

Introduction to Map 20: Gortantaoid Point to Cnuic na Croise

This map section covers some 6.9km of coastline. It extends around the north eastern part of the shallow bay of Loch Gruinart. The coast edge in this area is low and fringed with dunes. The coast edge in this map section is active and has been classified for the most part as definitely eroding with one stretch of coast edge which is accreting. The hinterland is composed of open rough grazing and moorland. The deserted farmstead at Killinallan stands largely ruinous, to the centre of this area. There is a rough track which leads from the end of the public road to Killinallan and this gives access by foot to the coast.

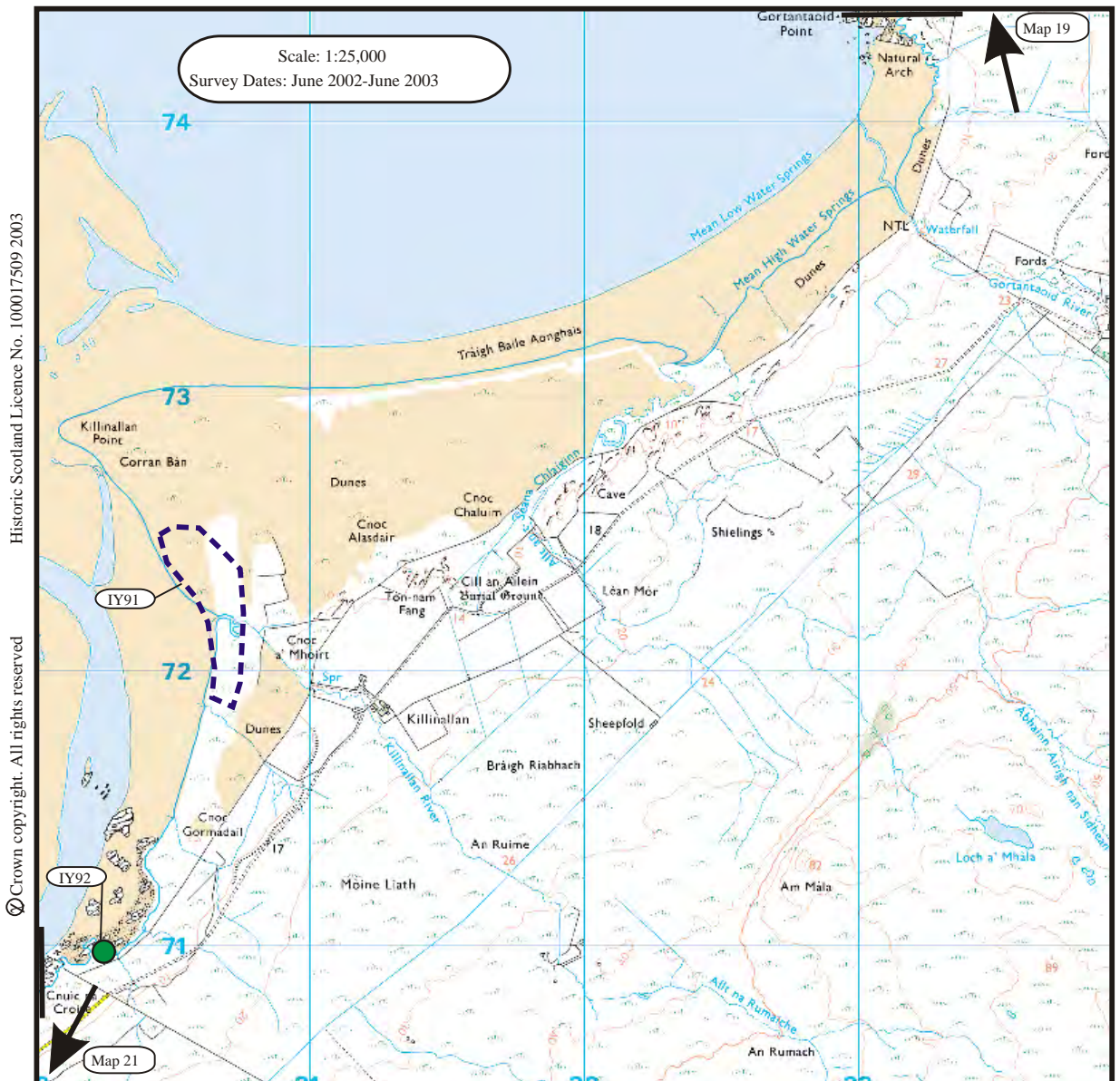
A total of two sites were identified within this map section; neither of these had been recorded previously. Site IY91, located on a grassy strip of land amongst a dune system bears traces of two concentrations of rig and furrow cultivation, estimated to cover several hectares. The other site (IY92) is a linear concentration of large stones aligned along the side of a watercourse and is thought to mark the line of a very ruinous dyke.

IY91

NR 30676 72240
Killinallan Point
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

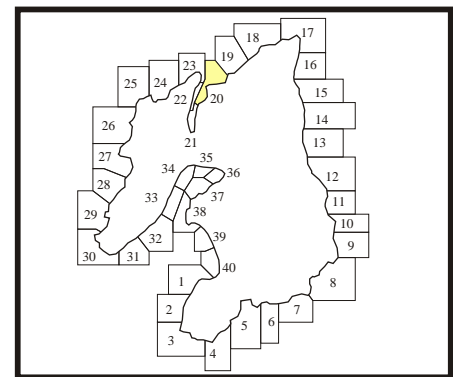
IY92

NR 30304 70959
Cnoc Gormadail
Wall
18-20th C
Poor
Nil



Historic Scotland Licence No. 100017509 2003
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved

- 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



1. Killinallan Point

NR 308 729

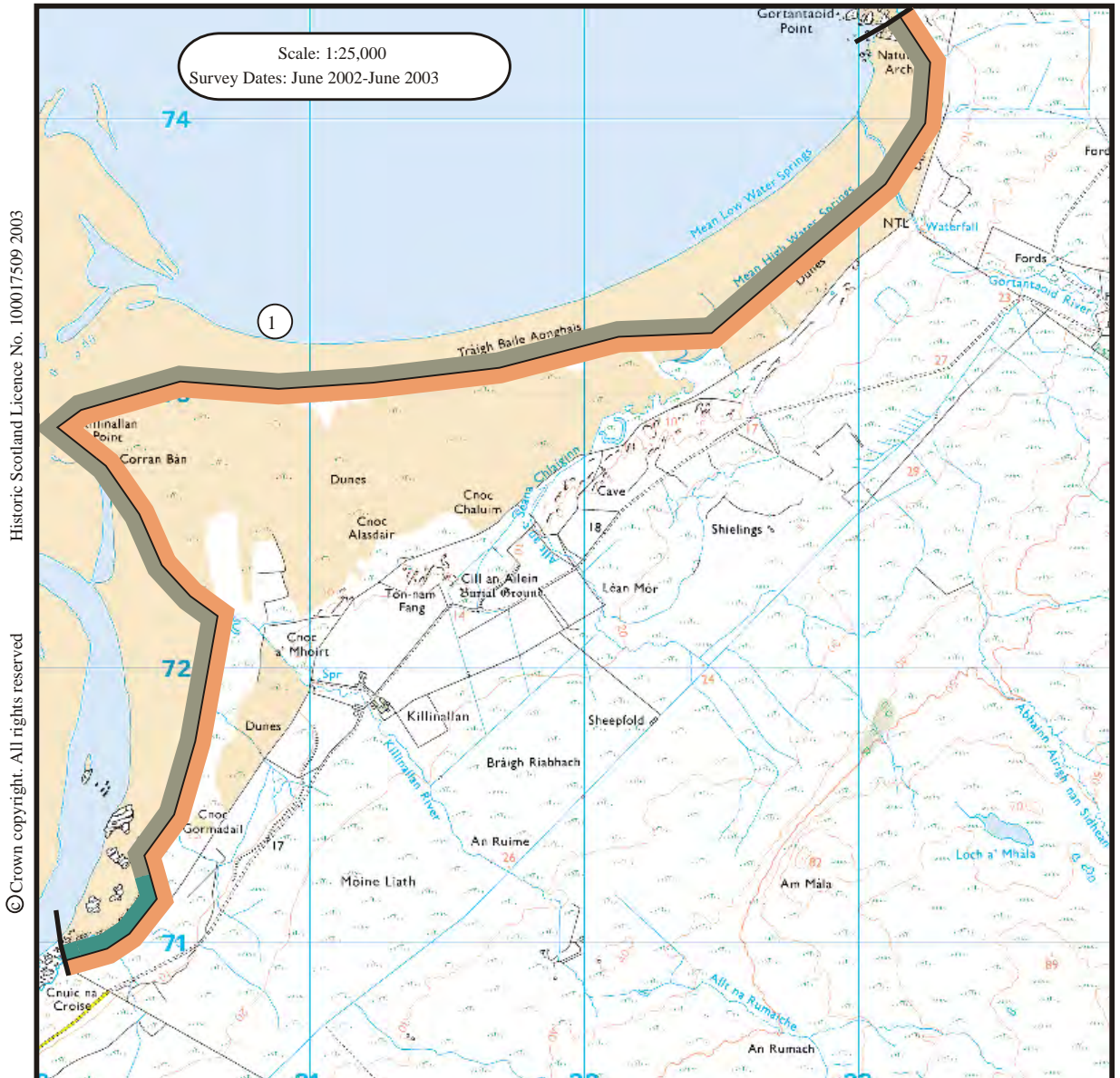
6.9 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses a large sandy area around Killinallan Point. There is a level sandy beach with an extensive dune system in the hinterland. The dunes rise over 5m in height at Killinallan Point. This coast edge not classed as >5m because of the unstable nature of dune systems. The dunes are covered by marram grass. There is salt marsh at the coast edge for the last c. 250m of the unit. The salt marsh is narrow, at most c. 15m wide.



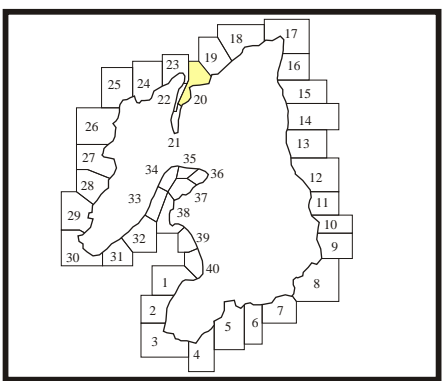
Historic Scotland Licence No. 100017509 2003

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved

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

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

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



1. Killinallan Point

NR 307 730

6.2 Km

Definitely Eroding

The coast edge in this unit is a wide level beach backed by high, near vertical dunes. The dune face is definitely being eroded, apparently by the sea and wind. There are many signs of recent slippage of grass and material down the face of the dunes from above. The dune system in the hinterland, which is extensive, appears to be stable with no obvious or large blowouts seen during survey. This stability may be due to the relative lack of animals here - compare with Map 22/Unit 2 and Map 23/Unit 1.

This unit includes an area which appears to be accreting. Here, marram grass is colonising sand in front of the dune face; it is included within this unit because the eroding and accreting areas are interpreted as part of one system or cell.

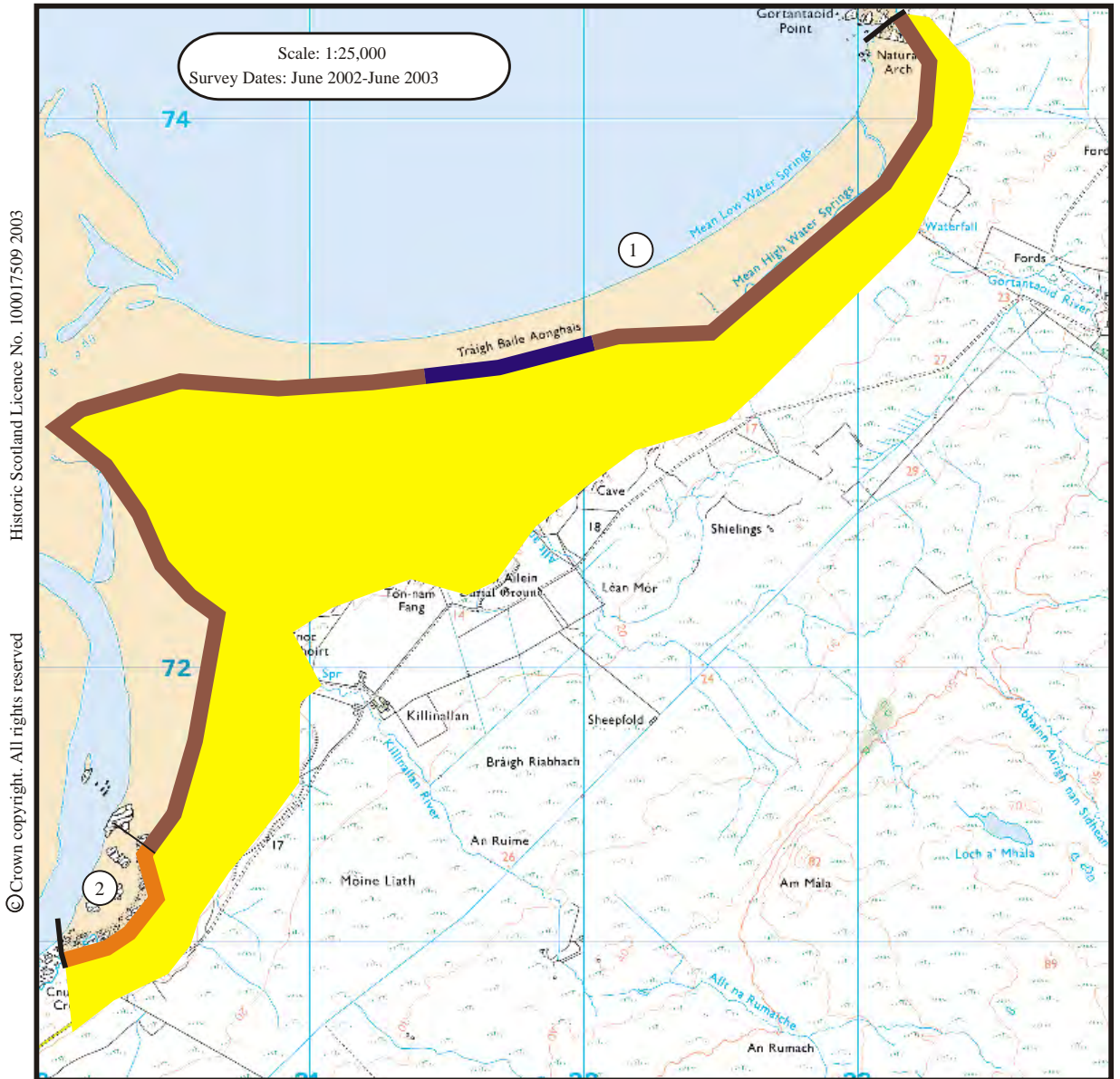
2. Cnuic na Croise

NR 303 710

0.7 Km

Eroding or Stable

This unit includes an area of low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be a peaty terrestrial soil, which is slowly becoming inundated by the sea.



Historic Scotland Licence No. 100017509 2003
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved

