

TWYS17



# WINDHOUSE, MID YELL, SHETLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
PLANNING REF. 2012/253/PPF

commissioned by Bell Ingram Design Ltd

November 2017



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#### PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **TWYS17** / NGR **HU 4888 9191** / Parish **Yell** / Local Authority **Shetland Islands Council** / OASIS Ref. **headland1-298112** / Archive Repository **HES**

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## PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Level 2 historic building survey and a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to the redevelopment of an existing property at Windhouse, Yell, Shetland. The property, a former Laird's house, was built in 1707, and further remodelled and extended in 1885. The house comprises of an L-plan single-storey building extended to the east, north and west. Extensive collapse throughout the building, especially in the upper storey and roof has occurred in the last decade. The trial trenches revealed human skeletal remains indicating the presence of a burial ground. The partial remains of at least two buildings, one of which may be an early chapel, and artefacts dating to the Viking period were also recorded.

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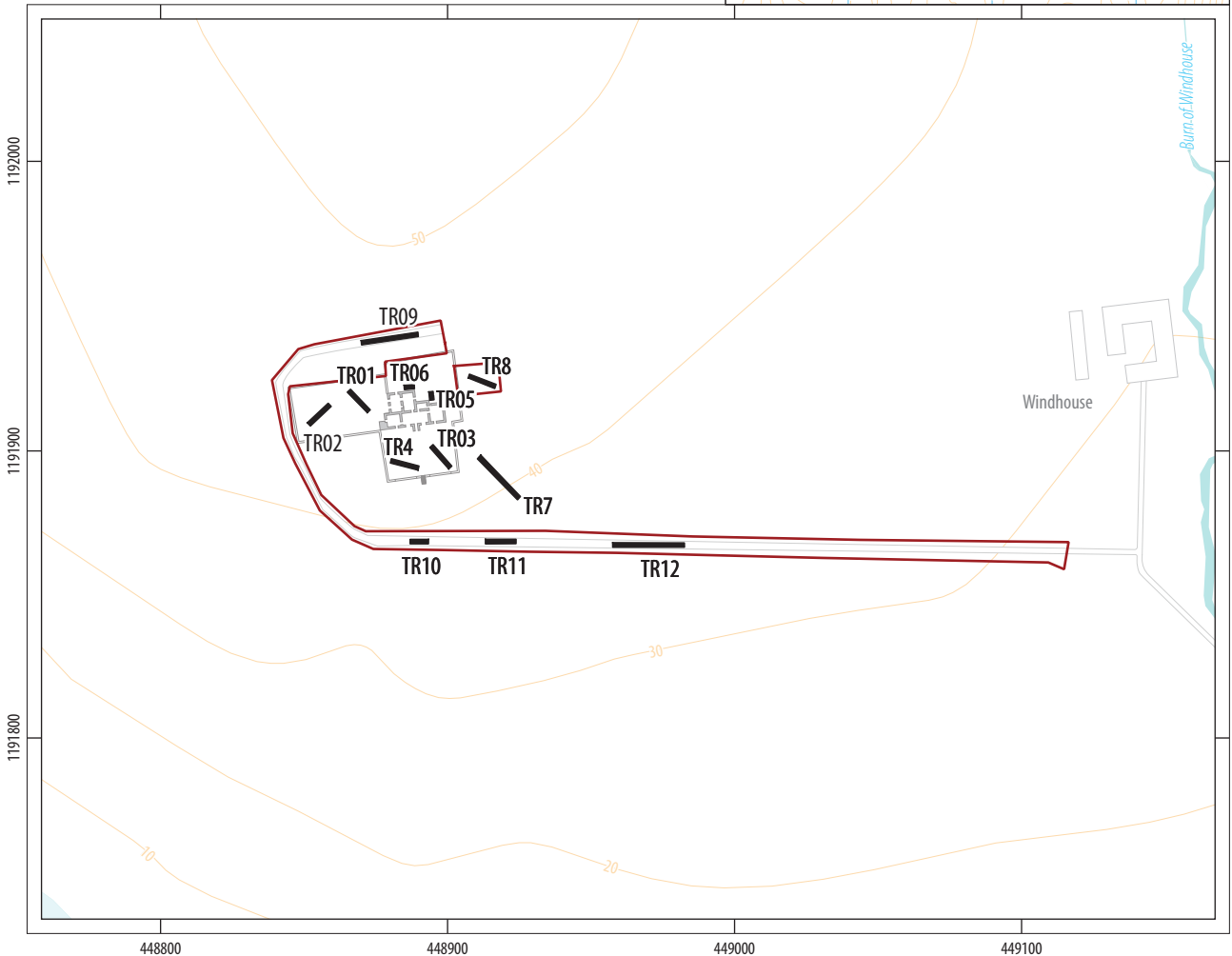
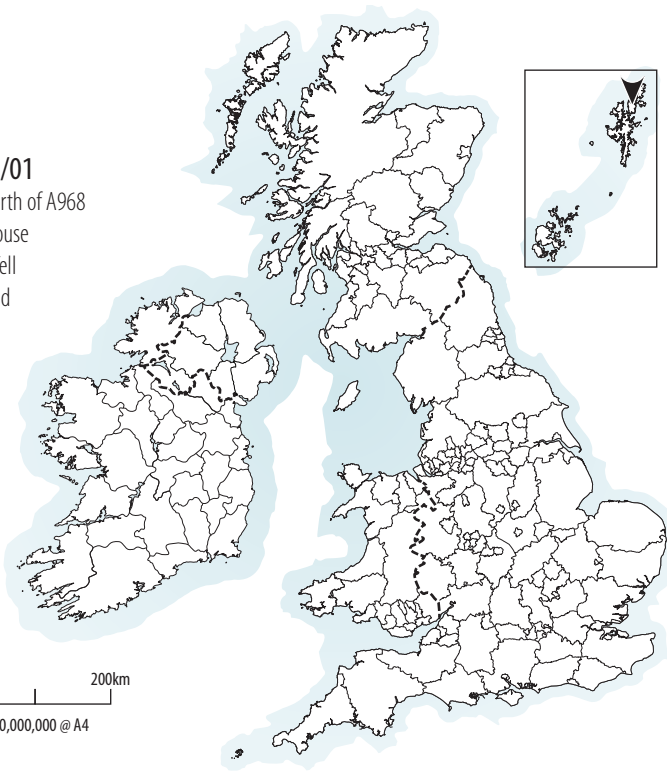
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# TWYS/01

land north of A968  
Windhouse  
Isle of Yell  
Shetland

0 200km  
1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 50m  
1:2,500 @ A4

development boundary  
trench location



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# WINDHOUSE, MID YELL, SHETLAND

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Level 2 historic building record (ALGAO 2013) and a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to the redevelopment of an existing property at Windhouse, Yell, Shetland. The work was undertaken as part of a pre-planning exercise in order to better inform the planning authorities of the Shetland Amenity Trust what the potential archaeological issues are likely to be. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and approved by the Shetland Amenity Trust (Headland Archaeology, 2017). Fieldwork was undertaken in two stages during June and September 2017.

### 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Windhouse is located in a remote part of moorland north of the B968 approximately 1km west of Mid Yell, Shetland (centred on NGR: HU 4888 9191, Illus 1). It is situated about 200m west of an existing farmstead on a north-south ridge at 45m AOD and is accessed by a rough track. The building is enclosed by a number of garden/field walls.

The site generally overlies bedrock geology of Gneissose Psammite and Gneissose Semipelite. Metamorphic bedrock part of the Moine Supergroup. This was formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. These were originally sedimentary rocks that were later altered by high grade regional metamorphism. The underlying superficial geology is mainly till and morainic deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment would previously have been dominated by organic accumulations (NERC 2017).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There are a number of entries in national sites and monuments records that attest to prehistoric and later occupation around the site. The remains of a chambered cairn (SNRHE: HU49SE 9) and three Neolithic/Bronze Age oval houses (SNRHE: HU49SE 7) are located to the west of the development area. The scheduled monument of Windhouse Broch (SNRHE: HU49SE 4; SM2093) is located immediately to the west of the current garden/field walls and the site itself is the supposed location of an early historic chapel and burial ground (SNRHE: HU49SE 1) identified on historic mapping (OS 1881). Apart from an accidental discovery of a shallow grave during renovation works in 1886 (Johnson 1987) no physical trace of the burial ground or chapel have previously been uncovered. Previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the development area include a chapel-site survey (Brady 2000). Brady postulates that the chapel site is located between the garden and the broch. The prevalence for the location of chapels adjacent to broch sites is discussed elsewhere (Brady & Morris 1998: 42–45). No further archaeological investigation or excavation were carried out at Windhouse.

The existing upstanding remains of Windhouse are a designated category C listed building (HES: LB45326, SNRHE: HU49SE 21). Originally constructed in 1707 and remodelled in 1885 the house is currently ruinous with no roof and poorly preserved wall heads. The property also includes a number of garden walls and a ha-ha to the south of the building. The building is assumed to be on the site of the earlier chapel with the associated burial ground located to the west. The Steading, Mill, and Gatehouse Lodge located to the east are associated with the remodelling of the property in the late 1800s.

### 4 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Local folklore recounts a story of how Windhouse was built on the site of an old chapel to 'give respite to the family which had, between

1695 and 1700, seen at least six of its members die' (Johnson 1987). Conjecture as to the approximate location of the chapel was made in the OS Name Book (1877); 'A green piece of pasture...known to be the site of an ancient Romish Chapel. There was also a Burial Ground in connection with the chapel but the limits of it cannot be defined but it is supposed that Windhouse is partly built within its boundary which would leave the Burial Ground chiefly on the west of the buildings'.

The earliest written record of Windhouse is dated to 13th October 1405 on a deed mentioning 'Vindasi' and again on 26th November 1452 as 'o Vendossi' (Johnson 1982). Both phrases are Old Norse for 'windy rocky ridge'.

The 18th century Haa at Windhouse, despite extensive remodelling, is a rare survivor of early manorial architecture in Shetland. Other comparable examples are located at Swinister in Delting and Lunna House in Nesting. Windhouse was built in 1707 as a laird's house. The structure at this time was thought to be L-plan with a three-bay attic.

Archive letters account for timber from a shipwreck in Whaldfirth used for repairs to Windhouse, possibly 1731 or 1738. However, it is unlikely that wood has survived due to the poor preservation conditions at the site. The property was renovated by Robert Neven Spence in the 1830s. Upon his death the house went to the Garth Estate who cleared the tenants off the adjoining crofts at Westafirth, Kirkabister, Lumbister and Volister.

The entry for Windhouse in OS Name Books 1877-1878 (13OS/31/13/146) describes the property thus: 'This name applies to a large house built of stone, two storeys slated and in good repair, situated about one mile west of Gardie Post Office, Mid Yell. It was once a mansion house but is now used as a shop farm, immediately north of the house is the site of a Chapel and the house is built on the site of a graveyard or burying ground; a little to the west of the house is supposed site of an old brough or Pictish Tower; property of Miss Neven Spence Lerwick'.

Windhouse was sold to John Harrison of Lerwick in 1878. He oversaw the construction of the steading and mill between 1884 and 1886 as part of a venture to feed the workers of the booming herring fishing industry. He also carried out substantial works to Windhouse. These late 19th century modifications include the addition of an entrance porch, bipartite windows and dormers, and also the east and west wing, both decorated with brick and concrete crenellations. It was during these renovations in 1886 that a skeleton was unearthed whilst 'clearing away debris to dig the trench for the waste water from the kitchen sink' (Johnson 1987).

An article in the Shetland Times in February 1898 describes extensive storm damage to the property at a time when Windhouse 'has not been occupied by a tenant for some considerable time, but under the last proprietor it underwent extensive alterations and was fitted in quite a modern style'. Lightning struck the kitchen gable, the bathroom roof was damaged, and the bathroom window was blown out. The chimney tops were knocked down. The ridge of the main roof was torn off, leaving holes in the roof. The lightning was also said to have torn a hole through the garden wall to the north. Livestock were also killed during this storm.

The property was bought by William Gordon in the early 1900s. It was also used as an outpost during the First World War. An anti-submarine gun was stored at Windhouse, under the command of Lieutenant William Gordon. The property was occupied until the 1920s.

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## 5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the programme of Historic Building Recording (Level 2) (ALGAO 2013) was:

- › to provide a record of the structure in its present state prior to any demolition or alteration. This will provide an informed report that details the potential for further work or provide an adequate record of the structure in its present surroundings. The Level 2 survey focused on recording exposed external walls relating to the buildings structure. The survey included annotated floor plans and elevation drawings (as supplied by the client) along with a descriptive and photographic record of the building.

The objectives of the evaluation were to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site. More specifically, aims of the evaluation included:

- › establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas targeted for trenching; and
- › establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

---

## 6 METHOD

The building survey was carried out following the guidance presented in the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: Scotland document 'Historic Building Recording Guidance for Curators, Consultants and Contractors' (ALGAO 2013) and the Historic Environment Scotland document 'Guide for Practitioners 4 – Measured Survey and Building Recording for Historic Buildings and Structures' (HES 2003). All unexpected conditions were communicated immediately to the client's representative and the planning authority. The recording followed standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).

Due to health and safety considerations access to the interior of the property was limited. Therefore the HBR survey was only carried out on the exterior of the property.

The evaluation was carried out using a seven tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. This was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation of the trial trenches within the garden walls was carried out by hand due to a lack of machine access. In both cases excavation continued until either archaeological deposits or natural geology was encountered. The resulting surfaces were cleaned and investigated and all archaeological features were recorded.



ILLUS 2 Plan of the building with photo directions

The recording followed standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). All contexts and environmental samples were given unique numbers. Digital photographs were taken and recorded in a register, and metric scales were clearly visible in all record photographs. Bulk finds were collected by context. A full photographic record, detailed trench descriptions and context records can be found in Appendix 1.

An overall site plan was recorded and related to the National Grid. All negative features, deposits and ground surfaces were surveyed in plan. The survey was complemented by hand drawn sections at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate. All recording was done on pro forma record sheets.

## 6.1 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 3) and the OASIS database (headland1-298112).

The complete project archive will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (2011). The finds will be declared to Treasure Trove.

---

## 7 RESULTS

### 7.1 HBR SURVEY

All interested parties agreed at the onset of the survey that the structure was deemed unstable and therefore only an exterior survey was undertaken. The survey of the interior will take place once the building has been consolidated. The present report details the results of the work on the exterior only. The survey comprised of an appraisal of the four external elevations of the building, the garden wall, entrance arch, and Ha-Ha. Field sketches made during the survey in June 2017 illustrate the current state preservation and extent of damage noted on each elevation (Illus 2- 6).

The principal construction material of the building is cement bonded rubble stone. This is most visible to the interior of the building as the external elevations are predominantly covered in a cement render. The render masks much of the phasing of the building. This comprises of an original building constructed on an L-shaped plan over two storeys, the upper floor of which included dormer windows. A later phase of construction saw the addition of wings with crenelated wallheads to the east and west ends of the original house plus a lean-to to the north elevation and a further extension to the west side of the north wing. A small central porch topped with further crenelation had also been added to the front elevation.

#### *South elevation*

The south elevation is the principal, or front, facade of the building. It has a symmetrical elevation with a rendered brick porch at its centre (Illus 7 and 8). The four-panel flush-beaded timber entrance door,

as described by HES Designation, was not present at the time of this survey. The armorial panel centred in the crenellated wallhead above the front door is weathered, but intact (Illus 9). Purple-grey slates have fallen from the roof of the porch and it is anticipated that the porch roof will rapidly deteriorate. The decorative tile floor of the porch is covered in debris, but is intact. The concrete crenelated wallheads on the porch, east wing and west wing are intact. However, the harling has cracked and crumbled in places.

The west dormer window is leaning precariously inwards, and some of the crowstep dormer heads have fallen. The east dormer has completely collapsed. The slate roof has fallen in, taking with it the piend-roofed timber dormer. The round-arched doorways, as described in the HES Designation, have been partially blocked to form windows (Illus 10). Archive photographs from 1931 show these features as windows (Photo collection Ref #04380, Shetland Museum and Archive).

#### *East elevation*

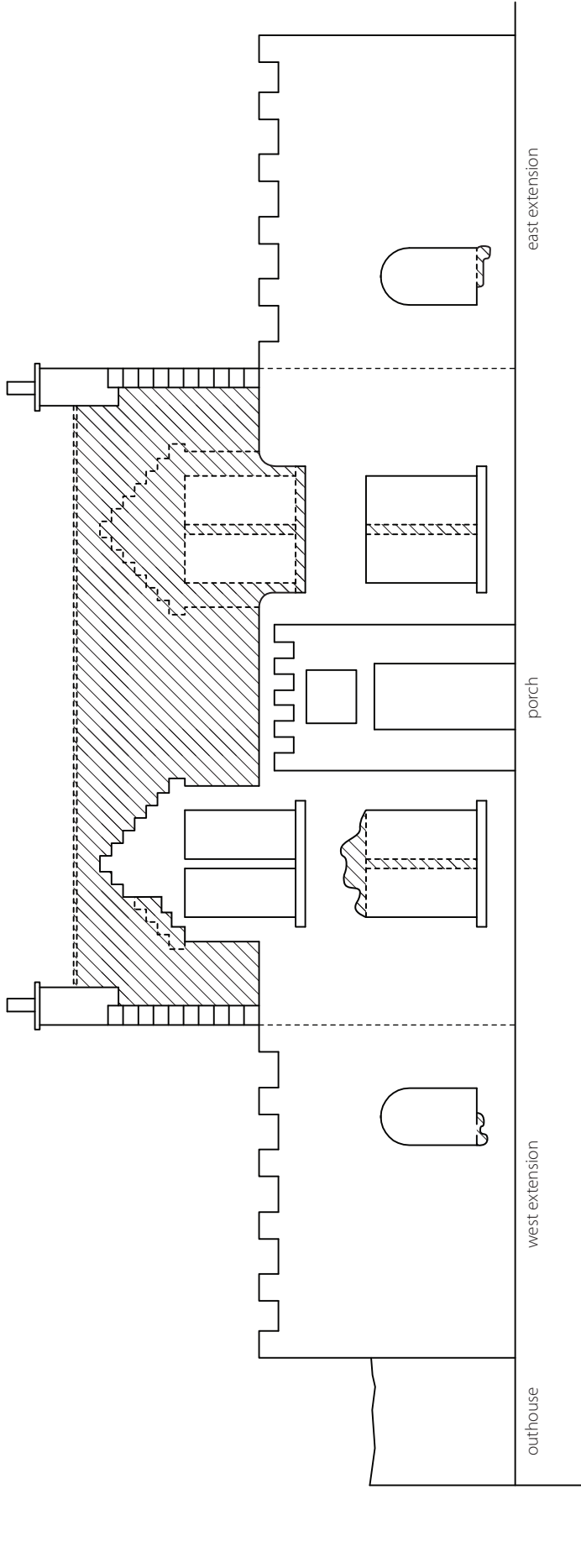
The east elevation is dominated by the crenelated east wing extension dating from circa 1885. The window is off-set to the north of the façade. The window has blown in and the window frame has rotted, providing a glimpse of the large masonry blocks used in the construction of the window surround. To the north side of the east extension is the north wall of the original build plus a roofless single-storey lean-to (Illus 11). This abuts the eastern side of the north elevation of the original building. The harling, although pitted and cracked, remains largely intact across the whole of the east façade. There are remnants of the cast-iron downpipes on the east façade of the porch and on the lean-to.

#### *North elevation*

The north elevation is at the rear of the building (Illus 12). From this view the following are visible: the rear of the east wing, the rear of lean-to, the gable end of the north wing of the original building, the rear of the west wing, and the outbuilding to the west. The north gablehead still stands and includes the stone copes and octagonal cans of the chimney stack. The roofs of the north wing and lean-to have both collapsed and hence the wall heads have started to crumble. The concrete crowstep skews on the gable end are intact, however one of the chimney pots has fallen. All timber framed windows and doors have blown out and rotted. The harling, although severely cracked in places, still adheres to the external walls.

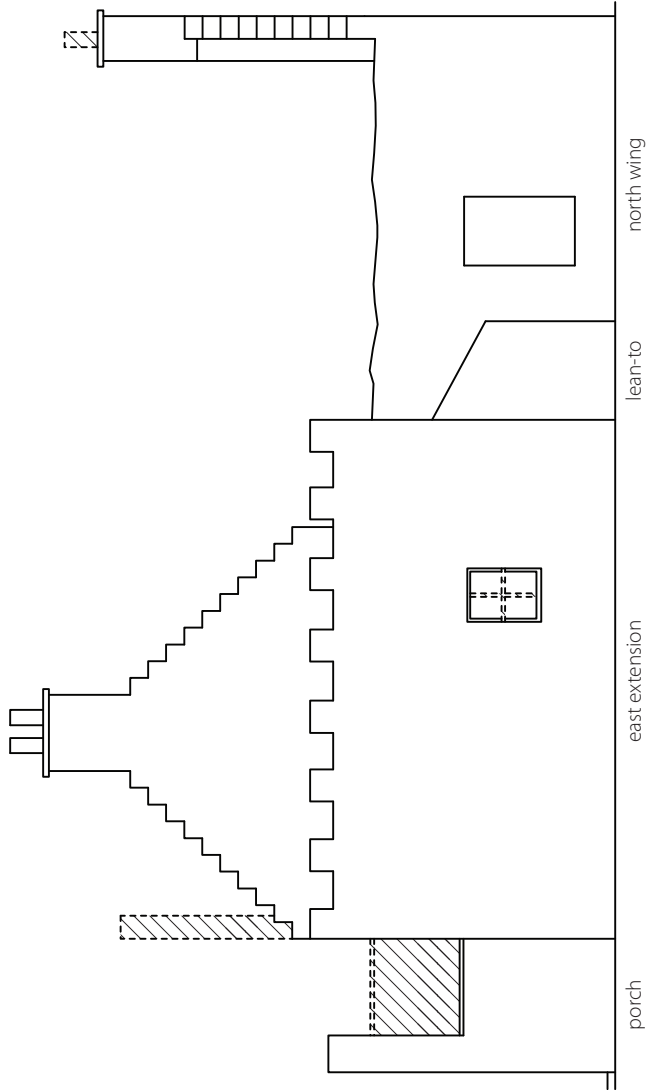
#### *West elevation*

As with the east elevation, the west elevation is asymmetrical (Illus 13). It consists of the west extension, the west elevation of the north wing, partially masked by the north extension, and a mono-pitch outhouse attached to the south side of the west extension. The wall head crenellation and the square window on the west extension are intact. However the timber window and frames are missing. The roof of the rear extension has collapsed, taking with it the upper courses of the wallhead and lintels of the two windows. Two door openings are found on the north wing of the original building. The southern door includes an arched brick overhead suggesting this



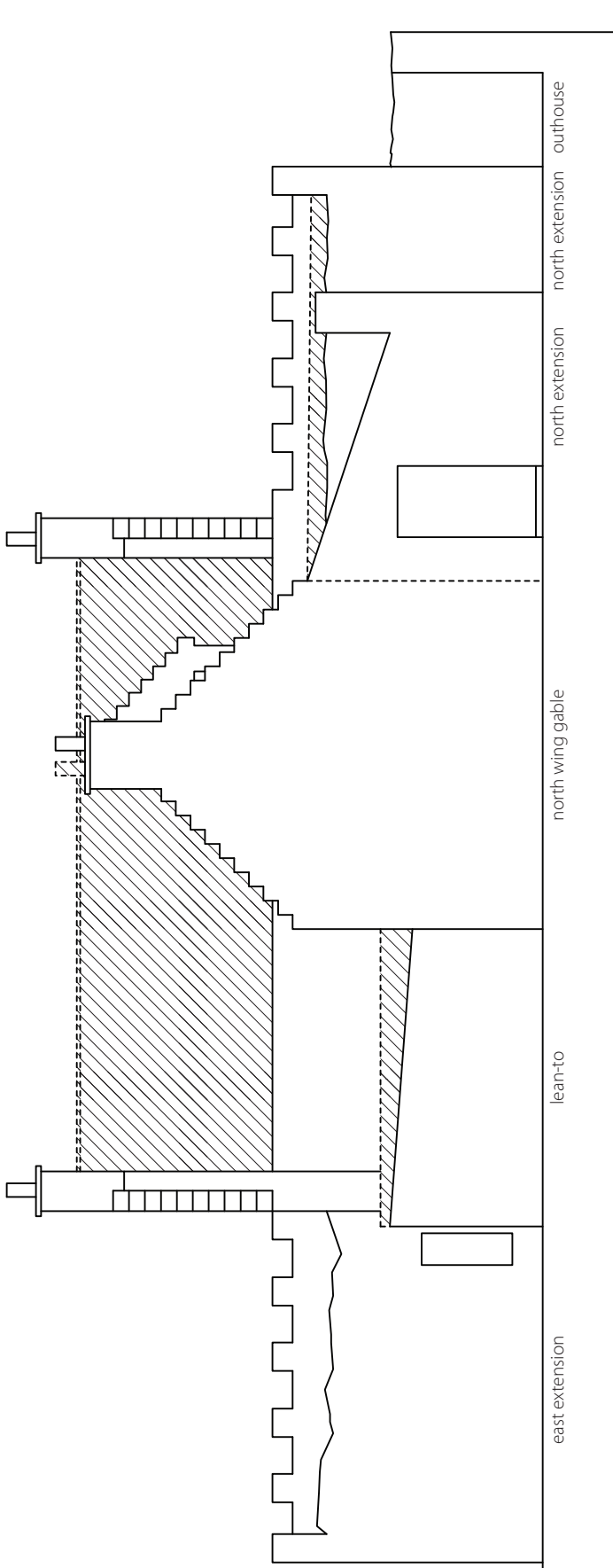
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ILLUS 3 South facing elevation drawing



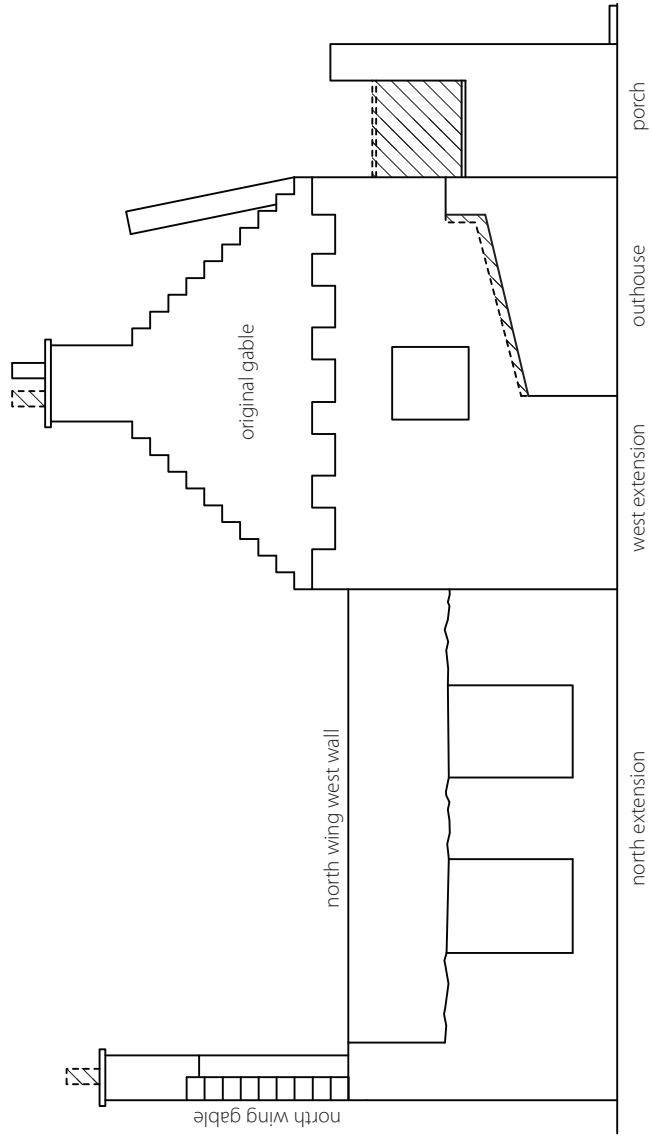
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ILLUS 4 East facing elevation drawing



0 2m  
1:100 @ A4  
no longer present

ILLUS 5 North facing elevation drawing



no longer present

0 2m  
1:100 @ A4

ILLUS 6 West facing elevation drawing





**ILLUS 7** The east side of the front south facing elevation    **ILLUS 8** The west side of the front south facing elevation    **ILLUS 9** Detail of the stone plaque above the entrance    **ILLUS 10** Internal elevation of the arched doorway in the east extension    **ILLUS 11** North side of the east elevation of the house    **ILLUS 12** North elevation of the house    **ILLUS 13** West elevation of the house    **ILLUS 14** Fire place on the internal east wall of the original building

feature was added at a later date, probably during the 19th century remodelling of the house. The mono-pitch outhouse is of a simple lean-to construction and is now roofless. The walls have crumbled at head height. All wooden features (ie. windows, doors and frames) have rotted or blown away.

### *Interior*

A cursory examination of the interior of the property from the window openings and entranceway indicates that the internal linings are ruinous. There are some remnants of the fittings for timber cladding in the main rooms of the building. However, the majority of the interior lining has collapsed and now reveals the bare stonework of the building. There is no evidence of the timber staircase as described in the HES Designation. One of the more prominent internal features was an upper floor fireplace visible on the east wall of the original building (Illus 14).

### *Garden wall*

The wall surrounding the property is of variable heights, thickness and construction style. It incorporates changes in the layout of the garden and access routes into the property. Of note in the corner of the north and east wall is a large flat cobble stone with perforation that has been incorporated into the wall. Artefacts such as this one may have been quarried from the nearby broch ruins. There are also large foundation stones at the base of the wall at the north-east corner of the perimeter wall, suggesting the remnants of an earlier structure. The north wall has undergone several rebuilds including the addition and subsequent blocking of a large gateway.

### *Terrace walls, arched gate, and ha-ha*

To the front of the south elevation of the property there was formally a terraced area, including obelisks flanking the gateway, cast-iron railing on the terraced ashlar coped walls, and concrete steps leading to the front door via a raised pathway. The obelisks now survive to approximately 1.5m high, approximately 80% of the ashlar copes have slipped, the cast-iron railing is missing and the pathway is grassed over. The Ha-Ha, located to the south of the property, is largely intact though grassed over. The concrete steps leading through the Ha-ha are chipped and are covered in grass, but they also remain largely intact.

## 7.2 EVALUATION

A total of 11 trenches were excavated across the site, six by hand within the boundary of the garden walls (Trenches 1 – 6) and five by machine (Illus 15). A further trench (Trench 12), planned for the access road, was begun but as it contained over a metre's depth of peat, excavation did not proceed due to considerations of safety, stability and future access. Trenches 1, 7, 8, 10 and 11 did not contain any archaeology. The trenches were predominantly excavated through a turf layer of short scrubby grass overlying the topsoil. The topsoil was fairly homogeneous across the site with a maximum depth of 0.4m recorded, although in many trenches it was much shallower. A full description of the stratigraphy of each trench can be found in Appendix 1.

### *Trench 2*

This trench was situated within the walled area to the south of the Windhouse. A very thin spread (203) less than 0.05m thick was recorded in the centre of the trench and contained frequent oyster shell fragments. It is interpreted as a midden deposit. It was sealed by deposit (202) which contained fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass and animal bone.

### *Trench 3 (Illus 16)*

This trench was situated within the walled area to the west of Windhouse. A spread (303) of dark brownish grey sand was recorded at the base of the trench which contained fragments of burnt peat. At the north-east end of the trench an arrangement of stones [304] was recorded (Illus 17). The stones formed a north-south alignment which turned east-west at its northern end, and are interpreted as the base of a wall. More stones were observed in the rest of the trench but as there was no pattern to their distribution they are interpreted as the remains of wall collapse. The wall was sealed by deposit [302] which spread throughout the trench and contained fragments of modern pottery, glass, tile and slate.

### *Trench 4 (see Illus 16)*

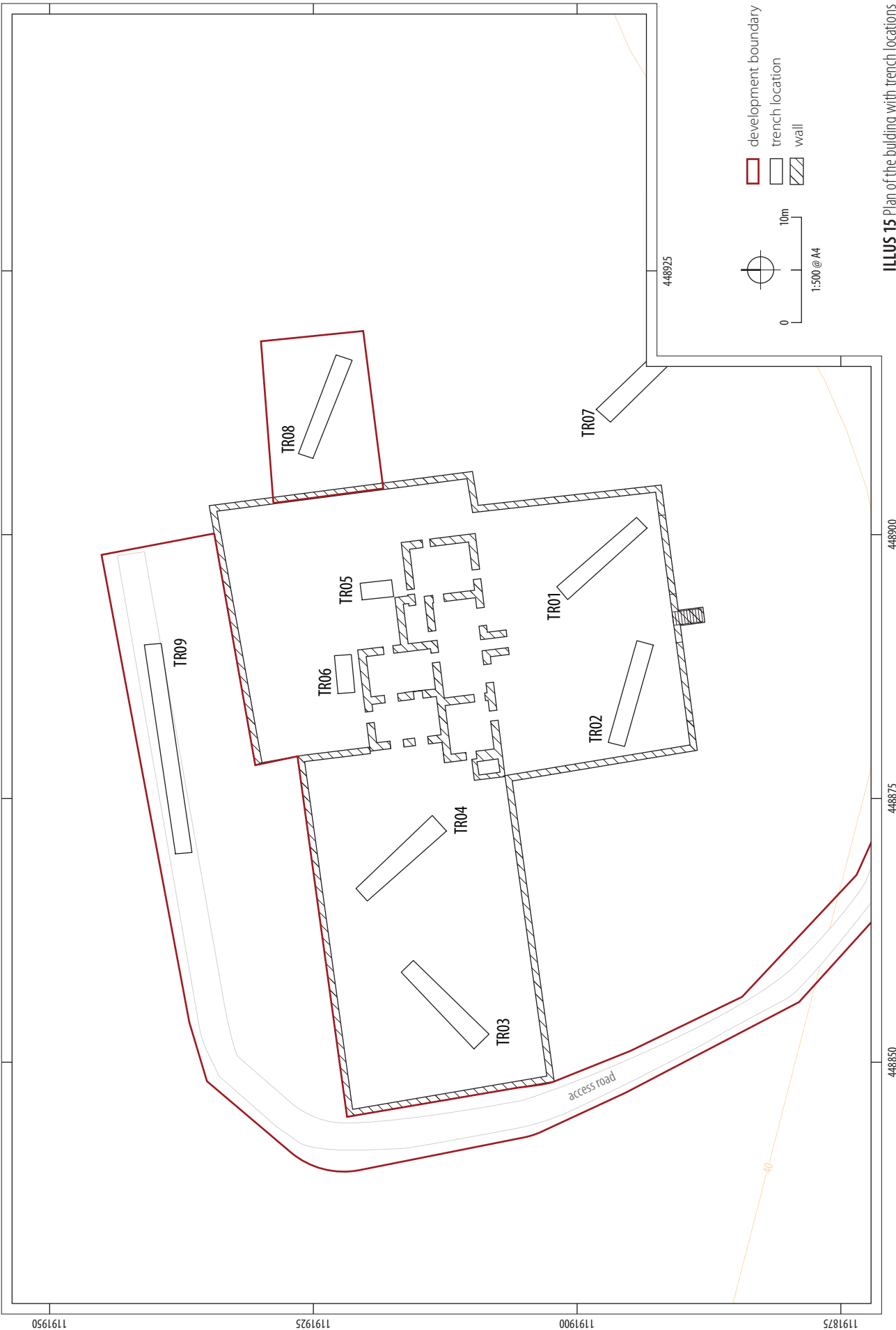
This trench was situated within the walled area to the west of Windhouse. A spread (408) was observed in the north-west half of the trench, a mid-grey sand 0.1m at its maximum depth which appeared to contain fragments of burned peat indicative of an anthropogenic component. A foundation cut [405] was dug into this spread which contained a number of large stones (407) (Illus 18), some laid on their horizontal axis to form a drain. To the west of the drain two shallow 'terraces' were observed which may indicate a levelling of the ground surface to contain flagstones for a floor surface. To the north-west of the drain a crude arrangement of stones (410) and (409) was recorded (Illus 19); some of the stones appeared to be laid on their vertical axis which may indicate they functioned as the base of a wall. In the south-east area of the trench a small pit [403] was recorded, cut into the natural geology. Its fill (404) was a dark grey peaty sand which is interpreted as a deliberate organic deposit, but no dating material was recovered.

The presence of a spindle whorl, whetstone and burnishing stone (see finds assessment for further details) recovered from deposit (402) which sealed all the features within the trench suggests a domestic function for the structure.

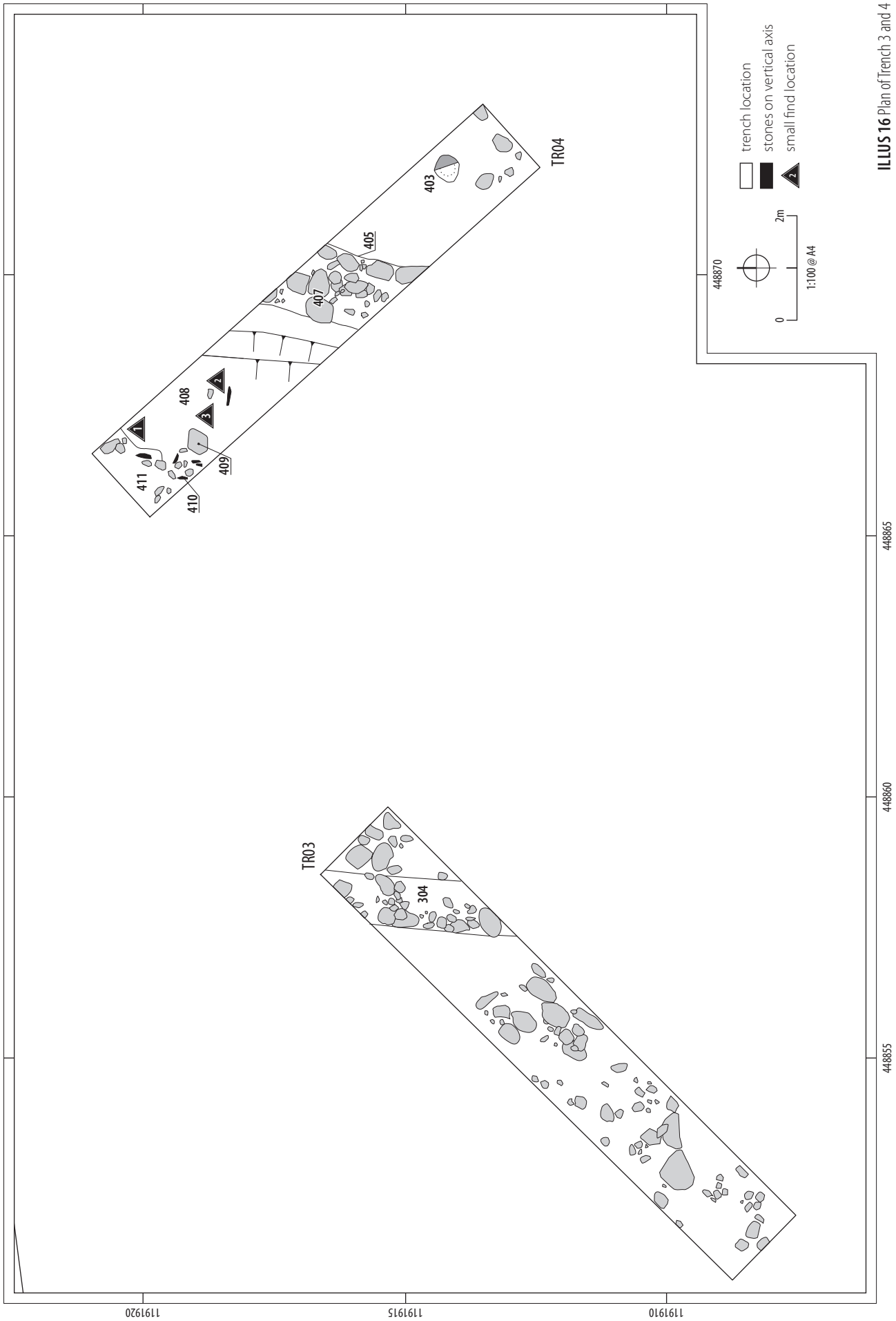
### *Trench 5 (Illus 20)*

This trench was situated within the walled area to the north of the building. A grave cut [502] was recorded in the south-west corner of the trench extending to the west beyond the baulk. Within the cut six poorly preserved human metatarsals were recorded. A second grave cut was recorded 0.36m to the east extending beyond the trench baulk to the east. Within the cut a very poorly preserved mandible was recorded along with parts of the skull (Illus 21). The skull appeared to have been flattened probably by the weight of the soil above it.

Three further cut features [508, 510 and 512] were observed within Trench 5 – each extending beyond the baulk. Although none of them contained human remains due to their location they were thought to represent further burials.



ILLUS 15 Plan of the building with trench locations



ILLUS 16 Plan of Trench 3 and 4



**ILLUS 17** North facing view of wall (304) in Trench 3    **ILLUS 18** East facing view of stone drain (407) In Trench 4    **ILLUS 19** North facing view of wall (410) in Trench 4

### Trench 6 (Illus 22)

This trench was situated in the walled area to the north of the building and was targeted on local information regarding the location of the grave disturbed during work in the 1890s. A spread of irregular-shaped stones (605) formed a rough external floor surface was recorded throughout the trench. At the southern edge of the trench three flagstones (603) and a ceramic drain (604) were recorded, and are interpreted as external elements of the current building.

### Trench 9

This trench was situated to the north of the building outside the walled areas. An arrangement of stones (903) (Illus 23) was recorded towards the centre of the trench. The pattern of distribution of the stones was far from clear but it may have formed the base of a wall. The stones were sealed by a deposit of dark grey peaty sand (902) which spread throughout the western part of the trench and got thicker to the west (downslope).

## 7.3 FINDS ASSESSMENT

The finds assemblage numbered one sherd (2g) of pottery, five stone finds, four sherds of clay pipe, two of glass and a single metal find. The stone finds were of possible medieval date, but other finds were clearly modern. All the finds were recovered from the same deposit (102, 202, 302, 402) spread over four trenches. The finds are summarised by trench in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given in Appendix 2.1.

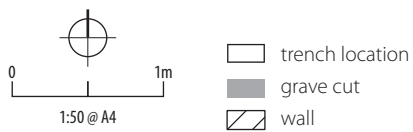
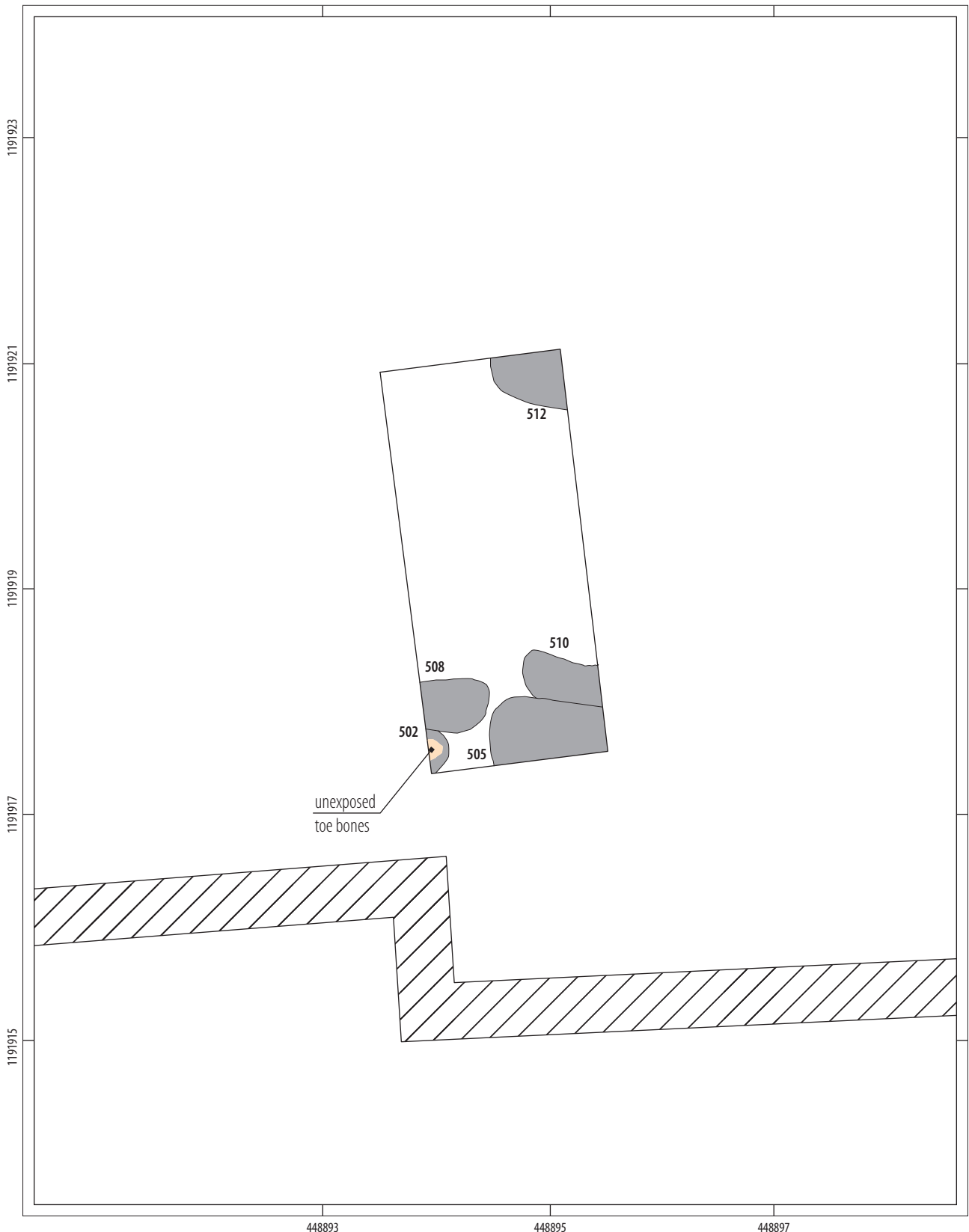
TR	Stone		Pottery (Mod)		Glass		Clay pipe		Copper alloy		Spot date
	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	
1	1	403	1	2	2	41	4	11	-	-	?Medi/Mod
2	1	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?Medi
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	103	Mod
4	3	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?Medi
Total	5	593	1	2	2	41	4	11	1	103	

**TABLE 1** Summary of finds assemblage by trench with spot dating

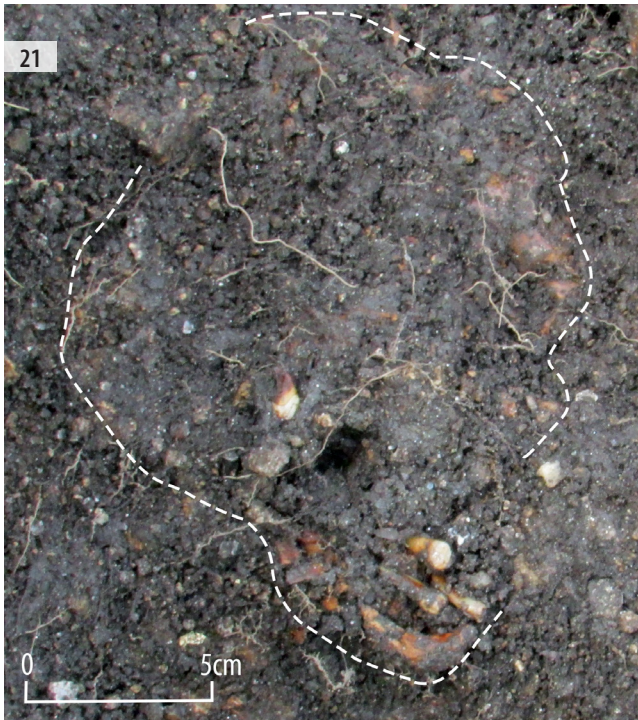
### Methodology

All the finds were hand-collected. They were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClFA 2014c; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were assessed and recorded by an appropriate specialist. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

Three apparent large iron objects were block-lifted on site as small finds SF1, SF2, SF3, from spread (408). These were laboratory-excavated and cleaned and discovered to be iron pan. As such they have been discarded and not included in the finds data.



ILLUS 20 Plan of Trench 5



**ILLUS 21** West facing view of skeleton (507) in Trench 5 **ILLUS 22** East facing view east of Trench 6 **ILLUS 23** The arrangement of stones (903) in Trench 9

### Stone finds

There were five stone finds and all are of some interest. Though none can be closely dated some are clearly older than the modern finds in the same context. Two finds are of steatite: a bowl rim; and a spindle whorl. There is also a weight or mould, a small whetstone and a pumice pebble.

Steatite was locally available in Shetland and was used to make vessels, probably into the post-medieval period (Crawford & Smith 1999, 143). Likewise asymmetrical spindle whorls, though typically early medieval on the British mainland can be of later date in the northern isles (Crawford & Smith 1999, 140). The stone weight was a natural pebbles with a drilled perforation. These were used as weights in the medieval and post-medieval period and have been interpreted as loomweights (Crawford & Smith 1999, 175). A small rectangular recess in one side of the stone suggests it was used as a mould for small ingots. It is not clear which function came first.

The whetstone is very fine and of a size that was probably hung from a belt for personal use. It has been well used, but is not closely dateable. The pumice stone is unworked but could have been used for its abrasive properties. It was either imported from Iceland or found on the beach.

### Modern finds

The pottery, glass, clay pipe and metalwork were all clearly of modern date. The pottery was a single sherd of spongeware, a type produced from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries. Some clay pipe sherds were of similar 19th to early 20th century date. A blue

glass bottle neck and fragment of stemmed lead glass vessel were probably of similar date as was a large chunk of metal, probably a lead-copper based alloy. The latter is of uncertain function but might relate to structural fittings or machinery.

### Discussion

The finds suggest a later 19th or early 20th century date for this deposit. However the stone finds appear to be earlier and some are probably no later than the post-medieval period and may be considerably earlier. Unfortunately as none were well stratified they cannot be tied to any activity on site.

### Recommendations for further work

The stone finds are of interest though are apparently residual and thus of limited archaeological value. However if further fieldwork were to be done at the site, then the finds should be re-evaluated in conjunction with any further finds. If the site were to be published then a short illustrated note should be included on the stone finds including further research into typological analogies.

### Recommendations for archive

The finds should be declared to Treasure Trove and dealt with according to the panel's decision. It is recommended that the stone finds be retained, and the modern finds discarded.

## 8 DISCUSSION

The HBR survey identified that the internal features, doors and windows, the upper storey and the roof of Windhouse are ruinous. However, the condition of the stone walls, including the original 1707 house, has been protected by harling, plaster, and wood lining until recent years. The core of the historical building is therefore in good condition.

Due to the good condition of the stonework, subsequent surveys of the interior of the property will be able to enhance our understanding of the construction phasing, including possible reuse of elements of the ancient chapel. Decorative features, such as the crenellations, were rendered in concrete and have also weathered well. This survey has presented the visual and descriptive record of all exposed elements of Windhouse.

The evaluation provided evidence of surviving facets related to the history of the site. The human remains uncovered in Trench 5 are interpreted as part of a burial ground which is likely to extend in all directions from the trench including under the current building. The burial ground may well have been located in an area of poor quality ground at the top of the ridge to maximise the amount of productive land elsewhere. The proximity to the broch may also have been a factor as a medieval graveyard adjacent to a broch is also attested at Upper Scalloway (Smith and Turner 1989) and Cullingsburgh, Bressay (SNRHE HU54SW 5).

The remains of the walls uncovered in Trenches 3 and 4 represent at least two buildings. The remains uncovered at the north-western end of Trench 4 may represent the south-west corner of a structure which given the nature of the finds uncovered in this trench may well be Viking in date. The right-angled wall foundations uncovered in Trench 3 represent the north-west corner of another building. The lack of finds associated with this building have made identifying its purpose problematic. It is well known that a chapel existed on this land and this wall could potentially indicate its location.

The location of a chapel and associated burial ground was identified on historic mapping (OS 1881), with the 1707 house built on the site of the chapel and the burial ground assumed to be to the west of the building. However the interpretation of the evidence above indicates a chapel within the walled area and a burial ground to the east on higher ground.

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## 10 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

TR	Orientation	Dimensions (m)	Archaeology present
01	NW - SE	10 x 1.6 x 0.7	No archaeology present
02	NW - SE	10 x 1.6 x 0.75	Thin midden layer (203)
03	NE - SW	10 x 1.6 x 1	base of wall (304)
04	NW - SE	10 x 1.6 x 0.55	Pit [403], and two wall bases (407) and (409)
05	N - S	3.6 x 1.6 x 0.3	Two graves [502] and [505] containing skeletons and three more possible graves
06	E - W	3 x 1.6 x 0.2	Stone surface (603) and drain
07	NW - SE	20 x 1.6 x 0.35	No archaeology present
08	NW - SE	10 x 1.6 x 0.2	Plough scars on an east-west alignment
09	E - W	20 x 1.6 x 0.45	No archaeology present
10	E - W	6.45 x 1.6 x 0.5	No archaeology present
11	E - W	10.7 x 1.6 x 0.45	No archaeology present

#### Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Description	Dimensions (m)
101	Dark grey silty sand - garden soil/topsoil	0.2 D
102	Stony dark grey sandy silt with pottery, CBM glass, slate clay pipe and animal bone inclusions	0.5 D
103	Natural geology - fragmented stony schist	–
201	Dark grey silty sand - garden soil/topsoil	0.2 D
202	Stony dark grey sandy silt with pottery, glass, slate and animal bone inclusions	0.6m D
203	Dark grey silty sand with frequent oyster and cockle shell fragments - midden deposit	1.55 x 0.85 x 0.05
204	Natural geology - fragmented stony schist	–
301	Dark grey silty sand - garden soil/topsoil	0.2 D
302	Stony dark grey sandy silt with pottery, glass, tile and slate inclusions	0.7 D
303	Dark brownish grey sand with rare fragments of burnt peat	0.1 D
304	Stone wall - possible chapel foundation	4.25 x 0.3
305	Mid-grey silty sand - natural geology	–
401	Dark grey silty sand - garden soil/topsoil	0.2 D

Context	Description	Dimensions (m)
402	Stony dark grey sandy silt with pottery, CBM glass, slate clay pipe and animal bone inclusions	0.4 D
403	Cut of sub-circular pit	0.6 x 0.47 x 0.13
404	Slightly stony very dark grey peaty sand - fill of pit	0.6 x 0.47 x 0.13
405	Cut of foundation trench to contain stone wall	1.9 x 1.5
406	Slightly stony very dark grey peaty sand	3.5 x 0.2 D
407	Stone slabs placed on horizontal axis forming a flat surface - foundation for wall and floor surface	1.9 x 1.5
408	Slightly stony mid brownish grey sand - spread of material naturally formed	0.1 D
409	Stone slab laid on horizontal axis	0.38 x 0.44
410	Stones placed on their vertical axis forming a north south alignment - possibly erected to support wooden planks	–
411	Mid-brown peaty clayey sand	–
412	Mid-grey sandy gravel - natural geology	–
501	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional very small stone inclusions - topsoil	0.15 D
502	Cut of grave	0.4 x 0.2
503	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted angular stones - fill of grave [502]	0.4 x 0.2
504	Skeleton in grave [502]	–
505	Cut of grave	1.04 x 0.66
506	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted angular stones - fill of grave [505]	1.04 x 0.66
507	Skeleton in grave [505]	–
508	Cut of grave	0.6 x 0.5
509	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted angular stones - fill of grave [508]	0.6 x 0.5
510	Cut of grave	0.72 x 0.4
511	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted angular stones - fill of grave [510]	0.72 x 0.4
512	Cut of grave	0.7 x 0.5 x 0.1
513	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted angular stones - fill of grave [512]	0.7 x 0.5 x 0.1
514	Mid-orange-brown silty gravel - natural geology	–
601	Slightly stony dark greyish-brown sandy silt - topsoil	0.15 D
602	Mid-greyish-brown sandy silt - natural geology	–
603	Floor surface comprising flagstones	–
604	Large sub-circular stone drain with ceramic pipe inlaid	0.7 diameter
605	Floor surface comprising irregular shaped stones	–

Context	Description	Dimensions (m)
701	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt with rare small angular poorly sorted stone inclusions - topsoil	0.35m D
702	Mid-brownish-orange sandy silt - natural geology	-
801	Slightly stony dark greyish-brown silty sand	0.2m D
802	Mid-brownish-orange silty gravel - natural geology	-
901	Very dark grey slightly stony sand - topsoil	0.2m D
902	Dark grey peaty clayey sand	0.3 D
903	Stones in base of trench possible wall foundation	3 x 0.9
904	Stony mid-grey silty sand - natural geology	-
1001	Dark grey silty sand - topsoil	0.1 D
1002	Light yellowish-orange sandy gravel - natural geology	-
1003	Slightly stony mid-orange-brown silty sand - natural geology	-
1004	Stony dark brownish-orange sand - natural geology	-
1101	Dark grey silty sand - topsoil	0.1m D
1102	Light yellowish-orange sandy gravel - made ground deposit to form access track	0.1m D
1103	Mid-orange-brown silty sand with occasional poorly sorted angular stones - natural geology	-
1104	Light yellowish-orange sand with frequent angular stone inclusions - natural geology	-

Photo	Facing	Description
15	SW	North-east-facing section of Trench 2 showing possible midden
16	NW	View of Trench 2
17	NW	View of Trench 2
18	S	View of Trench 3
19	S	View of Trench 3
20	N	View of Trench 3
21	SE	North-west-facing section of Trench 3
22	N	View of stones in south-west end of trench
23	NE	View of wall [304]
24	SW	View of wall [304]
25	E	Headstone of giant's grave
26	SE	View of Trench 4
27	NW	View of Trench 4
28	E	View of wall [407] in Trench 4
29	NE	View of metal object in Trench 4
30	N	View of upright stones [411] in Trench 4
31	E	General view of Trench 4 with Windhouse in background
32	E	Pre-ex view of Trench 9
33	W	Pre-ex view of Trench 9
34	W	View of Trench 6
35	W	View of Trench 6
36	E	View of Trench 6
37	S	View of flagstones at back door in Trench 6
38	S	View of drain in Trench 6
39	W	View of stone floor surface in Trench 6
40	N	View of Skull and teeth in Trench 5
41	N	View of Skull and teeth in Trench 5
42	-	View of toe bones in Trench 5
43	-	View of toe bones in Trench 5
44	-	View of toe bones in Trench 5
45	N	View of Trench 5
46	S	View of Trench 5
47	E	View of Trench 12
48	S	North-facing section of Trench 12
49	NW	View of Trench 7
50	SE	View of Trench 7
51	N	View of Trench 7
52	NW	View of Trench 8
53	SE	View of Trench 8

### Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	Facing	Description
01	NW	Pre-ex view of site
02	SW	Pre-ex view of site
03	S	Pre-ex view of site
04	S	Pre-ex view of site
05	E	Pre-ex view of site
06	NW	Working shot
07	SW	Bricks and stone fragments in Trench 1
08	NE	South-west-facing section of Trench 1
09	SE	View of Trench 1
10	NW	View of Trench 1
11	NW	Trench 1 with Windhouse in background
12	NW	Trench 1 with Windhouse in background
13	SE	View of Trench 2
14	SE	View of Trench 2

Photo	Facing	Description
54	SW	North-east-facing section of Trench 8
55	N	View of Trench 8
56	NW	View of Trench 9
57	SE	View of trench 9
58	W	View of Trench 10
59	E	View of Trench 11
60	NW	South-facing section of Trench 11
61	W	View of Trench 11
62	W	Metal stay south of building
63	S	North-facing section of Trench 9
64	S	Stones (903) in Trench 9
65		Decorated stone from Trench 5
66		Decorated stone from Trench 5
67		Decorated stone from Trench 5
68	E	View of wall [407] in Trench 4
69	S	View of wall [407] in Trench 4
70	W	View of Trenches 4 and 3 backfilled
71	SW	View of Trenches 5 and 6 backfilled
72	SW	View of Trenches 5 and 6 backfilled
73	W	View of Trenches 1 and 2 backfilled
74	N	Front of Windhouse
75	NE	View of Trenches 1 and 2 backfilled
76	N	Entrance gate to front garden
77	NW	South face of Windhouse
78	N	Keep out sign
79	E	View of Trench 11 backfilled
80	N	View of Trench 7 backfilled and Windhouse
81	W	View of Trench 10 backfilled
82	W	View of Trench 9 backfilled
83	NW	View of Trench 8 backfilled
84		View of broken torpedo bottle
85	NE	View of Windhouse from road
86	NE	View of Windhouse from road
87		View of the remains of the broch looking east towards to Windhouse.
88		View of the remains of the broch looking east towards to Windhouse.
89		View at the rear/north of Windhouse showing the two linear features running north-south. Photo taken looking SE (1m scale)
90	SE	View at the rear/north of Windhouse showing the two linear features running north-south.

Photo	Facing	Description
91	N	View of the track as it passes between the broch on the left and the Windhouse garden wall on the right.
92	E	View of the track showing the proposed position of Trial Trench 1.
93	SE	View looking down slope towards the track showing the proposed position of Trial Trench 2. Note position of the overhead cables.
94	W	View along the track showing the proposed location of Trial Trench 2. Note position of the electricity pole.
95	N	View across the track showing the proposed location of Trial Trench 2. Note the location of the concrete and stone steps.
96	NW	An oblique view of the track at the proposed location of Trial trench 2. Note the remains of the ha-ha / road terracing.
97	NE	A view of the proposed location of Trial Trench 2 showing the ha-ha, concrete steps and electricity pole.
98	NW	A view of the field south east of the house showing the proposed location of Trial Trench 3.
99	E	A view of the rear/north of Windhouse showing the proposed location of Trial Trench 4.
100	NE	A view of the walled garden west of the house showing the proposed location of Trial Trench 5. Note the terracing within the garden and the collapsed wall.
101	NE	A view of the walled garden west of the house showing the proposed location of Trial Trench 5. Note the terracing within the garden and the collapsed wall.
102	N	A view of the proposed location of Trial Trench 5 within the western Garden wall. Note collapsed wall and slight terracing running from foreground to the area of collapse.
103	NW	A view of the collapse of the north face of the West Garden wall.
104	SSE	A view of the front garden terrace showing the proposed location of Trail Trench 6.
105	SSW	A view of the front garden terrace showing the proposed location of trial Trench 7.
106	N	A view of the south elevation of Windhouse showing the porch and east wing.
107	N	A view of the south elevation of Windhouse showing the porch.
108	N	A view of the south elevation of Windhouse showing the porch.
109	N	A view of the south elevation of Windhouse showing the porch and the west wing.
110	N	A view of the south elevation of Windhouse.
111	N	A view of the south elevation of Windhouse.
112	SSW	A view of the east elevation of Windhouse showing the east wing and lean-to extension.
113	W	A view of the east elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension and lean-to.
114	SW	An oblique view of the east elevation of Windhouse showing the east wing, lean-to and extension.

Photo	Facing	Description
115	W	A view of the east elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension and property entrance.
116	S	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the east wing and lean-to.
117	SSW	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension.
118	S	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the east wing and lean-to.
119	SSW	An oblique view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension.
120	S	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension and lean-to.
121	S	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension.
122	SSW	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the rear extension.
123	E	A view of the west elevation of Windhouse showing the west wing, the outbuilding and the lean-to.
124	E	A view of the west elevation of Windhouse showing the west wing, outbuilding, lean-to and garden.
125	E	A view of the west elevation of Windhouse showing the west wing, the outbuilding and the lean-to.
126	E	A view of the west elevation of Windhouse showing the west wing, outbuilding, lean-to, garden wall, and front porch.
127	SE	A view of the area south of Windhouse. Note bedrock visible to the left.
128	E	A view of the west wall of the garden with the remains of the broch behind.
129	W	A view over the west wall of the garden showing the route of the track with the remains of the broch behind.
130	E	A view of the west elevation of Windhouse showing the line of the north garden wall including a gate buttress.
131	s	A view of the north elevation of Windhouse showing the outbuilding added to the west wing. Photo looking S
132	W	A view of the entrance to the property at the rear/north of the Windhouse. Photo taken looking W (1m scale)
133	NE	A perforated stone exposed in a minor collapse of the perimeter wall at the NE corner of the property.
134	W	A view of the area north of Windhouse showing the location of the proposed Trial Trench 4. Photo taken looking W.
135	N	A distant view of the south elevation of Windhouse. Photo taken looking N
136	N	A distant view of the south elevation of Windhouse. Photo looking N
137	S	A concrete plinth with a large iron fixing. Photo taken looking S
138	E	A view of the front garden wall showing the west exterior face. Photo taken looking E.
139	E	A view of the front garden wall showing the west exterior face. Photo taken looking E.

Photo	Facing	Description
140	NE	A view of the west garden wall showing the exterior face of the south wall. Photo taken looking NE
141	NW	A view of the west garden wall showing the exterior face of the south wall. Photo taken looking NW
142	E	A view of the west garden wall showing the exterior face of the west wall. Photo taken looking E
143	NE	A view of the west garden wall showing the exterior face of the west wall. Photo taken looking NE
144	N	A view of the trackway at the NW corner of the property. Photo taken looking N
145	W	A linear earthwork located north of the remains of the broch. Photo taken looking W
146	S	A view of the north area of the property showing the overgrown trackway and the exterior face of the north wall of west garden. Photo taken looking S
147	SE	A view of the north/rear of Windhouse showing the area of the Trial Trench 4. Photo taken looking SE
148	S	A view of the area to the north/rear of Windhouse showing the NE corner of the perimeter wall. Photo taken looking S
149	S	A view of the area to the north/rear of Windhouse showing the collapse in the perimeter wall at the north. Photo taken looking S
150	S	A view of the possible quarry features to the north of Windhouse. Photo taken looking S.
151	S	A view of a field boundary dyke, partially robbed out, located to the north of Windhouse. Photo taken looking S
152	S	A view of Windhouse taken from the hill to the north of the property. Taken looking S.
153	S	One of the features to the north of Windhouse. It is a short stretch of drystone wall, possibly related to quarrying activity. Photo taken looking S
154	S	A view of Windhouse taken from the hill to the north of the property. Taken looking S.
155	S	A view of the embankment and pitting to the northwest of Windhouse. Photo taken looking S
156	S	A view of the embankment and pitting to the northwest of Windhouse. Photo taken looking S
157	S	A view of Windhouse taken from the hill to the north of the property. Taken looking S.
158	S	A view of the north elevation and rear of the house. Taken looking S
159	SW	A view of the north area of the property showing the perimeter wall, trackway and fence line. Photo taken looking SW
160	S	A stone located at the NW corner of the property where human remains were reported to be buried. Possibly a headstone, but may also be remnant of old boundary/ fence line. Photo taken looking S
161	SW	A rectangular feature in the rear/north of the property. The feature, measuring 2m by 14m, underlies the perimeter wall. Photo looking SW
162	S	A view of the front garden, pathway, and gate to the south. Photo taken looking S.

Photo	Facing	Description
163	N	The interior of the front porch showing the harling, brick construction, and tiles. Photo looking N
164		The armorial panel above the porch door.
165	E	View looking through the porch window. Photo taken looking E
166		The floor of the porch showing the tiles, timber cladding, purples roof slates, and slate nails.
167	N	Looking through the window of the west wing showing the roof collapse material. Photo looking N
168	N	Looking through the window of the west wing showing the roof collapse material. Photo looking N
169	N	Looking through the window of the east wing showing the collapse material. Photo taken looking N
170	N	Looking through the window of the east wing showing the rear window. Photo taken looking N
171	NE	Looking through the window of the east wing showing the roof collapse material. Photo looking NE
172	S	Looking through the rear window of the east wing showing the rounded arched doorway (window). Photo taken looking S
173	W	Looking through the window of the rear extension. Photo taken looking W.
174	SE	A view of the remains of the mono-pitch roof of the lean-to at the rear of Windhouse. Photo taken looking SE
175	N	A segment of perimeter wall at the rear/north of Windhouse showing the entrance to the right. Photo taken looking N
176		A view of the interior of the extension showing roof collapse.
177	S	A view of the outbuilding added to the west wing. Photo taken looking S
178	N	A view of the north wall of the west garden showing the large buttress of a blocked entrance. Photo taken looking N.
179	E	A view of the west elevation of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
180	W	A view of the interior of the main room showing the western wall. Note the blocked gable window and crow's nest in the upstairs fireplace. Photo taken looking W.
181	E	A view of the interior of the main room showing the east wall with some panelling intact and another crow's nest in the upstairs fireplace. Photo taken looking E
182	E	The detail of the east window of the porch.
183	NW	A view of the front garden terrace wall showing part of the pillar of the gate. Note the difference in ground levels. Photo taken looking NW
184	NE	A view of the front garden terrace wall showing the remains of the pillar of the eastern gate post. Note the remnants of the iron railings. Photo taken looking NE
185	N	A view of the front gate posts and stone steps. Note the concrete capping of the east steps. Photo taken looking N.
186	N	A view of the front gate posts and stone steps. Note the concrete capping of the east steps. Photo taken looking N.

Photo	Facing	Description
187	N	A view of the front stone steps. Photo taken looking N.
188	NW	A view of the details of the ashlars used in the gate posts. Photo taken looking NW.
189	N	A view of the details of the ashlars used in the gate posts. Photo taken looking N.
190	NW	A view of the details of the ashlars used in the gate posts. Photo taken looking NW.
191	NW	A view of the front garden perimeter wall showing the collapse at the SE corner. Photo taken looking NW.
192	S	A view to the south east of Windhouse showing the area proposed for the Trial Trench 3. Photo taken looking S
193	N	A view of the east wall of the front garden. Photo taken looking N
194		A portion of the concrete crowsteps fallen from the dormer heads lying at the front of the house.
195	N	A close-up of the west arched window. Photo taken looking N.
196		A close-up of the west arched window showing the stones used to block the doorway.
197	N	A view of the north wall of the interior of the west wing. Photo taken looking N.
198	W	A view of the west garden wall showing the broch beyond. Photo taken looking W
199	E	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Note the step in the wall head. Photo taken looking E
200	E	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Note the step in the wall head. Photo taken looking E
201	NE	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Note the step in the wall head. Photo taken looking NE
202	E	A view of the area to the east of Windhouse showing the area proposed for Trial Trench 8, a soak-away. Photo taken looking E
203	S	A deflated feature consisting of brick and corrugated iron sheeting located in the garden to the north of Windhouse. Photo taken looking S (1m scale)
204	E	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
205	E	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
206	N	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Photo taken looking N
207	N	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Photo taken looking N
208	N	A view of the garden wall at the northeast corner of Windhouse. Photo taken looking N
209	S	A view of the window in the north façade of the east wing showing the arched window. Photo taken looking S.
210	NW	A view of the linear earthworks to the north of the broch. Photo taken looking NW

Photo	Facing	Description
211	E	A view of the broch located to the west of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
212	E	A view of the broch located to the west of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
213	E	A view of the broch located to the west of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
214	E	A view of the broch located to the west of Windhouse. Photo taken looking E
215	E	A view of Windhouse from the west showing the mound from the broch in the foreground. Photo taken looking E
216	E	A view of Windhouse from the west showing the mound from the broch in the foreground. Photo taken looking E
217	NE	A view of Windhouse. Photo taken looking NE
218	N	The concrete slab fallen from the steps in the grass to the south of the property. Photo taken looking N

#### Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Plan of Trench 3
2	1:20	South-west-facing section of Trench 3
3	1:20	Plan of Trench 4
4	1:20	North-west-facing section of Trench 3
5	1:20	Plan of flat stones (407) in Trench 4

#### Appendix 1.5 Sample Register

Sample	Context	Description
1	406	Dark grey peaty sand - fill of foundation cut in Trench 4

## APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR	Context	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
01	102	1	403	Stone	Weight/Mould	ovoid/sub-triangular beach pebble with hole drilled towards narrow end, small rectangular recess on one side suggests use as an ingot mould	–
01	102	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	White earthenware	spongeware	M19th–M20th
01	102	2	41	Glass	Bottle & vessel	Blue bottle neck, lead glass stem knop	L19th–M20th
01	102	4	11	Clay Pipe	Bowls & stem	large bowl sherds, narrow bore stem	19th–E20th
02	202	1	144	Stone	Bowl	steatite bowl rim, rough exterior, smoothed interior, bowl diam 230-290mm	–
03	302	1	103	Copper Alloy	Object	large chunk of heavy lead bronze, part of structural fitting or machinery?	Mod
04	402	1	6	Stone	Whetstone	fine grained ?mudstone, small, rectangular section, wear facets on two sides, broken both ends, 53+x8x5mm	–
04	402	1	23	Stone	Spindle whorl	steatite, hemispherical whorl, diam 33, T14, hole diam 9mm, three crosses incised into the flat side	6th–11th
04	402	1	17	Stone	Pumice	rounded heart-shaped pebble	–



## APPENDIX 3 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Shetland Amenity Trust
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Windhouse, Mid Yell, Shetland
PROJECT CODE:	TWYS17
PARISH:	Mid Yell
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Cox
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	HBR and excavation
NMRS NO(S):	HU49SE 21
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	HU 4888 9191
START DATE (this season)	June 2017
END DATE (this season)	September 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Headland Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a Level 2 historic building survey and a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to the redevelopment of an existing property at Windhouse, Yell, Shetland. The property, a former Laird's house, was built in 1707, and further remodelled and extended in 1885. The house comprises of an L-plan single-storey building extended to the east, north and west. Extensive collapse throughout the building, especially in the upper storey and roof has occurred in the last decade. The trial trenches revealed human skeletal remains indicating the presence of a burial ground. The partial remains of at least two buildings, one of which may be an early chapel, and artefacts dating to the Viking period were also recorded.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bell Ingram Design Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	office@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland







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