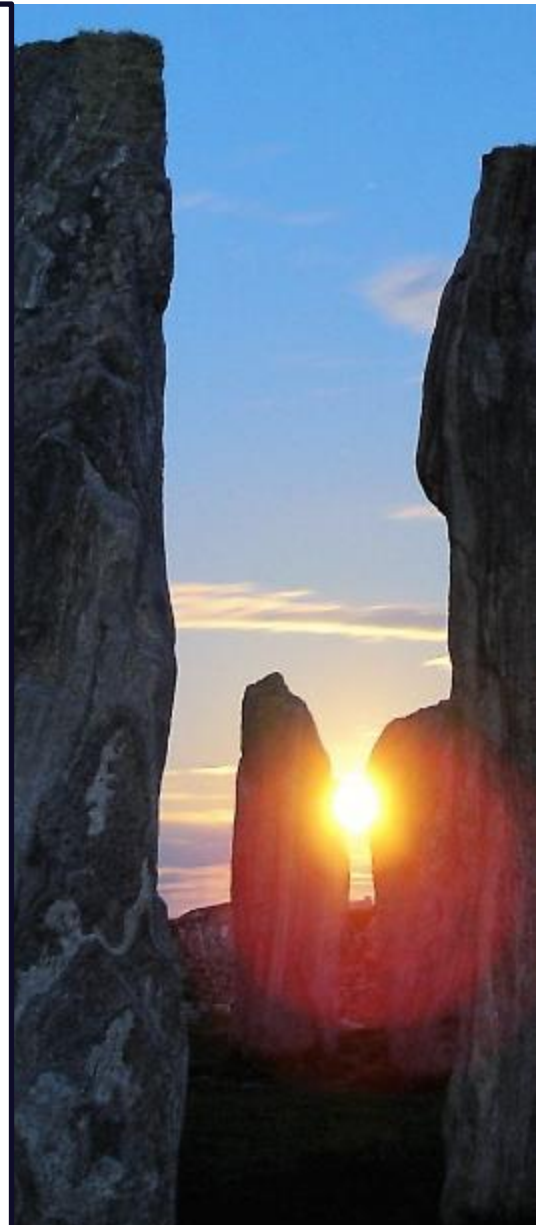


# A Basic Building Survey and Archaeological Evaluation of a Blackhouse at No 28 Lemreway Isle of Lewis

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**AUGUST 2019**

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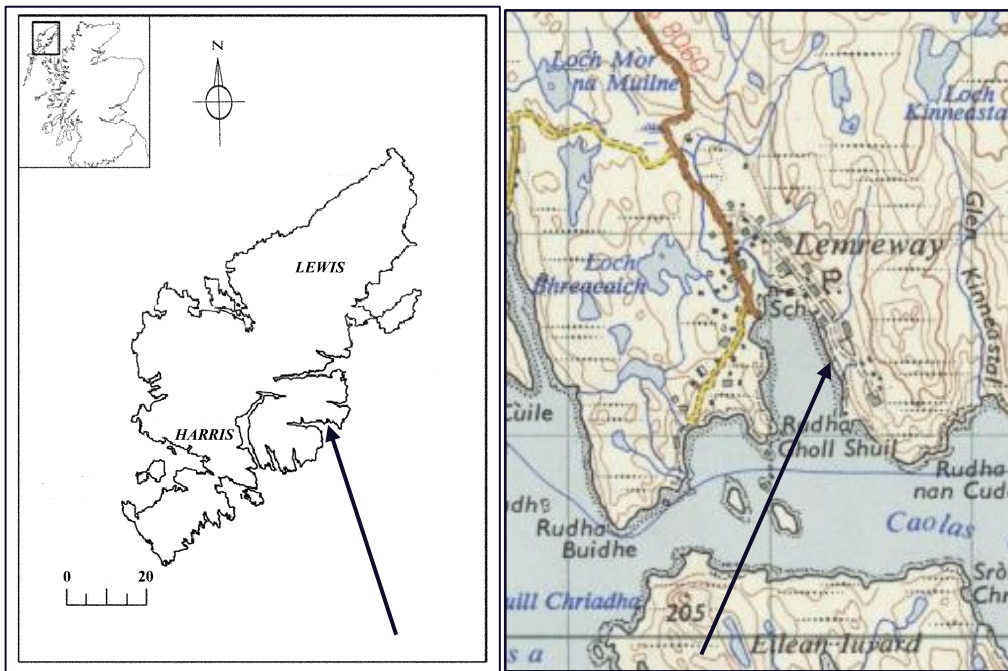
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## 1.0 Non-technical Summary

A Basic Standing Building Survey and an Archaeological Evaluation was requested by the Comhairle nan Eilean Siar/Western Isles Council's Archaeology Service (WIAS) as a condition of planning consent for the proposed conversion of an existing Black-house, currently in use as a barn, into a dwelling (WIAS Archaeological Response - 18/00228/PPD). The aim of this work is to preserve the structure by record prior to any changes brought about by the proposed redevelopment. The work was carried out by Mr Ian Mchardy, an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology, for the client Elisabeth Drew of No. 28 Lemreway.

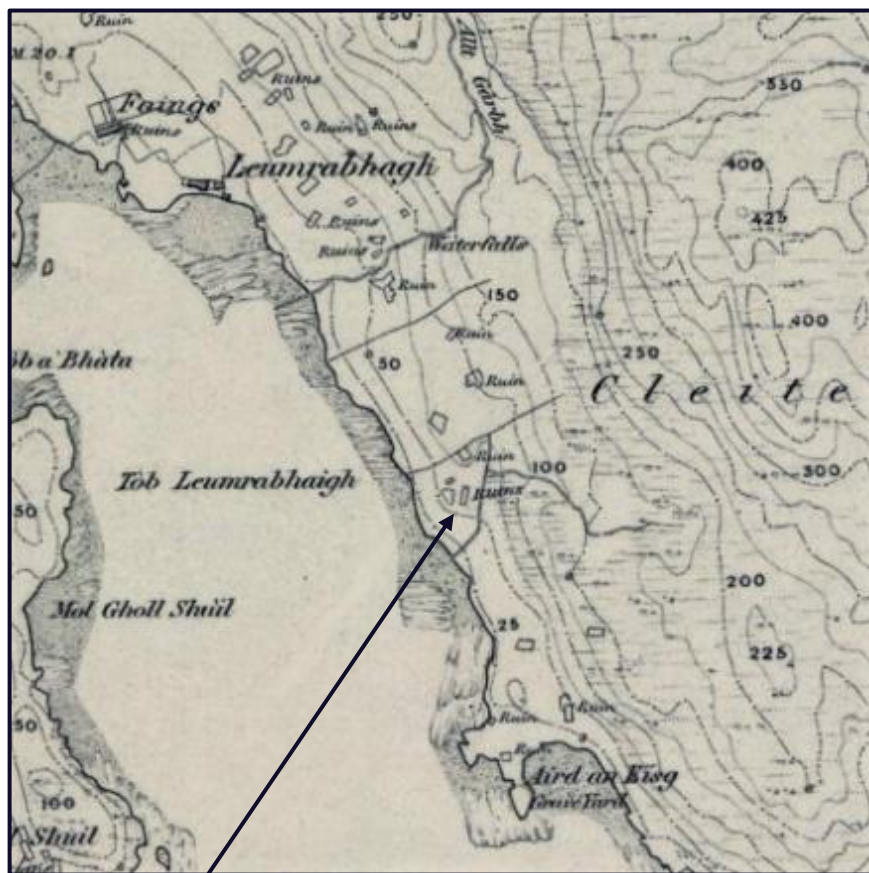
## 2.0 Site location and description



**Figure 1: Location of Croft No.28, Lemreway**

The Black-house concerned is situated at NGR NB 38376 11387, c.55m OD above sea level, situated on the eastern shore of the sea loch Tob Lemreway, on a south-west facing slope of the hill Cleit Mhor. There are views out to the Minch and the Shiant islands. The croft run from c.160m OD all the way down to the sea loch. A Burn runs through the croft. A small almost "D" shaped enclosure or "Leas" is situated near to the Blackhouse.

The Blackhouse re-development was given an archaeological planning condition as it was thought to be one of the original pre-clearance Black-houses marked upon the 1st edition map – see figure 2 below.



**Figure 2: 1st edition (1854) of area showing Leas (Enclosure) and Blackhouse "Ruins"**

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### **3.0 Aims and Objectives**

The general aims and objectives of the work are as set out in the CIFA standard:

A programme of archaeological building investigation and recording will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource associated with a specified building, structure or complex. It will draw on existing records (both archaeological and historical sources) and fieldwork. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations and by-laws of Cifa. The programme will result in the production of drawings, an ordered accessible archive and a report.

More specifically in this case, we require firstly to place the building in its historical and geographical context through a desk based study, and then to produce as full a record as possible of the extant structure and any original features; in written, photographic and drawn format, and finally undertake an archaeological investigation focusing on understanding the construction sequence and any other interesting features.

### **4.0 Methodology**

The above aims and objectives are condensed into two separate elements of work required by the planning Authority: firstly, a “Basic Standing Building Survey” and secondly, an “Archaeological Evaluation”.

#### **4.1 Methodology for Standing Building Survey**

The Building survey was carried out in accordance with ALGAO (The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers UK)’s 2013 guidance document on standing building survey - “Historic Building Recording Guidance for Curators, Consultants and

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Contractors”, **as well as** the Chartered Institute for Archaeology’s (CIfA) “Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of standing buildings or structures”, last updated in 2019. The survey requested was a “Basic Survey”, which is defined by ALGAO as a “Building Appraisal” plus a “Historic Building Recording (Basic):

**Building appraisal:** An archive assessment, A general description of the structure(s), Photographs, An annotated ground plan. Field records should include the following:- Drawings: Location map of the structure/s within the landscape (1:10,000 or larger scale), A ground plan (the architectural plan/s are acceptable, if relatively accurate), A map regression depicting 1st / 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map locations (additional historic OS maps may also be relevant) and earlier historic maps of the development area with the location of the site clearly marked. Written: A descriptive summary of the structure, such as: type of building; its place in the wider topographical landscape; materials used in construction; any visible changes in build/additions; etc., A structure description (a general appraisal of the external elevations/features and any other relevant constructional details), A short narrative section describing the significance of the findings of the historic building appraisal. Photographs of the building in its setting, Photographs that relate to and complement the descriptions within the text.

**Historic Building Recording (Basic):** builds upon an Appraisal survey (whether carried out or not) and should also be:

- an adequate record of a structure in its own right and the report should reflect that rather than be seen as evaluation of a structure.
- A narrative placing the structure in its geographical, architectural and historical context.

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## 4.2 Methodology for Archaeological Evaluation

Trenches will be laid out within the Black-house with the aim of recovering evidence of their use and construction. As a minimum this should include a full cross section of the wall and floor to show construction sequence and some exploration of the floor or any other interesting features. The trenches will probably be excavated by hand, but if space allows a machine we will use a back acting machine, equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision of the Archaeologist. The topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample of 50% will be excavated to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system, drawings and scaled photographs. All archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale - sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. Finds, environmental evidence and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be subject to appropriate specialist assessment if deemed necessary. Conservation of important finds will be considered before lifting from the ground. All excavated feature fills and horizons will also be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for paleo-environmental evidence. A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. Both pre- and post- excavation plans will be drawn, as well as any other intermediary plans required to adequately record the features.



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#### **4.2.1 Valuable Artefacts**

Finds of objects of value will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia. Such finds, if recovered, will be reported, with supporting documentation, to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

#### **4.2.2 Human Remains**

Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, Police Scotland, the clients and Comhairle Archaeology Service will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and CNES on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

#### **4.2.3 Extension of trenches**

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation *may* be expanded if necessary, in consultation with the client and Comhairle Archaeology Service, with the aim of defining the character and extent of the archaeological features. Thus the evaluation may exceed 10% of the footprint if deemed necessary. Comhairle Archaeology Service will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals. In this case agreement will be sought between the clients and Comhairle Archaeology Service for an appropriate scope of excavation and post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication.

#### **4.2.4 Miscellaneous**

It is assumed that any spoil created by any archaeological excavation will be left on site. Backfilling and reinstatement will be the responsibility of the client. The client will be

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responsible for maintaining site boundaries and security of the site. The archaeological contractor will not be held financially responsible for any delays to the overall programme.

## **5.0 Documentary Research - Archaeological and Historical context**

The access to both freshwater and marine resources in the vicinity, with a good harbour, as well as cultivatable ground with a southerly aspect and other inland resources such as summer grazing, mean that this area would have been desirable for human settlement. It may therefore have sustained people over much of the time since Human beings first arrived in the Hebrides - sometime before around 6,000 BC (Dates from Northton - <https://canmore.org.uk/site/10502/harris-northton>), so there is potential for Archaeology from all periods.

A method statement prepared for the project identified information from a number of different sources in order to give archaeological and historical context.

The British Geological Survey's website informs us that underlying geology of the area is of "Mashed" Lewisian Gneiss, meaning that much of the original banding has been destroyed. Most of the Lochs area consists of the same category of Gneiss.<sup>1</sup>

The Historic Land Use Assessment map depicts the area as "Recent Crofting Township" surrounded by areas of "Rough Grazing" and "Traditional Peat Cutting". There is one "Plantation" in the area to the southeast of the township<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.largeimages.bgs.ac.uk/iip/mapsportal.html?id=1002539>

<sup>2</sup> <https://map.hlamap.org.uk/>

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It was found that the “Canmore” national database of Historic Environment Records recorded a township here with a head dyke and a mill. The township had the following entry:

*A township comprising six roofed buildings, one of which are annotated as a Ruin, two partially roofed buildings, forty-five unroofed buildings, all of which are annotated as Ruins, fifteen enclosures and a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis 1854, sheet 43). Sixty-five roofed buildings, which include a church, a manse and a school, ten partially roofed buildings, forty-three unroofed buildings, some field walls and the fragmentary remains of the head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).<sup>3</sup>*

The Hebridean connections website gives us the following usefull description of the township<sup>4</sup>:

*Leumra: This is the name used long ago by the old people. Some say to-day Leumrava. The terminal rà here has the same meaning as the second terminal và, a corner of land, an elbow. It does not mean bay. The loch is a fine harbour. It has a corner called Ard-an-eisg, where fish used to be landed, a rock suitable for landing, hladhamara, a landing rock; leur, mud, does not apply.*

*Lemreway was let by 1776 to a Stornoway merchant, Norman Macleod; by 1790 the tack has passed to his brother Murdo, and by 1795 to their cousin Kenneth Macleod. The Shiant Isles were originally included in this tack, and later it was combined with Steimreway.*

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<sup>3</sup> <http://canmore.org.uk/event/777972>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.hebrideanconnections.com/subjects/1017>

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*At the time of the clearance of the village in 1843 it had a population of approximately 180. Three women were left in the cleared village of Lemreway, one of whom was known as Barbara Saxon (Barabara Shasannach).*

*Peter Sellar (son of Patrick, the efficient evictor of Sutherland tenants) was responsible for the clearance and the village remained cleared for fifteen years until a deal was made which resulted in the status of Lemreway being reversed. People were allowed to resettle in the village from the late 1850s, and many from Steimreway, cleared in 1857, also moved to Lemreway then.*

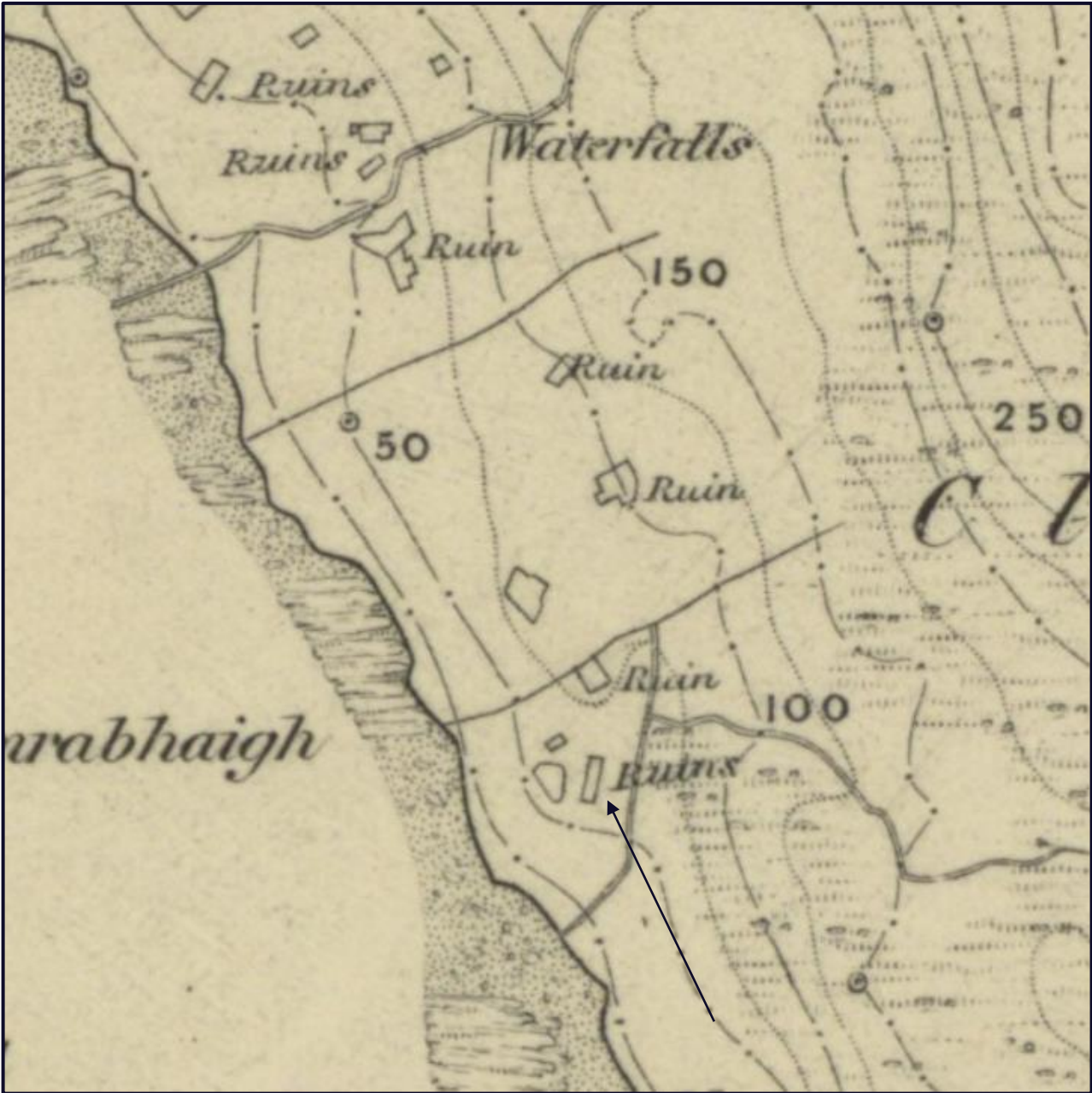
*The people who left moved mostly to Crossbost, some went to Glen Tolsta and of course some emigrated. The returning people came mostly from Balallan, Gravir, Marvig and one family, the Montgomeries, from Ranish. The families from Steimreway were Nicolson, Macmillan, Macinnes, Ferguson and a Donald Martin. Four families from Lemreway (Peter Chisholm No 9, Donald and John Nicolson No 16 and Donald Carmichael No 26) settled in Steimreway in 1922, though that settlement was short-lived.*

*The remains of the [corn mill](#) can be seen beside the stream down near the shore. Beside the mill are the remains of the kiln, used for drying grain. There was a shop at the shore run by Donald Kennedy, An Ceannaich. His predecessor John Macleod, Iain an t-Saoir, went to Canada but eventually returned to the Island and settled in Stornoway. Flora Nicolson had the next shop, next to 24.*

A map regression was also carried out as part of the preparatory research. The map regression is especially interesting in this case because the 1st edition was surveyed in 1854, some 11 years after the original township had been cleared, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 1895, some 35 years or so after it had been re-settled.

The difference is significant. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, many new houses have been built in the vicinity – but the blackhouse in question seems to disappear, and reappear a bit further away and at a different relative angle to the Leas, or enclosure. Such changes should not be dismissed as inaccuracies on the part of the Ordnance Survey' surveyors as it is

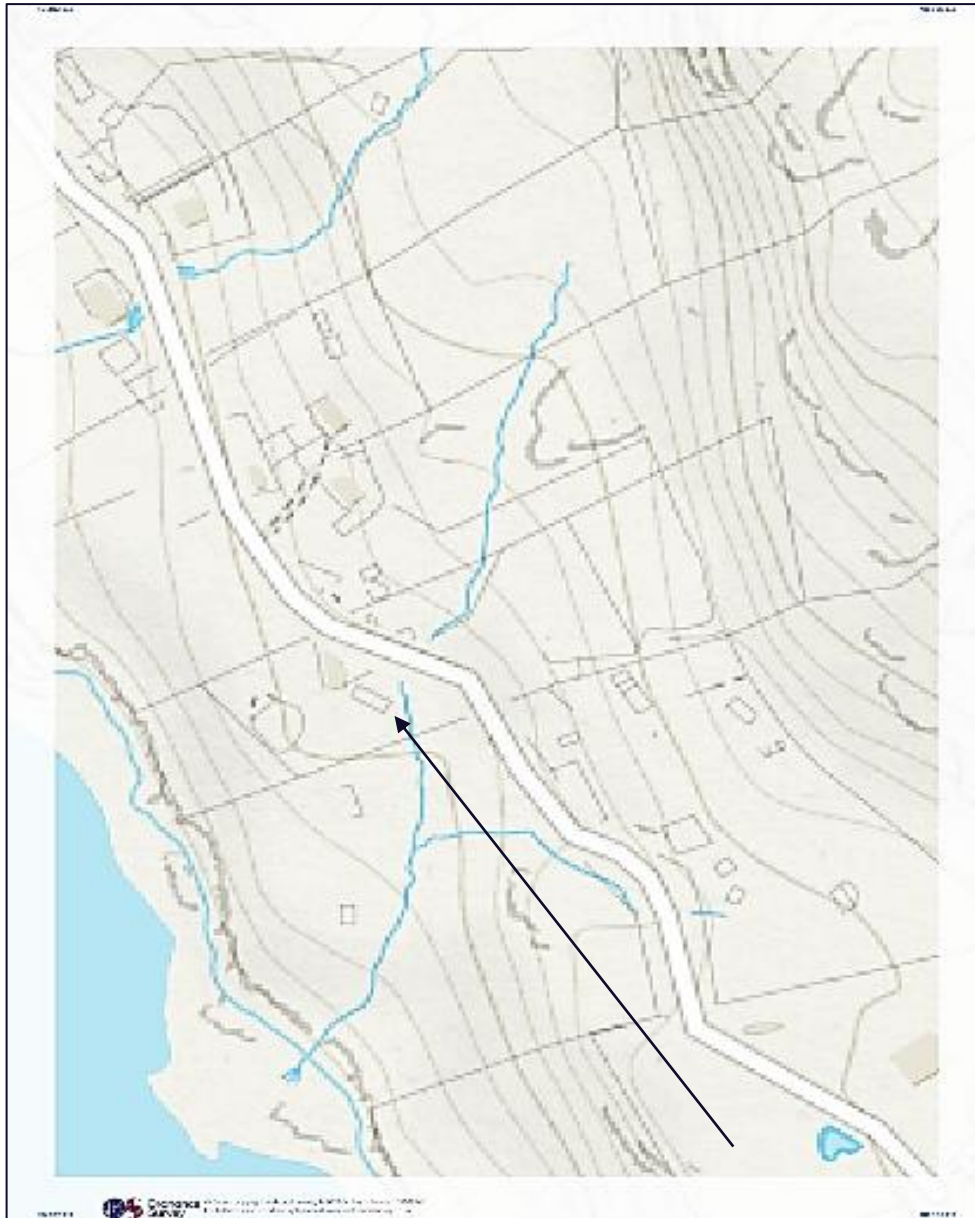
commonly accepted that both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions are very accurate – every feature had to be surveyed by plane table and chain and actually drawn by hand.



*Figure 3: Close up of 1st edition OS. Note the angle of the nearest Blackhouse 'Ruin' to the Leas or Enclosure - it is almost N-S, and parallel to the east side of the enclosure.*



**Figure 4: 2nd edition OS, 1895. Note the angle of the nearest Blackhouse to the Leas - it is more NW-SE than N-S and also further away**



**Figure 5: Modern OS map. Note the angle of the now unroofed Blackhouse in relation to the Leas - very similar to that of the 2nd edition but not the 1st. (NB on OS maps, shaded buildings have roofs, unshaded don't)**





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It is clear then from a close reading of these map editions that the Black-house ruin we see today is **not** the Black house shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition. The former position of the original Blackhouse can still be seen quite clearly on the ground, with some large earthfast stones still remaining where the walls would have been, although not so easy to make out from the photograph in Figure 7, below:



*Figure 7: South facing side of the Blackhouse at No.28, with slight rise or ridge of land coming towards the viewer and bottom right hand side - indicating position of the original Blackhouse.*

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## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 The Basic Standing Building Survey

#### 6.1.1 Written Description of Blackhouse

The blackhouse at No 28 Lemreway looks fairly typical at first. It is 15.80m long by 6.9m wide, built from mostly un-coursed, or very roughly coursed, un-dressed Gneiss blocks built up as interior and exterior faces of a 1.2 – 1.6m thick wall. The walls seem less well built than other examples nearby. The wall heads seem to have been robbed of stone and vary in height quite considerably around the building, from 1m to almost 2m, leading to the inference that the original clay capping may have also been damaged in places. The western Gable has collapsed outward, as has some of the south wall.

There is only one entrance on the north wall towards the east end, and presently three windows in the south wall spread over its length. The corners are square, not rounded, and the ends of the building are actually Gable ends, the western one with a built in Chimney. The roof is entirely missing and has been replaced by a temporary modern structure. Inside, many modern changes can be seen, including the building up of walls using empty glass bottles and expanding foam, making identification of any original features or parts of features very difficult. However it was clear from the interior Ingo's that at least two of the windows in the south wall had been purposefully built into the walls at their creation and not added as after thoughts. Also, there was a "Hobble" or Fireplace and Chimney structure, also purposefully built into the western gable end.

The house stands alone without an adjacent barn. Typically, it is positioned on a gentle slope so that waste can flow out through a drain at the downhill end. A large triangular lintel stone in the exterior eastern gable caps this drain. Further drains run parallel to

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the house, unusually on both the north and south sides, with the entrance way to the north provided with a flagstone bridge. A small Burn runs past within 10m of the eastern gable.

### **6.1.2 Photographic Record**

A photographic record was made of the building, both externally and internally. There follows a selection of photographs from the photographic record for the purposes of illustrating the text. These have been restricted mainly to the exterior shots, as the interiors do not show much original detail. The full photographic record including interior shots can be found on the CD-ROM attached at the end of this report or at the following link; <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1E9Q9mk-7AV5kEPYsmhS-1FFZ7T6oDxSy?usp=sharing>

A photographic log can be found at Appendix 1.



**Figure 8: North side**



**Figure 9: Entrance.**



**Figure 10: NE corner**



**Figure 11: East Gable. The large stone in the centre is a lintel for the drain.**



*Figure 12: SE corner*



*Figure 13: South wall with windows*



*Figure 14: SW corner and Gable*



*Figure 15: NW corner*



*Figure 16: North side, west end*



*Figure 17: North side, middle*





*Figure 18: East gable, interior*



*Figure 19: South wall, east end, interior*



*Figure 20: Central window in South wall, interior*



*Figure 21: West Gable, interior*



*Figure 22: Western window, south wall, interior*



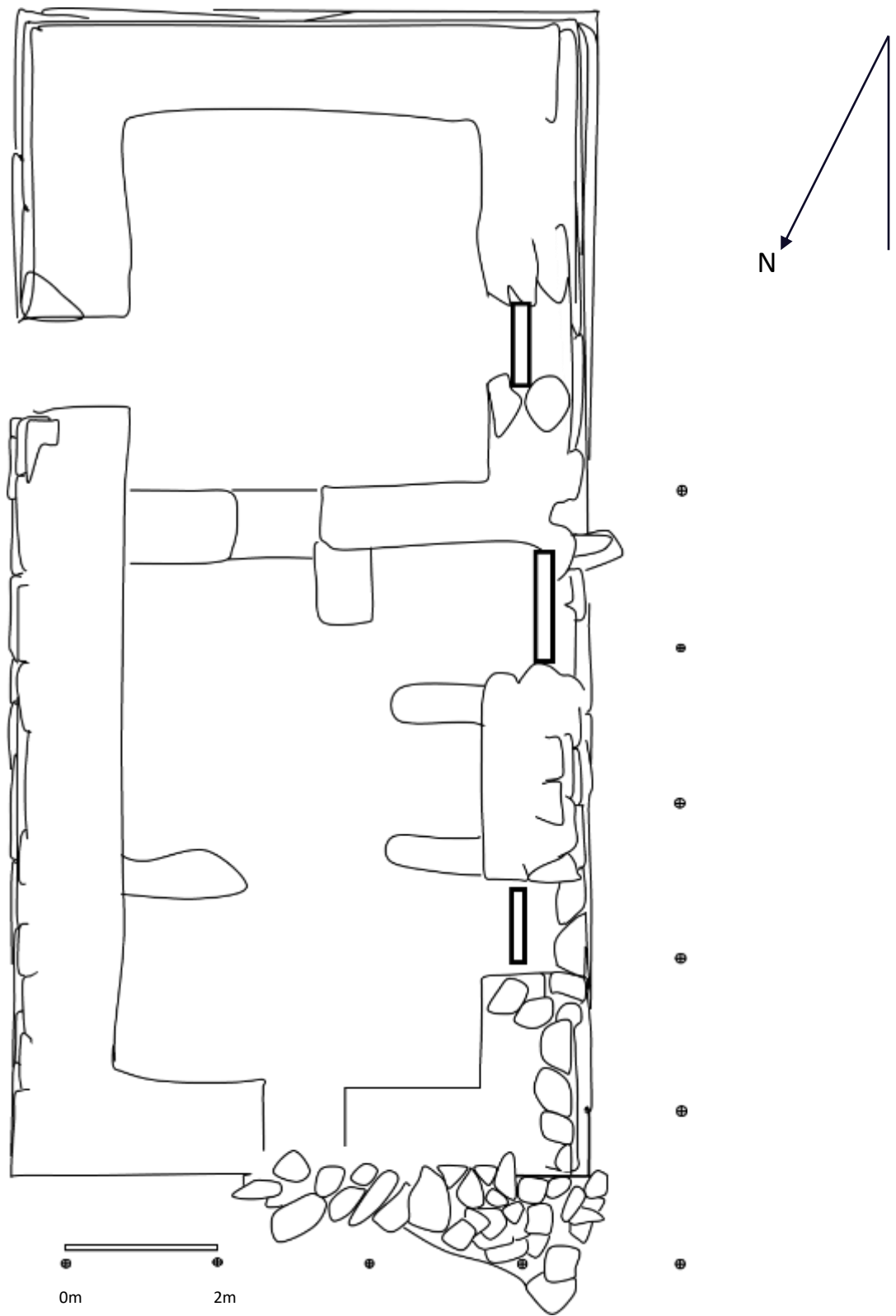
*Figure 23: Hobble of fireplace built into west Gable, mostly collapsed*



*Figure 24: North wall, interior*

#### **6.1.4 Drawn Record**

A scale plan was made of the building and is presented below in figure 11.



**Figure 25: Scale plan of Blackhouse**

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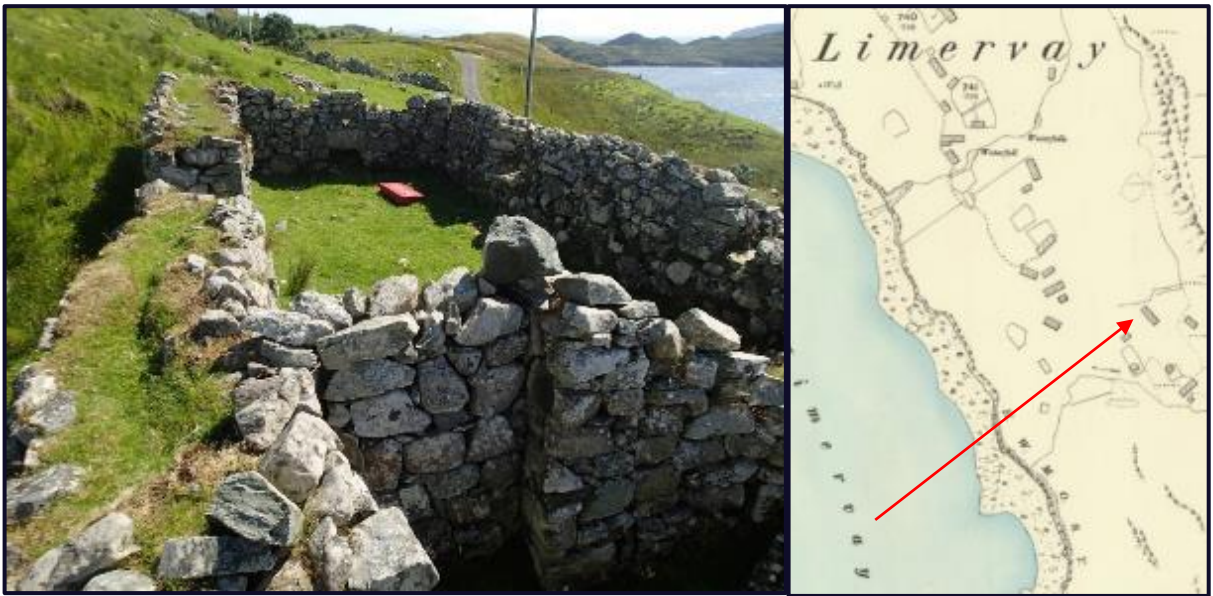
### 6.1.3 Discussion

If these observations are combined with the documentary evidence we can make some fairly well supported suggestions regarding the nature of this blackhouse. Firstly, we know that it is not the blackhouse on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition, but has been built very close to it in a slightly different position, and therefore probably re-using its stones. We don't know why but it would seem a lot of work for very little change. We could perhaps speculate that there was some kind of practical issue with the first which rendered it uninhabitable – maybe it was badly drained? Or had been constructed shabbily? It has also been known for blackhouses to be permanently abandoned for superstitious reasons.

Then, if we look at the only blackhouse which does remain from the 1st edition – figure 8, below – we see that it has rounded corners, like most old blackhouses. If we look at all the blackhouses which were built by the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, they all have the square corners, gables with chimneys and built in window sockets – see figure 9, also below. So we seem to have two phases of blackhouse design, one from before the clearance of Lemreway and one from its re-settlement, neatly captured between the two OS editions, illustrated by the two blackhouses built at No. 28 and still visible in the surrounding landscape.



**Figure 26: Neighboring Blackhouse (just to the right of the whitehouse), present on OS 1st edition, exhibiting rounded corners.**



**Figure 27: Neighboring Blackhouse from 2nd edition exhibiting square corners, a gable with a chimney and built in windows.**

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The newer resettlement blackhouses are half way to being a White-house. They seem to represent a later phase of Black house design, when glass for windows was more available and Fireplaces or Hobbles and Chimneys in the Gables came into fashion.

Could this be the reason why the original blackhouse at No.28 was rebuilt? Could it have been a *modernization*?

## **6.2 The Archaeological Evaluation**

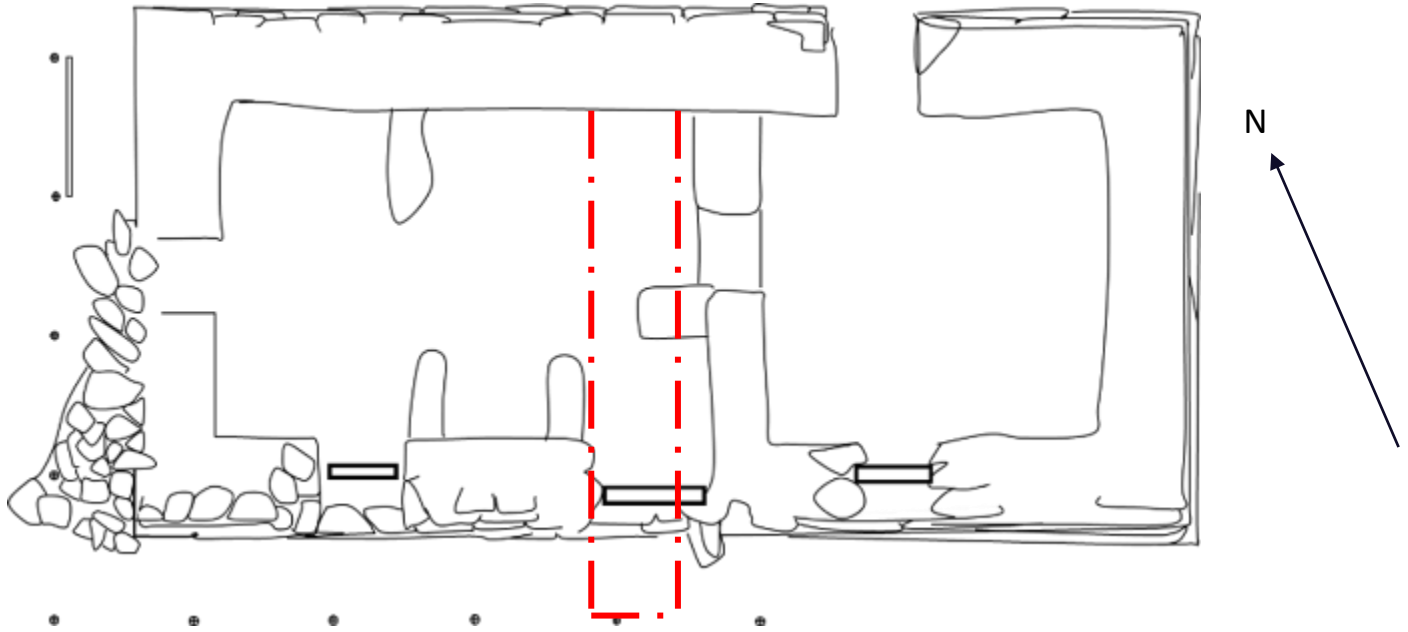
### **6.2.1 Introduction**

As detailed in the “Methodology” section above, the main aim of the evaluation was to gain a construction sequence through a cross section of the wall and floor, and investigate some of the floor for occupation deposits. The following account describes each excavated deposit from the uppermost, or latest, down and/or back in time to the underlying natural subsoil and bedrock.

This was done over two days on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> July 2019, by hand, with help from Keith, Elisabeth’s partner. The architect’s plan required a section of walling to be taken down in the centre of the south wall, which provided a cross section of the wall, and this was excavated right down to the natural bedrock or sub soil. This line was then extended across the middle of the floor to the other wall and used to create a trench with a full cross section of the house – see figure 28.

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**Figure 28: Location of trench, in dashed red line**

### **6.2.2 Sequence of Deposits**

The uppermost deposit was 001, a 1-200mm thick layer of gravel and dark, clay rich soil (it was up to 3-400mm in other parts of the interior). Modern items such as plastic and tin cans were found within it. The gravel had clearly been specifically brought in to cover the floor. This deposit was removed to reveal an extremely compacted orange clay, 002, interpreted as the original floor. This probably contained a high quantity of peat ash, giving its colour. It covered the whole floor, and importantly was deposited up against the walls, ie was deposited after the walls had already been constructed. The next deposit below it was therefore the wall. However in the centre of the floor, a sub circular patch of burnt material was discovered, looking like a fireplace, on top of 002. This is odd because although this would be the traditional place for a fire in the old style Blackhouse, this is the new variety and there is a fire place in the Gable. The burnt material, 003, was thought to have originated as coal rather than wood or peat, again an unusual commodity for the earlier times. The area covered in 003 was around 0.8m

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diameter and at most 100mm in depth. It had no formal Hearth or stone surround and gave the impression of not having been used much – this could be the result of only a few fires.

The section of wall to be taken down was directly under the middle window. At first the blocks were loose and surrounded by modern detritus but as these were cleared away it became clear that there was an original built-in Ingo for a window at this point in the wall. Just under the main stones of the Ingo the first in-situ deposit encountered was a small area of yellow clay (004) which capped a wall fill of dark peaty soil (005), possibly as part of the window's cill. The stones of the interior (006) and exterior (007) walls were taken down and the wall fill (005) between them as they went, excavating by hand. A small graphite pencil was discovered within the wall fill – Figure 29, below - as well as various 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds. The foundation course for the walls was underneath the level of the modern day soil surface, and this lower 0.3m section of wall appeared to have no batter – see Figure 30, East facing section of trench, below.

The wall rested partly upon outcropping bedrock, and partly upon a densely packed layer of stones, each around 2-400mm in any dimension, termed 008. This layer carried on under the whole width of the building, and c.05m outside of it. It is a common feature of blackhouses, allowing water to drain under the clay capped floor. Under this was 009, the natural subsoil. It was a gritty sandy, densely compact, orangey-brown clay. The foundation deposit 008 was not removed from the whole width of the trench and so we cannot be absolutely sure that it was the same thickness all the way across, although given the ground levels each side it seems likely. It was not fully excavated because it was not considered important to do so once a small section had showed the sequence, and this deposit may ultimately be useful as a foundation for the new redevelopment, and would have undermined the walls if removed.



**Figure 29: Graphite pencil found in wall fill**



**Figure 30: Cross section of wall mid-excavation**

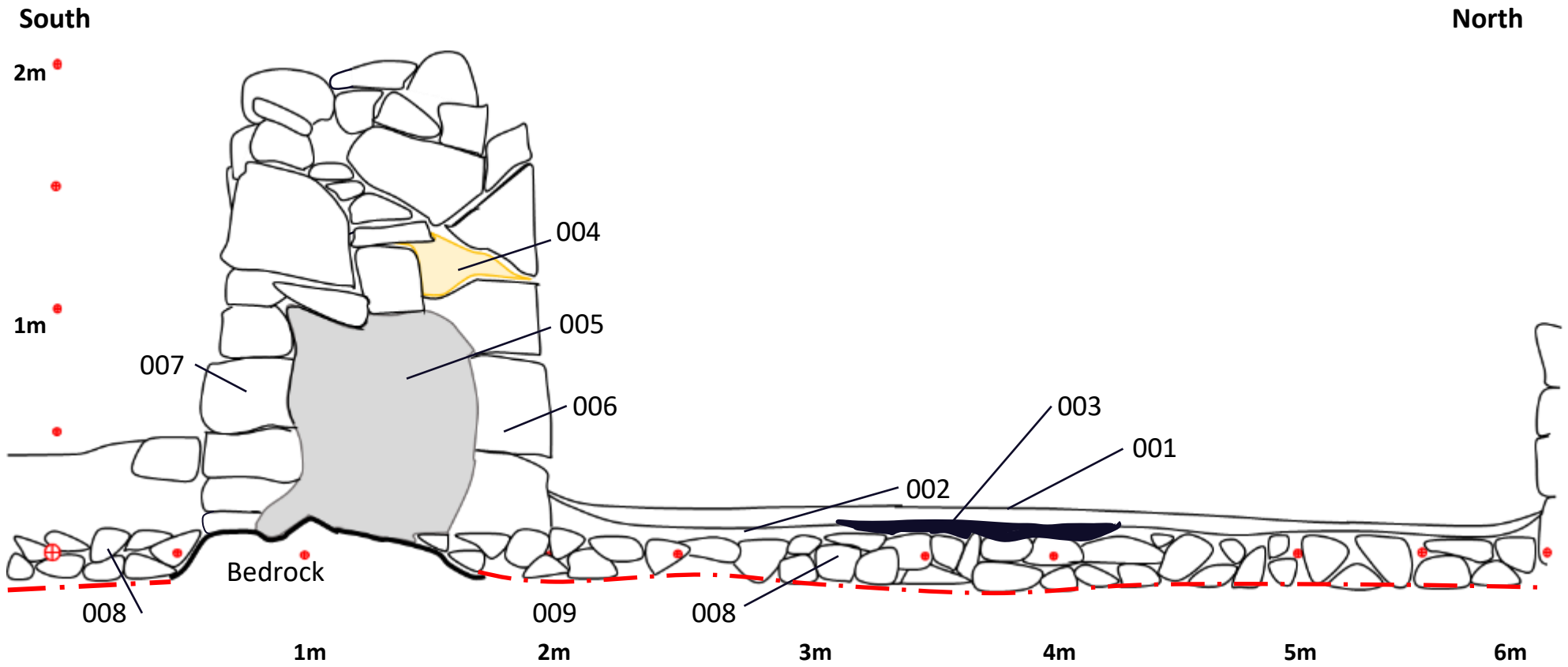


Figure 31: East facing section of Trench 1, across wall and floor

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### 6.2.3 Discussion

The excavation revealed the construction techniques and sequences used, which were on the whole typical of blackhouses in Lewis. Certain aspects differ from other known examples however. In the accepted textbook on blackhouse design, based upon the blackhouse at No 42 Arnol<sup>5</sup>, the layer of stone laid immediately upon the natural sub soil clays is called a 'friction course' and is only very thin. It is only designed to hold the walls above in place. However, the thicker layer of bigger stones seen here (008) is known from other excavated blackhouse examples (e.g. at 9A Grimshader, CNES planning application response 17/00156) where this layer is much thicker, around 0.5m thick. It is thought this layer enables water to flow under the floor whilst the clay layer keeps the floor above dry.

Here, the clay floor (002) is laid after the walls have gone up, and is laid up against them (see Photo 77). At 9A Grimshader the clay floor was laid the same way. So the construction sequence revealed is - remove all top soils from the footprint of the house, down to the natural sub soil (Drains were also probably cut into this sub soil), add a thick foundation layer of compacted stones, then build your walls adding the fill as the wall faces are built. Then finish with the clay floor.

Extending the trench across the width of the blackhouse revealed an interesting if puzzling feature: the small makeshift fire place in the center of the clay floor. Could this be force of habit, continuing practices from the old days even though they are now the owners of a new style house, with a fire at the gable end? Did the house need two fires on in winter? Or maybe it was someone squatting or temporarily camping in the structure after it had been abandoned – it was after all the last thing to happen in our sequence before the modern gravel 001. Either way, it seems like the continuation of an

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<sup>5</sup> Walker and MacGregors "The Hebridean Blackhouse" Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 5, 1996

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older habit in the face of the new idea of placing fireplaces and chimneys in the gable end.

## **7.0 Conclusions**

The blackhouse at No.28 is a late style of blackhouse, built with squared corners, built in fireplaces and chimneys in the gable ends, and built in windows. It was constructed sometime after 1857, when the village began to be re-settled after being cleared in 1843, and before 1893/4, when it was surveyed for the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS. It is clearly a part of that wave of re-settlement. We do not know why, but an old style blackhouse with rounded corners, also on croft No.28, was demolished and the stones most likely used to make this new squared corner house.

Squared corner blackhouses are present in other parts of the island – The Gerrarannan blackhouse village for example, which was cleared from a nearby Clachan to its current site around 1850-51, at which point the earliest houses still had rounded gables. As the 19<sup>th</sup> century progressed, blackhouses with square corners and gables gradually appeared and replaced the older style (Iain Macarthur, Carloway Historical Society, pers.comm.) The Historic Scotland blackhouse at No 42 Arnol, built in 1885, has square corners but no windows or gables and it retains its central hearth. There was probably a suite of innovations happening to blackhouse design in this period as new materials such as glass became more widely available, and this would have affected each village slightly differently. This phase of blackhouse design then dates from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and would seem to be the immediate precursor of the “White House”.

The building has already suffered significant damage to the wall heads and interior walls, such that it is unlikely that the development will be to its detriment and may actually improve the state of this building and conserve it for the future.

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## Appendix 1: Photographic Register

The photographs can be found on a CD-ROM at the end of the report, or at the following link <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1E9Q9mk-7AV5kEPYsmhS-IFZ7T6oDxSy?usp=sharing>

Photo Number	Photo Group	Description	Direction facing, if needed
001	Exterior	Blackhouse Northern wall	
002	Exterior	As above	
003	Exterior	Entrance	
004	Exterior	Entrance and NE corner	
005	Exterior	NE corner	
006	Exterior	East Gable	
007	Exterior	SE corner	
008	Exterior	South wall	
009	Exterior	As above	
010	Exterior	South wall – east	
011	Exterior	South wall – middle	
012	Exterior	South wall – west	
013	Exterior	West gable	
014	Exterior	As above	
015	Exterior	As above	
016	Exterior	As above	
017	Exterior	NW corner	
018	Exterior	North wall – west	
019	Exterior	North wall – west	
020	Exterior	North wall – middle	
021	Exterior	North wall – east	
022	Interior	Inside of entrance with door shut	
023	Interior	Inside of entrance with door open	
024	Interior	NE corner	
025	Interior	East gable	
026	Interior	South wall east end, with window	
027	Interior	As above	

028	Interior	As above	
029	Interior	Interior facing west	
030	Interior	Interior facing SW	
031	Interior	Interior facing south, middle window	
032	Interior	Middle window, south wall	
033	Interior	As above including west gable	
034	Interior	West window and SW corner	
035	Interior	West gable with "Hobble" or fireplace	
036	Interior	NW corner	
037	Interior	N wall	
038	Interior	Hobble or fireplace in west gable	
039	Interior	As above	
040	Interior	N wall, middle section	
041	Interior	N wall, east section	
042	Interior	NW corner	
043	Interior	Entrance passage, east side	
044	Interior	Entrance passage, west side	
045	Interior	As above	
046	Interior	Eastern window, south wall interior	
047	Interior	Central window, south wall, interior	
048	Interior	Western window, south wall, straight on	
049	Interior	Western window, south wall, facing SE	
050	Interior	As above, facing SW	
051	Interior	Hobble/fireplace	
052	Interior	Bridge across drain near entrance	
053	Interior	Neighboring blackhouse with rounded corners	
054	Interior	Neighboring Blackhouse with square corners	
055	Interior	As above showing windows	
056	Interior	As above, interior	
057	Interior	As above, built in chimney	
058	Interior	View back to No 28	
059	Excavation	Graphite pencil found in wall fill	
060	Excavation	As above	
061	Excavation	Context 001 pre excavation	South
062	Excavation	Cross section of wall, mid-excavation	South
063	Excavation	Mid excavation of wall	SW
064	Excavation	Wall 007, foundation layer 008 and natural sub soil 009	West
065	Excavation	As above	West



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066	Excavation	As above	West
067	Excavation	East facing section of trench	West
068	Excavation	As above	West
069	Excavation	As above	West
070	Excavation	As above	West
071	Excavation	As above	West
072	Excavation	As above	West
073	Excavation	Trench with 003 fireplace	North
074	Excavation	As above	South
075	Excavation	Pottery trampled into floor surface	From above
076	Excavation	Broken Tea pot near 003 fireplace	From above
077	Excavation	Clay floor lapping up against the wall	South
078	Excavation	Stones of 009	South
079	Excavation	As above	From above
081	Excavation	As above	South
082	Excavation	Trench from outside	North
083	Excavation	Detail of wall fill 00005 and clay cap 004	West
084	Excavation	As above	West
085	Excavation	As above	West

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## Appendix 2: Contacts

### Client

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