

# **RESEARCH INTO NEW Gate AREAS WITHIN SHETLAND**

**Report for Community Planning Board -  
Shetland**

**Prepared by**

**Northmavine Community Development  
Company, 2008**

# CONTENTS

Introduction

Methodology

Executive Summary

1. Key Research Findings
2. Identification of fragile areas
3. Analysis of fragile areas
4. Summary

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Guidance Questionnaire

Appendix 2 – Community Questionnaire

Appendix 3 – Explanation of Area Scan

Appendix 4 – Area Scan Results – Listed Alphabetically

Appendix 5 – Community Consultation Guidance

Appendix 6 – List of Consultees

<i>Prepared by</i>	<i>Maree Hay, Alex Purbrick</i>	<i>April, 2008</i>
<i>Approved for Issue</i>	<i>Margaret Roberts, Chair, NCDC</i>	<i>4<sup>th</sup> May, 2008</i>
<i>Issued to</i>	<i>Bill Crook, Shetland Islands Council Jane Thomas, Chair, Community Regeneration Partnership John Smith, Shetland Islands Council NCDC File</i>	<i>5<sup>th</sup> May, 2008</i>

## INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Northmavine Community Development Company (NCDC) for the Community Planning Board and was commissioned by the Community Regeneration Partnership.

The purpose is to research and report on areas of rural Shetland that will fit the criteria to be considered for Growth at the Edge (GatE), the new Scottish Government scheme to replace the current Initiative at the Edge.

An area scan of each rural area was prepared and this was used, along with community research and consultation, to choose 4 fragile areas to be considered for GatE. The initial proposal was to identify and rank 5 rural areas, but subsequent analysis of data and community consultation highlighted 4 fragile rural areas.

This report draws the majority of findings on:

- Statistical data.
- Community consultation and community voice. This identifies community cohesion and activity. Community cohesion and active community involvement is an important factor in the success of this type of community socio-economic development.

NCDC would like to acknowledge the help received in providing the data for this report: SIC – Economic Development, SIC – Housing, SIC Councillors, Community Councils, HIE and Orkney & Shetland Joint Valuation Board. However, the research would not have been complete without those who responded to the interviews and surveys and took part in the community consultation.

Thank you.

## METHODOLOGY

### A. STATISTICS

Desk research was used to gather statistics for rural Shetland geographical areas. Data was gathered from:

- Social Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006
- General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) 2007
- Economic Indicators – SIC, Economic Development Unit
- Population – Shetland in Statistics 2007
- School Role – Shetland in Statistics 2007
- Housing – SIC Housing Dept, Orkney & Shetland Joint Valuation
- HIE – Shetland Fragile Areas and Data Sets, 2008
- HIE – Population Change 2001 – 2006
- SIC – Planning Applications - online
- Community Local Plans
- Community Profiles 2004/2005
- Shetland Community Directory

It should be noted that although the majority of the data gathered was useful, some of the statistics were either dated or inappropriate to the small areas being looked at. Community voice formed an important part of the information gathering process.

The most up-to-date statistical information for rural Shetland is found in the Scottish Index for Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006. This measures and ranks deprivation across Scotland from 7 key domains: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education, Skills & Training, housing, Geographic Access & Telecommunications and Crime.

This data is not without its anomalies when used for Shetland. The SIMD breaks down population into “datazones”. Each datazone contains between 500 and 1000 people. Shetland has 30 datazones. In order to fit the population criteria, some areas have been split in an unorthodox way, which does not necessarily fit with their Community Council area in Shetland. For example, Unst and Fetlar are grouped together, Foula is included with Burra and Trondra and Skeld is included with Clousta and Twatt in Bixter and Gruting in Walls. The SIMD is also structured to measure whole area indicators and is unable to pick up on the pockets of deprivation that can occur in Shetland.

Where use of SIMD 2006 data was inappropriate, data from the 2001 Census was used. Much of this data is now eight years old and has changed considerably in this time.

## **B. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

Telephone and face to face interviews, using a questionnaire as a guide, (Appendix 1) were carried out with:

- Community Learning and Development Officers
- Key community figures

Although this provided much information with regard to many areas in rural Shetland, further information was required in order to have a balanced amount of data for all rural areas in Shetland. Further information was also required on levels of community confidence. Community questionnaires (Appendix 2) were sent to:

- Rural SIC Councillors
- Rural Community Councils
- Rural Community Groups
- Rural Private Business

## **C. AREA SCAN**

From the data and information gathered from surveys and interviews, an “Area Scan” was prepared for each rural community in Shetland detailing:

- SIMD 2006 Overall Rank
- Population change
- School role
- School role change
- Percentage of income deprived
- Percentage of employment deprived
- Number of economic sectors in each community
- Whether over 50% of jobs were in primary sector
- Access to Services SIMD rank
- Population Density
- Number of voluntary groups
- Number of socially rented houses
- Number of privately owned houses
- Vulnerability of area (from community surveys)
- Fragility scale

An overall fragility rating was arrived at from the results of the data within the scan, and the comments received during interviews and community surveys. An explanation of data used to compile area scans can be found in Appendix 3. The area scans are situated in Appendix 4.

## **D. FRAGILE AREAS**

From the area scans, 4 fragile rural areas of Shetland were identified. These were:

- ❑ Skerries
- ❑ Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister
- ❑ Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour & Foula
- ❑ Firth & Mossbank

After identifying the 4 fragile areas, community consultation was organised in each area. Researchers met with the communities at an open meeting in local halls. Telephone and E-mail discussions were also held with people who were unable to attend, but wished to participate. A questionnaire was used as a guide during discussions. (Appendix 5)

Using the statistical data gathered for the area scans and the information learned at community consultations, a “fragile area” report was compiled for each area.

During compilation of the fragile area report each of the 4 areas were ranked as to their positions of fragility and vulnerability. Key reasons for out migration were considered as well as the overall ability of the community to make the most of any new Scottish Government scheme. This ranking was based on the following criteria:

- ❑ Proximity of community to unsustainability
- ❑ Low economic base
- ❑ Poor access to services
- ❑ Community cohesion
- ❑ Ability of community to fulfil its own social and economic needs

Please note:

A list of community survey consultees is included in Appendix 6

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following extensive research, a ranking exercise was carried out using common criteria. This exercise identified four areas as extremely fragile:-

1. Skerries
  2. Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister
  3. Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour & Foula
  4. Firth & Mossbank
- The grouping of communities under an area has been based on indications that they already act as a cohesive unit to some extent, either through sharing of services and facilities, or due to historical links. In the case of Firth and Mossbank, this has been a challenge for the community; however from feedback received there is recognition that it is critical to the regeneration of the area.
  - All these areas are experiencing overall decline as a result of poor access to services, remoteness of the communities, and the trend for “population drift” towards the centre.
  - The island communities are closest to the point of unsustainability, with small and ageing populations that have been in decline for an extended period of time.
  - The mainland areas within the top three face challenges in terms of commuting distances, poor transport infrastructure and lack/vulnerability of economic base.
  - Shortage of affordable housing is common to all of the top three ranked areas.
  - Firth and Mossbank as a community has some different dynamics to the other areas, with the highest rate of income deprivation and the third highest employment deprivation in rural Shetland.
  - The adverse factors affecting these areas are resulting in further decline, with services and amenities such as post offices, schools and local shops under threat/closed and population drift exacerbated.

Without support, these areas are likely to continue to decline. GatE status, and the resources which accompany it, would act as one source of intervention to break this trend and facilitate community regeneration.

# **RESEARCH INTO NEW Gate AREAS WITHIN SHETLAND**

Detailed Analysis

## 1. KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

After conducting an area scan of all rural Community Council districts within Shetland, two deciding factors were used to influence the final decision as to which areas were of **Extreme Fragility**. These were:

- 1) **Whether the area currently has Initiative at the Edge (IaE) status**
- 2) **The vulnerability of the area from a combination of factors within the area scan e.g. population/school roll decline, access to services, diversity of local economy, extent of voluntary activity and cohesion of communities**

See Appendix 3 for explanation of data studied and Appendix 4 for area scans.

### Current IaE areas

#### **Northmavine, Yell & Unst**

For Northmavine and North Isles, statistics continue to highlight the areas to be deprived. However, with the aid of Initiative at the Edge status these areas have recognised the difficulties and concerns within their community and have begun to tackle the problems.

Northmavine, Yell and Unst should have prepared an exit strategy to help deal with the loss of IaE status in 2009. If the areas decide to move forward with the valuable work already undertaken in their communities, they should plan for a transitional stage rather than being considered for a further round of the new Scottish Government scheme.

#### **Fetlar**

Fetlar has not benefited from the same level of progress with Initiative at the Edge as Northmavine, Yell and Unst. This is due to a number of factors and the island requires a different strategy and model. Islanders are now working closely with the Community Learning and Development Officer and outside agencies to set up a development company. The community will further fine tune its' development plan and are already beginning to consider ideas to improve the social and economic situation of Fetlar.

The community met with SIC officials and the Convenor of the SIC and with this meeting came an indication that a development worker may be employed, solely for Fetlar. Islanders feel this is the best way forward for them as a community. Feelings within the community indicate that although Initiative at the Edge has been of some benefit to Fetlar, it is now time to pursue their own development strategy as a community, rather than part of the scheme that may replace the current Initiative at the Edge.

## 2. IDENTIFICATION OF FRAGILE AREAS

From the analysis of the area scans, statistical data and qualitative research, four areas were identified as areas of “extreme fragility”. These areas are:

**Mossbank & Firth**

**Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister**

**Skerries**

**Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula**

## 3. ANALYSIS OF FRAGILE AREAS

Drawing upon key economic and social indicators, the following section makes an assessment of the area ‘fragility’. It is organised in the following manner:

- ∞ Area Overview
- ∞ Key Issues; Vulnerability, Community Capacity/Cohesion & Rank
- ∞ Demographics
- ∞ Economy & Employment
- ∞ Development Activity
- ∞ Housing
- ∞ Community Services & Facilities

Each area was ranked using the following criteria:

Indicators

- Proximity of community to unsustainability
- Low economic base
- Poor access to services
- Community cohesion
- Ability of community to fulfil its own social and economic need

The following section gives an in-depth assessment of the areas selected and includes samples of feedback from community members (see text boxes in green).

# FRAGILE AREA: SKERRIES

## Area Overview

Skerries consists of a small group of islands located 9 miles to the east of the Shetland mainland and about 5 miles north east of Whalsay. There are three main islands, Housay (West Isle), Buray (East Isle) and Grunay, which is currently uninhabited. A small bridge connects Housay and Buray. The total land area of the three islands is little more than a square mile.

## Key Issues

### Vulnerability of area

- ❖ Declining population
- ❖ Threat of school secondary department closure
- ❖ A limited and small scale industrial base, focused on vulnerable primary industry
- ❖ Complete lack of housing for young people and families
- ❖ Signs of burnout/lack of volunteers for community groups

## Community Capacity and Cohesion

As a community Skerries has managed and completed a range of projects. The local hall has been extensively refurbished; the community fuel pumps and the community-owned salmon factory are also an indication of some of the activities the community has successfully completed. With such a small population projects like these can put tremendous strain on communities and energy resources can become depleted.

Skerries is a community who work well together and there is a good community spirit. Levels of voluntary activity are good, but there is an increasing feeling of burn out as fewer volunteers take on more projects. The community come together to fight for services e.g. the school and the ferry link but such campaigns take their toll on the energies of a small community. Threats to services also affect the spirit of communities and people can often be left with a feeling that agencies, councils and governments do not really care about the survival of remote rural areas.

Events such as the Round Skerries Race attract visitors to the island from outside Skerries and the community organise this large annual event within

the island. The community have future projects in the pipeline with regard to additional housing and a marina. In the near future, two chalets will be sited on Skerries to help provide accommodation for incoming salmon factory workers.

Although the people of Skerries have proved that capacity exists within their community, it has to be remembered that they live in a declining, ageing community that could benefit greatly from the additional support a new Scottish Government scheme could provide.

## Rank

### Indicators

- ❑ Proximity of community to unsustainability
- ❑ Low economic base
- ❑ Poor access to services
- ❑ Community cohesion
- ❑ Ability of community to fulfil its own social and economic needs

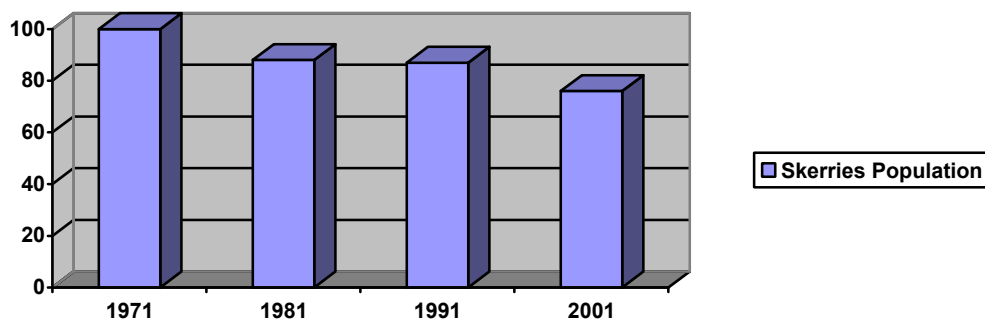
### Rank - Number 1

Based on the above indicators, Skerries ranks number one in the fragile area analysis. Although the community is cohesive overall and are actively involved in small-scale development projects, a more strategic approach is required if Skerries is to begin to regenerate itself. Housing is the communities' largest issue with low probability of reversing the trend of depopulation without external support.

The economy requires diversification if future economic growth within the island community is to be realised. Although the island has access to some services internally, these are extremely fragile. Skerries has a declining, ageing population and is rapidly reaching a tipping point.

*“ Any business start-ups would not have to be distance related”*

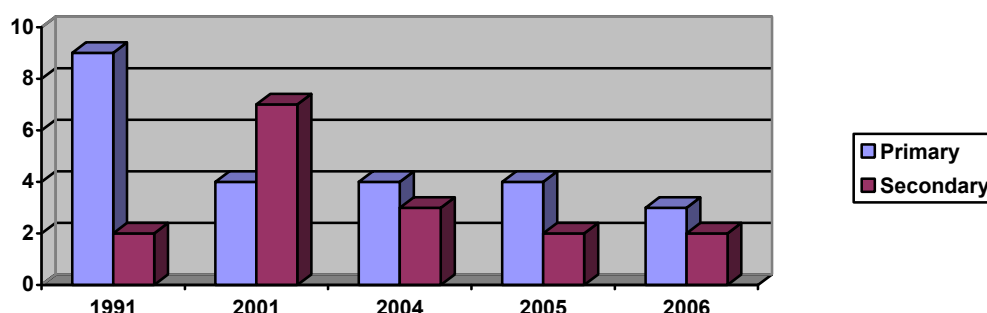
## Demographics



Source: Census, 2001

The population of Skerries is in decline. In the last three decades the population fell by over 12% from 1971 – 1981, remained stable from 1981 – 1991 and fell again by over 12% from 1991 – 2001. On the whole, Shetland’s population shows signs of stabilising but this has not been replicated in Skerries. Currently the population stands at 72 people but a number of these are not full-time residents. In Shetland generally the age of the population is increasing, but this is even more pronounced in Skerries. In 2005 almost one quarter of the population in the Rest of Whalsay and Skerries were over 60.

### Skerries School Roll



Source: Shetland in Statistics 2007

The lack of young families on the island means the school role has relatively low numbers. In 2006 the total school role in both primary and secondary departments was 6 young people. The secondary department has been threatened with closure on more than one occasion.

*“If a ferry was based in Skerries, then more people would stay here.”*

### Economy & Employment

#### Economic Base

Fisheries/ Agric	Manufac.	Energy Supply/ Quarrying	Construct.	Wholesale/ Retail	Accomm. / Catering	Business Services	Transport/ Communic.	Public Admin/ Health/Education/ Social Work
<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>10.3</b>

Source: SIC, EDU, 2007

The local economic base is very limited with the main source of employment being fishing and aquaculture. The island is home to 3 fishing boats and creates employment for 12 people. The community-run salmon factory is the main employer but much of this work is part-time and seasonal.

The factory could increase production and lengthen the season if new workers could be recruited, but the lack of accommodation to house extra workers is a

problem. There are hopes that two chalets may be sited in Skerries soon to help alleviate the shortage of workers. The START centre, an IT centre, provides part-time work for 3 people. The volume of work at the centre is subject to fluctuation depending on the number of contracts the centre has been able to attract.

In Skerries overall, fisheries and the public sector – through the school, the local nurse and social care at home - provide 34.3 Full Time Equivalent jobs with a small number of jobs available in the local shops and post office, bed and breakfast accommodation and the START centre. Many of these posts are part-time, low-skill and of a seasonal nature.

*“If transport links are cut back and secondary dept of school closed, it would be harder to attract new residents”*

### **Development Activity**

The community now own and successfully run the Bound Salmon factory. The factory could increase the season if new workers could be attracted. Islanders are currently working with ZetTrans in an attempt to improve the ferry service. The South mouth of the harbour needs to be dredged to increase depth and allow the larger ferry more flexible access during period of poor weather. There is also a feeling among the community that having the ferry based in Skerries could help attract more people to the island and help create full-time employment.

The community hope a marina will be constructed near the pier to help attract visiting yachts. Toilet and shower facilities, water and electricity points are already in place. The local community hall has been extensively refurbished recently and the hall committee played an active part in realising this project. Although the community had the capacity to manage the refurbishment, large projects such as these drain the energy of the people involved.

The island is home to a variety of breeding birds but there is little in the way of infrastructure and facilities on Skerries to take economic advantage of this opportunity. B & B accommodation is available but this is often used to accommodate visiting workers or young couples that wish to live on the island but cannot access housing.

Skerries has benefited from a local community agent employed on the island to help bring forward community projects. Funding for this post is no longer available. An island with such a small population can quickly suffer from volunteer fatigue with the few islanders involved in several development projects. A community agent provided employment for a local person and a chance for the community to be involved in the project, but not to have to take such a proactive approach.

*“Would like to see a craft shop/tearoom aimed at tourists. There’s talented crafts people on the island”*

## Housing

Privately owned houses	Socially rented houses
30	2

Source: Orkney & Shetland Joint Valuation Board, 2008

A lack of housing has been strongly highlighted by the community. Although there are 2 socially rented houses on Skerries, the probability of being allocated a house cannot be calculated as social housing very rarely becomes available for rent. Young couples currently have to stay with friends or family and are more likely to move away from the island due to the lack of accommodation.

For those considering private build, costs are greatly increased due to transport and in our current climate for the building industry, local firms are less likely to consider a private build in what they perceive as a remote and difficult location such as Skerries.

The local economy is being stifled due to lack of housing and the possibility of increased production at Bound Salmon if accommodation were available for further workers.

## Community Services & Facilities: availability, accessibility, vulnerability

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
2	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Skerries Community Consultation, 2008

Although there are 2 shops at present, a declining population seriously affects the viability of each business. The post office is situated within one of the shops and has not been earmarked for closure in the recent round of Post Office cuts.

Skerries has a resident nurse and shares GP facilities with Whalsay. The Whalsay GP visits Skerries every 6 weeks. At other times residents must either depend on the nurse or travel to see the GP in Whalsay. Although Skerries and Whalsay are relatively near to each other there are few links between these communities. The ferry berths in Vidlin and Lerwick and does not travel between Whalsay and Skerries other than to tie up at Whalsay.

*“We need young people with families to help keep the school open”*

There are a total of 6 pupils in the secondary and primary departments of the school and the nursery will have 2 pupils after the summer break. Islanders recently won a reprieve for the secondary department, after it was earmarked for closure with only 1 pupil. There is a great fear in the community that the department will once again be on the closure list.

Community fuel pumps are installed and are a necessity for the community and the salmon and fishing industry. The START centre administers the fuel accounts but due to the small margin on fuel prices, the centre no longer receives payment for this service. A lack of regular contracts at the START centre means that this facility is also under threat.

*“A declining, ageing population does not bode well for the future”*

The newly refurbished hall has a clubroom and a snooker room as well as the large hall and kitchen area. Although the island now has a first class facility, the hall committee is finding it increasingly difficult to recruit new members to the committee. It is also felt that the increasing burden of regulation prohibits people from getting involved. Local clubs use the hall, but lack of funds for such groups as the youth club means the club has very little equipment. The youth club, indoor bowls and church are all suffering from a lack of members.

The island has benefited from a larger ferry, but this has been tempered by the fact that only the North mouth of the harbour entrance is accessible. It is hoped that dredging work will begin to increase the depth of the South mouth and the berthing options of the ferry. In poor weather the ferry can often reach Skerries, but cannot berth. A regular, dependable ferry service is essential for the social and economic well being of the community.

# FRAGILE AREA: SKELD, REAWICK, SAND AND SEMBLISTER

## Area Overview

Situated 27 miles from Lerwick on the far west of Shetland, Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister all come under the umbrella of the Sandsting & Aithsting Community Council. The area is still comprised of small, scattered crofting communities and has remained relatively untouched in the wake of the oil boom in Shetland.

## Key Issues

### Vulnerability of Area

- ❖ Recent loss of economic activity – Sand factory relocation, Closure of Shetland Smokehouse
- ❖ Complete lack of industry
- ❖ Lack of services and facilities
- ❖ Low population density
- ❖ Low confidence within the community that their situation will improve

## Community Capacity and Cohesion

The community of Skeld has carried out major projects recently. This includes the redevelopment of the waterfront to include a marina and camping/caravanning facilities. In terms of attracting visitors from other parts of Shetland and beyond, the local regatta is a major event and encourages visitors to spend the weekend in the area.

In 2007 Skeld played host to the “Festival of the Seas”. All community groups in the area, including the school, were encouraged by the main organisers to get involved in this project. The result was a weekend festival that drew visitors from as far away as Faroe. Residents of Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister all work together to organise community projects, some of which have required the community to manage large sums of finance. Although the community is extremely effective in developing larger projects, there is a general erosion of community spirit in Skeld. Recent economic knocks and a funding rejection from the lottery have dented community confidence. The severe lack of employment in the area means that residents are commuting out of the area to work. Young people do not generally socialise in the area and travel to Lerwick instead. Through necessity people access most services outwith the area. This can result in people losing touch with their community. Skeld is already seeing this to some extent with the

lack of volunteers for community groups and a drop in attendance at general local events.

## Rank

### Indicators

- ❑ Proximity of community to unsustainability
- ❑ Low economic base
- ❑ Poor access to services
- ❑ Community cohesion
- ❑ Ability of community to fulfil its own social and economic needs

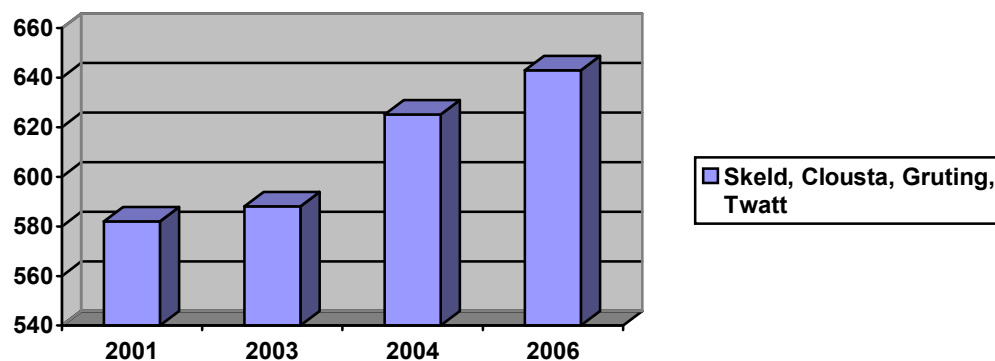
### Rank - Number 2

Using the indicators cited above as the selection criteria for Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister, the area is ranked at number two. The area has suffered large job losses over the last few years. Large numbers of the community commute to Lerwick for work and the lack of services in the area such as a local shop and fuel mean that the community is losing its cohesion.

As the only community focal point remaining, other than the school, the hall is in major need of refurbishment and the community is less likely to use the facilities. The community work very well as a team and the large events hosted by the community are always well supported by local volunteers, but the day-to-day community events are beginning to suffer from lack of support and lack of volunteers. The community has great ability and potential but the erosion of services and the lack of local employment have the potential to see many in this area following the trend in the move to be nearer to service centres. Low population density is recognised as a contributing factor to loss of services.

*“ No shop in the area is no good. This was a place folk of all ages could meet, do their shopping and chat”*

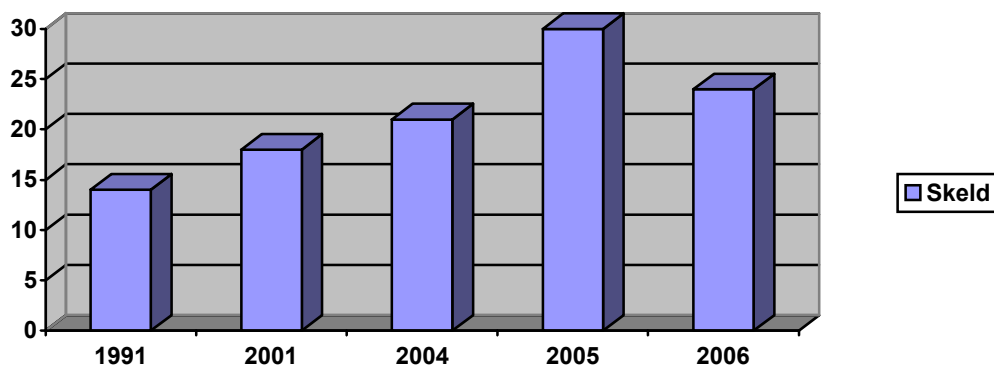
## Demographics



Source: Census, 2001

Data relating specifically to the population of Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister is not available. Census data includes the entire Community Council district of Sandsting & Aithsting and is not detailed enough for analysis. SIMD 2006 includes Clousta and Twatt in Bixter and Gruting in Walls. Although this data cannot specify population increase in Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister, anecdotal evidence suggests that the majority of the 10.5% increase in population is due to an increasing population in the Bixter area as people move closer to service centres.

### Skeld School Roll



Source: Shetland in Statistics, 2007

Skeld primary school saw an overall increase in pupil numbers from 1991 until the roll reached 30 in 2005. Numbers dropped to 24 in 2006. The nursery department had a roll of 6 in 2006. At the end of primary education in Skeld, pupils usually begin secondary education in Aith.

*“Junior youth club finished – lack of volunteers and Senior no longer”*

### Economy & Employment

#### Economic Base – Sandsting & Aithsting

Fisheries/ Agric	Manufac.	Energy Supply/ Quarrying	Construct.	Wholesale/ Retail	Accomm./ Catering	Business Services	Transport/ Communic.	Public Admin/ Health/Education/ Social Work
<b>29.3</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>45.3</b>

Source: SIC, EDU, 2007

In the entire community council area of Sandsting & Aithsting the total FTE figure is 98.2 in comparison with the other community council area on the Westside, Walls & Sandness, which has 159.9 FTE jobs. Skeld, Reawick, Sand and Semblister are a small part of the Sandsting & Aithsting Community Council area and so the economic base is further limited.

Until 2006 Sand had a salmon-processing factory. This relocated to Scalloway resulting in the loss of 39 jobs for the area. In Skeld, Shetland Smokehouse went into liquidation in 2006, but the 17 employees transferred

to the new owners. Gradually workers were paid off until only 2 remained. Recent closure has resulted in the loss of the 2 final jobs. Total job losses from both Sand and the Smokehouse probably represent almost one quarter of the population. Other than the school, additional employment is created by the 2 part-time post offices, one scallop boat, one lobster boat, a handful of self-employed and crofting. No further remaining employment has been identified in the area.

With little opportunity in the area, many young people leave to attend further education and do not return.

*“Factory closed at Sand and a high risk that Shetland Smokehouse is next. I do feel this area could become a depressed area”*

### **Development Activity**

The community is currently working on a project to provide shower and kitchen facilities at the Skeld Waterfront. The hope is to encourage yachts, camping and caravans with the improved facilities.

The local hall is in a poor state of repair and the committee has recently been turned down for funding by the lottery. The hall is also home to the part-time post office in Skeld. The committee has now decided to revise plans for the hall and apply again to the lottery. Groups such as the parent and toddler group have stopped using the hall recently due to the poor condition of the building.

The local history group is very active in the area and would be keen to see a visitor centre in the area. Possible sites could be the new hall or the waterfront. The community would also like to develop a café and perhaps a small shop. Skeld is unable to reap much economic benefit from visitors due to the lack of services in the area.

Whilst the local regatta and events such as the “Festival of the Seas” are not major developments, they do much to raise the profile of the area within Shetland. The community are very able and could benefit from the help of outside agencies to help develop Skeld economically.

*“Not much work in a rural area is no good.....families will be forced to move nearer the work and where the amenities are”*

## Housing

Privately owned houses	Socially rented houses
118	13

Source: Orkney & Shetland Joint Valuation Board, 2008

Around 10% of housing in the area is socially rented. A number of these are sheltered accommodation, which is only available to older or disabled people. No accommodation exists for young or single people.

Housing being sold on the open market does sell, usually to newcomers to the area, as local people cannot afford present prices.

Recently a number of younger local people have built homes in the area. This shows a commitment to their community.

*“Our hall is in a bad way - run down, cold, so nobody wants to go there except the usual handful of volunteers”*

## Community Services & Facilities: availability, accessibility, and vulnerability

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
No	2 P/T	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Source: Community Consultation – Skeld

The local shop in Skeld closed some years ago and has been renovated by Shetland Amenity Trust as a camping bod. The nearest shop is 10 miles away at either Bixter or Walls.

Skeld and Reawick both have part-time post offices. Services are limited to drawing pensions/family allowance and posting items. This means local people have to travel to Bixter or Walls for other post office business. The Skeld post office is based in the hall and does not pay rent as it was felt this might affect the viability and ultimately the life of the service.

Feeder buses connect with the service at Bixter for travel into Lerwick. The earliest bus out of Skeld arrives in Lerwick in time for those beginning work at 9.00am and returns from Lerwick at 5.00pm. A late service is available, but Skeld residents need to arrange their own transport from Bixter. A dedicated shopper runs every second Tuesday and a Dial a Ride service is available on a Thursday.

Most of the road from Parkhall to Skeld is single-track. Discussions have been ongoing with SIC - Roads Dept regarding the upgrade of the section of road from Semblister to Sand. The community would prefer this section to be double track, as this would improve access to the area. A survey of the road

will be carried out soon. The GP is based at Bixter but offers an outreach service to Skeld.

*“Skeld used to be a thriving community for work and very good social things at weekends”*

The primary school is very much at the heart of the community and pupils are encouraged to take part in community events. This helps give the young people a sense of community and knowledge of the local culture. The new school and nursery department has helped to stem the flow of children who were being sent - by their parents - to Aith School. In the past parents felt that Aith offered a greater range of facilities.

There is no retail outlet for fuel in Skeld. This again necessitates a 20 mile round trip for fuel.

Other than the school, the hall is the only major focal point left in the community. As has been described previously, the building is in a poor state of repair and some user groups no longer use the facility. The committee is very active, but is suffering already from the drawn out attempts to source funding to refurbish or rebuild the hall.

# FRAGILE AREA: WALLS, SANDNESS, PAPA STOUR & FOULA

## Area Overview

Situated on the west side of Shetland, Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula are all come under the umbrella of the Walls and Sandness Community Council. Walls is a small service centre for the scattered rural community. The ferries, which serve Papa Stour and Foula, berth on the mainland at West Burrafirth and Walls respectively.

## Key Issues

### Vulnerability of Area

- ❖ Declining population in Sandness, Papa Stour & Foula
- ❖ Ranked third most deprived rural area of Shetland - SIMD 2006
- ❖ Lack of affordable housing
- ❖ School role decline
- ❖ Insufficient support for development ideas
- ❖ Real danger of volunteer burn out

Note: Given the different dynamics in each of these communities, an assessment of each is given, in addition to the area as a whole.

### Community Capacity and Cohesion

In each of the four areas there are individuals and groups who have taken on and completed projects. Each area has been capable of identifying projects required to enhance their communities to a lesser or greater degree. On the whole, Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula work well together. Strong links exist through the Community Council and the islands feel their voices are heard by the Community Council. Geographically, barriers exist in the ability of the four areas to work together easily as a single unit. Large differences exist in the needs, desires and ability of each community to participate in community regeneration. By recognising this as a collective community and by communicating needs and desires effectively, many of these barriers can be overcome. In addition, although geographically diverse, the four communities constitute a cohesive area with Walls acting as a hub, increasing the likelihood of successful GatE participation.

## Walls

Walls, with a larger volunteer base, has completed a range of projects in the area over the years such as the swimming pool, a marina and the hall refurbishment and extension. Pipeline projects include public toilets in Walls, and as a community they continually look to enhance the area. The Walls & District Agricultural Show runs successfully, relying on volunteers from Walls and the surrounding area, and continues to grow. This highlights the capability of the larger Westside community to work together.

## Sandness

Sandness plans to add an extension to the community hall. There is capacity within the community, but it is more difficult for a smaller community to maintain the energy and momentum required to initiate and complete projects. Development often falls to a handful of people in smaller communities and this can quickly lead to volunteer fatigue and burn out. Difficulties can be encountered accessing funding and assistance. This can add to feelings of hopelessness in small communities, often leading to a feeling within the area that agencies do not offer real support.

## Papa Stour

Due to the fact that there is little more than a handful of people still resident in Papa Stour, and many of those remaining just wish to live and work as individuals, it appears there is no capacity for a collective resident community to regenerate the island.

Projects carried out in recent times have been done under the banner of the Papa Stour History group. This group is made up of a few residents along with others outside Papa who have ties with the island. The group is very active at present and is currently the lead organiser of a project to reconstruct a Norse dwelling on the island. The activities of the group have improved the environmental and historical understanding of the island. Economic benefit has been minimal, although the Norse project will bring in some income for the island.

## Foula

Like Sandness, the capacity of Foula to develop is often down to a handful of individuals. This places a great strain on these people and can affect the energy balance of the whole island. The continual fight to maintain basic services such as transport and electricity places a greater burden on island communities such as Foula and often leaves little time or energy for extra development. Foula has shown capacity and drive in the initiation of the Foula Ranger Service. This is a great example of community development and participation.

The small size of the community also means heavy demands on individuals to cover official and voluntary services. This can affect the quantity and

effectiveness of voluntary work. Unless suitable people join the community it will be increasingly difficult to maintain services and develop further opportunities.

### Rank Indicators

- ❑ Proximity of community to unsustainability
- ❑ Low economic base
- ❑ Poor access to services
- ❑ Community cohesion
- ❑ Ability of community to fulfil its own social and economic needs

### Rank – Number 3

In using the indicators to give an overall rank for the area, Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula are third in the ranking order. It cannot be doubted that Papa Stour is on the verge of unsustainability; some opinion might be that it has already reached this point. Services, other than utilities and ferries have ceased. Islanders have adapted to this way of life and while some would hope that things will improve, the rest are content to live as they are. Papa Stour is not so much a community as a group of individuals who get together when they need to. The Papa Stour History group is very active and continues with projects. The Papa Stour Project is carrying on its' work and hopes to expand.

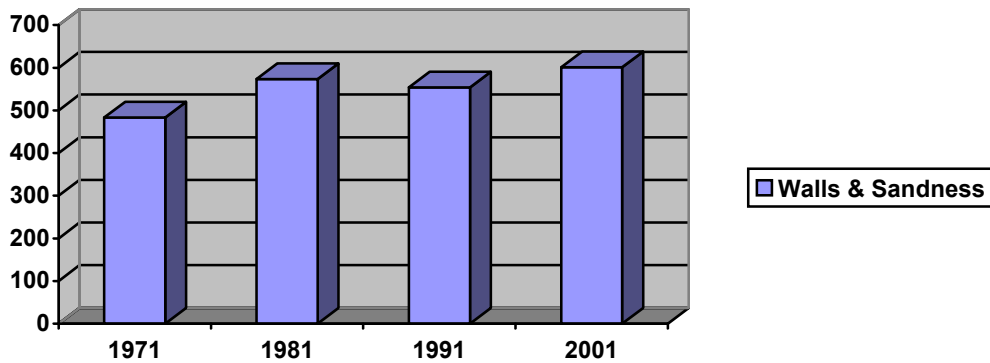
Foula has employment opportunities on the island for newcomers, but a lack of housing is stifling any growth in population. The small community have created good quality projects over the years, but volunteer fatigue can quickly occur in such a small community. A community agent programme jointly run between Papa Stour and Foula was a great boost to both communities, but funding for the post was short-term.

Sandness has a very low economic base and very few services. This places Sandness in a similar position to Skeld. It is difficult to obtain population figures for Sandness but if the decline in the school role is any indicator, this is a community in decline. Sandness does not benefit from the relatively good transport system enjoyed by the majority of Walls so there are barriers to access for both services and employment. The community is active and works well together but at times feels neglected.

Walls is enjoying an increase in the population and as a service centre for the area, a healthy number of jobs are created in the public sector. Walls depend heavily on the aquaculture industry and a downturn in the industry could be a serious blow to the community. Walls is a cohesive community with the community capacity to carry out large projects. There is a danger that the small number of individuals involved will suffer burnout. Succession appears to be problematic. Volunteers are more difficult to recruit and retain. Although Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula have carried out a range of projects of varying sizes, the community could further benefit from the support gained from the new Scottish Government initiative.

## Demographics

### Walls & Sandness



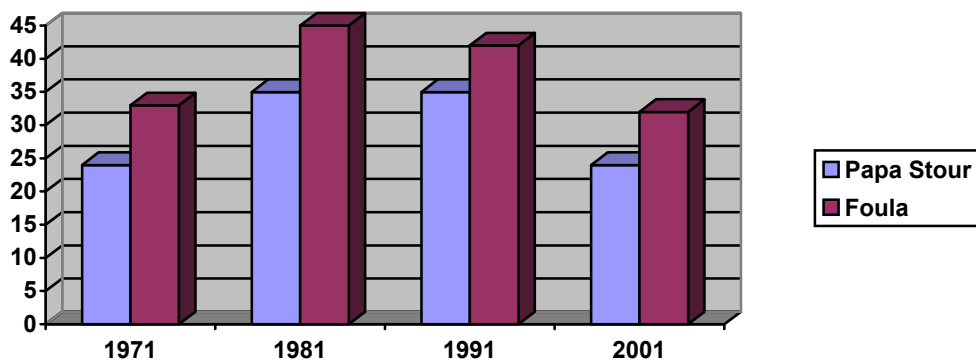
Source: Census, 2001

Since 1971 the population has increased overall in Walls & Sandness. A large increase of almost 20% occurred between 1971 and 1981, followed by decrease in 1991 to 554 people. The 2001 Census recorded an increase of over 8% in the period from 1991 to 2001.

The population data in the SIMD 2006 indicates a further increase of 4.71% from 2001 to 2006. It also records a low proportion of 20 – 29 year olds. For Shetland as a whole the figure is 12.1% compared to 7.6% in Walls, Sandness and Papa Stour. SIMD data excludes Foula.

**Papa Stour – “Ferry schedule does not allow folk to work on the mainland”**

### Papa Stour & Foula

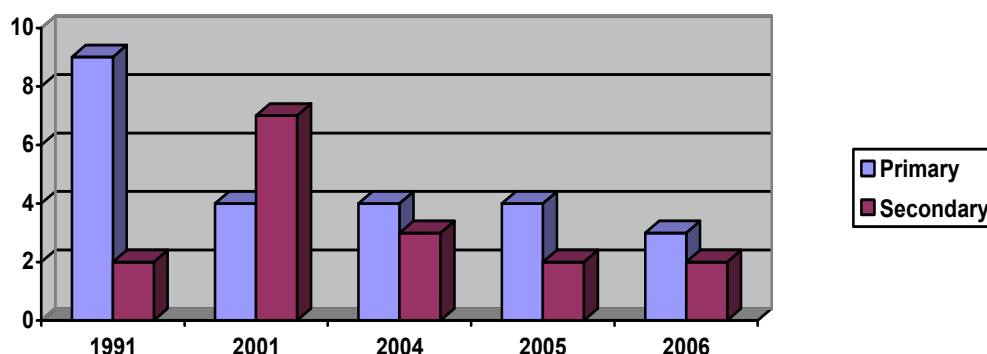


Source: Census, 2001

Census data for Papa Stour and Foula shows population trends in each island are almost mirrored. Both islands experienced an increase in population from 1971 that remained relatively stable for two decades. Data for 2001 indicates a population decline bringing the island populations back to similar levels as

experienced in 1971. Papa Stour and Foula each lost approximately 30% of their populations in the decade from 1991 to 2001.

### Primary School Roll



Source: Shetland in Statistics, 2007

### Walls & Sandness

Although the population in Walls and Sandness has increased over the decade from 1991 – 2001, the school roles at both Happyhansel in Walls and Sandness primary have decreased. From 1991 to 2006 the overall decline for Happyhansel was 26%, whilst Sandness saw a decline in the same period of almost 40%. The nursery role in 2006 at Happyhansel was 13.

### Papa Stour & Foula

Despite 4 pupils in the Papa Stour primary school in 1991, numbers fluctuated and eventually dropped until no children of primary school age remained on the island. The school was mothballed in 2005. Foula also had a primary school role of 4 in 1991. This number has seen some fluctuation in the years since, and the role stood at 3 in 2006. Foula School also has a nursery department, which currently has 2 pre-schoolers.

## Economy & Employment

### Economic Base for Walls & Sandness including Papa Stour & Foula

Fisheries/ Agric	Manufac.	Energy Supply/ Quarrying	Construct.	Wholesale/ Retail	Accomm./ Catering	Business Services	Transport/ Communic.	Public Admin/ Health/Education/ Social Work
<b>48.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>83</b>

Source: SIC, EDU, 2007

Although the area as a whole has 159.9 Full Time Equivalent jobs, the distribution of these is mainly concentrated in and around Walls. Walls acts as a service centre for the immediate area. The public sector, in the form of schools, care centre, health centre and home helps provide the majority of employment with over half of the total FTE jobs. There is a heavy reliance on the fisheries and agriculture sector with almost one third of FTE jobs in this

sector. Interestingly, Walls & Sandness have the third highest number of manufacturing jobs in rural Shetland.

**Papa Stour – Future? – “We are very confident, some are not at all confident”**

### Walls

Walls has a good number of jobs in the public sector. Employment is available at Happyhansel School, Wastview care centre, Walls Health Centre and care at home. This type of work often provides good levels of pay and conditions as well as being a good source of employment for women. There are no public childcare facilities in the area.

The many sheltered inlets and voes in the Walls area are ideal sites for salmon farms and more recently, mussel farms. A healthy number of jobs are now available in this sector. Whilst the aquaculture industry is thriving at present, past experience has shown that this can be a volatile industry, susceptible to environmental and market fluctuations. Crofting also creates additional income for many families in the area.

Local transport, Walls Bakery and summer tearoom, Walls shop and Post Office all create employment in the area. Self-employment also features in Walls along with a small amount of tourist related industry such as self-catering and B & B.

**Walls – “Pier is totally inadequate as it provides no shelter for boats in winter conditions”**

### Sandness

The main employer in Sandness is the Sandness Mill, where sheep wool is treated and spun. This provides employment for around 12 people. Like Walls, crofting and the local school provide additional income and employment in Sandness with a small number of jobs created in each. The large majority of people have to commute to Walls or Lerwick for work.

### Papa Stour

The Papa Stour Project, a drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility, now provides 3 Full Time Equivalent jobs and hopes to employ more in future. Crofting and a small amount of maintenance work provide additional income for islanders. There is a feeling that additional ferries could allow people to commute to the mainland for work. This would increase the opportunities for people who may wish to relocate to Papa Stour.

### Foula

Employment in Foula is mostly part-time and often seasonal. The ferry service to Walls employs 3 full-time staff and the school creates a full-time post and

further part-time employment. Crofting provides an additional income for many islanders and maintenance of the island and its' infrastructure also creates a number of part-time posts. Tourism provides additional employment and income through some self-catering, B & B, the Foula Ranger service and cruise ships in the summer.

**Sandness** – *“Walls to Sandness is all single track road”*

## Development Activity

### Walls

The community has recently completed a £400,000 extension to the local hall. This has increased the usability of the hall. The Wind 2 Heat turbine recently installed provides heat for the building, which also adds to the usability. The Waas Development Group has been the driving force behind a project to build public toilets in Walls. The area is currently lobbying to have the pier upgraded. The pier is a much-needed facility for both the Walls and Foula communities.

Future projects include the possible acquisition of the old bakery as a visitor centre, but the cost of this may be prohibitive. The community find it difficult at times to recruit volunteer support, not only to bring forward new projects, but also to ensure the continuation of services and activities already in place. Communities increasingly have less time and energy to devote to community activities.

**Walls** *“Swimming pool is under threat – high cost of fuel”*

### Sandness

The local hall is now the only community focal point, other than the school. The committee is currently putting together plans for an extension to increase the usability of the hall. The hall already benefits from a 6kw Wind 2 Heat wind turbine.

The Sandness Mill is the only employer on any scale in Sandness with around 12 employees.

Sandness boasts some of the most stunning scenery in the West of Shetland, but the area derives very little economic benefit from the tourism industry.

**Sandness** - *“We’re working on a proposed extension to the hall – it’s all we have left”*

## Papa Stour

The Papa Stour Project hopes to expand its number of employees in future. Housing will remain a key barrier to development in Papa Stour. The decline in population will only reverse if private housing comes onto the open market, as this is the only access to housing.

The Papa Stour History Group is the only community group on the island and is made up mainly of ex-residents or people with ties to Papa Stour. The group is active and has been responsible for some of the environmental improvements on the island. This year the group will open the vestry of the Kirk as an interpretation area and has managed to attract funding and interest in the partial reconstruction of a Norse Stofa on Papa Stour.

Papa Stour benefits from spectacular scenery and is only a 35-minute ferry journey from West Burrafirth, so tourism could be encouraged on the island. At present there is no accommodation or facilities for tourists other than the ferry waiting room and toilets.

## Foula

Foula is a very independent island partly due to its' remote location. Islanders have battled to save and improve many of their services over the years and on many occasions, have carried out the improvements themselves. The runway at the airstrip is a case in point. The stand-alone electricity supply has recently been improved on the island with renewables backed up with diesel generators. The electricity company, Foula Electricity Trust, is jointly owned by 1 islander and 2 SIC members and is run by the community co-operative.

Tourism is an area where the islanders are doing it for themselves. The Foula Ranger service employs 3 people part-time during the summer season to interpret the island to visitors. This is an example of good-practice for other areas, offering training in computer skills, visitor management and environmental monitoring techniques. Passengers from small cruise liners come ashore to Foula in the summer months. Islanders organise a music and craft experience at the local hall, but have almost reached capacity in the number of liners they are able to cater for. Some tourist accommodation is available on the island and the air service makes access a faster and, at times, more pleasant experience than the 2 hour ferry journey from Walls.

**Foula - "We'll hang on in there"**

## Housing

	Privately owned houses	Socially rented houses
Walls	163	29
Sandness	62	16
Papa Stour	10	2
Foula	16	2 soc rent 2 other

Source: Orkney & Shetland Joint Valuation Board, 2008

## Walls

Walls has a good mix of private and social housing. Recent advertisements in the *Shetland Times* for social housing in the area drew, on average, 11 applicants. This is a good indication that people are keen to live in Walls and perhaps that further housing is required. From 2003 to April 2008 planning applications on the SIC website cited 19 single dwelling house planning applications for Walls. This is an average of almost 4 per year.

**Walls “Not enough cheap 1-2 bedroom accommodation”**

## Sandness

A good mixture of social and private housing is also available in Sandness. Anecdotal evidence suggests that older couples are purchasing private housing on the market in Sandness. From 2003 to April 2008 the on-line figure for planning applications for single dwelling houses in Sandness was 6. This represents just over 1 application per year.

## Papa Stour

Although data suggests that there are 2 socially rented houses in Papa, in reality this accommodation is not available for general let. Housing may come on the market in the near future and it remains to be seen if the full-time island population of around 12 will increase. Although there was one planning application to build a single dwelling house in 2004, this has not reached completion. The availability of land in Papa Stour for house building may also be a barrier.

## Foula

The availability of housing is of real concern in Foula. Although there is some social housing on the island, it does not become vacant very often. Private housing is fully occupied, and properties rarely come on the market. Foula has a number of part-time employment opportunities at present, but a lack of housing means that although there may be interest in the positions from outside the island, newcomers cannot access accommodation. It should also be noted that much of the current housing in Foula is below tolerable standard.

## Community Services & Facilities: availability, accessibility, and vulnerability

### Walls

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
1	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Source: Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula community consultation, 2008

Walls has a good range of services and facilities which are well used by the community and surrounding settlements. No present threats exist to these services other than the difficulty of recruiting members for the hall committee. Like other areas, Walls finds that people are reluctant to volunteer to serve on

the committee. The main barriers appear to be the increasing amount of regulation and bureaucracy.

Some internal transport is available in Walls. For those who do not have access to private transport this is a necessity in order to access local services and facilities. There are 5 buses per day from Walls to Lerwick, except Wednesday when there are 3. The first bus leaves Walls at 0700, which means that workers with an 8.00am start in Lerwick are able to utilise the bus service. Gruting suffers from a lack of both internal and external transport and this is a real barrier to access work or services

In addition to the services indicated above, Walls also has a swimming pool run by a local trust. The pool too has increasing difficulty in recruiting volunteers. The bakery has run successfully in Walls for many years and now exports cakes and biscuits to mainland Britain. A tearoom operates in summer months.

Youth centres with paid staff operate at Gruting and Germatwatt in Walls and the Wastview Care Centre in the middle of Walls village provides full-time residential care as well as respite care.

Water based activities are also catered for in Walls with the pier, marina and Boating Club. Plans to build a marina in Gruting may now move a step closer now that the SIC review of water based projects has come to an end.

## Sandness

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Source: Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula community consultation, 2008

**Sandness** - *“school only primary to be closing in Shetland”*

The loss of services has reduced Sandness to a commuter area and residents have to travel outside the area to access services and facilities other than the primary school. For Sandness, the primary school and the hall are the only community services and facilities left in the area. The shop and post office both closed in recent times. Community notices are displayed in a bus shelter.

The school has been threatened with closure in the past, but survived the last review.

A weekly internal shopper bus is available to transport Sandness residents to Walls and daily feeder buses connect with the service from Walls to Lerwick. Lack of transport is a real barrier for those who either do not have a car, or cannot access the family car during the day.

## Papa Stour

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula community consultation, 2008

2005 saw the close of the last two remaining community services, the Post Office and Primary School. The postal delivery service is reduced to two days per week and this could see further cuts in future.

The ro-ro passenger ferry sails 4 days a week. The service is limited to 12 passengers and booking at weekends can be difficult as capacity is often reached. The air service operates one day a week, but is unable to field a fire unit. The road in Papa Stour currently has a 3.5 tonne weight restriction due to undermining in sections. Broadband service is available in Papa.

The general feeling is that utilities and the ferry service are the most important services and should be safeguarded and perhaps improved. Papa Stour has perhaps reached its' tipping point and the lack of basic services must be a contributing factor to the attractiveness or otherwise of the island to any families considering a move to Papa.

## Foula

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
No	Yes P/T	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Source: Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour and Foula community consultation, 2008

**Foula – “Folk passionately love their home and the way of life”**

Like Papa Stour, the most important and essential services and facilities for Foula residents are the ferry and the utilities. Islanders have fought hard to safeguard and improve these in recent times. Unlike Papa Stour, Foula isn't served by grid-connected electricity and is now powered by renewables with diesel back up.

Although there is no shop on Foula, islanders have good alternatives in place, bringing in wholesale deliveries and a weekly delivery of fresh food. The island has a part-time Post Office, a primary school and a community hall. Neither the Post Office nor the primary school were threatened with closure in the last round of discussions by the Post Office and the SIC - Education Department respectively. Postal deliveries are very much weather dependant.

At the time of compilation of this report the post for a resident community nurse is vacant. This means medical cover is by remote means from Walls and NHS 24. There is a real fear that this post will be removed entirely and islanders have battled in the past to retain the service.

Atlantic Ferries runs a “lift on” ferry service from the pier at Walls. The ferry carries 12 passengers, 8 tonnes of cargo and operates two days a week with additional sailings in summer. The service is very much weather dependant and winter seas can restrict sailings considerably. Hiab weight lifting capacity at Walls pier restricts the weight of items carried into the island. As has been mentioned previously, the pier at Walls requires an upgrade to better serve the needs of those on Foula. An air service from Tingwall operates 4 days per week with one additional return flight during the summer.

# FRAGILE AREA: **FIRTH & MOSSBANK**

## Area Overview

Firth & Mossbank is located within the parish of Delting, 27 miles north east of Lerwick. The area houses the largest number of council housing outside Lerwick as 200 houses were built to accommodate incoming oil workers at Sullom Voe Oil Terminal. As the level of work began to decrease at the terminal, high paid jobs were no longer available and people moved away from the area.

## Key Issues

### Vulnerability of Area

- ❖ Ranked most deprived rural area of Shetland - SIMD 2006
- ❖ Decline in population
- ❖ Income – employment deprivation
- ❖ Transient community
- ❖ Poor image
- ❖ Some community capacity, but a lack of endurance

### Community Capacity and Cohesion

Over the last decade several community projects have been developed, but due to problems with volunteers or funding, most projects have failed to endure. Some community ventures employed paid staff, but lack of funding meant continuation was impossible.

Relationships between community groups in Firth and Mossbank also went through tense periods and recently there has been little development activity in the area. Firth and Mossbank often see themselves as two distinct communities and there is little interaction between them. There is hope within the community that future events in the Mossbank hall will attract both sections of the community and act as a catalyst to help bring the communities of Firth & Mossbank together.

Recently the community has a renewed vigour and enthusiasm. The community house at Firth is now managed by a new volunteer group and continues to provide computer classes and evening classes. The new committee for the Mossbank hall are enthusiastic and a good relationship has been forged with youth club staff.

In the past, Firth & Mossbank ran events that successfully brought in people from outwith the area. A summer gala and school fayre were well attended by visitors as well as locals. These activities have ceased recently, but there is hope of organising events such as these in the future. The community also published a local newsletter in the past that was a useful source of information for Firth & Mossbank residents. This project depended on the will of volunteer labour and eventually folded.

Whilst there is generally a positive feeling in the community with regard to future community projects, there appears to be a block in co-ordination and communication. Community members are not always aware of the community services and facilities available in Firth & Mossbank. The community feel that the area would benefit from a development worker or similar post to promote existing services, co-ordinate volunteers and encourage new activity.

## Rank

### Indicators

- ❑ Proximity of community to unsustainability
- ❑ Low economic base
- ❑ Poor access to services
- ❑ Community cohesion
- ❑ Ability of community to fulfil its own social and economic needs.

### Rank – Number 4

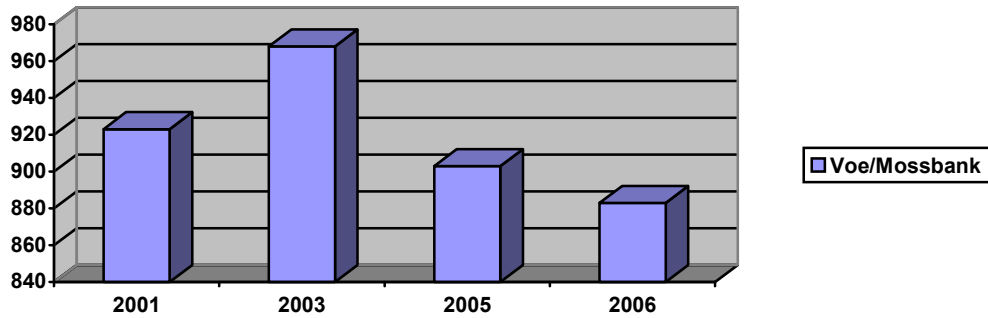
Based on the indicators above, Mossbank & Firth rank fourth out of the four fragile areas. Of the four areas considered, Mossbank & Firth is furthest from unsustainability. Although the area has similar problems to the other three fragile areas, the community can access employment and services more readily.

With regard to the ability of the community and community cohesion, relationships have improved in the community and have the potential to improve further. Any further reduction in services in Firth & Mossbank would be a real blow to the community and further increase out migration. The area has a number of development ideas and would benefit from agency help with a strategic approach

*“Some of the bus runs from Lerwick to Toft will not go down to Mossbank”*

## Demographics

Voe and Mossbank classed as a single area for the collection of statistical information, and Census data covers the entire parish of Delting. For this reason, the most meaningful population data was gathered from the Voe/Mossbank SIMD 2006 data.

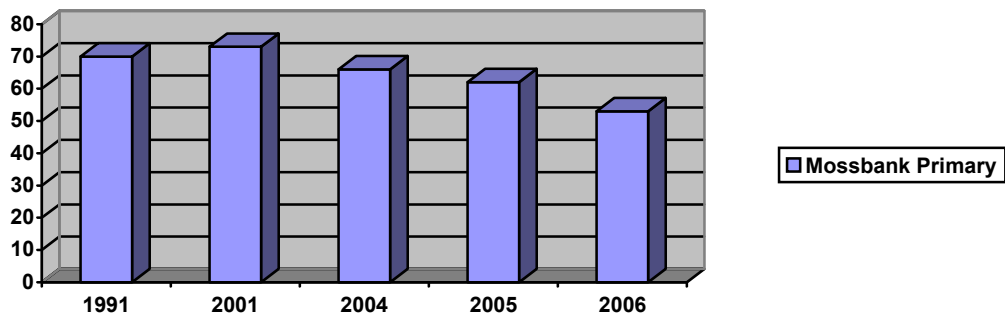


Source: GROS, 2007

In the last 5 years from 2001 – 2006 the population of Voe/Mossbank has seen a decline of 4.3%.

Anecdotal evidence and predictions indicate that the population of Voe, in easier commuting distance of Lerwick, is increasing and this trend will continue. From this we can deduce that the decrease in population for the two areas is occurring in Firth & Mossbank.

### Mossbank School Roll



Source: Shetland in Statistics 2007

Due to the loss of employment opportunities at Sullom Voe many families are leaving the area, resulting in a declining school role. Since 1991 Mossbank primary school has seen a 24% decline in pupils.

*“Shop is a good central point for information and attracts tourists, terminal workers and tourists.”*

## Economy & Employment

### Economic Base for Delting

Fisheries/ Agric	Manufac.	Energy Supply/ Quarrying	Construct.	Wholesale/ Retail	Accomm. / Catering	Business Services	Transport/ Communic.	Public Admin/ Health/Education/ Social Work
<b>18.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>224.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>316</b>

Source: SIC, EDU, 2007

Although the economic base covers all nine categories of economic activity, the figure represents employment opportunities within Delting rather than Firth & Mossbank. Many residents of Firth & Mossbank are employed at the Sullom Voe Oil Terminal and Scatsta Airport, but opportunities for well paid, skilled work are less than in previous years. Short-term contracts and unskilled jobs are more commonplace. This often results in low-paid positions and a lack of job security.

SIMD 2006 data shows the area to have the highest percentage of income deprivation in rural Shetland. 9.4% of the population are also employment deprived, giving Voe/Mossbank the third highest rate of unemployment in rural Shetland. Given the large numbers of social housing in Firth and Mossbank the area is often used to house people with social problems. People are often unable or unfit for work and this contributes to the income and employment deprivation of the area.

Firth currently has a shop, which employs several people locally. The Family Centre day care facility is also based in Firth and is run in conjunction with the local nursery school at Mossbank. The combined facility provides the only full-time day care facilities in the North Mainland and is a very important facility to workingwomen in the area who often have no family support network. In Mossbank there is a part-time post office and a pub. A small number of the community are self-employed and some part-time crofting takes place in the area. The school is the largest employer in the area.

*“New parent council wants to work more with the hall committee and community to start more projects and activities”*

### **Development Activity**

Firth is home to the community house. The house offers a range of computer courses and a number of evening classes and is managed by volunteers. A local tenants group has recently lobbied hard to ensure that repairs to the local sewerage system in Firth are carried out. The Old School Centre at Firth used to house the local youth club, which is run by SIC paid staff. Recently the youth club moved to the Mossbank hall due to the deteriorating condition of the building at Firth and its' inaccessibility for the disabled.

A local group is also working to build a marina at Toft. The recent review of water based projects put this on hold but this has now been completed and the marina project will have the opportunity to move forward. In Mossbank a new committee has taken over the local hall and with the help of ROA funding the hall is being improved. Disabled access has been improved as well as some small internal changes. The hall committee would like to see a currently disused building near the hall renovated to house 2 small workshops to encourage local enterprise.

A community garden project, which stalled, is now back on the agenda within the Mossbank community. Youth workers recently ran a very successful “Midnight Football” event in Mossbank. The event was well attended and there are hopes to start a football team. This will attract visiting teams and, by bringing people into the area, help to dispel the image the area has been given over the years as a “ghetto”.

*“Mid Lea houses are in a mess, the foundations are sinking and it would be cheaper to demolish them than repair”*

## Housing

Privately owned houses	Socially rented houses
67	174

Source: Orkney & Shetland Joint Valuation Board, 2008

Due to the very high levels of social housing built to accommodate oil workers in the early 1980s, the number of social houses outnumbers the number of private houses by almost 3 to 1. This does not occur anywhere else in rural Shetland.

Housing levels in Mossbank are adequate, with most houses occupied. The Firth area has empty housing and a demolition order is in place to remove 16 properties due to their condition. This order is currently on hold as the SIC may sell the housing to developers. From SIC - Housing Dept statistics, the probability of being housed in Firth in 2006 was 87%, whereas the probability for Brae was 0%. This gives an indication of the number of surplus houses.

People are often housed in the area without any real desire to live there, usually when their first choice of area is unavailable. Incoming workers such as those employed by NHS Shetland are often housed in Firth for a two-year period to give them a chance to settle into Shetland prior to moving on to an area of their choice within Shetland. These factors can help create a transient community.

## Community Services & Facilities: availability, accessibility, and vulnerability

Shop	Post Office	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Fuel	Hall
1	1 P/T	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Source: Community Consultation – Firth & Mossbank

The local shop at Firth has changed hands twice recently and is currently rented from the owner of the building. Recently staff have started home deliveries in a bid to access further customers. This is proving a success as many people live a distance from the shop and do not have access to transport.

Firth & Mossbank are served by a fairly regular public transport system to Lerwick, although there are some issues with the bus travelling to Toft. Internal transport within Firth & Mossbank is poor. The area had a community-run service in place until recently, but funds could not be accessed to keep the service. Community uptake of the service also waned.

A part-time post office is available at Mossbank and has not been earmarked for closure in the recent round of Post Office cuts.

*“The health centre bus to Brae is underused.....folk don’t realise it’s available”*

The local health centre is based at Brae. In the past a surgery was held in Firth but this has been discontinued. Instead transport is available to take people to the Brae Health Centre but this must be booked 24 hours in advance.

Mossbank primary school role increased in 2001 and has seen a small decline year on year since. In 2006 the nursery department of the school had 15 pupils. Pupils leaving the primary school at the end of Primary 7 move on to the secondary department at Brae.

Fuel was available at the shop in Firth until recently. The cost of repairs to the equipment and the poor return on low volumes of fuel sales made repair unviable. The nearest fuel outlets are at Voe or Brae. Any loss of services in an area has a knock-on effect. If people are travelling to Brae or Voe for fuel this increases the chances of them buying other goods such as groceries or stamps at the same time. This in turn has an effect on surviving local services such as the shop and the Post Office.

# **RESEARCH INTO NEW Gate AREAS WITHIN SHETLAND**

## **Appendices**

## **Appendix 1**

### **GUIDANCE QUESTIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS**

1. Housing problems and shortages
2. What community services and facilities exist?
3. How accessible are these services and facilities?
4. Give examples of any community run facilities/groups/services that are vulnerable
5. Examples of business start-ups in community
6. Any community development companies in the community and how effective are they?
7. Any local industry that is a major employer in the area?
8. Are there areas within your district that are currently working together as communities or have the potential to work together?
9. Are there areas that would not work together?
10. What community groups are good to use as focus groups e.g. social clubs, women's guilds etc?
11. If there are any Development Opportunities mentioned in the local plan did these come to fruition or still in development stage?
12. Are there any developments of renewable energy, community or private?
13. Any of the business/industry listed in the community plan still exist/any further improvements?
14. Has there been any further development of employment opportunities in the area since the Local Plan?

## Appendix 2

### Community survey – Rural Shetland



**NAME**

**AREA**

We are trying to find out more about your community and how it works.

Please take a minute of your time to use this questionnaire to express your thoughts and feelings on what you think your community needs.

Thank you!

Are any community services or facilities - e.g. shop, post office, etc under threat in your area?

Are there any community facilities or groups which are in danger of collapse - this could be due to lack of funding, volunteers etc?

Please give examples of any current/future projects your community is working on to improve the quality of life in your area.

Please give examples of any recent new business start-up in your community.

On a scale of 1 - 10, how would you rate confidence within your community regarding your overall social and economic situation?

1 being - the community feels extremely confident that people will continue to have their needs met and live within the community -

10 being - the community feels sure that people will leave the community as their needs cannot be met.

Please feel free to add any further comments regarding the social and economic situation within your community.

## Appendix 3 EXPLANATION OF AREA SCAN

SIMD AREAS RANK	<p>The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation measures small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland based on 31 indicators in 7 individual domains: Current Income, Employment, Housing, Health, Education/Skills and Training, Crime and Geographical Access to Services and Telecommunications.</p> <p>Data zones are created based on the number of people living in an area. Often the datazones do not follow the social and historical relationships between areas of Shetland with places such as Foula being included with Burra and Trondra.</p> <p>Data zones are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (6,505).</p>
COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA	<p>Each SIMD data zone is categorized within the appropriate community council area.</p> <p>This is where the SIMD zones and community council areas clash as some SIMD zones are not within the same Community Council area - eg SIMD zone: Skeld/Clousta/Gruting/Twatt.</p> <p>Skeld, Clousta and Twatt are all within the Sandsting and Aithsting Community Council, whereas Gruting is part of the Walls/Sandness Community Council. This makes data comparison difficult at times.</p>
POPULATION CHANGE 1991-2001	<p>SIMD data zone population figures do not exist for 1991. Therefore figures from 1991 and 2001 Census for the data zones within their Community Council area have been used.</p>
POPULATION CHANGE 2001-2006	<p>These figures are taken from the SIMD 2006 data.</p> <p><i>Source - Small Area Population Estimates, GROS, 2007</i></p>
2006 SCHOOL ROLL	<p>These figures are taken from <i>Shetland in Statistics, 2007</i></p>
SCHOOL ROLL 1991-2006	<p>Comparative changes in school role from 1991 and 2006.</p> <p>These figures are taken from <i>Shetland in Statistics, 2007</i>.</p>
PERCENTAGE OF INCOME DEPRIVED 2005	<p>Based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of adults in Income Support households</li> <li>• Children in Income Support households</li> <li>• Adults in Guarantee pension Credit households</li> <li>• Adults in Job Seekers Allowance households</li> <li>• Children in Job Seekers Allowance households</li> </ul> <p><i>Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, GROS 2007</i></p>

<p>PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVED 2005</p>	<p>Based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months</li> <li>• Working Age Incapacity Benefit recipients</li> <li>• Working Age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients</li> <li>• Compulsory New Deal participants – New Deal for the under 25's and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count</li> </ul> <p><i>Source – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, GROS 2007</i></p>
---	---

<p>NUMBER OF ECONOMIC SECTORS</p>	<p>There are nine economic sectors which are split into Community Council Area.</p> <p>The nine sectors are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fisheries/Agriculture</li> <li>2. Manufacturing</li> <li>3. Energy Supply/Quarrying</li> <li>4. Construction</li> <li>5. Wholesale/Retail</li> <li>6. Accommodation/Catering</li> <li>7. Business Services</li> <li>8. Transport/Communication</li> <li>9. Public Admin/Health/Education/Social Work</li> </ol> <p>These figures indicate the variety of industry (by sector) within the area. A low amount indicates a lack of diversity in employment opportunities and an underdeveloped economy. n/a indicates that although there is some activity in the area within this sector, numbers are so low they must be excluded to avoid identification of individuals.</p> <p><i>Source - SIC, Economic Development Unit, 2007.</i></p>
-----------------------------------	--

<p>OVER 50% JOBS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 2007</p>	<p>Primary sector jobs are those that depend on natural resources. These can be finite or fragile and require careful management to remain sustainable eg fishing, agriculture, energy supply (oil terminal), quarrying.</p> <p>A high rate of employment within Primary industries can also suggest a high dependency on industries which could suffer from the vagrancies of nature.</p> <p><i>These figures are sourced from SIC, Economic Development Unit, 2007.</i></p>
---	---

<p>ACCESS TO SERVICES – SIMD RANK</p>	<p>SIMD 2006 access to services ranks are based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drive time to GP</li> <li>• Drive time to shopping facilities</li> <li>• Drive time to petrol station</li> <li>• Drive time to primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• Drive time to Post Office</li> <li>• Public transport time to GP</li> <li>• Public transport time to shopping facilities</li> <li>• Public transport time to Post Office</li> </ul> <p>1 = most deprived – 6505 = least deprived</p> <p><i>Source - GROS, 2007</i></p>
---------------------------------------	---

<p>POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)</p>	<p>A sparsely populated community is less likely to be able to maintain key services. The HIE Fragile Areas report suggests that areas with a population density of less than 11 people per square km are more likely to suffer from the increased challenges of maintaining viable services.</p> <p><i>Source – HIE Fragile Area Report, 2008</i></p>
<p>NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>	<p>These figures are taken from the online community directory within Shetland Island Council website.</p>
<p>NUMBER OF SOCIALLY RENTED HOUSES</p>	<p>A high number of socially rented houses in comparison to privately owned houses can often be an economic indicator. The number can also indicate the possibility of newcomers receiving housing in the area.</p> <p><i>Source – Shetland and Orkney Joint Valuation Board, 2008</i></p>
<p>NUMBER OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES</p>	<p>A high number of privately owned houses in an area can often indicate the economic health of an area. Privately owned housing is also an indicator of the commitment people have to an area.</p> <p><i>Source – Shetland and Orkney Joint Valuation Board, 2008</i></p>
<p>VULNERABILITY OF AREA</p>	<p>A summary of the data as well as survey results from the communities concerned and consultation with the SIC Community Learning and Development Workers. This gives a conclusion as to the area's fragility and a fragility rating. All areas with a score of 5 will be included in the areas considered for the new Scottish Government scheme.</p>

SIMD AREAS RANK:

BURRA/TRONDRA/FOULA: 3705

**DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:**

Population change 1991-2001:	Burra Decline – 8.50% Trondra Increase – 13.67%
Population change 2001-2006:	Burra/Trondra/Foula Decline – 5.85%
2006 School roll:	Hamnavoe Primary, Burra = 51
School roll 1991-2006:	<b>Hamnavoe Primary – Decline 46.9%</b>

**EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:**

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Burra/Trondra/Foula: 9.3%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Burra/Trondra/Foula: 5.5%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	5 n/a 4
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	

**SOCIAL INDICATORS:**

Access to services SIMD rank:	18
Population Density (person per KM2):	Burra/Trondra/Foula: 33.65 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Burra = 13, Trondra = 2
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	36
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	300

**VULNERABILITY OF AREA**

- \* Decline in Primary school numbers in recent years. School role almost doubled in 1980s
- \* Whitefish industry now recovering after almost total collapse. 3 new boats launched in recent years, employing local people
- \* New marina being built at Hamnavoe by community group
- \* Shop, Post Office and 2 halls are only community facilities remaining in Hamnavoe
- \* Burra/Trondra is becoming a commuter area for residents working in Lerwick/Scalloway
- \* Close proximity to Scalloway and Lerwick is positive in some ways. Residents don't have to travel far to access main centres for services and facilities but this has also resulted in a decline in services within Burra/Trondra and a breakdown in local community infrastructure





## DUNROSSNESS/FAIR ISLE

SIMD AREA RANK: DUNROSSNESS/FAIR ISLE: 3329

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Dunrossness – Decline 2.10% Fair Isle – Increase 2.90%
Population change 2001-2005:	Dunrossness/Fair Isle – Decline 0.64%
2006 School roll:	Dunrossness Primary = 116 Fair Isle Primary = 8
School roll 1991-2006:	Dunrossness Primary – Decline 21% Fair Isle Primary – Stable

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Dunrossness/Fair Isle: 7.5%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Dunrossness/Fair Isle: 7.2%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	8
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	34
Population Density (person per KM2):	24.19 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Dunrossness = 8, Fair Isle = 8
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Dunrossness = 59, Fair Isle = 24 (21 National Trust)
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Dunrossness = 432 Fair Isle = 26

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Dunrossness benefits from employment opportunities at Sumburgh Airport
- \* Dunrossness is fairly healthy, with an active community and well used local services
- \* Fair Isle will always be 'close to the edge' due to its remoteness and fragility bringing services to and from island
- \* Fair Isle is dynamic, innovative and has tight community cohesion, with its survival reliant on the community's readiness to work together
- \* Fair Isle is unique within Shetland in that the National Trust for Scotland owns it.
- \* The Community work closely with the NTS for the socio-economic benefit of the island
- \* New initiatives and businesses have started in Fair Isle but there can be instability with some families leaving soon after arriving

**Fragility scale**

(Fair Isle only)



1 Not Fragile

5 Very Fragile

## FETLAR

SIMD AREA RANK: UNST/FETLAR: 3244

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

FETLAR Population change 1991-2001: Decline – 4.44%  
Population change 2001-2006: Unst/Fetlar – Decline 6.23%  
2006 School roll: Fetlar Primary = 4  
School roll 1991-2006: Fetlar Primary – Decline 43%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005: Unst/Fetlar: 10.3%  
Percentage of employment deprived 2005: Unst/Fetlar: 6.7%  
Number of economic sectors 2007: 1 n/a 3  
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007: Very Limited Economic Base

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank: Unst/Fetlar 11  
Population Density (person per KM2): Unst/Fetlar 4.83 sq km  
Number of Voluntary Community Groups: 8  
Number of socially rented houses 2008: 13  
Number of privately owned houses 2008: 40

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Lack of suitable housing to attract incomers
- \* Primary school due to close 2010 when the final primary age children move to Secondary
- \* Limited community services available e.g. part time shop, no
- \* Fairly active community, although most groups predominantly older/retired volunteers
- \* Lack of local employment
- \* IatE status in 2005, although Fetlar was overlooked in some areas of development
- \* RSPB pay subsidies to the island for land to be unused to enable birds to be protected; this has contributed to the economy of Fetlar
- \* Community in process of setting up a new development company and aim to employ a development worker who will work specifically with the community

**Fragility scale**



(Fetlar)

1 Not Fragile

5 Very fragile

## GULBERWICK, CUNNINGSBURGH & QUARFF

**SIMD AREAS RANK:** EASTER QUARFF/GULBERWICK/EAST VOE: 5506  
CUNNINGSBURGH/WESTER QUARFF: 3904

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Gulberwick/Quarff – Increase 66.33% Sandwick/Cunningsburgh – Increase 5.92%
Population change 2001-2006:	Easter Quarff/Gulberwick/East Voe – Increase 17.65% Cunningsburgh/Wester Quarff – Increase 2.86%
2006 School roll:	Cunningsburgh Primary = 57 Quarff Primary = Closed
School roll 1991-2006:	Cunningsburgh Primary – Increase 12% Quarff Primary – Pupils transferred to Cunningsburgh

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

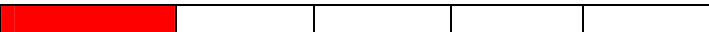
Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Easter Quarff/Gulberwick/East Voe: 1.1% Cunningsburgh/Wester Quarff: 7.6%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Easter Quarff/Gulberwick/East Voe: 2.7% Cunningsburgh/Wester Quarff: 7.3%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	Gulberwick, Cunningsburgh, Quarff: 8      n/a 1
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Easter Quarff/Gulberwick/East Voe: 352 Cunningsburgh/Wester Quarff: 261
Population Density (person per KM2):	Easter Quarff/Gulberwick/East Voe: 40.99 sq km Cunningsburgh/Wester Quarff: 21.21 sq
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Cunningsburgh = 9, Gulberwick = 6, Quarff = 3
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Gulberwick & Quarff = 1, Cunningsburgh = 29
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Gulberwick & Quarff = 270, Cunningsburgh = 252

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Increasing population has resulted in a thriving area
- \* Close proximity to local services and facilities
- \* Active community groups
- \* Regular public transport service
- \* Quarff and Gulberwick are not as socially cohesive as Cunningsburgh due to commuter status

**Fragility Scale** 

1 Not Fragile

5 Very Fragile

## NESTING & LUNNASTING

SIMD AREAS RANK: NESTING/VIDLIN: 3882

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Nesting – Increase 11.33%
Population change 2001-2006:	Nesting/Vidlin – Decline 6.12%
2006 School roll:	Nesting Primary = 23 Lunnasting Primary = 29
School roll 1991-2006:	Nesting Primary – Increase 52% Lunnasting Primary – Increase 38.1%

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Nesting/Vidlin: 4.5%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Nesting/Vidlin: 5.5%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	4 n/a 3
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	YES

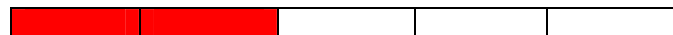
### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Nesting/Vidlin: 41
Population Density (person per KM2):	Nesting & Lunnasting: 5.05 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Nesting = 5, Vidlin = 4
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Nesting = 18, Vidlin = 13
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Nesting = 119, Vidlin = 109

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Vidlin Post Office closure has affected local shop. People now go to Brae for Post Office/shop
- \* 'No Catch' has recently gone into administration. Resulted in fragility of local employment
- \* Over reliance on fisheries/aquaculture industries for employment
- \* Fairly active community. Population increase since 1971 – now stable
- \* A number of families have moved into the areas. This is highlighted in increasing school roles

Fragility scale



1 Not Fragile

5 Very Fragile

## NORTHMAVINE

SIMD AREA RANK: NORTH NORTHMAVINE: 2806

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Northmavine – Decline 4.21%
Population change 2001-2006:	Northmavine minus Sullom – Increase 1.62%
2006 School roll:	North Roe Primary = 12, Ollaberry Primary = 23 Urafirth Primary = 21
School roll 1991-2006:	North Roe Primary – Decline 40% Ollaberry Primary – Decline 36% Urafirth Primary – Decline 28%

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	10.60%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	9.70%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	4 n/a 3
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	YES

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	31
Population Density (person per KM2):	4.04 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	23
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	129
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	249

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Poor access to services – some parts of Northmavine are geographically remote and have poor access to public transport.
- \* Limited local economy, most people commute out of the area to work
- \* Primary School roll declines in recent years
- \* Northmavine is the second most deprived rural area in Shetland (SIMD 2006)
- \* latE status in 2004. Revival of the Northmavine Development Company has enabled the area to acknowledge development opportunities and work towards regeneration and growth.

Fragility scale 

1 Not Fragile

5 Very Fragile

## SANDSTING/AITHSTING

**SIMD AREAS RANK:** WEISDALE/AITH/BIXTER/TRESTA/EAST BURRAFIRTH: 3814  
SKELD/CLOUSTA/GRUTING/TWATT: 4265

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Increase – 6.06%
Population change 2001-2006:	Skeld/Clousta/Gruting/Twatt – Increase 10.5% Aith/Bixter/Tresta/East Burrafirth – Increase 2.07%
2006 School roll:	Skeld Primary = 24, Aith Jnr. High Primary = 90 Aith Jnr. High Secondary = 92
School roll 1991-2006:	Skeld Primary – Increase 41% Aith Jnr. High Primary – Increase 32% Aith Jnr. High Secondary – Increase 34%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Aith/Bixter/Tresta/East Burrafirth: 8.3% Skeld/Clousta/Gruting/Twatt: 5.8%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	W./Aith/Bixter/Tresta/East Burrafirth: 6.7% Skeld/Clousta/Gruting/Twatt: 3.9%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	Sandsting/Aithsting: 5                      n/a 4
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Aith/Bixter/Tresta/East Burrafirth: 203 Skeld/Clousta/Gruting/Twatt: 32
Population Density (person per KM2):	Aith/Bixter/Tresta/E. Burrafirth = 10.5 sq Skeld/ Clousta/ Gruting/ Twatt = 6.12 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Aith/Bixter = 18, Skeld = 5, Gruting = 1
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Aith/Bixter/Tresta = 43,              Skeld = 13
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Aith/Bixter/Tresta/E Burrafirth = 192 Skeld/Clousta/Gruting/Twatt = 119

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Aith is thriving. Good access to local services means people are choosing to settle in the area.
- \* Many new self builds. Hjaltland Housing Ass. intend to develop housing in the area.
- \* Bixter, Tresta, Clousta, Gruting, Twatt benefit from close proximity to services and facilities
- \* Skeld suffers from a severe lack of services and facilities. Nearest shop, 20 mile round trip
- \* Shetland Smokehouse and Salmon factory at Sand closed. Total loss of 50+ jobs in area
- \* Most people commute out of Skeld for work; single track roads result in increased travel time which results in many young families leaving area to live closer to main road or Lerwick

**Fragility Scale**   
(Skeld)                      1 Not Fragile    5 Very Fragile

## SANDWICK

SIMD AREAS RANK: SANDWICK: 3722  
LEVENWICK/BIGTON/HOSWICK: 4133

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Sandwick - Increase 5.9%
Population change 2001-2006:	Sandwick - Increase 8.53% Levenwick - Increase 0.59%
2006 School roll:	Sandwick Junior High Primary = 104 Sandwick Junior High Secondary = 179
School roll 1991-2006:	Primary - Increase 34% Secondary - Increase 20%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Sandwick 7.2%, Levenwick/B/H: 7.2%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Sandwick: 8.6%, Levenwick/B/H: 4.6%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	5 n/a 4
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

---


### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Sandwick: 135, Levenwick/B/H: 131
Population Density (person per KM2):	Sandwick: 113.0 sq km, Levenwick/B/H: 11.84 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Sandwick = 18, Levenwick = 3, Bigton = 6, Hoswick = 1
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Sandwick = 58, Levenwick/Hoswick = 0, Bigton = 7
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Sandwick = 257, Levenwick = 85, Bigton = 113 Hoswick = 46

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Levenwick Post Office threatened with closure. This will be a loss to the community and could affect the viability of the shop
- \* Hjaltland recently built 6 new houses in Sandwick
- \* Sandwick is active with local development group developing facilities at Sandsayre & Hoswick as resources for visitors and community
- \* Sandwick is growing as a community with more incomers and has an active community spirit

**Fragility scale**   
1 Not Fragile 5 Very Fragile

## SCALLOWAY

SIMD AREA RANK: SCALLOWAY: 3534

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Increase - 1.25%
Population change 2001-2006:	Decline - 3.91%
2006 School roll:	Junior High Primary = 102 Junior High Secondary = 122
School roll 1991-2006:	Junior High Primary - Decline 13% Junior High Secondary - Decline 32%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	11.20%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	11.40%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	6 n/a 2
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

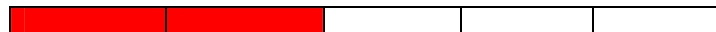
Access to services SIMD rank:	1784
Population Density (person per KM2):	40.99 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	16
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	84
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	276

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Since 2006 Scalloways economic situation has improved. Upturn in the fisheries sector and increased business at Scalloway harbour has resulted in increased employment in the area
- \* Hjaltland Housing Ass. building 22 new houses in East Voe and renovating Andersons Buildings in Main Street into 11 flats and a crèche. They also plan to build another 20 houses in Scalloway in 2011/2012 for general rental.
- \* Private housing development has increased recently with 30 planning completions in 2006 compared to 0 in 2002 (SIC Planning, 2007).
- \* Healthy amount of community services and facilities. Close proximity to Lerwick

Fragility scale



1 Not fragile

5 Very fragile

## SKERRIES

SIMD AREAS RANK:

REST OF WHALSAY/SKERRIES: 3649

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Skerries - Decline 12.64%
Population change 2001-2006:	Rest of Whalsay/Skerries - Increase 8%
2006 School roll:	Skerries Primary = 3 Skerries Secondary = 2
School roll 1991-2006:	Primary - Decline 67% Secondary - Static

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 5.6%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 4.8%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	Skerries: 2                      n/a 4
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	Skerries: YES

---


### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 7
Population Density (person per KM2):	Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 27.78 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Skerries = 4
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Skerries = 2
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Skerries = 30

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA:

- \* Constant threat of closure to school Secondary Dept due to low pupil numbers
- \* Lack of housing to encourage new families and house seasonal workers at salmon factory
- \* South mouth of harbour requires dredging in order for ferry to use both mouths of harbour; this would increase the ferries berthing options to the island in poor weather
- \* Very few young families - mainly ageing population
- \* Extremely limited economic base -salmon factory main employer

**Fragility scale:**   
(Skerries)                      1 Not fragile    5 Very Fragile

## TINGWALL, WHITENESS & WEISDALE

**SIMD AREAS RANK:** WHITENESS/WADBISTER/GIRLSTA: 4809  
TINGWALL/GOTT: 4676

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

**Population change 1991-2001:** Tingwall - Increase 20.34%

**Population change 2001-2006:** Whiteness/Wadbister/Girlsta - Increase 9.84%  
Tingwall/Gott - Increase 2.62%

**2006 School roll:** Tingwall Primary = 50  
Whiteness Primary = 81

**School roll 1991-2006:** Tingwall Primary - Static  
Whiteness Primary - Decline 5%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

**Percentage of income deprived 2005:** Whiteness/Wadbister/Girlsta: 3%  
Tingwall/Gott: 4.1%

**Percentage of employment deprived 2005:** Whiteness/Wadbister/Girlsta: 2.1%  
Tingwall/Gott: 3%

**Number of economic sectors 2007:** Tingwall, Whiteness & Weisdale: 8

**Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:** NO

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

**Access to services SIMD rank:** Whiteness/Wadbister/Girlsta :123  
Tingwall/Gott: 235

**Population Density (person per KM2):** Whiteness/Wadbister/Girlsta: 16.1 sq km  
Tingwall/Gott: 15.97 sq km

**Number of Voluntary Community Groups:** Whiteness/Weisdale = 13, Tingwall = 9

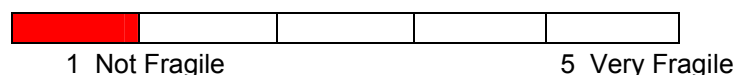
**Number of socially rented houses 2008:** Whiteness/Wadbister/Girlsta = 3, Tingwall/Gott = 11

**Number of privately owned houses 2008:** Wh'ness/Wadbister/Girlsta = 203, Tingwall/Gott = 231

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Stable school roles. Increasing population as more people move to be closer to Lerwick
- \* Continued expansion of private house builds in area
- \* Close proximity to services and facilities in Lerwick. Whilst this has had a positive effect on population numbers, it has resulted in the area losing a sense of community as it becomes a dormitory area

**Fragility scale**



## UNST

SIMD AREA RANK: UNST/FETLAR: 3244

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

UNST Population change 1991-2001:	Unst - Decline 31.8%
Population change 2001-2006:	Unst/Fetlar - Decline 6.23%
2006 School roll:	Uyeasound Primary = 8, Baltasound Jnr. High Primary = 20 Baltasound Jnr. High Secondary = 38
School roll 1991-2006:	Uyeasound Primary - Decline 11% Baltasound Jnr. High Primary - Decline 76% Baltasound Jnr. High Secondary - Increase 15%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Unst/Fetlar: 10.3%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Unst/Fetlar: 6.7%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	5 n/a 2
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Unst/Fetlar 11
Population Density (person per KM2) :	Unst/Fetlar 4.83 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Unst = 36
Number of socially rented houses 2007:	Unst = 151
Number of privately owned houses 2007:	Unst = 218

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Active social groups within community. Succession and continuation could be problematic
- \* Poor public transport
- \* Large decline in population 2006. Population now stabilised
- \* Closure of RAF base resulted in huge decline in Baltasound Primary roll
- \* Fairly diverse local economy with 42 local businesses in operation
- \* IatE status in 2005. HIE Unst Response Team has resulted in improved socio-economic stabilisation on island



## WALLS, SANDNESS, W. BURRAFIRTH, PAPA STOUR, FOULA

SIMD AREAS RANK: WALLS/SANDNESS/WEST BURRAFIRTH/PAPA STOUR: 2923  
BURRA/TRONDRA/FOULA: 3705

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Walls/Sandness - Increase 8.48% Papa Stour - Decline 31.43% Foula - Decline 23.80%
Population change 2001-2006:	Walls/Sandness/W. Burrafirth/Papa - Increase 4.71%
2006 School roll:	Happy Hansel Primary, Walls = 42, Sandness Primary = 8 Foula Primary = 3 Papa Stour school mothballed 2005
School roll 1991-2006:	Happy Hansel Prim. - Decline 26% Sandness Primary - Decline 38% Foula - Decline 25%

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	11.40%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	8.50%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	4 n/a 3
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	76
Population Density (person per KM2):	6.3 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Walls = 9, Sandness = 5, Papa Stour = 1, Foula = 3
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Walls = 29, Sandness = 16, Foula = 2, Papa Stour = 2
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Walls = 163, Sandness = 62, Foula = 16, Papa = 10

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Walls is a central hub for outlying communities and islands
- \* Pier at Walls is inadequate for use by aquaculture industry and Foula ferry. Needs upgrading
- \* Limited economy – Sandness, Papa Stour, Foula
- \* Sandness school threatened with closure due to severe school roll decline
- \* Sandness & W. Burrafirth rely on Walls for services and facilities, poor access from these areas
- \* Sandness, Foula and Papa Stour are areas of extreme fragility due to lack of services, housing, employment and severe population decline

Fragility scale



## WHALSAY

SIMD AREAS RANK:

SYMBISTER: 4946

REST OF WHALSAY/SKERRIES: 3649

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Whalsay - Decline 0.67%
Population change 2001-2006:	Symbister - Increase 3.22% Rest of Whalsay/Skerries - Increase 8%
2006 School roll:	Whalsay Primary = 105 Whalsay Secondary = 60
School roll 1991-2006:	Primary - Decline 16% Secondary - Increase 25%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	Symbister: 5.6%, Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 5.6%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	Symbister: 2.9%, Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 4.8%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	4 n/a 4
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	YES

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	Symbister: 767, Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 7
Population Density (person per KM2):	Symbister: 227 sq km, Rest of Whalsay/Skerries: 27.78 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	Whalsay = 25
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	Whalsay = 52
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	Whalsay = 361

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Whalsays' dependence on the fishing industry has led to limited economic base
- \* Development of "cultural quarter" currently
- \* More young people leaving island for employment elsewhere. High cost of ferry fares makes commuting to the mainland unattractive.
- \* Majority of services and facilities are in Symbister
- \* Active community with healthy amount of social groups

**Fragility scale**



(Whalsay)

1 Not Fragile

5 Very Fragile

## YELL

SIMD AREA RANK: YELL: 3020

---

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:

Population change 1991-2001:	Decline - 11%
Population change 2001-2005:	Decline - 0.21%
2006 School roll:	Burravoe Primary = 8, Mid Yell Jnr. High Primary = 47 Mid Yell Jnr. High Secondary = 50, Cullivoe = 15
School roll 1991-2006:	<b>Burravoe Primary - Decline 75%</b> Mid Yell Jnr. High Primary - Decline 2% Mid Yell Jnr. High Secondary - Increase 14% Cullivoe – Decline 16%

---

### EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS:

Percentage of income deprived 2005:	11%
Percentage of employment deprived 2005:	8.10%
Number of economic sectors 2007:	6 n/a 1
Over 50% of jobs in primary sector 2007:	NO

---

### SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Access to services SIMD rank:	21
Population Density (person per KM2):	4.54 sq km
Number of Voluntary Community Groups:	4
Number of socially rented houses 2008:	6
Number of privately owned houses 2008:	4

---

### VULNERABILITY OF AREA

- \* Poor access to local services
- \* Shortage of housing for young people although Hjalmland Housing building 8 houses in Cullivoe
- \* Threatened closure of Post Office in Camb. Burravoe Primary School has also been under threat
- \* Relatively stable local economy with a diverse range of employment. Income deprived
- \* Active community, with social groups catering for all ages
- \* Gained latE status in 2005 with Unst and Fetlar
- \* Several Community Development Companies have promoted change over recent years

**Fragility scale**



## **Appendix 5**

### **Guidance Questions for “Fragile Area” Community Consultation**

#### **Population**

Has the local population in your area increased/decreased in recent times?

Has this in turn had an effect on the school role – nursery, primary, secondary?

Do you folk generally remain in the area after leaving school/return to the area after higher education?

#### **Transport**

How accessible is community/public transport both within the area and to employment/social centres?

#### **Housing**

Describe the housing situation in your area.  
Are there any housing problems or shortages?

#### **Services and Facilities**

What community services and facilities exist in your area? – shop, post office, school etc?

Are any services and facilities under threat?

How accessible are these services and facilities? – eg can folk in the community use the facilities easily without their own transport?

#### **Economic Base**

Any examples of available employment opportunities in the area?

Is childcare available?

Are there any businesses under threat ?

Any local industry that is a major employer?

Any examples of recent business start-up?

Any developments of renewable energy – community or private?

#### **Community Groups**

Please give examples of community groups?

Are these groups vibrant or vulnerable – either through lack of volunteers or succession?

**Community Activity**

Does your area host events that attract external visitors?

Does your community tend to socialise within the area?

Do young folk from your area social locally or at larger social centres?

**Community Development**

Are there community development companies within the community and how effective are they?

Give examples of any current/future projects your as a community are working on or have in mind. This could either be through a development company or as a community group.

Have you as a community taken advantage of available funding in the last 5 years?

Given your current aware of Initiative at the Edge, do you feel a scheme as this would be beneficial to you?

Are there any areas within your district that currently work together or have the potential to work together?

Are there any areas that would not work together – this could be because there isn't any links/relationship between the areas or there is community conflict?

**Community Confidence**

Is there a feeling of community identity?

Rate your confidence levels that your community will continue to meet your needs.

Rate your community spirit

## **Appendix 6**

### **Community Survey Consultees – GatE Research**

#### **Whalsay**

J W J Whalsay Ltd  
Tetley & Anderson  
Whalsay Parent Council  
Isbister Hall Committee  
Symbister Hall Committee  
Livister Youth Centre  
Whalsay Bowls Club  
Whalsay Community Council  
SHOARD – Barbara Stewart  
Whalsay Leisure Centre  
Whalsay Health Centre  
Whalsay History Group  
Whalsay Haulage  
Leasks Electrical  
Whalsay Learning Centre

#### **Yell**

Mid Yell, Burravoe & Cullivoe Parent Council  
Old Haa Trust  
Aywick Shop  
R S Henderson  
R Robertson & Son  
Cllr J Simpson  
Mid Yell Post Office  
Yell Friendship Club  
Yell Community Council  
Mid Yell Youth Club  
Yell Show Committee  
Wind Dog Café  
IatE North Isles  
North Yell Development Council  
Cllr R Henderson  
Cullivoe Public Hall  
East Yell Public Hall  
Mid Yell Public Hall  
Burravoe Public Hall  
Cllr L Baisley  
Yell History Group

#### **Unst**

Baltasound Parent Council  
Unst Community Council  
Baltasound Post Office  
Baltasound Public Hall

## **Unst Cont.**

Uyeasound Public Hall  
PURE Energy Company  
Unst Partnership  
Unst Response Team  
Unst Boat Haven  
Unst Heritage Centre  
Uyeasound Parent Council  
Unst Senior Citizens Lunch Club  
Unst Youth Centre  
Unst Youth Centre Trust  
Sonny Priest  
Foords Chocolates  
Charlie Priest  
Baltasound Hotel

## **Skerries**

West Isles Shop  
Skerries START Centre  
A Humphray & Co  
Skerries Indoor Bowling Club  
Skerries Community Council  
Out Skerries Marina Users Association  
Skerries School Board  
Skerries Public Hall  
Skerries Community Club  
Skerries Marine Services

## **Fetlar**

Fetlar Parent Council  
Fetlar Community Association  
Fetlar Community Council  
Fetlar General Merchant  
Fetlar Community Hall  
Fetlar Interpretive Centre  
Fetlar Development Group  
Fetlar Foy Committee  
Fetlar Youth Club  
Fetlar Tourism Group

## **Fair Isle**

Fair Isle Methodist Church  
Fair Isle Public Hall  
Fair Isle Bird Observatory  
Fair Isle Marine Environment & Tourism Initiative  
Fair Isle Parent Council  
Stackhoull Stores  
Fair Isle Grazings Committee

**Fair Isle Cont.**

Dave Wheeler  
Fair Isle Times

**Sullom**

Sullom Hall  
Happy Hour Club

**Hillswick**

Urafirth School Parent Council  
Hillswick Shop & Post Office  
Hillswick Public Hall  
St Magnus Bay Hotel  
Hillswick Wildlife Sanctuary  
Hillswick & Eshaness Area Regeneration and Development (HEARD)  
Hillswick Under 5's  
Tom Morton  
Hillswick Health Centre

**North Roe & Lochend**

North Roe Parent Council  
North Roe Post Office  
North Roe & Lochend Hall  
North Roe & Lochend Play Park Association  
North Roe Youth Club  
Collafirth Brig Committee  
Interpretation Nort Group  
Lorna Sandison  
David Murray  
Douglas Murray

**Eshaness**

Eshaness Post Office  
Eshaness Community Centre  
Tangwick Haa Museum  
Pat Whitworth  
Braewick Café  
Martin Mowat – Transport

**Ollaberry**

Ollaberry School Parent Council  
Ollaberry Co-op  
St Olaf Community Club  
Northmaven Community Council  
P J Hurson Motors

## **Ollaberry Cont.**

Ollaberry Post Office  
Ollaberry Youth Club  
Ollaberry & North Roe Under 5's  
Altaire Fishing Company  
Ollaberry Badminton Club

## **Mossbank**

Mossbank Shop  
Mossbank Post Office  
Mossbank Public Hall  
Mossbank School Parent Council  
Welcome Inn  
HB Electrical Contractors  
Ms K McGrath  
Mossbank Brownies  
Firth & Mossbank Community House  
CLERC  
Mossbank & Firth Toddler Group  
Bright Sparks  
Da Mish

## **Brae**

Brae School Parent Council  
Brae Post Office  
Brae Co-op  
Central Garage  
Brae Garage  
Brae Public Hall  
Brae Youth Club – Junior  
Brae Youth Club – Senior  
Brae Parent & Toddler  
Brae Good As New Shop  
WRVS – Brae  
Brae Leisure Centre  
Brae Hotel  
Mid Brae Inn  
Busta House Hotel  
Muckle Rogues  
Cllr A Cooper  
Cllr W Manson  
Cllr A Doull

## **Voe**

Delting Community Council  
Tagon Stores  
Pierhead Restaurant & Bar  
Voe Public Hall  
Olnafirth Parent Council

## **Voe Cont.**

Voe Under 5's  
Voe Youth Club  
Voe & District Agricultural Society  
Clive Mowat Welding  
Mr A Johnson  
Voe Pier Trust

## **Vidlin**

Vidlin Parent Council  
Vidlin Shop  
Green Island Organics  
Lunnasting History Group  
Vidlin Marina Users Association  
Vidlin Under 5's  
Vidlin SWRI  
Vidlin Rowing Club  
Andy Robertson  
Mr T Erwood

## **Nesting**

Nesting Parent Council  
Robertson & Read Licensed Grocer  
Robertson & Read Building Contractors  
Nesting & Lunnasting Community Council  
Nesting & Girlsta SWRI  
Nesting Junior Youth Club  
Nesting Under 8's

## **Tingwall**

Tingwall, Whiteness & Weisdale Community Council  
Tingwall & Girlsta Development Association  
Tingwall Public Hall  
Tingwall, Whiteness & Weisdale History Group  
Tingwall Under 5's  
Tingwall Parent Council  
Tingwall SWRI  
Tingwall Youth Club  
Tingwall Garage  
Tingwall Airport  
Plantie Crub Garden Centre  
Gott Cats  
Mr B Elphinstone

## **Gulberwick**

Gulberwick Badminton Club  
Gulberwick Together  
Gulberwick Community Hall

## **Gulberwick Cont.**

Gulberwick Toddler Group

## **Quarff**

Quarff Public Hall

Kinder Quarff

## **Levenwick**

Levenwick Village Hall

Levenwick Post Office/ Midway Stores

Levenwick Health Centre

Overtonlea Care Centre

Levenwick Community Garden

## **Sandwick**

Sandwick Baking Company

Sandwick Boys Brigade

Sandwick Community Council

Sandwick Social & Economical Development Company

Sandwick Carnegie Hall

Sandwick History Group

Sherrie Malcolmson

Sandwick Under 5's

Sandwick SWRI

Sandwick Football Club

Sandwick Youth Club

South Mainland Community Association

Orca Country Inn

South Mainland Senior Citizens

Central Nursery

Shetland Recreational Trust

## **Cunningsburgh**

Cunningsburgh & District Agricultural Society

North Bridge Stores

Gulberwick, Cunningsburgh & Quarff Community Council

Cunningsburgh Public Hall

Cunningsburgh History Group

Cunningsburgh Under 5's

Cunningsburgh Parent Council

Cunningsburgh Evening Club

Cunningsburgh village Club

J A & G D Nicolson – Transport

Adamson Bros Ltd

Barbara Isbister Knitwear

## **Bigton/ Virkie**

Mainland Shop & Post Office

### **Bigton/ Virkie Cont.**

Church of Scotland  
Dunrossness Community Council  
Dunrossness Central Public Hall  
Dunrossness Parent Council  
Baptist Church Youth Club  
Virkie Mother/ Toddler Group  
Bigton Hall  
Bigton Toddler Group  
Sumburgh Airport  
Ness Engineering  
Ness Learning Centre  
The Sumburgh Hotel  
Spiggie Hotel  
Bigton Youth Club  
Cllr Rick Nickerson  
Cllr Jim Budge  
Cllr A Duncan

### **Burra/Trondra**

Trondra Public Hall  
Trondra Yoal Rowing Club  
Trondra Farm  
Burra & Trondra Community Council  
Burra Public Hall  
Burra History Group  
Burra Mother & Toddler Group  
Hamnavoe Parent Council  
Burra Senior Citizens  
Burra Youth Club  
Burra Isle Football Association  
Burra Bears  
Burra Motor Repairs  
A Halcrow Shop

### **Scalloway**

Scalloway Community Council  
Scalloway Public Hall  
Scalloway Pool  
Scalloway Parent Council  
Scalloway Marina Users Association  
Scalloway Museum  
Scalloway Parent & Toddler Group  
Scalloway SWRI  
Scalloway & District 50+ Group  
Scalloway Youth Centre  
The Checkout  
Scalloway Post Office & Yjaltland Books  
NAFC Marine Centre

## **Scalloway Cont.**

Blydoit Fish  
Kiln Bar  
Scalloway Hotel  
Cllr I Hawkins  
Cllr B Fullerton  
Cllr A Hughson

## **Whiteness & Weisdale**

Whiteness & Weisdale Public Hall  
Whiteness & Weisdale SWRI  
Whiteness & Weisdale Rowing Club  
Whiteness & Weisdale Playgroup  
Robinson & Morrison  
J & K Anderson  
Hunter & Morrison  
Shetland Jewellery

## **Aith**

Eid Co-op  
Aith Parent Council  
Aith Public Hall  
Aith Community Association  
Aith Marina Users Association  
Old Skool Recycling Centre  
Aith Badminton Club  
Aith Pier Trust  
Aith Boating Club  
Eid Development Trust

## **Bixter**

Bixter Public Hall  
R & M Nicolson – Bixter Garage  
Westside Veterinary Surgery  
Bixter Health Centre  
Bixter SWRI  
Aith & Bixter Parent & Toddler  
C G Williamson – Bixter Shop  
Lea Gardens

## **Skeld**

Skeld Public Hall  
Sandsting & Aithsting Community Council  
Skeld Flower & Veg Show  
Skeld Marina Users Association  
Skeld Pier Trust  
Skeld Parent Council  
Reawick & District Boating Club

## **Skeld Cont.**

Mr J Scott  
Mr I Gray  
Shetland Smokehouse  
Reawick Fishing Club  
Westside Sheepdog Trials  
Wester Skeld Post Office  
Da Gairdins I Sand

## **Walls**

Walls Shop  
Walls Bakery  
Wastview Care Centre  
Happyhansel Parent Council  
Walls Public Hall  
Walls & District Agricultural Society  
Sandness & Walls Community Council  
Walls Health Centre  
Walls SWRI  
Germatwatt Centre  
Gruting Marina Users Association  
A & K Transport  
Waas Community Development Group  
Cllr F Grains  
Cllr G Robinson  
Cllr F Robertson

## **Sandness**

Sandness Parent Council  
Sandness Boating Club  
Jamiesons Spinning Shetland Ltd  
Sandness Crofting & Community Association  
Sandness Public Hall

## **Foula**

Foula Heritage  
Foula Spinning Group  
Foula School Parent Council

## **Papa Stour**

Mr J Scott  
Papa Stour Project  
Mr G Peterson  
Papa Stour History Group