

# Tiree

## Map 3: Gott Bay to Scarinish

This map section extends from the centre of Traigh Mhor at the head of Gott Bay to the harbour at the village of Scarinish. The modern B8069 road runs behind the coast edge for most of this section and, with the exception of a cluster of settlements around Scarinish, the modern settlement in this area lies to the landward side of the road. A broad sandy beach forms the foreshore of this area up to Gott, whereafter the coastline becomes more rocky and uneven. the hinterland is fertile and was largely down to grazing at the time of this visit.

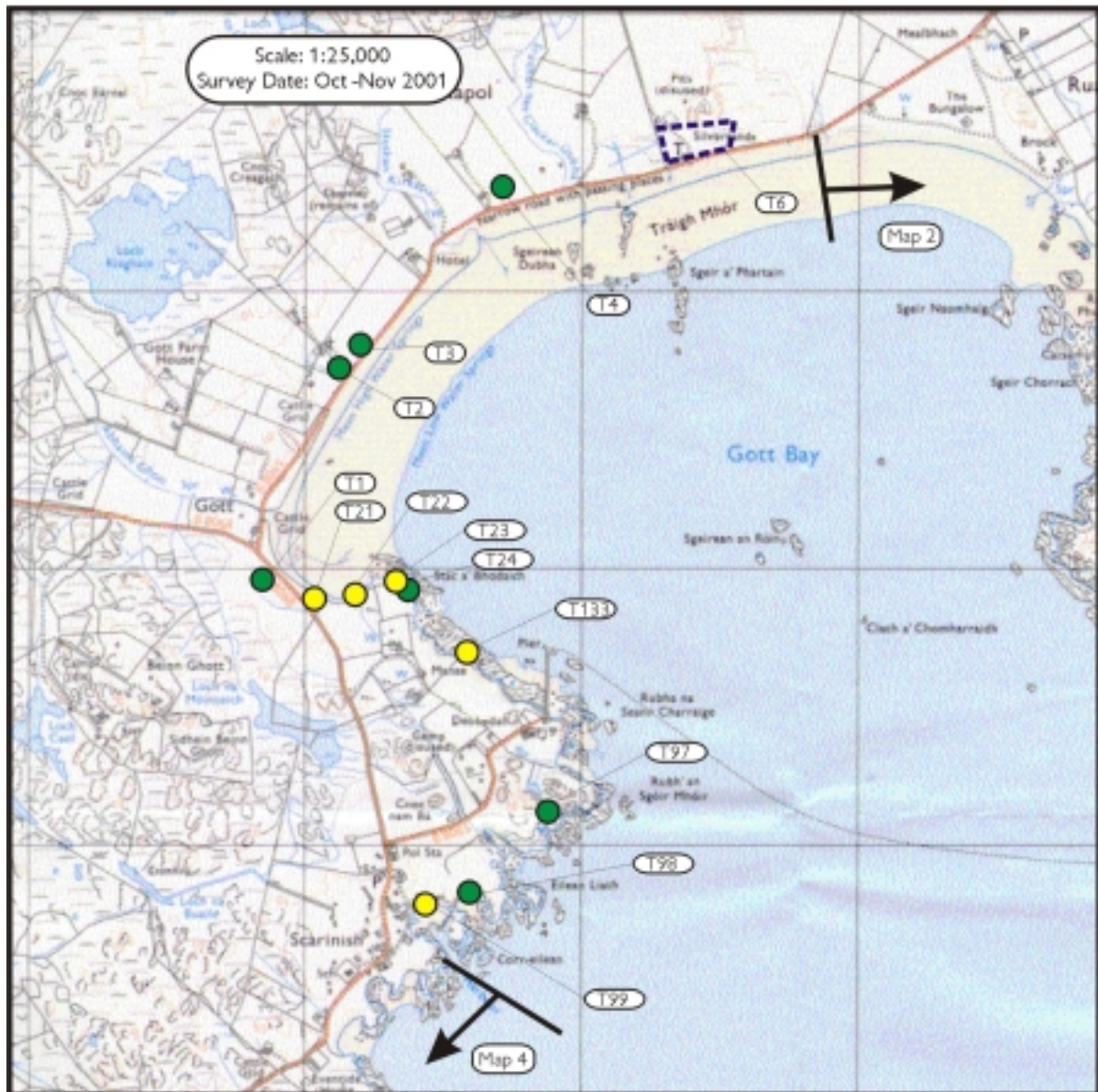
The western end of Traigh Mhor is low lying and formed from soft sediments. From the centre of the bay, the coast edge is eroding and this is particularly apparent at Gott, where coastal erosion has cut back the coast edge into a series of near vertical faces. The dunes in the hinterland of this area are largely covered with vegetation and are currently stable. From Stac a'Bhodaich at the south west side of Gott Bay to Scarinish, the coast edge is formed from rock platform and is generally stable although there are occasional small areas of erosion.

Behind Traigh Mhor, several mounds were noted (T3, 4, 6) but could not be certainly identified as archaeological remains. It is suggested that some or all of these mounds may represent natural sand accumulations, possibly scarped by cultivation and enhanced by field clearance. At Gott, the remains of abandoned settlement and old cultivations and field boundaries may date to the 18-20th C period (T1, 2, 22). Remains to the N of Gott, which also included several mounds and a deep cultivation soil, are also suggestive of an abandoned settlement but the period to which these remains date could not be ascertained from an inspection of the surface remains alone. There are several boat noost and records of rock cut basins along the coast by Scarinish (T23, 99). The alleged site of a dun, previously recorded by Beveridge (1903) could not be relocated.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 3

T1 NM 03843 46021 Gott (S of) Cultivation remains, field boundary, clearance cairns 18-20th C Fair Nil	T21 (NM04NW26) NM 04045 45902 Gott Site of alleged hut circle Unknown Poor Nil	T98 NM 04689 44847 Scarinish (NE of) Kelp drying wall 18-20th C Fair Nil
T2 NM 04151 46674 Gott (N of) Boundary, ditch, structural & cultivation remains 18-20th C Fair Nil	T22 (NM04NW7) NM 04228 45914 Gott (N of) Cultivation soil, mounds, cup & drill marked stones etc Unknown Fair Monitor	T99 (NM04SW12) NM 045 446 Scarinish Village, rock cut basins 18-20th C Good/fair Nil
T3 NM 04227 46756 Gott (N of) Mound Unknown Fair Monitor	T23 (NM04NW32) NM 04293 45935 Gott (S of) Noosts, alleged site of rock cut basins 18-20th C Fair Nil	T133 (NM04NW5) NM 0458 4569 Dun Ghott Alleged site of dun Unknown Poor Nil
T4 NM 04761 47306 Kirkapol Two mounds Unknown Fair Monitor	T24 NM 04334 45938 Gott Possible structural remains and walls Unknown Poor Nil	
T6 NM 05517 47514 Silversands, Kirkapol Mounds Unknown Fair Monitor	T97 NM 04876 45142 Scarinish (NE of) Boundary wall 18-20th C Fair Nil	



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- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
  - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
  - + Listed Historic Building
  - Undesignated wreck
  - Known ancient monument
  - Site found by this survey
  - Site complex

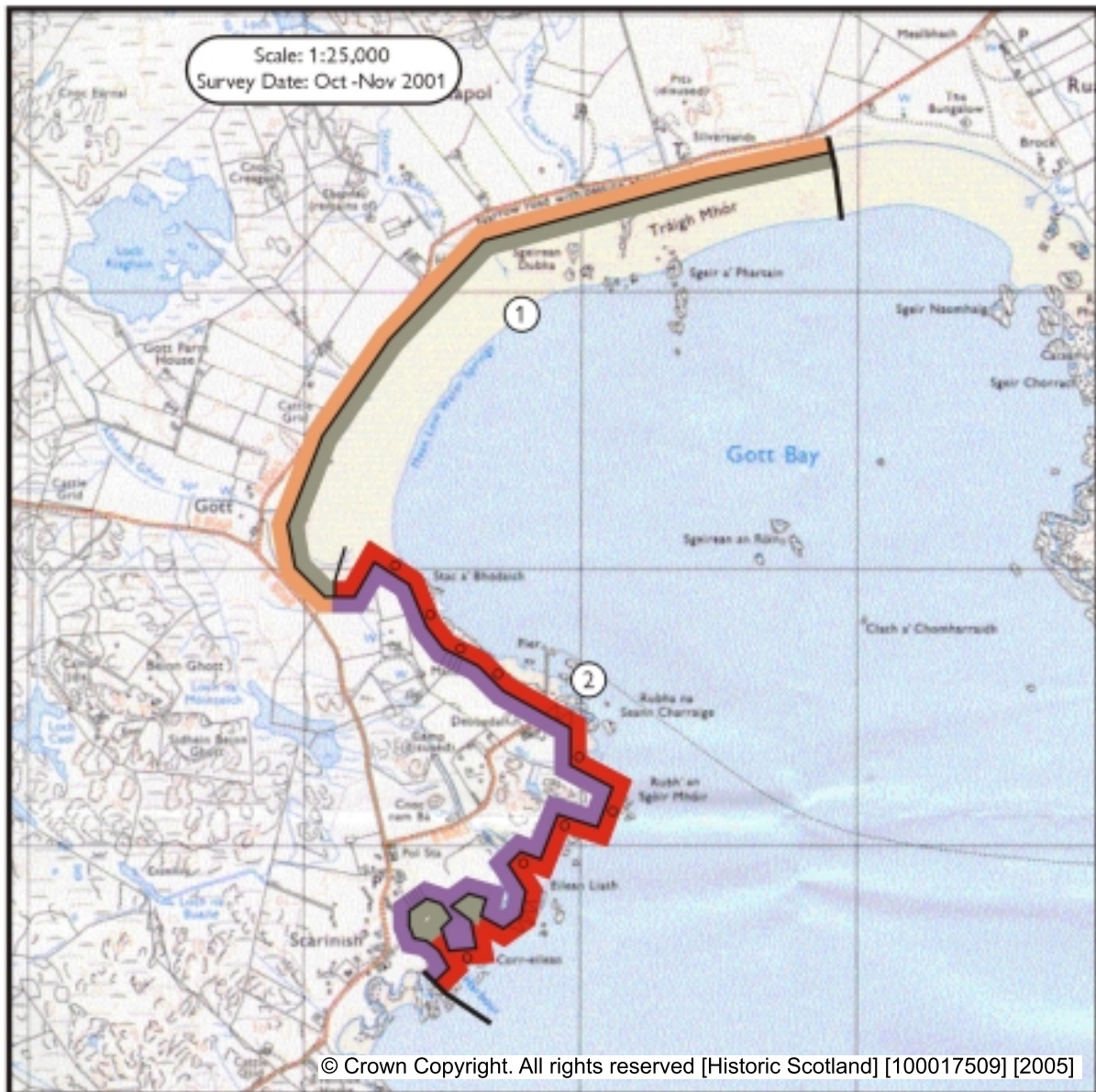


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1. Gott Bay  
NM 045 471  
3.0 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
This unit includes the middle and western part of Gott bay, a wide sandy bay which slopes gently to sea. A large expanse of sand is exposed at low tide. Some rock outcrop occurs on foreshore to centre of bay. Hinterland is blown sand, dunes are generally limited to between the road and the coast edge, although dunes are more extensive at either end of the unit.

2. Scarinish  
NM 050 451  
4.7 Km  
Rock platform, occasional cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface generally visible  
Rocky coast edge sloping to sea, with some sand cover on lower foreshore. Limited cobble cover, but some in small coves to north of Scarinish. An eroding section at the western end of this unit, close to previous unit, has exposed deposits of clay. A short length of field wall in front of the Manse has been shored up to form a sea wall. Rubble has been dumped in front of the coast edge for c. 200m to the east of the modern pier and ferry terminal. This rubble appears recent in origin. There has been further dumping of a mix of rubble and refuse material on the coast edge further south (marked on map) as well as frequent discrete dumps of building rubble and rubbish in the area of Scarinish. This unit includes two small sandy sheltered inlets at Scarinish. The larger is used as a harbour and has a sea wall constructed at its innermost end. The hinterland is fenced rough grazing, generally poorly to imperfectly drained.

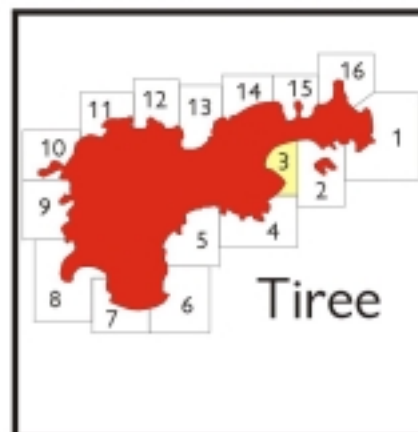




- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Marsh

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
  - Cliff >5m
  - Man made barrier
  - Shingle/storm bank
  - Human disturbance

- Hinterland**
- Drift
  - Drift on visible rock
  - Raised beach etc.
  - Blown sand
  - Glacial sand/gravel
  - Alluvium



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1. Gott Bay  
NM 045 471  
3.0 Km  
Definitely eroding  
Gott Bay appears for the most part to be stable, however fence lines have been moved back c. 5m in the recent past, implying problems with retreating shorelines. There are some blowouts in the dunes at the western end of the bay. There is active, localised, erosion of the dunes in front of the hotel, and in the area of Silversands for some 300m.

2. Scarinish  
NM 050 451  
4.7 Km  
Eroding to Stable  
The coast edge in this unit is generally low lying but rocky and is stable. There is sand in coves and some erosion of coast edge above the rock platform, particularly at the start of the unit and further south towards Scarinish. Dumping along the coast edge (see Geology/Geomorphology) in some areas appears to have been designed to protect the coast edge from erosion in these areas.

