

No. 1, Geshader, Uig:
A Standing Building Survey.



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1.0 Summary:

A basic Standing Building Survey (SBS) was requested by the Client and his Architect to satisfy the planning conditions required by the Comhairle nan Eilean Siar for consent of a new build development. This development will require the destruction of the upstanding building at No.1 Geshader, Uig, Isle of Lewis. The Comhairle's Archaeology Service therefore recommended that a Basic Building Survey of the derelict structure be carried out in advance of the destruction in order to preserve it by record. The following report is the outcome of this work.

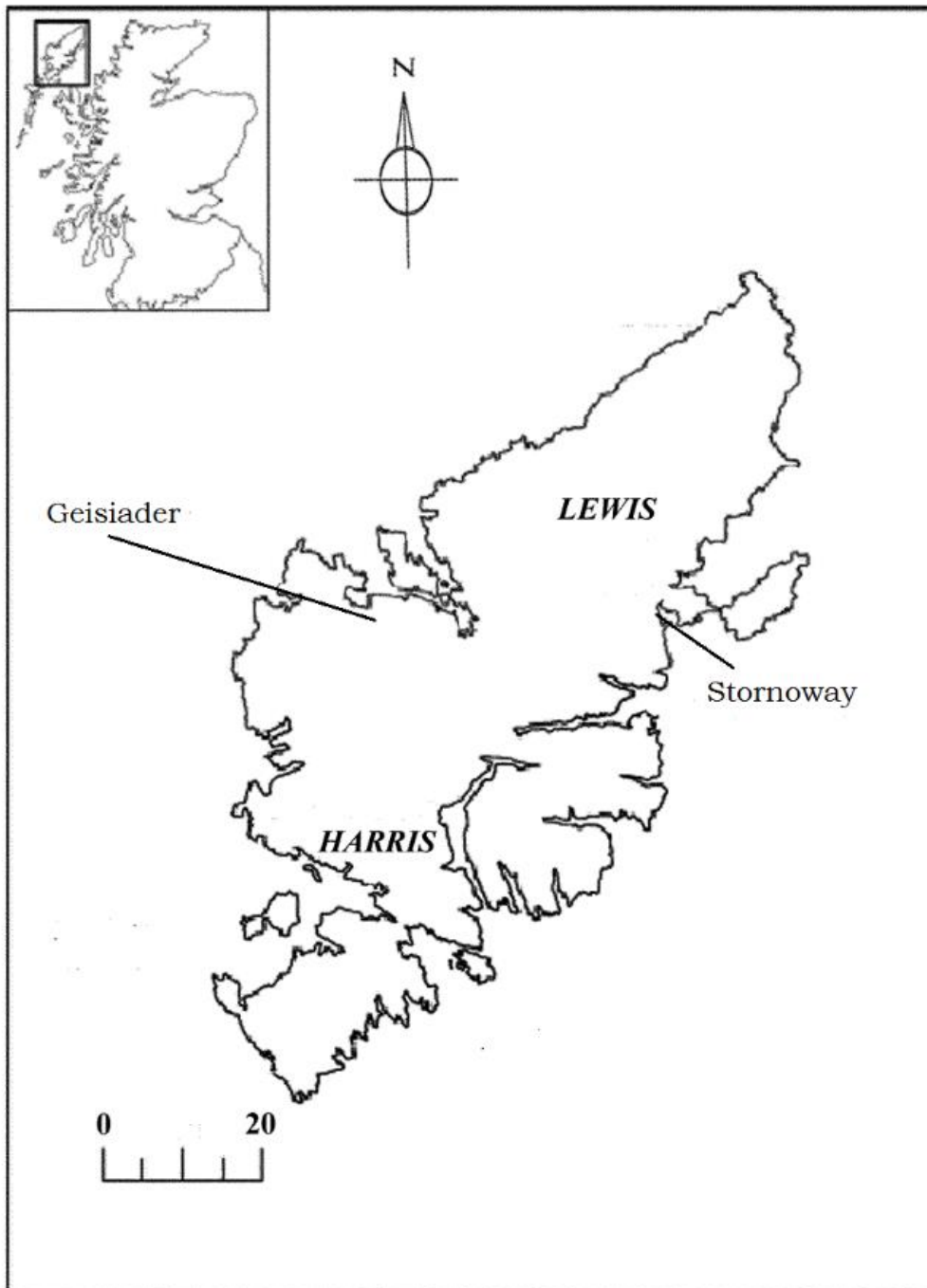


Figure 1: General location

2.0 Introduction

The Client [REDACTED], and his Architect [REDACTED] of Total Design Architects, Lighthill, Back, Isle of Lewis contracted the services of Mr Ian Mchardy, Stornoway by email on 17/02/17 in order to carry out a Basic Building Survey of the derelict house at No 1 Geshader, to satisfy the planning conditions required for the consent of their development (Comhairle Development Application Reference 16/00554/PPD).

The field work was undertaken on 28th February and the 2nd March 2017 in bright but showery weather conditions.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this survey was to record the character, quality and history of the building and its fabric and features before they were lost. This survey and report is designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

4.0 Methodology

Firstly, in order to investigate the history and context of the building a study was made of the relevant documentary sources. These included Ordnance Survey and other maps; Estate papers and local history sources through the Commun Eachdraidh Uig website (<http://www.ceuig.co.uk>); the Statistical Accounts (of 1796 and 1833; can be found online at <http://www.ceuig.co.uk/history/census-and-reports>); local testimony given to the Napier Commission in 1883 (available at <http://napier-outerhebrides.blogspot.co.uk>) and articles and information from the Hebridean Connections website (<http://www.hebrideanconnections.com>). Local Historian Maggie Smith was contacted for any further contextual information, as she had done some work on translating articles about No 1 Geshader and Geshader in general. Also the former owner Mr Iain McDonald was contacted for his knowledge of the building.

Archaeological context was added through study of the Comhairles' Sites and Monuments Record as well as the Royal Commissions' CANMORE database.

After this initial research the site was visited, photographed and drawn to scale. These activities were carried out to the following appropriate standards:

4.1 ALGAO standards - Definition of a "Basic Building Survey"

A "Basic" Building survey was then conducted as defined by the "ALGAO: Scotland Historic Building Recording Advice" (2013). It defines a basic survey as a "building appraisal" with some extra elements:

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

Photographs of the building in its setting, Photographs that relate to and complement the descriptions within the text

Historic Building Recording (Basic)

This 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

The following report has been written to satisfy these standards.

4.2 CIFA standards

Also, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014) will be consulted and adhered to.

5.0 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this survey. Copies will be sent to the client and the Comhairle nan Eilean Siar planning department. Electronic copies will be lodged with all relevant and interested parties including the Comhairles archaeology department, Historic Environment Scotland (through OASIS) and also Discovery and excavation in Scotland

6.0 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Iain McDonald, formerly of No 1 Geshader, for his helpful advice, anecdotes and general mirth as well as local historian Maggie Smith for her valuable knowledge and advice.

7.0 Background research

7.1 Geographical context

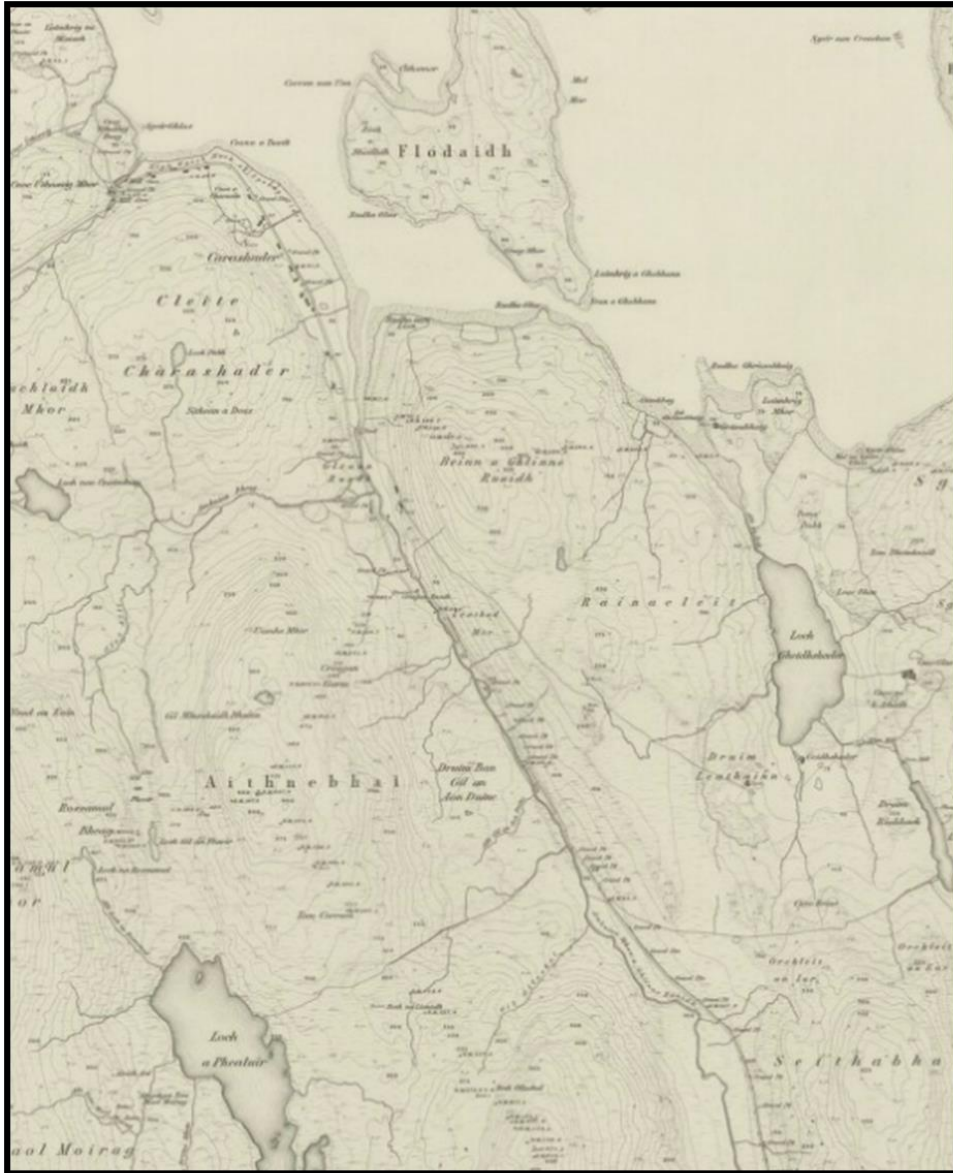


Figure 2: 1st edition OS map of area, 1854 (All 1st and 2nd edition OS maps from <http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>)

The house concerned is situated at NGR NB 10271 32282, c.15m above sea level near the confluence of the Abhainn Ruadh with the tidal waters of Loch Roag. The house is located on the east side of the Glen Ruadh, up above the marginal agricultural land which covers the base of the Glen and on the edge of the rough moor above. The Glen runs roughly North- South and the long axis of the house with it, so the house faces west, into the prevailing winds, although it may gain some protection from the hills opposite. The house is then quite exposed to the weather but reasonably well situated to access land for crops, peat lands for fuel and to the River

and the Loch Roag for fishing. Having said that it is far from the best of agricultural land and there would seem to be far better agricultural locations over the hill where the rest of the Geshader crofts lie.

The Glen Ruadh today carries the main road in and out of Uig, the B8011, and this may well have been the case in Antiquity. The house at No 1 Geshader overlooks this important route. It is also said locally that there used to be a ferry from Geshader over to Callanish, thereby cutting off a long detour around the head of Loch Roag for Uigeachs intending to travel to Stornoway on land. In either case, No 1 would have been in a very prominent position above the main thoroughfares. In fact there is a track immediately behind the house, marked upon the 1st edition OS map, and still clearly visible today (Photos 301-320), which may have actually been the main way over the hill to the rest of Geshader.

In this respect it is reminiscent of older settlement patterns such as the Warrior Cochull Glas's late 16th/early 17th C house above the ford on the Grimersta River. The position of this settlement was crucial in controlling road access to and from Uig, as the Ghriomarstadh river was/is most easily forded near its mouth, just below Cnoc an Ruagain. Control of movement was very important in this especially violent stage of history. The Cochull Glas may have been from the Clann 'ic Gilleadharain, a Clan whose people were purposefully settled at various places by the McLeods in order to act as "buffers" between the Macaulays of Uig and the Morrisons of Ness (McDonald, D. 1967: pp.73, 78, 80, 82, & also D. Whitehouse, ex-Manager of Griomarstadh estate, pers. Comm.)

No 1 Geshader would appear to be in a very similar location, although by this houses time society was far less war-like – see below for historical context. Maybe by its time, controlling access may have meant no more than keeping watch. Alternatively, it is possible that the concern was for keeping watch over the river and its fish, especially the mouth of the river, as until the last generation there were good runs of Salmon and Sea trout in this little river. These stopped running when a hydro scheme cut them off from their spawning ground (Iain McDonald, former resident).

However this would all depend on the question of who built the house shown on the 1st edition and why – was it intended as some kind of landlords' scheme, or simply for a family life.

7.2 Historical context

A building is shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 in this exact location. It is an unusual shape; almost square with a little extension to the north. Most houses at the time were Blackhouses, the original vernacular building, made from the stones, earth, turf and thatch which people could gather from the immediate surroundings, and always long and thin in shape – like those shown on the other side of the glen in the map below.

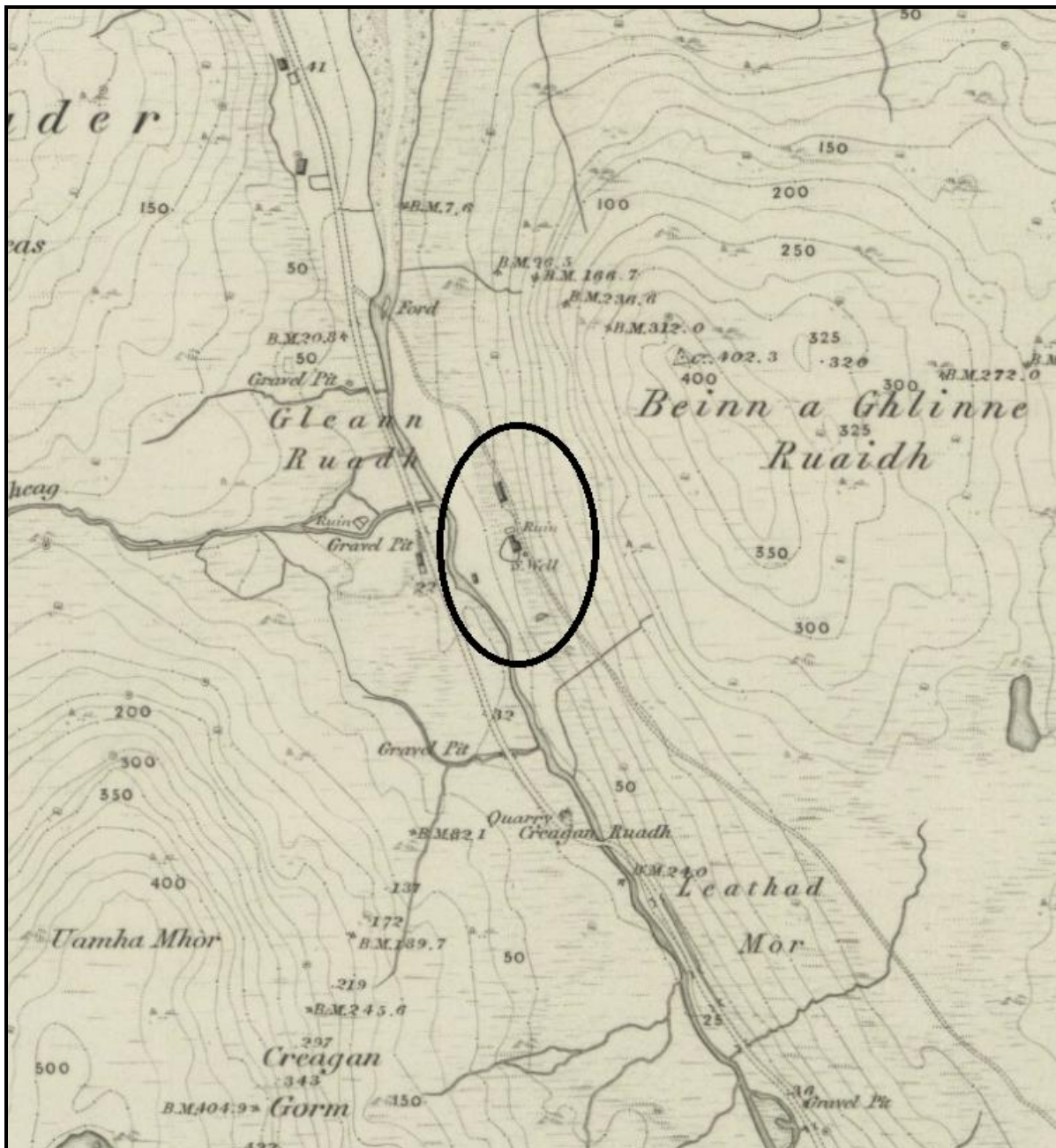


Figure 3: 1st edition; detail of house, marked “Ruin” and “Well” on the track ascending “Leathad Mor”.

However the building shown on the 1st edition looks more like a “White house”. White houses – loosely defined - were built of rubble stone and mortar, had a roof of slate, tiles or tin with chimneys in the gables and commonly white washed. They started to appear in the Hebrides in the 19th century and are associated with the so called “Improvements” which swept the Isles in that century. Certainly they were cleaner than the average Blackhouse, which accommodated cattle as well as humans and often had an open sewer for both. However not everyone saw them as an improvement, the Blackhouses being much warmer for one thing.

We don’t know how long before this map that the building shown was actually built. If we assume that the architectural style is of a “White house” we can say that it was probably not long – no more than say 50 years at the *very* most. 1854 is early for such houses. It is undoubtedly significant that there should be a Whitehouse so early in time. Especially as it has another large building just to the north of it, and a well-made track leading up and over the hill running straight by it.

So why was a white house built here? It would have cost money to build, unlike a Blackhouse which was made entirely from materials immediately to hand and would only require labour which could be repaid in kind. Most people could not afford to build such a house at the time. Could the suggestions made above in section 3.1 about controlling access have anything to do with it?

The people of Lewis had a failure of potato crop in 1845 which had led to starvation in the years 1846, 47 and 48. This was part of a much wider failure of potato crop due to Blight which led to famines throughout the Highlands and Ireland. Ostensibly in order to help the people, rich land owners throughout the Highlands took to paying the people wages to work on civil engineering projects like roads and drainage so that they had money to survive. Two such “Rathad a Bhunata”, or Destitution Roads were made in Geshader, indicating that things must have been pretty bad for the people here.

“One of the roads built began opposite Taigh Chraig at Taigh 'an Chaluim, Croft No 6, going out to Leana Habhal where the peatbanks were. The other one on the north side of the village went up the Gill' Fhraoich to the Gearraidh where the peatbanks for Grasivig were, that's where No 11, No 10 and Coinneach an Bhuidhe No 7 were”.

<http://www.hebrideanconnections.com/stories-reports-and-traditions/8594>

The road passing by the house at No 1 is clearly very well made and already in existence in 1854. Although not mentioned as a destitution road, it may have nevertheless been part of a landlords scheme. It is shown on the 1st edition running up to another, larger Whitehouse atop the “Druim Leathan” (see figure 4). From there access to Geshader would have been easy and it may be that this was one of the main roads to Geshader from Glenn Ruadh at some point in time. Alternatively, maybe it was just an access track to the big house, which would then raise the question of the relationship of those at No 1 with those of the big house at Druim Leathan. Strangely, even though we can clearly see the road today, it wasn’t marked upon the 2nd edition in 1898.

Part of the reason why the failure of the crop was so devastating was that the Landlords had been squeezing people out of the good land. This carried on throughout the 19th C. The Napier commission was set up to look into the situation of the people of the highlands in the 1880s who were by that time extremely poor, in many places actually starving to death and who were often forced, coerced or left with no choice but to emigrate. Landlords had moved many foreign non

Lewisach “Farmers” onto good land, throwing crofters onto poor land which required much manure and hard work just to turn a poor crop. The crofters were also squeezed by large inland grazing areas being set aside as “Deer forest” for shooting Deer.

These farmers were provided with large White houses. They often had “Cottar” families – farm labourers - living in somewhat less well-appointed houses on the farm.

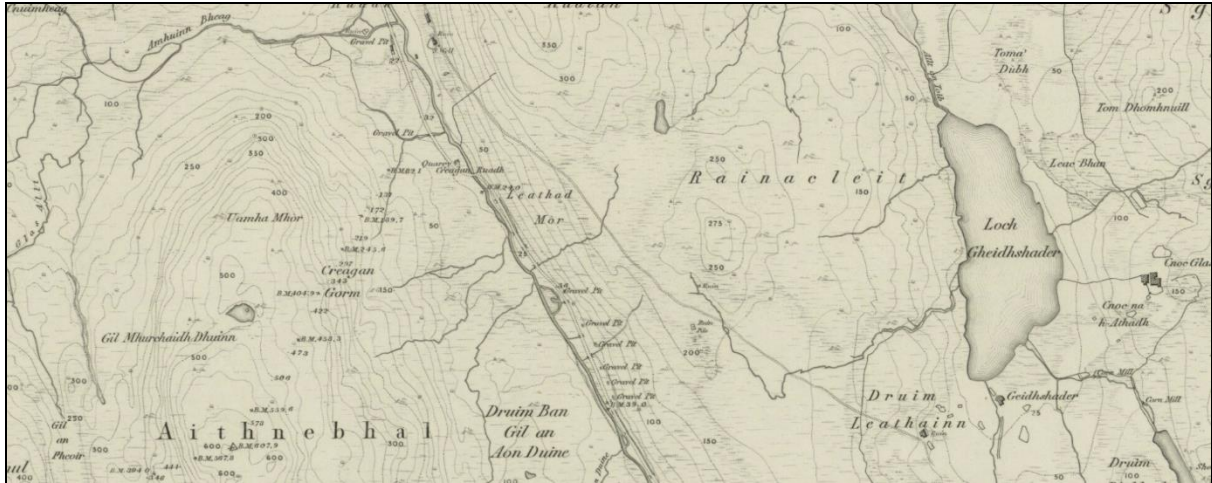


Figure 4: The bigger house at the end of the road to Druim Leathainn. Note the even bigger houses in Geisiader.

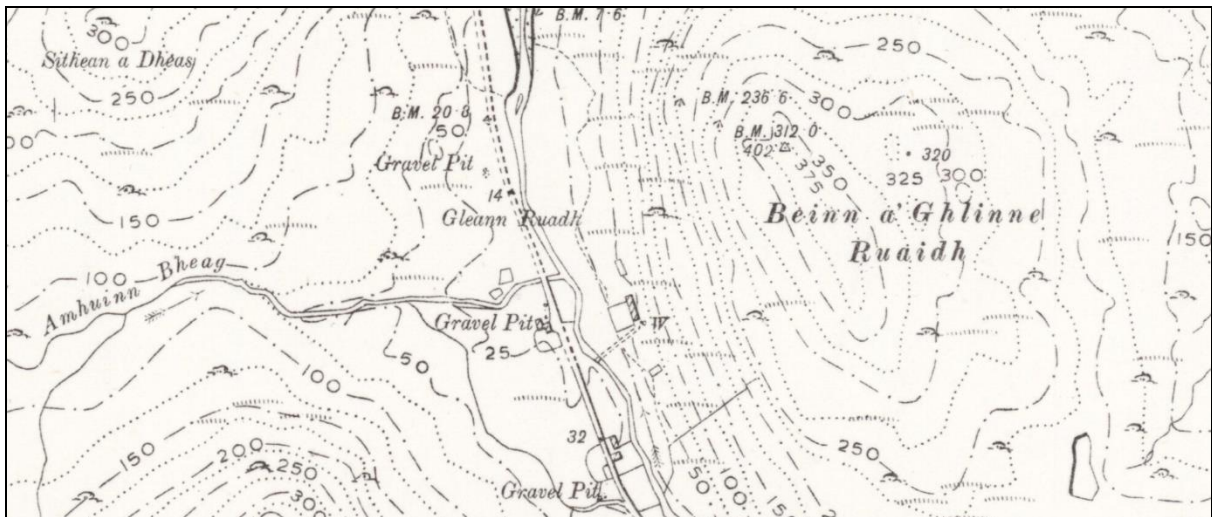


Figure 5: 1895 2nd edition OS map of the house. Note the track up the hill has disappeared, the house and garden enclosure have been enlarged and straightened up to resemble the structure we see today. A vertical boundary wall can be seen running down Beinn a Ghlinne Ruaidh – the edge of cultivated land perhaps?

Therefore one possibility is that the house at No 1 Geshader was a Cottars house and part of one of these farms – and it would seem sensible to suggest it was the farm was based at the large white house at the end of the road (figure 4). The ancient boundary wall running vertically up the side of the Beinn might be designed to keep sheep out of arable crops below and north, as it joins up with cliffs running along the top of the hill (not shown on map).

There is another possible alternative however – that this was a crofting families house which they improved themselves. This was known to happen in later times:

Chairman: Do you find no substantial change in the character of the crofters' houses?

Rev A. Maciver: I find that the people are improving their own houses, but there has been no encouragement given to these people since I remember. I know that by their own exertions and their own work, and any means they have, it is wonderful to me the improvement they have made on their houses. I will say that for the people in my own parish. I believe in other parishes in the island they are not so far advanced”.

Rev. ANGUS MACIVER, Minister of the Established Church, speaking to the Napier Commission at Meavaig, Lewis, 4 June 1883 (<http://napier-outerhebrides.blogspot.co.uk/2010/07/meavaig-lewis-4-june-1883-rev-angus.html>)

As well as the “Rathad a Bhunata”, or famine roads, somewhere in Uig the landowner Sir James Matheson (who had purchased Lewis in 1844) was at this time also convincing people to construct houses “of the proprietors design” (read “white house”) and out of their own pockets. They had so little left over that they had to eat shell fish. When they finished building these houses, Matheson had them cleared to Canada without any recompense for their outlay

Rev. ANGUS MACIVER “Statement” Napier Commission Papers, can be found online at (<http://napier-outerhebrides.blogspot.co.uk/2010/08/appendix-xxxiv.html>)

Could No 1 Geshader be one of these houses? It is certainly possible, and even if not the anecdote gives a good historical context for the kinds of things which were going on at the time.

At least we can say that No 1 Geshader (or the house which formerly stood in its position) was a very early whitehouse and was probably in the vanguard of the new wave of Architecture and social processes spreading throughout the Highlands and Islands at the time.

In later times the house belonged to a well-known man called Shuilpan, and then to a lineage of Cobbler and Bootmakers – some of whose tools can still be seen in the Byre. It is said that people came all the way from Harris to have their shoes made at No 1 Geshader (Heb connections - <http://www.hebrideanconnections.com/subjects/8594>). It is also noted that the house was a favourite local spot for an informal Ceilidh. Maggie Smith was prompted to explain to me that this did not mean it was in any way an *official* ceilidh house, by way of an old Gaelic saying: “The best places to have a ceilidh: the Cobblers, the Mill and the Smiddy”.

7.3 Archaeological context.

The Council Archaeologist points out that the building has been raised upon a stone platform, giving potential for evidence of earlier buildings to exist beneath the current one. It would certainly seem likely that there was at least one earlier Blackhouse somewhere in this vicinity to take advantage of this location. Maybe the “ruin” marked upon the 1st edition was actually the remains of the original Blackhouse which used to occupy this Tulloch, or house site. This ruin is aligned vertically up and down the slope of the Glenside, which is how many older Blackhouses were built.

In terms of other nearby archaeology, the SMR and NMRS (Canmore) list countless sites nearby, mostly relating to mediaeval and post mediaeval agriculture and habitation. However, given the access to Marine and Fresh water resources as well as agricultural and grazing land, the site and its setting have got the potential for archaeology from any period since humans arrived in the Hebrides, currently thought to have been some time before 7,000 BC (see <https://canmore.org.uk/site/10502/harris-northton>).

No doubt there will be traces from all periods in the area which are yet to be discovered.

8.0 Results

8.1 General description of building

The building to be demolished is a rectangular one-and-a-half storey stone and mortar building, with gable ends and a ridged double pitch roof, extending to 18m x 5.8m in plan and 4.2m high at the ridge. It is built onto a platform cut into the sloping east side of the Gleann Ruadh, with its longest dimension running along the contour of the slope. This platform could have been made for an earlier building. A well-made track passes over the platform immediately behind the house on its way from a ford in the river below up to the hills above. A walled garden area extends in front of the house down the slope to the river, and has noticeably deeper top soil than the surrounding land. A small poured concrete shed stands 2m north of the north gable. A much larger dry stone building stands c20m further north. A well or spring provides water c 5m east of or behind the house.

The main building has two little lean-to, single pitch extensions attached to the west/ downhill side. The building has also been extended to the north by roughly half its original length, this extension tacked on to the original northern gable. The skewers and chimney from the first phase are still extant. This northern extension preceded the most northerly of the western extensions, the “porch”, as the porch is built across the join between them. Both lean-to extensions were made from concrete breeze block in the 20th C.

The building has been Harled or Rough cast on all outer faces, making it difficult to see the stonework. The original electricity supply (no exact date for this but sometime between the 1950-1960's) was also clearly underneath the harling – see photo 026 and 027.

Where the original stonework could be viewed – the inside gable from upstairs in the attic – it was seen to be constructed of coursed rubble blocks with a shell lime mortar (Photo no 025). The blocks were all quite substantial in size (c500mm in any direction). Upon closer investigation it turned out that the harling covered a variety of different building materials making up the extensions (Photo 023, 024). These are discussed below.

8.2 Walk through description of interior

The Interior consists of a front porch opening into the Kitchen with range stove and a pantry off the back/east, and also to a living room with fireplace off to the south. This living room opens south to a small corridor. This corridor has a further slightly smaller room off to the east, then a very steep little stair to the attic, then another large living room with chimney to the south and also a bathroom through a doorway to its west.

The upstairs was a half-height room running the length of the original building before the northern extension was added. It had been decorated with wall paper - skilfully including the trusses (Photo 130- 132) and should probably be regarded as a room in itself.

8.3 Phasing and Building materials

There are at least four phases of building present within the main structure.

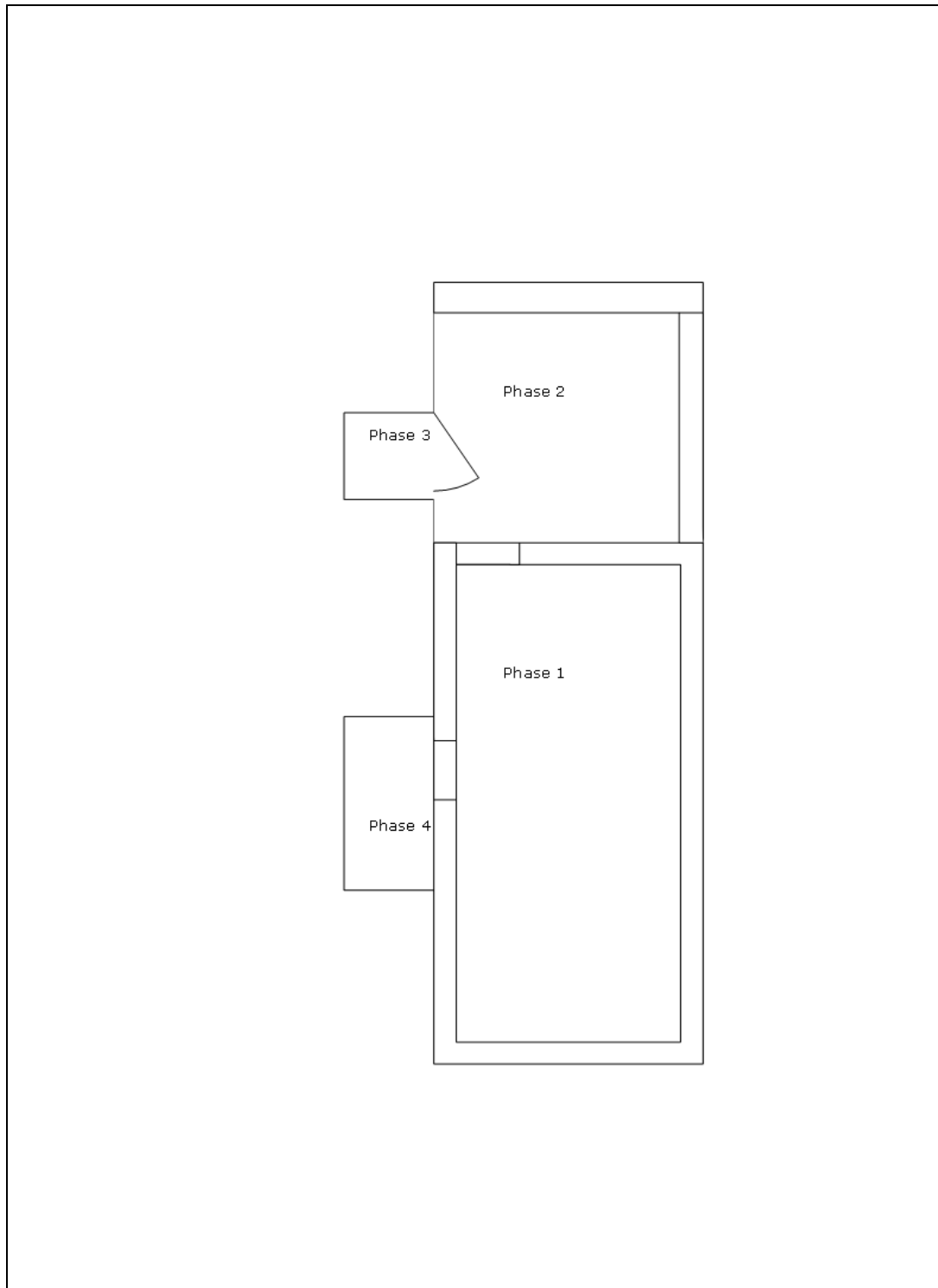


Figure 6: Phases of the building. North to top. Drawing approximately to scale but see figure 7 for plan to scale.

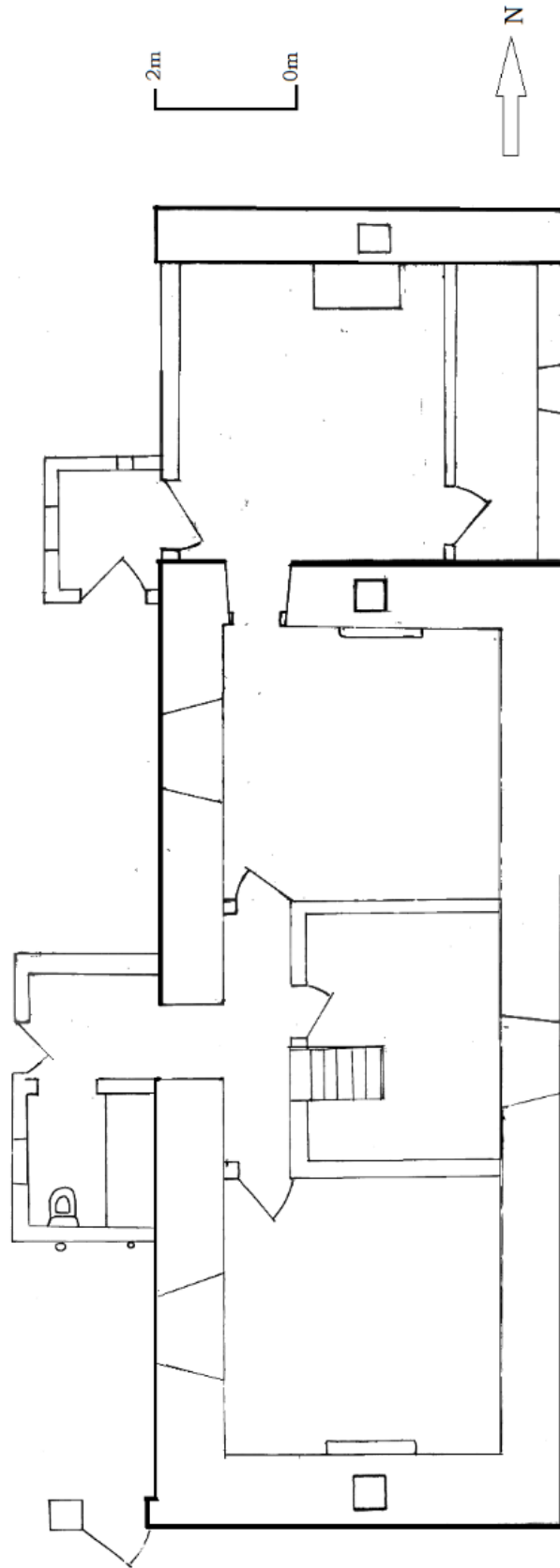


Figure 7: Image of scale plan. Full drawing on CD-ROM, Appendix 2

As noted the main, original structure (Phase 1), is constructed of large blocks of local Gneiss bonded with a shell lime mortar. A chimney was provided in both gables. We do not know what the original outer roofing material was, but the sarkin and trusses we see today may be the original. Certainly it can be seen in the loft that the windows in the roof space have been added after the sarkin was fully installed, as a drill has been used to cut through the boards (Photo 135c). At first there would have been a suspended wooden floor throughout this structure, however concrete floors were subsequently added to the northern rooms and the suspended floor now only remains in the southern room.

The northern extension represents Phase 2. As the whole building is harled it is not immediately obvious that this extension is a hotch-potch of different materials. The back (E) wall is poured concrete, only 150-200mm wide. The front (W) wall is of timber frame clad on the outside with fibre sheet (the same as now on the roof) – and then harled on top (Photos 023, 024). Inside it was covered in hardboard sheet and then wall-papered – as with the entire inside of the building except for the poured concrete wall (it is very hard to fix things into poured concrete). The new northern gable is however built much like the original structure with large Gneiss blocks and mortar. I could not see enough of the mortar to be sure (it was very degraded, dirty and dark) but it seems like the same shell lime mortar as used elsewhere - it had also turned powdery unlike modern cement. This room does however have a concrete floor. This may be contemporary with phase 2 or may have been added later. Whenever it was put in, it may have been at the same time as the suspended floor was taken out of most of the phase 1 structure and replaced by poured concrete, everywhere except for the southernmost room. This may have been designed to combat issues arising from the water pouring down off the hill above - Mr Iain McDonald related that there was/is an actual culvert taking water directly under the house. From the looks of the back of the house today it would seem this has blocked up.

The roof is at present of Asbestos fibre sheet (possibly containing dangerous levels of Asbestos) attached to Sarkin board and A-frame Trusses, resting on the wall heads and now mortared into position – with modern cement. This cement was possibly added when the fibre sheets, which were used from after the 1950's – replaced the original roofing material, or may have been a later addition. It would seem sensible to suggest that these sheets replaced the original roofing material at a similar time as the northern extension went on, it also being partly constructed of them. However both the newer extensions also use this roofing material and these were later again – the same fibre sheets were obviously being used on the island for a long period of time. We therefore cannot use them to differentiate between these later phases.

Phase 3 and 4 are the two little extensions to the west or front of the house. Investigation of the structures could not discern any evidence that they were built at different times, only that both went on before the harling. Slight differentiation within the harling can be accounted for by differential weathering. However Mr Iain McDonald, who grew up in the house, explained that the porch was first. The bathroom was added when the family hit the “good times”. Before this there was an outside toilet – situated in the closer outbuilding.

So phase 3, the Porch, was built from concrete breeze block on a poured concrete footing. It has two windows, one tiny little one facing north (Photos 101 – 105) and another larger to the west, which has been reduced in size by the addition of some bricks partly blocking it up. The roof is of the same fibre sheeting.

Phase 4, the bathroom, is of the exact same construction as the porch. There was probably not long between them. It has a window and an outside door. Although the cast iron drain pipes are visible on the outside of the bathroom, I couldn't see a septic tank or sewage outflow.

After all this, the whole building was harled.

8.4 Outbuildings

Outside only 2m to the north was another small structure constructed of poured concrete. It was clearly made in two phases. The bigger, first section, c.6 x 3m seemed to be concerned with livestock and specifically sheep, judging by the contents.

Just behind and uphill from the main house there is a well or spring. This is now contained in a concrete slab tank.

Another structure, 20m to the north was a well-built, 6 x 12m rectangular drystone structure with gables but no chimneys (Photos 206- 216). No roof remained although it had been of corrugated iron sheet. It had two doorways opening to the west. Iain McDonald informed me that this building was their byre.

Whilst these were not specifically mentioned as part of the Basic Building Survey, a simple photographic record was made of each. These can be found on the CD ROM.

9.0 Conclusions

We cannot be sure that the building we see now is the one or even part of the one depicted upon the 1st edition OS map. Of the two buildings shown on the 1st edition, the Byre building to the north, which today is 12m x 6m, is shown as larger than the southern building. Today, Phase 1 of the main house to the south of the Byre measures 13m x 6m, i.e. roughly the same size. This means that either the map makers were inaccurate or the building shown on the 1st edition is not in any part the one we see today.

As mentioned in the councils letter detailing conditions for planning consent, both structures appear to be built on substantial stone platforms which may be the remains of earlier structures. The 1st edition shows a ruin between the two main buildings, running perpendicular to the slope, like many old Blackhouses do. This ruin is probably the original Blackhouse on this land, now built over and the stone used towards building the house we see today.

This rebuild might also be hinted at by the position of the well – on the 1st edition it is clearly south and east of the main building, whereas by the 2nd edition and indeed today the main building extends further south so that the well is just east of the southern gable. This would imply that by the 2nd edition the house had been extended to the south as well as north. This is not seen in the phasing of the upstanding building – indicating that this is the result of a total rebuild.

Alternatively, if we assume that the maps are not that inaccurate, the 1st edition depiction might be the Phase 1 of the extant building, but with an earlier version of the northern extension which has since been built over by the Phase 2 of today.

Without any further evidence, this discussion is actually quite intractable with little to prove either case. It all depends upon the accuracy which we assume the 1st edition surveyors to have had.

If I had to make an educated guess, I'd say that the building depicted upon the 1st edition is NOT the one we see today, in any part. The 1st edition surveyors are famous for their accuracy, especially with buildings. What we see today would then date from after the 1st edition but before the 2nd, therefore between 1854 and 1895.

This might square with Iain McDonalds' opinion that the current house was made by his people with little to do with the landlord. A later date would make it more likely that a family could afford or was even interested in building a stone and mortar house.

However despite this discussion we can agree on one thing – that the original 1st edition depiction does seem to be of an early Whitehouse and byre. So either way, we are dealing with a site which had at one point a structure demonstrating the very early introduction of the new building techniques. If these went through two successive incarnations at this one site it would pose an interesting historical conundrum – why here? What was going on?

Can we deduce any other evidence after having conducted the survey? It seems relevant to the author that an obviously ancient field dyke runs straight up and down the hill some distance south of the house (Photos 314-316). Could this be the original boundary of a farm? On the 1st edition there is a stream marked in the same position with an *extremely* straight course – this is likely to be because it flows down the side of a manmade feature such as a dyke. It therefore

seems that this boundary dates from a time before the 1854 map. Maybe this was a farm boundary?

Further evidence that No 1 was part of a larger farm is the large Whitehouse at the end of the road that runs behind the house (see Fig 4). It would seem sensible to suggest that those at No 1 had some kind of relationship with these people, which might have been farmer and cotter, i.e. the house at No 1 may have been a tied house for a farm workers family. We might also include here the potential importance of No 1's location within the landscape in relation to other important resources: that the river had precious fish, and that there were no less than two thoroughfares metres from the door. There may have been responsibilities that went with living at No 1.

However given that the Whitehouse at the end of the road is much bigger than No 1, and that there are other even bigger houses in Geshader at the time, it is unlikely that No 1 was of great importance to the landlord at the time – and it was certainly not the main house of a farm. Given the discussion in 7.2, it is even possible that the house was simply built by a family paying rent on this piece of ground and without significant landlord interference.

Appendix 1: Photographic log

Exterior:

| Number | Description |
|--------|--|
| 001 | South Gable |
| 002 | Gate |
| 003 | Gate |
| 004 | Western elevation – clockwise from south |
| 005 | Western elevation – bathroom |
| 006 | Western elevation – bathroom |
| 007 | Western elevation - bathroom |
| 008 | Western elevation - bathroom |
| 009 | Western elevation - bathroom |
| 010 | Western elevation - porch |
| 011 | Western elevation - porch |
| 012 | Western elevation - porch |
| 013 | Western elevation - porch |
| 014 | Western elevation - porch |
| 015 | Western elevation - porch |
| 016 | Western elevation |
| 017 | Western elevation |
| 018 | Northern gable |
| 019 | Eastern elevation – clockwise from north |
| 020 | Eastern elevation |
| 021 | Eastern elevation |
| 022 | Eastern elevation |
| 023 | Detail of harling on top of asbestos fibre sheet |
| 024 | Detail of harling on top of asbestos fibre sheet |
| 025 | Detail of sea shell in mortar in phase 1 stonework |
| 026 | Detail of old and new electricity supply showing harling over the old. |
| 027 | Detail of old and new electricity supply showing harling over the old. |

Interior:

| Number | Description |
|--------|--|
| 101 | Porch interior – anti-clockwise from door |
| 102 | Porch interior |
| 103 | Porch interior |
| 104 | Porch interior |
| 105 | Porch interior. Also Kitchen east wall. |
| 106 | Asbestos sheeting within Kitchen west wall |
| 107 | Asbestos sheeting within Kitchen west wall |
| 108 | Kitchen north wall |
| 109 | Stonework behind Kitchen north wall |

| | |
|------|--|
| 110 | Stonework behind Kitchen north wall |
| 111 | Kitchen east (partition) wall |
| 112 | Kitchen south wall |
| 113 | Pantry west (partition) wall |
| 114 | Pantry north |
| 115 | Pantry east |
| 116 | Pantry east |
| 117 | Detail - Kitchen clock |
| 118 | Detail – shuttered concrete around the kitchen doorway which had been knocked through the original northern gable of phase 1 |
| 119 | Kitchen doorway which had been knocked through the original northern gable of phase 1 |
| 120 | Living room – north |
| 121 | Living room east |
| 122 | Living room south |
| 123 | Bedroom 1 - north |
| 124 | Bedroom 1 – east |
| 125 | Bedroom 1 – south |
| 126 | Bedroom 1 – west |
| 127 | Bedroom 1 - west |
| 128 | Bedroom 1 – detail of wall paper |
| 129 | Stairs, facing east |
| 130 | Loft space – north end |
| 131 | Loft space north end |
| 132 | Loft space north end detail of wall paper |
| 133 | Missed number |
| 134 | Loft space south end |
| 135a | Loft space – detail of modern cement mortar |
| 135b | Loft space – north gable of phase 1 structure |
| 135c | Loft space – detail of sarkin indicating that the windows were cut through after sarkin was in place ie at a later date. |
| 136 | Stair looking down |
| 137 | Porch - west |
| 138 | Porch – south |
| 139 | Porch – west, detail of concrete block work |
| 140 | Bedroom 2 – north |
| 141 | Bedroom 2 – east |
| 142 | Bedroom 2 – east |
| 143 | Bedroom 2 – south |
| 144 | Bedroom 2 – south detail of fireplace |
| 145 | Bedroom 2 - west |

Outbuildings:

| Number | Description |
|---------------|---|
| 201 | Shed – west elevation |
| 202 | Shed – east elevation |
| 203 | Shed – detail showing shuttering and poured concrete construction |
| 204 | Shed - north elevation |
| 205 | Shed – south view |
| 205b | Shed and Byre |
| 206 | Byre south gable elevation |
| 207 | Byre – west, view |
| 208 | Byre – west, view |
| 209 | Byre – west, view |
| 210 | Byre – interior |
| 211 | Byre – south gable interior |
| 212 | Byre – general from above |
| 213 | Byre – north gable interior |
| 214 | Byre – detail of original roofing sheets on south gable |
| 215 | Byre – detail of cobblers tools on lintel |
| 216 | Byre and enclosure |
| 217 | Enclosure |
| 218 | Well |

General landscape shots:

| Number | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 301 | General facing east |
| 302 | General, facing east |
| 303 | Stepping stones and start of the old road which passes by No 1 |
| 304 | Old road |
| 305 | Old road |
| 306 | General shots of the area which would have been cultivated |
| 307 | General shots of the area which would have been cultivated |
| 308 | General shots of the area which would have been cultivated |
| 309 | General shots of the area which would have been cultivated |
| 310 | House and byre from north, facing south |
| 311 | House and byre from south facing north |
| 312 | Road as it continues up the hill behind house |
| 313 | Gate posts either side of the road – the edge of No 1? |
| 314 | Looking back towards the house from the gate |
| 315 | Old dyke which crosses road near gate – looking uphill |
| 316 | Old dyke which crosses road near gate – looking downhill |
| 317 | Well |
| 318 | General - from the south west, facing north east |
| 319 | General - from the south west, facing north east |
| 320 | General - from the south west, facing north east |

Appendix 2: CD ROM with photographs, plans and copy of report

These can also be found at

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/m5ieovqkjbkgj4/AABSFykUiKq2g31Eir8Vp4wVa?dl=0>