



Cesthill Hydro Electric Generation Scheme

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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Chesthill Hydro Electric Generation Scheme

Chesthill Estate, Glen Lyon, Perthshire

Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

Client	Glen Hydro Development Ltd
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Site Code	CHS14
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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on 9 November 2014 on behalf of Glen Hydro Development in advance construction of a hydroelectric scheme at Glen Lyon, Perthshire. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be directly affected by the proposed development in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites identified. Seventeen archaeological sites were recorded.

1.0 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of a proposed hydroelectric generation scheme on Chesthill Estate, Glen Lyon, Perthshire (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) NN 70068 47868) on behalf of Glen Hydro Development.

The walkover survey recorded seventeen archaeological sites in the landscape around the proposed pipeline route. Eleven of the sites, which formed a multi-period shieling settlement, were located on both sides of the northern end of the pipeline route. Mitigation measures have been proposed in advance of the development.

2.0 Site Location

The development area is situated on Chesthill Estate in Glen Lyon (Plate 1), which lies approximately 12 miles west of Aberfeldy in Perthshire. The south end of the site is located three miles west of Fortingall on the north side of the River Lyon. The proposed hydro scheme runs from NE to SW for 1.2km along the western side of the Allt Linntich, which starts at Meall na Aighean at the northwest and runs mostly southward to where it feeds into the River Lyon in the base of the glen (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is psammite, semipelite and pelite of the Argyll group overlain by clay, silt and sand alluvium¹.



Plate 1

Looking west from the survey area across Glen Lyon

¹ British Geological Society 2014

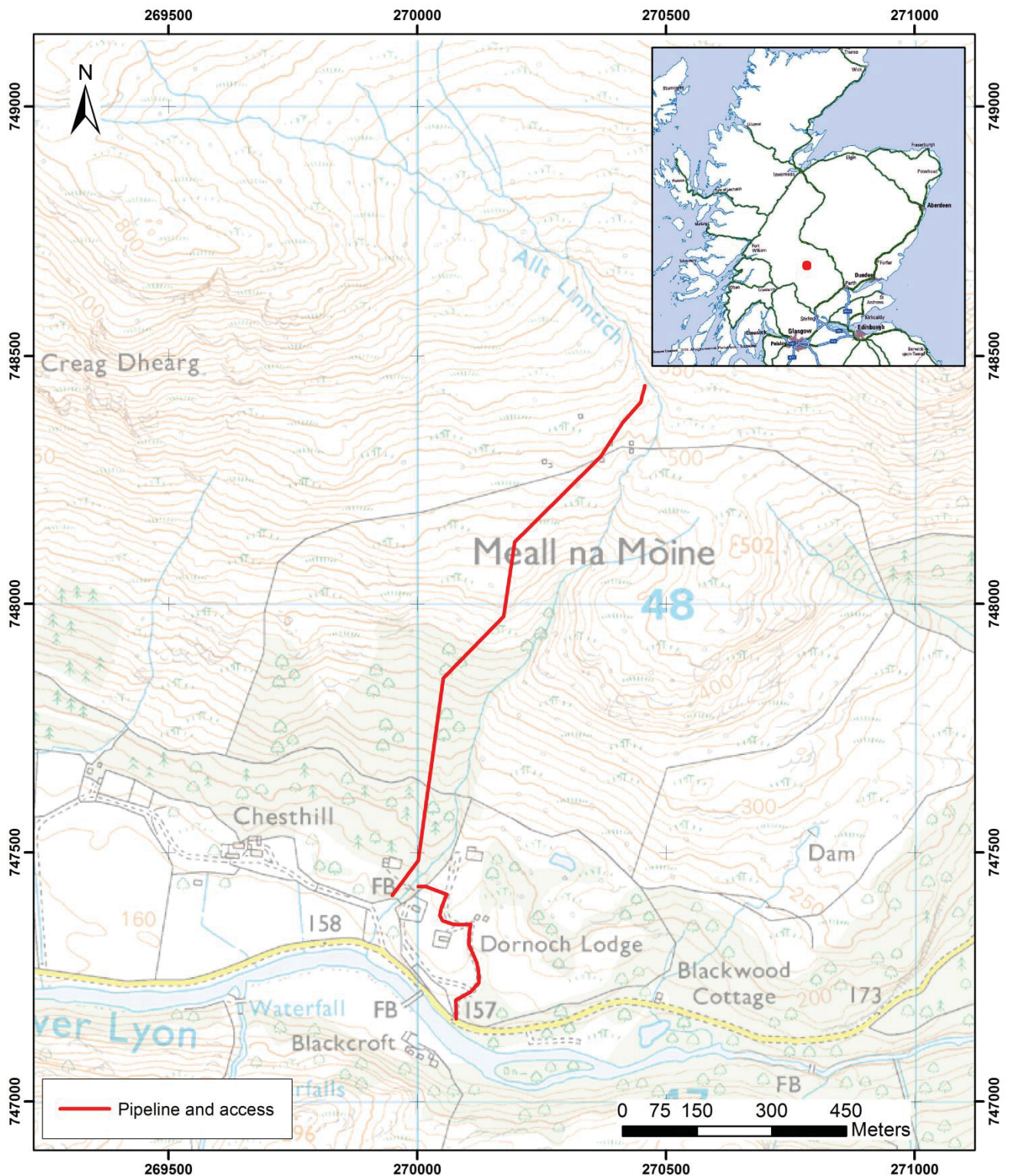


Figure 1 Location of the proposed Chesthill Hydro Electric Generation Scheme

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Glen Lyon, part of the former parish of Fortingall, is situated in the central Highlands and extends for approximately 25 miles between the head of Loch Lyon in the west and Fortingall in the east. The glen is located between Loch Rannoch and Atholl to the north and Loch Tay and Breadalbane to the south. There is a palimpsest of prehistoric and later

sites in the glen, including standing stones, rock art, cairns, forts, and medieval church and castle sites, particularly concentrated around Fortingall and Loch Tay to the south. Two kilometres to the west of the development site is the ruinous remains of Carnbane Castle, said to have been built in the 1500s by Duncan Campbell of Glen Lyon².

In the 1700s, Glen Lyon contained twenty-eight villages along its length, many of which received no sunlight during the winter months due to the mountains on either side of the valley. Grazings were said to be good, and shielings were located throughout the valley with shepherds residing in them over winter³. By the 1800s, the head of the glen was barely occupied other than by grazing sheep⁴.

Chesthill is located on the north side of the River Lyon between Invernar and Fortingall. Chesthill House was the home of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, the commander of the Campbells at the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692.

4.0 Methodology

The overall aim of this desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any unknown archaeological sites or features that might be directly affected by the construction of the hydroelectric scheme and to assess the indirect effects on previously recorded archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that the value of any cultural heritage sites would not be compromised during construction of the scheme.

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Ordnance Survey Name Books, Historic Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland databases, statistical accounts and other available records, literary sources or online resources about the site.

4.2 Walkover Survey

A 50-100m corridor around the proposed route of the hydroelectric pipeline, powerhouse site, and intake and outflow sites was walked over and surveyed on 9 November 2014. The weather for the survey was generally clear with sunny conditions and some valley mist. The ground conditions were wet after recent heavy rainfall and dense bracken and grasses covered the lower half of the route within open conifer plantation. The upper half of the route comprised mostly open ground with grasses, bracken and heather vegetation.

² The Scottish Castles Association 2014

³ OSA 1791-99

⁴ NSA 1834-45

Archaeological sites were recorded using high-resolution digital photography, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were recorded using an Archer Field PC and ArcPad software, rated to sub-metre accuracy. Survey and recording methods recommended by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)⁵ were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*⁶.

5.0 Results

5.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation on sites in close proximity to the proposed development area.

5.1.1 Cartographic Sources

Historical maps were consulted at the National Library of Scotland online⁷.

Joan Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1654

Blaeu's map depicts several settlements on the north side of the River Lyon, with *Sestel* shown in the approximate location of Chesthill. Substantial settlements are depicted around *Loch Rennach*, Loch Tay and the River Tay.

William Roy's *Military Map of Scotland* 1747-52

Roy's map shows settlement and cultivation strung along the River Lyon for the length of the glen. Chesthill is depicted as *Sestel* with a large house and an extensive field system shown. *Marybeg* and *Cairnbaen Castle* are also depicted to the west, with an un-named settlement on the south-side of the river.

John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1832

The 1832 map depicts a large estate house at *Cestle* and *Croft Cestle* is shown on the east side of the south end of the Allt Linntich.

First Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map

***Perthshire*, Sheet XLVII**

Surveyed 1862, published 1867

At the southern extent of the pipeline route there is a road that crosses the Allt Linntich and runs to the house and home farm at Chesthill. A boundary follows the route of the *Allt Linntich* in a northeasterly direction on the west side of the river, which peters out, and another boundary wall is depicted running to the west. On the eastern side of the river in this vicinity is a rectangular, roofed structure alongside a section of boundary dyke or fencing that runs toward the south before terminating abruptly.

There were no further structures or boundaries depicted in the moorland along the length of the *Allt Linntich*.

⁵ RCAHMS 2004

⁶ Institute for Archaeologists 2012

⁷ NLS 2014

Second Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map
Perth and Clackmannan Sheet XLVII.SE
Revised 1898, published 1900

By the time of the 2nd Edition map several changes have taken place around Chesthill. The house and home farm have been modified to become one large, irregularly shaped building. Kennels have been constructed to the west of the *Allt Linntich* near the proposed hydro scheme route. The boundary on the west side of the burn has been extended to reach the west bank of the river. To the east of the river the rectangular building, present-day *Keeper's Cottage*, is still roofed and has had two small, rectangular enclosures attached to the boundary dyke immediately to its south. To the east there is now a mill dam and to the south-southeast an aqueduct and sawmill have been constructed.

There were no further structures or boundaries depicted in the moorland along the length of the *Allt Linntich*.

One-inch "Popular" Ordnance Survey map
Killin & Loch Rannoch Sheet 55
Published: 1927

The 1927 OS map shows nine small buildings on the east side and one building on the west side of the south end of the *Allt Linntich* at Chesthill.

One roofed building aligned E-W is shown on the west side of the burn near the north end of the proposed hydro route.

5.1.2 Aerial Photographs

The RCAHMS online collection of historical aerial images⁸ and modern aerial images were checked. The former enclosures on the east side of the river are clearly visible along with a small unroofed structure that may have formed part of the saw mill depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map. The remains of at least two structures showing on the modern OS mapping are visible near the north end of the pipeline route.

5.1.3 Historic Environment Records

A full search of Canmore and the Perth and Kinross HER showed no previous sites along the route of the proposed hydro pipeline. The following sites were noted in the landscape around the south end of the development:

Canmore ID 163282	NN 6968 4749	Chesthill House
No description.		

Canmore ID 160368	NN 6999 4720	Glen Lyon suspension bridge
This is a three-span simple 20 th century suspension bridge with wire-rope cables, iron-rod suspenders, wooden deck and pylons, and concrete piers. It is located on the south side of Chesthill croft, crossing the River Lyon.		

⁸ RCAHMS 2014

Canmore ID 140447 NN 700 471 Blackcroft farmstead

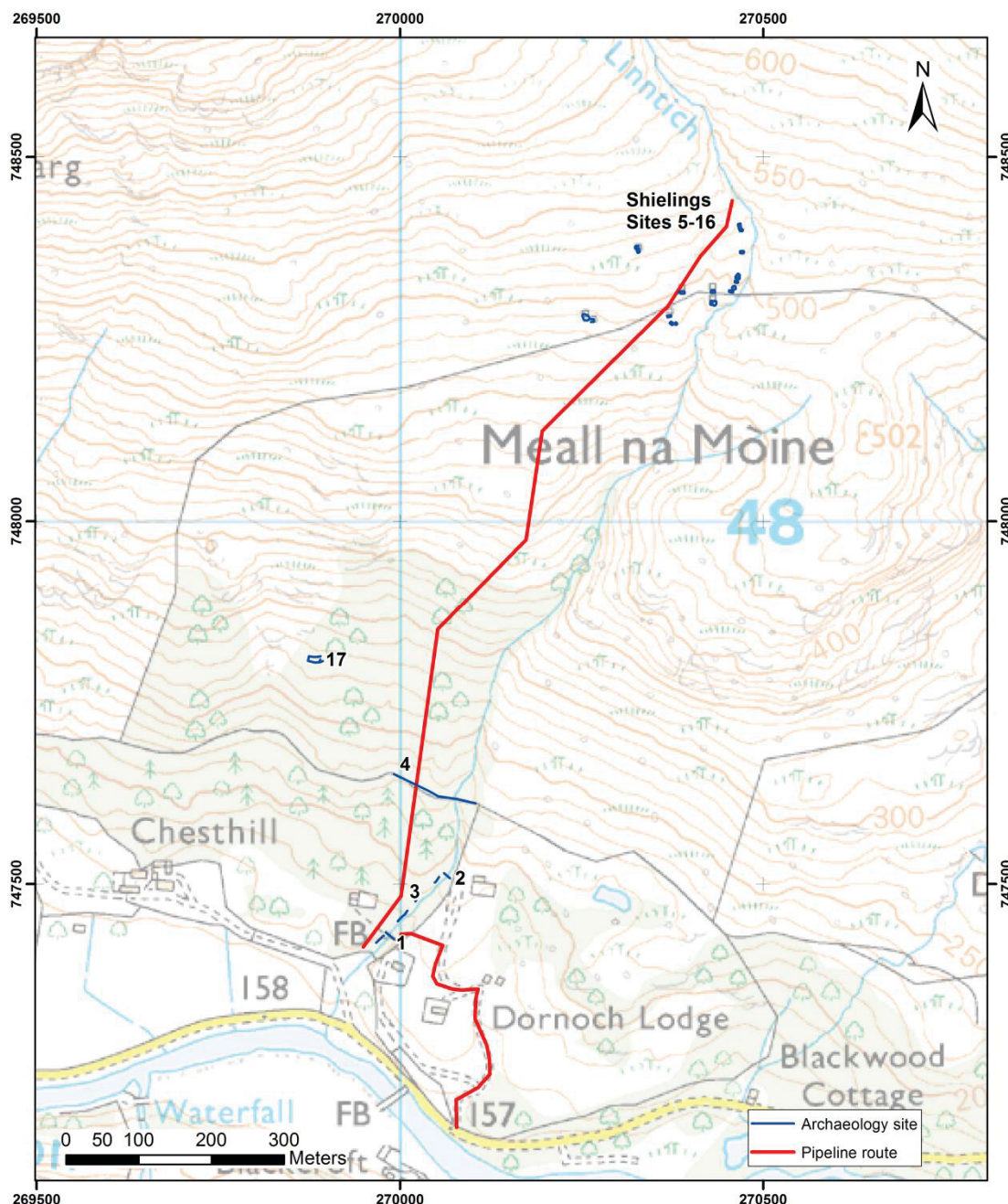
Situated on the south side of the River Lyon, this is a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings and two conjoined enclosures depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet xlvii).

Canmore ID 24523 NN 6964 4720 Chesthill, bridge

This is a road bridge.

5.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey recorded seventeen archaeological sites (Figure 2), most of which pertained to a shieling settlement located at the north end of the proposed pipeline route. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides details of the sites identified during the survey with a list of the accompanying photographs (Appendix 2).

**Figure 2**

Location of archaeological sites

Shieling Settlement

Prior to conducting the walkover survey, several possible settlement structures were noted on aerial imagery. These sites appeared to correlate with six sites depicted on modern Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, but were not shown on the 19th and 20th century historical OS maps. During the survey, fifteen individual structures were recorded within this settlement (Figure 3), the remains of a site probably occupied during at least two different periods.

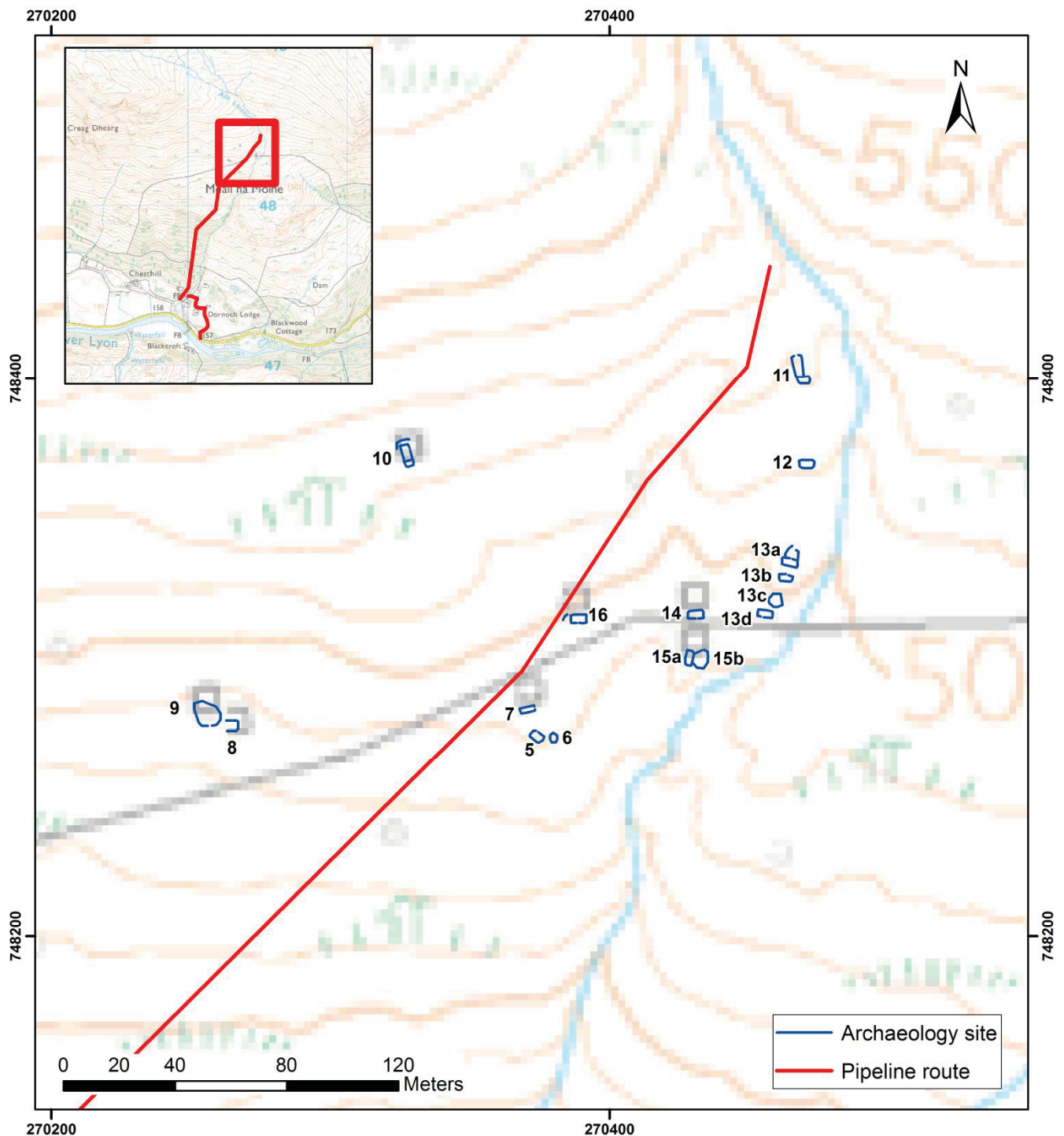


Figure 3 The shieling settlement at the north end of the Allt Linnich

Fourteen of the structures were small buildings, interpreted as shielings and small attached pens. The sites, all of which were constructed on the west side of the Allt Lintich, show distinctive characteristics that separate them into three different groups.

The most obvious structures in the settlement are five drystone buildings, Sites **7** (Plate **2**), **8**, **10**, **14** and **16**. Measuring between 4.5-3.5m long and 2-2.5m wide internally, these well-built structures comprise double-faced walls 0.6m wide with obvious entrances. In all cases, the buildings appeared to be built on raised turf/stone mounds extending beyond the present building footings. This suggested that the shielings may overlie the footprints of earlier buildings. The best-preserved example is Site **10** (Plate **3**), recorded during the survey as a stone-built subrectangular shieling with double-faced walls measuring 6m N-S by 3.5m over walls 0.6m wide and standing mostly 0.4-0.8m high, with the north gable end up to 1.6m high. The extent of rubble on the south side and the exterior footing on the north side of the shieling strongly suggested that it overlay an earlier structure.



Plate 2

Site 7, stone-built
shieling, facing SW



Plate 3

Site 10, stone-built
shieling, facing NE

Seven of the shielings, less visible under dense heather, bracken and grasses, had been built on the top of the terrace running along the west side of the burn. Sites **11**, **12**, **13** and **15** comprised low stone footings of structures built into the natural boulders and hollows in the landscape. Three of them, Sites **11** (Plate 4), **13a** and **15**, comprised small subrectangular structures with attached pens connected by a low creep, indicated by a small lintel stone, which would have allowed between the individual cells. Sites **12**, **13b** and **13d** appeared to be stand-alone shielings, while Site **13c** was a stand-alone pen. The shielings measured approximately 3-3.5m long and 1.5m wide internally and the pens approximately 5.5m wide internally.



Plate 4

Site 11, stone-built shieling/pen, facing E

Two of the shielings, Sites **5** and **6**, comprised the remains of very degraded low turf banks containing some stone. The condition of the structures suggested that they could pre-date the more substantial shielings.

The remaining structure, Site **9** (Plate 5), was a suboval, stone-built sheepfold, possibly contemporary with Site **17**, a subrectangular enclosure located on a slight terrace at approximately 275m OD.



Plate 5

Site 9, stone-built sheepfold facing NNE

Chesthill

The remains of two boundary walls, Sites 3 and 4 were recorded near the south end of the route. The boundaries can easily be correlated to the walling shown on historical mapping, which indicates they had been constructed before the time of the 1862 survey.

Two wooden footbridges, Sites 1 (Plate 6) and 2 (Plate 7), were also recorded during the survey. It is unclear when they were constructed, most likely during the second half of the 20th century.



Plate 6 Footbridge, Site 1, facing S

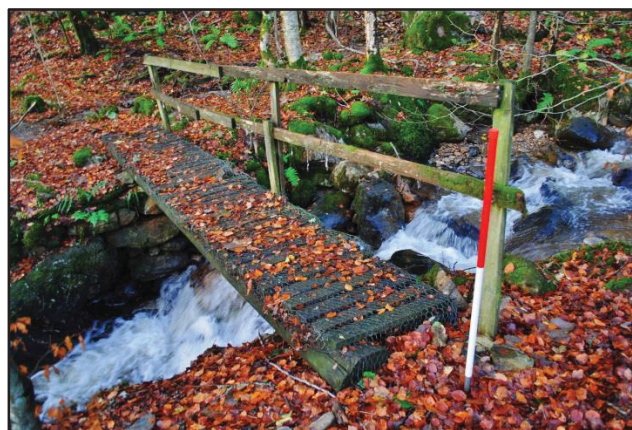


Plate 7 Footbridge, Site 2, facing N

6.0 Discussion

The shieling settlement at the north end of the *Allt Linntich* was not able to be correlated to any of the historical maps, documents or records identified. However, it was noted during the desk-based research that the old statistical accounts of the parish refer to numerous shieling settlements in the glen in the 1700s. It therefore appears that the Allt Linntich settlement relates to post-medieval occupation of the area in the 18th century at least.

The fact that the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps did not record the settlement suggests that it had been abandoned well before 1862. However, the evidence recorded during survey shows that the site was occupied during at least two different periods – and the relatively good preservation of Sites 7, 8, 10, 14 and 16 indicates this may have taken place in the 19th century. This could mean that the settlement was simply omitted by the OS, if it was not considered of importance to the estate.

Interestingly, the 1927 map shows one roofed building in the general vicinity of the settlement. It is unclear which site is shown, although presumably it is one of the abandoned shielings, which had been re-used during that time. The E-W alignment of the building on the map suggests that it was either Site 8, 7, 14 or 16.

The survey has provided useful baseline data for the proposed hydro scheme development and enhanced the archaeological record for the area.

7.0 Mitigation and recommendation

Figure 4 shows the required buffer zones around the shieling sites.

The following recommendations are made with respect to the archaeological sites:

- ❖ A buffer zone of 10m should be enforced around all shieling structures; if this is not possible, then it is recommended that a minimum of 5m buffer be enforced with the site being securely fenced off.
- ❖ The proposed pipeline should be shifted several metres to the west in the vicinity of Sites 7, 11 and 16. These sites should be marked out with highly visible fencing (i.e. orange mesh) prior to commencing development.
- ❖ It is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below ground-level in particular in the location of the settlement. Should any unexpected archaeological structure or remains be uncovered during construction, the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust should be notified immediately.

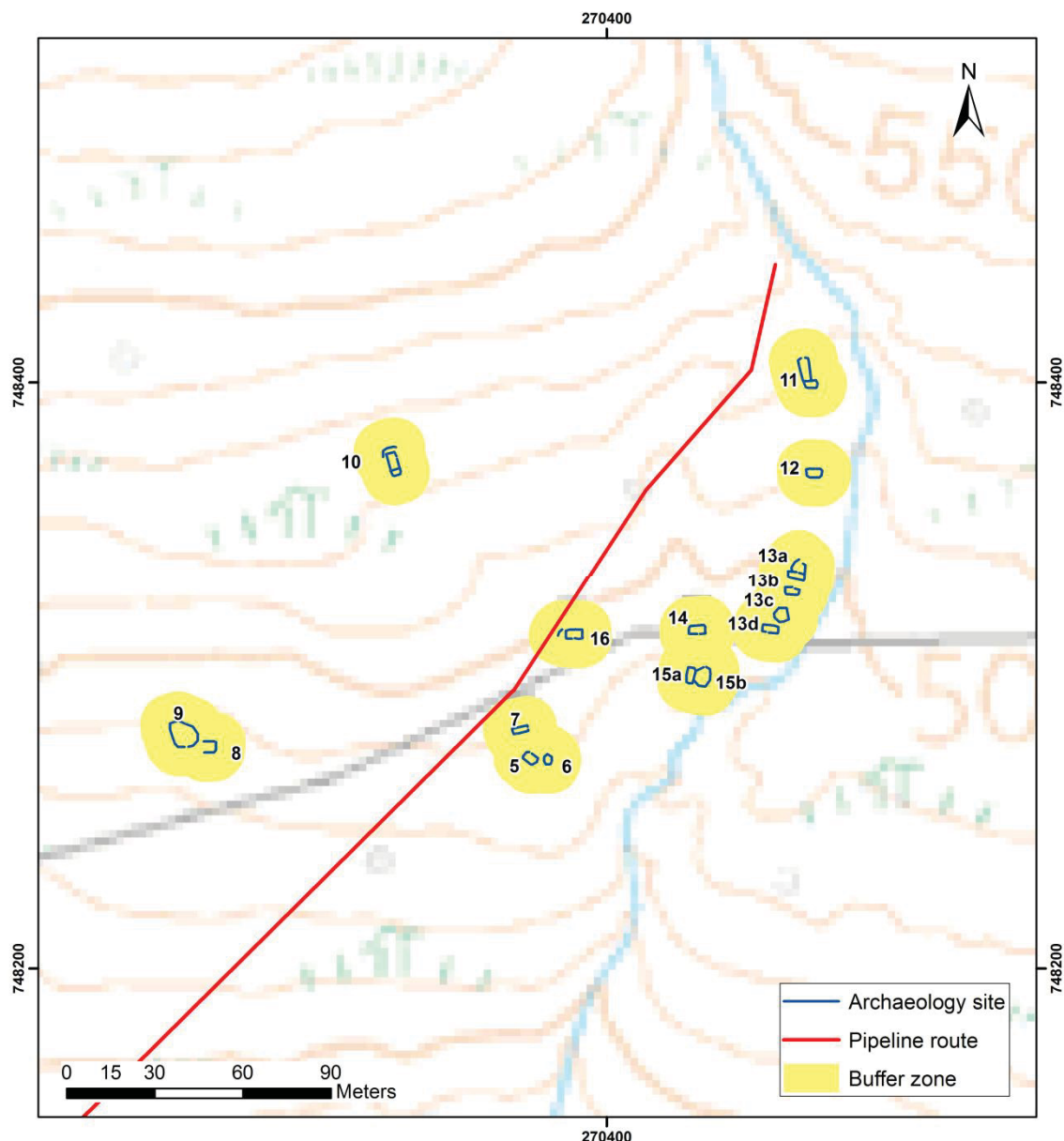


Figure 4 Recommended buffer zones around shielings at the north end of the pipeline route

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The Scottish Castles Association 2014. *Carnbane Castle* accessed on 10 November 2014 at http://www.scottishcastlesassociation.com/rec-id-154-cat_id-1-highlight-2.htm

APPENDIX 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
1	Footbridge	Chesthill	The footbridge across the Allt Linnitch comprises steel girder runners with wooden sleepers. The handrail comprises horizontal steel pipe bars, timber beams and iron angle supports. It measures 0.6m wide at base and 1m wide between handrails.	NW-SE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	170	269986	747429	46
2	Footbridge	Chesthill	The footbridge across the Allt Linnitch comprises stone abutments with two trunk sleepers and cross planks, with a wooden handrail on the upstream side. It measures 0.75m across.	NW-SE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	195	270065	747511	47
3	Wall	Chesthill	To the west side of the burn under trees are fragments of stone-built walling spread up to 1.2m wide and standing up to 0.8m high. It has been mostly destroyed, but formed part of the estate walling.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	190	270051	747506	44-45
4	Dyke	Chesthill	A double-faced drystone wall with coping stones measuring 0.5-0.6m wide and stands up to 1.5m high. There are some collapsed sections, but it is mostly well-preserved with a post/wire fence set into the top.	WNW-ESE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	220	270046	747625	-
5	Shieling	Allt Linnitch	Under grass, moss and bracken was a subrectangular turf bank (w/ some stone) spread up to 1.5m wide and 0.4-0.8m high. The structure measures 6m NW-SE by 4m over banks and the probable entrance in the N corner measures 0.5m wide.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	495	270374	748270	6-7
6	Shieling	Allt Linnitch	Under grass, moss and bracken is a subcircular turf/stone bank spread up to 1.5m wide and standing 0.4-0.7m high. The structure measures 4m over banks and is built against a boulder on the W side.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	495	270381	748272	7
7	Shieling	Allt Linnitch	A stone- and boulder-built subrectangular structure with double-faced walls measures 6m E-W by 4m over walls 0.6m wide and stands 0.6-0.8m high. The E end of the structure is open, with an entrance 1.2m wide and there is a possible entrance in the SW corner.	E-W	Degraded	Unknown	495	270369	748282	8-12

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
8	Shieling	Allt Linnich	The remains of a subrectangular shieling are mostly degraded at the W end. It comprises double-faced walls 0.6m wide surviving up to 0.4-0.9m high and measures 5.5m across. There is no visible entrance.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	Unknown	495	270267	748276	13-19
9	Sheepfold	Allt Linnich	On the NW side of Site 8 is suboval stone-built sheepfold measuring 11m NNW-SSE by 10m over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 1m high. The entrance is in the S side and there are some large boulders built into the wall.	NNW-SSE	Degraded	Unknown	495	270254	748284	13, 18, 19
10	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A stone-built subrectangular shieling with double-faced walls measures 6m N-S by 3.5m over walls 0.6m wide and stands 0.4-0.8m high (but up to 1.6m high at N end). The 0.6m-wide entrance is in the E wall and a small stone setting, 0.4m long and 0.25m wide, built against the outside the SE end may be a type of tank. The building may overlie an earlier building, indicated by low grass-covered footings up to 2 courses high at the N end - this extends 2m to the N while there is significant stone tumble on the S side.	N-S	Degraded	Unknown	525	270329	748368	21-25
11	Structure	Allt Linnich	On the W side of the burn is a stone-built subrectangular structure comprising two abutting units. The N unit measures 5m N-SE by 2.7m internally w/ walls 1-1.2m wide and a 0.8m-wide entrance in the N end and the S unit measures 3.5m E-W by 1.6m. They may have formed an earlier sheepfold.	N-S	Degraded	Unknown	525	270466	748404	26-28
12	Shieling	Allt Linnich	On a heather-covered knoll W of the burn is the remains of a stone-built subrectangular shieling measuring 5.5m E-W by 3m with walls up to 0.7m wide and up to 0.4m high. There is a possible entrance in the S wall.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	525	270473	748368	29-30
13a	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A group of shielings under dense heather W of the burn. The subrectangular stone-built structure measures 3.5m E-W by 2.2m w/ walls 0.7m wide and 0.5m high. The creep in the N wall leads to an attached pen measuring 3m across with an entrance in the N.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	525	270464	748333	31-32

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
13b	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A group of shielings is located under dense heather on raised ground to the west of the burn. The subrectangular stone-built structure measures 5m E-W by 3m over walls 0.8m wide and up 0.6m high. There is no visible entrance.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	525	270462	748327	31-32
13c	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A group of shielings is located under dense heather on raised ground to the west of the burn. A natural hollow has been utilised w/ a stone/boulder wall creating a probable stock pen measuring 7m N-S by 5.5m over walls spread 1.2m wide and up to 1m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	525	270461	748318	34
13d	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A group of shielings is located under dense heather W of the burn. The subrectangular stone-built structure measures 6m E-W by 3m wide over walls 0.8m wide and 0.6m high and utilises boulders in the construction. There is no visible entrance.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	525	270457	748317	34
14	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A grass-covered stone-built subrectangular shieling overlies the base of an earlier structure. It measures 7m E-W by 3.8m over walls 0.8m wide and 0.9m high. There is a 0.6m-wide entrance in the S wall and a possible fireplace in the E wall.	E-W	Degraded	Unknown	510	270430	748317	35-37
15a	Shieling	Allt Linnich	Under dense heather is a stone-built shieling an attached pen. The shieling measures 6m N-S by 3.8m over walls 1m wide and 0.6m high. Connected to the E side by a creep is the pen, which measures 7m E-W by 5.5m w/ the entrance in the N wall.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	510	270430	748300	38-39
15b	Shieling	Allt Linnich	Under dense heather is a stone-built shieling an attached pen. The shieling measures 6m N-S by 3.8m over walls 1m wide and 0.6m high. Connected to the E side by a creep is the pen, which measures 7m E-W by 5.5m w/ the entrance in the N wall.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	510	270435	748297	38-39

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
16	Shieling	Allt Linnich	A grass-and bracken-covered stone-built subrectangular shieling overlies the base of an earlier structure, visible on the W end. It measures 5.5m E-W by 4m over walls 1.2m wide and 0.6m high. There is a 0.5m-wide entrance in the S wall.	E-W	Degraded	Unknown	500	270389	748315	40-41
17	Sheepfold	Chesthill	On a grassy terrace within open conifers is a subrectangular stone- and boulder-built enclosure pen. It measures approximately 17m E-W by 7m and is open at the E end. There is a creep in the S wall and a possible twinning pen against the S wall.	E-W	Degraded	Unknown	280	269891	747805	42-43

APPENDIX 2 Index of Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	S	-	Looking S across Allt Linnich and the proposed hydro route	MKP	09/11/2014
2	SSE	-	Looking W over Glen Lyon from mid-way up the pipeline route	MKP	09/11/2014
3	S	-	Looking across the glen from mid-way up the pipeline route	MKP	09/11/2014
4	SSW	-	Looking across the glen from mid-way up the pipeline route	MKP	09/11/2014
5	ENE	-	Looking over the Allt Linnich from mid-way up the pipeline route	MKP	09/11/2014
6	N	5	Turf shieling, Site 5, under grasses and bracken; the stone from Site 7 is just visible in the background	MKP	09/11/2014
7	SSE	5, 6	Turf shieling, Site 5, under grasses and bracken with Site 6 to centre left	MKP	09/11/2014
8	N	7	Stone-built shieling, Site 7	MKP	09/11/2014
9	SW	7	Stone-built shieling, Site 7, in its landscape setting with Glen Lyon in back	MKP	09/11/2014
10	NW	7	Looking over the E end of the shieling, Site 7	MKP	09/11/2014
11	W	7	Looking over the E side of the shieling, Site 7, showing the boulder W wall at the end	MKP	09/11/2014
12	SW	7	Looking over the NE corner of the shieling, Site 7, and its landscape situation	MKP	09/11/2014
13	W	8, 9	Looking W over the stone-built shieling, Site 8 in front, and the sheepfold, Site 9 in back	MKP	09/11/2014
14	NW	8	The stone-built shieling, Site 8 in front, and the sheepfold, Site 9 in back	MKP	09/11/2014
15	ENE	8	Looking over the mostly degraded W end of the shieling, Site 8	MKP	09/11/2014
16	SE	8	Stone-built shieling, Site 8, with Glen Lyon in back, facing SE	MKP	09/11/2014
17	NNE	9	Stone-built, subcircular sheepfold, Site 9 (entrance on right side)	MKP	09/11/2014
18	ESE	8, 9	Looking ESE over the sheepfold and shieling, Glen Lyon in the background	MKP	09/11/2014
19	S	8, 9	Looking S over the top section of the proposed pipeline route, with Sites 8, 9 in centre right	MKP	09/11/2014
20	ESE	-	Looking E over the top section of the proposed pipeline route	MKP	09/11/2014
21	NE	10	Stone-built shieling, Site 10, in its landscape setting	MKP	09/11/2014
22	NE	10	Well-built shieling, Site 10, showing the rubble spread on the S side	MKP	09/11/2014
23	SSE	10	Looking over the N gable end of the shieling, Site 10	MKP	09/11/2014
24	NW	10	Stone setting or tank built against the SE corner of the shieling, Site 10	MKP	09/11/2014
25	W	10	Stone setting or tank built against the SE corner of the shieling, Site 10	MKP	09/11/2014
26	E	11	Looking over the stone-built structures/pens built above the W side of the burn	MKP	09/11/2014
27	E	11	Looking over the stone-built structures/pens built above the W side of the burn	MKP	09/11/2014
28	SSE	11	Looking S over the stone-built structures/pens, with the burn valley to left	MKP	09/11/2014
29	NNE	12	Heather-covered knoll, location of shieling Site 12 (Site 11 is in the background)	MKP	09/11/2014
30	E	12	Heather-covered knoll, location of shieling Site 12 with the burn valley in back	MKP	09/11/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
31	SW	13a, 13b	Looking over the heather covered group of shielings, Site 13 (burn to left)	MKP	09/11/2014
32	SE	13a, 13b	Looking over the heather covered group of shielings, Site 13 (burn in back)	MKP	09/11/2014
33	NE	13a	Heather and grass-covered shieling, Site 13a	MKP	09/11/2014
34	N	13c, 13d	Heather-covered shieling structures, Sites 13c and 13d, built into the boulders	MKP	09/11/2014
35	NW	14	Looking from the S end of Site 13 over the stone-built shieling Site 14	MKP	09/11/2014
36	WNW	14	Stone-built shieling, Site 14, with the grass-covered bank of a possible earlier structure visible at the base	MKP	09/11/2014
37	E	14	Looking over the shieling Site 14 with the E gable end and possible fireplace in the wall	MKP	09/11/2014
38	SSE	15	Heather-covered banks of the shieling Site 15a, and the attached pen behind	MKP	09/11/2014
39	WNW	15	Looking over the stonework of the pen, with the attached shieling in back (Site 15)	MKP	09/11/2014
40	E	16	Stone-built shieling, Site 16, with Site 14 in back	MKP	09/11/2014
41	E	16	Stone-built shieling, Site 16, with Site 14 in back	MKP	09/11/2014
42	NW	17	Stone-built enclosure / sheep fold, Site 17, on a grass-covered terrace	MKP	09/11/2014
43	SW	17	Lintel for the creep entrance into the pen, Site 17	MKP	09/11/2014
44	N	3	Fragment of the stone-built wall, Site 3	MKP	09/11/2014
45	SE	3	Spread of stone on the W side of the burn, with the scattered remains of the wall, Site 3, to left; approximate location of outfall	MKP	09/11/2014
46	S	1	Footbridge, Site 1, over the Allt Linntich	MKP	09/11/2014
47	N	2	Footbridge, Site 2, over the Allt Linntich	MKP	09/11/2014