

MAP 13: CRAIGENGOUR TO LAGGAN CAMP

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: This section of the coast includes the exposed promontory headland called the Point of Lagg south-east to Laggan Camp. The promontory headland is covered with morainic drift deposits which give way to till over exposed rock from Truff Cave to Point of Cairndoon. In this region the cliff-edge becomes very incised. Beyond the Point of Cairndoon, raised beach deposits occur eastwards to Laggan Camp. The foreshore is uniform with sand and poorly sorted boulders for much of this region. Rock platform occurs to the west of the Point of Cairndoon which overlooks a beach with shingle at the current HWM.

Erosion Class: Point of Lag is both stable with some erosion. East of the Point of Cairndoon the rocky shore is definitely eroding albeit at a slow rate owing to the resilience of the greywackee outcrop. Further east from this area, the beach has evidence of accretion as shingle is banking up at the current HWM.

Built Heritage & Archaeology: This section includes landing places at Back Bay and Front Bay, a later prehistoric promontory fort also at Back Bay, a medieval church at Kirkmaiden and a disused farmshed at Knockguisha. The church and farmshed are located inland and are not threatened by coastal erosion. The sites situated on the coastal edge, which were identified in the field survey however, are suffering from coastal erosion. It is recommended that both Back Bay promontory fort and Front Bay landing place be surveyed and monitored.

Map 13: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. ST MEDENA 'S WELL to TRUFF CAVE

NX 365 396

0.8km

Cliff (< 10m)

Mainly till and blown sand

This is an exposed promontory headland consisting of undulating blown sand with drift derived till over the steeper cliff edge. The foreshore is predominately banked shingle which gives way to extensive boulder beds intermixed with sand and marine shell deposits.

2. TRUFF CAVE to POINT OF CAIRNDOON

NX 375 392

1km

Cliff (< 10m)

Till over exposed rock

Irregular cliff edge overlain by till. The cliffs contain sea- caves and consist of greywacke interbedded with silty mud stones. The foreshore is sandy with poorly sorted boulders and shingle.

3. POINT of CAIRNDOON to PORT OF

COUNAN

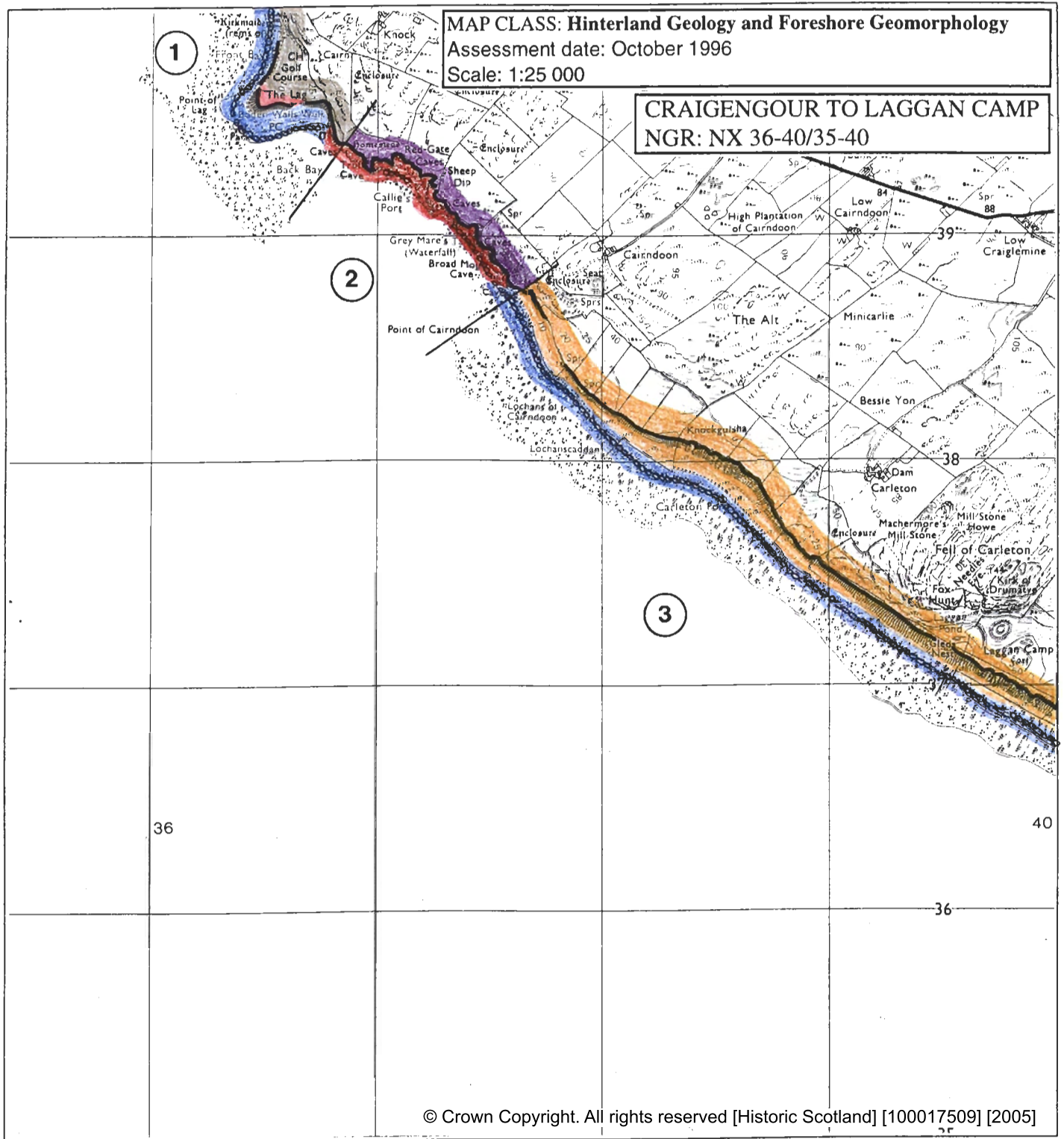
NX 385 380

4 km

Cliff (> 10m)

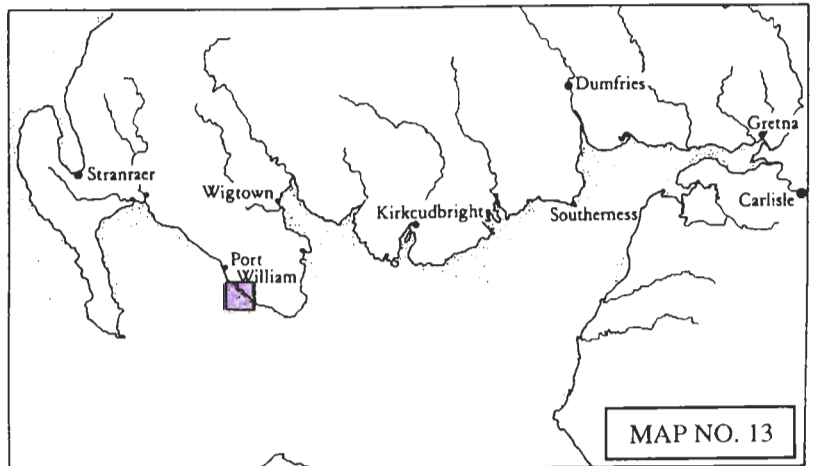
Raised beach with marine sand and gravels

This exposed region of the coastline contains impressive raised beaches formed from marine deposits. The raised beach becomes noticeably steeper towards the east (max 61m). A plateau exists in front of the beach formed by marine sand and shingle. The foreshore is wide and contains mainly large boulders, cobbles and sand.



KEY

Hinterland Geology	Derwent Code	Colour
Drift, boulder clay	French Grey	
Drift, boulder clay over visible rock	Dark Violet	
Raised beach and marine deposits	Golden Brown	
Blown sand	Pink Madder Lake	
Glacial sand and gravel	Magenta	
Alluvium	Emerald Green	
Coastal Geomorphology		
Mainly rock platform	Deep vermilion	
Mainly sand	Ultramarine	
Mainly alluvial/marine mud	Venetian Red	
Marsh	May Green	
Coast Edge		
Low edge (<5m)	Thin black line	
Cliff (>5m)	Solid black line	
Man made barrier	Black line with spines	
Shingle beach	Small circles	
Human disturbance	Black carats	



MAP 13: EROSION

1. CRAIGENGOUR to TRUFF CAVE

NX 364395

0.8km

Eroding or stable

This unit includes an exposed promontory headland with a wide intertidal area with large boulders and shingle. The shore cliff edge is till and is eroding due to slope failure and accelerated mass-movement.

2. TRUFF CAVE to BROAD MOUTH CAVE

NX 375395

0.8km

Eroding or stable

This region of coastline consists of an irregular deeply incised cliff-edge. Boulders derived from cliff falls are being abraded at the base of the cliffs, especially along gullies that have formed as a result of high wave impact. The scale of erosion is hard to predict but it appears to be continuously slow.

3. POINT OF CAIRNDOON to GLEDS NEST

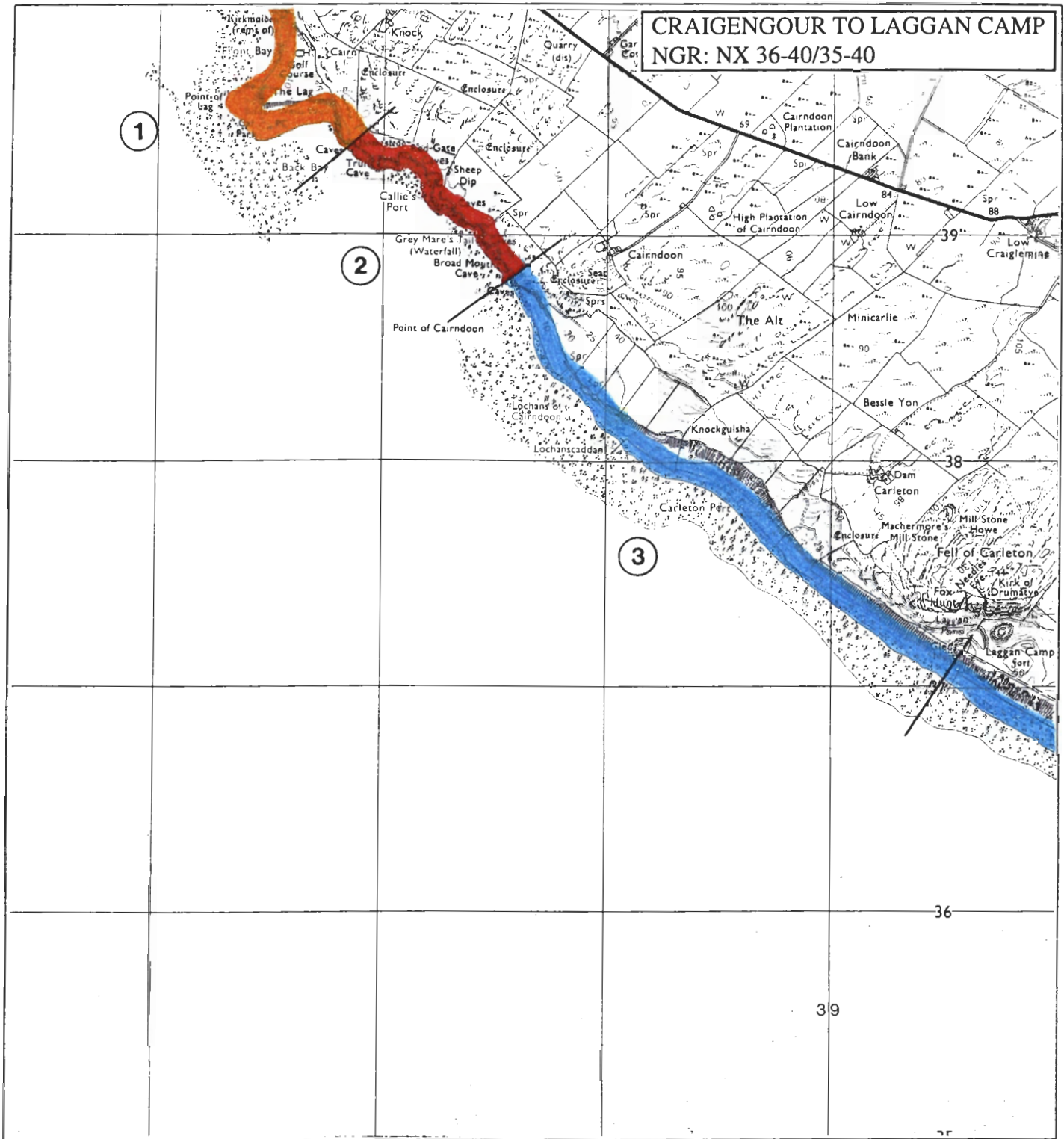
NX 384 380

1.8km

Accreting or stable

This unit consists of a wide intertidal zone backed by steep raised beaches. The beach is dominated by shingle that is banked up at the current HWM suggesting an element of accretion.

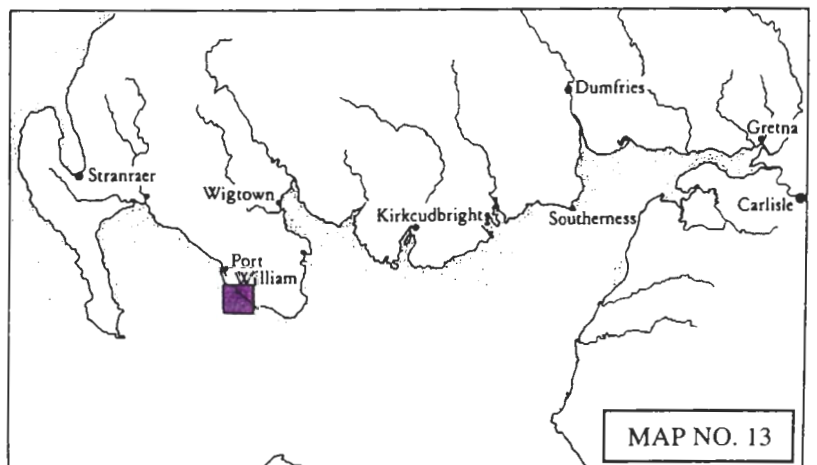
CRAIGENGOUR TO LAGGAN CAMP
NGR: NX 36-40/35-40



KEY

Erosion class	Derwent Code	Colour
Definitely accreting	Prussian Blue	
Accreting/stable	Light Blue	
Stable	Grass Green	
Stable/eroding	Deep Chrome	
Definitely eroding	Deep Vermilion	
Both accreting and eroding	Imperial Purple	
No access	Blank	
Land below 10m	Straw Yellow	

MAP CLASS: EROSION
 Assessment date: 26.9.96
 Scale 1:25 000



MAP NO. 13

MAP 13: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

NX 3630 3984
FRONT BAY
Landing Places
Uncertain
Poor
Survey & Monitor

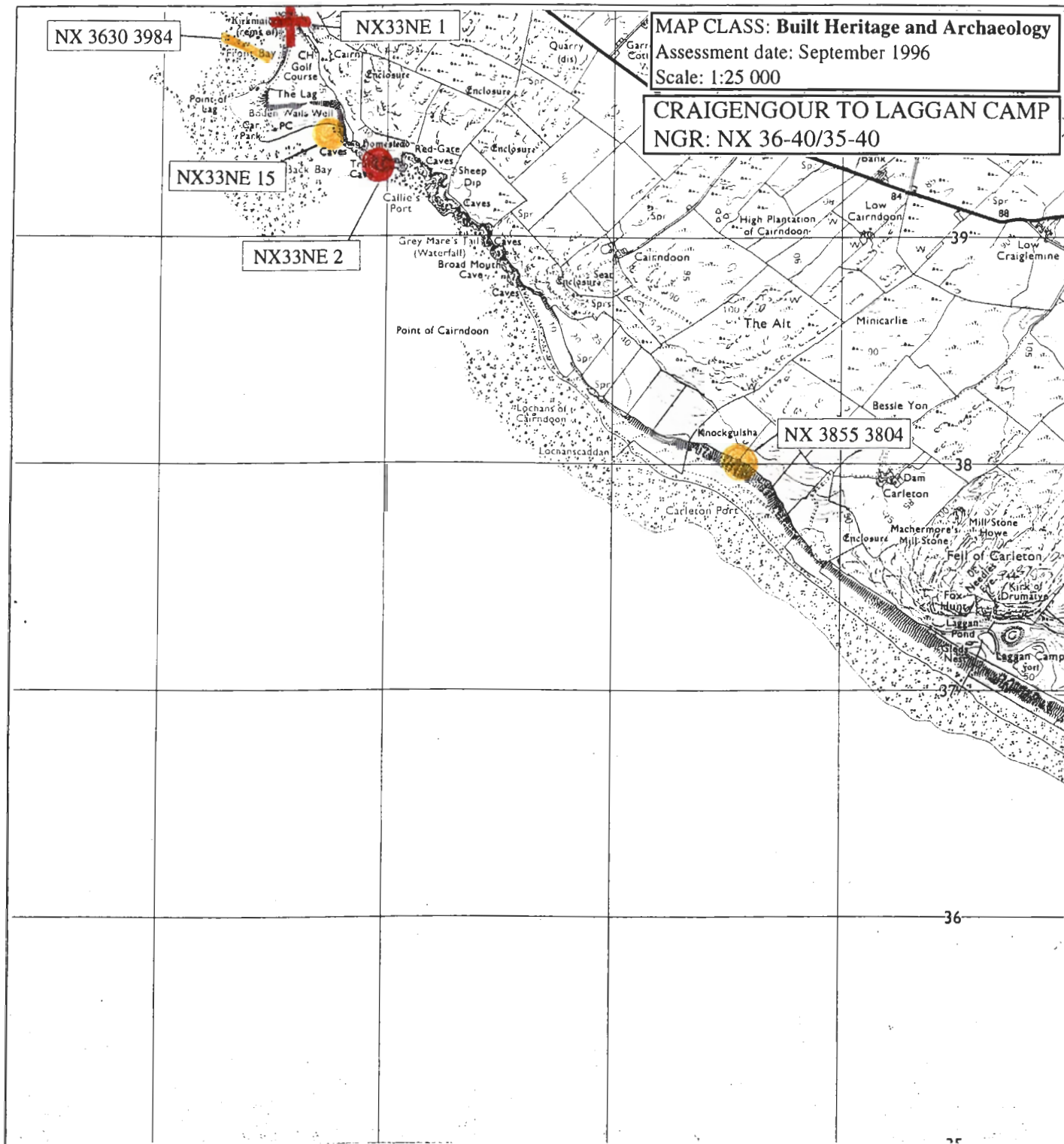
NX33NE 15
NX 367 394
BACK BAY
Landing Places
Uncertain
Uncertain; not visited
Nil

NX33NE 2
NX 3696 3932
BACK BAY
Promontory Fort
Scheduled Ancient Monument
1st Mill. BC/AD
Poor
Survey & Monitor

Sites in the Hinterland

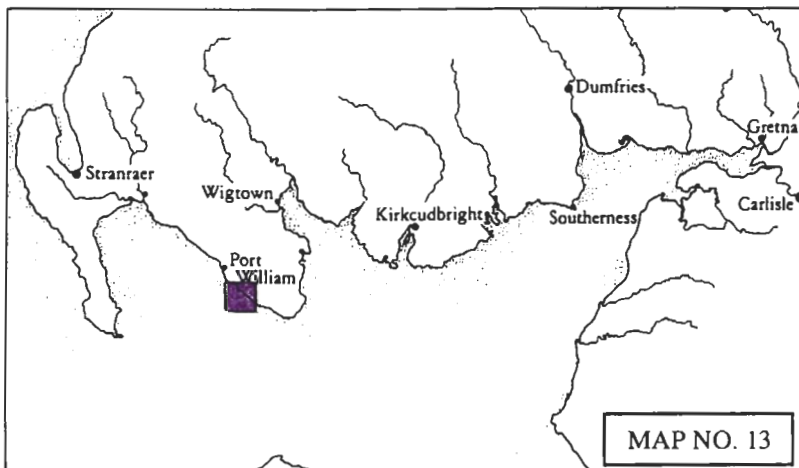
NX33NE 1
NX 3655 3992
KIRKMAIDEN
Church
Statutory Listed Building
10/11th century
Good
Nil

NX 3855 3804
KNOCKGUISHA
Disused Farmshed
18/19th century
Good
Nil



KEY

Site location	Symbol	Colour	Significance
NGR ref. - eg.	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Red	Protected Ancient Monument
	Cross	Red	Listed Historic Building
NX 143 368	Roundel - Open, (or area)	Red	Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for designation
NMRS ref. - eg.	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Yellow	Other known Ancient Monument
	Dashed outline	Yellow	Gardens/Designed landscape
NX13 SW17	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Yellow	Undesignated wreck
	Area	Green	Insufficient information; more work needed
	Area	Blue	Probably archaeologically sterile



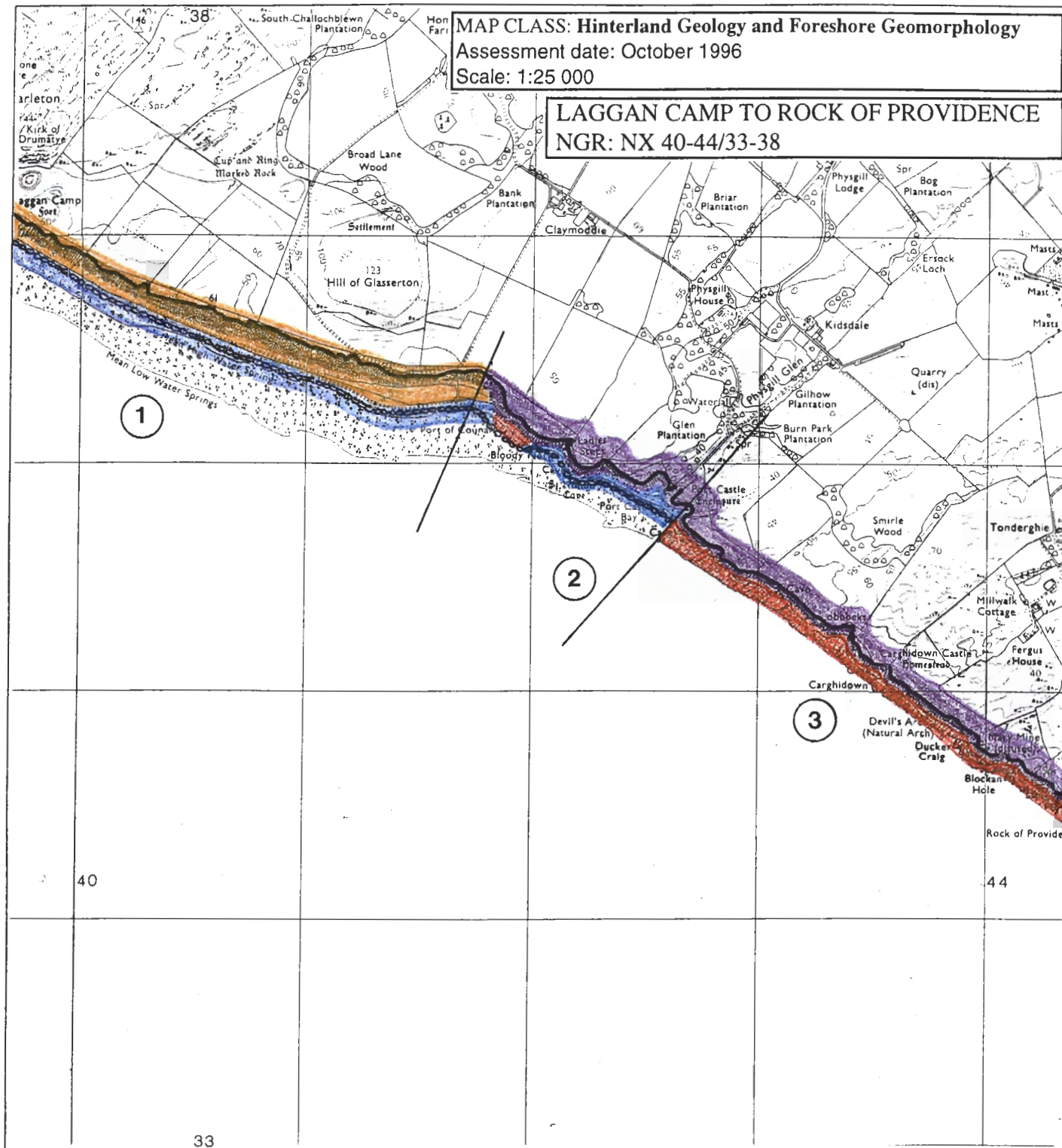
MAP CLASS: Hinterland Geology and Foreshore Geomorphology

Assessment date: October 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

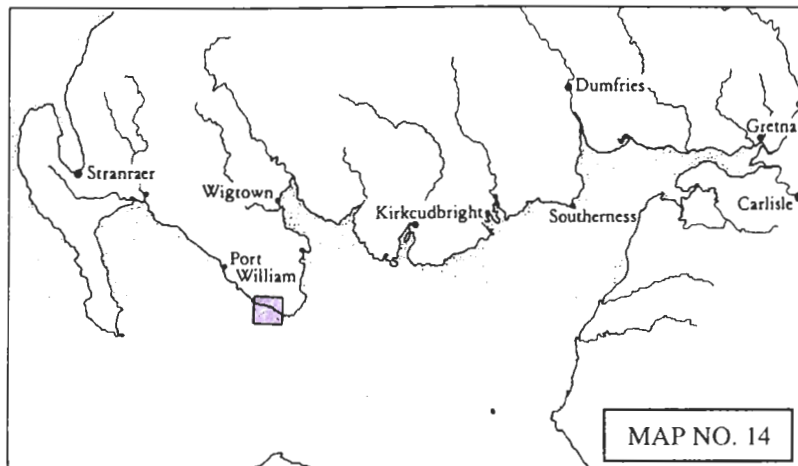
LAGGAN CAMP TO ROCK OF PROVIDENCE

NGR: NX 40-44/33-38



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MAP NO. 14