above. Window to left.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: stone steps to either side of platform in front of central loft entrance to gable end.</p> <p>4 and 12-pane timber sash and case windows and 4 and 8-pane casements and fixed frames. Stone slate roof. Harled gablehead stacks with band courses to either side (E and W) of 2-storey section; similar ridge stack to centre; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: largely modernised.</p> <p>STONE SETTS AND GARDEN WALL TO N: short section of irregular stone setts immediately adjoining most of N elevation. U-shaped coursed rubble wall with rounded rubble coping encloses garden area to N of 2-storey section as far as stone setts. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. An interesting range, sensitively remodelled from a building of probably early 19th century date, by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. Its original purpose is unknown (according to the present - 2000 - occupants it included a granary and had a grain drying floor) but it occupies the N side of the original courtyard-plan steading of Melsetter. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining</p>

structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	105
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, NORTH NESS, MILESTONE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), NORTH NESS, MILESTONE
NRHE Number	LB48375
HER Number	229288
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330568
Northing	991612
Description	Early-mid 20th century. Segmental-headed, sandstone milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'HOY' with direction arrow to N and number '11' below; 'S. NESS' with S pointing arrow and number '5' to bottom.
	Statement of Special Interest
	A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Modernist influences. It is likely to date from the earlier 20th century, although it could be slightly earlier. The prominent Arts and Crafts architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate List Descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that Lethaby designed this milestone. There are a number of similar milestones within Walls and Flotta parish.
	References
	Bibliography
	OS Map, 1976.

Site Number	106
Site Name	HOY, LONGHOPE, SOUTH WALLS, WAR MEMORIAL
Type of Site	SOUTH WALLS, (HOY), SOUTH NESS, WAR MEMORIAL
NRHE Number	LB48345
HER Number	183318
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330370
Northing	990858
Description	1921. War memorial. Granite Celtic cross; carved Celtic designs. Inscribed base and plinth. Sits

upon rock-faced sandstone base. Low perimeter, rock-faced, crenellated sandstone wall; 3 steps.

Statement of Special Interest

Situated in an elevated position facing N-wards to the sea. A decorative memorial to the people of the parish, who died in the First World War, erected 1921, with the names of those who died in the Second World War added to the base of the memorial.

Field Visit (29 May 2014)

Orkney War Memorials Survey 2014-15

Polished grey granite Celtic cross, with knot pattern carved in relief and leaded lettering, painted black, set into foot of cross. Pedestal formed of roughly finished sandstone blocks. Memorial rests on a cement base enclosed by crenellated boundary wall of roughly finished sandstone. Access provided from path by two sandstone steps.

Unveiled 9th October 1921 by Mr Thomas Middlemore (information from Brian Budge).

References

Bibliography

2nd Edition OS Map, 1976.

Site Number	107
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, DOONATOWN, LYNESS, THE GARRISON THEATRE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), THE GARRISON (FORMER GARRISON THEATRE)
NRHE Number	LB48346
HER Number	9490
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330746
Northing	992272
Description	<p>Circa 1942. 2-storey house (former theatre). Art Deco. Black-rendered brickwork; white-banded windows; stepped elevation.</p> <p>NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: flat-roofed central porch; central door, flanking windows. 3 ground floor windows. Shorter 1st floor; central section slightly advanced and heightened; 2 windows to centre. Bays set back to right and left; 2 windows in each. Stepped wall set back to far right and left creating platform above outer ground floor bays.</p> <p>SE ELEVATION: 2 ground floor windows; white-banding continues from front elevation. 1st floor window/door. Stepped gable wall at 1st floor.</p> <p>SW ELEVATION: grey-painted wall. Single storey flat-roofed extension to right. Irregularly placed windows to centre, 2 to ground and 2 to 1st floor.</p> <p>NE ELEVATION: ground floor window to right. Stepped gable wall at 1st floor.</p> <p>UPVC windows and some timber casements. Glazed front door with sunburst timber astragals. Flat-roof.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p>

During the World Wars, Lyness was strategically important due to its position at the entrance to Scapa Flow. Lyness formed the hub of the Royal Navy's base in Scapa Flow and it has been estimated that its population rose to over 12,000 (comprising the various servicemen and women and civilian workers) during the 2nd World War. The entertainment of such a large population was important. All that remains of the theatre is this facade. The sharp contrast of colour and strongly emphasized horizontal lines makes it visually striking. 2 large Nissen huts to the rear (now gone) contained the theatre/dance hall (to the N) and cinema (to the S). The Entertainments' National Service Association which had an office at Lyness, organised shows, attracting performers such as Gracie Fields, George Formby and Flannigan and Allan. The Garrison is currently a private house (2001).

References

Bibliography

2nd Edition OS Map, 1976; L Burgher, ORKNEY, 1991, p77; J Gifford, HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, 1992, 346; NMRS Archive.

ND39SW 21 30746 92272

A rendered concrete building in 'art deco' style is situated on the W side of the B9047 road about 77m NW of a sharp bend at Swartland Cottage. The building measures approximately 23m by 4m overall, is of two storeys and has an entrance porch on the NE elevation. It is now a private house and has been painted in black and white.

Formerly 'The Garrison' theatre and built in 1942 during World War II, the SW (rear) elevation shows evidence of the location of the dance floor, auditorium and stage hut areas in the form of the outline marks of the Nissen type huts which extended to the rear. In addition a blocked entrance can also be seen. The concrete hut base of one hut survives whilst the other now is beneath a lawn.

A moulded 'regimental' badge has been mounted on the front elevation above the central upper second floor window taking the form of a flaming bomb with the word 'Ubique' below.

Of the large hatted accommodation camp to the rear of the theatre only three remain standing, two in a ruinous state.

The camp is visible on RAF vertical air photographs (LEU/UK 4, [Pt.1], 7022-7023, flown 17 April 1948) which shows that seven huts still stood at this date. The photographs also show that there were a total of 58 huts plus the two large huts for the theatre area. Most of these can still be traced in the grazing ground to the rear of the theatre, where many concrete hut bases and the soil marks of huts are visible.

The Nissen type huts extending from the rear, housed the theatre/dance hall (to the N) and cinema (to the S). Shows were organised by the Entertainments' National Service Association (ENSA), and attracted many famous acts and performers of the day.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997, 1999.

Architecture Notes

Notes:

Now in use as a private house with Army badges on the facade, which was part of a much larger building. Camp complex situated to the NW.

J Guy 1993; NMRS MS 810/2.

Only the end building of the entertainment hall has survived. Built of brick in an art deco style and named 'The Garrison' it is now in use as a private house. Now painted in black and white, one of the army badges reads 'Ubique' the other has a flaming bomb motif. At the rear the

outline of where the hall roof was positioned can still be seen.

The arrangement of the camp buildings to the W of the theatre can still be seen in the field.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996

Publication Account (1999)

RCAHMS Excursion Guide

Locally known for obvious reasons as the 'licquorice allsort', this is undoubtedly the most stylish of Orkney's surviving wartime buildings designed for entertainment. Although few other buildings remain in this vicinity this theatre formed part of the main Services Headquarters at North Walls, close, incidentally, to where the Iron Duke was beached for much of the Second World War. Dating from 1942, the garrison theatre is built of black-rendered brickwork, the surviving block originally fronting a parallel set of Nissen huts, one housing a cinema the other a dance hall. The roof raggles and layouts of both are clearly visible in the back garden: the lawn on the south side slopes to the west, being the base for cinema seating, while the northern half is level and served as the dance hall. In the PRO there is an exterior wartime view of the theatre looking towards the south (cinema) side of the building.

Information from 'RCAHMS Excursion Guide 1999: Commissioners' field excursion, Orkney, 8-10 September 1999'.

References

RCAHMS. (1989a) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Hoy and Waas, Orkney Islands Area, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 29. Edinburgh. Page(s): 10 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC/29

RCAHMS. (1999) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Excursion guide: Commissioners' field excursion, Orkney, 8-10 September 1999, Typescript. Page(s): 17 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.7.COM

Site Number	108
Site Name	PIER AND GOLDEN WHARF, WITH BOOM SLIPWAY, LYNESS, HOY
Type of Site	PIER AND GOLDEN WHARF, WITH BOOM SLIPWAY, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48349
HER Number	140878
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	331354
Northing	994639
Description	1917, pier; 1938-1943, pier extended to north to form wharf. Rubble to base with concrete blocks forming shallow U-plan. Boom slipway with metal tracks attached to south.

Statement of Special Interest

The pier at Lyness, with later wharf extension (also known as Golden Wharf), and including the rare survival of its boom slipway, is a good surviving example of a Second World War structure and is part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. It forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).

The pier was constructed during the First World War, however, by 1939 the Navy base

headquarters was expanding and it required a new wharf at Lyness to accommodate the increase of traffic to the base. The wharf at Lyness was built from the spoil excavated from Wee Fea in order to build the underground fuel reservoirs there (see separate listing) , not completed until 1943 due to construction delays. So much time and money was spent on the wharf that it was nicknamed the Golden Wharf.

The wharf design is innovative for its deep water sheltered anchorages, ensuring large ships had a safe harbour to refuel during wartime. It also has a boom defence slipway that survives which is highly unusual. The boom defences at Lyness began in 1938. The booms, large metal nets with square or round floats, were constructed in the workshops and on the hardstanding by the wharf at Lyness and were positioned by boat across the Flow, acting as a barrier to enemy watercraft. The wharf is remarkably complete in its survival, especially considering that it has been in continued use since the time it was constructed. The wharf is currently used as the Lyness ferry terminal (2014).

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.

Previously listed as 'Walls (Hoy), Lyness Pier'. Category changed from C to B, and listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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National Archives, History of the Fleet Base: Scapa Flow 1937-1946, ADM116/5790.

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/140878> [accessed February 2014]

www.scapafly.co [accessed February 2014]

A World War II concrete pier now rebuilt for modern ro-ro ferries.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (August 1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Lyness served as the centre for naval operations throughout WWI & II. The sheltered harbour offered an ideal location for refuelling and maintaining the fleet. The extensive remains of a wide range of structures associated with the base include:

(i) A boiler, a building, oil tanks, a military camp and a pillbox (ND 39 SW 20.01 -20.05).

(ii) Lyness steam pumping station and oil tank: Scheduled (HS Index 5438, 07ND 309 947-07ND 310 947). The steam pumps were used to drive fuel oil into storage tanks. Originally coal-powered, they were converted to oil-firing in 1936. They now form a display within the Lyness Interpretation Centre. The oil tank, built in 1917, has a capacity of 12,000 tons and is the last survivor of four such tanks originally housed here.

(iii) A hand crane and pier (ND39SW 17)

Moore and Wilson, 1997

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

Geophysical Survey (April 2010 - May 2010)

ND 3135 9468 A geophysical survey was carried out across the areas of Golden Wharf and Lyness Wharf in April–May 2010 prior to development. The work consisted of a c4ha gradiometer survey, which aimed to identify services and potentially unexploded ordnance and a GPR survey of a further 1.3ha, which aimed to locate further services and any voids. The gradiometer survey identified a number of anomalies thought to relate to services. Other more discrete anomalies may be indicative of the presence of large ferrous objects, ground disturbance or structures. A number of anomalies were in proximity to buildings and may represent ‘ferrous spread’ from these structures. Further ferrous noise visible across the site reflected the material used to make up the ground in this area, together with the subsequent uses of the wharf and surrounding area. Some of the strong ferrous anomalies identified could relate to the position of ordnance. However, it is impossible to differentiate between the response given by these and that given by other large ferrous objects. The GPR survey showed a number of interesting anomalies, but the data were dominated by high amplitude responses reflecting the various materials used and construction methods employed over different parts of the site.

Archive: ORCA Geophysics

Funder: Orkney Islands Council

References

Brend, A. (2010k) 'Lyness, Hoy, Orkney (Walls and Flotta parish), geophysical survey', *Discovery Excav Scot, New*, vol. 11, 2010. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 132

Site Number	109
Site Name	ROMNEY HUT, LYNESS, HOY

Type of Site	ROMNEY HUT, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48357
HER Number	140882
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330996
Northing	994789
Description	<p>British Directorate of Fortifications, 1942-1945. Long, rectangular-plan Romney hut constructed as part of the Chief Constructor's Department workshops at Lyness. Set to the west of the pier, and north of the Scapa Flow Visitor Centre and Museum at Lyness (see separate listing). It has a semi-circular section with corrugated-iron cladding, built on a low concrete basecourse. There is a large sliding door to the east elevation and an emergency door to the west, with some square window openings to the north and south elevations.</p> <p>The interior was seen in 2013. Parallel, evenly disposed steel hoops and purlins supporting and bolted to corrugated metal cladding. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The Romney hut is a good survivor of a standard military building type, and is part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. It forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).</p> <p>As a building type, Romney huts are common features of most military installations, and were mass produced and prefabricated by the Ministry of Works. However, the survival of these large huts is rare as the majority of them were dismantled by the Ministry of Defence at the end of the Second World War. The Romney hut was developed in the Second World War from the earlier and smaller Nissen huts which were introduced in 1915. Romney huts were usually made at low cost, were easy to erect (without the use of lifting gear or skilled labour) and could be used for a variety of purposes. They were also useful because they were simple buildings to dismantle and re-erect elsewhere if required.</p> <p>Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.</p> <p>The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.</p> <p>By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.</p> <p>The Romney hut is in use as part of the Scapa Flow Visitor Centre and Museum site. Previously listed as 'Walls (Hoy), Lyness, Romney Hut'. Listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>Ordnance Survey. (Published 1948) Orkney Islands (South). 1 inch to the mile, popular. London: Ordnance Survey.</p>

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Lowry, B. Ed. (1995) 20th Century defences in Britain. p116.

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Site Number	110
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, MILESTONE TO WEST OF LYRAWA BAY
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MILESTONE TO WEST OF LYRAWA BAY
NRHE Number	LB48358
HER Number	229314
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	328789
Northing	998948
Description	Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'N.NESS' (North Ness) above number '6' and arrow pointing left; 'HOY' above number '5' and arrow pointing right.
	Statement of Special Interest
	A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a number of similar stones in the parish which are likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not depicted on the 1903 2nd Edition OS Map.
	References
	Bibliography
	OS Map, 1976.

Site Number	111
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, GATEPIERS
Type of Site	LODGE, GATES, GATEPIERS AND FIELD BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48363
HER Number	229259

Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	327039
Northing	989422
Description	<p>Mid-later 19th century. Single storey, former T-plan lodge house; later, 20th century additions to rear. Tooled, coursed sandstone. Crowstepped gables.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: window to far left; door to right. 2 steps lead up to door. Advanced wing to right; window to right.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: window to right. Harled extension to left; 2 windows.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: advanced extension to right; window to left. Advanced wing to left; window to right. Later lean-to shed to left; door to right; window in right return.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 3 windows to W elevation; smaller central window. Window to rear lean-to extension.</p> <p>6-pane timber sash and case windows. Timber plank doors. Pitched roofs; stone slates; crowstepped gables; coped gable apex stack to each gable; circular cans. Slate roof to gabled extension and lean-to shed.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.</p> <p>GATES AND GATEPIERS</p> <p>4 square-plan sandstone piers; base and cornice. Central cast-iron carriage gate and flanking pedestrian gates.</p> <p>FIELD BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS</p> <p>Drystone wall to N of lodge encloses field to W; turns W-wards to line either side of current entrance driveway to Melsetter House. 2 square-plan gatepiers (ND 2703 8943), corbelled apex (missing to E pier). Drystone walls to E of lodge; gatepiers (ND 2786 8919) open onto track which leads to Melsetter from the S. Single thick circular-plan pier (similar to Snelsetter Gatepier, see separate List Description); thin cornice; stepped apex; accompanying square-plan pier; cornice; stepped apex; timber gate.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. The lodge is situated beside the former main entrance to Melsetter House and was built before Lethaby carried out his alterations to Melsetter House. The gatepiers adjacent to the lodge are not present on the 1st Edition OS Map and are probably late 19th century.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>1st Edition OS Map, 1881; T Garnham, MELSETTER HOUSE in ARTS & CRAFTS HOUSES I, 1999.</p>

Site Number	112
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER, THE LAUNDRY HOUSE
Type of Site	THE LAUNDRY HOUSE, INCLUDING WALLED YARD TO NORTH AND WALL AND GATEPIERS TO SO
NRHE Number	LB48368
HER Number	267113

Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326984
Northing	989345
Description	<p>Probably late 18th century; remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. Single storey and attic; rectangular-plan former pair of semi-detached cottages (now one house). Single storey and attic; rectangular-plan; with distinctive chimney stacks with deep coping, tapered above band course and low wide attic windows; sandstone architraves to original ground floor openings at E end of principal (S) elevation and vertical margins at E arrises of same date (original at least partially symmetrical design remodelled in Arts and Crafts manner). Harled with some sandstone dressings. Low harled flanking cheek walls to entrances to principal elevation. Coped gables.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: 7-bay; comprising former 4-bay cottage to left and former 3-bay cottage to right. Central architraved entrance to that to right; 2-leaf boarded timber door with 5-light rectangular fanlight. Flanking architraved windows. Low wide attic window above and one to right bay. Entrance to left of centre to former 4-bay cottage to left; boarded timber door. Window to left and 2 to right. Low wide attic window to outer left bay; one between 2 bays to right. Outhouse within base of steps of adjacent barn ('The Hall') projects to outer left; entrance with boarded timber door to front; small window to right return.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 4 irregularly disposed windows to ground floor; 2 to right are wider. Architraved owl hole at upper level between 2nd and 3rd windows from left. Outhouse within base of steps of adjacent barn adjoins to right; entrance with boarded timber door.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: window to right of ground floor; attic window to right of gable.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: blank gable end adjoins steps to adjacent former barn containing outhouse.</p> <p>12-light timber sash and case windows and multi-pane casements. Stone slate roof. Gablehead stack at either end (E and W) and one ridge stack; all sandstone with band course surmounted by deep coping tapered towards apex; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: largely plain/modernised.</p> <p>YARD WALL TO N: slightly sunken rectangular-plan stone flagged yard bounded by rubble wall with rounded coping to N; steps (with parapet walls) up to land to N at W end; end wall of cartshed (of former steading) projects to right; entrance to cartshed. Small section of coped rubble wall with full-height gateway with boarded timber gate to E of yard.</p> <p>WALL AND GATEPIERS TO SE: short section of coped rubble wall adjoins SE arris of former pair of cottages to S, adjoining pair of coursed rubble gatepiers in line with E entrance to courtyard of Melsetter House; circular-plan with conical rubble coping surmounted by ball finials; curved section of wall adjoining that to S adjoins walled garden.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall and Spinning Cottage. A very fine former pair of cottages, sensitively remodelled from a building of probably late 18th century date by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep tapered coping and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, including, in more detailed form, the house itself and also at Rysa Lodge in the north of the parish (see separate list description). The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of</p>

Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

References
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1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	113
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, MILESTONE TO EAST OF PEGAL HILL
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MILESTONE TO EAST OF PEGAL HILL
NRHE Number	LB48377
HER Number	229287
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	329600
Northing	997935
Description	Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'N.NESS' (North Ness) above number '5' and arrow pointing left; 'HOY' above number '6' and arrow pointing right.

Statement of Special Interest

A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a group of similar stones within the parish which are likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not shown on the 1903 2nd Edition OS map.

References
Bibliography

OS Map, 1976.

Site Number	114
Site Name	FORMER GAS DECONTAMINATION STATION BUILDING, LYNESS, HOY
Type of Site	FORMER GAS DECONTAMINATION STATION BUILDING, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48353
HER Number	140998
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330344
Northing	994709
Description	Directorate of Works, circa 1939. Rectangular-plan brick gas decontamination station building set in open landscape to the west perimeter of the former Royal Naval base at Lyness. West

elevation has an advanced central section with 2 openings, with a single opening in each of the wings set back to the right and left including a brick blast wall to the right. The north and south elevations have plain gable walls. The east elevation has an opening to right and left and no window openings. Flat roof, with raised central section (formerly a water tower) and brick stack. Roof level lowers slightly at the end bays. The interior was seen, 2013. Most internal fixtures and fittings have been removed, however the original floor plan is evident.

Statement of Special Interest

The former Gas Decontamination Station building is a good surviving example of its building type, and is part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. It forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).

Decontamination stations were a common feature on most British military bases, however their survival is rare. While only 2 now remain at Lyness, 4 decontamination station buildings were originally constructed at Lyness to decontaminate those working with gases and chemicals. The other remaining building, to the south of Haybrake, is less well preserved. The station follows a standard type, however, there are few now remaining in Scotland.

The use of gas in war was outlawed by the Geneva Gas Protocol of 1925 (both Britain and Germany were signatories), but not its production and development. As a result the British Government developed gas weapons and designed methods of protection against their use. This included the construction of specialised buildings, so that in the event of such an attack, personnel who became gas casualties could receive first-aid decontamination treatment. The station formed part of the Passive Defence Office. The decontamination building was therefore designed for the treatment of all types of gases which were first developed during the First World War: lachrymatory agents; respiratory agents and blister agents.

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.

Previously listed as 'Walls (Hoy), Lyness, Decontamination Shed'. Listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

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Site Number	115
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, LYNESS, MILESTONE TO WEST OF HAYBRAKE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), LYNESS, MILESTONE TO WEST OF HAYBRAKE
NRHE Number	LB48355
HER Number	229313
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330428
Northing	994522
Description	<p>Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'N.NESS' (North Ness) above number '2' and arrow pointing left; 'HOY' above number '9' and arrow pointing right.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a number within the parish which are similar and likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not depicted on the 1903 2nd Edition OS Map.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>OS Map, 1976.</p>

Site Number	116
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, ESTATE OFFICE
Type of Site	THE ESTATE OFFICE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL, OUTHOUSE, STONE FLAGGED YARD, GATEPI
NRHE Number	LB48365
HER Number	267110
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326938
Northing	989326
Description	Late 18th/early 19th century, remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. Single storey and attic and 2-storey; rectangular-plan; with crowstepped gables and distinctive chimney stacks with

deep coping (stepped in slightly/tapered) above band course and prominent ashlar porch in shape of upturned boat to principal (S) elevation. Reconstruction of former factor's house in Arts and Crafts manner; comprising main 3-bay single storey and attic section to E and single bay 2-storey section to W. Harled coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. No visible dressings to window openings.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: entrance in between 1st and 2nd bays to left of main single storey and attic section; rectangular-plan sandstone ashlar porch in shape of cross section of upturned boat with hull as roof and keel as roll-moulding at apex; flanking stone benches inside; part-glazed panelled timber door set back. Window to each floor to flanking bays and that to outer right; those to attic low and wide apart from narrow one to outer right; that to left of ground floor small and narrow. Window to each floor to 2-storey bay to left. Side of single storey lean-to adjoins to outer left.

N ELEVATION: 2 windows to ground floor of main single storey and attic section; narrow attic window above that to right. Window to each floor to 2-storey and attic bay to right. Side of single storey lean-to adjoins to outer right; 2 closely spaced square 4-light vents.

E ELEVATION: entrance to left; flanking shallow stone cheeks supporting inclined stone canopy roll-moulded at edge; 3-panel timber door set back. Attic window to right of gable.

W ELEVATION: single storey lean-to projects across width of gable end of 2-storey section; outer flanking entrances with part-glazed panelled timber doors; window to right of that to left.

Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows; 8-pane casements to low wide attic windows. Stone slate roof. Ridge stack (with deep coping stepped in slightly above band course) to main section; gablehead stack (with deep coping tapered towards apex above band course) to N side; round cans.

INTERIOR: not inspected (2000).

BOUNDARY WALL: rubble wall with rounded rubble coping encloses triangular-shaped plot to N. Earlier coursed rubble OUTBUILDING at SW corner (with 2 small additions with single pitch roofs) forms W side of stone flagged yard; coursed rubble walls to N and S adjoin house to E. GATEPIERS TO W: pair of coursed stugged sandstone rubble gatepiers adjoin short section of wall to S of outbuilding; framing entrance to row of cottages aligned E/W to E of entrance to courtyard of Melsetter House; circular plan with conical coping surmounted by ball finials.
Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A very fine small house, remodelled by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep tapered/stepped coping and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, including, in more detailed form, the house itself and also Rysa Lodge in the north of the parish (see separate list description). The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

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1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986)

pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	117
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER, THE HALL
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MELSETTER, THE HALL, INCLUDING GATEPIERS TO WEST
NRHE Number	LB48367
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326953
Northing	989328
Description	<p>Probably mid 18th century with minor alterations. Single storey with hayloft to main block; L-plan; former barn with crowstepped gables and regularly disposed ventilation slits to hayloft. Coursed rubble with partial remains of harling and sandstone dressings. Chamfered reveals to principal openings to principal (S) and E and W elevations; long and short surrounds to larger original openings throughout.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: principal (threshing) entrance (altered and with replacement sliding door) to left of centre. Wide inserted/enlarged window to left. Former entrance (now window) to right; deep lintel with monogram to right (intertwined initials probably B W S M). 5 regularly disposed ventilation slits to hayloft. Stone steps with coped parapet to outer right; continued around corner to E side and incorporating outhouse belonging to adjacent property (former cottages, now 'The Laundry House') within harled base.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: principal (threshing) entrance to right (plain timber door). Flanking windows and one to left formerly entrance. 3 ventilation slits to hayloft. Gable end of rear wing projects to outer right; entrance with boarded timber door to right. Lean-to addition to outer right; window to left and one to right return.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: gable end (main block) to right; large window (originally loading door) to left. Rear wing adjoins to left; near central former entrance (now boarded window); small window (boarded) to left.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: steps project to lower level (adjoining adjacent property). Large window (originally loading door) to gable above. Lean-to addition adjoins to right; entrance to left.</p> <p>Mainly multi-pane fixed timber frame windows. Stone slate roof. Coped stugged mid-pitch stack (an addition) at W end of main block (no cans).</p> <p>INTERIOR: roof trusses replaced. Loft floor missing but supporting beams still in place. Timber and stone flagged floor.</p> <p>GATEPIERS TO W: pair of square-plan gatepiers by W R Lethaby of 1898-1900, linked to former barn by small section of rubble wall. Coursed rubble with band course at apex surmounted by pyramid coping.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A substantial, largely intact, traditional barn probably of mid 18th century date. Almost the only structure to be left entirely unaltered during the reconstruction of the buildings at Melsetter by W R Lethaby between 1898 and 1900. Presumably this was because Lethaby admired it.</p>

Lethaby was a leading exponent and promoter of the Arts and Crafts Movement and widely adopted traditional vernacular features in his buildings. The Melsetter Estate was the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until the earlier 19th century. It is likely that the barn might date from the ownership of Benjamin Moodie, who was the laird in the mid 18th century. When the estate was bought (and the buildings at Melsetter redeveloped) by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, in 1898, it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It was called 'The Hall' because functions were held here (information from Elsie Seater of Melsetter House).

References

Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138 & p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343.

Site Number	118
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, MILLHOUSE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MILLHOUSE
NRHE Number	LB48371
HER Number	229327
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330177
Northing	995552
Description	<p>Mid 19th century with later additions. 2-storey; 3-bay; rectangular-plan house with slightly narrower 20th century single storey addition to NE. Symmetrical design with regularly disposed openings. Main block: coursed rubble. Addition: timber clad in asphalt. Coped gables to main block.</p> <p>SE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: late 20th century glazed rectangular-plan lean-to porch/conservatory projects to central entrance/to either side to main block; entrance to left return; part-glazed replacement timber door set back within. Flanking windows to each floor and one above. 20th century addition adjoins set back slightly to right. 3 windows.</p> <p>NW ELEVATION: small central window to each floor to main block. Inserted window to left of ground floor. 20th century addition adjoins set back slightly to left; central entrance with flanking windows.</p> <p>SW ELEVATION: window to left of gable end of main block.</p> <p>NE ELEVATION: gable end of 20th century addition projects to gable end of main block (blank).</p> <p>A combination of 4-pane timber casements and 4-pane timber sash and case windows to main block. Asbestos slate roof to main block (corrugated metal roof to 20th century addition). Gablehead stacks with band courses to either side of main block; round cans.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A comfortable symmetrical farmhouse of mid 19th century date. It appears as 'Millhouse' on the 1881 OS map (presumably because of its proximity to Risa Mill, situated to the SW). It is described as a farmhouse (the property of Mr Heddle Esq of Hoy) in the OS Name Book of circa 1880.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p>

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Site Number	119
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, SCAPA FLOW VC, FMR STEAM PUMPING STATION & OIL STORAGE TANK
Type of Site	HOY, LYNESS, SCAPA FLOW VC, FORMER STEAM PUMPING STATION AND OIL STORAGE TANK
NRHE Number	LB50533
HER Number	9489
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	330999
Northing	994646
Description	<p>1937. Former pump house and oil storage tank, converted to the Scapa Flow Visitor Centre and Museum in 1990, and located next to Lyness Pier (see separate listing), part of a significant and large group of military structures at Lyness situated next to Scapa Flow.</p> <p>PUMP HOUSE: 1937. 3 tall gabled ranges and 2 further axially aligned gabled ranges flanked by later low, full-width, lean-to ranges; square brick plinths formerly supporting 2 industrial stacks (see Notes). Steel frame construction with rendered brick walls, and thickened brick base course to cill height. Multi-pane metal windows with hopper openings. Roof (replaced 1980s) with profiled sheet metal cladding and retaining roof lights. The interior was seen in 2013 and is divided into 2 spaces containing pumping machinery dating to circa 1936-39. Boiler Room with hand operated fuel pumps, Worthington steam pump, 3 Wilsons of Glasgow Lancashire type boilers, 2 Worthington duplex boiler feed pumps and 2 centrifugal fans powered by Roby single cylinder vertical steam engines. Pump Room with 3 Worthing oil pumps, 2 Reader rotary engines and 2 Worthington condensers.</p> <p>OIL STORAGE TANK AND BUND: 1937. Circular storage tank of riveted steel plates with exterior access stair and metal safety railing; associated bund (an earthen spillage containment bank), and surviving oil pipe connections. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The former pump house and oil tank are exceptionally rare surviving examples of Second World War buildings and they are part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. The pumphouse contains rare surviving and largely unaltered machinery and forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).</p> <p>There is an additional pump house nearby which also served the base at Lyness (see separate listing) and it is of similar date however the fuel there was pumped by diesel engine rather than steam engine. The two pump house buildings at Lyness are the only pump houses of their type in Scotland and the only surviving examples of out of the four Admiralty fuel stations built in Scotland. The oil tank, including its associated bund, is also very rare.</p> <p>The installation at Lyness was used to pump fuel to and from the underground storage tanks in Wee Fea, Hoy.. The machinery required for this process remains intact and includes the steam engines, pumps and associated plant. The technology and materials used for the construction and operation of the pump house and oil tank are thought to have been amongst the most advanced of the period.</p> <p>Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the</p>

geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation and recreational facilities for the service men and women who were stationed there during both World Wars.

In 1957 the Royal Naval base at Lyness was decommissioned and the pump house ceased operation. Orkney Islands Council purchased the former pump house site in 1980, and by 1990 it was opened as a museum and visitor centre. A permanent exhibition was erected within the circular plan form of the oil tank in 1990. Chimney stacks were removed from brick plinths due to maintenance work in 2014.

Previously listed as 'Hoy, Lyness, Scapa Flow Visitor Centre, Former Steam Pumping Station and Oil Storage Tank'. Listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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Site Number	120
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, ST JOHN'S CHURCH
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), ST JOHN'S CHURCH (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND), INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL
NRHE Number	LB47969
HER Number	229280
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	329772
Northing	991571
Description	1883. 5-bay; rectangular-plan; Church of Scotland church (originally mission church) with small rectangular-plan gabled porch centred on W elevation and almost identical vestry centred on E elevation. Plain symmetrical design with lancet windows and small bellcote at E end. Harled with ashlar dressings (those below roof level painted cream). Architraved openings throughout. Vertical margins at arrises. Coped gables.

N ELEVATION: regularly disposed windows, one to each of 5 bays of nave. Entrance porch set back to outer right; entrance with 4-panel timber door to left; window to right. Vestry set back to outer left; central window.

S ELEVATION: regularly disposed windows, one to each of 5 bays of nave. Vestry set back to outer right; entrance with low pointed arched lintel (boarded timber door) to left; window to right. Entrance porch set back to outer left.

W ELEVATION: gable end of entrance porch projects to centre; central window; fleur-de-lys finial to gable. Flanking breaking-eaves windows set back to gable end of nave; one above (set into slightly projecting vertical band). Square-plan bellcote to gable; gabled lancet opening to each side; surmounted by small pyramidal spire with truncated finial.

E ELEVATION: blank gable end of vestry projects to centre. Flanking breaking-eaves windows set back to gable end of nave; one above. Truncated finial to gable.

3-pane fixed frame timber windows. Welsh slate roof to main building and vestry. Asbestos slate roof to porch.

INTERIOR: nave open to king post roof. Timber floor with stone flagged central aisle. Plain boarded timber pews. Hexagonal timber pulpit with simple Gothic panels to upper section and back; steps up curved in plan with cast-iron handrail; modern sounding board. Gas lamps on wrought-iron brackets and suspended from ceiling to nave (alongside electric lighting). 4-panel timber doors. Timber matchboarding to entrance porch; brass tablet to 4 men 'of this church' who died in World War I.

BOUNDARY WALL: coursed rubble wall encloses rectangular-plan churchyard. 2 adjoining entrance gateways (one for pedestrians, one for vehicular access) with square-plan gatepiers to N side; timber gates with latticed upper panels and railed lower ones.
Statement of Special Interest

Ecclesiastical building no longer in use as such. A small, well preserved and maintained church, of attractive though simple design. Originally it was North Walls Established Misison Church.

References Bibliography

2nd Edition County Series OS MAP (1902); Francis H Groome, ORDNANCE GAZETEER OF SCOTLAND, VOL IV (1883) p278; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p346.

Site Number	121
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, LYNESS, HAYBRAKE GRANARY
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), LYNESS, HAYBRAKE, GRANARY
NRHE Number	LB48354
HER Number	229278
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330478
Northing	994471
Description	Mid-later 19th century. 2 storey, 6-bay cartshed and granary. Exposed flagstone walls. 6 segmental arched cart openings to principal elevation.

N (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: formerly symmetrical elevation. 6 ground floor cart openings; stone piers. 3rd and 4th opening blocked with doorway; 5th opening partially blocked with doorway.

Later lean-to shed to right; roofless remains of byre to left (both excluded from Listing). Single granary opening (now windows) above each pier.

E ELEVATION: raggles of former pitched building.

S ELEVATION: door to left; raggles of former single storey outbuilding. Window to right. 5 1st floor granary openings (now windows); blocked opening to far left.

W ELEVATION: 1st floor window to right. Later lean-to to ground floor.

Timber boarded doors including 2 stable doors. 2-pane and 4-pane replacement windows. Pitched, stone slate roof; rooflights. Coped ridge stack off-centre to E. Skews at both gable ends.

INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.
Statement of Special Interest

Relatively well preserved, traditional farm building. Once part of a courtyard plan steading, the remaining adjacent Haybrake farmhouse and farm buildings are excluded from the List. The steading of Haybrake is depicted on the 1941, Civil Engineers Department of the Admiralty, Plan of Lyness Naval Base during WWII as Haybrake Camp which opened March 1940.

References
Bibliography

1st Edition 25" OS Map (CXIX.9), 1881; W B Hewison, THIS GREAT HARBOUR SCAPA FLOW, 1985, p276; NMRS archive, 2000.

Site Number	122
Site Name	FORMER WWI PARAVANE SHED / SECOND WORLD WAR ROYAL NAVAL RECREATION CENTRE
Type of Site	FORMER WWI PARAVANE SHED / WWII ROYAL NAVAL RECREATION CENTRE, LYNES, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48356
HER Number	173863
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	330845
Northing	994354
Description	<p>Circa 1917. Large near rectangular-plan corrugated iron military shed, constructed as a paravane shed for use during the First World War and reused as a Royal Navy recreation centre during the Second World War, situated on the north shore of Ore Bay.</p> <p>Comprising 2 rectangular-plan sections with a long double segmental-arched roof (longitudinally aligned) to the north east. Slightly wider section with roof divided into 5 transverse segmental-arched sections to the south west. Cast iron frame structure with corrugated iron cladding, painted red. Mainly fixed timber frame multi-pane windows. Corrugated-iron roof, with some evidence of timber panelling to the roof interior.</p> <p>The interior, seen in 2013, is divided into aisles by cast iron structural uprights and timber Belfast roof truss arrangement.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The former First World War Paravane Shed and Second World War Royal Naval Recreation Centre building is a rare survivor from the First World War and has an important Belfast roof construction in its interior. Its reuse during the Second World War as a Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (N.A.A.F.I.) and cinema is also of interest. It is part of an important group of facilities put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before,</p>

during and after the First and Second World War, and forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).

Built in 1917 as part of the Paravane and Torpedo depot for their storage and maintenance, the sheds were adapted by the Cox & Danks Shipbreaking Co. from around 1924-39, for their operations in salvaging the remains of raised German ships that were scuttled during the First World War.

There are very few surviving structures with Belfast truss roofs in Scotland, which are more usually associated with airfield hangars. This building is one of only 3 known remaining military structures with a Belfast roof in Scotland and the only other examples are known at RAF Leuchars in Fife (see separate listing).

During the Second World War the building became the location of the HMS Proserpine Royal Naval Recreation Centre in 1939. This included the NAAFI (who functioned as caterers), education centre and provided retail and leisure opportunities for the base. By February 1940, Lyness Cinema opened in the west of the building. Earlier film screenings could only be shown in a small section as the remainder was still taken up with Metal Industries machinery, and therefore the seating could not be laid out to full capacity.

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.

Previously listed as 'Walls (Hoy), Lyness, Former Metal Industry Shed'. Category changed from B to A and listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

References

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey. (Published 1948) Orkney Islands (South). 1 inch to the mile, popular. London: Ordnance Survey.

Burgher, L (1991) Orkney: An Illustrated Architectural Guide. 1st Ed. Edinburgh: Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. pp. 77-78.

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National Archives, History of the Fleet Base: Scapa Flow 1937-1946, ADM116/5790.

www.scapaflow.co [accessed February 2014].

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/173863> [accessed February 2014].

Site Number	123
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER FARM, STEADING
Type of Site	MELSETTER FARM, STEADING
NRHE Number	LB48361
HER Number	229271
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	326789
Northing	989207
Description	<p>1900. Courtyard-plan steading comprising detached single storey shed to far N; single storey byre and former wash-house range to N; threshing barn to W range; former granary, barn, cartshed and bothy to 2-storey S range and detached former stables to E. Coursed sandstone, loosely stugged openings.</p> <p>N RANGE</p> <p>S ELEVATION: former wash-house to far right; door to right; window to left flank. Series of windows and 2 doors to central byre. Separate section to far left (raised roof line); large central door opening. E ELEVATION: central window; gable apex stack; tapered coping above band course; circular can. N ELEVATION: numerous ventilation holes to byre. Blocked opening to separate section to right. Asymmetrical gable end to far right byre/stable; central window. Timber boarded doors; some 16-pane windows. Roof lights to front and rear; pitched roofs; stone slates; ridge ventilation.</p> <p>W RANGE</p> <p>E ELEVATION: central door; window to left flank to byre/stable to far right. Threshing barn to left; timber boarded doors to ground floor. Pedimented loft opening to left; '1900' datestone in pediment. Pitched roof; stone slates; rooflights. Raised roof to barn. Ridge ventilation to right byre/stable.</p> <p>S RANGE</p> <p>N ELEVATION: window to far right; door to left flank. Central door with flanking windows to left; 6 granary loft openings above. Large inserted doorway to left (former cartshed); timber sliding door; window to left flank. E ELEVATION: 2 inserted doorways to gable; central 16-pane 1st floor window to former bothy. S ELEVATION: Ground level slopes down to S making ground floor openings appear at 1st floor height. Former bothy at 1st floor to far right; ground floor and 1st floor catslide dormer window to left. 5 ground floor windows to barn and 5 granary loft openings symmetrically arranged to left. Raggles of former building to barn. Asymmetrical gable end of threshing barn to far left; central ground floor door; central 16-pane 1st floor window. Timber plank doors; timber loft shutters. Pitched roofs; ridge ventilation to granary. Ridge stack to bothy; tapered coping above band course.</p> <p>STABLES</p> <p>E ELEVATION: door to far left; large door opening to right; sliding door. S & N ELEVATIONS: plain gables. W ELEVATION: 2 doors to left; 16-pane window to right. Timber plank doors. Pitched stone slate roof; rooflights to N; ridge ventilation to N. Gable apex stack to S; tapered coping above band course. Loft above stables; some timber stalls remain.</p>

SHED

S ELEVATION: 4 regularly spaced windows; 2 central windows lowered below glazing (12-pane timber windows). E ELEVATION: altered gable wall; corbelled skewputts; replacement sliding doors. N ELEVATION: plain elevation. W ELEVATION: central door. Pitched roof; stone slates; 2 roof lights to rear. Ridge flue.

Statement of Special Interest

B-Group with Melsetter Farmhouse. The nearby farmhouse is built in the style of W R Lethaby, the prominent promoter of the Arts and Crafts movement. Some of Lethaby's designs have been loosely applied to the steading, namely the chimney stacks with tapered coping above the band course and windows which hug eaves. These can also be found on other Melsetter Estate buildings that Lethaby worked on. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. Lethaby was commissioned by Middlemore to remodel Melsetter House and the nearby steading. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from the Moodie ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. This steading replaces the original steading, built around a courtyard to the NW of the main house, which was converted to housing by Lethaby. Melsetter Farmhouse and Steading are not shown on the 1903 2nd Edition OS map (surveyed 1900).

References

Bibliography

OS Map, 1976; Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p342.

Site Number	124
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, DOVECOT AT SW CORNER OF KITCHEN GARDEN
Type of Site	KITCHEN GARDEN INCLUDING TEA-HOUSE AND DOOCOT, ROOKERY WALLS AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48362
HER Number	267108
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	327036
Northing	989273
Description	<p>Possibly 1738. W R Lethaby, circa 1898 and 1900 additions. Repair work, 2000. Rectangular-plan walled garden incorporating circa 1898 tea-house and 1900 chapel, both by W R Lethaby, and earlier doocot. Tall, exposed random rubble walls; flat wallhead. N corner harled on exterior of wall and surmounted by ball finial. Opening in E wall; plain doorway to SE and W; timber boarded doors.</p> <p>TEA-HOUSE</p> <p>2-storey, square-plan tea-house in SE angle of kitchen garden. Apple-house to ground floor; tea-house at upper floor. Exposed sandstone rubble; dressed sandstone surrounds to openings.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: forestair to exterior of kitchen garden wall; plain timber hand rail. 1st floor door to left; leaded window to right.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 1st floor tripartite window. Square-plan stack to left rises from garden wall and breaks eaves.</p>

W ELEVATION: ground floor door to left; 1st floor tripartite window to right.

N ELEVATION: ground floor leaded window; 1st floor tripartite window above.

Stone mullions to tripartite windows; leaded windows to outer lights in N facing tripartite window. Timber boarded door. Conical slated roof. Pole with weathervane in inner angle of garden wall.

INTERIOR: floorboards to tea-house; timber panelled walls. Window cills to each window; decorative timber panel above 1 window. Timber benches; central timber table and chairs. Fireplace in SW angle; sandstone surround and mantel; green glazed tiles to fire jambs.

DOOCOT

2-storey, square-plan doocot in SW angle of kitchen garden. Rubble stone; harling. Shed to ground floor; doocot above.

E ELEVATION: ground floor door to right.

S ELEVATION: not seen, 2000.

W ELEVATION: plain elevation.

N ELEVATION: central ground floor window; 1st floor door.

Windows and doors now gone, 2000. Conical roof; stone slates.

INTERIOR: stone nesting boxes.

ROOKERY WALLS, DRIVEWAY WALLS AND GATEPIERS

Low rubble wall encloses rookery to S of kitchen garden. Approach to Melsetter House from the SE; driveway bordered by dry stone wall; pair of circular sandstone gatepiers; conical coping stone; ball finial. Identical pair of gatepiers to W to roadway. Dry stone walls border roadway leading to steading; curved W wall echoes quadrant gatepiers to Laundry House (see separate List Description).

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Walled Garden, Lodge and Gatepiers, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. The Kitchen Garden is situated to the SE of Melsetter House. Lethaby retained but heightened the walls of the earlier garden and added the tea-house tower to match the existing doocot. The garden is currently grassed over and the doocot is redundant, however, the tea-house remains in use. Lethaby was one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist bought the Melsetter Estate in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy, as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. Melsetter had been the home of the Moodie family from the late 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures at Melsetter were retained by Lethaby, although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surround buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole. The designed landscape at Melsetter is significant, it has outstanding scenic and architectural interest and is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

References

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LETHABY, 1986, pp129-140, 148-154; L Burgher, ORKNEY, 1991, pp75-76; J Gifford, HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, 1992, p343; T Garnham, MELSETTER HOUSE in ARTS & CRAFTS HOUSES I, 1999.

Site Number	125
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER, WALLED GARDEN TO NW OF MELSETTER HOUSE
Type of Site	WALLED GARDEN (FMR. ROSE GARDEN) NW OF MELSETTER HOUSE, INCL.CARTSHED
NRHE Number	LB48370
HER Number	229263
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	327004
Northing	989372
Description	<p>1898-1900 remodelling by W R Lethaby of earlier structures. Rectangular-plan walled garden formed by earlier 19th century cartshed to W and section of remodelled wall to E; N and S sides formed by former laundry (Gardener's Cottage) and Spinning Cottage respectively (see separate list descriptions).</p> <p>CARTSHED: long, rectangular-plan, single storey structure with monopitch roof, aligned N/S. Coursed rubble roughly droved/stugged around openings. Stone slate roof with coped skewers. Taller principal elevation facing inwards to E; formerly with 7 segmental-headed cart openings (2 to outer left now blocked with concrete blocks). Entrances to narrow N and S elevations.</p> <p>REMODELLED WALL: aligned N/S; openings dressed/facing outward to E. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Squared slab coping. Wall stepped up around central gateway; steps up to round-arched opening with re-used roll-moulded architrave, probably of later/late 17th century date; carved scroll projects to centre above. Small flanking window openings; 2 window openings to outer left (both original/early openings). Outline of other former openings visible to W side.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen Garden, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. The earlier 19th century cartshed and wall to the E form an integral part of Lethaby's scheme for the remodelling of the estate buildings adjacent to Melsetter House. They are in line with the original plan of the former courtyard-plan steading on this site, the cartshed having formed its W range and the remains of an earlier range incorporated in the wall to the E (the moulded doorcase and scroll above it are thought to have been re-used from some part of the demolished sections of the steading). Lethaby's scheme shows sensitive handling of the earlier structures on the site, many being retained and sympathetically remodelled. Lethaby was one of the foremost exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p> <p>1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p342-43; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).</p>

Site Number	126
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, BRIDGE TO SOUTH-EAST OF PEGAL HILL
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), BRIDGE TO SOUTH EAST OF PEGAL HILL
NRHE Number	LB48376
HER Number	229539
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	329344
Northing	997552
Description	<p>W R Lethaby, early 20th century. Single semi-circular arch; smooth sandstone arch ring. Slightly advanced walls either side of arch; advanced wing walls; rock-faced sandstone.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest The prominent Arts and Crafts architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate List Descriptions for Melsetter). The bridge carries the road over the Pegal Burn.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>OS Map, 1976; P Jones, MELSETTER HOUSE in THE ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL, 10th October 1990, p57.</p>

Site Number	127
Site Name	FORMER NAVAL HEADQUARTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE, WEE FEA, LYNNESS, HOY
Type of Site	FORMER NAVAL HEADQUARTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE, WEE FEA, LYNNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48378
HER Number	81770
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	329399
Northing	994459
Description	<p>Royal Marine Engineers, 1943. Large concrete, rectangular-plan Second World War communications and signal station set on Wee Fea overlooking Lyness. Built into a bank to north west with a ditch between the building and hill to the north west and south west. The north west elevation has an opening to left with (now missing) timber forestair and a porthole opening to right flank, with 2 more openings to right. An opening is set back to far left and concrete stairs lead up to a door. The south west elevation has a small square window with external pipes evident below. The south east elevation has numerous porthole openings with a window to the far left. There is an advanced 3-sided section to right with windows in each face. There is a window opening to the far right, and numerous ventilation slits are present throughout the length of the elevation. The north east elevation has 3 window openings, and a concrete forestair to far right leading to an opening in the right return. The flat roof contains the remains of signal mountings, a brick water tank and other concrete structures.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest The former communications centre building at Wee Fea, with extensive strategic views over Lyness and beyond to Scapa Flow, is a significant physical landmark and remnant of the</p>

military activity at Lyness from the Second World War, and was principally used by the Admiralty to send and receive communications to the fleet based at Scapa Flow. It is a rare survivor of an important strategic military site and group of facilities put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before and after the Second World War. There are no other examples of its type in Scotland and it is a remarkably intact structure from the period. The building remains in its outstanding setting of the Scapa Flow and is part of a wider group of listed military buildings in the area.

It was constructed to replace the earlier Admiral Commanding Orkney and Shetland (ACOS) Naval Communication Centre near to the decontamination station (see separate listing). All communications for the fleet at Scapa Flow were processed in this building, communicating through both telephone and wireless transmission. It was strategically important, handling over 25,000 messages per day.

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.

Previously listed as 'Walls (Hoy), Wee Fea Naval Communications and Operational Centre'. Category changed from B to A, and listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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www.scapaflow.co [accessed February 2014].

Additional information courtesy of Gavin Lindsay.

ND29SE 2.00 29399 94456

ND29SE 2.01 ND 2961 9449 Buildings; Water Tanks
ND29SE 2.02 centred ND 2923 9430 Water tanks; Buildings

A large two storey brick and concrete building situated on the E-facing slope of Wee Fea. It measures about 42m by 16.5m overall and stands to approximately 14m in height on the SE side.

The walls are pierced by several openings including a series of eight oval vents or windows shaped like ships portholes. Two larger windows with shutters open from the SE elevation whilst another two oval 'portholes' can be seen on the NW. Several openings for pipes and cables are also visible on the building.

The roof is flat apart from a small brick and concrete extension part of which has viewing slits in the SW elevation. A metal signal lamp mounting survives on the SE side of the roof.

The interior has been cleared of all movable and most non-movable items, leaving a large second storey area, presumably the main signals room. A few wall fixings survive as do the wall marks of shelving and other items of non permanent furniture.

The building was the main Base HQ and Communications Centre for Scapa Flow under Naval Command and named HMS Proserpine. It became operational in 1943 and housed up to 230 Woman's Royal Naval Service (WRNS) staff to handle signals via telephone, teleprinter and radio including from ships moored at buoys in Scapa Flow. HMS Proserpine at Hoy was linked to 'Proserpine Thurso' the radio station at Bower, (ND26NE 28 and ND26SW 61.00) and the radar station near Cape Wrath, (Sango NC46NW 22.00).

Buildings at Risk Register BARR

Large concrete, rectangular-plan World War II communications and signal station. Built into bank to NW with ditch between building and hill to NW and SW. NW ELEVATION: entrance door to left (missing timber forestair). Porthole opening to right flank; 2 more to right. Door set back to far left; stairs lead up to door. SW ELEVATION: small square window. External piping below. SE ELEVATION: numerous porthole openings; window to far left; ventilation slits. Advanced 3-sided section to right; windows in each face; ventilation slits. Window to far right. NE ELEVATION: 3 windows. Forestair to far right leading to door in right return. Flat roof; remains of signal mounting on roof, brick water tank and concrete structures. INTERIOR: stripped interior apart from one boiler.

During the World Wars, Lyness was strategically important due to its position at the entrance to Scapa Flow. Lyness formed the hub of the Royal Navy's base in Scapa Flow. The centre was very important in the success of the defence of Scapa Flow. According to Hewison; 'The Communications Centre was the culminating point in this vital sphere of wartime activity at Scapa', enabling direct communication by telephone and by radio telephone to all defence sectors in the Scapa perimeter. Using Morse code, light signalling, wireless and telecommunications, the Centre, with Stanger Head (also run by the Navy), controlled the shipping at Scapa. All main fleet buoys in the anchorage were connected by underwater cable to the Centre and then to the outside world. In connection with the nautical theme, the windows are shaped like portholes. Hewison illustrates how active this Centre was; staff numbers rose from 80 in November 1939 to 270 in 1944, 230 of them WRNS (Women's Royal Naval Service), who handled 8,800 phone calls a day in 1943 and 1944. The Wee Fea Centre is a rare survival and a conspicuous landmark. (Historic Scotland)

Orkney Smr Note

This large impressive concrete structure on the hillside above Lyness was the control centre during WWII, from 1943, for the whole of naval operations in Scapa Flow. The signalling bridge and signal lamp mountings are still on the roof. Some of the windows are ship portholes.

Information from Orkney SMR [n.d.]

Site Number	128
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, SOUTH NESS, NESS HOUSE
Type of Site	SOUTH WALLS (HOY), SOUTH NESS, NESS HOUSE
NRHE Number	LB19662
HER Number	229543
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330381
Northing	990915
Description	<p>Mid-late 18th century; later additions. 2-storey, 5-bay house with later single storey, 3-bay crowstepped addition (former post office). Rubble, clad in lime based wet harl.</p> <p>NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical 3-bays to left; central gabled porch with window. Door inset in right return. Window to left and right flank of porch; 2 1st floor windows centred above. 2 ground and 2 1st floor windows to right. 3-bay addition; central door; 2-light fanlight; single flanking windows.</p> <p>SE ELEVATION: single 1st floor window to left.</p> <p>SW ELEVATION: ground floor window to far right; pitched dormer window, breaking eaves, centred above. Door to left; 1st floor window centred above. 2 ground floor windows to left of door. 2-bay section to left; 2 ground floor windows; 1 1st floor window and 1 pitched dormer window, breaking eaves. 2 windows to former post office.</p> <p>NW ELEVATION: single storey addition; window to right.</p> <p>Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case ground floor windows; 4-pane 1st floor windows. Smaller 1st floor windows hug eaves. Stone ball finials to porch and dormer gables. Exposed keystones to house gable walls. Coped gablehead stacks to house and crowstepped gable of former post office. Coped ridge stack to house. Stone (Caithness) slate roof. Cast-iron skylight to front and rear.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Formerly in use as a farmhouse, inn, post office and shop. Ness House possibly began as a 3-bay, 2-storey house with the now central 2-bay section added on. The single storey, post office was added circa 1900. The 1st Edition OS map shows a squat building (without the post office wing) with rear wing to E and rear parallel wing, forming a U-plan shape. The former byre/threshing barn to the SE is not part of the Statutory List.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>1st Edition OS 25" Map (CXIII.1), 1882; additional information courtesy of the owner, 2000.</p>
Site Number	129
Site Name	HOY, NORTH NESS, SHIP INN
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), 1 NORTH NESS (FORMERLY THE SHIP INN)

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	LB18811
HER Number	179939
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330552
Northing	991473
Description	<p>Probably early 19th century. Single and 2-storey; rectangular-plan house (formerly public house), comprising 2-storey, 3-bay main block with small single storey section at N end. Symmetrical design with regularly disposed openings and crowstepped gables. Rendered and pebble-dashed with inserted concrete cills to windows. Older harl on W Elevation.</p> <p>E (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: central entrance (with replacement panelled timber door) to main block. Flanking windows to each floor and one above. Single storey section to right; entrance (with replacement panelled timber door) to left; window to right.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: small near-central window to each floor to main block. Small single storey coursed rubble lean-to addition to left (window to front; entrance to left return). Single storey section to left; window to left.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: window to left of each floor to gable end of main block.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: blank gable end of single storey section projects. Blank gable end of main block set back.</p> <p>Replacement 2-pane timber windows with top-hung upper casements. Stone slate roof to main block; concrete tiles to single storey section. Gablehead stacks with concrete coping to either side (N and S) of main block; one to single storey section; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected (2000).</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Probably of early 19th century date, the building occupies a prominent waterfront site in North Ness. It was in use as an inn by the early 20th century (as is shown by a photograph in the NMRS). The single storey section is said to have been a later addition, built as a post office. It is not clear whether it is contemporary with the main block (possibly built as an office) or slightly later (although stylistically it appears to be identical).</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>First Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Early 20th century PHOTOGRAPH, National Monuments Record of Scotland, Photographic Archives.</p>

Site Number	130
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, KENNELS
Type of Site	WALLS, (HOY), MELSETTER HOUSE INCLUDING GARDEN WALLS AND FORMER KENNELS
NRHE Number	LB18712
HER Number	267093
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	327028
Northing	989415
Description	1738. Altered and extended, 1898, William Richard Lethaby. 2-storey and basement with attic

floor to Lethaby's N wing. Orkney sandstone dressings to window and door surrounds. Diamond-shaped terracotta ventilation bricks to most elevations.

W ELEVATION: main block: entrance door to right; 6-pane rectangular fanlight; glazed and timber door. Chamfered sandstone surround. Narrow, linear 1st floor window centred above; moulded sandstone surround. Central ground floor window; moulded surrounds; flanking horizontal basement windows. Basement bipartite window to far left; tripartite window above to left. 1st floor quadrapartite window above, hugging eaves. Moulded sandstone eaves course with square corbels to W elevation, main block. Advanced 2-storey wing to right. Single ground and 1st floor windows to left. Scroll skewputts; keystone to left dated '17'; keystone to right dated '38'. Plain wall to left return; stone bench. Ground floor window to right return. Advanced 2-storey wing to N (former detached out buildings altered by Lethaby into smoking room and gun room). Crowstepped gable wall; corbelled kneelers; sandstone quoins. Central 1st floor window; circular ventilation hole in gable apex. Courtyard wall extends from right of gable wall to chapel. W face, exposed rubble wall; harled E face. Steps lead down into courtyard from W; further steps within courtyard. Flagstoned courtyard. Lethaby's N service wing to left of advanced former smoking room; steps lead up to service door to right; glazed and timber door; narrow window to left flank; lattice glazing. Small, leaded window to far left. 3 1st floor lattice windows above. Crowstepped M gable; 2nd floor window to centre of left gable; window to left of right gable; circular window to right.

N ELEVATION: former 2-storey gun and smoking room wing set back to right. Glazed and timber door in former gun room; window to right, long and short sandstone quoins to window surrounds. Window to left; small 1st floor lattice window hugging eaves above. Raised wallhead to narrow section to far left; small lattice window to ground and 1st floor. Assymmetrical N gable wall added by Lethaby; long and short sandstone quoins to left; plain sandstone quoin to right. 2-bay, 4-storey section to left; 3-storey, single bay section to right. 3 segmentally arched basement windows; boarded to left. 3 ground floor windows; 4 1st floor windows; smaller leaded window to far right. Ground and 1st floor windows centred above each other to left gable section; 2 2nd floor windows in gable wallhead. 3 central bullstones. Single storey wall to left enclosing kitchen court; round-headed doorway to right; timber boarded door. Timber door to coal chute to left. Timber boarded door to outside lavatory to far left; small leaded window to right flank.

E ELEVATION: tall, harled kitchen court wall obscures basement and ground floor level to right. Wall swept on left return; sandstone wallhead. 3-bay section to right, surmounted by 3 pediments. Basement door and 2 windows (not seen); 3 ground floor windows; 3 1st floor windows centred above. 3 2nd floor tripartite windows; chamfered and moulded stone surrounds and mullions. Roll-moulded hoodmould above tripartite windows, with raking shoulders. An initial in each pediment spelling TMT (Thomas and Theodosia Middlemore) and dated 1898; rose, heart and thistle finials surmount pediments. Square hole between pediments; extending decorative pipe brackets. 3-storey; 3-bay section to left. Regularly placed fenestration; 3 windows to each floor including piano nobile windows to dining room. Low sandstone wall stands in front of ground floor windows; central opening with steps leading down to paved area. 4 large pots surmount wall. Advanced wing to far left; gabled section to right. Forestairs; stone steps lead up to drawing room door; asymmetrical arch below; curved stone bench below steps. Decorative wrought-iron balustrade to steps. Central, glazed drawing room door; roll-moulded surround; 6-pane fanlight. Flanking windows; 2 1st floor windows; moulded surrounds to all. 2 heart shaped windows with star and moon crescent above in apex. Ball finial surmounts gable; coped, shouldered gable head. Leaded, bipartite basement window to left of stairs. Plain bay to left of gabled section; central leaded basement window. Right return of gabled section; advanced chimney breast to left of elevation; sandstone quoins. Leaded basement window to left of chimney; sloping wall from left meets advanced stack; inner angle corbel stone above left of window. Tall, coped and half-shouldered sandstone stack; decorative corbels. Breast stepped to right at basement level. 3 basement windows to right of chimney; transomed and mullioned leaded ground floor hall window to right. 2 1st floor windows at eaves.

S ELEVATION: advanced symmetrical 2-bay, crowstepped Lethaby wing to right. 2 piano nobile windows to drawing room; 2 1st floor windows centred above. Small square leaded window in

apex; stone transom and mullion. Moulded surrounds to all windows. Star finial to gable apex. Single bay to left return; ground floor window (former door); chamfered sandstone door surround; rounded mullion and window surround within. Elevated ground floor window; 1st floor window hugging eaves. Central 2-bay section; 2 basement windows and 2 larger ground floor windows. Cornice with extending decorative pipe brackets spans central section revealing eaves level of original house. 2 1st floor windows and flanking smaller 1st floor leaded windows. Small square attic window in left gable. Advanced gable of earlier house to left; 2 ground floor and 2 1st floor windows. 2 ground floor windows to right return; bipartite 1st floor window breaking eaves to right. Plain wall to left return. S elevation of former gun and smoking rooms: ground floor luggage door to far right; steps lead up to door; stone newel carved as a ship's bollard to left. Moulded surround to door; decorative carved lintel. 4 panes in timber door; 12-pane fanlight. Bipartite window above door. Basement window to left of door. 3-bay former smoking room to left of luggage door; roll-moulded door surround to tall central window; steps lead up to window; carved stone pot. Clock face above door inscribed with Middlemore's family motto; 'Mon Desire Loyalte'. Flanking windows; 3 1st floor windows centred above; hugging eaves. Ground and 1st floor window to left in former gun room.

Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows; some 24, 18, 9 and 6 pane windows. Lattice glazing and leaded casements to some bipartite and tripartite windows. Timber boarded doors with glazing. Pitched roofs; stone slates; some overhanging eaves supported on brackets. Sandstone skewers; some moulded skewputts. Crowstepped gables to NW and SE. Various ridge and gable apex stacks; coped and predominantly of exposed stone. Cast-iron downpipes.

INTERIOR: fine, intact interior complete. Stone steps, plain wooden balusters lead from entrance courtyard door up into hall. Large red sandstone fireplace to left; arched fireplace opening; triple roll-moulding; green glazed tiles. 5 corbelled candlestick supports above; 7 coats of arms in bas relief; Middlemore's family motto 'Mon Desire Loyalte' below. Sandstone extends from chimney breast to form arch over hall window to right of fireplace. White painted floor-to-ceiling panelling; cornicing; oak floor. 2-leaf door leads into drawing room. White painted timber panelling continues; white painted, decorative floral plaster frieze. Roll-moulded sandstone fire surround; bordered by cut green marble. Colourful Delft tiles to fireplace cheeks. 2-leaf door leads from hall into dining room. White painted timber panelling continues; white painted, wild flower plaster decoration to frieze and beams. Fireplace recessed into original house wall; roll-moulded sandstone surround; green glazed tiles. Plain corridor leads N-wards from hall; red tiled floor. Serving room (now kitchen) due N of dining room. Timber floor and plain cornice to smoking room; large roll-moulded sandstone surround to fireplace; sandstone mantel; 2 stone corbels; green glazed tiles to fire cheeks. Unaltered basement kitchen. Flagstone floor; original kitchen dresser and large range in situ. Exposed stonework to piers between windows. Vaulted Chintz/Morning Room to S of entrance door; moulded sandstone fireplace surround; Delft tiles. Library to E of Chintz room; moulded sandstone fireplace surround; green glazed tiles. Vaulted stair well ceiling; foliage decoration to plaster cornice. Stone arch breaks up narrow corridor; 1st floor bedrooms lead off corridor. Floral theme carried through to bedroom plaster friezes; and to ceilings; sandstone fireplaces; Delft tiles. 2nd storey not seen, 2000.

GARDEN WALLS

Tall rubble wall surrounds square-plan garden to NE of house; swept in places. 2 timber boarded doors; simple timber latch, in W wall. Lean-to shed in SW angle. Glasshouse and lean-to shed to N wall. Timber boarded door in S wall leads into rectangular-plan garden (the Red Garden) to E of house, (now plain lawn). Low wall to E continues S-wards to enclose South Lawn and meets driveway to S. Low wall to S of Red Garden; intermittent stone plinths atop wall. Line of cannons resting on low plinths runs parallel to S of wall.

FORMER KENNELS

Small orchard to N of house; low rubble wall. Former lean-to kennels to N; 2 windows to N; door to W; later pitched outbuilding attached to S; 2-leaf doors to W; small window to right in S elevation; steps lead up to door to right in E elevation; window to left. Stone slate pitched

roof to later building; stone slate lean-to roof to former kennels. Rubble boundary wall extends E and W from lean-to; joining boundary wall to Gardener's Cottage to W; terminating in square-plan gatepier with conical apex to E at former rear entrance (now current entrance) to Melsetter House.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. William Lethaby was one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist bought the Melsetter Estate in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy, as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. Melsetter had been the home of the Moodie family from the late 16th century until around the earlier 19th century when it was sold to the Heddle family. Melsetter is depicted on J van Keulen's map (which possibly dates from 1695); and again on J Wallace's 1700 map. The majority of the remaining structures at Melsetter, which date in part from 1738, were retained by Lethaby, although greatly modified. Lethaby extended the existing house by adding to the SE to create a large drawing room and a N wing to contain servants rooms and 1st floor guest bedrooms. He also raised the height of the existing house by another storey and joined the W outbuildings to create a smoking and gun room. The building is unified by the harled exterior and the use of local sandstone dressings and enlivened by small details such as heart-shaped windows and symbols. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole. Lethaby also took advantage of an established garden and designed parterres into a Melsetter Cross in the Red Garden (now a lawn). The designed landscape at Melsetter is significant, it has outstanding scenic and architectural interest and is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Melsetter was requisitioned by the Admiralty during the 2nd World War and used as the residence of the Admiral commanding at Scapa Flow. Some original Arts and Crafts fittings and fixtures, designed by Lethaby and Morris & Co. remain in the house. May Morris, daughter of William Morris, was a friend of Theodosia Middlemore and knew Melsetter well; the house remains as she described it, 'a sort of fairy palace on the edge of the great northern seas, a wonderful place this building, which was remotely and romantically situated, with its tapestries and its silken hangings and its carpets, which came from my father's workshop. It seemed like the embodiment of some of those fairy palaces of which my father wrote with great charm and dignity. But for all its fineness and dignity, it was a place full of homeliness and the spirit of welcome, a very lovable place...built for home life as well as for dignity.'

References

Bibliography

J van Keulen, NIEUWE PASKAART VAN DE ORCADES EYLANDEN, ?1695; J Wallace, THIS MAP OF THE ISLANDS OF ORKNEY..., 1700; 1st Edition 25" OS Map (CXXII.8), 1881; F H Groome, ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND, Vol IV, 1883, p278; M Morris, VOTE OF THANKS AND DISCUSSION in JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 20 February 1932, p303; The Times, October 31st 1949; Land Use Consultants, AN INVENTORY OF GARDENS & DESIGNED LANDSCAPES IN SCOTLAND, Vol 3, 1985, pp125-130; G Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY, 1986, pp129-140, 148-154; P Jones, MELSETTER HOUSE in THE ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL, 10th October 1990, pp36-57; L Burgher, ORKNEY, 1991, pp75-76; J Gifford, HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, 1992, pp341-342; T Garnham, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY, MELSETTER HOUSE in ARTS & CRAFTS HOUSES I, 1999; NMRS Archive.

Site Number	131
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER FARMHOUSE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY) MELSETTER FARMHOUSE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL
NRHE Number	LB48360

HER Number	229266
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	326840
Northing	989245
Description	<p>Style of W R Lethaby, circa 1905; with minor additions. Single storey and attic and single storey L-plan farmhouse; comprising 3-bay single storey and attic main block with single storey wings to W and (at right angles) to N. Crowstepped gables throughout and distinctive chimney stacks with deep rounded coping (tapered towards apex) above band course. Coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Stugged long and short surrounds to openings and stugged quoins at arrises. Projecting cills to windows.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: main 3-bay block projects slightly to right. Steps with flanking parapet walls up to central entrance with plain gabled stone canopy; 2-leaf boarded timber door. Flanking windows. Low wide attic window above to left. Single storey wing adjoins set back to left; central section obscured by later 20th century harled rectangular-plan almost flat-roofed addition containing entrance to left return. Flanking windows set back.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: single storey wing projects to left of main block; central window; entrance to right return. Low wide attic window set back to left of centre. Small single storey lean-to below/to right; 2 small windows. Later 20th century harled rectangular-plan flat-roofed addition adjoins to right, overlapping with adjoining single storey wing.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: gable end of main block to left. Narrow window to left of ground floor; attic window above. Small rectangular-plan outbuilding with single pitch roof projects to right; entrance and small window to right return. Single storey wing adjoins to right; 3 irregularly disposed windows.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: gable end of single storey wing projects to left. Window set back to right of attic of main block; narrow ground floor window below/right obscured by later 20th century extension to wing (see S Elevation).</p> <p>Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows; 8-pane casements to low wide attic windows. Stone slate roofs. Gablehead stacks to either side (E and W) of main block (deep rounded upper coping missing to that to W); tall gablehead stack to W wing; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected (2000).</p> <p>BOUNDARY WALL: rubble wall with rounded rubble coping encloses rectangular-plan front garden to S of house and area immediately to E. Wide gateway with rounded stone slab gateposts to E; similar gateposts at NE corner (both with plain timber gates); replacement square-plan gatepiers to W gateway.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>B-Group with Melsetter Farm. An intact small house in the style of Lethaby, one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep rounded coping above band course and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, notably the 'Estate Office' and 'Laundry House' and also at Rysa Lodge in the north of the parish (see separate list description). The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The original steading, built around a courtyard to the NW of the main house was rebuilt as the Gardener's Cottage and Spinning Cottage and a cartshed is still in existence. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of</p>

buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions. The farm and farmhouse are not shown on the 1903 2nd Edition OS map (revised 1900).

References Bibliography

Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p342.

Site Number	132
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, TEA-HOUSE AT SE CORNER OF KITCHEN GARDEN
Type of Site	KITCHEN GARDEN INCLUDING TEA-HOUSE AND DOOCOT, ROOKERY WALLS AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48362
HER Number	267109
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	327070
Northing	989287
Description	<p>Possibly 1738. W R Lethaby, circa 1898 and 1900 additions. Repair work, 2000. Rectangular-plan walled garden incorporating circa 1898 tea-house and 1900 chapel, both by W R Lethaby, and earlier doocot. Tall, exposed random rubble walls; flat wallhead. N corner harled on exterior of wall and surmounted by ball finial. Opening in E wall; plain doorway to SE and W; timber boarded doors.</p> <p>TEA-HOUSE</p> <p>2-storey, square-plan tea-house in SE angle of kitchen garden. Apple-house to ground floor; tea-house at upper floor. Exposed sandstone rubble; dressed sandstone surrounds to openings.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: forestair to exterior of kitchen garden wall; plain timber hand rail. 1st floor door to left; leaded window to right.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 1st floor tripartite window. Square-plan stack to left rises from garden wall and breaks eaves.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: ground floor door to left; 1st floor tripartite window to right.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: ground floor leaded window; 1st floor tripartite window above.</p> <p>Stone mullions to tripartite windows; leaded windows to outer lights in N facing tripartite window. Timber boarded door. Conical slated roof. Pole with weathervane in inner angle of garden wall.</p> <p>INTERIOR: floorboards to tea-house; timber panelled walls. Window cills to each window; decorative timber panel above 1 window. Timber benches; central timber table and chairs. Fireplace in SW angle; sandstone surround and mantel; green glazed tiles to fire jambs.</p> <p>DOOCOT</p> <p>2-storey, square-plan doocot in SW angle of kitchen garden. Rubble stone; harling. Shed to ground floor; doocot above.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: ground floor door to right.</p>

S ELEVATION: not seen, 2000.

W ELEVATION: plain elevation.

N ELEVATION: central ground floor window; 1st floor door.

Windows and doors now gone, 2000. Conical roof; stone slates.

INTERIOR: stone nesting boxes.

ROOKERY WALLS, DRIVEWAY WALLS AND GATEPIERS

Low rubble wall encloses rookery to S of kitchen garden. Approach to Melsetter House from the SE; driveway bordered by dry stone wall; pair of circular sandstone gatepiers; conical coping stone; ball finial. Identical pair of gatepiers to W to roadway. Dry stone walls border roadway leading to steading; curved W wall echoes quadrant gatepiers to Laundry House (see separate List Description).

Site Number	133
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, LODGE
Type of Site	LODGE, GATES, GATEPIERS AND FIELD BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48363
HER Number	229257
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	327416
Northing	989318
Description	<p>Mid-later 19th century. Single storey, former T-plan lodge house; later, 20th century additions to rear. Tooled, coursed sandstone. Crowstepped gables.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: window to far left; door to right. 2 steps lead up to door. Advanced wing to right; window to right.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: window to right. Harled extension to left; 2 windows.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: advanced extension to right; window to left. Advanced wing to left; window to right. Later lean-to shed to left; door to right; window in right return.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 3 windows to W elevation; smaller central window. Window to rear lean-to extension.</p> <p>6-pane timber sash and case windows. Timber plank doors. Pitched roofs; stone slates; crowstepped gables; coped gable apex stack to each gable; circular cans. Slate roof to gabled extension and lean-to shed.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.</p> <h4>GATES AND GATEPIERS</h4> <p>4 square-plan sandstone piers; base and cornice. Central cast-iron carriage gate and flanking pedestrian gates.</p> <h4>FIELD BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS</h4>

Drystone wall to N of lodge encloses field to W; turns W-wards to line either side of current entrance driveway to Melsetter House. 2 square-plan gatepiers (ND 2703 8943), corbelled apex (missing to E pier). Drystone walls to E of lodge; gatepiers (ND 2786 8919) open onto track which leads to Melsetter from the S. Single thick circular-plan pier (similar to Snelsetter Gatepier, see separate List Description); thin cornice; stepped apex; accompanying square-plan pier; cornice; stepped apex; timber gate.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. The lodge is situated beside the former main entrance to Melsetter House and was built before Lethaby carried out his alterations to Melsetter House. The gatepiers adjacent to the lodge are not present on the 1st Edition OS Map and are probably late 19th century.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition OS Map, 1881; T Garnham, MELSETTER HOUSE in ARTS & CRAFTS HOUSES I, 1999.

Site Number	134
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, MELSETTER HILL, BURIAL ENCLOSURE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MELSETTER HILL BURIAL ENCLOSURE
NRHE Number	LB48364
HER Number	229283
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	326607
Northing	989613
Description	Earlier 20th century. Rectangular-plan burial enclosure containing two rough slab gravestones; one at 'head' of grave and one at 'foot'; double grave belonging to Thomas and Theodosia Middlemore. Gravestones roughly hewn stone slabs; both roughly rounded at apex. Larger one at 'head' of grave inscribed with cross botonee with flanking quatrefoils (na?ve design); worn inscription includes the words 'Thomas Middlemore and his wife Theodosia' and appears to give dates. Smaller grave slab at 'foot' inscribed with interlinking hearts motif and the initials T M above and below (Thomas and Theodosia Middlemore). Boundary wall of coursed rubble with rubble coping. Access gained by steps (on either side of wall) to centre of W side.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A romantically sited private burial enclosure overlooking the Pentland Firth for the couple who transformed Melsetter House and its surrounding buildings at the end of the 19th century/beginning of the 20th century. Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, and his wife, Theodosia, purchased the estate of Melsetter in 1898 and subsequently employed the prominent Arts and Crafts architect, W R Lethaby to remodel the buildings. The Middlemores had been involved in Birmingham's Arts and Crafts movement and Theodosia was a friend of May Morris, daughter of one of the main founders of that tradition, William Morris. Thomas was born in 1842 and died circa 1923. His wife, who was some years younger than him died circa 1945. They were married in 1878.

References

Bibliography

Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999); information courtesy of Elsie Seatter.

Site Number	135
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER, THE LAUNDRY HOUSE, WALL AND GATE-PIERS
Type of Site	THE LAUNDRY HOUSE, INCLUDING WALLED YARD TO NORTH AND WALL AND GATEPIERS TO SO
NRHE Number	LB48368
HER Number	267114
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326998
Northing	989343
Description	<p>Probably late 18th century; remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. Single storey and attic; rectangular-plan former pair of semi-detached cottages (now one house). Single storey and attic; rectangular-plan; with distinctive chimney stacks with deep coping, tapered above band course and low wide attic windows; sandstone architraves to original ground floor openings at E end of principal (S) elevation and vertical margins at E arrises of same date (original at least partially symmetrical design remodelled in Arts and Crafts manner). Harled with some sandstone dressings. Low harled flanking cheek walls to entrances to principal elevation. Coped gables.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: 7-bay; comprising former 4-bay cottage to left and former 3-bay cottage to right. Central architraved entrance to that to right; 2-leaf boarded timber door with 5-light rectangular fanlight. Flanking architraved windows. Low wide attic window above and one to right bay. Entrance to left of centre to former 4-bay cottage to left; boarded timber door. Window to left and 2 to right. Low wide attic window to outer left bay; one between 2 bays to right. Outhouse within base of steps of adjacent barn ('The Hall') projects to outer left; entrance with boarded timber door to front; small window to right return.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 4 irregularly disposed windows to ground floor; 2 to right are wider. Architraved owl hole at upper level between 2nd and 3rd windows from left. Outhouse within base of steps of adjacent barn adjoins to right; entrance with boarded timber door.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: window to right of ground floor; attic window to right of gable.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: blank gable end adjoins steps to adjacent former barn containing outhouse.</p> <p>12-light timber sash and case windows and multi-pane casements. Stone slate roof. Gablehead stack at either end (E and W) and one ridge stack; all sandstone with band course surmounted by deep coping tapered towards apex; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: largely plain/modernised.</p> <p>YARD WALL TO N: slightly sunken rectangular-plan stone flagged yard bounded by rubble wall with rounded coping to N; steps (with parapet walls) up to land to N at W end; end wall of cartshed (of former steading) projects to right; entrance to cartshed. Small section of coped rubble wall with full-height gateway with boarded timber gate to E of yard.</p> <p>WALL AND GATEPIERS TO SE: short section of coped rubble wall adjoins SE arris of former pair of cottages to S, adjoining pair of coursed rubble gatepiers in line with E entrance to courtyard of Melsetter House; circular-plan with conical rubble coping surmounted by ball finials; curved section of wall adjoining that to S adjoins walled garden.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall and Spinning Cottage. A very fine former pair of cottages, sensitively remodelled from a building of probably late 18th century</p>

date by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep tapered coping and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, including, in more detailed form, the house itself and also at Rysa Lodge in the north of the parish (see separate list description). The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

References Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	136
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER, SPINNING COTTAGE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MELSETTER, SPINNING COTTAGE
NRHE Number	LB48369
HER Number	268322
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	327014
Northing	989358
Description	<p>Probably early 19th century; remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. Single storey; rectangular-plan cottage, formerly used for spinning, with irregularly disposed openings. Harled with sandstone dressings. Architraved openings (probably largely original/pre-1900) to principal (S) elevation. Coped gables. Original vertical margins at arrises.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: entrance with plank door to far left. Irregularly disposed flanking windows. 2 entrances (each with plank door) to central section. 2 small square windows to outer right. Short stepped section of coursed rubble wall adjoins to outer left.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 3 widely spaced windows to centre/right; 5 closely spaced windows to outer left.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: central architraved entrance to gable end; architraved window immediately above lintel/transom.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: blank gable end.</p> <p>Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows. Stone slate roof. Square-plan gablehead stack to W; 2 ridge stacks (that to left tall); all coursed rubble with band courses.</p> <p>INTERIOR: main room has shallow segmentally-arched ceiling by Lethaby; and also a large 'rustic' coursed rubble fireplace with a deep slab lintel and exposed flue, flanked by 2 small plaster plaques (decorated with floral motifs) set back to wall.</p>

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall and Laundry House. A very interesting long, single storey cottage, sensitively remodelled by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. Its original purpose is unknown (it was possibly a cottage/office and stable) and it occupies the S side of the original courtyard-plan steading of Melsetter. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions. It was in the Spinning Cottage that William Morris' daughter, May Morris, who was a friend of Thomas Middlemore's wife, Theodosia, used to spin when visiting Melsetter.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	137
Site Name	MELSETTER, WALLED GARDEN, CARTSHED
Type of Site	WALLED GARDEN (FMR. ROSE GARDEN) NW OF MELSETTER HOUSE, INCL.CARTSHED
NRHE Number	LB48370
HER Number	229264
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326984
Northing	989364
Description	<p>1898-1900 remodelling by W R Lethaby of earlier structures. Rectangular-plan walled garden formed by earlier 19th century cartshed to W and section of remodelled wall to E; N and S sides formed by former laundry (Gardener's Cottage) and Spinning Cottage respectively (see separate list descriptions).</p> <p>CARTSHED: long, rectangular-plan, single storey structure with monopitch roof, aligned N/S. Coursed rubble roughly droved/stugged around openings. Stone slate roof with coped skewers. Taller principal elevation facing inwards to E; formerly with 7 segmental-headed cart openings (2 to outer left now blocked with concrete blocks). Entrances to narrow N and S elevations.</p> <p>REMODELLED WALL: aligned N/S; openings dressed/facing outward to E. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Squared slab coping. Wall stepped up around central gateway; steps up to round-arched opening with re-used roll-moulded architrave, probably of later/late 17th century date; carved scroll projects to centre above. Small flanking window openings; 2 window openings to outer left (both original/early openings). Outline of other former openings visible to W side.</p>

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen Garden, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. The earlier 19th century cartshed and wall to the E form an integral part of Lethaby's scheme for the remodelling of the estate buildings adjacent to Melsetter House. They are in line with the original plan of the former courtyard-plan steading on this site, the cartshed having formed its W range and the remains of an earlier range incorporated in the wall to the E (the moulded doorcase and scroll above it are thought to have been re-used from some part of the demolished sections of the steading). Lethaby's scheme shows sensitive handling of the earlier structures on the site, many being retained and sympathetically remodelled. Lethaby was one of the foremost exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

References Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p342-43; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	138
Site Name	FORMER MUNITIONS DEPOT, SOUTH WEST OF ORE FARM, LYNESS, HOY
Type of Site	FORMER MUNITIONS DEPOT, SOUTH WEST OF ORE FARM, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48374
HER Number	104494
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330307
Northing	993267
Description	<p>Ministry of Supply, circa 1938. 4 rectangular-plan former ammunition stores. The buildings comprise an inner shuttered concrete structure with buttressed outer concrete baffle wall and an earthen mound to baffle walls. Large concrete curbs extend from the store openings. Low gradient pitched roof.</p> <p>Double steel doors and small ventilators in each gable end face large concrete kerbs extending from the entrances. On each side of the kerb are small concrete platforms where shells and fuses would be transferred from vehicles into and out of the store. In front of the steel doors are metal barred gates. The roof has a very low pitch with a central row of ventilators.</p> <p>The interiors to the stores were seen in 2013 and are accessed from two doorways in the main elevation gable end. Concrete piers support the roof over the various rooms. The metal rolling racks remain where ammunition would be conveyed in wooden trays. A number of steel doors remain in the stores. The original room layout is intact.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The former munitions depot south of Lyness is a rare and predominantly intact survivor of this building type. It is part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. It forms</p>

part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).

Whilst there were many gun defended areas throughout Scotland during the Second World War, the concentration of batteries on Hoy and surrounding Scapa Flow are comparable only to the Clyde and Forth gun defended areas. These larger anti-aircraft defended areas would have had nearby munitions depots serving their Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) and Light Anti-Aircraft (LAA) batteries, possibly similar to the one at Lyness, however there are no other known surviving examples of this type of munitions depot in Scotland. The survival of the four munitions stores at Lyness is therefore considered exceptionally rare as examples of this building type.

The former Munitions Depot west of Ore Farm was the central ammunition depot on Hoy to serve these batteries. Of the original six ammunition stores at the Depot, one for each battery on Hoy, four survive and are intact, and the sunken bases and blast walls of the demolished stores are still evident. Their function is still evidenced by the number of intact internal and external features.

The munitions depot was constructed by the Ministry of Supply for the Royal Artillery to provide munitions support for the 26 Heavy and Light Anti-Aircraft battery defences on Hoy protecting the Scapa Flow area during the Second World War. An anti-aircraft box barrage was created to protect Scapa Flow, and this was made up of 25 HAA batteries, including two mobile units, supported by numerous LAA posts and rocket sites. Six of the fixed HAA batteries were on Hoy, four equipped to fire 4.5-inch caliber shells, and two the more basic 3.7-inch caliber, 98 mm and 113 mm respectively.

The munitions depot was where ammunition was received and stored before issue to the gun emplacements. Vehicles reversed up to the doors, hence the prominent kerbs; the ammunition would be rolled down the revolving racks and loaded into the trucks before being transported to the nearby batteries.

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.

Previously listed as 'Walls (Hoy), Munitions Depot SW of Ore Farm'. Listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

References Bibliography

Ordnance Survey. (Published 1948) Orkney Islands (South). 1 inch to the mile, popular. London: Ordnance Survey.

English Heritage (2003) Twentieth Century Military Sites. <http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/twentieth-century-military-sites/twentieth-century-military-sites.pdf>

http://www.scapaflow.co/index.php/history_and_archaeology/the_20th_century/war/lyness [accessed February 2014]

Guy, J. (1993) Orkney Islands World War One and Two Defences. (Vol 2).

Hewison, W.S. (1985) This Great Harbour, Scapa Flow. Stromness: Orkney Press.

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/104494> [accessed February 2014]

www.scapaflow.co [accessed February 2014]

Only four out of six ammunition stores survive to the W of the B9047 road about 134m SW of Ore Farm. The four remaining store buildings are at ND 30256 93300, ND 30273 93243, ND 30306 93267 and ND 30340 03291, whilst the sunken bases and blast walls of the two that have been removed are at ND 30290 93324 and ND 30324 93349.

Built of shuttered concrete all are set within a sunken buttressed blast wall with earth banking on the outside. All are rectangular in plan. There a double steel doors and small ventilators in each gable end with large concrete curbs extending from the entrances. On each side of the curb are small concrete platforms. In front of the steel doors are metal barred gates. The roof has a very low pitch with a central row of ventilators.

Internally, numbered concrete piers creating bays with at right angles a metal rolling rack system, which extends outside.

Immediately to the N of the ammunition stores is a grid system of concrete roadways with concrete hut bases dispersed between the roads. The foundations would suggest a large building stood at ND 30177 93536.

In addition, surviving on site are one engine house (ND 30345 93433) and another structure (ND 30434 93364).

This was the main munition depot for the army's heavy anti-aircraft batteries on Hoy. Vehicles reversed up to the doors, hence the prominent curbs; the ammunition would be rolled down the revolving racks and loaded into the trucks before being transported to the batteries.

Visited by RCAHMS (GS), August 1997.

Site Number	139
Site Name	RYSA LODGE
Type of Site	RYSA LODGE, INCLUDING GARDEN WALL TO SOUTH AND EAST AND OUTBUILDINGS TO SOUTH
NRHE Number	LB18714
HER Number	9460
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	330607
Northing	996227
Description	W R Lethaby, dated 1902. Substantial extension to and remodelling of former croft. 2-storey L-plan main block with smaller single storey original range incorporated at S end of S wing. Arts and Crafts house with crowstepped gables, wide low 1st floor windows at eaves and distinctive chimney stacks with deep coping slightly tapered above band course to main block. Harled with stone dressings. Overhanging eaves to main block. Stone cills extended slightly to either side of windows. Coped gable to earlier block.
	N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 4-bay. Entrance with gabled rectangular-plan porch to left of

centre (diamond-shaped plaque to gable carved with date '1902' and initial 'M'); entrance set back with panelled part-glazed timber door. Small flanking windows; wide low window above. Windows to each floor to flanking bays (those to 1st floor low/wide). Window to outer right bay to ground floor.

S ELEVATION: 9-bay. Gable end of S wing projects to outer left. Narrow window to left of single storey original range; 4 windows (grouped 1-3) to right return. Gable end of S wing of main block set back; 2-bay right return; 2 small windows to left of ground floor; one to right; low wide window to each bay to 1st floor. 8-bay section set back to right. Gabled bay to centre; entrance with glazed 2-leaf timber door to ground floor; breaking eaves dormer above; carved rectangular plaque to gable. Window to each floor to flanking bays (4 to left, grouped 2-2; 3 to right, grouped 2-1); those to 1st floor low and wide, apart from 2 narrower ones (to central bays to left).

E ELEVATION: central window to each floor of gable end.

W ELEVATION: gable end projects slightly to outer right; window to each floor. 3 service entrances set back slightly to right of S wing of main block; 2 to left with boarded timber doors; 2 to right with 4-light rectangular fanlights. Low wide window above that to centre. Stair window to left. Single storey original range adjoins to right. Projecting gabled bay/porch to left of centre; central window; entrance with boarded timber door to right of right return. Narrow window set back to right.

Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows and 8-pane casements. Stone (Caithness) slate roof. 3 ridge stacks and one gablehead stack to main block; all with deep coping slightly tapered towards apex above band course; round cans.

INTERIOR: good interior with chimney-pieces. Plasterwork cast from moulds used at Melsetter House, although less elaborate.

GARDEN WALL: coursed rubble wall with rubble coping encloses garden area to SE of house. Pair of square-plan gatepiers with slab coping immediately to E.

OUTBUILDINGS TO SW: small single storey, rectangular-plan outhouse (originally containing store rooms) immediately to W of 2-storey rear wing. Coursed rubble with stone slate roof. Entrances to N and S gable ends; one to right of E elevation; all with boarded timber doors. Window to right of E elevation. 3 windows to W elevation. Larger outbuilding with loft to SW; rectangular-plan with small outshot with catslide roof to outer left of E elevation. Formerly stable/coach house. Coursed rubble with stone slate roof. Large entrance with plain 2-leaf timber door to right of E elevation; window to left. Entrance to right return of outshot to left. Entrance to right of W elevation; timber door with glazed diamond-shaped panel; flanking windows (that to right small); large entrance with sliding timber door to left. Loft door to N gable end. Entrance to outshot to right of S gable end.

Statement of Special Interest

A very fine house incorporating vernacular and free Arts and Crafts features by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep tapered/stepped coping and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, e.g. the former factor's house (now The Estate Office) (see separate list descriptions). Lethaby worked on a number of buildings in the parish for Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, who purchased the estate of Melsetter (at that time including the entire island of Hoy) in 1898. Lethaby made every effort to ensure that his buildings were in keeping with the local landscape and traditions and often, as here, incorporated earlier structures into his designs. Rysa Lodge was built for Middlemore as a lodge for guests who wished to go shooting. Only the original croft appears on the 2nd Edition OS Map of 1902.

References
Bibliography

2nd Edition County Series OS MAP; 1/2500 (1902); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp139-40, p300; P Jones, MELSETTER HOUSE in THE ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL, 10th October 1990 pp50-54; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p78; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p341.

Site Number	140
Site Name	HOY, LONGHOPE, WESTBURN
Type of Site	THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE (INCLUDING WESTBURN), INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL
NRHE Number	LB18709
HER Number	255372
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330825
Northing	990735
Description	<p>Circa 1840 with minor earlier 20th century addition to NW. 2-storey; U-plan; former custom house (now two houses) with symmetrical 7-bay principal (NE) elevation with flanking gable ends; small single storey addition to NW. Coursed rubble with droved sandstone quoins at arrises to principal elevation; SW ends of wings and NW elevation harled. Architraved openings to single storey addition. Coped gables throughout.</p> <p>NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical 7-bay arrangement; paired bays to slightly advanced flanking gable ends. Steps up to central entrance; flanking pairs of concrete columns with drum capitals support flat-roofed canopy; segmental arch at front inscribed 'OLD CUSTOM HOUSE'; flanking lion statues to roof (all probably of 1930's date); 4-panel timber door with 6-light rectangular fanlight. Window above and one to each floor of flanking bays (those to left bay of 1st floor to each of gable ends and that to right of ground floor of right gable end blocked).</p> <p>SE ELEVATION: symmetrical 3-bay arrangement. Central entrance with later gabled timber porch. Window above; window to each floor to flanking bays.</p> <p>NW ELEVATION: gable end of earlier 20th century single storey addition projects to centre; architraved window to right. Entrance to left of left return; plain timber door with rectangular fanlight. Entrance with plain timber door and rectangular fanlight to right of right return; small window to outer right. Central window set back to 1st floor of main block (cill raised to accommodate addition); flanking windows to each floor.</p> <p>SW ELEVATION: flanking projecting gable ends of wings. 2 windows to ground floor of that to left; one to right of 1st floor; former entrance (now window) to right return; narrow window to outer right to ground and 1st floors. Window to left of ground floor to gable end to right; entrance with boarded timber door to left of left return; narrow window to outer left to ground and 1st floors. Entrance with plain timber door set back to right of central section; window to right; narrow window to left to ground and 1st floor; window to outer left of ground floor. Outline visible of single storey lean-to formerly stretching across entire width of central section.</p> <p>Predominantly 12-pane and some 4-pane timber sash and case windows; border-glazed fixed frame with stained glass outer panes to centre of principal (NE) elevation; 5-pane fixed frames to narrow windows. Asbestos slate roof with red ridge tiles to main block; stone slate roof to single storey addition. Gablehead stack with moulded cornice below concrete coping to each of 4 gable ends of main block; pair of similar ridge stacks to central section; tall rendered gablehead stack (extended vertically) with 2 band courses to single storey addition; round cans.</p> <p>BOUNDARY WALL: rubble boundary wall encloses rectangular-plan plot to SW, NW and SE. Plot</p>

subdivided longitudinally by rubble wall incorporating outbuildings of various dates immediately to SE of house; that with pitched stone slate roof to SE one of earliest.

Statement of Special Interest

A handsome symmetrical official building of circa 1840 which stands out within the village. According to Burgher the side wings would appear to have been originally domestic (presumably for customs officials) and the central section for official purposes.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p74; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p366.

Site Number	141
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, LYTHES, MILESTONE
Type of Site	SOUTH WALLS (HOY), LYTHES, MILESTONE
NRHE Number	LB48342
HER Number	229316
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	329952
Northing	990445
Description	<p>Early-mid 20th century. Segmental-headed, sandstone milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'N.NESS' (North Ness); with number '5' and S pointing arrow below. 'S.NESS' (South Ness) and N pointing arrow below.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Modernist influences. It is likely to date from the earlier 20th century, although it could be slightly earlier. The prominent Arts and Crafts architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate List Descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that Lethaby designed this milestone. There are a number of similar milestones within Walls and Flotta parish.</p>
	<h4>References</h4> <h5>Bibliography</h5> <p>OS Map, 1976.</p>

Site Number	142
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, GATEPIERS
Type of Site	ESTATE OFFICE, ADJACENT OUTHOUSE AND STONE FLAGGED YARD AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48363
HER Number	229257
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	327862

Northing	989194
Description	<p>Mid-later 19th century. Single storey, former T-plan lodge house; later, 20th century additions to rear. Toolled, coursed sandstone. Crowstepped gables.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: window to far left; door to right. 2 steps lead up to door. Advanced wing to right; window to right.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: window to right. Harled extension to left; 2 windows.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: advanced extension to right; window to left. Advanced wing to left; window to right. Later lean-to shed to left; door to right; window in right return.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 3 windows to W elevation; smaller central window. Window to rear lean-to extension.</p> <p>6-pane timber sash and case windows. Timber plank doors. Pitched roofs; stone slates; crowstepped gables; coped gable apex stack to each gable; circular cans. Slate roof to gabled extension and lean-to shed.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.</p> <p>GATES AND GATEPIERS</p> <p>4 square-plan sandstone piers; base and cornice. Central cast-iron carriage gate and flanking pedestrian gates.</p> <p>FIELD BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS</p> <p>Drystone wall to N of lodge encloses field to W; turns W-wards to line either side of current entrance driveway to Melsetter House. 2 square-plan gatepiers (ND 2703 8943), corbelled apex (missing to E pier). Drystone walls to E of lodge; gatepiers (ND 2786 8919) open onto track which leads to Melsetter from the S. Single thick circular-plan pier (similar to Snelsetter Gatepier, see separate List Description); thin cornice; stepped apex; accompanying square-plan pier; cornice; stepped apex; timber gate.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. The lodge is situated beside the former main entrance to Melsetter House and was built before Lethaby carried out his alterations to Melsetter House. The gatepiers adjacent to the lodge are not present on the 1st Edition OS Map and are probably late 19th century.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>1st Edition OS Map, 1881; T Garnham, MELSETTER HOUSE in ARTS & CRAFTS HOUSES I, 1999.</p>

Site Number	143
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, STONE FLAGGED YARD
Type of Site	ESTATE OFFICE, ADJACENT outhouse AND STONE FLAGGED YARD AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48365
HER Number	267112
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326928

Northing

989319

Description

Late 18th/early 19th century, remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. Single storey and attic and 2-storey; rectangular-plan; with crowstepped gables and distinctive chimney stacks with deep coping (stepped in slightly/tapered) above band course and prominent ashlar porch in shape of upturned boat to principal (S) elevation. Reconstruction of former factor's house in Arts and Crafts manner; comprising main 3-bay single storey and attic section to E and single bay 2-storey section to W. Harled coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. No visible dressings to window openings.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: entrance in between 1st and 2nd bays to left of main single storey and attic section; rectangular-plan sandstone ashlar porch in shape of cross section of upturned boat with hull as roof and keel as roll-moulding at apex; flanking stone benches inside; part-glazed panelled timber door set back. Window to each floor to flanking bays and that to outer right; those to attic low and wide apart from narrow one to outer right; that to left of ground floor small and narrow. Window to each floor to 2-storey bay to left. Side of single storey lean-to adjoins to outer left.

N ELEVATION: 2 windows to ground floor of main single storey and attic section; narrow attic window above that to right. Window to each floor to 2-storey and attic bay to right. Side of single storey lean-to adjoins to outer right; 2 closely spaced square 4-light vents.

E ELEVATION: entrance to left; flanking shallow stone cheeks supporting inclined stone canopy roll-moulded at edge; 3-panel timber door set back. Attic window to right of gable.

W ELEVATION: single storey lean-to projects across width of gable end of 2-storey section; outer flanking entrances with part-glazed panelled timber doors; window to right of that to left.

Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows; 8-pane casements to low wide attic windows. Stone slate roof. Ridge stack (with deep coping stepped in slightly above band course) to main section; gablehead stack (with deep coping tapered towards apex above band course) to N side; round cans.

INTERIOR: not inspected (2000).

BOUNDARY WALL: rubble wall with rounded rubble coping encloses triangular-shaped plot to N. Earlier coursed rubble OUTBUILDING at SW corner (with 2 small additions with single pitch roofs) forms W side of stone flagged yard; coursed rubble walls to N and S adjoin house to E. GATEPIERS TO W: pair of coursed stugged sandstone rubble gatepiers adjoin short section of wall to S of outbuilding; framing entrance to row of cottages aligned E/W to E of entrance to courtyard of Melsetter House; circular plan with conical coping surmounted by ball finials.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A very fine small house, remodelled by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep tapered/stepped coping and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, including, in more detailed form, the house itself and also Rysa Lodge in the north of the parish (see separate list description). The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

References
Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	144
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, MUCKLE RYSA FARMHOUSE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MUCKLE RYSA INCLUDING GARDEN WALL
NRHE Number	LB48373
HER Number	229547
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330712
Northing	996804
Description	<p>Early 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay farm house. Rendered.</p> <p>E (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: central door (painted navy blue); flanking windows. 3 1st floor windows centred above.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: ground floor window to left; 1st floor window to right. Lean-to porch to far right.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: narrow, central ground and 1st floor windows.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: ground and 1st floor window to right. Lean-to porch set back to left; door to right; window to left.</p> <p>Timber boarded doors; narrow rectangular fanlight to E door. Predominantly 8-pane timber sash and case windows; 1 12-pane window remains. Pitched roof; stone (Caithness) slates; crowstepped gables. Coped gable end stacks. Modern slated lean-to porch roof.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.</p> <p>GARDEN WALL</p> <p>Rubble flag wall encloses small garden to E; plain, square-plan gatepiers to E.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Muckle Rysa is a good example of a simple, 2-storey vernacular house. The elevations have not been altered apart from the later porch addition. The farm buildings are excluded from the Statutory List. Depicted as 'Muckle Risa' on the 1st Edition OS map.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>1st Edition 25" OS Map, 1881.</p>

Site Number	145
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Site Name	HOY, LONGHOPE, CUSTOMS HOUSE
Type of Site	THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE (INCLUDING WESTBURN), INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL
NRHE Number	LB18709
HER Number	9479
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330845
Northing	990727
Description	<p>Circa 1840 with minor earlier 20th century addition to NW. 2-storey; U-plan; former custom house (now two houses) with symmetrical 7-bay principal (NE) elevation with flanking gable ends; small single storey addition to NW. Coursed rubble with droved sandstone quoins at arrises to principal elevation; SW ends of wings and NW elevation harled. Architraved openings to single storey addition. Coped gables throughout.</p> <p>NE (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical 7-bay arrangement; paired bays to slightly advanced flanking gable ends. Steps up to central entrance; flanking pairs of concrete columns with drum capitals support flat-roofed canopy; segmental arch at front inscribed 'OLD CUSTOM HOUSE'; flanking lion statues to roof (all probably of 1930's date); 4-panel timber door with 6-light rectangular fanlight. Window above and one to each floor of flanking bays (those to left bay of 1st floor to each of gable ends and that to right of ground floor of right gable end blocked).</p> <p>SE ELEVATION: symmetrical 3-bay arrangement. Central entrance with later gabled timber porch. Window above; window to each floor to flanking bays.</p> <p>NW ELEVATION: gable end of earlier 20th century single storey addition projects to centre; architraved window to right. Entrance to left of left return; plain timber door with rectangular fanlight. Entrance with plain timber door and rectangular fanlight to right of right return; small window to outer right. Central window set back to 1st floor of main block (cill raised to accommodate addition); flanking windows to each floor.</p> <p>SW ELEVATION: flanking projecting gable ends of wings. 2 windows to ground floor of that to left; one to right of 1st floor; former entrance (now window) to right return; narrow window to outer right to ground and 1st floors. Window to left of ground floor to gable end to right; entrance with boarded timber door to left of left return; narrow window to outer left to ground and 1st floors. Entrance with plain timber door set back to right of central section; window to right; narrow window to left to ground and 1st floor; window to outer left of ground floor. Outline visible of single storey lean-to formerly stretching across entire width of central section.</p> <p>Predominantly 12-pane and some 4-pane timber sash and case windows; border-glazed fixed frame with stained glass outer panes to centre of principal (NE) elevation; 5-pane fixed frames to narrow windows. Asbestos slate roof with red ridge tiles to main block; stone slate roof to single storey addition. Gablehead stack with moulded cornice below concrete coping to each of 4 gable ends of main block; pair of similar ridge stacks to central section; tall rendered gablehead stack (extended vertically) with 2 band courses to single storey addition; round cans.</p> <p>BOUNDARY WALL: rubble boundary wall encloses rectangular-plan plot to SW, NW and SE. Plot subdivided longitudinally by rubble wall incorporating outbuildings of various dates immediately to SE of house; that with pitched stone slate roof to SE one of earliest.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest A handsome symmetrical official building of circa 1840 which stands out within the village. According to Burgher the side wings would appear to have been originally domestic (presumably for customs officials) and the central section for official purposes.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p>

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p74; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p366.

Site Number	146
Site Name	HOY, LONGHOPE, ROYAL HOTEL
Type of Site	SOUTH WALLS (HOY), LONGHOPE, ROYAL HOTEL, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALL
NRHE Number	LB48341
HER Number	183988
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330311
Northing	990850
Description	<p>Style of W R Lethaby, circa 1910; with minor addition. 2-storey; L-plan hotel. Vernacular revival design with crowstepped gables, deep overhanging eaves and tall chimney stacks with deep tapered coping above narrow band course. Coursed rubble, harled. Cills extended slightly to either side of windows; 1st floor windows largely square where adjoining eaves.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 5-bay. Central entrance with rectangular-plan piended roofed porch; entrance with panelled timber door; large flanking windows; identical windows to both returns. Window above and one to each floor to flanking bays. Narrow 1st floor window in between 2nd and 3rd bays from left.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 5-bay; built into ground sloping upwards to right. Gabled bay to outer left; central window (formerly entrance) with projecting pediment above; narrow window to right (former one to left now blocked); window centred above. Lean-to porch to entrance to outer right; window to front; entrances to flanking returns (both with timber doors, that to right panelled); narrow window set back to right. Window to each floor to central 3 bays; 2 to left of ground narrower.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: gable end of one of main wings projects slightly to left; window to right of ground floor; 2 windows to 1st floor. Window to each floor set back to right; narrow window to left of 1st floor.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: gable end of one of main wings projects to right; central window to each floor; evidence of former extension to right return; ground floor window to left. Gable end set back to left; entrance (with boarded timber door) to right; 2 windows to 1st floor (that to right narrow). Small flat-roofed single storey addition to central section (infilling space between short left wing and main wing to right); 4 narrow windows; 2 windows set back to 1st floor (that to right narrow); window above to left return of right wing.</p> <p>Mainly 12 and 8-pane timber sash and case windows; 8-pane casements (to 1st floor of N and W elevations). Stone Caithness slate roof. Gablehead stacks to S (one of main wings) and E (short projecting section to left); 3 ridge stacks; all with deep coping, tapered towards apex, above narrow band course; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: ground floor substantially altered.</p> <p>BOUNDARY WALL: coursed rubble wall with rubble coping encloses remaining area of rectangular-plan site to N and E. Pair of partially rendered square-plan gatpiers (probably later) to N; each with ball-finished pyramid coping.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest A distinctive local landmark, illustrative of the influence of the prominent Arts and Crafts</p>

architect, W R Lethaby, in Hoy. The chimney stacks with their deep tapered coping are very much in his style, as are the lower height 1st floor windows along the eaves. Lethaby worked for Thomas Middlemore, who purchased the nearby Melsetter Estate (which included the entire island) in 1898. He remodelled the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter in keeping with vernacular traditions. During World War I it was used as the office of the admiral commanding naval operations in Orkney and Shetland and a wireless station was created alongside it (Burrows). A photograph of 1921 shows it more or less as it is today (including the entrance porches). See separate list descriptions for Melsetter House, Estate Office, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage; also Rysa Lodge. Other buildings designed in the style of Lethaby include Melsetter Farmhouse (see separate list description).

References
Bibliography

2nd Edition County Series OS MAP (1902); C W Burrows, SCAPA AND A CAMERA (1921) pp52-53.

Site Number	147
Site Name	ROYAL NAVAL CEMETERY, LYNESS, HOY
Type of Site	ROYAL NAVAL CEMETERY, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB48348
HER Number	107261
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	330229
Northing	994614
Description	<p>1915-1954, Royal Naval Cemetery. L-plan Commonwealth War Graves cemetery with prominent centrally located war memorial, the Cross of Sacrifice, by Sir Reginald Blomfield, 1925, set between 2 shelter pavilions, and situated at the former Royal naval base in Lyness.</p> <p>WAR MEMORIAL AND PAVILIONS: The Cross of Sacrifice war memorial designed for war graves is surmounted on a stepped octagonal base. The memorial is a tall granite Latin cross with a downward pointed bronze sword fixed to the north east face. The words 'THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE' are inscribed onto the octagonal base. 2 square-plan stone pavilions attributed to Ralph Hobday date to 1939-1954. The west pavilion has an arched opening to the east wall with stugged voussoirs, and plain elevations elsewhere. Attached is a flanking quadrant wall, semi-rounded at ends, with granite coping stones. There are 2 arched openings to east pavilion, with stugged voussoirs and a flanking wall to the south. Eaves course to all elevations of both pavilions, including prominent, stugged keystones with pitched and slated roofs.</p> <p>WAR GRAVES AND OTHER MEMORIALS: predominantly parallel rows of numerous granite Admiralty Cross gravestones with carved anchor detail, and Celtic Cross memorials, with other sandstone, marble and granite gravestones. Further rectangular-plan burial ground attached to the north west at right angles, containing a number of graves of fallen from various Commonwealth and allied countries such as Norway, as well as graves of fallen German servicemen.</p> <p>FORMER MORTUARY AND CHAPEL: circa 1925. Rubble built, presently in use as a tool shed (2013). Located to the west of rear gate. It has two horizontal windows to the west wall and two large timber boarded doors to north gable wall, with a timber louvred ventilation opening above. The roof is pitched and slated.</p> <p>BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS: circa 1925. Rectangular-plan rubble flagstone wall encloses cemetery. Semi-rounded entrance gatepiers to the north with granite coping stones</p>

and inscription panels and timber gate. Granite plaques to piers inscribed 'LYNESS NAVAL CEMETERY' and '1914-1918 1939-1945'. Flagged area in front of entrance gates to roadside. Rear timber gate in south wall.

Statement of Special Interest

The Royal Naval Cemetery at Lyness is a lasting reminder of the British involvement in the First and Second World Wars, and is part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World Wars in the area (see separate listings). The cemetery is significant to the history of Scotland at war and represents one of the first cemeteries administered by the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC, present day Commonwealth War Graves Commission or CWGC). It has a Type B Cross of Sacrifice, designed by one of 3 principle architects appointed by the IWGC, Sir Reginald Blomfield, who an important British architect of the era and a key figure in the development of Imperial War Graves memorials.

The site of the Royal Naval Cemetery at Lyness was acquired by the Admiralty in 1915 when Scapa Flow was the administrative base of the grand fleet, and the Navy needed a resting place for fallen seamen. By 1 July 1927 the site was officially under the care and maintenance of the IWGC. It may be one of the earliest sites administered by the IWGC. The site was officially purchased by the CWGC in 1977.

The cemetery contains the graves of sailors from both World Wars marked by Admiralty Crosses, including the graves of 445 Commonwealth sailors from the First World War, 109 of which are unidentified. Some of the fallen lost their lives locally, and therefore have a direct association with Scapa Flow, for example the casualties from HMS Vanguard and Hampshire are interred here.

The focal point of the Royal Naval Cemetery at Lyness is the Cross of Sacrifice, erected in 1925, which is commonly associated with UK war graves cemeteries. Of the four types of Cross (A1, A, B, and C) in existence, the one at Lyness represents the only Type B Cross of Sacrifice in Scotland. It is an unusually large size of cross for the relatively low number of casualties buried in the cemetery, and may have been selected to recognise the status of the cemetery and to be visible from the sea. It is the only listed example of a CWGC cemetery in Scotland. The cemetery also has the largest concentration of war graves in Scotland, with the largest in the UK being at Brookwood Cemetery (also known as the London Necropolis) near Woking, Surrey.

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War. Site is owned and administered by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (2014).

Previously listed as 'Wall (Hoy), Lyness Naval Cemetery Including Pavilions, War Memorial and Boundary Wall'. Category changed from C to B, and listed building record updated as part of the military review of Lyness (2014).

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Commonwealth War Graves Commission. <http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/74567/> [Accessed February 2014]

www.scapaflow.co.uk [accessed February 2014]

Site Number	148
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER FARM, STABLES
Type of Site	MELSETTER FARM, STEADING
NRHE Number	LB48361
HER Number	267105
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	326823
Northing	989220
Description	<p>1900. Courtyard-plan steading comprising detached single storey shed to far N; single storey byre and former wash-house range to N; threshing barn to W range; former granary, barn, cartshed and bothy to 2-storey S range and detached former stables to E. Coursed sandstone, loosely stugged openings.</p> <p>N RANGE</p> <p>S ELEVATION: former wash-house to far right; door to right; window to left flank. Series of windows and 2 doors to central byre. Separate section to far left (raised roof line); large central door opening. E ELEVATION: central window; gable apex stack; tapered coping above band course; circular can. N ELEVATION: numerous ventilation holes to byre. Blocked opening to separate section to right. Asymmetrical gable end to far right byre/stable; central window. Timber boarded doors; some 16-pane windows. Roof lights to front and rear; pitched roofs; stone slates; ridge ventilation.</p> <p>W RANGE</p> <p>E ELEVATION: central door; window to left flank to byre/stable to far right. Threshing barn to left; timber boarded doors to ground floor. Pedimented loft opening to left; '1900' datestone in pediment. Pitched roof; stone slates; rooflights. Raised roof to barn. Ridge ventilation to right byre/stable.</p> <p>S RANGE</p> <p>N ELEVATION: window to far right; door to left flank. Central door with flanking windows to left; 6 granary loft openings above. Large inserted doorway to left (former cartshed); timber sliding door; window to left flank. E ELEVATION: 2 inserted doorways to gable; central 16-pane 1st floor window to former bothy. S ELEVATION: Ground level slopes down to S making ground floor openings appear at 1st floor height. Former bothy at 1st floor to far right; ground floor and 1st floor catslide dormer window to left. 5 ground floor windows to barn and 5 granary loft openings symmetrically arranged to left. Raggles of former building to barn. Asymmetrical</p>

gable end of threshing barn to far left; central ground floor door; central 16-pane 1st floor window. Timber plank doors; timber loft shutters. Pitched roofs; ridge ventilation to granary. Ridge stack to both; tapered coping above band course.

STABLES

E ELEVATION: door to far left; large door opening to right; sliding door. S & N ELEVATIONS: plain gables. W ELEVATION: 2 doors to left; 16-pane window to right. Timber plank doors. Pitched stone slate roof; rooflights to N; ridge ventilation to N. Gable apex stack to S; tapered coping above band course. Loft above stables; some timber stalls remain.

SHED

S ELEVATION: 4 regularly spaced windows; 2 central windows lowered below glazing (12-pane timber windows). E ELEVATION: altered gable wall; corbelled skewputts; replacement sliding doors. N ELEVATION: plain elevation. W ELEVATION: central door. Pitched roof; stone slates; 2 roof lights to rear. Ridge flue.

Statement of Special Interest

B-Group with Melsetter Farmhouse. The nearby farmhouse is built in the style of W R Lethaby, the prominent promoter of the Arts and Crafts movement. Some of Lethaby's designs have been loosely applied to the steading, namely the chimney stacks with tapered coping above the band course and windows which hug eaves. These can also be found on other Melsetter Estate buildings that Lethaby worked on. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. Lethaby was commissioned by Middlemore to remodel Melsetter House and the nearby steading. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from the Moodie ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. This steading replaces the original steading, built around a courtyard to the NW of the main house, which was converted to housing by Lethaby. Melsetter Farmhouse and Steading are not shown on the 1903 2nd Edition OS map (surveyed 1900).

References

Bibliography

OS Map, 1976; Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p342.

Site Number	149
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, OUTBUILDING TO W OF FACTOR'S HOUSE
Type of Site	ESTATE OFFICE, ADJACENT outhouse AND STONE FLAGGED YARD AND GATEPIERS
NRHE Number	LB48365
HER Number	267111
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326922
Northing	989317
Description	Late 18th/early 19th century, remodelled 1898-1900 by W R Lethaby. Single storey and attic and 2-storey; rectangular-plan; with crowstepped gables and distinctive chimney stacks with deep coping (stepped in slightly/tapered) above band course and prominent ashlar porch in shape of upturned boat to principal (S) elevation. Reconstruction of former factor's house in Arts and Crafts manner; comprising main 3-bay single storey and attic section to E and single bay 2-storey section to W. Harled coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. No visible dressings to

window openings.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: entrance in between 1st and 2nd bays to left of main single storey and attic section; rectangular-plan sandstone ashlar porch in shape of cross section of upturned boat with hull as roof and keel as roll-moulding at apex; flanking stone benches inside; part-glazed panelled timber door set back. Window to each floor to flanking bays and that to outer right; those to attic low and wide apart from narrow one to outer right; that to left of ground floor small and narrow. Window to each floor to 2-storey bay to left. Side of single storey lean-to adjoins to outer left.

N ELEVATION: 2 windows to ground floor of main single storey and attic section; narrow attic window above that to right. Window to each floor to 2-storey and attic bay to right. Side of single storey lean-to adjoins to outer right; 2 closely spaced square 4-light vents.

E ELEVATION: entrance to left; flanking shallow stone cheeks supporting inclined stone canopy roll-moulded at edge; 3-panel timber door set back. Attic window to right of gable.

W ELEVATION: single storey lean-to projects across width of gable end of 2-storey section; outer flanking entrances with part-glazed panelled timber doors; window to right of that to left.

Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows; 8-pane casements to low wide attic windows. Stone slate roof. Ridge stack (with deep coping stepped in slightly above band course) to main section; gablehead stack (with deep coping tapered towards apex above band course) to N side; round cans.

INTERIOR: not inspected (2000).

BOUNDARY WALL: rubble wall with rounded rubble coping encloses triangular-shaped plot to N. Earlier coursed rubble OUTBUILDING at SW corner (with 2 small additions with single pitch roofs) forms W side of stone flagged yard; coursed rubble walls to N and S adjoin house to E. GATEPIERS TO W: pair of coursed stugged sandstone rubble gatepiers adjoin short section of wall to S of outbuilding; framing entrance to row of cottages aligned E/W to E of entrance to courtyard of Melsetter House; circular plan with conical coping surmounted by ball finials.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A very fine small house, remodelled by one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. The distinctive chimney stacks with their deep tapered/stepped coping and the low wide attic windows are very much of his style and are found on other buildings of his at Melsetter, including, in more detailed form, the house itself and also Rysa Lodge in the north of the parish (see separate list description). The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from their ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. The remodelling/construction of the house and surrounding buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole and are very much in keeping with local vernacular traditions.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881); Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p77; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p343; Trevor Garnham, 'William Richard Lethaby, Melsetter House' in ARTS AND CRAFTS

HOUSES I (1999).

Site Number	150
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HALL, GATE-PIERS
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MELSETTER, THE HALL, INCLUDING GATEPIERS TO WEST
NRHE Number	LB48367
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	326957
Northing	989330
Description	<p>Probably mid 18th century with minor alterations. Single storey with hayloft to main block; L-plan; former barn with crowstepped gables and regularly disposed ventilation slits to hayloft. Coursed rubble with partial remains of harling and sandstone dressings. Chamfered reveals to principal openings to principal (S) and E and W elevations; long and short surrounds to larger original openings throughout.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: principal (threshing) entrance (altered and with replacement sliding door) to left of centre. Wide inserted/enlarged window to left. Former entrance (now window) to right; deep lintel with monogram to right (intertwined initials probably B W S M). 5 regularly disposed ventilation slits to hayloft. Stone steps with coped parapet to outer right; continued around corner to E side and incorporating outhouse belonging to adjacent property (former cottages, now 'The Laundry House') within harled base.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: principal (threshing) entrance to right (plain timber door). Flanking windows and one to left formerly entrance. 3 ventilation slits to hayloft. Gable end of rear wing projects to outer right; entrance with boarded timber door to right. Lean-to addition to outer right; window to left and one to right return.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: gable end (main block) to right; large window (originally loading door) to left. Rear wing adjoins to left; near central former entrance (now boarded window); small window (boarded) to left.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: steps project to lower level (adjoining adjacent property). Large window (originally loading door) to gable above. Lean-to addition adjoins to right; entrance to left.</p> <p>Mainly multi-pane fixed timber frame windows. Stone slate roof. Coped stugged mid-pitch stack (an addition) at W end of main block (no cans).</p> <p>INTERIOR: roof trusses replaced. Loft floor missing but supporting beams still in place. Timber and stone flagged floor.</p> <p>GATEPIERS TO W: pair of square-plan gatepiers by W R Lethaby of 1898-1900, linked to former barn by small section of rubble wall. Coursed rubble with band course at apex surmounted by pyramid coping.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest A-Group with Melsetter House, Chapel, Lodge and Gatepiers, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A substantial, largely intact, traditional barn probably of mid 18th century date. Almost the only structure to be left entirely unaltered during the reconstruction of the buildings at Melsetter by W R Lethaby between 1898 and 1900. Presumably this was because Lethaby admired it. Lethaby was a leading exponent and promoter of the Arts and Crafts Movement and widely adopted traditional vernacular features in his buildings. The Melsetter Estate was the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until the earlier 19th century. It is likely that the</p>

barn might date from the ownership of Benjamin Moodie, who was the laird in the mid 18th century. When the estate was bought (and the buildings at Melsetter redeveloped) by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist, in 1898, it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It was called 'The Hall' because functions were held here (information from Elsie Seater of Melsetter House).

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Bibliography

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Site Number	151
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, MILESTONE TO NORTH OF MILLHOUSE
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MILESTONE TO NORTH OF MILLHOUSE
NRHE Number	LB48372
HER Number	229322
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330188
Northing	995728
Description	Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'N.NESS' (North Ness) above number '3' and arrow pointing left; 'HOY' above number '8' and arrow pointing right.

Statement of Special Interest

A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a number of similar stones in the parish which are likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not shown on the 1903 2nd Edition OS map.

References
Bibliography

OS Map, 1976.

Site Number	152
Site Name	HOY, LYNESS, SCAPA FLOW VC, FMR STEAM PUMPING STATION & OIL STORAGE TANK
Type of Site	FORMER STEAM PUMPING STATION AND OIL STORAGE TANK
NRHE Number	LB50533
HER Number	9489
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	330904
Northing	994633

Description

1937. Former pump house and oil storage tank, converted to the Scapa Flow Visitor Centre and Museum in 1990, and located next to Lyness Pier (see separate listing), part of a significant and large group of military structures at Lyness situated next to Scapa Flow.

PUMP HOUSE: 1937. 3 tall gabled ranges and 2 further axially aligned gabled ranges flanked by later low, full-width, lean-to ranges; square brick plinths formerly supporting 2 industrial stacks (see Notes). Steel frame construction with rendered brick walls, and thickened brick base course to cill height. Multi-pane metal windows with hopper openings. Roof (replaced 1980s) with profiled sheet metal cladding and retaining roof lights. The interior was seen in 2013 and is divided into 2 spaces containing pumping machinery dating to circa 1936-39. Boiler Room with hand operated fuel pumps, Worthington steam pump, 3 Wilsons of Glasgow Lancashire type boilers, 2 Worthington duplex boiler feed pumps and 2 centrifugal fans powered by Roby single cylinder vertical steam engines. Pump Room with 3 Worthing oil pumps, 2 Reader rotary engines and 2 Worthington condensers.

OIL STORAGE TANK AND BUND: 1937. Circular storage tank of riveted steel plates with exterior access stair and metal safety railing; associated bund (an earthen spillage containment bank), and surviving oil pipe connections.

Statement of Special Interest

The former pump house and oil tank are exceptionally rare surviving examples of Second World War buildings and they are part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. The pumphouse contains rare surviving and largely unaltered machinery and forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).

There is an additional pump house nearby which also served the base at Lyness (see separate listing) and it is of similar date however the fuel there was pumped by diesel engine rather than steam engine. The two pump house buildings at Lyness are the only pump houses of their type in Scotland and the only surviving examples of out of the four Admiralty fuel stations built in Scotland. The oil tank, including its associated bund, is also very rare.

The installation at Lyness was used to pump fuel to and from the underground storage tanks in Wee Fea, Hoy.. The machinery required for this process remains intact and includes the steam engines, pumps and associated plant. The technology and materials used for the construction and operation of the pump house and oil tank are thought to have been amongst the most advanced of the period.

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation and recreational facilities for the service men and women who were stationed there during both World Wars.

In 1957 the Royal Naval base at Lyness was decommissioned and the pump house ceased operation. Orkney Islands Council purchased the former pump house site in 1980, and by 1990 it was opened as a museum and visitor centre. A permanent exhibition was erected within the circular plan form of the oil tank in 1990. Chimney stacks were removed from brick plinths due to maintenance work in 2014.

Previously listed as 'Hoy, Lyness, Scapa Flow Visitor Centre, Former Steam Pumping Station and Oil Storage Tank'. Listed building record updated as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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www.scapaflow.co [accessed February 2014]

Site Number	153
Site Name	UNDERGROUND FUEL RESERVOIR, WEE FEA, LYNESS, HOY
Type of Site	UNDERGROUND FUEL RESERVOIR, WEE FEA, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB52318
HER Number	174004
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	329121
Northing	994637
Description	<p>1938-1943. Extensive network of 6 rectangular underground fuel storage reservoir tanks with operational and maintenance access tunnels, valve chambers carved out of the hillside bedrock and predominantly lined in shuttered concrete. At the head of the operational piping tunnel is a small square-plan fan room, and at the end are 6 underground fuel tanks. The tunnel is approximately 350 metres long by 3 metres wide. The tunnel has two pipes laid underneath the concrete floor and accessed by metal inspection covers, connecting each underground tank to the tank farm in Lyness. The tanks, each with valve chamber to control the flow of oil, are of variable dimensions due to the geology of Wee Fea however they are an average of 9 metres wide by 237 metres long and 13.5 metres high, with a capacity of approximately 5.6 million gallons of fuel.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The underground fuel reservoir complex set in Wee Fea at Lyness was constructed for the Royal Navy between 1938 and 1943 as part of a national programme to protect the Royal Navy fuel depots from aerial attack. It is a monumental and complex engineering achievement and a rare example of an intact underground fuel storage facility constructed to high specifications and engineering standards. It contains rare surviving and largely unaltered machinery, and is part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).</p> <p>Built to service the Home Fleet and other Allied naval fleet vessels, underground fuel storage reservoirs played an integral role in the UK's Second World War defence strategy. This example at Lyness is one of two surviving in Scotland and it remains largely in its original form and condition. The ability to store large amounts of fuel required pioneering engineering skills.</p> <p>In the early 20th century the Royal Navy used coal to power their fleet. By the beginning of the First World War the Navy were beginning to adopt the use of furnace fuel oil (a heavy and thick crude oil) and this necessitated new facilities to be constructed to store the fuel at all</p>

major Admiralty naval bases in the UK. The fuel required purpose built tanks in large depots, onshore equipment, pump houses and power sources. By the Second World War, the Admiralty recognised the threat of possible enemy aerial attack to these fuel depots, therefore they commissioned the construction of underground oil storage reservoirs at strategic sites across the UK to store oil securely in order to be prepared in the event of an aerial attack.

Reservoirs were constructed in the UK to designs by the Civil Engineer in Chief's Department, varying in size depending on the naval base they were serving. In Scotland three reservoirs were constructed and they were located near the major naval bases of Rosyth, Inchindown near Invergordon and Lyness, with some variation in design to account for geology of the sites chosen.

The immense scale of the engineering project for the construction of the reservoir, rare in itself, is a monument to British military engineering. Along with the construction of the aforementioned reservoirs in Scotland, it was the largest construction in the north of Scotland since the Caledonian Canal; and the largest underground excavation in the UK before the construction of the Ben Cruachan hydro-electric scheme, completed in 1965 (see separate listing). It was constructed to the highest engineering standards, requiring an extraordinary degree of skilled labourers and the use of building resources, all of which were scarce during wartime. The rock excavated formed a spoil heap to the west of the complex. Later, part of the spoil heap would be used to form the foundations of the Golden Wharf at Lyness (see separate listing).

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.

The reservoirs remained in use until the fuel depot was decommissioned circa 1976. Orkney Islands Council purchased the site in 1980.

Listed as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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ND29SE 4 centred 2912 9464

A series of underground oil tanks have been cut into Wee Fea hill, the entrance to which is situated about 320m NW of the Signal Station building (ND29SE 2.00). The tanks have been tunnelled into the hillside and run internally in a southwesterly direction from the N entrance. Internal access tunnels have been provided throughout the system. About 30m NE from the N entrance is a water filter bed with sluice mechanism.

Little evidence could be seen among the newly cut tracks running NW from the Signal Station, of a small tramway which was built to the N entrance, to assist with the construction of the underground oil tanks.

Some equipment, such as a float gauge, winch and access ladder still survive in situ in the passageways and tunnels. A large air extractor unit built in Yard 23 by Musgrave and Co Ltd, Belfast of the 'Centrigrad' type, for foul air extraction is also still extant.

On the S-facing slopes of Wee Fea are several air vents along with the S entrance to the tunnels (ND 2854 9385).

Both entrances to the tunnels are protected by iron gates.

The tanks had a 100,000 ton capacity (101,000 tonnes) and were cut into the hillside to provide an alternative to the above ground tanks at Lyness in the event of air-raids.

Visited by RCAHMS (GS, SW, DE) [1996].

This facility is not noted on the 1972 edition of the OS 1:10,000 map. The map depicts what are presumably its surface buildings and structures around ND 2912 9465.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 10 May 2006.

Publication Account (1999)

RCAHMS Excursion Guide

Behind the village, in the lea of the hill known as Wee Fea, there is a Naval Cemetery and an intermediate pumping station; on the shoulder of the hill is the large Naval Signal Station completed in 1943 and still a conspicuous landmark. In the Second World War the above-ground oil tanks were eventually fed from six enormous underground fuel tanks, built into and under the hill, capable of holding some 100,000 tons of oil for the refuelling of the fleet. The excavated spoil from the tunnels was tipped at the foreshore to create an extension to the quay which, on account of the enormous cost, was ironically nicknamed 'The Golden Wharf'.

Surveyed in 1936, the six underground tanks were completed by 1943 when further work was aborted. The two entrances are modest gaps in the hillside with ventilation shafts nearby, but inside, each of the tunnels giving access to the tanks are themselves over a quarter of a mile long, both the inlet and the outlet pipes passing through the north tunnel which formerly had intermediate blast walls. The tanks and their network of access tunnels were - and remain - by any standards a considerable feat of engineering and masterpieces of concrete construction extending for about three-quarters of a mile under the hill.

Information from 'RCAHMS Excursion Guide 1999: Commissioners' field excursion, Orkney, 8-10 September 1999'.

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Site Number	154
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER HOUSE, CHAPEL
Type of Site	WALLS (HOY), MELSETTER HOUSE, CHAPEL
NRHE Number	LB48359
HER Number	229247
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	327035
Northing	989349
Description	<p>W R Lethaby, 1900. Single storey, rectangular-plan chapel. Random rubble; sandstone; harled E gable; dressed quoins and surrounds to openings. Dressed eaves course to N elevation. Roll-moulded eaves course to gables.</p> <p>N (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: timber boarded and studded door to right. Roll-moulded, round-headed door surround; thick plinths to base of surround; circle (sun); crucifix (Christ) and crescent (moon) symbols to arch apex. 2 steps lead into chapel. Cross-incised slab to right of doorway. Inscribed plaque to right of slab. Quadripartite window to left of door; chamfered stone mullions. Narrow, stained glass window to left. Buttress to left of window.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: tripartite chancel window; moulded stone surrounds and mullions. Small star-shaped window above; square sandstone surround. Anchor and crucifix finial. Tall harled wall (kitchen garden) extends eastwards from left gable. Exposed long and short quoins to left quoin of chapel above wall.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 2 narrow windows to right. Garden walls extend from right and left gables.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 2 rows of 3 grouped lancets to centre; moulded stone surrounds and mullions. Square-plan bellcote surmounts W gable. Arched opening in W and E; small rectangular opening in S and N. Uprturned boat shape to curved roof; single bell.</p> <p>Leaded windows. Outer casements, inner fixed lights to quadripartite window. Flat skewers; moulded skewputts. Asymmetrically pitched stone slate roof. Chimney vent to left of S roof.</p> <p>INTERIOR: flagstone and red tile floor. Harled interior; exposed sandstone surrounds to windows, cills and band course. Pointed barrel vault. Central moulded column in window recess to quadripartite window. Pointed-arch surround to stained glass windows in N and S walls. Stained glass window depicting the Crucifixion by Morris & Co, designed by Edward Burne-Jones in N wall. Exposed stone arch spans width of chapel, dividing chancel from nave; flat head to arch. Chamfered stone band course extends from base of arch eastwards to chancel. Metal heart-shaped lamp holders mounted to N chancel wall and S nave wall. Aumbrey to left of altar; stone surround; 2 studded timber doors; 2 steps lead up to chancel; black and white tiles to second step. Central stone altar on plinth; St Columba cross decorating and projecting chamfered top. Tripartite window above altar; roll-moulded surrounds; 2 moulded mullions to front of cill; cill extends along length of gable wall. Stained glass to central window depicting the Nativity by Morris & Co, designed by Ford Madox Brown. Gable apex slightly recessed; star-shaped window within. Stained glass window of St Columba by Christopher Whall, to right of altar. Small carved ivory panel, Adoration of the Magi, on S wall. Stained glass window by Christopher Whall to right of chancel on S wall, depicting St Margaret. Plain timber screen to rear enclosing vestry; central doorway. Small stove in vestry. Circular, blocked hole for bell rope; square stone surround. Central round-headed arch frames 2 rows of lancets. Sandstone tabs to surround. Cylindrical font on base. Roll moulding to shaft;</p>

circular basin; wavy bands to base.

Statement of Special Interest

A-Group with Melsetter House, Kitchen and Walled Gardens, Lodge and Gatepiers, Burial Enclosure, Estate Office, Gardener's Cottage, The Hall, Laundry House and Spinning Cottage. A private chapel, in use as such. Melsetter Chapel was consecrated in June 1900 and is dedicated to the Saints Colm and Margaret. The S elevation of the chapel fits well within the earlier walled garden, making up part of the garden wall, and the uneven stone surrounds, windows and finial add interest to the harled courtyard walls to the W of Melsetter House. Built to seat 39 people, the chapel has timber, moveable chairs at present (2000). Melsetter Chapel has an early example of a vaulted concrete roof used on an ecclesiastical building and was the prototype for Lethaby's All Saints' Church at Lower Brockhampton, Herefordshire which was built 2 years later with a vaulted concrete roof, clad in thatch. The plaque to the right of the doorway explains that the cross-inscribed slab is a copy of one thought to be circa 900 AD, found in the graveyard of the old church of St Colm, Osmondwall. Lethaby was one of the most prominent exponents and promoters of the Arts and Crafts movement. Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist bought the Melsetter Estate in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy, as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. Melsetter had been the home of the Moodie family from the late 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. The majority of the remaining structures at Melsetter which were retained by Lethaby were greatly modified, however, the 1881 OS Map shows a large building on this chapel site which was later removed. The remodelling/construction of the house and surround buildings at Melsetter was one of Lethaby's most important commissions. It is unusual in that it involved the redevelopment of an entire complex of buildings, which form a harmonious whole.

References

Bibliography

2nd Edition OS Map, 1976; G Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY, 1986, pp129-140, 148-154; L Burgher, ORKNEY, 1991, pp75-76; J Gifford, HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, 1992, p342-343; T Garnham, MELSETTER HOUSE in ARTS & CRAFTS HOUSES I, 1999.

Site Number	155
Site Name	HOY, MELSETTER FARM, SHED
Type of Site	MELSETTER FARM, STEADING
NRHE Number	LB48361
HER Number	267106
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	326804
Northing	989249
Description	1900. Courtyard-plan steading comprising detached single storey shed to far N; single storey byre and former wash-house range to N; threshing barn to W range; former granary, barn, cartshed and bothy to 2-storey S range and detached former stables to E. Coursed sandstone, loosely stugged openings. N RANGE S ELEVATION: former wash-house to far right; door to right; window to left flank. Series of windows and 2 doors to central byre. Separate section to far left (raised roof line); large central door opening. E ELEVATION: central window; gable apex stack; tapered coping above band course; circular can. N ELEVATION: numerous ventilation holes to byre. Blocked opening to separate section to right. Asymmetrical gable end to far right byre/stable; central window. Timber boarded doors; some 16-pane windows. Roof lights to front and rear; pitched roofs;

stone slates; ridge ventilation.

W RANGE

E ELEVATION: central door; window to left flank to byre/stable to far right. Threshing barn to left; timber boarded doors to ground floor. Pedimented loft opening to left; '1900' datestone in pediment. Pitched roof; stone slates; rooflights. Raised roof to barn. Ridge ventilation to right byre/stable.

S RANGE

N ELEVATION: window to far right; door to left flank. Central door with flanking windows to left; 6 granary loft openings above. Large inserted doorway to left (former cartshed); timber sliding door; window to left flank. E ELEVATION: 2 inserted doorways to gable; central 16-pane 1st floor window to former bothy. S ELEVATION: Ground level slopes down to S making ground floor openings appear at 1st floor height. Former bothy at 1st floor to far right; ground floor and 1st floor catslide dormer window to left. 5 ground floor windows to barn and 5 granary loft openings symmetrically arranged to left. Raggles of former building to barn. Asymmetrical gable end of threshing barn to far left; central ground floor door; central 16-pane 1st floor window. Timber plank doors; timber loft shutters. Pitched roofs; ridge ventilation to granary. Ridge stack to bothy; tapered coping above band course.

STABLES

E ELEVATION: door to far left; large door opening to right; sliding door. S & N ELEVATIONS: plain gables. W ELEVATION: 2 doors to left; 16-pane window to right. Timber plank doors. Pitched stone slate roof; rooflights to N; ridge ventilation to N. Gable apex stack to S; tapered coping above band course. Loft above stables; some timber stalls remain.

SHED

S ELEVATION: 4 regularly spaced windows; 2 central windows lowered below glazing (12-pane timber windows). E ELEVATION: altered gable wall; corbelled skewputts; replacement sliding doors. N ELEVATION: plain elevation. W ELEVATION: central door. Pitched roof; stone slates; 2 roof lights to rear. Ridge flue.

Statement of Special Interest

B-Group with Melsetter Farmhouse. The nearby farmhouse is built in the style of W R Lethaby, the prominent promoter of the Arts and Crafts movement. Some of Lethaby's designs have been loosely applied to the steading, namely the chimney stacks with tapered coping above the band course and windows which hug eaves. These can also be found on other Melsetter Estate buildings that Lethaby worked on. The Melsetter Estate was purchased by Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist in 1898. At that time it comprised the entire island of Hoy as well as the adjacent smaller islands of South Walls, Fara and Rysa. It had been the home of the Moodie family from the later 16th century until around the earlier 19th century. Lethaby was commissioned by Middlemore to remodel Melsetter House and the nearby steading. The majority of the remaining structures, dating largely from the Moodie ownership, were retained in some way by Lethaby (including the house), although greatly modified. This steading replaces the original steading, built around a courtyard to the NW of the main house, which was converted to housing by Lethaby. Melsetter Farmhouse and Steading are not shown on the 1903 2nd Edition OS map (surveyed 1900).

References

Bibliography

OS Map, 1976; Godfrey Rubens, WILLIAM RICHARD LETHABY (1986) pp129-138, p300; John Gifford, THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in the 'Buildings of Scotland' series, 1992) p342.

Site Number	156
Site Name	SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, SCAPA FLOW VISITOR CENTRE AND MUSEUM, LYNES
Type of Site	WWII AIR RAID SHELTER, SCAPA FLOW VISITOR CENTRE AND MUSEUM, LYNES
NRHE Number	LB52319
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	331072
Northing	994869
Description	<p>Circa 1939. Air-raid shelter set in open landscape within the former Royal Naval base at Lyness. U-plan with earthwork covering. Pre-cast sectional shuttered concrete construction with partial corrugated metal sheeting and earth roof covering, with brick and concrete retaining wall passages to entrance and exit.</p> <p>The interior was seen 2013. Two entrances with a passage connecting to a small central rectangular chamber. Painted directional arrows to walls. Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The air raid shelter is a good survivor of a standard military building type, and is part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. It forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).</p> <p>As a building type, air raid shelters are common features of most military installations. However, the survival of these shelters is rare as the majority of them have been demolished or filled in.</p> <p>Specifically designed to protect against a potential air raid attack, the U-plan design of the shelter would help to deflect any debris from an explosion. Located near to the naval base repair and boom defences' workshops, this air raid shelter's primary function was for the protection of the military personnel in Lyness.</p> <p>The building is entered via openings to the east, descending into a hillock. Internally there is evidence of the original use of the building in the painted arrows indicating where it would be safe to withstand a blast. There is a small rectangular chamber, roughly midway through the passage network.</p> <p>Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.</p> <p>The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.</p> <p>By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation, recreational and practical facilities for the number of service men and women who were stationed there during the First and Second World War.</p> <p>Listed as part of the review of Lyness (2014). References</p>

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www.scapaflow.co [accessed February 2014]

Site Number	157
Site Name	FORMER DIESEL ENGINE PUMP HOUSE, LYNESS, HOY
Type of Site	FORMER DIESEL ENGINE PUMP HOUSE, LYNESS, HOY
NRHE Number	LB52320
HER Number	73400
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	330082
Northing	994268
Description	<p>Circa 1938. Tall 6-bay gabled former pump house part of a significant and large grouping of military structures at Lyness situated next to Scapa Flow. Perpendicular protruding gabled range to the east. Separate raised metal water tank to the west. Predominantly steel frame construction with rendered brick walls, and thickened concrete base course to cill height. North and south elevations have 3 bays and a blind oculus in the centre bay. Multi-pane metal windows with hopper openings.</p> <p>The interior, accessed via doors to the west and north elevations, was seen in 2013 and is divided into 2 spaces, a boiler room and a pump room. Most of the machinery needed to pump oil, such as engines, boilers and pumps, remains in situ.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>The former pump house is an exceptionally rare surviving example of a Second World War building and is part of an important group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. The pumphouse contains rare surviving and largely unaltered machinery and it forms part of a wider group with other significant military buildings associated with the First and Second World War in the area (see separate listings).</p> <p>There is an additional pump house nearby which also served the base at Lyness (see separate listing) and it is of similar date however the fuel there was pumped by steam engine rather than diesel engine. The two pump house buildings at Lyness are the only surviving pump houses of their type in Scotland and the only surviving examples of out of the four Admiralty fuel stations built in Scotland.</p> <p>The installation at Lyness was used to pump fuel to and from the underground storage tanks in Wee Fea, Hoy. The machinery required for this process remains intact and includes the diesel engines, pumps and associated plant. The technology and materials used for the construction and operation are thought to have been amongst the most advanced of the period.</p>

Prior to the First World War, Britain was considered to be most at risk of attack from continental Europe and the British Navy was based on the south coast of England. However the changing political situation at the beginning of the 20th century meant that the threat changed to focus on the German Navy in the Baltic sea. It was this, combined with the geography of the Orkney Islands which was the impetus for moving part of the Grand Fleet to Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Scapa Flow is one of the world's largest natural harbours and it is mostly enclosed by surrounding islands, including Hoy, where Lyness overlooks Scapa Flow.

The enormous impact on the Orkney Islands of both World Wars has left us with an important legacy of military structures, many of which do not survive elsewhere in the UK.

By 1942 the naval base at Lyness supported thousands of military and civilian personnel. Lyness would become a self-contained town that provided accommodation and recreational facilities for the service men and women who were stationed there during both World Wars. In 1957 the Royal Naval base at Lyness was decommissioned and the pump house operation ceased. Orkney Islands Council purchased the former pump house site in 1980.

Previous Scheduled Monument, previously scheduled as 'Lyness, Hoy, Diesel Pumping Station'. Listed as part of the review of Lyness (2014).

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<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/73400/> [accessed February 2014]

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Site Number	158
Site Name	THURVOE WOOD, POSSIBLE FUEL TANK BASE
Type of Site	FUEL TANK BASE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	133625
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329607
Northing	994555
Description	Possible fuel tank base. Probably included in Canmore Record 133625: Orkney SMR References: OR 2390, OR 3070

Two unroofed brick and concrete buildings and a water tank are situated in a shelter belt of coniferous trees to the S of the track leading to the Signal Station (ND29SE 2.00). The water tank lies to the E of the buildings.

Both buildings have windw openings down each side elevation. That to the E has the N gable end missing whilst that to the W would appear to have had compartments.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 1999

Site Number	159
Site Name	THURVOE WOOD, LATRINE BLOCK
Type of Site	BRICK BUILT LATRINE BLOCK WITH BASEMENT
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	133625
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329614
Northing	994499
Description	Brick built latrine block with basement.

Probably included in Canmore Record 133625:

Orkney SMR References: OR 2390, OR 3070

Two unroofed brick and concrete buildings and a water tank are situated in a shelter belt of coniferous trees to the S of the track leading to the Signal Station (ND29SE 2.00). The water tank lies to the E of the buildings.

Both buildings have windw openings down each side elevation. That to the E has the N gable end missing whilst that to the W would appear to have had compartments.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 1999

Site Number	160
Site Name	THURVOE WOOD, MILITARY HUT
Type of Site	RUINED BRICK BUILT MILITARY HUT
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	133625
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329622
Northing	994505
Description	Brick built military hut ruin.

Probably included in Canmore Record 133625:

Orkney SMR References: OR 2390, OR 3070

Two unroofed brick and concrete buildings and a water tank are situated in a shelter belt of coniferous trees to the S of the track leading to the Signal Station (ND29SE 2.00). The water tank lies to the E of the buildings.

Both buildings have windw openings down each side elevation. That to the E has the N gable end missing whilst that to the W would appear to have had compartments.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), August 1999

Site Number	161
Site Name	WEST OF BURNHOUSE, BUILDING PLATFORM
Type of Site	WARTIME BUILDING PLATFORMS (WITH LARGE SUNKEN FLOOR AREA)
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	174032
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329718
Northing	995178
Description	Wartime building platforms. Has a large sunken floor area.

Part of Canmore Record 174032:

The remains of a military camp visible as concrete hut bases and roadways are situated on the W side of the B9047 road about 400m SW of Burnhouse. The bases and platforms for over fifty huts or buildings of different sizes all linked to a road system, can be seen in rough boggy ground to the S of the Burn of Moifea.

The camp is not shown on the facsimile Plan of Lyness, Civil Engineers Department of the Admiralty, 1941 available at the Scapa Museum, Lyness.

The outline of this camp is shown on the OS 1:2500 scale digital map of this area.

Visited by RCAHMS, (DE), August 1999

Site Number	162
Site Name	WEST OF BURNHOUSE, BUILDING PLATFORM
Type of Site	WARTIME BUILDING PLATFORM (PROBABLE NISSEN HUT BASE)
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	174032
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329629
Northing	995049
Description	Wartime building platform concrete base Nissan hut approx 7.5m x 15m.

Part of Canmore Record 174032:

The remains of a military camp visible as concrete hut bases and roadways are situated on the W side of the B9047 road about 400m SW of Burnhouse. The bases and platforms for over fifty

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

huts or buildings of different sizes all linked to a road system, can be seen in rough boggy ground to the S of the Burn of Moifea.

The camp is not shown on the facsimile Plan of Lyness, Civil Engineers Department of the Admiralty, 1941 available at the Scapa Museum, Lyness.

Site Number	163
Site Name	WEST OF BURNHOUSE, POSSIBLE SPOIL HEAP
Type of Site	MOUND (POTENTIAL SPOIL FROM FUEL LINE). MANHOLE IN FRONT
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	174032
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329678
Northing	995091
Description	Mound potential spoil heap from fuel line. Manhole in front.

Part of Canmore Record 174032:

The remains of a military camp visible as concrete hut bases and roadways are situated on the W side of the B9047 road about 400m SW of Burnhouse. The bases and platforms for over fifty huts or buildings of different sizes all linked to a road system, can be seen in rough boggy ground to the S of the Burn of Moifea.

The camp is not shown on the facsimile Plan of Lyness, Civil Engineers Department of the Admiralty, 1941 available at the Scapa Museum, Lyness.

Site Number	164
Site Name	WEST OF BURNHOUSE, MILITARY HUT
Type of Site	SMALL BRICK BUILT MILITARY HUT
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	174032
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329736
Northing	995255
Description	Mall brick built military hut proxy to m x to m.

Part of Canmore Record 174032:

The remains of a military camp visible as concrete hut bases and roadways are situated on the W side of the B9047 road about 400m SW of Burnhouse. The bases and platforms for over fifty huts or buildings of different sizes all linked to a road system, can be seen in rough boggy ground to the S of the Burn of Moifea.

The camp is not shown on the facsimile Plan of Lyness, Civil Engineers Department of the Admiralty, 1941 available at the Scapa Museum, Lyness.

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Site Number	165
Site Name	MELSETTER HOUSE IGDL
Type of Site	INVENTORIED GARDEN AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPE
NRHE Number	GDL00281
HER Number	
Status	IGDL
Easting	327175
Northing	989364
Description	<p>An early 20th-century Arts and Crafts style garden and landscape which forms the setting for a category A listed house and plays a very important role in the scenery of the Orkney Islands.</p> <p>Artistic Interest</p> <p>Level of interest High</p> <p>The gardens at Melsetter have high value as a work of art in their present form.</p> <p>Historical</p> <p>Level of interest High</p> <p>Melsetter has high historical value due to its associations with the Moodie family and with W.R. Lethaby and William Morris.</p> <p>Horticultural</p> <p>Level of interest Little</p> <p>The garden at Melsetter has little horticultural value although the trees are of silvicultural interest due to the exposure of the site.</p> <p>Architectural</p> <p>Level of interest Outstanding</p> <p>The designed landscape at Melsetter has outstanding architectural value as it provides the setting for category A listed buildings, and is the only complete example of W.R. Lethaby's work in Scotland.</p> <p>Archaeological</p> <p>Level of interest Not Assessed</p> <p>Scenic</p> <p>Level of interest Outstanding</p> <p>The designed landscape at Melsetter, in particular the house, boundary walls and woodlands, are of outstanding scenic interest.</p> <p>Nature Conservation</p> <p>Level of interest High</p>

The woodlands of Melsetter are of high nature conservation value due to the rarity of woodland cover on Hoy.

Location and Setting

Melsetter House is situated at the head of North Bay at the south end of the Island of Hoy, Orkney. The town of Stromness lies some 11 miles (18km) due north on mainland Orkney whilst mainland Scotland lies some 9.5 miles (15km) due south across the Pentland Firth. The B9047, the main route across Hoy, forms the eastern boundary of the designed landscape. To the north, the landscape rises gently beyond Melsetter Hill to a height of 479' (146m) at Ward Hill. Melsetter occupies one of the most sheltered parts of the island. The immediate surrounding landscape is rolling farmland which is important to the setting of the house. Also important to the setting is North Bay, a sea loch which lies beyond the B9047, between the islands of Hoy and South Walls.

From within the Melsetter policies, fine views can be gained north across Hoy and east down to Longhope Bay; from the Burial Ground on the top of Melsetter Hill, views can be gained across the Pentland Firth to the Castle of Mey and the Scottish mainland. Melsetter is highly significant within the landscape looking south from the B9047; the buildings are seen on the skyline and the garden is visually exposed on its east-facing slope.

Melsetter House stands in the lee of Melsetter Hill within 25 acres (10ha) of designed landscape which is enclosed on all sides by walls and extends to the B9047 in the east. The kennels and gamekeeper's house stand on the shore to the north-east of the policies. Published documentary map evidence of the designed landscape is confined to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 and the 2nd edition map of 1906. Comparison of these shows that the extent of the designed landscape has remained constant into the 20th century. There are two access drives; a main south drive to the house, and an access road on the north boundary.

Site History

Melsetter House was built in 1898 and incorporated features of an earlier house which are known to date from 1738. The layout shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 remains today although the gardens were replanted for Thomas Middlemore in circa 1900.

An earlier house at Melsetter was built in the 16th century for William Moodie of Melsetter. His family was responsible for the earliest remaining parts of the current house and gardens which date from 1738. (The house was sacked by the Jacobites in 1745.) Robert Heddle of Cletts purchased Melsetter from the estate of Major James Moodie in 1818. The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of 1883 notes the owner to be John George Moodie-Heddle. In 1898, Thomas Middlemore acquired the island and subsequently carried out many improvements in the course of which he commissioned W.R. Lethaby (a friend of his brother, Sir John) to extend the house. Lethaby was a pupil of Richard Norman Shaw and a follower of William Morris, and Melsetter remains as one of the most important surviving examples of Lethaby's work. Local people were responsible for the construction of the house and local craftsmen assembled the furniture, some being made in Kirkwall.

Many well known personalities of the Arts and Crafts movement and the Bloomsbury Set, including May Morris and Duncan Grant, were regular visitors to Melsetter; May Morris described it as 'a sort of fairy palace on the edge of the northern seas'.

The house was occupied during both World Wars; during the Second World War, the house was requisitioned by the Admiralty as the residence of the Admiral in command at Scapa Flow. Whilst still requisitioned, the widow of the owner died and, after the War, the ownership of the estate changed. Restoration work to the house and gardens were taken forward in the later 20th century.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Melsetter House was built in 1899 to the design of W.R. Lethaby and it is reputedly Lethaby's only complete work in Scotland. Lethaby's design incorporated the south wing of a former

house built in 1738. Measured drawings were made of the house in 1943 by J. Brandon-Jones FRIBA. The Chapel was built by Lethaby in c.1900 to the southwest of the house. The walled garden, incorporating a tea house and doocot is thought to date from the 1738 phase of the design. The walls of the walled garden are thought to have been heightened in the 1900 phase of work. The steading and outbuildings are by W.R. Lethaby circa 1900. The walls which form the boundary of the designed landscape are important features in the landscape. There is a mid 19th century, single storey South Lodge. The gates and other ornamental ironwork are distinctive by their Arts and Crafts design. A sundial stands in the flower garden.

Parkland

The park lies to the east of the house between the gardens and the B9047. There are no park trees today although old photographs in the Moodie family collection show large trees in the parkland in the mid-19th century.

Woodland

Reference to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows that by the 1880s, woodlands were established at Melsetter on either side of the south drive, along the edge of the park to the flower garden and in a small square to the west of the kitchen garden. By 1906, additional areas of woodland had been planted around the perimeter of the park and to the south of the walled garden. In the 1980s, some sycamore and ash which predate 1906 remained on either side of the south drive and in the square to the west of the kitchen garden. Other willow and alder were planted c.1900, followed by some natural regeneration during the 20th century. Some willow and alder remain in the southeast corner of the park by the lodge but the majority of the trees planted around the perimeter of the park have gone due to exposure to wind and sheep.

The Gardens

The gardens are divided into several compartments, mostly walled, and were originally planted in the Arts and Crafts style popularised by Gertrude Jekyll.

The house and chapel are designed around a high-walled courtyard.

The shrub garden is enclosed to the south and west by the former drive. Its almost triangular form is completed by a hawthorn hedge which cuts the corner of the drive and separates the garden from the formal lawn beyond. Sycamore forms a woodland canopy along the boundary of the garden within which fuchsia, olearia and laburnum are well established.

An area of lawn lies to the south of the house. Photographs taken in the Second World War show a walk along the north side of the lawn edged with miniature cannons. A high wall encloses this compartment on its west side. The plantings of spring bulbs, snowdrops, daffodils and bluebells provide an outstanding display in the gardens in season.

The formal garden lies to the immediate east of the house and north of the formal lawn and is enclosed by low walls. It was designed to be viewed from the drawing room window above. Photographs taken during the Second World War show a layout of rectangular flower beds in grass. These beds have gone, replaced by lawn within which specimen trees and shrubs have been planted, mainly after 1945, although some may date from earlier periods. Shrub and flower beds line the edge of the garden. They have been planted for colour and the effect is extremely attractive. A fuchsia arch overhangs the gate in the north wall through to the kitchen garden.

The rose garden is situated in a square enclosure formed by farm buildings to the west of the house.

Walled Gardens

The kitchen garden is situated to the north of the formal garden and northeast of the house. It is surrounded by low walls and some old fruit trees remain. Restoration work began in 1984. The garden is now partially stocked with vegetables. The original greenhouse does not survive, but has been replaced.

The large walled garden, thought to date from 1738, lies to the south of the house beyond the chapel. The east wall runs along the edge of the former drive. It is divided into two main sections: An apple house is incorporated in the southeast corner of the north section and, above it, a summerhouse from which splendid views can be gained of the whole garden. Access to the summerhouse is by a steep flight of steps on the outer wall. The north section has been cultivated in the past. The southern section was planted as a shrubbery and contains large flowering shrubs.

References

Bibliography

Sources

The Times, Oct 31st 1949

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Listings

NMRS, Photographs

Ordnance Survey maps, 1st edition, 2nd edition

Site Number	166
Site Name	GEAR, SOUTHWEST OF LYNESS, CROFT
Type of Site	CROFT
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329913
Northing	993760
Description	Derelict Croft consisting of two buildings linked by L shaped wall. One building has intact roof.

Site Number	167
Site Name	GEAR SOUTHWEST OF LYNESS, MOUND
Type of Site	MOUND
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329877
Northing	994071
Description	Possible mound, irregular in topography roughly 6m in diameter.

Site Number	168
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Site Name	MELSETTER HILL, QUARRY
Type of Site	QUARRY
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	326979
Northing	989674
Description	

Site Number	169
Site Name	SOUTH OF SUMMERY, WELL
Type of Site	WELL
NRHE Number	None
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	327599
Northing	990612
Description	Rough stone lined well c. 2.5m x 2.5m

Site Number	170
Site Name	RAF ACCOMMODATION CAMP
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY53
HER Number	
Status	Cartographic Evidence
Easting	330226
Northing	993429
Description	Orkney Islands Council Wartime Clearance Map, Ore Farm II (1990, Archive Reference C016/2/2).Hoy and Walls Wartime Heritage Project of 2014 records this as "Site of accommodation camp for 950 (BB) Squadron and No 20 Barrage Balloon Centre. Concrete foot paths survive forming streets alongside the levelled cuttings for the timber huts.

Site Number	171
Site Name	Buchanan Battery,Stanger Head
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Battery
NRHE Number	SM3253
HER Number	9462

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Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	337448
Northing	993512
Description	<p>20th Century Military and Related: Battery</p> <p>From Canmore Record 9462:</p> <p>Built to defend the boom on the southern entrance to Scapa Flow (over the sound of Hoxa). Defences included a 12 pound battery and a twin 6" battery.</p> <p>J R E Hamilton 1979</p> <p>The battery includes gun emplacements, magazines, shelter, OP tower and searchlights and was put on a care and maintenance basis in 1945.</p> <p>J Guy 1993; WO/192/261.</p> <p>ND 375 934 Buchanan Battery: WWII battery and</p> <p>ND 375 936 associated structures.</p> <p>Sponsors: Historic Scotland, Orkney Archaeological Trust.</p> <p>G Wilson and H Moore 1997.</p> <p>A World War II coast battery is situated in heather covered ground immediately above the mean high water mark (springs) between Sillock Geo and Blue Geo.</p> <p>Most of the structures connected with this battery have been constructed using the shuttered concrete technique. The buildings still standing include: the combined observation post, gun-emplacment, crew shelters and magazine (ND39SE 19.01), two engine houses (ND39SE 10.02), four searchlight platforms (ND39SE 10.03) and at least nine concrete hut bases which formerly comprised the living accommodation for the gun and support crew. In addition there is a small single storey concrete building at ND 37484 93435, known as the M.C. Exchange, which has used corrugated iron for shuttering during the construction of part of the NE elevation.</p> <p>The battery is documented in the Public Record Office (WO 192/261), which notes that it was armed in March 1940 with a single 12-pounder gun. During May 1940 the armament was increased to two 12-pounder guns and subsequently altered to a twin 6-pounder early in 1941 when a single 12-pounder gun was transferred to Gate Battery (ND39SW 41.06). The 6-pounder guns were intended as defence against motor torpedo boats (WO 199/2627). The Battery was designated 134 battery and manning was by 533 Regiment.</p> <p>Most buildings on this site are in being used for agricultural purposes, especially animal barns.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Located</p> <p>Buchanan Battery served to provide anti-motor-torpedo-boat cover for Hoxa Sound and boom. It was set up in 1940 with two twelve-pounder guns mounted on temporary emplacements. The construction of a permanent complex, armed with twin six-pounder guns, was completed by 1941.</p>

The battery and its ancillary buildings are well-preserved. There are four searchlight emplacements; one lies to the S of the battery, three lie to the N side. The ancillary buildings comprise an engine room, a directing tower, a magazine, storage lockers and shelters; all of which lie 10m or more from the cliff edge.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

- Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 8
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Hewison, W S. (1985) This great harbour: Scapa Flow, Aspects of Orkney series, 3. Stromness. Page(s): 277-9, 299, 300, 305 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.SCA
Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138, 139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA
Wilson and Moore, G and H. (1997a) 'Orkney Coastal Survey (South Ronaldsay; Walls & Flotta; Hoy & Graemsay parishes)', Discovery Excav Scot, 1997. Page(s): 58-59

Site Number	172
Site Name	Stanger Head Battery, Stanger Head
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Battery
NRHE Number	SM3302
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	337605
Northing	992639
Description	20th Century Military and Related: Battery.

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Elements located

Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.

In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.

Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 34
Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1
Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4
& 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138-139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA

Site Number	173
Site Name	Hackness, Battery and Martello Tower
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Battery, Secular: battery; martello tower
NRHE Number	SM90211
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	333797
Northing	991413
Description	The monument comprises a gun battery and martello tower of 19th-century date. It is in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland and is being re-scheduled to clarify the extent of the protected area.

The monument lies on the coast at the Point of Hackness. It comprises a gun battery and a martello tower which were built between 1813 and 1815 to guard the anchorage in Longhope Sound against attacks by American privateers. The battery was originally intended to stand alone; but on the recommendation of Major Smyth, who planned the structure at the request of the Admiralty, two towers were added, one at Hackness and the other at Crockness, to protect it from land assault.

The battery originally mounted eight 24-pounder guns firing en barbette over a sloping parapet and mounted in V-formation on timber traversing carriages. Behind the guns were the soldiers' barrack room and store, and behind that the magazine, a small rectangular structure with a brick vaulted roof (now mostly fallen in) sunk partly below ground and protected by an earth bank. The whole installation was enclosed by a stone wall and ditch on the landward side.

In 1866, the battery was modified to take four 68-pounder guns firing through embrasures. An ammunition store was added behind the salient of the rampart and separate accommodation was added to the barrack for NCOs. Other new buildings included a guard house, officers' quarters, a cookhouse, stores and ablutions block and a separate latrine block.

An additional magazine was constructed around 1892, when the 68-pounders were used for the first time by the Orkney Volunteer Artillery. The guns were removed soon afterwards, and the battery was used during the First World War by the naval personnel who operated the boom defences guarding one of the entrances to Scapa Flow.

The martello tower lies about 200m to the SE of the battery. It is elliptical on plan, the seaward-facing wall being twice as thick as that on the landward side. The tower stands to a height of about 10m and is entered at first-floor level by a door some 4m above ground level. Stairways within the wall of the tower lead from the living quarters on the first floor up to the gun platform and down to the ground-level storeroom, magazine and cistern.

The gun platform was originally constructed to mount a single 24-pounder cannon on a revolving carriage. It was modified in 1866, when a 68-pounder replaced the original gun. Although this was removed in the 1890s, an appropriate replacement has now been installed on a reproduction carriage. The tower was used as a naval signal-post during the First World War.

Some 112m NE of the martello tower stands the concrete anti-blast shelter which stood behind the Coastguard lookout hut, erected c.1940.

The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is irregular with maximum dimensions of 380m NE-SW by 390m NNW-SSE, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

The area, which coincides with that in state care, is defined on the landward side by inscribed War Department concrete marker posts numbered 1-8 and on the NE, seaward side by low water level of ordinary spring tides.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it represents a well-built and well-preserved example of a 19th-century coastal battery and an equally well-preserved martello tower, of which there are two other examples in Scotland. The significance of the site is enhanced by the evidence for the modifications which the battery and martello tower underwent during their century-and-a-half of military use, and by the documentary evidence which relates to them. The importance of the site is reflected in its status as a property in state care.

References

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RCAHMS records the monument as ND 39 SW 8 and ND 39 SW 9.

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Site Number	174
Site Name	Roan Head, World War II Balloon Barrage site, 290m SW of, Golta
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Civil defence (eg. air raid shelter)
NRHE Number	SM10944
HER Number	104480
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	337831
Northing	995820
Description	<p>The monument comprises a large Second World War balloon barrage site situated on the Golta Peninsula, Flotta, a heather-covered headland on which many First and Second World War military remains survive.</p> <p>The central mooring bolt and four concentric mooring rings can be traced on the ground (c. 60m maximum diameter). From each opposed quarter an open-ended rectangular structure (now surviving as turf-covered collapsed walls) opens from the outer ring towards the centre; these would have housed the winches for the balloon. Little of this is immediately obvious on the ground: the mooring rings are first noticed as slightly lighter patches in the vegetation.</p>

The area to be scheduled is a circle of diameter 100m centred on the mooring bolt, to include all elements of the balloon barrage site and an area around in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it is the best preserved balloon barrage site in the Orkney Islands, one of the few places in the British Isles where such sites have survived at all, because of their vulnerability elsewhere to damage from, for instance, ploughing. The network of First and Second War military remains in Orkney (primarily protecting the main fleet anchorage for the Royal Navy at Scapa Flow) is of national, indeed international significance, because of its importance in both World Wars and this site is an important component.

References
Bibliography

The monument is recorded by RCAHMS as ND39NE 4.

Site Number	175
Site Name	Golta, World War II Z Battery and Light AA Battery, Flotta
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Barracks
NRHE Number	SM10946
HER Number	104475
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	336889
Northing	995556
Description	<p>This monument comprises a Second World War Z battery (multiple rocket launcher site) and decoy light anti-aircraft battery, and the core associated camp buildings. It is sited on the brow the hill at Golta, part of a heather-covered headland on which many First and Second World War military remains survive.</p> <p>The Z battery comprises a regular grid of 64 rocket launchers and 128 magazines with the outlying remains of what are interpreted as four personnel shelters and a command post. The command post is now partially collapsed, but it was of panelled concrete slab construction with an entrance in a side wall. The ammunition shelters are constructed of inner corrugated sheeting with raked walls infilled with bags of concrete. This was a part of the curtain of defences protecting the Lyness naval base and a part of what was one of the most heavily defended areas in the UK during the Second World War.</p> <p>To the E of the Z battery is a dummy light anti-aircraft battery with five circular emplacements.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan with maximum dimensions of 300m WSE to ESE by 280m transversely, to include the batteries and an area around in which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it is the best preserved Z battery in the British Isles and a rare example of a surviving decoy battery. The network of First and Second War military remains in Orkney (primarily protecting the main fleet anchorage for the Royal Navy at Scapa Flow) is of national, indeed international significance, because of its importance in both World Wars and this site is an important component.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p>

The monument is recorded by RCAHMS as ND39NE 2.

Site Number	176
Site Name	Roan Head, coastal battery and camp (WW1)
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Battery; Camp; Earthwork; Magazines
NRHE Number	SM10945
HER Number	81808
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	338587
Northing	995806
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of a coastal artillery battery and associated accommodation camp, established in 1915 and used during the First World War. It is visible as a series of upstanding concrete structures, with associated earthwork and concrete remains. It forms part of a network of coastal batteries built to defend the key strategic harbour of Scapa Flow: this battery was one of six covering the southern approaches to Scapa Flow. It is located on the coast at Roan Head at around 10m above sea level, overlooking the Sound of Hoxa to the SE.</p>

The main battery comprises four gun emplacements, together with a magazine, access trenches with traverses and a number of ancillary and support structures surviving as earthworks and concrete bases.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences in the area and the above-ground elements of the modern shipping beacon to allow for their maintenance.
Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, specifically, the network of defences constructed in the First World War to defend the key strategic harbour at Scapa Flow. This is a well-preserved example of a coastal battery, with remains of its associated accommodation camp. Its significance is enhanced by the rare survival of features such as the traverses in the magazine access trenches and the adaptor plates for the guns. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and to enhance our understanding both of the Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. These monumental concrete structures are a tangible and powerful reminder of one of the defining events of the 20th century. If this monument was to be lost or damaged, it would significantly affect our ability to understand the nature and scale of the efforts made to defend Britain against enemy naval threats in the First World War and diminish the association between Orcadians today and those who lived and served in Orkney during the war.

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RCAHMS records the monument as ND39NE1.

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Site Number	177
Site Name	Innan Neb, coast batteries, barrage balloon site and camp
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Anti-aircraft/barrage balloon site; Battery; Camp
NRHE Number	SM13555
HER Number	81731
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	334951
Northing	992432
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of four coastal artillery batteries with associated accommodation camps and ancillary structures, along with the remains of a barrage balloon site and two light anti-aircraft batteries. The first battery was established in 1915 and the site was used during the First and Second World War. It is visible as a series of concrete structures, hut bases and earthworks. It forms part of a network of coastal batteries built to defend the key strategic British naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. This battery was one of several covering the southern route into the Flow in both wars and is located on the south coast of Flotta between about 5m and 35m above sea level, overlooking the shipping channel through Switha Sound.</p> <p>The four main batteries comprise: two First World War 4.7 inch QF gun emplacements and associated magazine; two temporary earthwork Second World War 12-pounder gun emplacements with associated earthwork remains; two permanent Second World War 12-pounder emplacements constructed in concrete, with associated magazines and crew shelters; and a Second World War 'Twin 6' battery with associated magazine, storage, crew shelter and battery observation post. In addition to the batteries themselves, there are also three concrete searchlight emplacements, two engine houses, a number of concrete hut bases and building remains, a water reservoir, a barrage balloon mooring site and two light anti-aircraft batteries.</p> <p>The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the upper 300mm of the roadway which passes through the site.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, specifically, the network of defences constructed in the First and Second World War to defend the key strategic harbour of Scapa Flow. This is a well-preserved example of a multi-phase coast battery, showing a wide range of remains of this site type from both World Wars. Its significance is enhanced by the presence of rare features, such as the wooden fittings and internal decoration. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and to enhance our understanding both of the western Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. These monumental concrete structures are a tangible and powerful reminder of one of the defining events of the 20th century. If this monument was to be lost or damaged, it would significantly affect our ability to understand the nature and scale of the efforts made to defend Britain against enemy naval threats in the First and Second World War and diminish the association between Orcadians today and those who lived and served in Orkney during the war.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>Other information RCAHMS records the monument as HY20NW 25.</p>

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Stell, G 2010, Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow - Volume 1: World War 1, The Orcadian, Kirkwall, 64-67.

Site Number	179
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD
Type of Site	ENCLOSURE
NRHE Number	ND39SE 37
HER Number	104488
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337450
Northing	992500
Description	<p>A large enclosure is situated some 70m SE of the Stanger Head Naval Signal Station (ND39SE 35). It measures approximately 100m E-W by 100m, on the W side and 120m on the E side. The fourth side is formed by the cliff edge. The banks, mainly of turf, measure up to 1.5m in height and 1m maximum thickness. The northern bank has two redoubts, one 20m E from the NW corner (ND 3743 9253) the other is approximately 20m W from the NE corner (ND 3748 9254).</p> <p>It is uncertain to what purpose this has been used, it has a distinctly military appearance and may have been an earlier gun battery, possibly the emergency gun position built in July 1914 by Naval ratings for the Orkney Territorials (Hewison 1985).</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996.</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>A roughly square enclosure, with three sides c.100m long, backs on to the cliff edge. The banks are 1m wide, on average and up to 1.5m height. It has been suggested that it was built in 1914 to serve as an emergency gun position.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p> <p>References Hewison, W S. (1985) This great harbour: Scapa Flow, Aspects of Orkney series, 3. Stromness. Page(s): 64 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.SCA</p>

Site Number	180
Site Name	SOUTH WALLS, HACKNESS, MARTELLO TOWER
Type of Site	MARTELLO TOWER
NRHE Number	ND39SW 8
HER Number	9496

Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	333838
Northing	991277
Description	<p>Martello Tower [NAT]</p> <p>OS (GIS) MasterMap, August 2010.</p> <p>For associated coast defence battery (ND 3373 9149), see ND39SW 9.</p> <p>For (associated) Martello tower at Crockness (ND 3242 9344), see ND39SW 10.</p> <p>The tower was built contemporaneously with the Battery (ND39SW 9) to complement its fire and to provide some protection for the Battery's rear. It, too, was put back into a defensive state in 1866, when a new gun mounting was installed on the roof. SDD has just completed a programme of restoration which has left this tower in superb condition.</p> <p>R P Fereday 1971; S Sutcliffe 1972; A Ritchie 1985; RCAHMS 1989, visited August 1987.</p> <p>Martello Tower, Hackness. Built c.1812-18. On the roof, a circular iron track for the 68-pound gun that replaced the original 24-pounder in 1866.</p> <p>J Gifford 1992.</p> <p>The two Martello towers at Hackness and Crockness (ND39SW 8 and ND39SW 10 respectively) were evidently constructed to cover the eastern entrance to the defended anchorage of Longhope, situated between the islands of Hoy and South Walls near the southern entrance to Scapa Flow. Their construction has traditionally been associated with the deprivations of John Paul Jones.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 4 September 1998.</p> <p>ND 3373 9149 to ND 3384 9128 The excavation of a water main trench was monitored at Hackness Gun Battery (NMRS ND39SW 9), on the island of Hoy. The trench was dug in September 2000, mostly by machine, partly by hand, and ran from the 19th-century battery (ND 3373 9149) to the Martello Tower (ND 3384 9128; NMRS ND39SW 8), a distance of some 110m.</p> <p>No features were found outside the Martello Tower, except for the hard-core around the gateways, which is apparently of recent origin. The proximity of bedrock indicates that the tower was, unsurprisingly, built on solid foundations.</p> <p>Two features in the field relate to the gun battery, the lightning conductor, and the drain immediately outside the battery wall, which may well replace an original drain. Inside the battery the layer of mortar and stone probably represents construction or demolition debris, the clay and stones below this may represent either natural subsoil, or, more likely, a redeposited dump, used as a level building platform.</p> <p>A further watching brief was undertaken in May 2001 during the machine-excavation of three test trenches. No finds or features were noted.</p> <p>The turf in a hand-dug trench was of very recent origin, and the rubble it overlay presumably represents building or demolition debris associated with the powder magazine. The slope to the base of this deposit probably represents the edge of the hole into which the magazine has been built, in an attempt to absorb the blast of any accidental explosion. The trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance.</p> <p>Sponsor: Historic Scotland</p> <p>D Murray and G Ewart 2001.</p>

Orkney Smr Note (August 1987)

This tower is the twin of the one at Crockness (OR 2045). It was built 1813-15 in conjunction with the Hackness Battery (OR 2050) to guard the Battery's rear while providing additional fire across the approach to Long Hope anchorage. The tower was reconstructed in 1866, within the same context as the re-arming of the Battery, and provided with a new gun mounting. [R1] [R2] [R3] The Tower was taken into guardianship and restored between 1971 and 1987 and is now open to the public.

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) August 1987.

Publication Account (1996)

RCAHMS: Exploring Scotland's Heritage - Orkney, 1996

The tower appears to be circular, but the wall on the seaward side is twice as thick as that on the landward side in order to withstand bombardment, and this creates an elliptical plan. Inside, each of the floors is circular. Access into the tower is on the landward side at first-floor level, as a defensive measure; a single doorway, set at a height of about 4m above ground-level and reached originally by a portable ladder, leads into the living quarters for the gunners and their N.C.O. The tower had its own water-supply from a cistern built into the foundations, and the water could be raised to the living quarters by a hand-pump set into the recess on the left-hand side of the entrance passage. The beds were arranged radially round the wall, and the N.C.O. had the privacy of his own cubicle. Stairs within the thickness of the wall led down to the ground-level storeroom and magazine and up to the parapet and gun platform. At a height of some 10m above the ground, the top of the tower gives a wide view over the approaches to the Longhope anchorage, and the 24-pounder cannon could also guard the landward side of the battery against any attack from a landing party. The original gun mounting was modified in 1866, and the tower was used as a naval signal-post during the First World War.

Less than 180m to the north-west of the tower lies the battery, designed as a powerful deterrent with eight 24-pounder guns sweeping the south-east approaches to Longhope through Switha Sound and Cantick Sound. The gunners were protected by a stone parapet and an embankment, while behind the battery were their barracks and stores and a magazine built partially underground, the whole installation enclosed within a high stone wall on the landward side. Most important of the extensive renovations carried out in 1866 was the remodelling of the battery itself to provide heavier guns and better protection for the gunners: four 68-pounder cannons were mounted so as to fire through embrasures rather than simply over the parapet. Additional domestic buildings include, beside the gate, an officers' block which later became a farmhouse. The sandstone used to build both the Hackness and Crockness martello towers and the battery was quarried at Bring Head on the northeast coast of Hoy and transported by boat to Longhope.

Information from 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Orkney', (1996).

Watching Brief (4 September 2000 - 7 September 2000)

Kirkdale Archaeology were asked to monitor the digging of a water main trench at Hackness gun battery, on the island of Hoy, Orkney. The trench was dug over two days, mostly by machine, partly by hand, and ran from the battery (ND 337 915) to the Martello Tower (ND 338 913), a distance of some 110m.

No features were found outside the Martello Tower, except for the hard-core around the gateways, which is apparently of recent origin. The proximity of bedrock indicates that the tower was, unsurprisingly, built on solid foundations. The layer of sand got progressively thinner as the trench progressed to the SE, and uphill, which would correspond with this being a wind blown sand deposit, decreasing with distance from the sea. The small scatter of china in the field to the N of the track probably represents low intensity agricultural practices, with

the brick built drain also serving an agricultural function. Two features in the field relate to the gun battery, the lightning conductor, and the drain immediately outside the battery wall, which may well replace an original drain. Inside the battery the layer of mortar and stone probably represents construction or demolition debris, the clay and stones below this may represent either natural subsoil, or, more likely, a redeposited dump, used as a level building platform.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

G Ewart and D Murray 2000

Kirkdale Archaeology

Watching Brief (23 June 2016)

ND 3385 9128 A watching brief was undertaken, 23 June 2016, during the excavation of a small trench to allow the re-positioning of an existing sign near the approach road to Hackness Battery. The shallow excavation was carried out just N of the road, to the E of the Martello Tower. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted and bedrock was encountered at a depth of 170mm.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Historic Environment Scotland

Andrew Hollinrake – Kirkdale Archaeology

(Source: DES, Volume 17)

Field Visit (24 May 2018)

Recording Scotland's graffiti project

Extensive graffiti, mostly executed with a blade or sharp implement and mainly comprising names, initials and dates ranging from the 1890s to 2013, is visible within the tower. The majority of the graffiti is scratched or engraved into the lime-washed plastered walls, with most of it occurring on the upper staircase, which leads from the first floor towards the roof and gun emplacement, and a marked cluster close to the top of the staircase where the natural light falls through the doorway. The detail of the graffiti includes information about which boats people were working on, what rank they held, or where they were from. Except for one saltire there is no pictorial graffiti.

Visited by HES Survey and Recording (AGCH, LM) 24 May 2018.

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Site Number	181
Site Name	FLOTTA, BUCHANAN BATTERY
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 10.03
HER Number	270108
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337504
Northing	993593
Description	<p>Four concrete searchlight emplacements are situated immediately above the mean high water mark. Three are of one design, whilst the fourth (ND 37508 93361) differs completely.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE), GS, SW), August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Located</p> <p>Buchanan Battery served to provide anti-motor-torpedo-boat cover for Hoxa Sound and boom. It was set up in 1940 with two twelve-pounder guns mounted on temporary emplacements. The construction of a permanent complex, armed with twin six-pounder guns, was completed by 1941.</p> <p>The battery and its ancillary buildings are well-preserved. There are four searchlight emplacements; one lies to the S of the battery, three lie to the N side. The ancillary buildings comprise an engine room, a directing tower, a magazine, storage lockers and shelters; all of which lie 10m or more from the cliff edge.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p>

Site Number	182
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.06
HER Number	270133
Status	NRHE Entry

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	337650
Northing	992500
Description	<p>Nothing survives of the extensive military accommodation camp in an area of quarrying. The camp is visible on RAF vertical air photographs (CPE/Scot/UK 188, 4159-4160, flown 10 October 1946) situated to the rear of the gun-emplacements.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), January 1946</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Elements located</p> <p>Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.</p> <p>In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.</p> <p>Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall. Page(s): 76 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE</p>

Site Number	183
Site Name	FLOTTA, BUCHANAN BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 10
HER Number	9462
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337504
Northing	993470
Description	<p>Built to defend the boom on the southern entrance to Scapa Flow (over the sound of Hoxa). Defences included a 12 pound battery and a twin 6" battery.</p> <p>J R E Hamilton 1979</p> <p>The battery includes gun emplacements, magazines, shelter, OP tower and searchlights and was put on a care and maintenance basis in 1945.</p>

J Guy 1993; WO/192/261.

ND 375 934 Buchanan Battery: WWII battery and

ND 375 936 associated structures.

Sponsors: Historic Scotland, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

G Wilson and H Moore 1997.

A World War II coast battery is situated in heather covered ground immediately above the mean high water mark (springs) between Sillock Geo and Blue Geo.

Most of the structures connected with this battery have been constructed using the shuttered concrete technique. The buildings still standing include: the combined observation post, gun-emplacements, crew shelters and magazine (ND39SE 19.01), two engine houses (ND39SE 10.02), four searchlight platforms (ND39SE 10.03) and at least nine concrete hut bases which formerly comprised the living accommodation for the gun and support crew. In addition there is a small single storey concrete building at ND 37484 93435, known as the M.C. Exchange, which has used corrugated iron for shuttering during the construction of part of the NE elevation.

The battery is documented in the Public Record Office (WO 192/261), which notes that it was armed in March 1940 with a single 12-pounder gun. During May 1940 the armament was increased to two 12-pounder guns and subsequently altered to a twin 6-pounder early in 1941 when a single 12-pounder gun was transferred to Gate Battery (ND39SW 41.06). The 6-pounder guns were intended as defence against motor torpedo boats (WO 199/2627). The Battery was designated 134 battery and manning was by 533 Regiment.

Most buildings on this site are in being used for agricultural purposes, especially animal barns.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Located

Buchanan Battery served to provide anti-motor-torpedo-boat cover for Hoxa Sound and boom. It was set up in 1940 with two twelve-pounder guns mounted on temporary emplacements. The construction of a permanent complex, armed with twin six-pounder guns, was completed by 1941.

The battery and its ancillary buildings are well-preserved. There are four searchlight emplacements; one lies to the S of the battery, three lie to the N side. The ancillary buildings comprise an engine room, a directing tower, a magazine, storage lockers and shelters; all of which lie 10m or more from the cliff edge.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

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Site Number	184
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11
HER Number	81743
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337770
Northing	992590
Description	

The final decision to make Scapa Flow the main base for the Grand Fleet in the event of war (over the Invergordon dockyard in the Firth of Cromarty) was made only on the eve of war. As a consequence, in August 1914, the anchorage was undefended. It was only in mid-1915 that the anchorage was secured by guns, anti-submarine booms and blockships. In the end there were 13 batteries around the approaches to Scapa Flow.

The southern entrance to Scapa Flow was the main one, and the busiest. The main defences flanked Hoxa Sound. On Stanger Head, on the island of Flotta, there were two batteries of guns. One mounted two 6-inch breech-loading guns, intended to engage medium-sized enemy ships. The other was equipped with four Quick Firing guns to engage smaller, faster vessels. In the early days of the war these were temporarily-emplaced 12-pdr guns, but these were replaced by 4-inch guns in 1915.

Stanger Head was also the location of the Fire Control Post for the Southern Fire Command, co-ordinating the fire of all the batteries protecting the southern approach to Scapa Flow.

Nothing of the 6-inch battery has survived modern quarrying, but some of the 4-inch battery survives.

This tactically important battery position was re-used in the Second World War.

Information from HS/RCAHMS World War One Audit Project (GJB) 24 September 2013.

Used in the defence of Scapa Flow in both world wars. Consisted on a 6" and 12 pound Battery in the 1st World War, with 2 Twin 6" Batteries being constructed during World War 2. The 6" batteries are now mostly destroyed by a quarry.

J R E Hamilton 1979.

Stanger Battery: This pre World War Two Battery consisted of one 4.7 inch gun emplacement. The gun was removed in 1940 and taken to Innan Neb Battery (ND39SW 41.01).

Stanger Head Battery: A pre-World War Two Battery of 2-6 inch guns. During World War One the battery consisted of two 4 inch and two 6 inch guns. The battery was placed on a care and maintainance basis in 1945.

The military installations at Stanger Head are visible on vertical air photogrphs ((CPE/Scot/UK 188, 4159-4160, flown 10 October 1946).

J Guy 1993; NMRS MS 810/2; WO/192/262.

ND 374 923 Stanger Battery: WWII earthworks and

ND 378 927 structural footings.

Sponsors: Historic Scotland, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

G Wilson and H Moore 1997.

Only some elements of the World War I and World War II coast batteries survive at Stanger Head. Post World War II quarrying has removed the accommodation camp and most of the gun-emplacements, engine rooms, battery observation posts and accommodation huts.

Surviving remains include the First World War 4-inch emplacements (ND39SE 11.03) with part of the magazine, part of the World War II 4-inch emplacement (ND39SE 11.07), part of the later Battery Observation tower and one 4.7-inch holdfast from World War II (ND39SE 11.04). In addition, three searchlight platforms (ND39SE 11.05) are extant immediately above the cliffs around Stanger Head. One holdfast, which had been extracted from the ground was found in an area to the N of the quarry.

Nothing of the other elements of the World War I and II coast batteries could be found in the area of the quarry.

The World War I and II coast battery is documented in the Public Record Office, and during the Second War, the battery was manned in 1941 by 533 Regiment and designated 133 Battery (WO 1992627) and WO 199/262).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 1999

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Elements located

Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.

In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.

Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

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Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1

Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138, 139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA
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Site Number	185
Site Name	FLOTTA, INNAN NEB BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.07
HER Number	173820
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334870
Northing	992490
Description	Only slight earthworks survive of a gun-emplacement, to the N of the sharp bend in the minor road to the E side of Flotta. Built for a 4.7-inch gun emplacement, the gun mounting being transferred in 1940 from the Stanger head Battery (ND39SE 11.00). The gun site was placed on a Care and Maintenance basis in 1944 (PRO WO 192/259).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

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Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 23
Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1
Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138, 139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA

Site Number	186
Site Name	FLOTTA, NEB BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.08
HER Number	173821
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	335031
Northing	992327
Description	Neb WW II battery, twin 6-pounder gun emplacement with magazine, shelter, observation tower and engine room with associated searchlight emplacements.

The twin 6-pounder was installed in 1941 and removed in 1950.

Information from J Guy, 1993, Vol.1, 136-8, 140-141

A twin 6-pounder gun emplacement, crew shelters and two storey observation tower is situated between two 12-pounder gun-emplacements almost at the edge of the cliff at Innan Neb.

Constructed of reinforced concrete, brick and with steel beams, the gun position is set forward of a semi-circular canopy, which is supported by reinforced concrete columns and a steel beam at the rear with the observation tower centrally placed to the rear. A doorway leads from the rear of the gun position to a small courtyard in front of tower.

The holdfast, still with fixing bolts, is set on a circular concrete plinth supported by thin L-shaped steel girders all surrounded by a low concrete wall. The holdfast sits within a semi-circular platform, with steel tracks for assisting with the loading of shells set in the concrete on the top.

The two storey tower has at first floor level a canopied window and at the second floor a canopied open viewing platform. On each side of the observation tower are the crew rest room and what may be a small magazine for ready-use ammunition or a store.

Some contemporary woodwork survives in situ, notably at vent holes in the store building. On the N wall of the store/magazine building graffiti against a white square of paint depicts three unknown items, two of which are ladle shaped.

The twin 6-pounder gun mounted during early 1941 and removed in July 1950. Designated 135 Battery, manning was by 533 Regiment (PRO WO 192/259, WO 199/2627 and WO 199/527).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

WWI & II Innan Neb, WWII Gate battery and Neb battery: (ND39SW 41, 50) 1915-1918, 1940-1944.

Elements located

The Innan Neb Battery was originally constructed in 1915 to provide cover from the southern approach to Scapa Flow, via Switha Sound. Two 4.7 Quick Fire guns were emplaced and a boom was erected, running from Innan Neb to South Walls on the island of Hoy. In 1940 it was brought back into use with the temporary emplacement of a 4.7 quick gun. This battery now served as a support for the new batteries at Neb and Gate. It was abandoned in 1944.

Gate battery was set up with the temporary installation of a single twelve-pounder gun in 1940. A second twelve-pounder was added, and later on, both guns were relocated to new concrete gun houses. This battery had the task of guarding the access point through the boom. Operations were ceased in 1945.

The Neb Battery comprised a twin six-pounder emplacement with a directing tower. It became operational in 1940 and continued in use up until the end of the war. It was charged with providing anti-motor-torpedo-boat protection.

All three batteries are located close together, in fact, the two gun emplacements of the Gate battery are located to either side of the Neb battery. This, together with the overgrown nature of the site, makes it difficult to separate the various structures associated with each battery illustrated on the accompanying plan. [Note: There is no plan in the manuscript]

(i) This semi-subterranean rectangular structure is probably a magazine. It measures 10m by 5m, lies 2m from the cliff edge and is much obscured by vegetation.

(ii) Two semi-subterranean rectangular bunkers lie to either side of a raised concrete plinth. This structure served as a temporary gun emplacement for one of the twelve-pounder quick-fire guns supplied to the Gate battery in the early part of WWII. The battery lies 4m from the cliff edge. An earthwork curves from bunker to bunker to the rear of the position. A second,

rectilinear earthwork lies 10m to the rear of the first.

(iii) The second Gate battery's temporary gun position lies 20m W of (ii) and differs only in that it is surrounded by a single rectilinear earthwork. It lies 8m from the cliff edge.

(iv) This twin 4.7" quick-fire battery belongs to the WWI phase of Innan Neb battery. The gun emplacements are located 12m from the cliff edge. A curved rock-cut passage runs from each gun emplacement to a semi-subterranean rectangular concrete magazine building.

(v) Two concrete searchlight emplacements, each with three-slit openings, served both the Neb and Gate batteries. They are set into the cliff edge.

(vi) This complex is one of the two permanent twelve-pounder gun emplacements which constitute the Gate battery. The gun emplacement is surrounded by a graduated metal ring showing 0-360 degrees. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 2m from the cliff edge.

(vii) The Neb battery complex comprises an emplacement for a twin six-pounder gun, a directing tower and several ancillary buildings. It is located 2m from the cliff edge.

(viii) This is the second of the permanent emplacements which constituted the Gate battery. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 1.5m from the cliff edge.

(ix) An open-fronted concrete searchlight emplacement, which served both the Neb and Gate batteries, is set into the cliff edge.

(x) Two small concrete buildings, probably associated with wartime coastal defence operations, are situated within 5m of the coast edge.

P204 Photos

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 26

Site Number	187
Site Name	FLOTTA, GOLTA, DECOY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY
Type of Site	DECOY SITE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39NE 2.02
HER Number	270014
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337045
Northing	995581
Description	<p>An arc of four circular earth-banked gun-emplacements are situated about 130m SE of the main complex of the 'Z' battery (ND39NE 2.00). In addition there is the slight remains of what was the dummy command centre within the arc. All the emplacements are connected to the command centre by tracks.</p> <p>This four emplacements and command centre form a dummy battery designed and built to fool the Luftwaffe into thinking that the defences were stronger than in reality. No records of this are noted with the 'Z' battery documentation in the Public Record Office nor is the site</p>

listed in the light anti-aircraft records.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Site Number	188
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD, 4.7-INCH BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY), MAGAZINE(S) (20TH CENTURY), OBSERVATION POST (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.04
HER Number	270131
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337730
Northing	992540
Description	Nothing of this emplacement could be found amongst quarry debris on the date of visit in 1999.

The holdfast for the gun-emplacement of a World War II 4.7-inch coast battery was noted by J Guy (1993) at the edge of the quarry. The battery dates from the pre-war period (WO 192/262).

Part of the observation tower remains some 100m N of the 6-inch battery remains (ND39SE 11.07). Built of shuttered concrete, only the lower portion remains.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 1999

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Elements located

Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.

In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.

Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 34
Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138-139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA

Site Number	189
Site Name	SOUTH WALLS, HACKNESS, THE BATTERY
Type of Site	BATTERY
NRHE Number	ND39SW 9
HER Number	9497
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	333738
Northing	991483
Description	For associated Martello Towers at Hackness (ND 3384 9128) and Crockness (ND 3242 9344), see ND39SW 8 and ND39SW 10 respectively.

The Battery [NAT]

OS 1:10,000 map, 1976.

This, along with ND39SW 8 and ND39SW 10 was built 1813-15 to guard the convoy anchorage at Longhope against American privateers, and remodelled in response to the 'Fenian Navy' scare of 1866. Originally mounting eight 24-pounder guns en barbette, in its modified form it had four 68-pounders firing through embrasures; after 1866 the walled precinct also contained a cookhouse, officers' quarters and guardroom in addition to the original magazine and barrack-block. Apart from the removal of the guns and the dismantling of the magazine roof, these buildings remain unaltered, the present owner, who lives in the officers' quarters, having managed to preserve this outstanding mid-Victorian battery in remarkably fine condition.

R P Fereday 1971; A Ritchie 1985; RCAHMS 1989, visited August 1987.

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Hackness Gun Battery in November 1997 by Headland Archaeology Ltd. The work was commissioned by Historic Scotland who also funded the investigation. It is proposed by Historic Scotland to consolidate the site and present it to the public. The archaeological investigation was intended to provide vital information necessary to reconstruct the battery as it would have looked in 1866.

The original 1815 gun battery is largely intact and preserved although the gun platforms were almost completely destroyed by the 1866 refurbishment. The 1866 battery is intact although the racers for the guns have been removed from the excavated gun platform. Many additional features were identified by a geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology Ltd, Geophysical report HAC97; NMRS MS/899/67, 1997).

C Moloney 1998 (Headland Archaeology Ltd); NMRS MS/899/43.

ND 337 914 An archaeological investigation, involving geophysical survey and excavation, at Longhope Gun Battery identified a well-preserved series of structures and deposits relating to the structural development of the monument. The fragmentary remains of the 1815 battery were found beneath the 1866 structure. The magazine and shifting room were fully excavated and found to be well-preserved. Although heavily robbed of stone, the gun platforms also proved to be well-preserved and limited investigation identified the 1815 rampart and part of a possible earlier gun platform. Further investigation included excavation of the surrounding perimeter ditch and investigation of the nature of the magazine drainage system. Geophysical survey, undertaken by Arkensol, identified two previously unknown structures as well as numerous service trenches of varying dates and functions.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

C Moloney 1998

ND 337 914 Excavations continued in 1999 at Hackness Gun Battery (Moloney 1998; NMRS ND39SW 9), with work concentrating mainly on the gun platforms. Two trenches were excavated across the whole of the 1866 platform. The eight 1866 gun racer cuts were all found to have been robbed out. There was also evidence of the original gun racers that had been truncated during the later refurbishment. One area of paving relating to the 1815 period was found undisturbed in the SW corner of the gun platforms. Further work was undertaken in the magazine and a strip of the missing northern bank was reconstructed. Examination of geophysical anomalies to the E of the gun battery revealed a probable prehistoric burial cairn.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

S Halliday 1999

ND 3373 9149 to ND 3384 9128 The excavation of a water main trench was monitored at Hackness Gun Battery (NMRS ND39SW 9), on the island of Hoy. The trench was dug in September 2000, mostly by machine, partly by hand, and ran from the 19th-century battery (ND 3373 9149) to the Martello Tower (ND 3384 9128; NMRS ND39SW 8), a distance of some 110m.

No features were found outside the Martello Tower, except for the hard-core around the gateways, which is apparently of recent origin. The proximity of bedrock indicates that the tower was, unsurprisingly, built on solid foundations.

Two features in the field relate to the gun battery, the lightning conductor, and the drain immediately outside the battery wall, which may well replace an original drain. Inside the battery the layer of mortar and stone probably represents construction or demolition debris, the clay and stones below this may represent either natural subsoil, or, more likely, a redeposited dump, used as a level building platform.

A further watching brief was undertaken in May 2001 during the machine-excavation of three test trenches. No finds or features were noted.

The turf in a hand-dug trench was of very recent origin, and the rubble it overlay presumably represents building or demolition debris associated with the powder magazine. The slope to the base of this deposit probably represents the edge of the hole into which the magazine has been built, in an attempt to absorb the blast of any accidental explosion. The trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

D Murray and G Ewart 2001

ND 3373 9149 A series of archaeological tasks were undertaken as part of ongoing development works (see DES 1999, 68-69). Various service trenches were archaeologically monitored within and around the battery compound. A detailed topographic survey of the enclosure ditch was made. Six trenches were hand-dug by archaeologists to locate and expose the original flagpole base, to further investigate the lightning conductor identified in 1997, and to excavate a section over the enclosure ditch at the point where it was to be crossed by the service trench.

An area of paving was identified outside the barracks building during the service trenching, which belonged to an early structural phase of the battery. The flagpole base was located and recorded. The lightning conductor was further exposed and the enclosure ditch was sectioned and recorded.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

J Millar 2001

Orkney Smr Note (August 1987)

The Hackness Battery and the Martello Tower (OR 1969) together with the tower at Crockness OR 2045) were built 1813-15 to guard the convoy anchorage at Longhope against the threat of American privateers. The Battery was remodelled in 1866 to mount heavier guns, in response to fears of commerce raiding by USA-based units of the 'Fenian Navy', a threat which did not actually materialise. The guns were maintained into the 1890's by which time they were obsolete; they were finally removed about the turn of the Century. As originally constructed the Battery had eight 24-pounder guns firing over a parapet; behind was a barrack-room and underground magazine, the whole enclosed within a boundary wall. In 1866 the parapet was raised and modified to allow for 68-pounder guns to fire through embrasures. The barracks were improved, officers' quarters and a guardroom added at the entrance, and a cookhouse and ablutions block built. Apart from the magazine, the roof of which was dismantled after 1918 for the sake of its bricks, the buildings remain little altered. Mr Clod, the present owner, lives in the officers' quarters. The Battery and its buildings have been kept in excellent order, although some repairs, especially to the roof of the barrack-block, will be needed to prevent deterioration setting in. [R1] [R2]

Information from Orkney SMR (RGL) August 1987.

Publication Account (1996)

RCAHMS: Exploring Scotland's Heritage - Orkney, 1996

The tower appears to be circular, but the wall on the seaward side is twice as thick as that on the landward side in order to withstand bombardment, and this creates an elliptical plan. Inside, each of the floors is circular. Access into the tower is on the landward side at first-floor level, as a defensive measure; a single doorway, set at a height of about 4m above ground-level and reached originally by a portable ladder, leads into the living quarters for the gunners and their N.C.O. The tower had its own water-supply from a cistern built into the foundations, and the water could be raised to the living quarters by a hand-pump set into the recess on the left-hand side of the entrance passage. The beds were arranged radially round the wall, and the N.C.O. had the privacy of his own cubicle. Stairs within the thickness of the wall led down to the ground-level storeroom and magazine and up to the parapet and gun platform. At a height of some 10m above the ground, the top of the tower gives a wide view over the approaches to the Longhope anchorage, and the 24-pounder cannon could also guard the landward side of the battery against any attack from a landing party. The original gun mounting was modified in 1866, and the tower was used as a naval signal-post during the First World War.

Less than 180m to the north-west of the tower lies the battery, designed as a powerful deterrent with eight 24-pounder guns sweeping the south-east approaches to Longhope through Switha Sound and Cantick Sound. The gunners were protected by a stone parapet and an embankment, while behind the battery were their barracks and stores and a magazine built partially underground, the whole installation enclosed within a high stone wall on the landward side. Most important of the extensive renovations carried out in 1866 was the remodelling of the battery itself to provide heavier guns and better protection for the gunners: four 68-pounder cannons were mounted so as to fire through embrasures rather than simply over the parapet. Additional domestic buildings include, beside the gate, an officers' block which later became a farmhouse. The sandstone used to build both the Hackness and Crockness martello towers and the battery was quarried at Bring Head on the northeast coast of Hoy and transported by boat to Longhope.

Information from 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Orkney', (1996).

Watching Brief (4 September 2000 - 7 September 2000)

Kirkdale Archaeology were asked to monitor the digging of a water main trench at Hackness gun battery, on the island of Hoy, Orkney. The trench was dug over two days, mostly by machine, partly by hand, and ran from the battery (ND 337 915) to the Martello Tower (ND 338 913), a distance of some 110m.

No features were found outside the Martello Tower, except for the hard-core around the gateways, which is apparently of recent origin. The proximity of bedrock indicates that the tower was, unsurprisingly, built on solid foundations. The layer of sand got progressively thinner as the trench progressed to the SE, and uphill, which would correspond with this being a wind blown sand deposit, decreasing with distance from the sea. The small scatter of china in the field to the N of the track probably represents low intensity agricultural practices, with the brick built drain also serving an agricultural function. Two features in the field relate to the gun battery, the lightning conductor, and the drain immediately outside the battery wall, which may well replace an original drain. Inside the battery the layer of mortar and stone probably represents construction or demolition debris, the clay and stones below this may represent either natural subsoil, or, more likely, a redeposited dump, used as a level building platform.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

G Ewart and D Murray 2000

Kirkdale Archaeology

Excavation (May 2001)

Kirkdale Archaeology were asked to excavate a small trench, and monitor the excavation of three test trenches at Hackness, on Hoy, an early 19th-century gun battery. The trench was to be dug at the top of a set of steps leading down to the powder magazine for the installation of a concrete pad, to allow the reinstatement of the stairs. Three small, machine dug, test pits were to be excavated to the N of the battery, in order to assess the drainage potential of the area to assist the provision of toilets to the monument.

The hand dug trench inside the battery was located 105cm to the W of the top of the stairs. Apart from the slate fragments noted (but not retained) in F002, no finds were recovered.

The turf in a hand-dug trench was of very recent origin, and the rubble it overlay presumably represents building or demolition debris associated with the powder magazine. The slope to the base of this deposit probably represents the edge of the hole into which the magazine has been built, in an attempt to absorb the blast of any accidental explosion. The trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland

D Murray and G Ewart 2001

Kirkdale Archaeology

Watching Brief (23 June 2011)

ND 3376 9146 and ND 3371 9150 A watching brief was maintained on 23 June 2011 during the excavation of five small holes in advance of the installation of two new gates. The location of one of the gates was adjusted, to avoid damaging wall foundations revealed in a gap between the far W end of the 1866 earthworks and the W boundary wall (ND 33709 91496). Other trenches revealed levelling deposits and demolition/construction debris, probably associated with the 1866 remodelling of the battery, but possibly part of later landscaping.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended)

Funder: Historic Scotland

Kirkdale Archaeology, 2011

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Site Number	191
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD
Type of Site	RADAR SITE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.01
HER Number	139393
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337600
Northing	992500
Description	The site of a radar installation falls in an area of a disused water filled quarry.

Information from Mr I Brown, November 1998.

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Elements located

Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.

In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of

two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.

Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

Orkney Smr Note (November 1998)

The site of a radar installation falls in an area of a disused water filled quarry. The radar was a centrimetric coast artillery fire control set used to give accurate ranges and bearings on targets and also the splashes of fall of shot, enabling corrections to be made. It was a type C.A. no.2 Mk I radar which gave a more general picture for the coast artillery Area Commanders. It operated either in a wooden cabin or an installed fire command post.

Information from Mr I Brown, November 1998

Site Number	192
Site Name	FLOTTA, INNAN NEB
Type of Site	BARRAGE BALLOON SITE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 63
HER Number	140966
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334960
Northing	992510
Description	Two semi-circles of concrete blocks with steel rings attached, which formed part of a barrage balloon mooring site are visible in an area of old peat cuttings between the water tank and the gun-emplacements (ND39SW 41.00) at Innan Neb. The remainder of the mooring site probably still survives under the uncut peat. Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1997

Site Number	193
Site Name	FLOTTA, NEB AND GATE BATTERIES
Type of Site	ENGINE HOUSE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.03
HER Number	140975
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334997
Northing	992455
Description	A concrete and stone built engine house is situated immediately N of an angle in the public road. The house is of a nissen type, with stone end walls and concrete roof and two ventilators

on each side of the roof. On the N wall are four loopholes or gun-loops with a stepped recess. The engine-house is in use by the farmer.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1997.

Site Number	194
Site Name	SOUTH WALLS, THE BATTERY
Type of Site	ENCLOSURE(S), STRUCTURE
NRHE Number	ND39SW 79
HER Number	182476
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	333730
Northing	991360
Description	<p>Situated between the coastal gun battery and its associated tower (see ND39SW 8 and ND39SW 9), a small unroofed structure and two enclosures are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet cxxiii).</p> <p>They are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1985).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 23 November 2000.</p>

Site Number	195
Site Name	FLOTTA, BUCHANAN BATTERY
Type of Site	GUN EMPLACEMENT (20TH CENTURY), MAGAZINE (20TH CENTURY), OBSERVATION POST (20TH
NRHE Number	ND39SE 10.01
HER Number	270095
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337504
Northing	993470
Description	<p>A shuttered concrete two storey observation post, set behind the gun-emplacement and placed centrally to the rear of the gun-emplacement. The magazines and crew shelters are located on each side of the observation tower.</p> <p>Internally the observation tower retains wooden stairs to gain access to the viewing platforms and the plinth for a range finder is extant on the second floor.</p> <p>The Gun-emplacement with canopy was adapted from a twin 12-pounder mounting to house a twin 6-pounder gun mounting during early 1941. The holdfast with ten bolts on a circular plinth, is set within an octagon of a low concrete wall supported by narrow angle-iron plates attached to the semi-circle formed by the rest of the emplacement. Shelving survives on the rear wall of the emplacement. The canopy has an angular edge and a large reinforced steel girder runs the full width.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p>

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Located

Buchanan Battery served to provide anti-motor-torpedo-boat cover for Hoxa Sound and boom. It was set up in 1940 with two twelve-pounder guns mounted on temporary emplacements. The construction of a permanent complex, armed with twin six-pounder guns, was completed by 1941.

The battery and its ancillary buildings are well-preserved. There are four searchlight emplacements; one lies to the S of the battery, three lie to the N side. The ancillary buildings comprise an engine room, a directing tower, a magazine, storage lockers and shelters; all of which lie 10m or more from the cliff edge.

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

Site Number	196
Site Name	FLOTTA, BUCHANAN BATTERY, NOS.1 AND 2 ENGINE HOUSES
Type of Site	ENGINE HOUSE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 10.02
HER Number	270096
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337469
Northing	993553
Description	<p>Two shuttered concrete engine houses of differing design are situated to the N and SW of the observation tower (ND39SE 10.01) respectively. That at ND 27469 93553 is square in plan and retains some of the metal framed windows.</p> <p>The engine house at ND 37437 93391 is similar to a Nissen type hut, but is wholly constructed of concrete.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW) August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Located</p> <p>Buchanan Battery served to provide anti-motor-torpedo-boat cover for Hoxa Sound and boom. It was set up in 1940 with two twelve-pounder guns mounted on temporary emplacements. The construction of a permanent complex, armed with twin six-pounder guns, was completed by 1941.</p> <p>The battery and its ancillary buildings are well-preserved. There are four searchlight emplacements; one lies to the S of the battery, three lie to the N side. The ancillary buildings comprise an engine room, a directing tower, a magazine, storage lockers and shelters; all of which lie 10m or more from the cliff edge.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	197
Site Name	FLOTTA, BUCHANAN BATTERY
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 10.04
HER Number	270109
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337380
Northing	993480
Description	<p>The concrete hut bases of the accommodation camp survive immediately E of the N - S road which passes to the W.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Located</p> <p>Buchanan Battery served to provide anti-motor-torpedo-boat cover for Hoxa Sound and boom. It was set up in 1940 with two twelve-pounder guns mounted on temporary emplacements. The construction of a permanent complex, armed with twin six-pounder guns, was completed by 1941.</p> <p>The battery and its ancillary buildings are well-preserved. There are four searchlight emplacements; one lies to the S of the battery, three lie to the N side. The ancillary buildings comprise an engine room, a directing tower, a magazine, storage lockers and shelters; all of which lie 10m or more from the cliff edge.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p>

Site Number	198
Site Name	HACKNESS
Type of Site	PILLBOX (20TH CENTURY)(POSSIBLE)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 121
HER Number	296529
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	333922
Northing	991339
Description	<p>A small rectangular concrete building with three loopholes is situated above the high water mark about 101m NE of the Martello Tower at Hackness (ND39SW 8).</p> <p>The entrance is in the SE corner with the sockets for the hinges of the door still visible. The three loopholes are located on the other walls. The building measures about 3.5m by 2.8m overall and stands to about 3m. The shuttered concrete would appear to have been undertaken in two stages.</p> <p>The purpose of this building is unclear for if it was an observation post the loopholes would be too small for viewing, it may possibly be a pillbox.</p>

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Visited by RCAHMS (DE), 13 September 2008

Site Number	199
Site Name	FLOTTA, ROAN HEAD
Type of Site	BANK (EARTHWORK), HUT
NRHE Number	ND39NE 16
HER Number	175051
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	338660
Northing	995840
Description	<p>A square hut and a length of bank situated on the edge of the cliff have been identified from oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMS 1997) about 50m NE from the First World War coast battery (ND39NE 1) on Roan Head. The hut is situated on the edge of the cliff on a small promontory and the length of bank extends in an arc for some 70m to the N. There is no evidence to suggest there is any connection between these structures and the First World War battery.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (DE), January 2001.</p> <p>Field Visit (August 1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>A grass-covered earthen and stone bank runs parallel to the coast for over 50m. It is up to 2m wide and stands to 0.5m high. A three-sided rectangular enclosure which backs on to the cliff edge to the seaward side of the bank. The enclosure measures 2m by 4m.</p> <p>Moore and Wilson, 1997</p> <p>Coastal Zone Assessment Survey</p>
Site Number	200
Site Name	FLOTTA, ROAN HEAD BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39NE 1
HER Number	81808
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	338629
Northing	995782
Description	<p>The final decision to make Scapa Flow the main base for the Grand Fleet in the event of war (over the Invergordon dockyard in the Firth of Cromarty) was made only on the eve of war. As a consequence, in August 1914, the anchorage was undefended. It was only in mid-1915 that the anchorage was secured by guns, anti-submarine booms and blockships. In the end there were 13 batteries around the approaches to Scapa Flow.</p>

The southern entrance to Scapa Flow was the main one, and the busiest. The main defences flanked Hoxa Sound. Roan Head lies at the inner end of the Sound, behind the heavy guns on Stanger and Hoxa Heads, on the island of Flotta. The battery was equipped with four 12-pdr guns (replacing an armament at the beginning of the war of three 3-pdr guns). The guns were positioned to cover the Destroyer Boom (which lay a little to the south) and the anti-submarine boom, which ran from Roan Head to Croo Taing, on South Ronaldsay.

The battery was not re-used in the Second World War.

A four emplacement battery (ND 38602 95758, ND 38618 95768, ND 38629 95782 and ND 38637 95799), is situated on the SE point of Roan Head. The emplacements are built of concrete and were for open mounted guns of 12-pounder calibre. All the emplacements would appear to retain their square metal holdfasts, though in one case grass conceals the mounting. The holdfast are unusual in that they are of the 'hat plate' design with centrally located bolt holes with side bolts for the gun recoil. The low concrete parapets are of two distinct designs, two are circular with a single extension at one end, possibly to accommodate a ready-use ammunition locker. The two emplacements in the centre, have extensions at both ends again possibly for ready-use ammunition lockers.

The north-easterly emplacement has had a modern navigation light mounted on the eastern end.

The emplacements are linked to the concrete magazine (ND 38603 95800) with entrances at both ends, by a sunken trackway. The south-western sunken trackway has several stone traverses along its length.

At least two concrete hut bases were noted in the grass and heather area to the NW. It is not clear whether the semi-circular earth banked enclosure 75m NW and the large rectangular feature 65m W of the magazine are connected with the gun battery. There are several other building or hut foundations to the NE.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

A First World War 12pdr battery situated at the very SE tip of Roan Head. Consisting of four emplacements and a magazine, in which the S trench still has the traverser in position. It is clearly visible on vertical air photograph (RAF LEU/UK 4 7058).

Visited by RCAHMS (GS) June 1996.

Scheduled as 'Roan Head, World War I Coastal battery, 580m ESE of, Golta Peninsula... a First World War coastal battery sited on the easternmost tip of the Golta Peninsula, Flotta, a heather-covered headland on which many First and Second World War military remains survive.'

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 25 March 2004.

A four emplacement battery (ND 38602 95758, ND 38618 95768, ND 38629 95782 and ND 38637 95799), is situated on the SE point of Roan Head. The emplacements are built of concrete and were for open mounted guns of 12-pounder calibre. All the emplacements would appear to retain their square metal holdfasts, though in one case grass conceals the mounting. The holdfast are unusual in that they are of the 'hat plate' design with centrally located bolt holes with side bolts for the gun recoil. The low concrete parapets are of two distinct designs, two are circular with a single extension at one end, possibly to accommodate a ready-use ammunition locker. The two emplacements in the centre, have extensions at both ends again possibly for ready-use ammunition lockers.

The north-easterly emplacement has had a modern navigation light mounted on the eastern end.

The emplacements are linked to the concrete magazine (ND 38603 95800) with entrances at

both ends, by a sunken trackway. The south-western sunken trackway has several stone traverses along its length.

At least two concrete hut bases were noted in the grass and heather area to the NW. It is not clear whether the semi-circular earth banked enclosure 75m NW and the large rectangular feature 65m W of the magazine are connected with the gun battery. There are several other building or hut foundations to the NE.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (August 1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

Roan Head Battery came into being in 1915 to cover the gate in an anti-submarine boom which lay between Roan Head and South Ronaldsay. It was initially equipped with three three-pounder guns; these were later replaced by four twelve-pounders.

The remains of the four gun emplacements are clearly visible, although somewhat overgrown. The emplacements are grouped into two sets of two. Each set is linked, via a semi-subterranean passage, to a magazine building at the rear. The northernmost gun emplacement has had a modern shipping beacon set upon it.

Moore and Wilson, 1997

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

References

Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 30

Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall.

RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE

Wilson and Moore, G and H. (1997a) 'Orkney Coastal Survey (South Ronaldsay; Walls & Flotta; Hoy & Graemsay parishes)', Discovery Excav Scot, 1997. Page(s): 59

Site Number	201
Site Name	FLOTTA, NEB AND GATE BATTERIES
Type of Site	ENGINE HOUSE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.05
HER Number	140979
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	335077
Northing	992413
Description	Falls on sheet ND39SE

A small square concrete and brick engine house is situated some 150m NE of the 12 pdr battery (ND41.00). Internally, the engine house retains three engine beds and in the floor the cable ducts for the generators. The doors have been blocked and the roof is supported by a large steel beam (RSG).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1997.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	202
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD BATTERY, 6-INCH BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY), MAGAZINE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.02
HER Number	270129
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337620
Northing	992460
Description	<p>hing remains of the two World War I 6-inch gun-emplacements with magazines, in an area now reduced by quarrying.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS), August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Elements located</p> <p>Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.</p> <p>In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.</p> <p>Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 33</p> <p>Stell, G. (2010) Orkney at War: Defending Scapa Flow, Volume 1 World War I. Kirkwall. RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.STE</p>

Site Number	203
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD BATTERY, 4-INCH BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY), MAGAZINE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.03
HER Number	270130
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337770

Northing	992580
Description	<p>The concrete open gun-emplacements and the two arcs of stone cut trench leading to the magazine, of the World War I 4-inch gun battery survive to the E of the water filled quarry. The emplacements lie on sloping ground and have been partly filled by rubble from the quarry.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Elements located</p> <p>Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.</p> <p>In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.</p> <p>Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 33, 41</p>

Site Number	204
Site Name	FLOTTA, INNAN NEB, NEB AND GATE BATTERIES
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41
HER Number	81729
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334990
Northing	992310
Description	<p>The final decision to make Scapa Flow the main base for the Grand Fleet in the event of war (over the Invergordon dockyard in the Firth of Cromarty) was made only on the eve of war. As a consequence, in August 1914, the anchorage was undefended. It was only in mid-1915 that the anchorage was secured by guns, anti-submarine booms and blockships. In the end there were 13 batteries around the approaches to Scapa Flow.</p> <p>The southern entrance to Scapa Flow, through Hoxa Sound to the east of Flotta, was the main one, and the busiest. The smaller entrance, to the west of Flotta, was also used, and was protected by an anti-submarine boom, with covering guns. The Innan Neb battery was positioned on the northern side of the channel.</p>

The battery was equipped with two 4.7-inch Quick Firing guns, intended to engage smaller, faster-moving vessels than the 6-inch guns covering Hoxa Sound. It was also provided with three Defence Electric Lights, powerful searchlights to illuminate targets for the guns at night.

The battery position was re-used in the Second World War, but new gun emplacements were built, leaving the First World War structures untouched.

Information from HS/RCAHMS World War One Audit Project (GJB) 25 September 2013.

See also sheet for E part of site

41.01 ND 3472 9246 Coast Battery (Innan Neb, WWI)

41.02 centred ND 3490 9262 Water Tank

41.03 ND 3499 9246 Engine House

41.04 ND 3498 9231 Searchlight Battery

41.05 ND 3508 9241 Engine House

41.06 ND 3474 9245 and ND 3476 9242 Coast battery (Gate, early WWII)

41.07 ND 3486 9250 Coast Battery (Innan Neb, WWII)

41.08 ND 3503 9233 Coast Battery (Neb, WWII)

ND39SW/SE 41.09 ND 3499 9231 and ND 3509 9236 Coast Battery (Gate, late WWII)

41.10 centred ND 3513 9253 Military Camp

Gate Battery: A WWII open gun emplacement, guns removed in 1945, on the site of a World War One battery (See ND39SW 41.01).

Neb Battery (ND39SE): 12 pounder gun emplacement with magazine, two 6pdr gun-emplacements, shelter, observation tower, engine room and searchlight platforms. The guns were removed in 1950.

J Guy 1993; NMRS MS 810/2; WO/192/259 PRO.

A group of coast batteries with a complicated history, the names given to World War I and World War II emplacements were the same, but not necessarily in the same position. In World War II, the same name was given to two batteries, one early and one late, in different locations.

Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2000

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

WWI & II Innan Neb, WWII Gate battery and Neb battery: (ND39SW 41, 50) 1915-1918, 1940-1944.

Elements located

The Innan Neb Battery was originally constructed in 1915 to provide cover from the southern approach to Scapa Flow, via Switha Sound. Two 4.7 Quick Fire guns were emplaced and a boom was erected, running from Innan Neb to South Walls on the island of Hoy. In 1940 it

was brought back into use with the temporary emplacement of a 4.7 quick gun. This battery now served as a support for the new batteries at Neb and Gate. It was abandoned in 1944.

Gate battery was set up with the temporary installation of a single twelve-pounder gun in 1940. A second twelve-pounder was added, and later on, both guns were relocated to new concrete gun houses. This battery had the task of guarding the access point through the boom. Operations were ceased in 1945.

The Neb Battery comprised a twin six-pounder emplacement with a directing tower. It became operational in 1940 and continued in use up until the end of the war. It was charged with providing anti-motor-torpedo-boat protection.

All three batteries are located close together, in fact, the two gun emplacements of the Gate battery are located to either side of the Neb battery. This, together with the overgrown nature of the site, makes it difficult to separate the various structures associated with each battery illustrated on the accompanying plan. [Note: There is no plan in the manuscript]

(i) This semi-subterranean rectangular structure is probably a magazine. It measures 10m by 5m, lies 2m from the cliff edge and is much obscured by vegetation.

(ii) Two semi-subterranean rectangular bunkers lie to either side of a raised concrete plinth. This structure served as a temporary gun emplacement for one of the twelve-pounder quick-fire guns supplied to the Gate battery in the early part of WWII. The battery lies 4m from the cliff edge. An earthwork curves from bunker to bunker to the rear of the position. A second, rectilinear earthwork lies 10m to the rear of the first.

(iii) The second Gate battery's temporary gun position lies 20m W of (ii) and differs only in that it is surrounded by a single rectilinear earthwork. It lies 8m from the cliff edge.

(iv) This twin 4.7" quick-fire battery belongs to the WWI phase of Innan Neb battery. The gun emplacements are located 12m from the cliff edge. A curved rock-cut passage runs from each gun emplacement to a semi-subterranean rectangular concrete magazine building.

(v) Two concrete searchlight emplacements, each with three-slit openings, served both the Neb and Gate batteries. They are set into the cliff edge.

(vi) This complex is one of the two permanent twelve-pounder gun emplacements which constitute the Gate battery. The gun emplacement is surrounded by a graduated metal ring showing 0-360 degrees. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 2m from the cliff edge.

(vii) The Neb battery complex comprises an emplacement for a twin six-pounder gun, a directing tower and several ancillary buildings. It is located 2m from the cliff edge.

(viii) This is the second of the permanent emplacements which constituted the Gate battery. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 1.5m from the cliff edge.

(ix) An open-fronted concrete searchlight emplacement, which served both the Neb and Gate batteries, is set into the cliff edge.

(x) Two small concrete buildings, probably associated with wartime coastal defence operations, are situated within 5m of the coast edge.

P204 Photos

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

Hewison, W S. (1985) This great harbour: Scapa Flow, Aspects of Orkney series, 3. Stromness. Page(s): 277-8 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.SCA
Wilson and Moore, G and H. (1997a) 'Orkney Coastal Survey (South Ronaldsay; Walls & Flotta; Hoy & Graemsay parishes)', Discovery Excav Scot, 1997. Page(s): 58-59

Site Number	205
Site Name	FLOTTA, INNAN NEB BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.01
HER Number	81731
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334890
Northing	992350
Description	See also sheet ND39SE

An open gun emplacement of World War One construction. During World War One the battery consisted of two 4.7 inch guns, but by World War Two, one of the 4.7 inch guns had been moved to a new position. The battery was placed on a care and maintainance basis in 1944.

Gate Battery on the site of World War One battery, but part of Neb Battery in World War Two only. Armed with 12-pounder guns. Gune removed October 1945.

J Guy 1993; NMRS MS 810/2; WO/192/259.

Two semi-circular concrete gun-emplacements are situated in an area annotated as 'Spence' at Innan Neb. Both emplacements have spaces for the ready-use ammunition lockers.

Two grass-grown arcs of rock cut trench connect the gun-emplacements to the Magazine, which is about 27m to the N (at ND 34898 92382). Entrances to the concrete magazine is from either side, one window opening has been cut through adjacent to the door.

The battery was armed during World War I with two 4.7-inch guns and one 4.7-inch gun situated about 100m to the NE in World War II (ND39SW 41.07)

Visited by RCAHMS (DE,GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

WWI & II Innan Neb, WWII Gate battery and Neb battery: (ND39SW 41, 50) 1915-1918, 1940-1944.

Elements located

The Innan Neb Battery was originally constructed in 1915 to provide cover from the southern approach to Scapa Flow, via Switha Sound. Two 4.7 Quick Fire guns were emplaced and a boom was erected, running from Innan Neb to South Walls on the island of Hoy. In 1940 it was brought back into use with the temporary emplacement of a 4.7 quick gun. This battery now served as a support for the new batteries at Neb and Gate. It was abandoned in 1944.

Gate battery was set up with the temporary installation of a single twelve-pounder gun in 1940. A second twelve-pounder was added, and later on, both guns were relocated to new concrete gun houses. This battery had the task of guarding the access point through the boom.

Operations were ceased in 1945.

The Neb Battery comprised a twin six-pounder emplacement with a directing tower. It became operational in 1940 and continued in use up until the end of the war. It was charged with providing anti-motor-torpedo-boat protection.

All three batteries are located close together, in fact, the two gun emplacements of the Gate battery are located to either side of the Neb battery. This, together with the overgrown nature of the site, makes it difficult to separate the various structures associated with each battery illustrated on the accompanying plan. [Note: There is no plan in the manuscript]

(i) This semi-subterranean rectangular structure is probably a magazine. It measures 10m by 5m, lies 2m from the cliff edge and is much obscured by vegetation.

(ii) Two semi-subterranean rectangular bunkers lie to either side of a raised concrete plinth. This structure served as a temporary gun emplacement for one of the twelve-pounder quick-fire guns supplied to the Gate battery in the early part of WWII. The battery lies 4m from the cliff edge. An earthwork curves from bunker to bunker to the rear of the position. A second, rectilinear earthwork lies 10m to the rear of the first.

(iii) The second Gate battery's temporary gun position lies 20m W of (ii) and differs only in that it is surrounded by a single rectilinear earthwork. It lies 8m from the cliff edge.

(iv) This twin 4.7" quick-fire battery belongs to the WWI phase of Innan Neb battery. The gun emplacements are located 12m from the cliff edge. A curved rock-cut passage runs from each gun emplacement to a semi-subterranean rectangular concrete magazine building.

(v) Two concrete searchlight emplacements, each with three-slit openings, served both the Neb and Gate batteries. They are set into the cliff edge.

(vi) This complex is one of the two permanent twelve-pounder gun emplacements which constitute the Gate battery. The gun emplacement is surrounded by a graduated metal ring showing 0-360 degrees. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 2m from the cliff edge.

(vii) The Neb battery complex comprises an emplacement for a twin six-pounder gun, a directing tower and several ancillary buildings. It is located 2m from the cliff edge.

(viii) This is the second of the permanent emplacements which constituted the Gate battery. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 1.5m from the cliff edge.

(ix) An open-fronted concrete searchlight emplacement, which served both the Neb and Gate batteries, is set into the cliff edge.

(x) Two small concrete buildings, probably associated with wartime coastal defence operations, are situated within 5m of the coast edge.

P204 Photos

Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

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Hewison, W S. (1985) *This great harbour: Scapa Flow, Aspects of Orkney series, 3*. Stromness. Page(s): 74, 184, 239, 251, 278, 280, 301, 305, 361 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.9.3.SCA
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Site Number	206
Site Name	FLOTTA, NEB AND GATE BATTERIES
Type of Site	GUN EMPLACEMENT(S) (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 50
HER Number	104513
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334840
Northing	992390
Description	<p>Approximately 50m NW of Gate battery (ND39SW 41.01) are two light anti-aircraft batteries. Surviving as grassy mounds with little concrete construction, the gun position are still clearly discernable.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1996.</p> <p>Public Record Office documents show that this light anti-aircraft battery was designated LF 8 by the War Office (PRO WO 166/7270). According to the documents during 1942 it was armed with a single 40mm Mk I 'Bofors' gun and manned by 59 Regiment.</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>WWI & II Innan Neb, WWII Gate battery and Neb battery: (ND39SW 41, 50) 1915-1918, 1940-1944.</p> <p>Elements located</p> <p>The Innan Neb Battery was originally constructed in 1915 to provide cover from the southern approach to Scapa Flow, via Switha Sound. Two 4.7 Quick Fire guns were emplaced and a boom was erected, running from Innan Neb to South Walls on the island of Hoy. In 1940 it was brought back into use with the temporary emplacement of a 4.7 quick gun. This battery now served as a support for the new batteries at Neb and Gate. It was abandoned in 1944.</p> <p>Gate battery was set up with the temporary installation of a single twelve-pounder gun in 1940. A second twelve-pounder was added, and later on, both guns were relocated to new concrete gun houses. This battery had the task of guarding the access point through the boom. Operations were ceased in 1945.</p> <p>The Neb Battery comprised a twin six-pounder emplacement with a directing tower. It became operational in 1940 and continued in use up until the end of the war. It was charged with providing anti-motor-torpedo-boat protection.</p> <p>All three batteries are located close together, in fact, the two gun emplacements of the Gate battery are located to either side of the Neb battery. This, together with the overgrown nature of the site, makes it difficult to separate the various structures associated with each battery illustrated on the accompanying plan. [Note: There is no plan in the manuscript]</p> <p>(i) This semi-subterranean rectangular structure is probably a magazine. It measures 10m by 5m, lies 2m from the cliff edge and is much obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>(ii) Two semi-subterranean rectangular bunkers lie to either side of a raised concrete plinth. This structure served as a temporary gun emplacement for one of the twelve-pounder quick-fire guns supplied to the Gate battery in the early part of WWII. The battery lies 4m from the cliff edge. An earthwork curves from bunker to bunker to the rear of the position. A second, rectilinear earthwork lies 10m to the rear of the first.</p>

(iii) The second Gate battery's temporary gun position lies 20m W of (ii) and differs only in that it is surrounded by a single rectilinear earthwork. It lies 8m from the cliff edge.

(iv) This twin 4.7" quick-fire battery belongs to the WWI phase of Innan Neb battery. The gun emplacements are located 12m from the cliff edge. A curved rock-cut passage runs from each gun emplacement to a semi-subterranean rectangular concrete magazine building.

(v) Two concrete searchlight emplacements, each with three-slit openings, served both the Neb and Gate batteries. They are set into the cliff edge.

(vi) This complex is one of the two permanent twelve-pounder gun emplacements which constitute the Gate battery. The gun emplacement is surrounded by a graduated metal ring showing 0-360 degrees. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 2m from the cliff edge.

(vii) The Neb battery complex comprises an emplacement for a twin six-pounder gun, a directing tower and several ancillary buildings. It is located 2m from the cliff edge.

(viii) This is the second of the permanent emplacements which constituted the Gate battery. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 1.5m from the cliff edge.

(ix) An open-fronted concrete searchlight emplacement, which served both the Neb and Gate batteries, is set into the cliff edge.

(x) Two small concrete buildings, probably associated with wartime coastal defence operations, are situated within 5m of the coast edge.

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Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

Site Number	207
Site Name	FLOTTA, NEB AND GATE BATTERIES
Type of Site	WATER TANK (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.02
HER Number	140972
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334901
Northing	992620
Description	A covered water-tank is situated on the hillside above Innan Neb Coast battery. Constructed in brick and concrete the tank covers an area of approximately 2,000sqm. Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1997.

Site Number	208
Site Name	FLOTTA, NEB AND GATE BATTERIES, NOS. 1, 2 AND 3 SEARCHLIGHT EMPLACEMENTS
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)

NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.04
HER Number	140977
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	334976
Northing	992301
Description	One searchlight emplacement falls on map sheet ND39SE

The western searchlight platform for Innan Neb battery is situated on low cliffs overlooking Scapa Flow. Built of concrete, brick with wooden window and slot frames. Wood survives in the searchlight focussing slots and within, one wall sign is extant 'No.1 Emp'. Two further searchlight platforms survive to the E.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE) May 1997.

Three shuttered concrete searchlight emplacements are situated to the E and W of the WW II gun-emplacements. Two

lie 50m-70m W of the twin six pounder gun site and the third is 153m to the NE.

The two emplacements to the W differ from that to the NE in that they are of the variable beam type, whereas the third is of fixed beam.

Some stone revetting has been used next to the entrance of the westernmost emplacement and the wooden framing survives around the light openings.

The painted wall sign 'No.1 Emp' in faded yellow/green refers to this searchlight platform being numbered by the War Office, being one of three.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

WWI & II Innan Neb, WWII Gate battery and Neb battery: (ND39SW 41, 50) 1915-1918, 1940-1944.

Elements located

The Innan Neb Battery was originally constructed in 1915 to provide cover from the southern approach to Scapa Flow, via Switha Sound. Two 4.7 Quick Fire guns were emplaced and a boom was erected, running from Innan Neb to South Walls on the island of Hoy. In 1940 it was brought back into use with the temporary emplacement of a 4.7 quick gun. This battery now served as a support for the new batteries at Neb and Gate. It was abandoned in 1944.

Gate battery was set up with the temporary installation of a single twelve-pounder gun in 1940. A second twelve-pounder was added, and later on, both guns were relocated to new concrete gun houses. This battery had the task of guarding the access point through the boom. Operations were ceased in 1945.

The Neb Battery comprised a twin six-pounder emplacement with a directing tower. It became operational in 1940 and continued in use up until the end of the war. It was charged with providing anti-motor-torpedo-boat protection.

All three batteries are located close together, in fact, the two gun emplacements of the Gate battery are located to either side of the Neb battery. This, together with the overgrown nature of the site, makes it difficult to separate the various structures associated with each battery illustrated on the accompanying plan. [Note: There is no plan in the manuscript]

(i) This semi-subterranean rectangular structure is probably a magazine. It measures 10m by 5m, lies 2m from the cliff edge and is much obscured by vegetation.

(ii) Two semi-subterranean rectangular bunkers lie to either side of a raised concrete plinth. This structure served as a temporary gun emplacement for one of the twelve-pounder quick-fire guns supplied to the Gate battery in the early part of WWII. The battery lies 4m from the cliff edge. An earthwork curves from bunker to bunker to the rear of the position. A second, rectilinear earthwork lies 10m to the rear of the first.

(iii) The second Gate battery's temporary gun position lies 20m W of (ii) and differs only in that it is surrounded by a single rectilinear earthwork. It lies 8m from the cliff edge.

(iv) This twin 4.7" quick-fire battery belongs to the WWI phase of Innan Neb battery. The gun emplacements are located 12m from the cliff edge. A curved rock-cut passage runs from each gun emplacement to a semi-subterranean rectangular concrete magazine building.

(v) Two concrete searchlight emplacements, each with three-slit openings, served both the Neb and Gate batteries. They are set into the cliff edge.

(vi) This complex is one of the two permanent twelve-pounder gun emplacements which constitute the Gate battery. The gun emplacement is surrounded by a graduated metal ring showing 0-360 degrees. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 2m from the cliff edge.

(vii) The Neb battery complex comprises an emplacement for a twin six-pounder gun, a directing tower and several ancillary buildings. It is located 2m from the cliff edge.

(viii) This is the second of the permanent emplacements which constituted the Gate battery. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 1.5m from the cliff edge.

(ix) An open-fronted concrete searchlight emplacement, which served both the Neb and Gate batteries, is set into the cliff edge.

(x) Two small concrete buildings, probably associated with wartime coastal defence operations, are situated within 5m of the coast edge.

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Site Number	209
Site Name	FLOTTA, GATE BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SW 41.09
HER Number	173822
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	335002
Northing	992310
Description	Falls on map sheet ND39SE

Two reinforced concrete 12-pounder gun-emplacements are situated on each side of the large twin 6-pounder emplacement and observation tower (ND39SW 41.08) at Innan Neb.

Both emplacements are of similar design, with a short curved edged canopy and the holdfast

for the gun set forward within a low four sided wall. The store or magazine and crew shelter buildings are to the rear.

There is a steel calibrating ring of 380 degrees around the holdfast, which retains 6 bolts.

Known as Gate Battery (WW II) which is distinct from the WW II gun site of the same name its primary function was as an artillery/anti-torpedo boat defence covering Switha Sound. Designated in 1941 as 136 Battery and manned by 533 Regiment, Public Record Office (PRO) documents show it had probably been disarmed by 1943 (PRO WO 199/2627, WO 199/527).

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, GS, SW), August 1997

Field Visit (1997)

Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay

WWI & II Innan Neb, WWII Gate battery and Neb battery: (ND39SW 41, 50) 1915-1918, 1940-1944.

Elements located

The Innan Neb Battery was originally constructed in 1915 to provide cover from the southern approach to Scapa Flow, via Switha Sound. Two 4.7 Quick Fire guns were emplaced and a boom was erected, running from Innan Neb to South Walls on the island of Hoy. In 1940 it was brought back into use with the temporary emplacement of a 4.7 quick gun. This battery now served as a support for the new batteries at Neb and Gate. It was abandoned in 1944.

Gate battery was set up with the temporary installation of a single twelve-pounder gun in 1940. A second twelve-pounder was added, and later on, both guns were relocated to new concrete gun houses. This battery had the task of guarding the access point through the boom. Operations were ceased in 1945.

The Neb Battery comprised a twin six-pounder emplacement with a directing tower. It became operational in 1940 and continued in use up until the end of the war. It was charged with providing anti-motor-torpedo-boat protection.

All three batteries are located close together, in fact, the two gun emplacements of the Gate battery are located to either side of the Neb battery. This, together with the overgrown nature of the site, makes it difficult to separate the various structures associated with each battery illustrated on the accompanying plan. [Note: There is no plan in the manuscript]

(i) This semi-subterranean rectangular structure is probably a magazine. It measures 10m by 5m, lies 2m from the cliff edge and is much obscured by vegetation.

(ii) Two semi-subterranean rectangular bunkers lie to either side of a raised concrete plinth. This structure served as a temporary gun emplacement for one of the twelve-pounder quick-fire guns supplied to the Gate battery in the early part of WWII. The battery lies 4m from the cliff edge. An earthwork curves from bunker to bunker to the rear of the position. A second, rectilinear earthwork lies 10m to the rear of the first.

(iii) The second Gate battery's temporary gun position lies 20m W of (ii) and differs only in that it is surrounded by a single rectilinear earthwork. It lies 8m from the cliff edge.

(iv) This twin 4.7" quick-fire battery belongs to the WWI phase of Innan Neb battery. The gun emplacements are located 12m from the cliff edge. A curved rock-cut passage runs from each gun emplacement to a semi-subterranean rectangular concrete magazine building.

(v) Two concrete searchlight emplacements, each with three-slit openings, served both the Neb and Gate batteries. They are set into the cliff edge.

(vi) This complex is one of the two permanent twelve-pounder gun emplacements which constitute the Gate battery. The gun emplacement is surrounded by a graduated metal ring showing 0-360 degrees. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 2m from the cliff edge.

(vii) The Neb battery complex comprises an emplacement for a twin six-pounder gun, a directing tower and several ancillary buildings. It is located 2m from the cliff edge.

(viii) This is the second of the permanent emplacements which constituted the Gate battery. A magazine and directing tower are located to the rear. The complex lies 1.5m from the cliff edge.

(ix) An open-fronted concrete searchlight emplacement, which served both the Neb and Gate batteries, is set into the cliff edge.

(x) Two small concrete buildings, probably associated with wartime coastal defence operations, are situated within 5m of the coast edge.

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Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.

References

Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138, 139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA

Site Number	210
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.05
HER Number	270132
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337692
Northing	992354
Description	Three concrete searchlight platforms were noted immediately above the cliffs at Stanger Head. They relate to the World War II phase of the site history. (WO 192/262).

Information from RCAHMS (DE), January 2005

References

Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138-139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA

Site Number	211
Site Name	FLOTTA, STANGER HEAD, 6-INCH BATTERY
Type of Site	COASTAL BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	ND39SE 11.07
HER Number	270134
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	337770
Northing	992590
Description	<p>Only one of the two gun-emplacements relating to the World War II 6-inch coast battery survives at the edge of the rubble from the quarry. It is situated immediately SW of the World War I, 4-inch battery.</p> <p>Constructed of shuttered concrete, the overhead canopy has been deliberately 'caved' in. The structure was not entered on the date of visit.</p> <p>Visited by RCAHMS (DE,GS, SW), August 1999</p> <p>Field Visit (1997)</p> <p>Coastal Assessment Survey of Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay</p> <p>Elements located</p> <p>Stanger Battery came into being at the outbreak of WWI to guard Hoxa Sound. Initially, the battery was armed with four temporarily emplaced twelve-pounder guns. Later, these were replaced with four 4" quick fire guns in permanent concrete emplacements. In 1915 two 6" quick fire guns were added.</p> <p>In 1938, in preparation for the war, the Stanger Battery was reopened with the installation of two 6" guns on temporary emplacements. By 1940, a permanent emplacement had been built and was now backed up by an additional 4.7" gun, set on a temporary emplacement nearby. This battery served to guard Hoxa and Switha Sounds.</p> <p>Little survives of the batteries, due in part to extensive post-war quarrying and land disturbance. Other military remains cover an extensive area, mostly located 100m or more inland. Within the coastal zone there are frequent fragments of earthworks. These possibly represent military training areas and firing ranges. The ruinous footings of concrete and brick buildings which do survive in this area are now very obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment 1997.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Dorman, J. (1996) Orkney Coast Batteries, 1967. London. Page(s): 34, 47</p> <p>Redfern, N I. (1998) Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, 5 V. V.1 Introduction and sources; V.2 Site gazetteers: Wales; V.3 Site gazetteers: Northern Ireland; V.4 & 5 Site gazetteers: Scotland. York. Page(s): 138-139 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.6.9.CBA</p>

Site Number	212
Site Name	Balloon Flight Headquarters, Muckle Rysa
Type of Site	Balloon Flight Headquarters
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Cartographic Evidence
Easting	330712

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	996804
Description	A Balloon Flight Headquarters is marked on the location of Muckle Rysa Farmhouses on the 1943 UKHO Chart H.3567/68 Scapa Flow Chart Showing Defences, surveyed 1943

Site Number	213
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y048
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327932
Northing	994409
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SW

Site Number	214
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y047
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327921
Northing	994423
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SW

Site Number	215
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y046
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327917
Northing	994441
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	216
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y045
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327911
Northing	994454
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	217
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y044
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327959
Northing	994491
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	218
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y043
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327962
Northing	994503
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	219
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y042
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327982

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994508
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing N

Site Number	220
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y049
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328008
Northing	994443
Description	Long & narrow 5x0.5m trench facing S

Site Number	221
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z019
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328051
Northing	994456
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench located at the OS trig point with a wide field of fire

Site Number	222
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y043
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327962
Northing	994503
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	223
Site Name	Slit Trench

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y041
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	327997
Northing	994528
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	224
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y040
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328017
Northing	994552
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NWW

Site Number	225
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y039
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328031
Northing	994553
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing NW

Site Number	226
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y038
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328043
Northing	994566

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Description	V-shaped slit trench facing NE
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Site Number	227
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y050
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328149
Northing	994430
Description	T-shaped 2x1m slit trench facing SSW

Site Number	228
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y055
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328218
Northing	994394
Description	V-shaped 4x1m trench facing SSE. Good example

Site Number	229
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y054
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328232
Northing	994412
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SSE

Site Number	230
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	Y053
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328240
Northing	994411
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing SSE

Site Number	231
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y052
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328245
Northing	994419
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	232
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y051
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328255
Northing	994425
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing SE

Site Number	233
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y037
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328376
Northing	994557
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NWW

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	234
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y036
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328389
Northing	994561
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing N

Site Number	235
Site Name	Foxhole Firing Position
Type of Site	FOXHOLE FIRING POSITION (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y035
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328400
Northing	994561
Description	Small 1x1m foxhole facing NWW

Site Number	236
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y021
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328438
Northing	994559
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	237
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y034
HER Number	

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328436
Northing	994571
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	238
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y033
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328439
Northing	994580
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing N

Site Number	239
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z018
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328488
Northing	994546
Description	A 4x1m slit trench facing NW

Site Number	240
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y032
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328481
Northing	994575
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW. Waterlogged

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	241
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y031
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328493
Northing	994579
Description	T-shaped slit trench facing N

Site Number	242
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y030
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328506
Northing	994585
Description	T-shaped slit trench facing N

Site Number	243
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y029
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328514
Northing	994591
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing NW

Site Number	244
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y028
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	328521
Northing	994596
Description	T-shaped slit trench facing NNW

Site Number	245
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y027
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328533
Northing	994594
Description	Small square slit trench facing N. May be large enough for a light machine gun

Site Number	246
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y026
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328540
Northing	994589
Description	Small 7 narrow 2x1m trench facing N

Site Number	247
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y025
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328550
Northing	994598
Description	T-shaped slit trench facing N

Site Number	248
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z017
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328557
Northing	994572
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	249
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y024
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328565
Northing	994614
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	250
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y023
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328575
Northing	994615
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	251
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y022
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328582

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994620
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	252
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z020
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328479
Northing	994462
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing NW

Site Number	253
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z021
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328480
Northing	994467
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	254
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z022
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328488
Northing	994468
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	255
Site Name	Slit Trench

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y056
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328491
Northing	994441
Description	V-shaped 4x1m trench facing SW

Site Number	256
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y059
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328493
Northing	994411
Description	Square firing position c.2x2m facing SW. Most likely light machine gun (LMG) position. Waterlogged.

Site Number	257
Site Name	Mortar Pit
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z023
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328501
Northing	994462
Description	A roughly oval dug out position c.1.25m depth featuring double sheet anderson type corrugated iron shelter at W end. Most westerly and isolated of 4 closely located positions. Also orientated differently to the others, this one facing SE.

Site Number	258
Site Name	Mortar Pit
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z024
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328511

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994450
Description	1st of 3 similar wedge shaped dug out mortar pits positioned to provide fire support in N-E directions. c.2m wide at front parapet & 1m wide at rear. Double sheet anderson type corrugated iron shelter dug into rear of position with flat metal plate rear wall. Most likely series of 3 mortar pits with shelters serving as ammunition storage lockers.

Site Number	259
Site Name	Mortar Pit
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z026
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328514
Northing	994442
Description	3rd of 3 similar wedge shaped dug out mortar pits positioned to provide fire support in N-E directions. c.2m wide at front parapet & 1m wide at rear. Double sheet anderson type corrugated iron shelter dug into rear of position with flat metal plate rear wall. Most likely series of 3 mortar pits with shelters serving as ammunition storage lockers.

Site Number	260
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y057
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328513
Northing	994406
Description	Slit trench 4x1m facing SW

Site Number	261
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z027
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328512
Northing	994472
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing N

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	262
Site Name	Foxhole Firing Position
Type of Site	TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z028
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328523
Northing	994461
Description	Small 1x1m foxhole facing E

Site Number	263
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z029
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328523
Northing	994460
Description	Small & narrow 2x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	264
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y061
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328526
Northing	994453
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	265
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y066
HER Number	

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328527
Northing	994434
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing SSE. Waterlogged

Site Number	266
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y058
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328530
Northing	994399
Description	V-shaped 4x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	267
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y062
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328531
Northing	994459
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NE

Site Number	268
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z030
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328533
Northing	994482
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	269
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z031
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328545
Northing	994467
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	270
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z032
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328547
Northing	994459
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	271
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y063
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328557
Northing	994458
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NE

Site Number	272
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y064
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	328557
Northing	994441
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	273
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y065
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328555
Northing	994429
Description	Roughly square firing position c.2x2m facing E. Most likely a light machine gun (LMG) position.

Site Number	274
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y067
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328606
Northing	994418
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SW

Site Number	275
Site Name	Foxhole Firing Position
Type of Site	TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y068
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328616
Northing	994419
Description	Small 1x1m foxhole facing S

Site Number	276
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y069
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328618
Northing	994432
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing S

Site Number	277
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y070
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328629
Northing	994420
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SSE

Site Number	278
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y071
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328635
Northing	994428
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing S. Corrugated asbestos sheeting lying in base.

Site Number	279
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y072
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328635

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994455
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SSE

Site Number	280
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y073
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328656
Northing	994437
Description	A 4x1m slit trench facing SSE with a pair of corrugated iron anderson type shelters dug side by side into rear wall of trench. Each shelter two sheets deep with corrugated asbestos rear wall.

Site Number	281
Site Name	Dummy LAA Gun Emplacement
Type of Site	DECOY SITE (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z034
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328672
Northing	994449
Description	Square turf banked enclosure c.10x10m with entrance breaks near southerly corners on NE & SW sides. Internal area forms levelled depression. Feature matches UK standard pattern LAA gun emplacement. Location corresponds with feature marked on sketch map in WO 166_12714 as dummy gun. Most likely a bombing decoy for LAA Gun Battery known as LH4 Wee Fea.

Site Number	282
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z035
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328691
Northing	994455
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing SE.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	283
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z036
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328710
Northing	994478
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	284
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z042
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328703
Northing	994503
Description	V-shaped slit trencg 4x4m facing NE

Site Number	285
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y075
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328721
Northing	994448
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	286
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z039
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	328727
Northing	994457
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing SE

Site Number	287
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z038
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328724
Northing	994465
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing SE

Site Number	288
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y074
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328729
Northing	994465
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	289
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z037
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328720
Northing	994477
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	290
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z044
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328734
Northing	994473
Description	Small & narrow 2x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	291
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z045
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328740
Northing	994484
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	292
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z041
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328722
Northing	994497
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x1m trench facing E

Site Number	293
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z043
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328725

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994514
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	294
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z046
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328734
Northing	994520
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	295
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y076
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328741
Northing	994545
Description	Dog-legged small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	296
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W016
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328724
Northing	994298
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing ESW. Corrugated iron revetted

Site Number	297
Site Name	LAA Gun Battery

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Type of Site	ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (WWII)
NRHE Number	W017
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328727
Northing	994311
Description	Part of LAA Gun Battery, LH4 Wee Fea, Canmore ID 269846 Location Correction of NMRS: ND29SE 9. NGR centred on main emplacement for 40mm Bofors LAA gun. Large circular turf embankment with fragments of timber revetment along interior face. Concrete circular hardstanding with cruciform moulded ridge to accommodate deployed Bofors stabilising legs. Small breeze block ready-use locker and small U-shaped turf bank enclosure possibly for PAD shelter within close proximity. Main features of LAA Gun Battery known as LH4 Wee Fea.

Site Number	298
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W018
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328764
Northing	994284
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	299
Site Name	Concrete Hut Base
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	W019
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328785
Northing	994279
Description	Square turf banked enclosure c.10x10m with entrance breaks near southerly corners on NE & SW sides. Internal area forms levelled depression. Feature matches UK standard pattern LAA gun emplacement. Location corresponds with feature marked on sketch map in WO 166_12714 as dummy gun. Most likely a bombing decoy for LAA Gun Battery known as LH4 Wee Fea.

Site Number	300
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W020
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328799
Northing	994293
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	301
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W021
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328807
Northing	994288
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E. Waterlogged

Site Number	302
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W022
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328818
Northing	994307
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	303
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W023
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328811

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994323
Description	L-shaped slit trench with timber slat & metal sheet visible at both terminals in use as revetment & overhead cover. Facing S. Excellent example with good preservation.

Site Number	304
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W024
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328803
Northing	994336
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	305
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W026
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328815
Northing	994348
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	306
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W027
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328810
Northing	994357
Description	Dog-legged slit trench with timber slat revetment & metal sheet overhead cover at W end. Facing NE.

Site Number	307
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	AASL/LAA Battery Timber Accommodation Hut Bases
Type of Site	HOUSE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	W001
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328863
Northing	994218
Description	Pair of semi-mettled rectangular hardstandings for timber accommodation huts. Most likely associated with AASL Battery known as HY2.4 Wee Fea and LAA Battery known as LH4 Wee Fea.

Site Number	309
Site Name	AASL Battery Emplacement (Searchlight Battery)
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (WWII)
NRHE Number	W003
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328782
Northing	994144
Description	Standard pattern large circular turf banked enclosure c.10m diameter which has been cut through on two sides to allow post-war access road to be constructed. Central square concrete bolt-fast for SL has been moved to W side of enclosure to clear path of post-war access road. Main emplacement for AASL Battery known as HY2.4 Wee Fea

Site Number	310
Site Name	PAD Shelter (Air Raid Shelter)
Type of Site	AIR RAID SHELTER (WWII)
NRHE Number	W004
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328686
Northing	994092
Description	Roughly rectangular cutting containing fragments of double section curved corrugated iron sheeting same as that used for anderson type PAD shelters. Heavily rusted and partially collapsed. May be associated with AASL Battery known as HY2.4 Wee Fea.

Site Number	311
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

NRHE Number	W005
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328688
Northing	994080
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SSW

Site Number	312
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W007
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328671
Northing	994076
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SW

Site Number	313
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W008
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328664
Northing	994078
Description	Square firing position c.3x3m facing SW for heavy or light machine gun crew.

Site Number	314
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W009
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328635
Northing	994096
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SW

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	315
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W010
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328623
Northing	994111
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SW

Site Number	316
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W013
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328607
Northing	994181
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	317
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W014
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328622
Northing	994189
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	318
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W015
HER Number	

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328637
Northing	994196
Description	V-shaped slit trench with 1m legs facing N. Could be eroded

Site Number	319
Site Name	UOFS Mining Explosives Store
Type of Site	EXPLOSIVES STORE (WWII)
NRHE Number	W035C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328515
Northing	993838
Description	Small, square, cement rendered red brick store building with single entrance & cast concrete roof facing away from UOFS rear access tunnel. Used for storage of explosives associated with access tunnel mining activity.

Site Number	320
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Start
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK01A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328530
Northing	993819
Description	Beginning of an overgrown, compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to facilitate underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the UOFS rear access tunnel cement mixing works (W034) to rear access tunnel of the UFOS facility (W035). Forms a one-way loop road with TRK09.

Site Number	321
Site Name	UOFS Rear Access Tunnel
Type of Site	OIL STORAGE TANK(S)(WWII)
NRHE Number	W035A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328545
Northing	993850

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Description	Cast concrete rear access tunnel entrance for Underground Oil Fuel Storage tanks.
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Site Number	322
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track End
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK09C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328547
Northing	993793
Description	End point of overgrown, compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the lower loading area of UOFS rear access tunnel concrete mixing works (W034) to rear access tunnel of the UFOS facility (W035). Forms a one-way loop road with TRK01.

Site Number	323
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Hardstanding
Type of Site	MINE WORKINGS (WWII)
NRHE Number	W035B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328565
Northing	993787
Description	Area of hardstanding and dumped spoil material near rear entrance to UOFS. Most likely related to construction activity.

Site Number	324
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Middle
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK01B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328591
Northing	993801
Description	Middle point along overgrown, compacted earth road surface running between the UOFS rear access tunnel cement mixing works (W034) & rear access tunnel of the UFOS facility (W035). Road originally built to facilitate underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Forms a one-way loop road with TRK09.

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Site Number	325
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Middle
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK09B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328772
Northing	993811
Description	Middle of compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the lower loading area of UOFS rear access tunnel concrete mixing works (W034) to rear access tunnel of the UFOS facility (W035). Forms a one-way loop road with TRK01.

Site Number	326
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track End
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK01C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328773
Northing	993818
Description	End point of overgrown, compacted earth road surface running between the UOFS rear access tunnel cement mixing works (W034) & rear access tunnel of the UFOS facility (W035). Joins up with main lower access track around SE side of Wee Fea. Road originally built to facilitate underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Forms a one-way loop road with TRK09.

Site Number	327
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Start
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK02A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328855
Northing	993842
Description	Beginning of a compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to facilitate underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the UOFS rear access tunnel cement mixing works (W034) to the raw materials storage area (W033). In occasional use as main lower access track around SE side of Wee Fea.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	328
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Start
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK09A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328923
Northing	993859
Description	Beginning of an overgrown, compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the lower loading area of UOFS rear access tunnel concrete mixing works (W034) to rear access tunnel of the UFOS facility (W035). Forms a one-way loop road with TRK01.

Site Number	329
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Lower Cement Mixing Works
Type of Site	CEMENT WORKS (WWII)
NRHE Number	W034
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328963
Northing	993886
Description	Large concrete base with high, artificial mound of earth & cement bags on up hill side. Possible mixing platform for cement or possibly shutter pour concrete with raw materials deposited via up hill mound and mixed cement or concrete loaded onto lorries drawing alongside building on lower slope side. Site served by vehicle tracks on both sides which connect it to UOFS Construction Works (W032) and UOFS rear access tunnel (W035).

Site Number	330
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Start
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK08A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328959
Northing	993887
Description	Beginning of an overgrown, compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the lower loading area of the UOFS rear access tunnel concrete mixing works (W034) to the top of gravel dump (W033).

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	331
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Middle
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK02B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328982
Northing	994000
Description	Middle point along compacted earth road surface running between UOFS rear access tunnel cement mixing works (W034) & raw materials storage area (W033). In occasional use as main lower access track around SE side of Wee Fea. Originally built to facilitate underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities.

Site Number	332
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Middle
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK08B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329007
Northing	994028
Description	Middle point along overgrown, compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the lower loading area of the UOFS rear access tunnel concrete mixing works (W034) to the top of gravel dump (W033).

Site Number	333
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W052
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328752
Northing	994078
Description	Roughly rectangular shallow cutting 1.5x2.5m facing S. Most likely light machine gun position.

Site Number	334
Site Name	Mortar Pit

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Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W051
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328763
Northing	994085
Description	Less defined wedge shaped cutting 2m rear edge, 4m front parapet length, 2m width. Flat base c.0.50m depth. Shallow mortar pit facing SSE.

Site Number	335
Site Name	Mortar Pit
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W050
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328775
Northing	994092
Description	Wedge shaped cutting 2m rear edge, 4m front parapet length, 2m width. Flat base c.0.50m depth. Shallow mortar pit facing SE.

Site Number	336
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W049
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328799
Northing	994110
Description	Roughly square firing position c.2x2m. Most likely light machine gun position.

Site Number	337
Site Name	UOFS Mining Explosives Store
Type of Site	EXPLOSIVES STORE (WWII)
NRHE Number	W036B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328821

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Northing	994079
Description	Small, square, cement rendered red brick store building with single entrance & cast concrete roof. Used for storage of explosives associated with UFOS mining activity.

Site Number	338
Site Name	UOFS ADIT 2 Sealed Tunnel Entrance
Type of Site	ADIT Sealed Tunnel Entrance (WWII)
NRHE Number	W036A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328833
Northing	994083
Description	Completed sealed entrance into ADIT 2 tunnel used for construction of Underground Oil Fuel Store.

Site Number	339
Site Name	Narrow Guage Railway Line End
Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK03C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328839
Northing	994076
Description	End point of a narrow guage railway cutting beginning at the embankment terminus (W030), following the contour of the hill round to the top of gravel dump (W033) & then taking a steep incline up to the entrance of UOFS ADIT 2 (W036). No surviving track remains but given steepness of gradient it is likely that this section of railway operated using some form of funicular system. Likely used for spoil extraction downhill from ADIT 2 to gravel pit area for reuse as concrete aggregate.

Site Number	340
Site Name	Narrow Guage Railway Line Start
Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK04A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328840
Northing	994083
Description	Beginning of a narrow guage railway cutting beginning at the the entrance of UOFS ADIT 2

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

(W036) and following the contour of the hill round in a shallow gradient & terminating at the ADIT 1 & 2 cement mixing works (W037). Metal track securing bolts and cuttings for sleepers are visible throughout length of route. Likely used for movement of mixed cement from cement works to ADIT 2.

Site Number	341
Site Name	UOFS Mining Explosives Store
Type of Site	EXPLOSIVES STORE (WWII)
NRHE Number	W036C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328861
Northing	994109
Description	Small, square, cement rendered red brick store building with single entrance & cast concrete roof. Used for storage of explosives associated with UFOS mining activity.

Site Number	342
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W048
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328812
Northing	994118
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	343
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W047
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328820
Northing	994121
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	344
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Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W046
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328844
Northing	994126
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing S

Site Number	345
Site Name	Defensive Firing Position
Type of Site	WEAPONS PIT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W045
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328853
Northing	994124
Description	Roughly wedge shaped firing position c.3m along rear edge, c.2m along front parapet. Most likely light machine gun position.

Site Number	346
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W044
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328865
Northing	994130
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	347
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W043
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328868

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Northing	994155
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing ESE. Metal fragments visible with timber beam spanning length.

Site Number	348
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W042
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328888
Northing	994160
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	349
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W041
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328892
Northing	994165
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	350
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W040
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328894
Northing	994177
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	351
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Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W039
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328889
Northing	994189
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	352
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W038
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328915
Northing	994194
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	353
Site Name	Narrow Gauge Railway Line Start
Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK05A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328940
Northing	994186
Description	Beginning of a narrow gauge railway cutting beginning at ADIT 1 & 2 cement mixing works (W037), following the contour of the hill round at a level gradient before terminating at the entrance of UOFS ADIT 1 (W053). Occasional metal track securing bolts visible along length of route. Likely used for movement of mixed cement from cement works to ADIT 1.

Site Number	354
Site Name	Narrow Gauge Railway Line End
Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK04B
HER Number	

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Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328933
Northing	994198
Description	End point of a narrow guage railway cutting beginning at the the entrance of UOFS ADIT 2 (W036) and following the contour of the hill round in a shallow gradient & terminating at the ADIT 1 & 2 cement mixing works (W037). Metal track securing bolts and cuttings for sleepers are visible throughout length of route. Likely used for movement of mixed cement from cement works to ADIT 2.

Site Number	355
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Top of Cable/Funicular Railway
Type of Site	RAILWAY (WWII)
NRHE Number	W033C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328950
Northing	994201
Description	Concrete platform with stumps of four wooden posts set into it at top of shallow, narrow cutting extendng straight up hillside from W033B. Occasional set cement bags can be found along the course of the cutting. Possible route of a cable car or funicular railway used to transport cement bag and other loose materials such as sand and aggregate up hill to cement works W037 and ADIT 1 & 2 (W053 & W036).

Site Number	356
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Upper Cement Mixing Works
Type of Site	CEMENT WORKS (WWII)
NRHE Number	W037
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328945
Northing	994214
Description	Large concrete base with high, artificial mound of earth & cement bags on up hill side. Possible mixing platform for cement or possibly shutter pour concrete with raw materials deposited via up hill mound and mixed cement or concrete loaded onto narrow guage railway trucks for transport to UOFS ADIT 1 & 2 (W053 & W036). Concrete revetment wall forms a terraced edge from concrete base height to a level platform/hardstanding. Edge had 4 cast concrete chutes set into it possibly for delivery of mixed cement or concrete from upper mixing works down to this level.

Site Number	357
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Bottom of Cable/Funicular Railway

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Type of Site	RAILWAY (WWII)
NRHE Number	W033B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329053
Northing	994104
Description	Concrete tip chute with angled metal rails running into it from base of W033A. Cast concrete tunnel exists pit below tip chute in uphill direction. Shallow, narrow cutting extends straight up hillside from here terminating at W033C. Occasional set cement bags can be found along the course of the cutting. Possible route of a cable car or funicular railway used to transport cement bags and other loose materials such as sand and aggregate up hill to cement works W037 and ADIT 1 & 2 (W053 & W036).

Site Number	358
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Aggregate Dump
Type of Site	CONCRETE WORKS (WWII)
NRHE Number	W033A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329053
Northing	994122
Description	Very substantial concrete lined cutting in hillside forming a rough dished basin. Fine gravel deposits in base. Possibly formed a storage area for aggregate used in concrete mixes for UOFS construction.

Site Number	359
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track End
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK02C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329079
Northing	994129
Description	End point of compacted earth road surface running between UOFS rear access tunnel cement mixing works (W034) & raw materials storage area (W033). In occasional use as main lower access track around SE side of Wee Fea. Originally built to facilitate underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities.

Site Number	360
Site Name	Narrow Gauge Railway Line End

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Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK05B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329013
Northing	994265
Description	End point of a narrow guage railway cutting beginning at ADIT 1 & 2 cement mixing works (W037), following the contour of the hill round at a level gradient before terminating at the entrance of UOFS ADIT 1 (W053). Occasional metal track securing bolts visible along length of route. Likely used for movement of mixed cement from cement works to ADIT 1.

Site Number	361
Site Name	UOFS ADIT 2 Open Mineshaft Entrance
Type of Site	ADIT MINE SHAFT ENTRANCE (WWII)
NRHE Number	W053
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329015
Northing	994266
Description	Open mineshaft entrance into ADIT 2 tunnel used for construction of Underground Oil Fuel Store. Dangerous partially collapsed timber roof supports for concrete tunnel entrance. Large metal funnel with set cement/concrete residue lying near to entrance.

Site Number	362
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track Middle
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK06B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329035
Northing	994291
Description	Middle point along a compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the UOFS ADIT 1 & 2 concrete mixing works (W037) to the upper main road running around SE side of Wee Fea.

Site Number	363
Site Name	Concrete Base
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)

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NRHE Number	W054
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329056
Northing	994298
Description	Small concrete base c.1x3.5m with two stumps of wooden poles set into it. Unknown purpose.

Site Number	364
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track End
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK06C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329062
Northing	994363
Description	End point of a compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the UOFS ADIT 1 & 2 concrete mixing works (W037) to the upper main road running around SE side of Wee Fea.

Site Number	365
Site Name	Vehicle Access Track End
Type of Site	ROAD (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK08C
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329049
Northing	994152
Description	End point of overgrown, compacted earth road surface wide enough for lorries. Originally built to support underground fuel oil storage facility construction activities. Leads from the lower loading area of the UOFS rear access tunnel concrete mixing works (W034) to the top of gravel dump (W033).

Site Number	366
Site Name	Narrow Gauge Railway Line Middle
Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK03B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry

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Easting	329071
Northing	994173
Description	Middle point of a narrow guage railway cutting beginning at the embankment terminus (W030), following the contour of the hill round to the top of gravel dump (W033) & then taking a steep incline up to the entrance of UOFS ADIT 2 (W036). No surviving track remains but given steepness of gradient it is likely that this section of railway operated using some form of funicular system. Likely used for spoil extraction downhill from ADIT 2 to gravel pit area for reuse as concrete aggregate.

Site Number	367
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W055
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329044
Northing	994186
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing S

Site Number	368
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W056
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329049
Northing	994185
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	369
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W057
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329054
Northing	994193
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

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Site Number	370
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W058
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329063
Northing	994193
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SSE

Site Number	371
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W059
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329069
Northing	994197
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number	372
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W060
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329074
Northing	994203
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	373
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	W061

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HER Number

Status LoC Entry
Easting 329082
Northing 994212
Description Small & narrow 2x1m stretch facing S

Site Number 374
Site Name Slit Trench
Type of Site SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number W062
HER Number
Status LoC Entry
Easting 329094
Northing 994217
Description Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing S

Site Number 375
Site Name Slit Trench
Type of Site SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number W063
HER Number
Status LoC Entry
Easting 329092
Northing 994225
Description Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

Site Number 376
Site Name Slit Trench
Type of Site SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number Z016
HER Number
Status LoC Entry
Easting 328623
Northing 994598
Description Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing SE

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Site Number	377
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z015
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328632
Northing	994618
Description	Small & narrow 2x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	378
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z014
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328655
Northing	994626
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing N

Site Number	379
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z013
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328655
Northing	994639
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	380
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z011
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry

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Easting	328675
Northing	994650
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing NE

Site Number	381
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z010
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328685
Northing	994655
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing NE

Site Number	382
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z009
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328691
Northing	994666
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	383
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y020
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328632
Northing	994670
Description	Small 1x1m foxhole facing NE

Site Number	384
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Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y019
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328632
Northing	994682
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NWW

Site Number	385
Site Name	Foxhole Firing Position
Type of Site	TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y018
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328632
Northing	994694
Description	Small 1x1m foxhole facing W

Site Number	386
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y017
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328645
Northing	994700
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing W

Site Number	387
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y016
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328653

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Northing	994707
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NNW

Site Number	388
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y012
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328656
Northing	994738
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	389
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y013
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328664
Northing	994750
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NW

Site Number	390
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y014
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328667
Northing	994758
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NWW

Site Number	391
Site Name	Slit Trench

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Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y011
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328686
Northing	994745
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing N

Site Number	392
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y010
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328697
Northing	994743
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing E

Site Number	393
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y009
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328725
Northing	994727
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing N

Site Number	394
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y008
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328732
Northing	994737

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Description	V-shaped slit trench facing NNW
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Site Number	395
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z008
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328732
Northing	994692
Description	Small & narrow 2.5x0.75m trench facing NW

Site Number	396
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z006
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328778
Northing	994723
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing NW

Site Number	397
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z007
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328779
Northing	994732
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	398
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)

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NRHE Number	Z005
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328785
Northing	994726
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing N

Site Number	399
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y077
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328839
Northing	994624
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing W

Site Number	400
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y078
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328855
Northing	994629
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NNW

Site Number	401
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y079
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328836
Northing	994669
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing N

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Site Number	402
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y080
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328859
Northing	994663
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NNE

Site Number	403
Site Name	Slit trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y081
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328874
Northing	994651
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NE

Site Number	404
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z047
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328891
Northing	994599
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing S

Site Number	405
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z048
HER Number	

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Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328891
Northing	994588
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	406
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z049
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328887
Northing	994562
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	407
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z004
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328866
Northing	994754
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing E

Site Number	408
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y007
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328850
Northing	994772
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NE

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Site Number	409
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y006
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328825
Northing	994834
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing N

Site Number	410
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y005
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328839
Northing	994837
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing NNW

Site Number	411
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y004
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328848
Northing	994825
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing N

Site Number	412
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z003
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry

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Easting	328924
Northing	994770
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing SE

Site Number	413
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z002
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328924
Northing	994800
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x0.75m trench facing NE

Site Number	414
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y003
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328912
Northing	994852
Description	Small & narrow 2x1m trench facing E

Site Number	415
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y001
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328922
Northing	994852
Description	V-shaped slit trench facing N

Site Number	416
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y002
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328929
Northing	994847
Description	Small & narrow 1.5x1m trench facing NE

Site Number	417
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Z050
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329002
Northing	994633
Description	Possible slit trench 2x1m. Poorly defined at one end, possibly due to ground slumping.

Site Number	418
Site Name	UOFS Construction Tunnel
Type of Site	MINE SHAFT (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y082
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329012
Northing	994728
Description	Sealed mine shaft entrance used for construction of Underground Oil Fuel Store. Runs parallel with UOFS main pipe tunnel (NMRS: ND29SE 4).

Site Number	419
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y083
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329031

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994729
Description	Small & narrow 3x1m trench facing E

Site Number	420
Site Name	Slit Trench
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y084
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329075
Northing	994687
Description	Possible slit trench 3x1m facing NE. Poorly defined and shallow.

Site Number	421
Site Name	UOFS Mining Explosives Store
Type of Site	EXPLOSIVES STORE (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y085
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329108
Northing	994685
Description	Small, square, cement rendered red brick store building with single entrance & cast concrete roof. Used for storage of explosives associated with UOFS mining activity.

Site Number	422
Site Name	Transit/Locomotive Shed
Type of Site	TRANSIT/LOCOMOTIVE SHED (WWII)
NRHE Number	Y086
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329120
Northing	994687
Description	Large rectangular concrete base with narrow guage rails set into it. Most likely the base for a transit or locomotive shed associated with UOFS construction activity around the main pipe tunnel.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	423
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Unknown Feature
Type of Site	CONCRETE WORKS (WWII)
NRHE Number	W031
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329206
Northing	994291
Description	Semi-cylindrical concrete scoop feature c.3m wide by 4m long of unknown purpose. Possible sump or metal drum holding device related to UOFS construction activity.

Site Number	424
Site Name	UOFS Construction Works - Sand Dump
Type of Site	CONCRETE WORKS (WWII)
NRHE Number	W032
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329221
Northing	994284
Description	Substantial rectangular cutting into hillside with levelled base. Contains a series of what appear to be concrete hut bases as well as constructin features such as a large funnel type object and circular trough. Most likely forms part of UOFS construction activity. Cutting may have been used as a sand dump for concrete production.

Site Number	425
Site Name	Railway Embankment Terminus
Type of Site	RAILWAY EMBANKMENT (WWII)
NRHE Number	W030
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329286
Northing	994344
Description	Terminus of a narrow guage railway embankment beginning at (W030) & following the contour of the hill on a gently curving, near flat gradient to engine shed concrete base (W064). Height variation from top to bottom of embankment terminus is c.0.75m. Pair of upright metal stakes forming redimentary buffers or possibly some form of bank revetment. Possibly serves as a means of depositing contents of trucks onto second railway line running from here to the entrance of ADIT 2.

Site Number	426
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Narrow Gauge Railway Line Start
Type of Site	RAILWAY CUTTING (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK03A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329285
Northing	994344
Description	Beginning of a narrow gauge railway cutting beginning at the embankment terminus (W030), following the contour of the hill round to the top of gravel dump (W033) & then taking a steep incline up to the entrance of UOFS ADIT 2 (W036). No surviving track remains but given steepness of gradient it is likely that this section of railway operated using some form of funicular system. Likely used for spoil extraction downhill from ADIT 2 to gravel pit area for reuse as concrete aggregate.

Site Number	427
Site Name	Narrow Gauge Railway Line Start
Type of Site	RAILWAY EMBANKMENT (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK07A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329286
Northing	994348
Description	Beginning of a narrow gauge railway embankment beginning at (W030) & following the contour of the hill on a gently curving, near flat gradient to engine shed concrete base (W064). No surviving track remains. Likely used for movement of spoil extraction or concrete mixing raw materials from N slope of Wee Fea hill to gravel pit area.

Site Number	428
Site Name	Concrete Hut Base
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	W029
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329302
Northing	994344
Description	Single rectangular base aligned N-S parallel to track. Unknown function but most likely related to UOFS construction activity.

Site Number	429
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Concrete Hut Base
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	W065
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329324
Northing	994452
Description	Square concrete base set in elevated position behind RN Communications Building NMRS: ND29SE 2. Wear scar around perimeter of base suggests may have been a base for a square timber structure. Most likely associated with RN Communications Building.

Site Number	430
Site Name	Transit/Locomotive Shed
Type of Site	TRANSIT/LOCOMOTIVE SHED (WWII)
NRHE Number	W064
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329279
Northing	994531
Description	Rectangular concrete base for shed with narrow guage railway tracks running through it. Possibly a locomotive or transit shed associated with narrow guage embankment TRK07.

Site Number	431
Site Name	Narrow Guage Railway Line Middle
Type of Site	RAILWAY EMBANKMENT (WWII)
NRHE Number	TRK07B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329350
Northing	994442
Description	Middle point of a narrow guage railway embankment beginning at (W030) & following the contour of the hill on a gently curving, near flat gradient to engine shed concrete base (W064). No surviving track remains. Likely used for movement of spoil extraction or concrete mixing raw materials from N slope of Wee Fea hill to gravel pit area.

Site Number	432
Site Name	W/T Mast Base
Type of Site	RADIO MAST (WWII)
NRHE Number	W068

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

HER Number

Status LoC Entry

Easting 329409

Northing 994516

Description Square, levelled cutting containing concrete platform heavily overgrown and waterlogged. No evidence of masts visible. Base of W/T mast associated with RN Communications Building (NMRS: ND29SE 2).

Site Number 433

Site Name W/T Mast Base

Type of Site RADIO MAST (WWII)

NRHE Number W066

HER Number

Status LoC Entry

Easting 329458

Northing 994360

Description Square, levelled cutting containing concrete platform and stumps of 4 timber mast leg bases. Fragments of timber mast scattered across platform. Base of W/T mast associated with RN Communications Building (NMRS: ND29SE 2).

Site Number 434

Site Name Concrete base of RN Naval Base Garage

Type of Site CONCRETE BASE OF RN NAVAL BASE GARAGE (WWII)

NRHE Number HY21

HER Number

Status LoC Entry

Easting 330357

Northing 994766

Description Concrete base of large Romney type hut with smaller connecting concrete hut base to N. Noted as Garage on plans of Lyness Naval Base.

Site Number 435

Site Name Type 22 Pillbox

Type of Site PILLBOX (WWII)

NRHE Number HY98

HER Number

Status LoC Entry

Easting 330528

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994979
Description	Concrete rendered red brick pillbox similar to the standard UK Type 22 although missing the central Y-shaped ricochet wall. Also no evidence of weapon supports or mounting fittings for light & heavy machine guns. Below ground level brick & concrete revetted access tunnel. Same type as NMRS: ND39SW 20.04.

Site Number	436
Site Name	General Post Office
Type of Site	POST OFFICE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY36
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330384
Northing	994642
Description	Timber hut in very poor, dilapidated condition recorded on WWII plans of Lyness Naval Base as GPO.

Site Number	437
Site Name	Timber Accommodation Hut
Type of Site	HUT (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY29A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330469
Northing	994587
Description	Timber hut in poor condition recorded on WWII plans of Lyness Naval Base as Captain's Quarters.

Site Number	438
Site Name	PAD Shelter (Air Raid)
Type of Site	AIR RAID SHELTER (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY29B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330464
Northing	994572
Description	Anderson type corrugated iron PAD shelter associated with Captain's Quarters.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	439
Site Name	Concrete Hut Bases
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY30
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330474
Northing	994559
Description	x2 long & narrow concrete platforms parallel with sites HY27 & HY28 with evidence of bitumen coating in places. Slightly elevated position with thicker concrete foundations. Not marked on any of the wartime maps or plans so may relate to post-war buildings.

Site Number	440
Site Name	Breeze Block Building
Type of Site	INDETERMINATE MILITARY STRUCTURE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY28
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330462
Northing	994545
Description	Large breeze block building in very poor state of repair, predominantly open plan with bitumin coated floor. Ablutions block in N end. Shown on 1948 plan of Lyness Naval Base but does not appear on 1943 plans which might indicated this as a late war or post-war building.

Site Number	441
Site Name	Concrete Hut Bases
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY27
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330448
Northing	994548
Description	x2 long & narrow concrete platforms parallel with main road with evidence of bitumen coating in places. Not marked on any of the wartime maps or plans so may relate to post-war buildings.

Site Number	442
Site Name	PAD Shelter (Air Raid)

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Type of Site	AIR RAID SHELTER (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY31
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330402
Northing	994525
Description	x2 long anderson type PAD shelters parallel with each other. Slight earth banking survives around each. 2 of 13 shelters marked on plans of WWII Lyness Naval Base as part of Haybrake Camp.

Site Number	443
Site Name	Haybrake Camp Ablutions Block
Type of Site	ABLUTIONS BLOCK (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY32B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330339
Northing	994503
Description	Westernmost red brick ablutions hut of two surviving examples with concrete floors & asbestos clad roofs. Some internal partitions remain. Pipework, light fittings, cistern blocks and porcelain fragments found in piles along exterior elevations of both huts.

Site Number	444
Site Name	Haybrake Camp Ablutions Block
Type of Site	ABLUTIONS BLOCK (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY32A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330350
Northing	994499
Description	Easternmost red brick ablutions hut of two surviving examples with concrete floors & asbestos clad roofs. Some internal partitions remain. Pipework, light fittings, cistern blocks and porcelain fragments found in piles along exterior elevations of both huts.

Site Number	445
Site Name	RN Naval Church of St Ninian
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY34
HER Number	

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330229
Northing	994531
Description	Concrete base of a large romney type hut recorded in ADM116/5790 as RN Naval Base Church of England church of St Ninian. Upper portin of red brick bell tower located next to site HY35

Site Number	446
Site Name	AASL Battery Emplacement & Hut Base
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY33
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330160
Northing	994405
Description	Faint standard pattern large circular turf banked enclosure c.10m diameter with single entrance forming main emplacement at AASL Battery known as HY4.6 Haybrake in 1939. Battery out of active service by 1943. Associated concrete base for nissen type hut located parallel to Wee Fea track.

Site Number	447
Site Name	Royal Artillery Accommodation Camp
Type of Site	MILITARY CAMP (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY35
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330109
Northing	994471
Description	More accurate location of ND39SW 20.13. 3 concrete hut bases visible, 2 aligned parallel with main Wee Fea track. 1 large romney type base with extant NE breeze block gable wall & roofed lean-to room. Fragment of St Ninian's Church bell tower found resting against NE elevation of lean-to. Camp marked on 1943 map of Lyness Naval Base as 'Army'.

Site Number	448
Site Name	Type 22 Pillbox
Type of Site	PILLBOX (WWII)
NRHE Number	W069
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329984

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	994479
Description	Cast concrete pillbox similar to the standard UK Type 22 although missing the central Y-shaped ricochet wall. Also no evidence of weapon supports or mounting fittings for light & heavy machine guns. Below ground level brick & concrete revetted access tunnel. Same type as NMRS: ND39SW 20.04.

Site Number	449
Site Name	Fire Station
Type of Site	FIRE STATION (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY41
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330285
Northing	994223
Description	Red brick building with attached concrete base for nissen type hut. RN Naval Base Fire Station. Surviving features included curved metal main door runners.

Site Number	450
Site Name	PDO Decontamination Centre
Type of Site	DECONTAMINATION BUILDING (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY42
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330398
Northing	994096
Description	Red brick decontamination building of identical type to NMRS: ND39SW 20.09

Site Number	451
Site Name	Recreation and Dining centre
Type of Site	RECREATION AND DINING CENTRE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY43
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330455
Northing	994102
Description	Series of three interconnected breeze block huts. Annotated on 1948 plans of Lyness Naval Base as recreation and dining centre. Not marked on 1943 plans which might indicated this as a late war or post-war building.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	452
Site Name	RN Laundry
Type of Site	RN LAUNDRY (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY44
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330384
Northing	994057
Description	Large brick building which served as main laundry for Lyness Naval Base. Converted to agricultural purposes with modifications to W gable entrance. Noteworthy features such as cast iron square section box guttering surviving.

Site Number	453
Site Name	RME Store
Type of Site	RME STORE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY45
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330350
Northing	993950
Description	Rectangular concrete hut base and associated upstanding prefabricated concrete curve section type air raid shelter. Annotated on 1943 plan of Lyness Naval Base as Royal Marine Engineers Store.

Site Number	454
Site Name	Timber Accommodation Hut (WWI)
Type of Site	TIMBER ACCOMMODATION HUT (WWI)
NRHE Number	HY46
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330316
Northing	993900
Description	Bitumin felt clad timber hut in very poor, dilapidated condition recorded on WWII plans of Lyness Naval Base as being privately owned by a Mr D. Wilson. 1921 plan has building marked as Workmen's Quarters suggesting it is WWI in date.

Site Number	455
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Bomb Crater
Type of Site	BOMB CRATER (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY56
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330725
Northing	993650
Description	Faint, roughly circular depression in field c.10m diameter. Largely infilled and ploughed flat but still distinguishable. Crater clearly identifiable on Luftwaffe aerial photograph dated 18/10/1939. Crater marks location of first bomb to be dropped on British soil during WWII.

Site Number	456
Site Name	Large Concrete Base
Type of Site	CONCRETE PLATFORM (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY55
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330445
Northing	993484
Description	Large concrete shed base with evidence of 8 metal roof trusses running down central axis of base. Possibly associated with No20 Barrage Balloon Centre or REME motor pool.

Site Number	457
Site Name	REME Workshop
Type of Site	REME WORKSHOP (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY51
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330353
Northing	993437
Description	Large cement rendered red brick vehicle workshop for Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers. Double upward opening garage shutter doors on S gable wall with partitioned workshop space at N end. White and red enamel coated bricks used for main interior partition wall and porthole window in N gable. Boiler house attached to N gable.

Site Number	458
Site Name	PAD Shelter (Air Raid)
Type of Site	MILITARY DEPOT, AIR RAID SHELTER (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY51B

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

HER Number

Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330332
Northing	993404
Description	Single earth bunded, prefabricated concrete square section type PAD shelter.

Site Number

Site Name	REME Garage
Type of Site	REME GARAGE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY52A
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330437
Northing	993370
Description	Large cement rendered red & white enameled brick vehicle garage for Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers. Open plan interior with remains of overhead gantry crane. Single sliding door entrance, skylight windows and large tube type wall radiators.

Site Number

Site Name	Barrage Balloon Repair Centre
Type of Site	BARRAGE BALLOON REPAIR CENTRE (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY54
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330168
Northing	993468
Description	Very large concrete slab forming the base of large Barrage Balloon repair centre hangar which formed part of No 20 Barrage Balloon Centre. Large quantities of rusting steelwork, concrete & brick rubble.

Site Number

Site Name	Water Ring Main Inspection Chamber
Type of Site	WATER RING MAIN INSPECTION CHAMBER (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY47
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	330633
Northing	992958

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Description	Square concrete inspection chamber with steel hinged access hatch. Modern water main running through valve flange for original water ring main.
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Site Number	462
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Site Name	LAA Gun Emplacement
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Type of Site	ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (WWII)
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NRHE Number	HY74A
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HER Number	
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Status	LoC Entry
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Easting	330868
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Northing	993028
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Description	Heavily eroded, circular turf bank enclosure c.10m diameter with roughly square depression in centre and entrance break. Metal bolts protruding from centre in arrangement suggesting equipment installed to be a Vickers MkVIII LAA Gun with a second arrangement of bolts nearer to entrance break which may be for gun director equipment. Site of LAA gun battery known as LH5 Old Kirk.
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Site Number	463
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Site Name	The Skeo, broch, Brims, Hoy
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Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
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NRHE Number	SM10982
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HER Number	8922
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Status	Scheduled Monument
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Easting	328580
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Northing	987965
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Description	<p>The monument comprises a prominent turf-covered mound with numerous outcrops of coursed and collapsed masonry; it also includes a substantial stone and turf bank that partially encircles the mound and an artificial stream crossing, where several large slabs have been laid across the burn. The monument appears to represent the remains of an Iron Age broch with an outer defensive work and outlying structures. The name implies that the monument also served, at least in the relatively recent past, as a fish curing station and some elements of the remains may date to this phase of use.</p>
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The mound, representing the collapsed core of the broch, occupies a prominent knoll overlooking several rocky coastal inlets. It is now difficult to discriminate between collapsed masonry, made ground and natural sediments but it is likely that archaeological remains survive to between 1m and 2m in depth. On the S side of the mound, one of the coastal inlets has been expanded landwards by wave erosion, breaching coursed masonry and exposing archaeological sediments. The exposure lies on the outer flank of the mound and approximately 3m below its summit. The coursed masonry measures at least 1m high and appears to represent wall facings. The broch-mound is located within and towards the north-western end of the fragmentary remains of an oval enclosure measuring approximately 53m NW-SE by 32m transversely, with the broch mound located off-centre, within the western half of the enclosed ground. The enclosure perimeter is defined by an upstanding turf and stone bank on its SW, W and NW sides but is not well-defined on towards its eastern end. The bank is best preserved immediately W of the broch mound where it is 1.2m high and 2m broad. The bank is located at a distance of approximately 6m from the broch mound on this W side but

reaches a maximum distance of approximately 25m on the E side. Around the mound, both within and outwith the enclosure, there are scatters and clusters of stones, including some upright, earthfast slabs, that may represent the remains of an extensive arrangement of buildings focused on the broch mound. At some time prior to 1860, the site was partially excavated and bone implements were recovered. Although the nature and extent of these early excavations are now unknown, these finds suggest that the site favours bone preservation. There are also extensive nettle beds amongst the scattered structural remains that indicate the presence of organic sediments. Approximately 45m to the NW, a group of closely-set slabs is set across the muddy channel of a shallow burn. While not forming a bridge as such, these slabs do provide a dry route across the channel for a worn path that links the broch mound to the nearest shelving beach and to the coastal lands to the NW. Although today clearly used by cattle, the proximity of this artificial crossing to the broch may indicate that the route and the slab crossing have a more ancient origin.

The area to be scheduled is a circle 105m in diameter centred on the centre of the broch mound, to include the broch, its outer defences, the laid slabs that cross the nearby burn channel and an area around the broch in which evidence relating to its construction and use and the construction and use of associated buildings may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as what appears to be a well-preserved prehistoric defended settlement which, despite partial 19th century excavation, retains a considerable potential to provide important information about later prehistoric coastal settlement and economy.

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Site Number	464
Site Name	Green Hill of Hestiegeo,broch
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
NRHE Number	SM1422
HER Number	9447
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	333748

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Northing	989040
Description	<p>The monument consists of the remains of a broch, an Iron Age fortification, with substantial outworks.</p> <p>The broch itself survives as a mound some 4m high on the shore edge. It has been partly eroded by the sea, and walling can be seen in the shore face. About 30m out from the broch are traces of an outerwork, probably an earthen rampart. Between this and the broch irregular ground indicates the likely presence of outer dwellings and other structures associated with the broch.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan. It is bounded on the SE by the high water mark of the shore, on the WSW by a fenceline along which its edge measures 85m, and on the N and ENE by straight lines measuring 90m and 40m respectively, all as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>

Site Number	465
Site Name	Greenhill Broch, South Walls, Orkney
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
NRHE Number	SM10974
HER Number	9477
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	331488
Northing	990939
Description	<p>The monument comprises a tall, extensive, grass-covered mound on the northern shore of South Walls. The highest point of the mound is highly likely to represent the central area of a substantial broch and numerous, but ill-defined, surface features on the outer slopes of the mound may represent contemporary or later buildings. Such monuments are usually of Iron Age date. The height to which the monument survives is unusual and is interpreted as indicating that much of the original architecture may survive. At some later and presumably relatively recent date, two stone-lined boat noosts have been built into the north-western edge of the mound.</p> <p>The monument comprises a broad lower terrace, varying in height from 6m to 7m OD, from which a much less extensive cone-shaped mound rises to a height of approximately 9m OD. The lower terrace is almost triangular on plan but has been truncated on its southern margin by the present road, along its northern margin by the present-day shore-line and along its western margin by the garden of the adjacent house. The cone-shaped mound lies within the eastern half of the lower terrace and close to the northern edge of the monument. Today, this mound is roughly circular on plan, with a diameter of approximately 15m at its base but, as it also bears clear evidence of substantial loss through coastal erosion on its northern arc, its surviving form may be happenstance. The summit of the mound is slightly depressed and some small exposures of coursed stonework are visible amongst dense vegetation. It is reasonable to interpret this feature as the remains of a substantial and extensive stone building or group of buildings. Previous visitors to the site have recorded exposures of midden material in the eroding shore-line. Two stone-lined noosts (boat stances) have been inserted into the mound on its north-eastern aspect. The lowest point in each noost is less than 0.5m above the present beach. It seems likely, therefore, that their construction and use relate to a fairly recent shoreline and these features are not contemporary with the most of the fabric of the mound. The monument was extensively quarried in 1812 to build the adjacent house. It was excavated in 1887 with the result that much of the interior was probably cleared out. The whole area of the monument is covered by rank grasses and herbs and appears to have been little grazed in recent years.</p>

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan with maximum dimensions of 100m WNW-ESE by 44m NE-SW, to include the mound and the boat noosts. The area is bounded on the SW by the mortared stone boundary wall which forms the property boundary to the adjacent modern dwelling, on the SE by the northern edge of the cutting of the B9047 and on the NE, N and NW by the junction of the southern edge of the shingle storm beach and the foot of the steep, almost vertical northern margin of the mound, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. Post-and-wire fencing has been erected along both the road cutting and the shore and is located, in both cases, along the upper edge of the truncated mound. The post and wire fencing and the mortared stone wall are excluded from scheduling to allow for their maintenance. The upper 30cm of the road-side verge is also excluded from scheduling to allow for its maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a substantial prehistoric building or buildings and associated midden sediments. Although coastal erosion, road construction, house building and archaeological excavation will all have removed or disturbed much of the structure of the stone buildings of the monument, the extensive area that remains retains a very considerable potential to provide important information about prehistoric, most probably Iron Age and later, settlement and economy.

References

Bibliography

It is recorded by RCAHMS as ND39SW 1. The site is OR 1943 on the Orkney Sites and Monuments Record.

References:

Hedges J W 1987, BU, GURNESS AND THE BROCHS OF ORKNEY, Brit Archaeol Rep Brit Ser 165, Part III.

Lamb R G 1989, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND, 29, HOY AND WAAS, ORKNEY ISLAND AREA, Edinburgh, RCAHMS.

MacKie E W 2002, THE ROUNDHOUSES, BROCHS AND WHEELHOUSES OF ATLANTIC SCOTLAND C. 700BC - AD 500: ARCHITECTURE AND MATERIAL CULTURE PART 1: ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES. Brit Archaeol Rep Brit Ser 342, Oxford

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Site Number	466
Site Name	Quoy, anti-aircraft battery (WW2) and radar 220m WSW of
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Anti-aircraft/barrage balloon site
NRHE Number	SM13560
HER Number	81778
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	332123
Northing	990012
Description	The monument is the remains of an anti-aircraft battery and gun-laying radar site dating from the Second World War. It is visible as a series of concrete structures, timber poles and associated earthwork and concrete remains. The main battery comprises four 4.5 inch gun emplacements, with the remains of a command post, four crew shelters and a gun-laying radar position. Unusually, some of the timber posts used to support the metal mesh 'mat' for the gun-laying radar also survive. This battery is part of a network of Second World War anti-

aircraft batteries built to defend the strategic harbour of Scapa Flow. It is located at around 35m above sea level on one of the highest points on the island of South Walls, overlooking Longhope Bay to the north and the Pentland Firth to the south.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan and includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling are the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the aerial defences of the Second World War. This is an exceptionally well-preserved example of an anti-aircraft battery, showing the technological development in aerial defence during the Second World War and utilising a strong strategic position. It includes some rare features, such as the unusual square design of three of the four emplacements and the survival of some of the timber posts that supported the radar 'mat'. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and its relationship both with the other elements of the Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the construction and use of aerial defences in Scotland during the Second World War.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as ND38NW 24 (01 and 02).

References

Brown, I 2002, 20th Century Defences in Britain: an Introductory Guide. Council for British Archaeology, York.

Dobinson, C 2001, AA command: Britain's Anti-Aircraft Defences of the Second World War. London: Methuen.

Site Number	467
Site Name	Stromabank Hotel, anti-aircraft battery, radar site and camp 150m NW of
Type of Site	Secular: anti-aircraft/ barrage balloon site
NRHE Number	SM13558
HER Number	269887
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	331456
Northing	989972
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of an anti-aircraft battery, radar site and associated accommodation camp, dating from the Second World War. It is visible as a series of concrete structures, hut bases, timber posts and associated earthwork and stone structures and pathways. It is located on Hill of Wards on South Walls at around 45m above sea level, overlooking Longhope Bay to the N and the Pentland Firth to the S, with good views in all directions.</p> <p>This was one of a network of anti-aircraft batteries built to defend the strategic harbour of Scapa Flow, in this case overlooking the southern approaches to the Flow. The main battery comprises four 3.7 inch gun emplacements, with the remains of a command post, crew</p>

shelters, a gun-laying radar position with associated timber posts and metal fixtures for the hexagonal radar 'mat', and at least 13 concrete hut bases in a variety of forms, together with pathways and other surviving infrastructure.

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

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the aerial defences of the Second World War. This is a well-preserved example of an anti-aircraft battery utilising a strong strategic position, with an exceptionally well-preserved radar site attached, demonstrating the technological development in aerial defence during the Second World War. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and its relationship both with the other elements of the Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the construction and use of aerial defences in Scotland during the Second World War.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the monument as ND38NW 23.01 and 23.02.

References Brown, I 2002, 20th-Century Defences in Britain: an Introductory Guide. Council for British Archaeology, York.

Dobinson, C. 2001, AA command: Britain's Anti-Aircraft Defences of the Second World War. London: Methuen.

Site Number	468
Site Name	HOY, LONGHOPE, PARISH CHURCH OF ST COLUMBA
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB18809
HER Number	179946
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	331229
Northing	990814
Description	<p>1832. Plain, 2-storey, rectangular-plan church. Single storey porch to N; single storey vestry to S; bellcote to W gable. Wet harled.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: plain elevation. Central porch; plain N gable wall; window in right return; door in left return.</p> <p>E & W ELEVATIONS: central round-headed doorway; recessed door; fanlight above. Central 1st floor round-headed opening; rectangular window recessed within; ventilation louvres above.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 2 tall central round-headed windows; 2 smaller round-headed windows to outer bays; intersecting tracery. Central vestry; plain gable wall; door in right return; window in left return.</p> <p>Sandstone skewes; exposed, droved keystones to all gables. Pitched roofs; Welsh slate. Gable</p>

end coped stack to porch and vestry. Birdcage bellcote to W gable; arched opening in W and E faces; corner pinnacles; truncated pyramid roof; surmounting ball-finialled obelisk.

INTERIOR: carpeted flag floor. Timber pews to N, E and W. Central passage way from E to W; entrance from porch in N wall. Central timber pulpit on S wall; flanking steps to E. Tall sounding board with canopy to pulpit. Carved timber communion table in front; stone font with celtic design to left. 2 large box pews to N; seating at all sides; narrow central table. Access to gallery at E and W. Gallery to N, E and W; timber pews and panelling to front. Gallery supported on thin, fluted, square-plan timber piers. Timber boarding to covered ceiling. Brass gas lamps (converted to electricity). Granite tablet to W of N door erected in memory of the crew of the Longhope Lifeboat who died at sea whilst going to the aid of SS Irine, 1969. Bronze plaque below commemorating the unveiling of the above memorial by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1970. 3 early 17th century timber panels above door leading to porch, carved with saltires and rosettes.

Statement of Special Interest

Ecclesiastical building, in use as such. A plain exterior belies a busy interior. According to RCAHMS, the carved panels and those in St John's Church, Walls, Hoy Parish Church belong to the same series. The central panel is also identical to one at Skail House, Sandwick, which is mounted on the wall in the Bishop's Room. According to the guide book, the Skail House panel is dated 1624 and comes from the Bishop's loft (pew) in St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, (George Graham, Bishop of Orkney 1615-1675).

References

Bibliography

THE NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, XV, 1845, p77; 1st Edition 25" OS Map (CXXIII.5), 1881; F Groome, ORDNANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, IV, 1883, p278; RCAHMS, INVENTORY OF ORKNEY, Vol II, 1946, p341; G Hay, THE ARCHITECTURE OF SCOTTISH POST-REFORMATION CHURCHES, 1560-1843, 1957, p267;

J Gifford, HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, 1992, p365; J Irvine, SKAILL HOUSE ORKNEY Guidebook, 1997, p.18.

Site Number	469
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, SNELSETTER
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB44590
HER Number	229292
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	332153
Northing	988871
Description	<p>Early 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier work. 2-storey, rectangular-plan former barn with tall square kiln attached to N; later porch addition to E. Converted to dwelling 1995. Exposed rubble flagstone.</p> <p>E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: small square window to far left bay; porch to right; small square window in porch gable; door in right return. Small square window to right of porch; 1st floor window above. Door to right; small square window to far right bay. 5 slit openings at 1st floor. Kiln to far right; ground floor door to left; central small, square 1st floor window.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: ground floor window to right; 2 small, square 1st floor windows.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 3 windows to right; door to left; window to far left. 5-bays. 6 slit openings at 1st floor. Small, square, central window to ground and 1st floor of kiln.</p>

N ELEVATION: 1st floor window. Ground floor obscured by later farm range to N.

Ventilation slits retained and glazed. Replacement windows. Timber plank and glazed doors. 5 rooflights to E; 7 to W. Pitched, stone Caithness slate roof to barn; crowstepped gable and coped gable end stack to S. Pitched kiln roof raised above barn; crowstepped gables; Caithness slate roof.

INTERIOR: not seen, 2000.

Statement of Special Interest

B-Group with Snelsetter Gatepier. This is a large barn and kiln, possibly incorporating material from the former Snelsetter House. Snelsetter (formerly House of Walls) was the seat of the Moodie family, until they moved to Melsetter House. The Moodies were the principal landowners in Hoy from the later 16th century until early 19th century. Snelsetter House no longer remains, however, it is thought to have been a fortified house. The names 'Snelsetten' and 'Snelster' are depicted on the J van Keulen and

J Wallace maps respectively. The 1881 OS map shows a circular feature, probably a horse mill, attached to the W elevation. Agricultural ranges to N and E are excluded from listing.

References
Bibliography

J van Keulen, NIEUWE PASKAART VAN DE ORCADES EYLANDEN, ?1695; J Wallace, THIS MAP OF THE ISLANDS OF ORKNEY..., 1700; Rev W Weir, NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, Vol XV, 1841, pp74-85; 1st Edition 25" OS Map (CXIII.10), 1881.

Site Number	470
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, MILESTONE TO NORTH OF GALLOW TUAG
Type of Site	Milestone (20th Century)
NRHE Number	LB48335
HER Number	229291
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330538
Northing	989665
Description	

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SOUTH WALLS (HOY), MILESTONE TO NORTH OF GALLOW TUAGLB48335

Status: Designated

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There are no additional online documents for this record.

Summary

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31/01/2002

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Planning Authority

Orkney Islands

Parish

Walls And Flotta

NGR

ND 30538 89665

Coordinates

330538, 989665

Description

Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'N.NESS' (North Ness) above number '5' and arrow pointing right; 'K.HOPE' (Kirkhope) above number '2' and arrow pointing left.

Statement of Special Interest

A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a number of similar stones in the parish which are likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not depicted on the 1903 2nd Edition OS Map.

References

Bibliography

OS Map, 1976.

About Listed Buildings

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The legal part of the listing is the address/name of site which is known as the statutory address. Addresses and building names may have changed since the date of listing. Even if a number or name is missing from a listing address it will still be listed. Listing covers both the exterior and the interior and any object or structure fixed to the building. Listing also applies to buildings or structures not physically attached but which are part of the curtilage (or land) of the listed building as long as they were erected before 1 July 1948.

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Images

There are no images available for this record, you may want to check Canmore for images relating to SOUTH WALLS (HOY), MILESTONE TO NORTH OF GALLOW TUAG
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Site Number	471
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, KIRBUSTER, LETTER BOX
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48336
HER Number	229738
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	333078
Northing	990966
Description	<p>Early-earlier 20th century. Standard cast-iron lamp letter box built into rubble wall. Semi-circular head; 'LETTERS ONLY' above mouth. 'GR' to door below.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Standard design, probably a former lamp box which has been built into a wall, to E of Kirbuster Farm. Currently in use (2001).</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>OS Map, 1976; J Glancey, PILLAR BOXES, 1989.</p>

Site Number	472
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, MANSE, WALLED GARDEN
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48337
HER Number	183319
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330702
Northing	990305
Description	<p>Circa 1840 incorporating early 19th century wing. 2-storey; 3-bay; rectangular-plan main block; with earlier 19th century single storey and attic wing to W; forming overall L-plan. Main block of symmetrical design; crowstepped gable to earlier W wing; lean-to containing dovecote at its W end. Former manse. Harled with ashlar dressings.</p> <p>E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: gabled rectangular-plan porch to centre; window to front; steps up to entrance (with boarded timber door) to left return; window to right return. Window above. Flanking windows to each floor.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor to main block. Earlier single storey and attic wing adjoins to right; 2 windows at ground (that to left blocked). End wall of lean-to containing dovecote adjoins to outer right; entrance to left; small window to right.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor to main block (that to right of 1st floor blocked). Earlier single storey and attic wing adjoins set back to left; near central entrance; window to right. End wall of lean-to containing dovecote projects to left; entrance to right of right return; small window to left; 3 flightholes, each with ledge, above to right.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: gable end of earlier single storey and attic wing projects to left; lean-to containing dovecote projects across entire width, extending to right; small window to left of centre. Central stair window set back to main block; inserted window below; small inserted window left of 1st floor.</p> <p>Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows. Piended Welsh slate roof to main block. Stone Caithness slate roofs to earlier wing to W and adjoining lean-to (S pitch of that to wing replaced in corrugated perspex; rooflight to N pitch). Stacks with band courses at apex of N and S pitches of main block; corniced gablehead stack to W wing; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: open well staircase with cast-iron balustrade (with barley-sugar twist balusters). Plan-form intact. Decorative marble fireplace surrounds to 2 main rooms and some decorative ceiling cornices. Part-glazed panelled timber door set within glazed screen to main entrance within porch. Largely panelled timber doors elsewhere. Box bed to attic room in W wing. Large recessed nesting boxes to dovecote in lean-to.</p> <p>WALLED GARDEN: coursed rubble wall encloses rectangular-plan garden to SE. Entrance gateway to W; blocked entrance to E; inserted entrance to N. Lower height rubble wall encloses land on each side of former manse (additional section links E end of manse to W end of walled garden). 2 entranceways to N; that to E with rendered square-plan gatepiers with pyramid coping.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A fine, intact former Church of Scotland manse of circa 1840, retaining a well preserved walled garden and an earlier wing with attached dovecote. It appears to have been constructed shortly after the church itself was rebuilt (in Longhope) in 1832. Prior to 1782, the manse stood very near to here (it was probably the much altered adjacent house to the SW). At that date a new manse was built in the village, near to the church. The glebe however continued to occupy its former position in this area. Therefore it is likely that the earlier wing and attached</p>

dovecote were originally constructed for the minister and built onto the later manse of circa 1840. It is described in the NSA as "an excellent manse ... situated in the south of Walls, about a quarter of a mile from the church". It appears in its present plan-form (including the walled garden and boundary wall) on the 1st Edition OS map of 1881.

References

Bibliography

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, VOL 17 (1796) p317; NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, VOL XV (1845) p76; 1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881).

Site Number	473
Site Name	HOY, LONGHOPE, SOUTH WALLS, MANSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48337
HER Number	183319
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	330664
Northing	990331
Description	<p>Circa 1840 incorporating early 19th century wing. 2-storey; 3-bay; rectangular-plan main block; with earlier 19th century single storey and attic wing to W; forming overall L-plan. Main block of symmetrical design; crowstepped gable to earlier W wing; lean-to containing dovecote at its W end. Former manse. Harled with ashlar dressings.</p> <p>E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: gabled rectangular-plan porch to centre; window to front; steps up to entrance (with boarded timber door) to left return; window to right return. Window above. Flanking windows to each floor.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor to main block. Earlier single storey and attic wing adjoins to right; 2 windows at ground (that to left blocked). End wall of lean-to containing dovecote adjoins to outer right; entrance to left; small window to right.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 2 windows to each floor to main block (that to right of 1st floor blocked). Earlier single storey and attic wing adjoins set back to left; near central entrance; window to right. End wall of lean-to containing dovecote projects to left; entrance to right of right return; small window to left; 3 flightholes, each with ledge, above to right.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: gable end of earlier single storey and attic wing projects to left; lean-to containing dovecote projects across entire width, extending to right; small window to left of centre. Central stair window set back to main block; inserted window below; small inserted window left of 1st floor.</p> <p>Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case windows. Piended Welsh slate roof to main block. Stone Caithness slate roofs to earlier wing to W and adjoining lean-to (S pitch of that to wing replaced in corrugated perspex; rooflight to N pitch). Stacks with band courses at apex of N and S pitches of main block; corniced gablehead stack to W wing; round cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: open well staircase with cast-iron balustrade (with barley-sugar twist balusters). Plan-form intact. Decorative marble fireplace surrounds to 2 main rooms and some decorative ceiling cornices. Part-glazed panelled timber door set within glazed screen to main entrance within porch. Largely panelled timber doors elsewhere. Box bed to attic room in W wing. Large recessed nesting boxes to dovecote in lean-to.</p> <p>WALLED GARDEN: coursed rubble wall encloses rectangular-plan garden to SE. Entrance gateway to W; blocked entrance to E; inserted entrance to N. Lower height rubble wall</p>

encloses land on each side of former manse (additional section links E end of manse to W end of walled garden). 2 entranceways to N; that to E with rendered square-plan gatepiers with pyramid coping.

Statement of Special Interest

A fine, intact former Church of Scotland manse of circa 1840, retaining a well preserved walled garden and an earlier wing with attached dovecote. It appears to have been constructed shortly after the church itself was rebuilt (in Longhope) in 1832. Prior to 1782, the manse stood very near to here (it was probably the much altered adjacent house to the SW). At that date a new manse was built in the village, near to the church. The glebe however continued to occupy its former position in this area. Therefore it is likely that the earlier wing and attached dovecote were originally constructed for the minister and built onto the later manse of circa 1840. It is described in the NSA as "an excellent manse ... situated in the south of Walls, about a quarter of a mile from the church". It appears in its present plan-form (including the walled garden and boundary wall) on the 1st Edition OS map of 1881.

References

Bibliography

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, VOL 17 (1796) p317; NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, VOL XV (1845) p76; 1st Edition County Series OS MAP (1881).

Site Number	474
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, HILLSIDE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48338
HER Number	229303
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	333777
Northing	991044
Description	<p>Later 19th century; upper storey added 1910. 2-storey; 3-bay; rectangular-plan house with well preserved interior and attached single storey, L-plan outbuilding range incorporating barn and byre. House harled; outbuilding range coursed rubble. 1st floor windows smaller than those at ground/adjoining eaves. Concrete/cement coping to gables.</p> <p>E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: near central gabled porch (added 1955) to house, architraved entrance, (Satellite dish to left of porch). Flanking windows to each floor and one above. Single storey outbuilding range adjoins to left. Near central entrance (with horizontally divided 2-leaf timber door with 'portholes' inserted) to main section (barn). Entrance (with boarded timber door) to outer right (formerly small dairy); window to left. Gable end of short wing (byre) projects to outer left; entrance (with timber door) to right return. Lean-to (for smaller animals e.g. pigs/hens) to gable end, projecting to right; entrance (with boarded timber door with inserted 'porthole') to right return.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: window to each of 3 bays to ground floor of house; windows to outer flanking bays to 1st floor. Single storey outbuilding range adjoins to right. Entrance (with timber door) to left of centre (barn). Small window to left. Entrance (with boarded timber door with inserted 'porthole') to outer right.</p> <p>N ELEVATION: blank gable end to house.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: blank short wing to outbuilding range (byre). Lean-to adjoins set back slightly to outer right; entrance (with ventilated timber door) to left.</p> <p>Mainly 12-pane timber sash and case and 6-pane fixed frame windows. Caithness slate roofs;</p>

corrugated perspex to lean-to; 2 small single pane rooflights to byre; larger ones to house. Corrugated asbestos roof to porch. Gablehead stacks with concrete coping and band courses to either side (N and S) of house; single round can to each.

INTERIOR: layout and fittings of house intact, including timber internal partitions and two box beds. Plain timber fireplace surround in room to left of entrance (but). Finely panelled timber doors to box bed and adjacent built in cupboards (Adamesque detailing to panels above) to room to right of entrance (ben); timber fireplace surround with shell motifs; boarded timber lining to walls. Stone flagged floors to barn and byre. Small threshing mill intact to barn; timber loft above for storing oats. Stone slab stall partitions and central drainage channel to byre.

Statement of Special Interest

A very well maintained traditional Orcadian croft, probably largely dating from the later 19th century. It is particularly notable for its intact interiors, retaining fine examples of box beds (that in the 'ben' end and the surrounding panelling with swag motifs). The interior of the outbuilding range is also intact with a good example of a small threshing mill. A small circular threshing gin is shown adjacent to the threshing barn on the 2nd Edition OS Map (1902). According to the present occupant (2000) it was powered by oxen. At this time the S section of the L-plan outbuilding range is shown as slightly separated from the barn and house (the same section does not appear at all on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1881). It is illustrative of the traditional pattern of living in Orkney, comprising largely self-sufficient crofts or family units. This disappeared rapidly, within the space of a couple of generations, by the latter part of the twentieth century. Hillside is also of interest because so much of its history is known to the present occupant (2000), who was born here, one of 9 children, in the earlier part of the 20th century when it was a functioning croft. As an adult, William Groat, worked as a banker and spent several years working aboard a 'floating bank' (housed in a boat), about which he has written a book.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition County Series OS MAP; 1/2500 (1881); 2nd Edition County Series OS MAP; 1/2500 (1902); W Groat, SEA UNDER MY COUNTER.

Site Number	475
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, MILESTONE TO SOUTH OF KIRBUSTER HOUSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48339
HER Number	229748
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	333130
Northing	990960
Description	<p>Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'S.NESS' (South Ness) above number '2' and arrow pointing right; 'K.HOPE' (Kirkhope) above number '1' and arrow pointing left.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a number of similar stones in the parish which are likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not depicted on the 1903 2nd Edition OS Map.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bibliography</p>

OS Map, 1976.

Site Number	476
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, LONGHOPE, MILESTONE TO NORTH EAST OF MORVEN
Type of Site	MILESTONE (20TH CENTURY)
NRHE Number	LB48340
HER Number	229289
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	331721
Northing	991016
Description	<p>Early 20th century. Segmental-headed stone slab milestone. Inscribed in sans serif characters 'S.NESS' above number '1' and arrow pointing right; 'K.HOPE' above number '2' and arrow pointing left.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A simple but well designed milestone, its lettering suggesting Arts and Crafts influences. It is one of a number within the parish which are similar and likely to date from the early 20th century. The prominent architect, W R Lethaby, carried out work on the island for the Middlemores of Melsetter between 1898 and the early 1900's (see separate list descriptions for Melsetter). There is a possibility that these milestones' design might be by him. The milestones are not depicted on the 1903 2nd Edition OS Map.</p> <p>References Bibliography</p> <p>OS Map, 1976.</p>

Site Number	477
Site Name	HOY, SOUTH WALLS, QUOY FARMHOUSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48343
HER Number	229549
Status	Listed Building - Cat. C
Easting	332365
Northing	990126
Description	<p>Mid-later 19th century. 2-storey, 3 bay farmhouse. Flagstone walls, some harling remains.</p> <p>N & S ELEVATION: symmetrical elevations. Central door; flanking windows. 2 1st floor windows centred above 2 ground floor windows, hugging eaves.</p> <p>E & W ELEVATION: plain gable walls.</p> <p>Varied fenestration; fixed lights; 8 and 4-pane timber sash and case windows; 6-pane lying pane windows. 2 rooflights to S. Pitched, Caithness stone slate roof. Coped gable end stacks; circular cans.</p> <p>INTERIOR: entrance door opens directly onto small hall; flight of timber stairs opposite door.</p>

Narrow cupboard runs parallel to right of stairs. Door to right leads into kitchen; flagstone floor. Fireplace surround remains on gable walls; cupboard to right of fireplace. Fireplace to room to left in gable wall. 2 1st floor rooms; door at head of stairs leads into right room; iron fireplace in gable wall; timber surround; flanking cupboard. Door leads into cupboard above entrance hall. Door at head of stairs leads to left room; iron fireplace in gable wall; timber surround; flanking cupboard. Timber floorboards; timber boarded coved ceiling.

Statement of Special Interest

An unaltered farmhouse, depicted as 'Quoys' on the 1st Edition map. The plan form of the traditional single storey, 3-bay cottage which is so prevalent in Orkney is visible here. Quoy retains a but and ben end, but shows the later development of the house in Orkney with the central staircase and upper level sleeping accommodation. Quoy is Norse meaning fold/animal enclosure. It is the 'longest-lived and latest-used of Norse farm-name elements in Orkney' (Fenton). The adjacent farm buildings are excluded from the List Description.

References

Bibliography

1st Edition 25" OS Map, (CXIII.6), 1881; A Fenton, THE NORTHERN ISLES, 1978, p29

Site Number	478
Site Name	HOY, WALLS, LONGHOPE LIFEBOAT STATION
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB48347
HER Number	229509
Status	Listed Building - Cat. B
Easting	329102
Northing	988661
Description	<p>Circa 1912. Lifeboat station comprising large rectangular-plan boatshed supported on pier/substructure, partially inclined as slipway. Boatshed clad in corrugated metal (painted grey with blue trimmings) with segmental-arched roof. Tared timber pier supported on series of closely spaced vertical tarred timber posts with full-height timber cross braces; both supported on square-plan concrete plinths sunk into shore.</p> <p>PIER: orientated NE/SW at right angles to shoreline. Main rectangular-plan section linked to land by narrow walkway supported at centre by pair of braced vertical posts; lower part of slipway slightly narrower than main section. Main section largely set at incline (horizontal platform at SW end/nearest shoreline). Timber handrail (painted white and red) to walkway and NW side of main platform (boatshed situated asymmetrically along SE edge) and at far end of SE side (adjoining boatshed). Pair of slightly inclined timber-framed hull supports (with metal grilles) to lower part of slipway (below boathouse); keel track in between.</p> <p>BOATSHED: SW ELEVATION: lean-to section projects across entire width of boatshed; entrance with red painted, timber boarded door to centre; flanking windows immediately adjacent. Central window set back above within segmental arch of roof. NE ELEVATION: large central entrance for lifeboat; boarded multi-panel hinged and sliding timber door. Large segmental-headed 8-light mullioned and transomed window centred above within segmental arch of roof. NW and SE ELEVATIONS: 3 regularly disposed mullioned and transomed tripartite windows (each set at different level according to incline of slipway).</p> <p>Mainly 3 and 2-pane timber casement windows. Segmentally arched corrugated metal roof with central rooflight.</p> <p>INTERIOR: most of original fixtures and fittings intact. Braced steel roof trusses. Boarded</p>

timber sarking to roof and similar facing to walls. Timber loft at upper (SW) end. Central section of slipway partially recessed with timber and cast-iron hull supports and central keel track incorporating rollers and winding flex. Cast-iron winding machine at apex (for dragging lifeboat up slipway over rollers). Petrol-powered engine for powering winding adjacent. Timber boards listing names of lifeboat crews to walls. Timber plaque with running total of number of lives saved ('623' - 2000).

Statement of Special Interest

An attractive, well preserved and maintained early 20th century lifeboat station. The Longhope lifeboat service was established in 1874. Formerly it operated from a boatshed (still standing although altered and of little interest except historically) immediately to the S of the Ayre Causeway. This larger station was constructed to replace it in about 1912. The 8 members of its crew who were drowned when the then lifeboat overturned off South Ronaldsay in 1969 are commemorated in a bronze statue by Ian Scott in Osmundwall churchyard. The first lifeboat in the UK was sponsored by members of a private club in South Shields. In 1824 the predecessor of today's Royal National Lifeboat Institution (The R.N.L.I.) was established on a more co-ordinated nationwide basis, regular sponsorship being organised from the late 19th century onwards. The organisation continues to be funded by public sponsorship and lifeboats are still manned by voluntary crews.

References

Bibliography

Leslie Burgher, ORKNEY - AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1991) p73.

Site Number	479
Site Name	REME Boiler House
Type of Site	Boiler House (WWII)
NRHE Number	HY52B
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	220446
Northing	993343
Description	Cement rendered red brick coal store and boiler house to serve central heating system in REME garage.

Site Number	480
Site Name	W/T Mast Base
Type of Site	Radio Mast (WWII)
NRHE Number	W067
HER Number	
Status	LoC Entry
Easting	329501
Northing	994440
Description	Square, levelled cutting containing concrete platform and stumps of 4 timber mast leg bases. Large fragments of timber mast scattered across platform. Base of W/T mast associated with RN Communications Building (NMRS: ND29SE 2).

Site Number	481
Site Name	SMS Karlsruhe
Type of Site	Light Cruiser (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9308
HER Number	102397
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	331510
Northing	1000820
Description	The monument comprises the remains of four vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.

The four vessels comprise the light cruisers Brummer, Dresden, Karlsruhe and Koln (variously spelled Koln or Coln, with or without umlaut). Three lie to the NE of the island of Cava, while one (Karlsruhe) lies to the NW. These remains, along with three battleships being scheduled separately, are the only surviving examples of large vessels from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The cruisers range from 142m to 155m long and from 4308 to 5531 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude and latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the centre point of the hull are as follows:

Brummer: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.815 N, 003 degrees 09'.207 W, HY 33631 01622.

Dresden: 18m to 39m deep, bows pointing W by NNW, lying on port side, 58 degrees 52'.943 N, 003 degrees 08'.455 W, HY 34326 00003.

Karlsruhe: 15m to 26m deep, bows pointing W by NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.350 N, 003 degrees 11'.352 W, HY 31552 00807.

Koln: 22m to 36m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.830 N, 003 degrees 09'.550 W, HY 34263 01650.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except the three battleships and the four cruisers now proposed for scheduling, plus four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 4 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract. The definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Site Number	482
Site Name	SMS Brummer
Type of Site	Light Cruiser (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9308
HER Number	102314
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	3333620
Northing	1001620
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of four vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.</p>

The four vessels comprise the light cruisers Brummer, Dresden, Karlsruhe and Koln (variously spelled Koln or Coln, with or without umlaut). Three lie to the NE of the island of Cava, while one (Karlsruhe) lies to the NW. These remains, along with three battleships being scheduled separately, are the only surviving examples of large vessels from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The cruisers range from 142m to 155m long and from 4308 to 5531 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude and latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the centre point of the hull are as follows:

Brummer: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.815 N, 003 degrees 09'.207 W, HY 33631 01622.

Dresden: 18m to 39m deep, bows pointing W by NNW, lying on port side, 58 degrees 52'.943 N, 003 degrees 08'.455 W, HY 34326 00003.

Karlsruhe: 15m to 26m deep, bows pointing W by NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.350 N, 003 degrees 11'.352 W, HY 31552 00807.

Koln: 22m to 36m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.830 N, 003 degrees 09'.550 W, HY 34263 01650.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except the three battleships and the four cruisers now proposed for scheduling, plus four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 4 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract. The definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These

have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Site Number	483
Site Name	SMS Koln
Type of Site	Light Cruiser (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9308
HER Number	102315
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	334270
Northing	1001670
Description	The monument comprises the remains of four vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.

The four vessels comprise the light cruisers Brummer, Dresden, Karlsruhe and Koln (variously spelled Koln or Coln, with or without umlaut). Three lie to the NE of the island of Cava, while one (Karlsruhe) lies to the NW. These remains, along with three battleships being scheduled separately, are the only surviving examples of large vessels from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The cruisers range from 142m to 155m long and from 4308 to 5531 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude and latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the centre point of the hull are as follows:

Brummer: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.815 N, 003 degrees 09'.207 W, HY 33631 01622.

Dresden: 18m to 39m deep, bows pointing W by NNW, lying on port side, 58 degrees 52'.943 N, 003 degrees 08'.455 W, HY 34326 00003.

Karlsruhe: 15m to 26m deep, bows pointing W by NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.350 N, 003 degrees 11'.352 W, HY 31552 00807.

Koln: 22m to 36m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.830 N, 003 degrees 09'.550 W, HY 34263 01650.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except the three battleships and the four cruisers now proposed for scheduling, plus four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 4 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract. The definitive scheduled locations should be calculated

according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Site Number	484
Site Name	SMS Dresden
Type of Site	Light Cruiser (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9308
HER Number	102301
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	334320
Northing	1000080
Description	The monument comprises the remains of four vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.

The four vessels comprise the light cruisers Brummer, Dresden, Karlsruhe and Koln (variously spelled Koln or Coln, with or without umlaut). Three lie to the NE of the island of Cava, while one (Karlsruhe) lies to the NW. These remains, along with three battleships being scheduled separately, are the only surviving examples of large vessels from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The cruisers range from 142m to 155m long and from 4308 to 5531 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude and latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the centre point of the hull are as follows:

Brummer: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.815 N, 003 degrees 09'.207 W, HY 33631 01622.

Dresden: 18m to 39m deep, bows pointing W by NNW, lying on port side, 58 degrees 52'.943 N, 003 degrees 08'.455 W, HY 34326 00003.

Karlsruhe: 15m to 26m deep, bows pointing W by NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.350 N, 003 degrees 11'.352 W, HY 31552 00807.

Koln: 22m to 36m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.830 N, 003 degrees 09'.550 W, HY 34263 01650.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except the three battleships and the four cruisers now proposed for scheduling, plus four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 4 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in

red on the accompanying map extract. The definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Site Number	485
Site Name	SMS Markgraf
Type of Site	Battleship (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9298
HER Number	102310
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	332850
Northing	1001050
Description	The monument comprises the remains of three vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.

The 3 vessels comprise the battleships Konig, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Markgraf. All lie to the NE of the island of Cava. These remains are the only surviving examples of capital ships from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The battleships are each about 175m long and originally weighed over 25000 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude, latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of centre point of the hull are as follows:

Konig: 16m to 41m deep, bows pointing NNW, hull uppermost, 58 degrees 53'.198 N, 003 degrees 09'.181 W, HY 33636 00488.

Kronprinz Wilhelm: 14m to 40m deep, bows pointing NW by NNW, hull uppermost (lying on starboard main deck), 58 degrees 53'.622 N, 003 degrees 09'.904 W, HY 32956 01282.

Markgraf: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NNW, hull uppermost, lying on portside main deck, 58 degrees 53'.475 N, 003 degrees 10'010 W, HY 32849 01015.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except these three battleships, four light cruisers being proposed for scheduling separately and four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 3 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract, but the definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Site Number	486
Site Name	SMS Kronprinz Wilhelm
Type of Site	Battleship (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9298
HER Number	102311
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	332990
Northing	1001290
Description	The monument comprises the remains of three vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.

The 3 vessels comprise the battleships Konig, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Markgraf. All lie to the NE of the island of Cava. These remains are the only surviving examples of capital ships from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The battleships are each about 175m long and originally weighed over 25000 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude, latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of centre point of the hull are as follows:

Konig: 16m to 41m deep, bows pointing NNW, hull uppermost, 58 degrees 53'.198 N, 003 degrees 09'.181 W, HY 33636 00488.

Kronprinz Wilhelm: 14m to 40m deep, bows pointing NW by NNW, hull uppermost (lying on starboard main deck), 58 degrees 53'.622 N, 003 degrees 09'.904 W, HY 32956 01282.

Markgraf: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NNW, hull uppermost, lying on portside main deck, 58 degrees 53'.475 N, 003 degrees 10'010 W, HY 32849 01015.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except these three battleships, four light cruisers being proposed for scheduling separately and four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 3 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract, but the definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Site Number	487
Site Name	SMS Konig
Type of Site	Battleship (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9298
HER Number	102305
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	333610
Northing	1000480
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of three vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.</p> <p>The 3 vessels comprise the battleships Konig, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Markgraf. All lie to the NE of the island of Cava. These remains are the only surviving examples of capital ships from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.</p> <p>The battleships are each about 175m long and originally weighed over 25000 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude, latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of centre point of the hull are as follows:</p> <p>Konig: 16m to 41m deep, bows pointing NNW, hull uppermost, 58 degrees 53'.198 N, 003 degrees 09'.181 W, HY 33636 00488.</p> <p>Kronprinz Wilhelm: 14m to 40m deep, bows pointing NW by NNW, hull uppermost (lying on starboard main deck), 58 degrees 53'.622 N, 003 degrees 09'.904 W, HY 32956 01282.</p> <p>Markgraf: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NNW, hull uppermost, lying on portside main deck, 58 degrees 53'.475 N, 003 degrees 10'010 W, HY 32849 01015.</p> <p>These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except these three battleships, four light cruisers being proposed for scheduling separately and four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.</p> <p>The areas now to be scheduled consist of 3 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract, but the definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.</p>

Site Number	488
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Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Name	SMS Brummer
Type of Site	Light Cruiser (WWI)
NRHE Number	SM9308
HER Number	102314
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	333620
Northing	1001620
Description	The monument comprises the remains of four vessels of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919, together with an area of sea bed around each wreck in which associated debris is scattered.

The four vessels comprise the light cruisers Brummer, Dresden, Karlsruhe and Koln (variously spelled Koln or Coln, with or without umlaut). Three lie to the NE of the island of Cava, while one (Karlsruhe) lies to the NW. These remains, along with three battleships being scheduled separately, are the only surviving examples of large vessels from the interned Fleet. In each case, a scatter of debris, formed in part when the vessel sank and surrounds the hull of the vessel in part by subsequent salvage attempts, accidental damage and slow attrition. Each debris field naturally lies on the side of the hull where most deck is exposed.

The cruisers range from 142m to 155m long and from 4308 to 5531 tons. The details for each of depth (shallowest point to deepest point of visible hull on seabed), bow orientation, attitude and latitude and longitude and Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the centre point of the hull are as follows:

Brummer: 23m to 46m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.815 N, 003 degrees 09'.207 W, HY 33631 01622.

Dresden: 18m to 39m deep, bows pointing W by NNW, lying on port side, 58 degrees 52'.943 N, 003 degrees 08'.455 W, HY 34326 00003.

Karlsruhe: 15m to 26m deep, bows pointing W by NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.350 N, 003 degrees 11'.352 W, HY 31552 00807.

Koln: 22m to 36m deep, bows pointing NW, lying on starboard side, 58 degrees 53'.830 N, 003 degrees 09'.550 W, HY 34263 01650.

These vessels were interned in Scapa Flow following the Armistice that ended fighting in 1918. During the lengthy negotiations on a formal peace settlement that followed, a breaking point appeared to be close in June 1919, with a real prospect of renewed hostilities. The commander of the interned vessels, acting on a coded signal, arranged for the entire fleet to be scuttled to avoid their seizure and possible use against Germany. This action was largely successful, the relatively light British guard presence being able only to beach a few of the vessels before they sank. The beached vessels and all of the sunken vessels, except the three battleships and the four cruisers now proposed for scheduling, plus four light destroyers, were subsequently removed by salvors licensed by the British government.

The areas now to be scheduled consist of 4 circular areas of sea-bed, each 500m in diameter, formed by a radius of 250m drawn from the centre points given above. These areas include the hull of each vessel and the debris field associated with each and a small area around, in which further remains may survive below the surface sediment. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map extract. The definitive scheduled locations should be calculated according to normal marine practice by the latitude and longitude and radius given. These have been calculated by Global Positioning system based on standard WGS 84.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	489
Site Name	Wee Fea Hut Base(s)
Type of Site	Concrete Base (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329213
Northing	994259
Description	L - shaped base for huts 10m x 2m. Aligned along wartime access road.

Site Number	490
Site Name	Wee Fea Hut Base(s)
Type of Site	Concrete Base (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	329214
Northing	994255
Description	Base for huts 10m x 2m, aligned along military access road

Site Number	491
Site Name	Stove, Wee Fea
Type of Site	Possible Stove (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	328693
Northing	993783
Description	Remnants of square structure, Constructed out of stone but with occasional flat asbestos tile visible. There is metal piping present and evidence of burning. Possibly a wartime stove.

Site Number	492
Site Name	Cairn, North of Black Pows Burn
Type of Site	Cairn (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Easting	327392
Northing	993826
Description	Circular grass mound covered with moss. Approximately 4m in diameter. Mound is spongy so could be natural. However, unlike other spongy mounds Site 492 felt firmer in the centre and could be a possible prehistoric cairn.

Site Number	493
Site Name	Cist, east of Sky Fea
Type of Site	Cist (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	327143
Northing	994339
Description	Large sub-rectangular stone within/blocking square frame of set stones (1m x 1m). Some of these bounding stones are overgrown, but they were located by probing trowel point. Possible Cist with blocking stone/lid.

Site Number	494
Site Name	Cup-marked stone, east of Sky Fea
Type of Site	Cup Marked Stone (Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	327135
Northing	994335
Description	Possible Cup mark in sub-rectangular stone 1m x 1m.

Site Number	495
Site Name	Wee Fea HQ Gate Posts
Type of Site	Gate Posts (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	328570
Northing	994047
Description	Pair of military concrete posts marking entrance/boundary to Wee Fea Site.

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

Site Number	496
Site Name	Gun Emplacement, Wee Fea
Type of Site	Gun Emplacement (WWII)(Possible)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	328817
Northing	994111
Description	Low square earthwork feature with entrance off road. Turf freature only, no evidence of hard concrete base. 3m x 2m, aligned with military access road.

Site Number	497
Site Name	Sleeps, Wee Fea Hill
Type of Site	Vent and Sleepers (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	328981
Northing	994546
Description	Rusting sealed vent and laid sleepers in cleared up area at top of rough track. Cleared area measures 15m x 5m.

Site Number	498
Site Name	Wee Fea Slit Trench
Type of Site	Slit Trench (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	328706
Northing	994444
Description	L-shaped slit trench, 1.5m x 0.5m, facing east.

Site Number	499
Site Name	AASL Feature
Type of Site	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY (WWII)
NRHE Number	W002

Appendix 10.1 Site Gazetteer

HER Number

Status	LoC Entry
Easting	328819
Northing	994168
Description	Small square concrete base contained within small circular turf banked enclosure c.4m diameter. Base for unknown equipment associated with AASL Battery known as HY2.4 Wee Fea. Also Recorded on Walkover Survey

Site Number	500
Site Name	Slit Trench, Wee Fea
Type of Site	SLIT TRENCH (WWII)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Walkover Survey
Easting	328515
Northing	994414
Description	2m x 0.5m slight trench facing southeast.

Site Number	501
Site Name	Burn of Ore
Type of Site	Footbridge
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	329574
Northing	993279
Description	A footbride is shown crossing the Burn of Ore on OS mapping from 1882 and 1903 it is not shown on modern maps.

Site Number	502
Site Name	Ring of Brodgar
Type of Site	Stone Circle
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	329407

Northing	1013402
Description	<p>The monument comprises all remains within the area in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland at and around Ring of Brogar including a stone circle and a ditched enclosure (a henge) known together as the Ring of Brogar, four large burial mounds including Fresh Knowe, Salt Knowe and Plumcake Mound, up to a dozen small burial mounds and a stone setting including the Comet Stone on a platform, together with all artificial remains within the area around and between the visible monuments.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is the area owned by the Secretary of State for Scotland, measuring 345.5m or thereabouts on its SW side, 366.5m or thereabouts on its NW side and 425m or thereabouts on its SE side and bounded on the NE by the edge of the Loch of Harray and elsewhere by a fence</p>

Site Number	503
Site Name	Wasbister, Burial Mounds And Settlement 650m SE Of Buckan Cottage
Type of Site	Burial Mounds/ Prehistoric Settlement
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	328969
Northing	1013780
Description	<p>The monument comprises two burial mounds and a prehistoric settlement dating probably to the 2nd millennium BC (Bronze Age) and earlier. The burial mounds and a pair of roundhouses are visible as upstanding features, but most of this extensive site survives below ground and has been identified by geophysical survey. The monument is situated in pasture on slightly sloping ground below Wasbister Hill, between the Lochs of Stenness and Harray at around 1m above sea level. It lies close to the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site, some 750m NW of the Ring of Brodgar. The monument was first scheduled in 1998, but the area was not adequate to cover the extent of the monument: the present scheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The southernmost burial mound appears to be a disc barrow. Lying on the E shore of the Loch of Stenness, it is a prominent, circular grass-covered mound of earth, some 15m in diameter and standing 0.8m high, surrounded by a ditch and external bank, about 6m wide in total with the bank standing 0.6m high. The northernmost burial mound lies some 275m NNW of the disc barrow; it measures around 8m in diameter and stands up to 0.6m high. The upstanding remains of a pair of adjacent roundhouses (a 'double roundhouse') lie between the burial mounds. The NW roundhouse is approximately 19m in diameter with wall-banks 0.6m high and an entrance to the SE, while the SE roundhouse is smaller at around 11m in diameter with wallbanks 0.5m high. Several earthfast stones are present in the banks of both structures. The buried remains of a complex and extensive prehistoric settlement have been detected by geophysical survey around the upstanding houses. The geophysical results have been interpreted as representing: a range of stone-built structures; a series of curvilinear and rectangular ditches, probably representing the remains of further structures; extensive spreads of midden and/or occupation debris; and a range of other features, including field systems and enclosures. A seasonal pond towards the SE of the scheduled area is likely to preserve important palaeoenvironmental evidence.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the chronology, development, variety and functions of prehistoric settlement in the Bronze Age and earlier, and the dating and variations in form and burial practice of broadly contemporary burial monuments. The monument is an important component of the exceptionally rich archaeological landscape in the immediate vicinity of the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site. However, similar double roundhouses have</p>

been dated to the Bronze Age, as at Links of Noltland, Westray, and the burial mounds are also likely to date to the Bronze Age, suggesting that this site has high potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of post-Neolithic settlement in the World Heritage Area, and of the relationship between settlement and the ritual and funerary elements of this landscape. The southernmost burial mound is particularly important as a wellpreserved example of an apparent disc barrow - a rare type of burial monument more commonly associated with ritual and funerary landscapes in Wessex. It has high potential to add to our understanding of differing forms of burial monument and practices during the Bronze Age. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the development and siting of prehistoric settlement and funerary monuments within the exceptionally important landscape of the World Heritage Area.

Site Number	504
Site Name	Bookan, Chambered Cairn 300m SSE Of Buckan Cottage
Type of Site	Chambered Cairn
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	328652
Northing	1014123
Description	The monument is a burial cairn of Orkney-Cromarty type, dating from the Neolithic period (fourth to third millennium BC). It is visible as a roughly circular grass-covered mound, approximately 16m in overall diameter and standing up to 1.2m high. The cairn was partly excavated in 1861 and re-excavated in 2002 and much of its internal structure is still visible ' a central passageway, with upright slabs and the compartment spaces. The cairn has two major phases of construction. The original tomb was oval in shape and measured approximately 7m by 5m. After it had fallen into disrepair, it was incorporated into a larger cairn around 16m in diameter and 'monumentalised' by the addition of three concentric stone revetments. A passageway, 2m long by 0.5m wide, enters the cairn from the SSE. It leads to a central chamber, 2m long by 1.4m wide. There are five side chambers symmetrically arranged the central chamber, all of which are 1.3m long by 0.9m wide. The cairn is situated on a gentle SE-facing slope at approximately 25m above sea level, overlooking the Ness of Brodgar.

Site Number	505
Site Name	Ring of Bookan, chambered cairn 180m SW of Bookan
Type of Site	Chambered Cairn
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	328341
Northing	1014502
Description	Childe states that the Ring of Bookan is a Class II henge monument but Feachem believes only that "its ditches betoken a relationship, even if of an attenuated nature, with henges ...", while Henshall states clearly that it is a chambered tomb of Maes-Howe type. The central, denuded area measures 146 ft by 124 ft and the ditch is 44 ft wide and 6 ft deep. R W Feachem 1963; A S Henshall 1963; RCAHMS 1946; V G Childe 1962. The Ring of Bookan is generally as described and planned above. The central area, enclosed by

the ditch, measures 42.6m. E. to W. by 41.0m. transversely and contains several earthfast stones set on edge, and also two circular features, purpose unknown. The ditch has been almost ploughed out on the east side and is there just traceable as a slight ridge in a pasture field. The size of the ditch, and its close similarity with that at Maes Howe (HY31SW 1), suggest that the Ring of Bookan is most probably a chambered cairn.

The interpretation of the Ring of Bookan, the final site of this group lying 1.6km NW of the Ring of Brodgar (HY21SE 1), is not at all certain; what survives at present is a broad flat-bottomed ditch, rock-cut in part, enclosing a flat area measuring about 44.5m by 38m. The ditch itself is about 13.5m across and at least 2m in depth. The width of the ditch is certainly greater than the two henge monuments already discussed (Ritchie 1985), and its depth, though less than that of the Ring of Brodgar, is comparable to the Stones of Stenness. There is, however, no sign of a causeway across the ditch, although the E side has been obscured by ploughing, nor is there any trace of an outer bank, but the cultivated ground now comes up to the edge of the ditch. Placed eccentrically within the ditch there is an irregular mound and a number of stones, one of which appears to be earth-fast, but it is not altogether clear whether or not these are the remains of a cairn. Certainly on the surviving evidence the interpretation of the site as a Maes-Howe type tomb finds less favour with the writer than that as a henge monument with a series of internal stone settings or a cairn. The internal area of the Ring of Bookan is closer to that of the Stones of Stenness (44m in diameter) than that of Maes Howe (76m by 60m);

Site Number	506
Site Name	Greenquoy
Type of Site	Building
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330163
Northing	992810
Description	A singel roofed building is shown on OS maps from 1903. It is not shown on the earlier 1882 maps or on modern maps.

Site Number	507
Site Name	Well
Type of Site	Well
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	NRHE Entry
Easting	330147
Northing	994531
Description	A well is marked at this location on OS mapping from 1882. It is not shown on later maps from 1903.

Site Number	508
Site Name	BROAD STREET, ST MAGNUS CATHEDRAL, (CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST MAGNUS THE MARTYR),
Type of Site	Cathedral
NRHE Number	HY41SW 10
HER Number	200681
Status	Listed Building - Cat. A
Easting	344921
Northing	1010872
Description	<p>12th, 13th and later centuries; begun, 1137; renovated, 1800, 1848, 1893, 1913-1930. Norman, Romanesque and Gothic, cruciform-plan Cathedral with lean-to aisles, divided by full-height piers with moulded angles and large cylindrical and fluted conical-capped pinnacles; gabled N and S transepts with similar pinnacles flanking; central square-plan tower with octagonal spire; chapel bays to E of each transept. Red and yellow sandstone ashlar and rubble with polished dressings. Base course; various string and cill courses, continuous as hood moulds over some openings; corbelled parapets to aisles, nave and transepts, (N side of nave with inverted fleur-de-lys decoration in place of corbelling); shouldered buttresses dividing aisle bays. Round- and pointed arched multi-moulded (some with chevron and dog-tooth) openings with nook-shafts, some with alternating bands of red and yellow stone; stone tracery, mullions and transoms; rose windows to E end and to S transept; decorative cast-iron strapwork hinges. Tower: cill and lintel courses; corbelled parapet with 3 gabletted openings and 2 outshot drainage gargoyles to each face; nook-shafts to multi-moulded, pointed-arched, louvered double windows to each face; crocketed gables to trefoil-headed openings to alternating sides of spire; weather-vane.</p> <p>W (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 3-bay. Stone steps to shallow, gabled entrance at ground in bay to centre; multiple nook shafts supporting multi-moulded, pointed arch; 2-leaf boarded doors; pointed-arched traceried window; small window to crucifix-finished gablehead above. Similar, smaller doorpieces with single boarded doors to each aisle bay flanking; small, trefoil-headed window above.</p> <p>E (REAR) ELEVATION: multi-moulded four-centred arch with flanking nook-shafts spanning rose windows over tall 4-light window in bay to centre; oculus to fleur-de-lys-finished gable above. Window in each aisle bay flanking; small round-arched window, set close to centre gable, above.</p> <p>N (SIDE) ELEVATION: 15-bays, grouped (from left, E) 5-1-1-8. Single-bay, gabled, 3-stage transept set to left of centre: window at 1st and 2nd stages; double window at 3rd stage; oculus to finished gablehead above; window at each stage with small window flanking to left in right return; single bay gabled, (with window to gablehead) rectangular-plan chapel with window to N and E elevations in left return. Window in each bay to aisle in 5-bay group to left; corbelled, polygonal wallhead stack between bays 3 and 4 from left; 6 windows to nave clerestory above. 8-bay group to right: narrow, trefoil-headed window in bays 1 and 2 from right; diamond recess to gablehead over shallow, round-arched, multi-moulded doorpiece with flanking nookshafts in bay 3; 2-leaf, boarded doors with decorative strapwork hinges; window in each remaining bay to left. Window in each bay to nave clerestory above. 2, evenly disposed, gabletted boarded roof-access doors behind parapet.</p> <p>S (SIDE) ELEVATION: 15-bay, grouped 8-1-1-5, from left. Single-bay, 4-stage, gabled transept offset to right of centre. Round-arched, multi-moulded doorpiece with flanking nookshafts at ground; 2-leaf boarded doors with decorative strapwork hinges; window at stages 2 and 3; large rose window at 4th stage; large oculus to gablehead above; window at each floor with small window flanking to right in left return; single-bay gabled (gablehead window to E) chapel with window in S and E elevations. 5-bay group to right: single nook shaft to pointed-arched doorpiece at ground in bay to centre; boarded door; round arch spanning 2-light window; window in each remaining aisle bay; window in each clerestory nave bay; gabletted, boarded roof-access door behind blocking course, set to left above. 8-bay group to left: trapezoidal-</p>

headed doorpiece with flanking nook-shafts and boarded door at ground in bay 3 from left; narrow, trefoil-headed window in bays 1 and 2 from; window in each remaining aisle bay; window in each bay to nave clerestory; 2, evenly disposed gabled boarded roof-access doors behind parapet above.

Stained glass, leaded windows with stone mullions, transoms and traceried astragals. traditional, graded stone tiled roof; stone ridges; stone skews and copes; cast-iron rainwater goods.

INTERIOR: cylindrical columns supporting round-arched, 8-bay colonnaded nave; round-arched triforium below clerestory; ribbed, vaulted nave ceiling; ribbed, vaulted aisles flanking, (interlaced Norman blind arcade to south aisle and transepts); similar 6-bay choir (earlier in date, see Notes) and chancel with ribbed, vaulted aisles; timber barrel vaulted transepts; chapel projections to E from each transept division; interlaced Norman blind arcade around N, S, and W sides of transept; wide stone turnpike stairwells to NW and SW angles of transept giving access to upper levels; mural passages around triforium and clerestory; smaller stone turnpike stairwells to each angle of tower; timber panelled and intricately carved vestibule, W end entrance door surrounds and side door surrounds; similar timber octagonal pulpit to NE pier at crossing; oversailing octagonal sounding board with pinnacled cresting; timber panelled, intricately carved and pierced, stepped rood screen with various statues and central crucifix across chancel; similarly carved and pierced screens spanning choir aisles; carved timber choir stalls with terminal angels and various heads to seat dividers; nave and walls mounted with numerous medieval and later tombstones; 14th century arched tomb with tall pediment over to south aisle of nave; various statues including 16th century effigies of St Magnus, the Norwegian King Olaf and John Rae, Arctic explorer, (died, 1893); original stone mercat cross, dated 1621, (see Notes); stained glass, leaded windows.

Statement of Special Interest

Ecclesiastical building in use as such. One of the most important cathedrals in Scotland comprising some of 'the finest Romanesque work north of Durham' (RCAHMS). Indeed, comparison with Durham and Dunfermline would suggest that English stonemasons had travelled north to lend their skills to this Norwegian project. The impetus to build a cathedral began circa 1117 when Magnus, the man to whom it is dedicated, was murdered on Egilsay by his cousin Hakon, with whom he shared the earldom of Orkney. Earl Rognvald, the son of Magnus' sister, who was seeking control of Orkney, vowed to build 'a stone minster at Kirkwall more magnificent than any in Orkney' which would hold the relics of his sainted uncle, if he succeeded. An extensive period of construction started in 1137 and, as work continued over many years, architectural fashion shifted and styles changed. Although a mixture of styles can easily be detected throughout the building, the overall concept remained constant and the result is homogenous. The first parts of the building to be constructed were the present choir with its aisles, the crossing, the transepts and 2 bays of the nave, forming a small cruciform core, all displaying the typical round arches of the Norman style. The nave was then continued westwards for several bays and then again even later, the west front being one of the latest parts of the cathedral, not finished until the 15th century. The crossing was subsequently stylistically updated around 1200, the nave and aisle walls were heightened. There are many noteworthy parts of the building, the 3 west doorways and the one in the south transept are especially remarkable. They represent, 'probably the finest examples in Great Britain of the use of coloured stones in construction...and are still amongst the most charming portions so the edifice', (RCAHMS). The contrasting red and yellow stone are arranged in moulded, pointed arches over doors in bands, concentric rings and checkerwise. Apart from the outstanding masonry the Cathedral also contains some pieces of 17th century woodwork, now incorporated in 20th century furnishings, mostly undertaken by George Mackie Watson 1913-30; the communion table, pulpit and lectern in the St Rognvald Chapel all incorporate 16th/17th century panels. More recent furnishings were designed by Stanley Cursiter and executed by Reynold Eunson. Prior to the 19th century when the interior was completely whitewashed, the walls were decorated in formal red and black designs, only a portion of which now remains. The rose windows at the east end and in the south transept are worthy of note, the latter re-constructed as late as the 19th century. The vivid stained glass of the west window was designed by Crear McCartney in 1987 to commemorate the 850th anniversary of

the founding of the Cathedral. The tower dates from the early 14th century and provides a bold centrepiece to the design. It contains 4 bells, cast in Edinburgh in 1528, 3 of which were gifted by Bishop Maxwell. The largest was re-cast in 1682 after falling to the ground when the tower was struck by lightning in 1671. The original spire was replaced at first by a timber pyramidal roof and then, in 1916, by the present copper-covered spire. Along with the many tombs, statues and edifices in the Cathedral, which commemorate some of Orkney's most important personages and events, can be found the original stone burgh mercat cross which initially stood on the green in front of the Cathedral, but is now replaced by a replica. The Cathedral fell into a state of disrepair in the early part of the 19th century and the government, under the belief that it was Crown property, restored it by 1848. In 1851 the Town Council reclaimed the Cathedral which continues to be vested in the Orkney Islands Council.

Site Number	509
Site Name	St Nicholas' Church, settlement and mill, Orphir
Type of Site	Ecclesiastical: church, Secular: Viking settlement, Norse settlement; mill (domestic / small-scale
NRHE Number	HY30SW 1
HER Number	1962
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	333487
Northing	1004401
Description	

The monument is the remains of a high-status settlement dating mainly to the Norse period (about AD 800-1300). It includes the remains of a 12th-century round church, St Nicholas' Church, and a Norse horizontal mill. There is also evidence for earlier activity on the site. The monument is visible as the turf-covered footings of one or more buildings (known as the 'Earl's Bu'), a stone-lined horizontal mill lade and under-house, the upstanding remains of St Nicholas' Church, and a later burial ground. The monument lies on the northern shore of Orphir Bay at about 5m above sea level, overlooking the water of Scapa Flow. The monument was last scheduled in 1996, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.

The excavated remains of the putative hall (or Bu) are visible as low turf-covered drystone walls forming what appears to be either a single long building, or two conjoined buildings, measuring 15m N-S by 6m E-W overall. St Nicholas' Church lies immediately E of the hall and is circular in plan, with an E-facing semi-circular barrel-vaulted apse. Only the apse and part of the nave survive as upstanding remains, with the 'missing' part of the circuit laid out on the ground in gravel. The nave appears to have had an internal diameter of about 5.8m within a wall 1.2m thick. The surviving wall of the nave stands to about 4.5m and a putlog is visible in the SE wall. The apse, from current ground level to vault, is 3.3m in height and measures about 2.2m in both width and depth. A small round-headed double-splayed window pierces the apse on the E side. The masonry is mostly freestone rubble bound in a lime mortar. The stones have been roughly squared and so fall into more or less regular courses, with pinnings used throughout. The remains of the horizontal mill lie N of the settlement and comprise a slab-lined under-house and mill lade, both surviving to a height of about 1.5m. Viking Age deposits were found beneath the mill, while the mill itself appears to date to the 11th century, confirming that Norse occupation of the site spans several centuries. The site has also produced two Pictish symbol stones (now lost) testifying to a pre-Norse presence. The earliest known activity on this multi-period site is a burnt mound of Bronze Age date.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of: all modern buildings; the

Orkney Saga Centre; the display boat and plinth; all modern boundary walls, fences; interpretation boards; the top 30cm of all modern gravel paths, the gravel outline of the round church, and road surfaces. The scheduling also excludes any burial lairs where rights of burial still exist.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it can make a significant contribution to our understanding of settlement and society in Norse period Orkney, in particular, of Norse architectural expressions of wealth, status and religious belief. The church is highly significant as an unusual ecclesiastical building which illustrates the cosmopolitan nature of Norse society during the 12th and 13th centuries. Overall, the monument has the potential to provide important information about Norse secular and ecclesiastical organisation, material culture and burial practices. The monument retains some features unique in Scotland: for example, the stone-lined 11th-century horizontal mill is the earliest recorded example; and St Nicholas' Church is the only surviving circular church in Scotland. Although parts of the settlement have been disturbed, recent excavation of the mill has confirmed that archaeological deposits are well-preserved and have very high potential to support future archaeological research. The rarity and high archaeological potential of these remains make it an internationally important Norse site. Its significance is further enhanced by its association with the places, events and individuals described in Orkneyinga Saga. If this monument was to be lost or damaged, it would diminish our understanding of the variety, distribution and character of Norse settlement, the nature of Norse influence in Orkney, and the origins and development of high-status centres and ecclesiastical sites in the Norse period.

Site Number	510
Site Name	Castle Of Burwick, Promontory Fort
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort), Secular: settle
NRHE Number	SM13524
HER Number	9561
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	343493
Northing	984247
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of a promontory fort, dating probably from the Iron Age (between about 500 BC and AD 800) and probably re-used in the Norse period (between about AD 800-1200). The promontory fort is defended on the landward side by three substantial earthen banks, each measuring 2m-3m wide and standing up to 0.5m high, and two ditches; on all other sides it is defended by steep cliffs. The promontory covers an area approximately 150m N-S by 40m E-W and contains the footings of at least ten rectilinear buildings, laid out in regular lines. The monument is situated on the W coast of South Ronaldsay, towards its S end, overlooking the Pentland Firth at around 20m above sea level.</p>

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

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to make a significant addition to our knowledge and understanding of later prehistoric and early medieval

settlement and society in Orkney and Scotland. It has high potential to enhance our understanding of a relatively rare class of monument, and specifically, the origins, form, development and function of promontory sites. The monument retains important field characteristics, notably the earthen ramparts and ditches on the landward site, which make it an impressive example of a fort, and the regularly aligned rectilinear buildings which are similar to those on the Brough of Deerness, an important Norse settlement. The promontory appears undisturbed, which suggests there is high potential for the survival of important archaeological deposits and features which can enhance our understanding of settlement, society and economy from the Iron Age through to the Norse period. It offers high potential to compare changes in settlement character over time and to examine the functions of promontory sites during different periods. Our understanding of the distribution and character of later prehistoric defended sites and early medieval settlement would be diminished if this monument was to be lost or damaged.

Site Number	511
Site Name	Hoxa Battery and Balfour Battery, coastal battery complexes, Hoxa Head
Type of Site	20th Century Military and Related: Battery; Camp; Magazines; Miscellaneous
NRHE Number	SM3268
HER Number	133660
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	340402
Northing	992805
Description	<p>The monument is the remains of a complex of four coastal artillery batteries with associated accommodation camps and ancillary structures. The site was used during both the First and Second World War, with the first battery established in 1915 and the last phase of construction occurring in 1941, although it was abandoned between the wars. It is visible as a series of concrete structures, hut bases and earthworks, extending over a distance of some 700m N-S on the headland of Hoxa Head, South Ronaldsay. It forms part of a network of coastal batteries built to defend the key strategic British naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. This complex of batteries covered the southern route into the Flow in both wars. The site is located between about 5m and 35m above sea level, overlooking the shipping channel through the Sound of Hoxa. The monument was first scheduled in 1972, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.</p> <p>The four main batteries comprise: two First World War 6-inch QF (Quick Firing) gun emplacements; four First World War 4-inch QF gun emplacements; two Second World War 6-inch gun emplacements; and two Second World War Twin 6-pounder emplacements. Other structures supporting the emplacements include three battery observation posts, six magazines, four power houses, four crew shelters, six searchlight emplacements, several general storage and maintenance buildings and the visible remains of at least 32 concrete hut bases and other building remains.</p> <p>The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of the post-and-wire fences around the site, and the above-ground elements of the interpretation panels in place around the batteries, to allow for their maintenance.</p>

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, specifically, the network of defences constructed in the First and Second World War to defend the key strategic harbour of Scapa Flow. This is a well-preserved example of a multi-phase coast battery, showing a wide range of remains of this site type from both World Wars. Its significance is enhanced by the presence of rare features, such as functional fittings and internal decoration, along with the remarkable historic record in the form of stencilling and pencil graffiti within the magazines of the First World War 4-inch battery. The monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and to enhance our understanding both of the southern Scapa Flow defences and the wider defences in place around Orkney and beyond. These monumental concrete structures are a tangible and powerful reminder of one of the defining events of the 20th century. If this monument was to be lost or damaged, it would significantly affect our ability to understand the nature and scale of the efforts made to defend Britain against enemy naval threats in the First and Second World War and diminish the association between Orcadians today and those who lived and served in Orkney during the war.

Site Number	512
Site Name	Knowe of Onston, or Unstan, chambered cairn
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NRHE Number	SM90232
HER Number	1740
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	328292
Northing	1011722
Description	<p>The monument consists of a Neolithic chambered cairn situated on low-lying ground beside the Loch of Stenness.</p> <p>Knowe of Onston, or Unstan as it is often called, has been excavated and provided with a concrete roof to allow visitor access. It is in the care of the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The cairn is oval in plan, 15m NW-SE by 14m externally. It contains a chamber 7.0m by 2.5m with a small side chamber off. The body of the cairn is built in at least three layers, or skins, with revetments between each. The chamber is divided into five compartments by upright slabs set into the floor and the inner wall-face, with the end compartments each having been provided with a horizontal stone shelf.</p> <p>The entrance passage, oriented ENE, enters the chamber in the side of the second compartment from the S end. On the lintel over the inner end of the entrance is a small carving of a bird and some Norse runes, but there is some doubt as to the original position of this stone. Excavation revealed burials in all of the compartments, and in addition several pottery vessels of the type now called "Unstan Ware" were recovered, with a number of flint artefacts.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is that contained within the boundary fence, and measures some 19m E-W by 17m N-S, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The fence and concrete roof are included.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a fine field example of a Neolithic chambered burial tomb, of the Orkney stalled cairn type. It is an outlier of the internationally-important Neolithic ceremonial landscape around the Lochs of Stenness and Harray. Although excavated,</p>

the cairn seals beneath it an old ground surface which may, on excavation and analysis, provide information about Neolithic land-use.
