

Brandon Cottage, Tiree: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report

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Rathmell
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Quality Assurance

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Mr Murray Kerr in respect to the demolition and replacement of Brandon Cottage, Heanish, Tiree (NGR ¹03764 ⁷43710). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological and historic remains within the development area to the agreement of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and Argyll & Bute Council.
2. Argyll & Bute Council conditioned the granted planning consent (10/01560/PP) with an archaeological condition. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, which advises Argyll & Bute council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Mr Murray Kerr to undertake the development and implementation of the archaeological mitigation works required for the proposed development.
4. This Data Structure Report covers all archaeological work undertaken with regards to the planning conditions. Included within this report are the results of the on-site works which include the standing building survey of Brandon Cottage prior to demolition and the archaeological monitoring works associated with the new construction. All work was undertaken according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Turner 2011) and in accordance with West of Scotland Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Archaeological & Historical Background

5. Tiree is the most westerly island of the Inner Hebrides. A long history of occupation is evident, with previous excavations in the area (in addition to various recovered artefacts) suggesting settlement dating from at least the late Neolithic period. Features within the landscape are also indicative of long and continued periods of habitation.
6. The identification of two separate rock outcrops bearing possible cup and ring marks (Canmore ID 70240 & ID 70239) further indicate prehistoric human activity in the area. Artificial islands known as Crannogs have been found in various locations on the island, which suggest dates of occupation ranging from prehistory through to the medieval period. A number of Iron Age Brochs are also evident, which can be found scattered across the island; Dun Shiadair (Canmore ID 21408), Dun Boraige Moire (Canmore ID 21445), Dun Mor a' Chaolais (Canmore ID 21485) and Dun Mor Vault (Canmore ID 21524). Dun Heanish (Canmore ID 21537) is located south-east of Heanish, in the south-east area of the island.
7. The township of Heanish was originally a collection of crofting houses, of which the (now demolished) structure of Brandon Cottage (Canmore ID 307775) was the only building to survive in any recognisable form (HS Listed Building Report 2012). The cottage appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (1882) annotated as 'police station' (Figure 1a). It is further depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map (1897-98), where it is no longer annotated (Figure 1b). A later building depicted to the south of the cottage has been lost, as have the other original buildings from the Heanish settlement shown on the maps.
8. Brandon Cottage was typical of the 19th century vernacular style of crofting buildings found on Tiree. The black felt roof which the structure once boasted is of particular interest; the cottage was said to be the first on the island to have this style of Bitumen roof, rather than the original thatched marram grass. Due to its status as one of the few original cottages of this type to survive intact on the island, the structure was attributed a grade B listed status.



Figure 1a: 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1882)

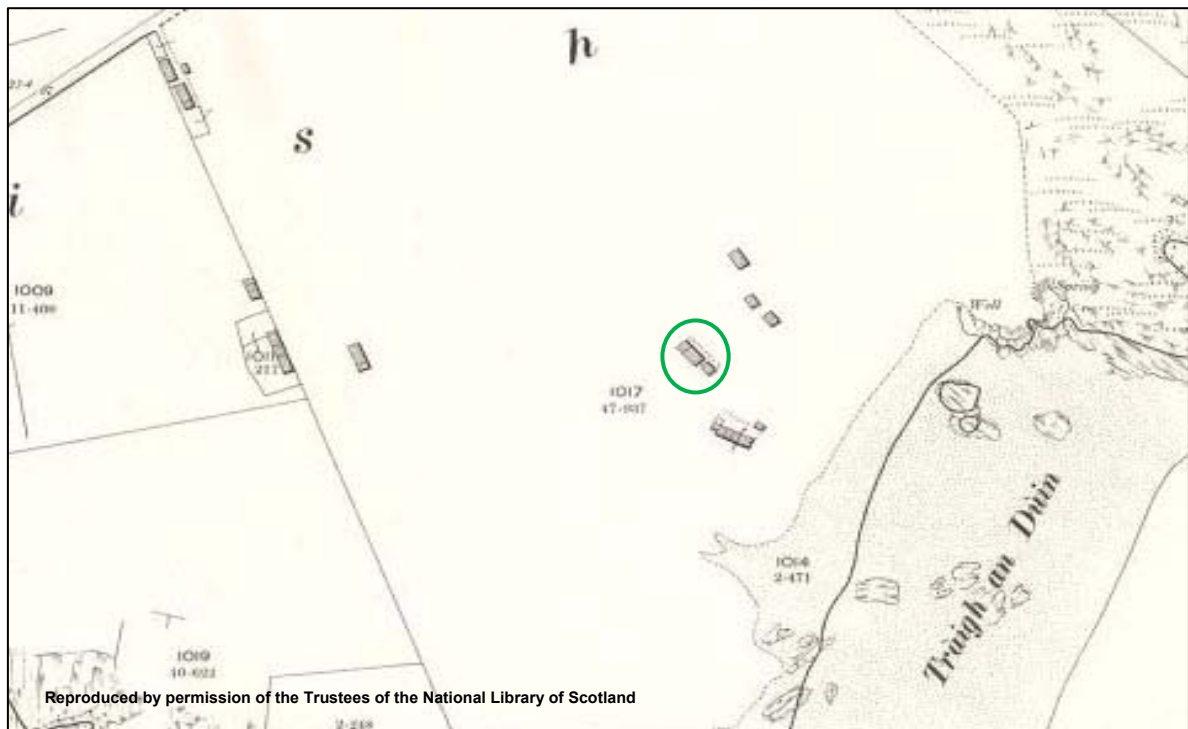


Figure 1b: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897-1898)

Project Works

9. The Standing Building Survey was carried out on 23rd November 2011. Archaeological monitoring of ground-breaking works within the development area took place on 24th November 2011 and then 18th-19th January 2012.
10. The programme of works comprised a Standing Building Survey of Brandon Cottage prior to demolition. Included within the scope of works was monitoring of the excavation of the foundations of the structure. The archaeological monitoring of ground-breaking works focused on the reduction of ground level within the footprint of the new extension, which took place subsequent to demolition. Monitoring also included the excavation of two test pits and a trench for the installation of the septic tank. The work was carried out using a mechanical 360° excavator. Ground reduction was typically carried out using a 2m toothless ditching bucket.
11. All works complied with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Turner 2011). All required works were monitored and any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded. All works complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Building Recording

12. The Standing Building Survey of Brandon Cottage entailed the compilation of a photographic and written record detailing both the exterior and interior of the structure, to a Level 1 standard. The structure was situated close to the shore, built on flat, fertile machair – an environment natural to the island of Tiree. A layer of marram grass forms the current ground surface, sitting immediately above natural wind-blown sand, stabilising it. Residences to the northeast and southeast of Brandon Cottage are annotated as 'Tern Fell' and 'Achnamara' on the current Ordnance Survey Map. All three structures were built facing east.
13. Brandon Cottage was rectangular in plan, measuring three by one bays, with an additional unroofed enclosure located at the northwest end (Figures 2 & 3a). The structure was ruinous, with only the ground floor remaining and the roof collapsed; fragments of the roof remained attached to the structure, and amongst the general modern debris within the interior. The quantity of debris was such that recording was limited in areas.
14. Traces of the black felt roof were evident where small areas had remained attached to the wall head (Figure 4a). The walls were double-skinned with an inner sand cavity (Figure 4b), designed to soak up excess water which drained off the roof, with the roof timbers resting upon the inner wall face. The absence of gable walls indicates a hipped roof. The skins of the wall on either side of the sand cavity were made of rubble, consisting of small to large natural unworked stones, and a few stones which look to have been shaped. The rubble was bonded with lime-mortar. The double-skinned construction used throughout resulted in a wall thickness of approximately 1m.
15. The remnants of an application of lime-harling to the exterior of the walls of the cottage were evident in some areas. Chimneys were located at either end of the cottage in the centre of the southeast and northwest elevations. Both were rubble-built, bonded with lime mortar and rendered with lime-harling. The chimney pots were unglazed ceramic. The chimneys themselves were discernibly outward-tilting, designed to lessen the chance of injury should they collapse (Canmore database). The southwest elevation (Figure 3b) had two windows on bays two and three. The northeast elevation (Figure 3a) had two windows flanking the main doorway of the structure. The windows had splayed embrasures, with the exterior of the window wider than the interior.
16. The enclosure (Room A), located at the northwest, measured one by one bay, and was square on plan. The walls were single skinned, and measured roughly 1m thick. The stonework was not mortar bonded and was not rendered. The southeast elevation was formed by the northwest elevation of the main house, but the only access was via a

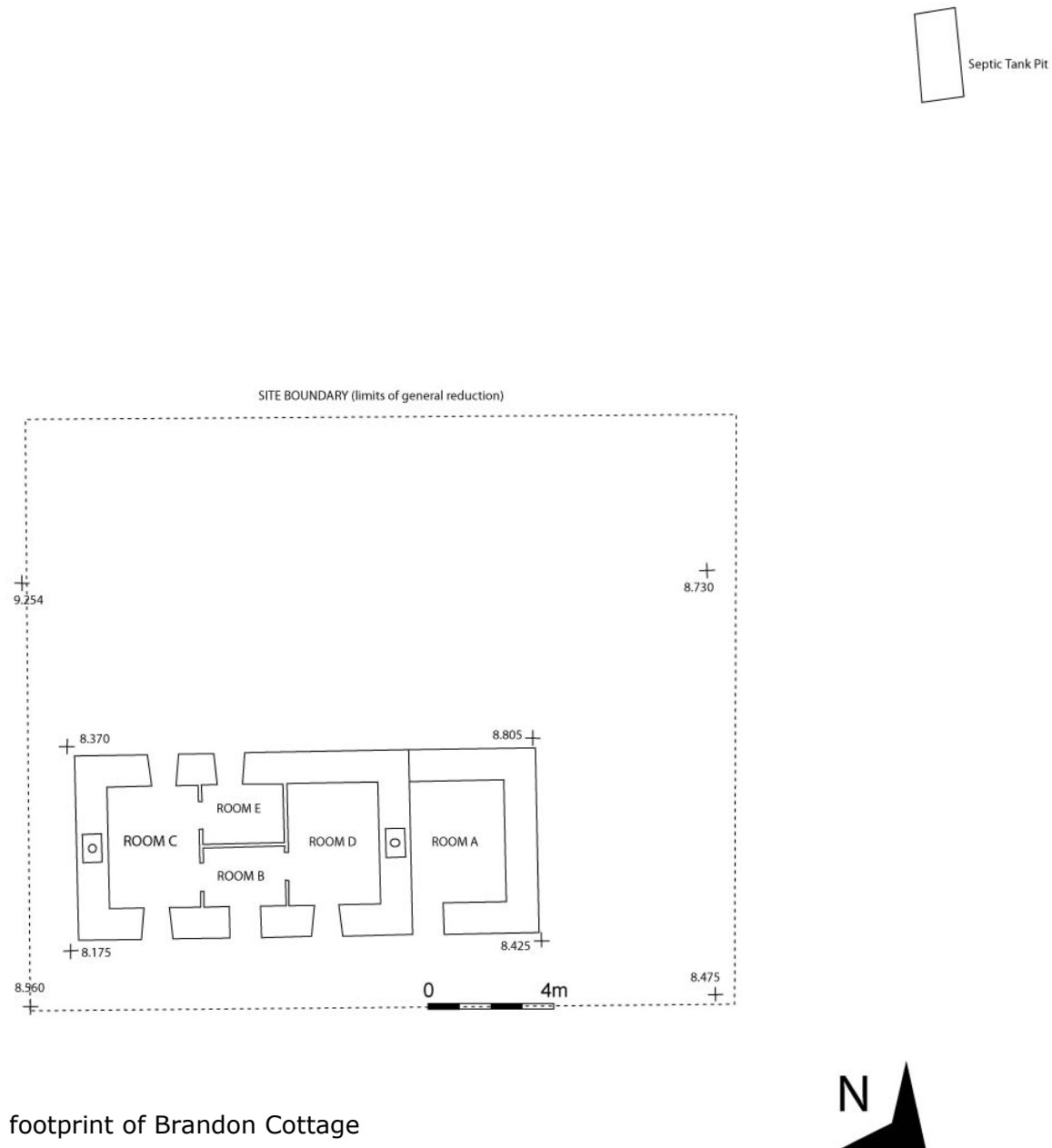


Figure 2: Site Plan, including footprint of Brandon Cottage



Figure 3a: Brandon Cottage, northeast elevation



Figure 3b: Brandon Cottage, southwest elevation



Figure 4a: Remnants of Black Felt Roof



Figure 4b: Mid-demolition (southeast elevation Room C)

doorway in the north-east elevation. It is unknown if the structure was originally roofed.

17. The interior plan of the main building (Figure 2) comprised four rooms which included a small entrance hallway (Room B), a small room at the west side of the building (Room E) and two main rooms located at the north (Room D) and south (Room C) sides of the cottage. The flooring of each room consisted of a base layer of modern concrete with a coating of bitumen on top.
18. The entrance hallway (Room B) was located at the east side of cottage. It was L-shaped on plan, measured one by one bay in extent and was accessed via the main central door on the northeast elevation. The north-east elevation of the hallway was an external wall; the rest were internal partition walls. A doorway on the northwest elevation provided access to Room D, while a doorway on the southeast elevation led to Room C. A blocked doorway leading to Room E was evident on the southwest elevation; the material used to infill this was the same as what was used for construction of the internal partition walls. These consisted of two skins of plywood with a rubble (comprising small angular stones) and sand core. The plywood was then sealed with a newspaper and lime-wash coating. A wooden ladder located in the south corner of Room B suggests access to an upper attic floor, now collapsed. The height of the chimney stacks (in relation to the height of the ground floor) suggests that this upper floor added another half-storey to the cottage.
19. Room C was one of the two main rooms, located at the south side of the cottage. It was rectangular in plan, measuring one by one bay. The northwest elevation was an internal partition wall, the remainder comprising the main walls of the house. The northwest elevation had two doorways, providing access to Rooms B and E. There were two windows in this room, on the south-west and northeast elevations. The remains of wooden window-frames, sill and lintels were evident on the north-east elevation window. A fireplace was located in the centre of the southeast elevation, below one of the chimneys (Figure 4b). The fireplace had an iron lintel with a stone lintel above it; a central pyramid of three horizontal rectangular stone blocks (with a square void in the middle) was arranged above. The iron lintel was bowed (possibly from the weight of the chimney above), so it is possible this stonework was a later attempt to relieve the pressure on the lintel. An iron range had been built into the fireplace.
20. The small room at the west side of the cottage (Room E) measured one by one bay, and was square on plan, with one window on the south-west elevation. The other main room (D) to the northwest was also rectangular on plan and measured one by one bay. The room had one window on the northeast elevation; this had a wooden lintel and window-frame surviving *in situ*. A small fireplace was set into the northwest elevation; this was roughly half the width of the one in Room C, with an iron lintel and a stone lintel above. A rectangular stone block which sat above the centre of the stone lintel looks similar to the arrangement found with the fireplace in Room C, but on a smaller scale. This fireplace had a small iron stove within it.
21. Two arrangements of low concrete kerbs were located to the north and northwest of the cottage, separate from the main building. Both features seemed to represent different structures. The kerbs ranged in height from 0.1m-0.4m.
22. Due to the structure's proximity to the shore, it was subject to strong winds blowing in from the Atlantic Ocean from a south-westerly direction. This resulted in a build-up of wind-blown sand at the south-western/western side of the cottage, to such a height that the current ground level sat just below the exterior window sills on the southwest elevation (Figure 3b).

Findings: Archaeological Monitoring

23. Once the Standing Building Survey had been carried out, monitoring of the ground-breaking works then followed. This began with the levelling of the cottage followed by the subsequent removal of the foundation courses of the structure. Demolition revealed the lowest level associated with the cottage to be context (002), dark brown/black silty sand from which modern white-glaze pottery sherds were recovered. It is possible this deposit was the original flooring of the cottage, which survived sealed immediately below the



Figure 5a: Remains of northwest wall of Room A



Figure 5b: NNW facing section of reduced area

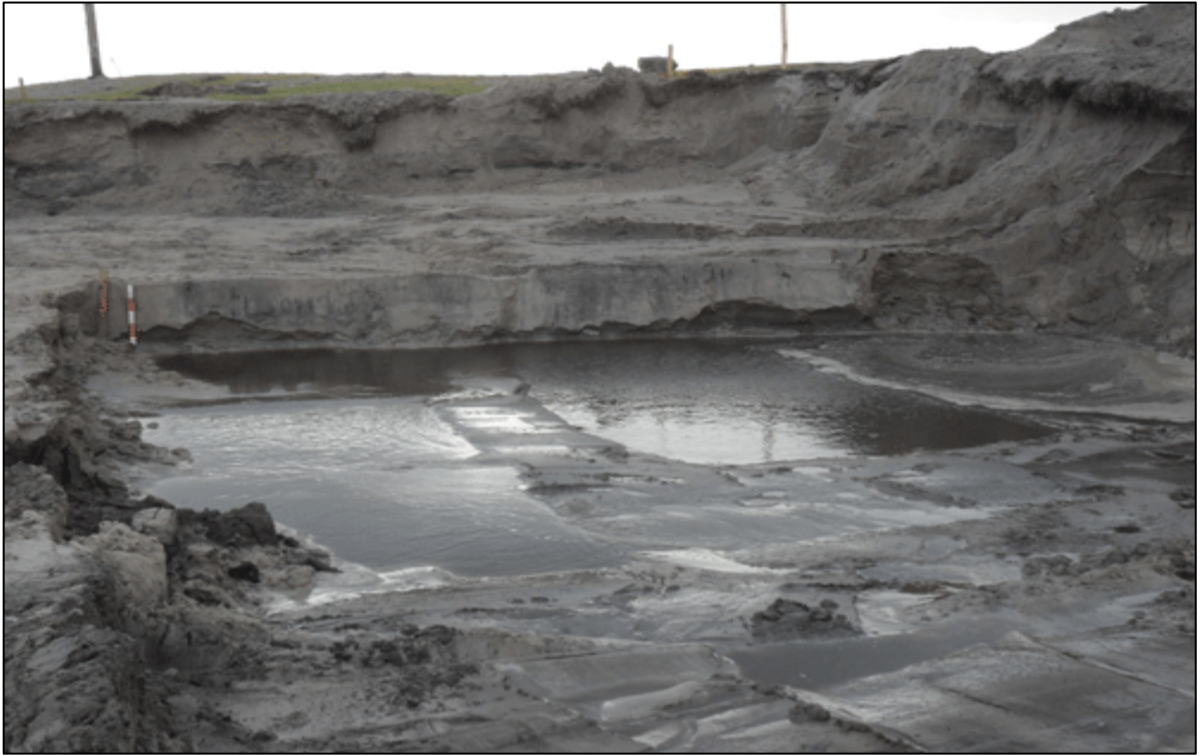


Figure 6a: NNW facing section of basement area



Figure 6b: General, excavated basement area

later concrete floor. Immediately below (002) was natural wind-blown sand (001), which was loose, fine, yellow sand with rare shell inclusions and rootlets. This deposit is immediately below the current ground surface of marram Grass/turf (003) as you move away from the former building.

24. The removal of the lowest levels of the walls revealed no foundation trenches; rather the lowest levels of the walls were found to sit at the same depth as context (002). The upper double-skinned walls of the cottage were found to rest on two courses of large to massive natural boulders which provided the foundations courses for the structure. These lower courses were wider than the upper double-skinned part of the walls. These lower courses were found to sit immediately above (001). Demolition also revealed that the byre enclosure (Room A) is located at a higher level than the rest of the building (Figure 5a). The southwest, northwest and northeast walls of the enclosure sat immediately above roughly 0.5m of (001).
25. The footprint of the new extension is located over the entirety of the footprint of Brandon Cottage. It also extends to the west and slightly to the south of this area (Figure 2). Thus, a larger area of ground was reduced in order to accommodate this. The area encompassing the footprint of the new structure was reduced to the level of deposit (002). The area was excavated through the current ground surface (003) and (001) immediately below this. A lower buried ground surface (006) was exposed below (001); this was slightly clayey, light-mid brown/grey sand. This deposit is likely to represent a buried turf level, similar to the current ground surface (003). White-glaze pottery sherds were removed from this context.
26. Deposit (007) was exposed below (006), which is more natural wind-blown sand, the same as (001). A modern blue glass bottle was recovered mostly intact from this context. Natural undulations in the landscape mean that these contexts are found at varying depths, which can be observed in the sections exposed during the course of these works (a section views the archaeological sequence by vertical plane). The northwest facing section of this reduced area exposed context (008), which was found only within this area of the site (Figure 5b). This was loose, mid-dark brown/black mottled grey, slightly clayey sand containing abundant coal, frequent charcoal and shale, frequent shells and rootlets and occasional rounded beach pebbles and angular stones. Pieces of corrugated iron were also present within this deposit.
27. The footprint for the extension required the north-western corner of the reduced area to be excavated to a further 1m depth, to accommodate the installation of a new basement level. However due to unstable nature of the ground in this area, the depth actually reached varied from 0.5-1m depth from the top of the reduced ground level. The depths reached within the basement area represent the lowest depths required for the purposes of the development. Commencement of excavation of the basement area met with the water table almost immediately. The further reduction in this area revealed (009), mid-dark brown/black clayey sand, representing a second buried ground surface below (007). Below this was (010), another level of wind-blown sand the same in nature as (001), and the lowest strata encountered during the course of these works (Figure 6a). White-glaze pottery sherds were removed from (009) and (010).
28. A trench was also excavated for the installation of the septic tank, which was located to the northwest of the footprint of the new build. This measured roughly 2.5m by 1m, and was excavated to a depth of 2m from the top of the current ground level. This was excavated through turf (003) to reveal (001) below; the lower buried ground surface (006) was found below this. Two test pits were also excavated during the course of these works. These were excavated prior to the ground reduction of the entire area of the new extension footprint, described above. These test pits were excavated through the upper buried ground surface (003) to exposed (001) and (006). They were later rendered redundant by the total reduction of the area.
29. In summary no significant archaeological features were uncovered in the course of the archaeological monitoring works and no anthropic material was uncovered other than that which related to the modern (19th-21st century) use of the site.

Discussion: Building Recording

30. The results of the Standing Building Survey mostly confirm what is already known regarding the structure of Brandon Cottage. The small room at the west side of the structure (Room E) is likely to have been a small storage room; given that there is no fireplace, it is unlikely to have been a kitchen. The large fireplace within Room C could perhaps indicate that this was the main living room of the house, while the smaller fireplace in Room D could indicate use as a bedroom. Demolition revealed that the byre enclosure at the northwest side of the structure was at a higher level than the rest of the cottage, sitting upon a deposit of wind-blown sand (001) roughly 0.5m deep. This would indicate that the enclosure is a later addition.
31. The cottage was a typical example of 19th century vernacular architecture on Tiree, capable of withstanding strong winds and intense weather conditions, and constructed from materials which are readily available on the island. The east-facing orientation of the cottage was designed to alleviate the pressure from the winds on the main elevation of the house. The neighbouring houses of Tern Fell and Achnamara are also orientated this way. The position of the edge of the roof between the double-skins of the wall of the cottage results in the pressure generated by strong winds keeping the roof in place, rather than blowing it off. The lime-mortar bonding and rendering used on the cottage would have been a natural source of material, easily available to the original builders in the 19th century (it is likely to have been produced using the abundant shell resources available to them from the adjacent shore).
32. Excavations to the lowest strata associated with the cottage revealed that no foundations had been dug, with large natural boulders used instead to provide a stable surface for the upper walls. This would seem to be a natural reaction of 19th century builders to life in a machair environment, where excavations through unstable sand would be fruitless.

Discussion: Archaeological Monitoring

33. The reduction work within the footprint area for the development exposed stratigraphy consisting of undulating alternative deposits of wind-blown sand ((001), (007), (010)) and darker deposits (006) and (009). These darker deposits would seem likely to represent levels of lower buried ground surfaces (similar to the current upper ground surface (003)) when marram grass has managed to stabilise within the sandy environment. The deposits of natural wind-blown sand exposed also seem consistent with the nature of machair; it is probable they represent periods of instability between the layers of buried ground surfaces. The stratigraphy exposed during the course of the works indicates a generally unsettled and unstable environment.
34. Modern white-glazed pottery sherds were recovered from the lowest strata (009) & (010) investigated during the reduction. Their presence indicates that the great depth of material excavated in the result of a build up of sand, occurring during fairly recent times. Reduction within the area of Brandon Cottage itself did not extend below context (002). The reduction of the larger area for the footprint of the new extension was reduced to the same level, except in the area for the basement (which was dropped by a further 0.5-1m). Modern white-glaze pottery sherds were also recovered from the lowest deposits within the basement area.
35. Given that deposit (002) is the earliest context that can be associated with Brandon Cottage, it can be assumed that the deposits exposed surrounding the cottage are broadly contemporaneous with the construction and occupation of the cottage. The upper levels will also represent more modern activity (post-dating the occupation of the structure). The evidence outlined above also suggests that during initial construction of Brandon Cottage, the immediate surrounding environment consisted of a relatively flat area. It is also possible that the cottage was built on a small hillock, and later deposits of accumulative sand have resulted in the topography seen today.

- ## Conclusion

- ## References

Turner, L	2011	<i>Brandon Cottage, Tiree, Argyll & Bute: Archaeological Mitigation, Written Scheme of Investigation</i> , Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
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'RCAHMS Pastmap Database' [online],
Available: <http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp> [February 2012]

'RCAHMS Canmore Database' [online],
Available: <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/307775/details> [February 2012]

'Historic Scotland Historic & Listed Buildings Database' [online],
Available: http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/hslive/hsstart?P_HBNUM=19836 [February 2012]

1882	Ordnance Survey	1 st edition Ordnance Survey
1897-98	Ordnance Survey	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey

Appendix 1: Registers

Context Register:

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Deposit	Loose, fine yellow sand. Rare shells, occasional rootlets depending on location of deposit	Natural wind-blown sand
002	Site	Deposit	Loose mid-dark brown/black silty sand. Frequent shell fragments, rare modern white-glaze pottery, frequent charcoal flecks and pieces. 8m NW-SE x 4m WSW-ENE x 0.05m thickness. Located below modern concrete within Brandon Cottage [005].	Earthen Floor of Brandon Cottage (005)
003	Site	Deposit	Turf and mid-dark brown silty sand topsoil. Thickness ranges from 0.03m-0.1m.	Turf/topsoil
004	[005]	Building Material	Solid. Consists of shell fragments and stone flecks. Bonds the stonework within Brandon Cottage [005].	Lime Mortar
005	[005]	Structure	Brandon Cottage – (see Building Register for further details)	Brandon Cottage
006	Site	Deposit	Loose, slightly clayey light/mid brown/grey sand. Abundant coal and charcoal inclusions, occasional rootlets, occasional very small stones and stone flecks. Frequent shells and shell fragments. 0.3m maximum thickness. Below (001).	Lower buried ground surface
007	Site	Deposit	Loose, fine yellow sand. Rare shells, occasional rootlets depending on location of deposit. Below (006)	Natural wind-blown sand
008	Site	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark brown black mottled grey, slightly clayey sand. Abundant coal and frequent charcoal inclusions. Frequent shells and shell fragments, frequent shale pieces, frequent small roots and rootlets and occasional very small rounded beach pebbles and angular stone flecks. 0.12m maximum thickness. Located in NNW facing section of reduced area only. Contains small and large fragments of corrugated iron.	Coal rich deposit, relating to occupation in the area post-dating or contemporary with Brandon Cottage
009	Basement	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark brown/black clayey sand. Occasional coal, shale and charcoal inclusions. Occasional shell fragments and	Lower buried ground surface, found within

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	Area		shell inclusions. Contains modern white-glaze pottery sherds. Located within the reduced basement area. Below (007)	basement area
010	Basement Area	Deposit	Loose, fine yellow sand. Rare shells, occasional rootlets depending on location of deposit. Below (009)	Natural wind-blown sand

Sample Register:

Sample No.	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
001	002	Dating	Earthen floor surface of Brandon Cottage [005]	DG	24/11/11
002	004	Dating	Lime mortar bonding within Brandon Cottage [005]	DG	24/11/11

Finds Register:

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	SITE	Unstratified	Glass/Ceramic	1 x glass/ceramic shard (from cosmetics jar)	DG	23/11/11
002	SITE	002	Ceramic	1 x modern white-glaze pottery sherd	DG	24/11/11
003	SITE	006	Glass	1 x glass shard (possibly 19 th century)	DG	18/01/12
004	SITE	006	Ceramic	1 x modern white-glaze pottery sherd	DG	18/01/12
005	SITE	007	Glass	1 x blue glass bottle (possibly 19 th century)	DG	18/01/12
006	Basement Area	009	Ceramic	2 x modern pottery sherds	DG	19/01/12
007	Basement Area	010	Ceramic	1 x modern pottery sherd	DG	19/01/12

Building Register:

Building Reference	Area	Description	Interpretation
Brandon Cottage [005]	All, general	Rectangular on plan, 3 by 1 bays with enclosure. Single storey. Double-skinned walls, rubble and sand cores. Collapsed roof. Chimney at either end. North-east elevation has 2 windows and main door; south-west elevation has 2 windows. Windows are splayed. Bitumen covers a concrete floor in all rooms except A.	B-listed structure; 19 th century croft house.
Brandon Cottage [005]	Room A	1 by 1 bay, square on plan. North-east elevation has 1 doorway. Demolition/excavation revealed that the north-west, north-east and south-west elevations were located 0.5m higher than rest of building. Trampled earthen flooring.	External enclosure; looks to be a small animal pen.
Brandon Cottage [005]	Room B	L-shaped on plan. North-west and south-east elevations have doorways leading to rooms C & D. South-west elevation has 1 blocked doorway leading to Room E. A ladder is located in the southern corner of the room. This looks to have once provided access to the upper half storey/loft.	Hallway of cottage, providing access to Rooms C and D.
Brandon Cottage [005]	Room C	1 by 1 bay, rectangular on plan. North-east, south-west and south-east elevations are main walls of cottage; north-west elevation is internal dividing wall. North-west elevation has 2 doorways leading to rooms B & E. North-east elevation has 1 window as does the south-west elevation. South-east elevation has fireplace with iron range with iron and stone lintel. Lintel has 3 stone blocks in the centre; it is possible this is an attempt to spread the weight of the chimney which is directly above.	Looks to be the main living room of Brandon Cottage.

Building Reference	Area	Description	Interpretation
Brandon Cottage [005]	Room D	1 by 1 bay, rectangular on plan. South-west, north-west and north-east elevations are main walls of house; south-east elevation is internal dividing wall. North-east elevation has 1 window. South-east elevation has 1 doorway leading to Room B. North-west elevation has fireplace with iron stove. It has iron lintel and stone block, similar to Room C. Fireplace is about half the width of that in Room C.	Looks to be a possible bedroom of the Brandon Cottage.
Brandon Cottage [005]	Room E	1 by 1 bay, square on plan. South-west elevation is main wall of house; rest of elevations are internal dividing walls. North-east elevation has 1 blocked doorway leading to Room B. South-east elevation has 1 doorway. South-west elevation has 1 window.	Possible storage room.

Photographic Register:

Image No.	Description	From	Date
001	General, north-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	NW	23/11/11
002	North-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] (showing Room A to foreground)	NW	23/11/11
003	North-west facing interior elevation [005] Room A (shows detail (vii) chimney)	NW	23/11/11
004	South-west facing interior elevation [005] Room A (shows doorway)	SW	23/11/11
005	North-east facing interior elevation [005] Room A	NE	23/11/11
006	General, south-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	SW	23/11/11
007	South-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] (north-west end)	SW	23/11/11
008	South-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] (south-west end, shows details (i) & (ii) windows)	SW	23/11/11
009	Detail (i), window on south-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	SW	23/11/11
010	Detail (ii), window on south-west facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	SW	23/11/11
011	Detail (ii), showing rubble and sand core of wall	SSW	23/11/11
012	South-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] (shows detail (iii) chimney)	SE	23/11/11
013	Detail (iii), chimney above south-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	SE	23/11/11
014	General, north-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] (shows details (iii) chimney, (iv) window, (v) front door, (vi) window & (vii) chimney)	E	23/11/11
015	North-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] (shows details (iii) chimney, (iv) window, (v) front door, (vi) window & (vii) chimney)	NE	23/11/11
016	North-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] ((shows details (iii) chimney, (iv) window, (v) front door, (vi) window & (vii) chimney) and Room A to right of photograph)	NE	23/11/11
017	North-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005] ((shows details (iii) chimney, (iv) window, (v) front door, (vi) window & (vii) chimney) and Room A to right of photograph)	NNE	23/11/11
018	Rendering on south-east exterior corner of Brandon Cottage [005]	ESE	23/11/11
019	Detail (iv), window on north-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	E	23/11/11
020	Detail (v), front door on north-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	E	23/11/11
021	Detail (vi), window on north-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon Cottage [005]	ENE	23/11/11
022	Detail (iii), chimney	E	23/11/11
023	Detail (vii), chimney	SE	23/11/11
024	Detail (v), front door on north-east facing exterior elevation of Brandon	NE	23/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
	Cottage [005]		
025	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B south-west facing elevation interior, lower (shows detail (v) front door)	WSW	23/11/11
026	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B south-west facing elevation interior, upper (shows detail (v) front door)	WSW	23/11/11
027	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-east facing elevation interior, lower (shows blocked door detail (viii) and ladder detail (viii))	NE	23/11/11
028	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-east facing elevation interior, upper (shows blocked door detail (viii) and ladder detail (viii))	NE	23/11/11
029	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-east facing elevation interior, whole (shows details (viii) blocked door & (viii) ladder)	NE	23/11/11
030	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-west facing elevation interior (east side, lower) showing doorway	NW	23/11/11
031	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-west facing elevation interior (east side, upper) showing doorway	NW	23/11/11
032	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-west facing elevation interior (west side, lower) showing doorway	NE	23/11/11
033	Brandon Cottage [005] Room B north-west facing elevation interior (west side, upper) showing doorway	NE	23/11/11
034	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C north-west facing elevation interior, lower (shows detail (x) fireplace)	N	23/11/11
035	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C north-west facing elevation interior, upper (shows detail (x) fireplace)	N	23/11/11
036	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C north-east facing elevation interior, lower (shows detail (ii) window)	ENE	23/11/11
037	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C north-east facing elevation interior, upper (shows detail (ii) window)	ENE	23/11/11
038	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C south-west facing elevation interior, lower (shows detail (iv) window)	W	23/11/11
039	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C south-west facing elevation interior, upper (shows detail (iv) window)	W	23/11/11
040	Detail (x) fireplace on north-west facing interior elevation Room C Brandon Cottage [005]	N	23/11/11
041	Detail (x) fireplace on north-west facing interior elevation Room C Brandon Cottage [005]	N	23/11/11
042	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-east facing interior elevation, lower (shows detail (xi) fireplace)	SE	23/11/11
043	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-east facing interior elevation, upper (shows detail (xi) fireplace)	SE	23/11/11
044	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-east facing interior elevation, lower west (shows detail (xi) fireplace)	SE	23/11/11
045	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-east facing interior elevation, upper west (shows detail (xi) fireplace)	SE	23/11/11
046	Detail (xi) fireplace on south-east facing interior elevation Room D Brandon Cottage [005]	SE	23/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
047	Detail (xi) fireplace on south-east facing interior elevation Room D Brandon Cottage [005]	SE	23/11/11
048	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D north-east facing interior elevation, upper	E	23/11/11
049	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D north-east facing interior elevation, lower	E	23/11/11
050	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-west facing interior elevation, lower (shows detail (vi) window)	SW	23/11/11
051	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-west facing interior elevation, upper (shows detail (vi) window)	SW	23/11/11
052	Brandon Cottage [005] Room E north-eastern corner, lower (shows detail (viii) blocked doorway)	SW	23/11/11
053	Brandon Cottage [005] Room E north-eastern corner, upper (shows detail (viii) blocked doorway)	SW	23/11/11
054	Brandon Cottage [005] Room E south-eastern corner, lower (shows doorway)	W	23/11/11
055	Brandon Cottage [005] Room E south-eastern corner, upper (shows doorway)	W	23/11/11
056	Location, detail (xii) remains of concrete structure	NNE	23/11/11
057	Detail (xii), remains of concrete structure	NNE	23/11/11
058	Location, detail (xiii) remains of concrete structure	NNE	23/11/11
059	Detail (xiii) remains of concrete structure	NE	23/11/11
060	General, demolition of Brandon Cottage [005]	ESE	23/11/11
061	Setting shot [005]	SSW	23/11/11
062	Setting shot [005]	SSW	23/11/11
063	Landscape shot	SSE	23/11/11
064	Mid demolition-section through wall	S	23/11/11
065	Mid demolition-section through wall (shows rubble and sand core)	S	23/11/11
066	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D south-east facing elevation (shows detail (xi) fireplace)	SE	23/11/11
067	Detail (xi), fireplace on south-east facing interior elevation Room D Brandon Cottage [005]	SE	23/11/11
068	Brandon Cottage [005] north-east facing interior elevation (part-demolished)	NE	23/11/11
069	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C north-west facing elevation (shows details (iii) & (x))	NW	23/11/11
070	Detail (x), fireplace on north-west facing interior elevation Room C Brandon Cottage [005]	NW	23/11/11
071	Detail (ii), window on north-east facing interior elevation Room C Brandon Cottage [005]	NE	23/11/11
072	Detail (i), window on north-east facing interior elevation Room E Brandon Cottage [005]	NE	23/11/11
073	Brandon Cottage [005] Room D north-east facing elevation	NE	23/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
074	Brandon Cottage [005] Room E north-east facing elevation	NE	23/11/11
075	Brandon Cottage [005] Room C north-east facing elevation	NE	23/11/11
076	Large stones removed from structure during demolition	-	23/11/11
077	Working shot during demolition of Brandon Cottage [005]	SSW	23/11/11
078	Site, close of play 23/11/11	S	23/11/11
079	Site, close of play 23/11/11, shows concrete floor under sand	S	23/11/11
080	As above	SSE	23/11/11
081	Earthen floor (002) of Brandon Cottage [005], location shot	NW	24/11/11
082	As above	NW	24/11/11
083	Earthen floor (002) of Brandon Cottage [005]	NW	24/11/11
084	Large stones removed from structure during demolition	-	24/11/11
085	Landscape shot, showing Tern Fell	WSW	24/11/11
086	Landscape shot	SE	24/11/11
087	Landscape shot	SSW	24/11/11
088	Landscape shot facing shore, showing Tern Fell	N	24/11/11
089	Landscape shot facing shore	SE	24/11/11
090	Landscape shot	SE	24/11/11
091	Working shot, demolition of Brandon Cottage [005]	S	24/11/11
092	As above	S	24/11/11
093	Section of south-east facing elevation Room A (shows (003) & (001))	S	24/11/11
094	Post-demolition of Brandon Cottage [005] with (002) earthen floor	SSE	24/11/11
095	Showing (001) below lowest courses of stonework of Brandon Cottage [005]	SSE	24/11/11
096	Showing earthen floor surface (002) below concrete	SE	24/11/11
097	As above	SE	24/11/11
098	Showing (001) below earthen floor (002)	SE	24/11/11
099	Test Pit 1, south-west facing section	W	24/11/11
100	As above	W	24/11/11
101	Test Pit 1, north-east facing section	NNE	24/11/11
102	As above	NNE	24/11/11
103	Location shot, Test Pit 1	WSW	24/11/11
104	General, Test Pit 1	WSW	24/11/11
105	Location shot, Test Pit 1 (shows detail (xii) to right foreground)	NW	24/11/11
106	Test Pit 2, south-west facing section	SW	24/11/11
107	Test Pit 2, south-east facing section	SE	24/11/11
108	As above	SE	24/11/11
109	Test Pit 2, south-west facing section	S	24/11/11
110	General, Test Pit 2	SSE	24/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
111	Location shot, Test Pit 2	S	24/11/11
112	Pre-ex general shot	S	18/01/12
113	As above, showing Tern Fell	WNW	18/01/12
114	As above	NW	18/01/12
115	Pre-ex general shot, showing earthen floor (002) and general footprint of Brandon Cottage [005]	SSW	18/01/12
116	As above	ESE	18/01/12
117	NNW facing section of reduced area	NE	18/01/12
118	As above zoomed in, shows (003), (001), (006), (007) & (008)	NE	18/01/12
119	Working shot, reduction in progress	SE	18/01/12
120	NNW facing section of reduced area, showing built up sand (001), and showing depth (also shows (002) earthen floor to foreground)	NNW	18/01/12
121	WSW facing section of reduced area	WNW	18/01/12
122	NNW facing section of reduced area	N	18/01/12
123	General working shot	ENE	18/01/12
124	General working shot (shows remains of western wall of Brandon Cottage [005])	ENE	18/01/12
125	Removal of foundations of western wall of [005]	ENE	18/01/12
126	General showing depths of excavations	ENE	18/01/12
127	As above, zoomed in (shows foundations of western wall of Brandon Cottage [005] with (003), (001), (006) & (007))	ENE	18/01/12
128	General shot	SE	18/01/12
129	1 x iron (?) cooking pots found within (006)	V	18/01/12
130	As above	V	18/01/12
131	SSE facing section of reduced area showing (003), (001) and (006)	SSE	18/01/12
132	NNW facing section of reduced area showing (003), (001), (006), (007) & (008)	NNW	18/01/12
133	South end of ENE facing section of reduced area	ENE	18/01/12
134	West end of SSE facing section of reduced area showing (006) as lowest context	E	18/01/12
135	West end of SSE facing section of reduced area showing (003), (001) & (006)	SE	18/01/12
136	Bad shot – VOID	-	18/01/12
137	General shot	NE	19/01/12
138	As above, showing depth of excavation	NE	19/01/12
139	Landscape shot	NW	19/01/12
140	North end of ENE facing section of reduced area	ENE	19/01/12
141	South end of ENE facing section of reduced area	NE	19/01/12
142	West end of SSE facing section of reduced area	SSE	19/01/12
143	East end of SSE facing section of reduced area	SSE	19/01/12

Image No.	Description	From	Date
144	East end of NNW facing section of reduced area	NW	19/01/12
145	West end of NNW facing section of reduced area	NW	19/01/12
146	Working shot, reduction in progress	SW	19/01/12
147	As above	SW	19/01/12
148	Post-excavation of reduction area	SE	19/01/12
149	Landscape shot, ruined building; shows build up of sand	WSW	19/01/12
150	Landscape shot, adjacent building; shows build up of sand	SW	19/01/12
151	Tern Fell, showing build up of sand	NE	19/01/12
152	Landscape shot	SSW	19/01/12
153	Location shot	E	19/01/12
154	Pre-ex shot, location of septic tank	W	19/01/12
155	As above	NW	19/01/12
156	Pre-ex of basement area	SE	19/01/12
157	South end of WSW facing section of reduced area	SW	19/01/12
158	North end of WSW facing section of reduced area	SW	19/01/12
159	Pre-ex of basement area	SE	19/01/12
160	Mid-ex reduction of basement area (shows (009) & (010))	SE	19/01/12
161	Mid-ex reduction of basement area (shows (009) & (010))	E	19/01/12
162	NNW facing section of basement area (shows (009) & (010))	NW	19/01/12
163	East end of NNW facing section of basement area (shows (009) & (010))	NW	19/01/12
164	West end of NNW facing section of basement areas (shows (009) & (010))	NW	19/01/12
165	South end of WSW facing section of basement area showing (006)	SW	19/01/12
166	North end of WSW facing section of basement area showing (006) & (009)	SW	19/01/12
167	SSE facing section of basement area (shows (003), (001) & (006))	S	19/01/12
168	As above	S	19/01/12
169	Post-ex shot of reduced basement area	E	19/01/12
170	South end of ENE facing section of basement area (shows (006) & (007))	ENE	19/01/12
171	North end of ENE facing section of basement area (shows (006) & (007))	ENE	19/01/12
172	ENE facing section of basement area	ENE	19/01/12
173	Mid-ex shot of septic tank pit excavation (shows (003) & (001))	NNE	19/01/12
174	As above	NNE	19/01/12
175	As above	NNE	19/01/12
176	Post-ex shot of septic tank pit	NE	19/01/12
177	NNW facing section of septic tank pit	NE	19/01/12

Image No.	Description	From	Date
178	SSE facing section of septic tank pit	ESE	19/01/12
179	General, post-ex of septic tank pit excavation	NE	19/01/12
180	As above, location shot	NW	19/01/12

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll & Bute Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Brandon Cottage, Heanish, Tiree
PROJECT CODE:	11018
PARISH:	Tiree
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Diane Gorman
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Recording/Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cottage (19 th -20 th century)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NM 037 437
START DATE (this season)	23 rd November 2011
END DATE (this season)	19 th January 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	Standing Building Survey was carried out on Brandon Cottage, Heanish, Tiree, which was followed by subsequent demolition of the structure. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the following ground reduction of the area for the development of the new extension structure. The area was reduced to the levels required for the new structure, but did not reach archaeologically sterile natural subsoil. No significant archaeological material was observed during the course of the archaeological works and the only anthropic material observed was that relating to 20 th century use of the site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Murray Kerr
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

41. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
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| KA13 6PU | e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk |
42. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
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