

Map 12: CROMARTY TO SHORE MILL

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: The underlying basement geology in this sector of coastline is undifferentiated thin bedded Lower Red Sandstone. The drift deposits consist of boulder clay which has been sculpted at the coast by post-glacial marine terraces. The raised beaches continue west along the shore of the Cromarty Firth. The wide foreshore is dominated by shingle and mud which are exposed as mudflats down to the LWM.

Erosion class: This section is sheltered by the promontories of the Sutors. The low coastal edge has easily eroded sands and gravel which are prone to erosion by wave action. At Cromarty a promenade defends the town. Parts of the coastline beyond Cromarty shows evidence of accretion and stability. Local erosion has been observed as effecting saltmarsh at the backshore. The mud flats toward the LWM are accreting.

Built Heritage and Archaeology: The foreshore archaeology in the eastern part of this area consists of the recent sites around Cromarty such as slipways and the extensive harbour. In the middle and western sections the foreshore archaeology is dominated by fish trap remains; both wooden and stone examples. The hinterland sites consist of the built heritage in Cromarty village of the lighthouse, a ginnal, and the large hemp works. Finally, at the western extreme of this area are the remains of a large quarry, used to supply the stone for Cromarty harbour.

Map 12: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. CROMARTY HARBOUR to north of
NIELSTON

NH 780 670

1.6km

Shingle

Low edge (10m)

Raised beach and marine deposits

Western side of the triangular foreland with a foreshore consisting of banked shingle. The backshore geomorphology consists of raised beach deposits.

2. North of NIELSTON to north of ROSEFARM

NH 766 664

1.3 km

Sand and shingle

Cliff (c.25m)

Raised beach and marine deposits

The foreshore consists of sand and gravel. The hinterland consists of glacial drift over exposed rock.

3. North of ROSEFARM to east of WOODSIDE

NH 750 657

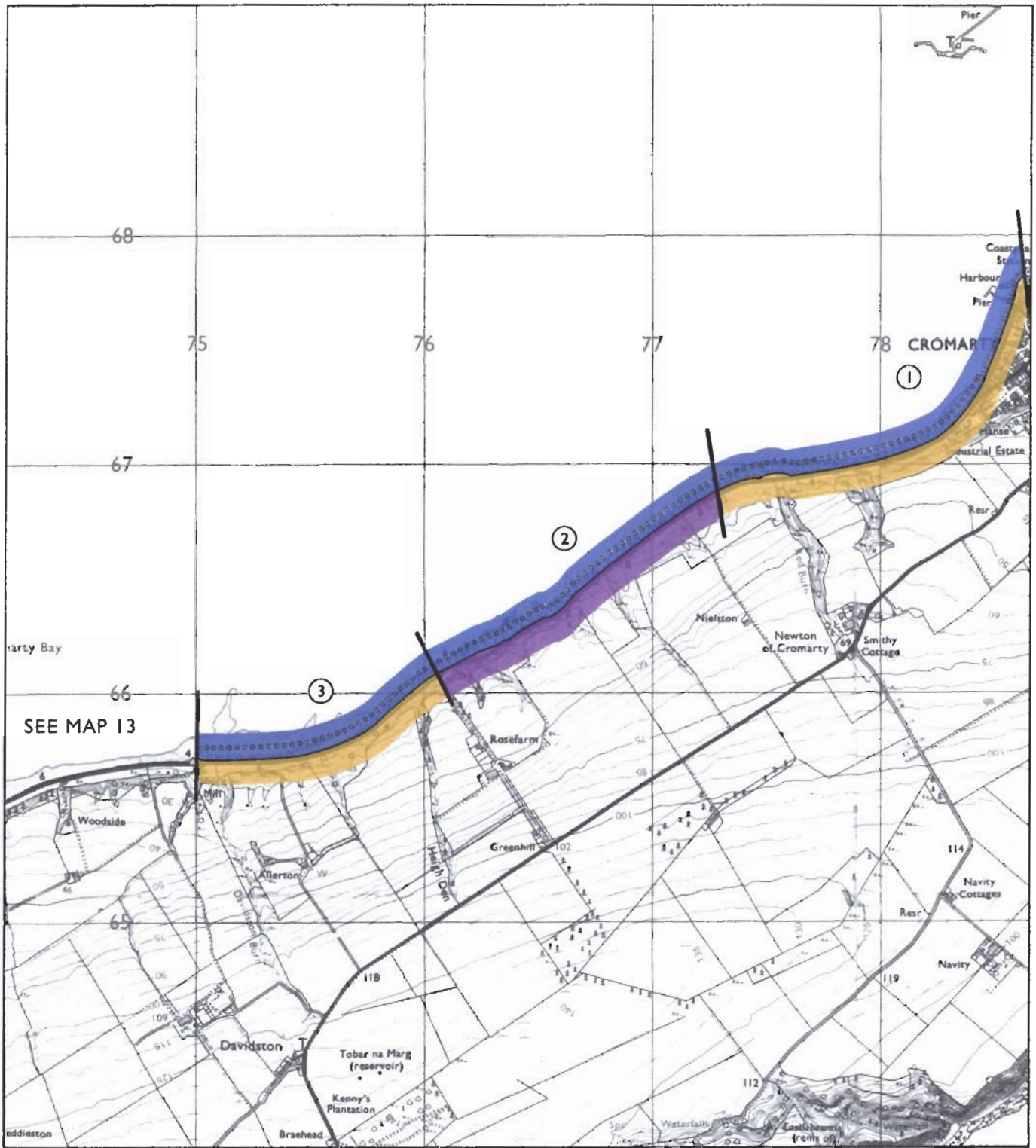
2.4km

Shingle and sand

Low edge in parts (<10m)

Raised beach and marine deposits

Relict Postglacial shoreline on south side of Cromarty Bay. Foreshore dominated by shingle. Hinterland consists of marine sand and gravel.



MAP 12: CROMARTY TO SHORE MILL

MORAY FIRTH SURVEY Grid ref: NH 75-78/64-69

1:25 000

Basemap: O.S. Pathfinder Series Sheet 144
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HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND FORESHORE GEOMORPHOLOGY

Assessment date: 10 September 1998

Hinterland:

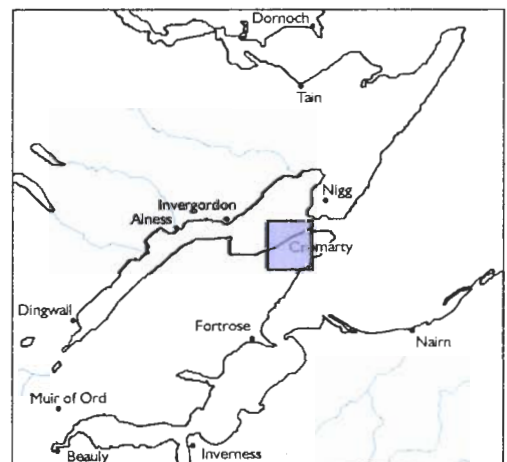
- Drift, boulder clay
- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand and gravel
- Alluvium

Coast edge:

- Low edge (< 5m tall)
- Cliff over 5m tall
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance

Foreshore:

- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh



MAP 12: EROSION

1. CROMARTY HARBOUR to ROSEFARM

NH 770 667

3.7km

Eroding or stable

This unit of coastline is uniform in character with sea defences overlooking a sand and pebble foreshore. Attempts to stabilise coastal erosion using rubble occurs at NH 773 669. In general there is no evidence to suggest that conditions are not stable.

2. ROSEFARM to east of SHORE MILL

NH 756 658

0.4km

Accreting or stable

Backed by raised beach deposits this unit appears to be stable as sand and shingle is banked up at the MHW. The foreshore consists of sand and gravel and also appears to be accreting in parts.

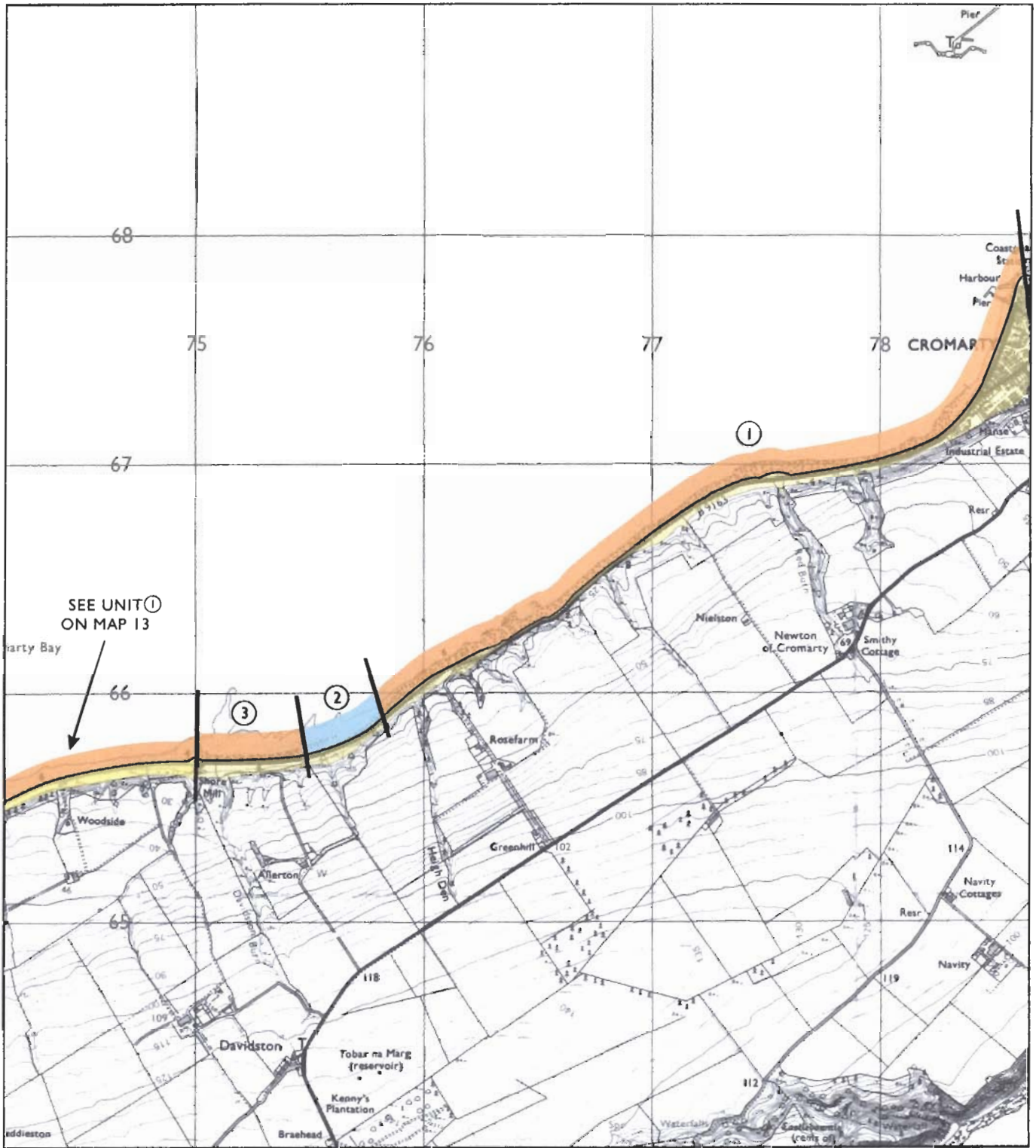
3. East of SHORE MILL to west of WOODSIDE

NH 745 657

1.9km

Eroding or stable

A sea wall defends the length of this unit of coastline. The backshore rests on marine sand and gravel. The foreshore consists of mud and gravel which appears to be accreting and eroding according to the distribution of the sediment.



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MORAY FIRTH SURVEY Grid ref: NH 75-78/64-69

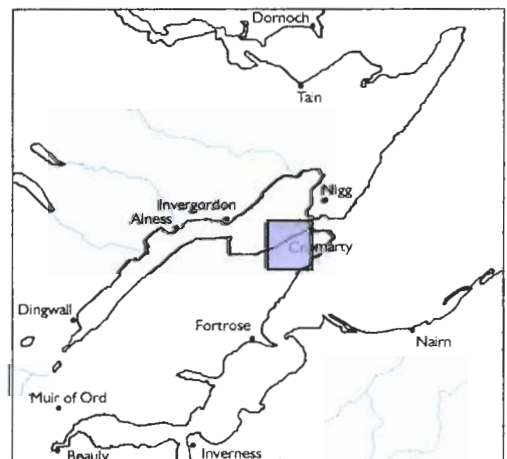
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EROSION CLASS

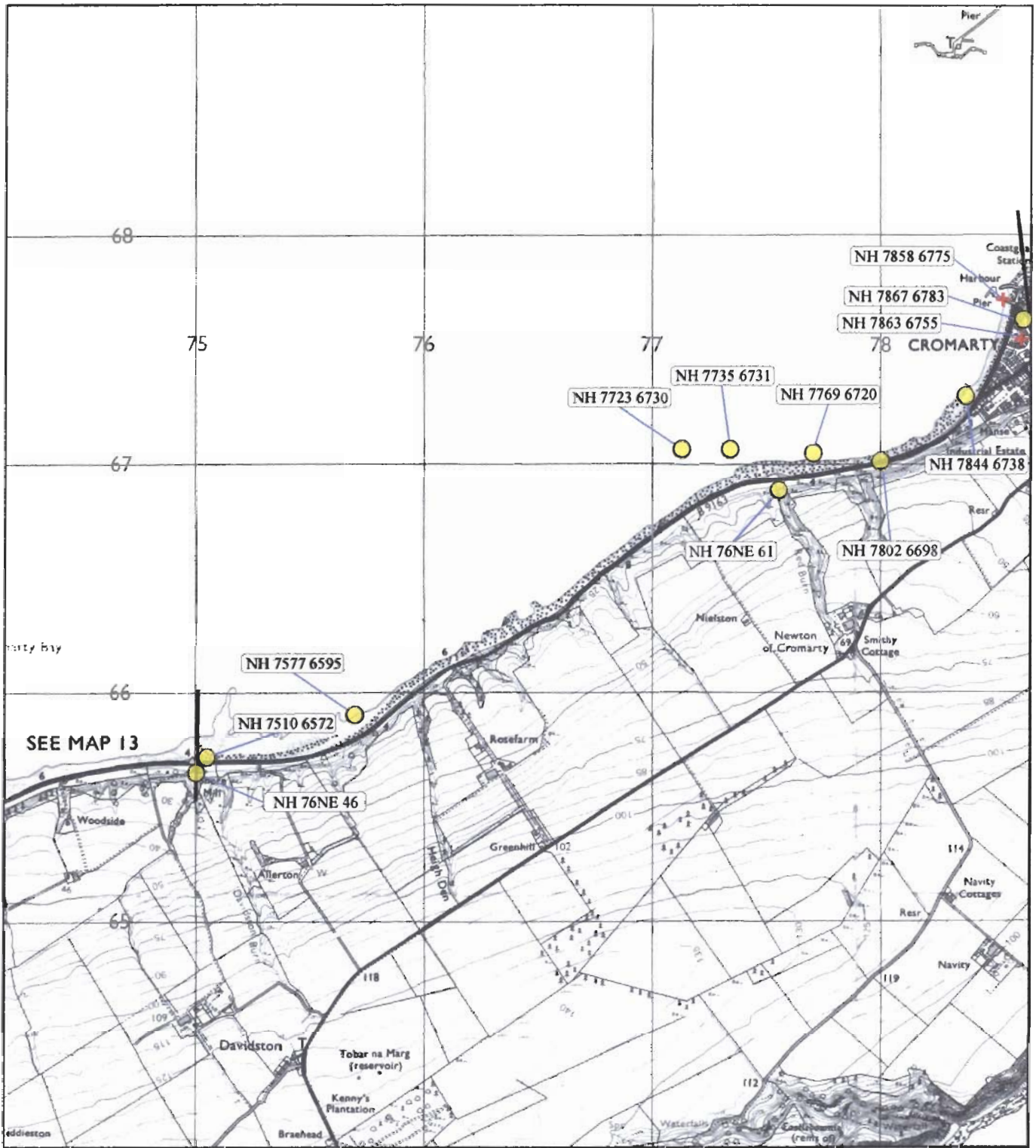
Assessment date: 10 September 1998

- Key:
- Definitely accreting
 - Accreting or stable
 - Stable
 - Eroding or stable
 - Definitely eroding
 - Both accreting and eroding
 - No access
 - Land below 10m



MAP 12: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coastal Edge & Foreshore	Sites on the Coastal Edge & Foreshore	Sites in the Hinterland
<p>NH76NE 49 - Listed B NH 7858 6775 CROMARTY Harbour 19th/20th century AD Good Nil</p>	<p>NH 7723 6730 CROMARTY Fish trap Uncertain Poor Survey</p>	<p>NH76NE 51 - Listed B NH 7863 6755 CROMARTY Hemp works 19th century AD Good Nil</p>
<p>NH 7844 6738 CROMARTY Mooring ring 20th century AD Fair Nil</p>	<p>NH 7577 6595 ROSEFARM Fish trap Uncertain Poor Survey</p>	<p>NH 7802 6698 CROMARTY Coronation well (1911) 20th century AD Good Nil</p>
<p>NH 7769 6720 CROMARTY Fish trap Uncertain Poor Survey</p>	<p>NH 7510 6572 SHORE MILL Hulk 20th century AD Poor Nil</p>	<p>NH76NE 61 NH 7750 6694 CROMARTY Admiralty quarry 19th century AD Good Nil</p>
<p>NH 7735 6731 CROMARTY Fish trap Uncertain Poor Survey</p>	<p>NH76NE 46 NH 7502 6565 SHORE MILL Watermill 18th/19th century AD Good Nil</p>	



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1:25 000

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BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Assessment period: September 1998

Key:

Protected Ancient Monument,
or area of designated wreck

Listed Historic Building

Monument formally proposed by
Historic Scotland for scheduling,
or wreck for designation

Other known Ancient Monuments,
or Undesignated wreck

Designated Landscape

Insufficient information;
more work needed

Probably archaeologically sterile

