

Map 9: FORTROSE TO SCART CRAIG

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: With the exception of the Chanory Peninsula, the section of coastline at Scart Craig is rugged and inaccessible with near vertical cliffs fronted by a narrow strip of foreshore. The high steep cliffs of Old Red Sandstone are overlain by glacial deposits which somewhat soften the appearance of the coastline. At the southern end of the frontage, between Scart Craig and Rosemarkie there are raised beach deposits at the base of the cliffs. Rosemarkie village rests on undifferentiated schist and gneiss of the Moine Series. The beach unit from Chanory Ness to Scart Craig is just over 5km long with an average width at the LWM of 40m (Smith and Mather 1973).

Erosion class: This unit of coastline is classified as stable or accreting at Rosemarkie village and stable towards Scart Craig. Stability is maintained at Rosemarkie by a low concrete seawall. Glacial debris accumulates at the base of the cliff as a result of weathering and is then transported by wave action to the south and east in a direction of net littoral drift (SMP 1996). Sand is accreting on the upper foreshore south of Scart Craig where it is blown onshore resulting in minor dune development. Sand accretion also occurs in Rosemarkie Bay helped by longshore drift and the shelter provided by the sandstone ledges outcropping on the foreshore in the lee of Scart Craig.

Built Heritage and Archaeology: The built heritage on Channory Point consists mainly of 18th/19th century buildings associated with the lighthouse and the ferry that used to run between here and Fort George. The foreshore remains tend to be modern in date, including three sites of concrete and metal piles. Their purpose is unclear but they may be associated with mooring craft.

Map 9: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. FORTROSE to CHANORY POINT

NH 735 563

3.1km

Fringing sand and shingle beach

Low edge(<10m)

Raised beach and marine deposits

South-eastern flank of a cusped triangular foreland with fringing sand and shingle beach.

Sea defences present at Fortrose. Marine sands and gravel dominate the hinterland.

2. CHANNERY POINT to KINGKURDY HOUSE

NH 741 566

2.8km

Fringing sand, gravel and shingle beach

Mostly Low edge (<10m)

Raised beach and marine deposits/beach gravel overlain by turf

The hinterland geology consists of raised beach deposits, with banks of shingle overlain by turf. Sand and shingle dominate the foreshore. A 2.5m high sea wall is present at Rosemarkie.

3. KINCURDIE HOUSE to THORN ROAN

NH 744 590

2 km

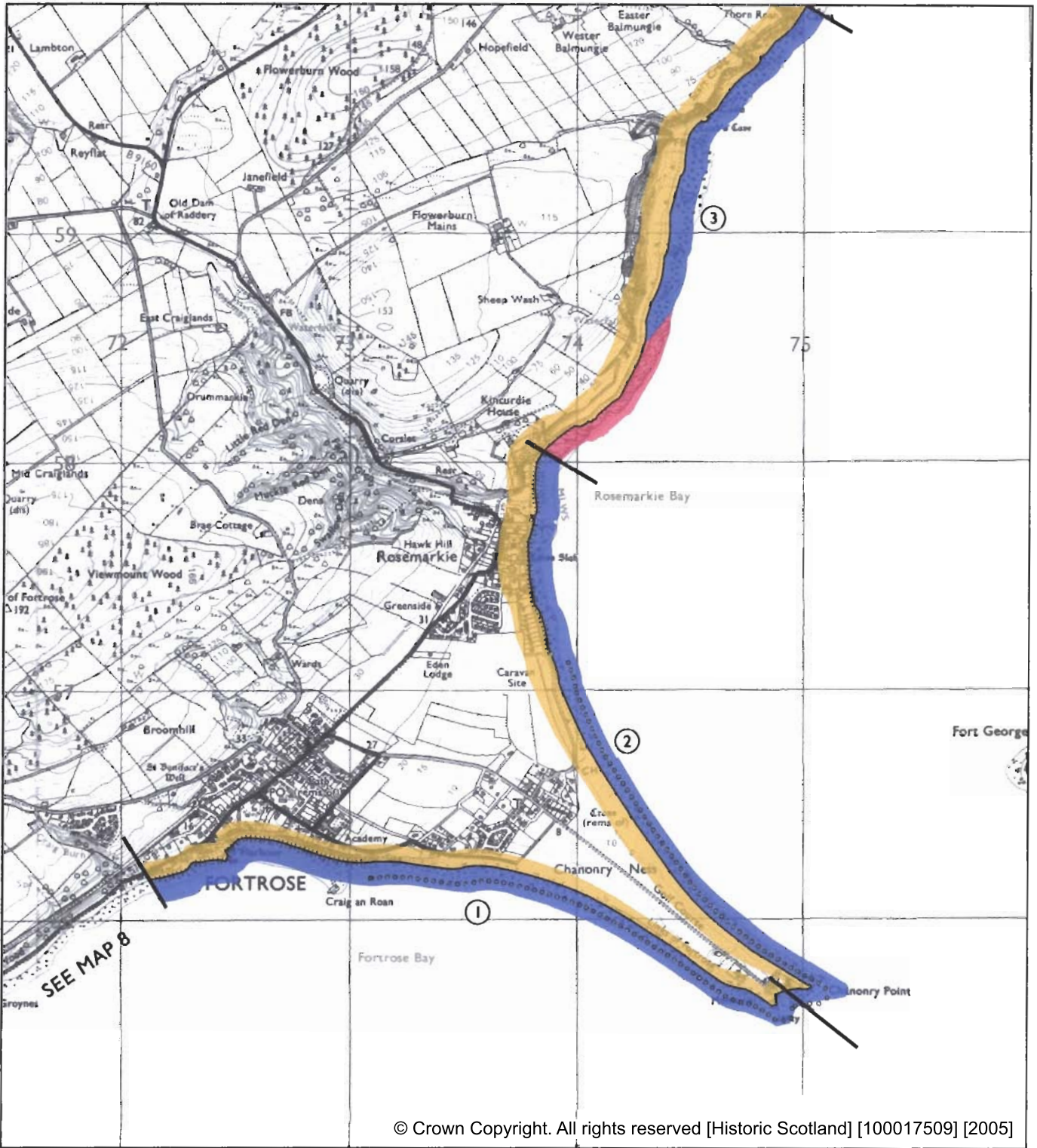
Exposed rock platform/sand and shingle with dune formation at Scart Craig

Cliff (>10m)

Raised beach and marine deposits/dune sands and machair vegetation.

The foreshore within this unit consists of exposed rock platform with sand and shingle exposed towards Scart Craig. Sea caves are present at this location. Marine deposits and relict shorelines of Postglacial age dominate the hinterland.

Escarpments rise over c.20m above OD. A dune has been formed by accreting sand blown up onto the low postglacial platform, which lies at the base of the degraded cliff.



MAP 9: FORTROSE TO SCART CRAIG

MORAY FIRTH SURVEY Grid ref: NH 72-76/55-60

1:25 000

Basemap: O.S. Pathfinder Series Sheet 160
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HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND FORESHORE GEOMORPHOLOGY

Assessment date: 10 September 1998

Hinterland:

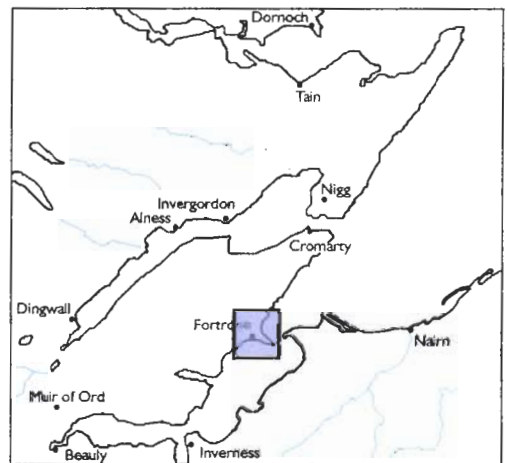
- Drift, boulder clay
- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand and gravel
- Alluvium

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 9: EROSION

1. FORTROSE BAY

NH 730 563

2.6km

Stable

Fortrose bay is sheltered in the lee of Channery Point. Two Gabion basket groins are now split but still control longshore drift. Sand is present between the groynes and appears to be shifting eastwards. No evidence to suggest that conditions at this point in time are unstable.

2. CHANNERY POINT

NH 750 557

1km

Stable or Eroding

The headland appears to be stable owing to focusing of sand and shingle from both sides of this cusped foreland. The backshore is stable owing to vegetation cover.

3. CHANNERY NESS

NH 745 563

0.9km

Definitely Accreting

Longshore drift is leading to the formation of shingle banks. The finer sediment is banked into a series of cusps. This zonation is noticeable towards the backshore where vegetation is leading to stability.

4. CHANNERY NESS to ROSEMARKIE NORTH

NH 740 570

1.4km

Accreting or Stable

A linear stretch of coastline with boulders and shingle banked at the backshore area. Exposed aspect leading to build up or sediment re-supply. Gabion basket defend the coastal edge at the caravan park (NH 7391 5710).

5. ROSEMARKIE NORTH to east of SHEEP WASH

NH 742 582

0.7km

Eroding or Stable

A low sea wall defends the play area south of Kincurdie House. Northwards the coastline contains a fossil dune system overlooking exposed rocky cliffs and exposed rock platform. Sand is accreting in the gullies, which suggest that conditions here are generally stable.

6. East of SHEEPWASH to SCART CRAIG

NH 749 598

0.8km

Accreting or Stable

Boulder strewn stretch of coastline which at the time of the survey appears to be stable.

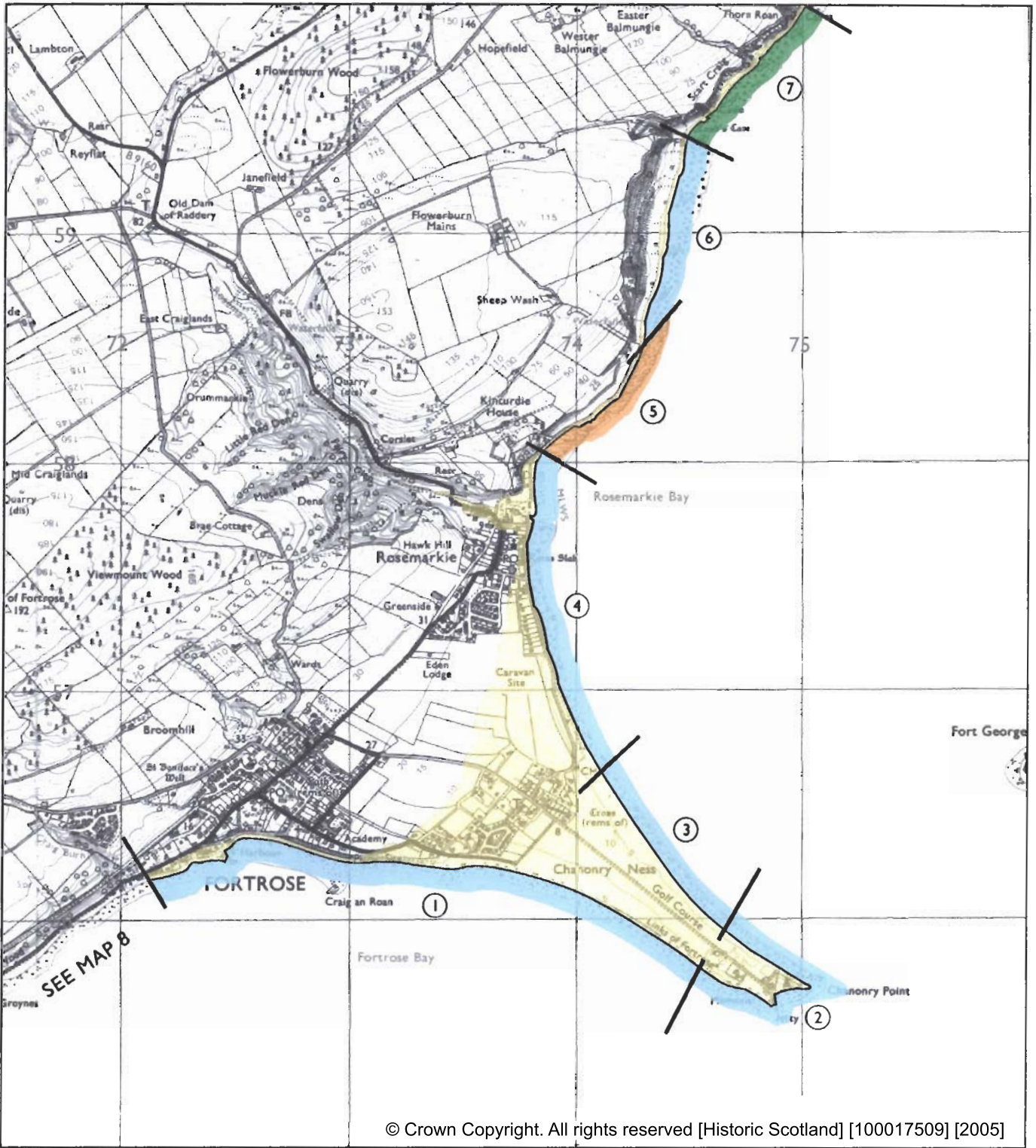
7. SCART CRAIG

NH 749 598

0.8km

Stable

Outcropping Old Red Sandstone platform is fairly resilient to attrition by wave action. Shingle is banked up on a wide backshore. Conditions at the time of the survey remain stable.



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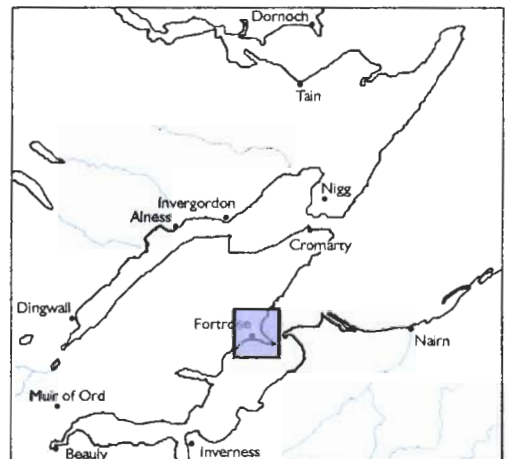
Basemap: O.S. Pathfinder Series Sheet 160
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EROSION CLASS

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 9: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coastal Edge & Foreshore

NH 7299 5630
FORTROSE
Wooden piles; sea defence
Uncertain
Poor
Nil

NH 7348 5620
CHANNORY NESS
Storm drain
20th century AD
Poor
Nil

NH 7469 5564
CHANNORY NESS
Railway sleepers used as sea defence
20th century AD
Fair
Nil

NH75NW 52 - Listed C(S)
NH 7487 5562
CHANONRY POINT
Jetty and slipway
19th century AD; 1803-21
Good
Nil

NH 7475 5570
CHANONRY NESS
Concrete and metal piles
20th century AD
Poor
Nil

NH 7245 5630
FORTROSE
Slipway
20th century AD
Fair
Nil

NH75NW65.00 - Listed C
NH 7248 5629
FORTROSE
Harbour
19th century AD; 1803-21
Good
Nil

Sites on the Coastal Edge & Foreshore

NH75NW 5
NH 7447 5947
CAIRD'S CAVE
Excavated rock shelter
Uncertain
Good
Nil

Sites in the Hinterland

SMR: NH75NW 436 - Listed C
NH 7461 5585
CHANONRY POINT
Cottage
Good
Nil

NH75NW 55 - Listed C(S)
NH 7471 5574
CHANONRY POINT
Ice House
19th century AD or earlier
Good
Nil

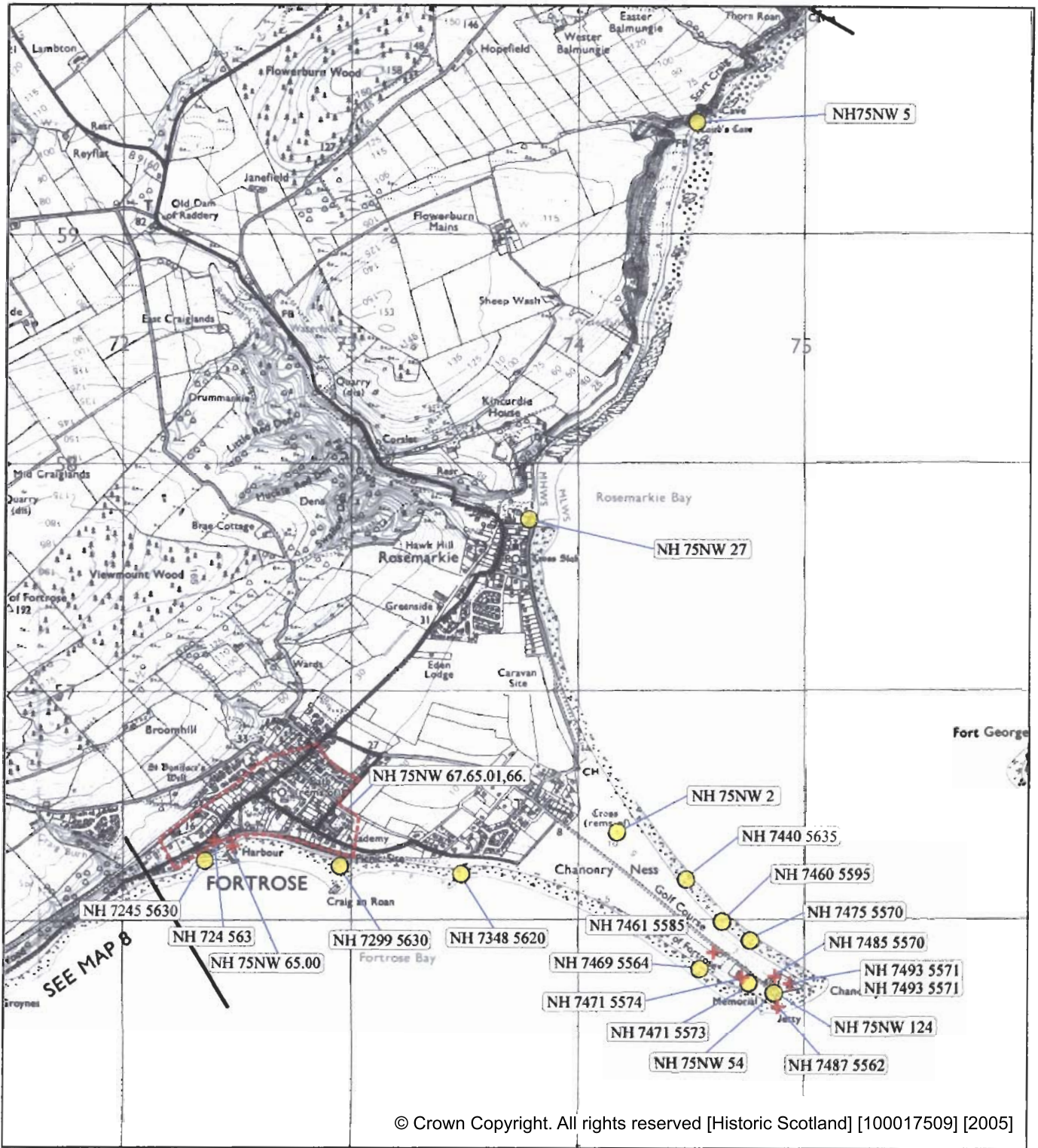
NH 7471 5573
CHANNORY POINT
Ruined building, incorporated into golf course
Uncertain
Poor
Monitor

NH75NW 54
NH 7482 5572
CHANONRY POINT
Cottage
18th/19th century AD
Good
Nil

NH75NW 124
NH 7481 5563
CHANONRY POINT
Monuments; Brahan Seer's Stone
20th century AD
Good
Nil

NH75NW 53 - Listed C(S)
NH 7485 5570
CHANONRY POINT
Ferry House
19th century AD of earlier
Good
Nil

NH75NW 67, 65.00, 65.01, 66; some Listed C
NH 724 563 area
FORTROSE
Variety of buildings; conservation area
18/19th/20th century AD
Good



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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

1:25 000

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