

MAP 2: CAILNESS POINT TO CAVE OF GRENNAN

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: This section of the coast has a substantially lower cliff-edge than the coastline in Map 1. However this section is still very exposed. The hinterland consists of raised beach deposits (sand, gravel and boulders) glacial sands and gravel and possibly morainic drift at Drummore. The shoreline is more indented forming a series of sandy bays at Cairngarroch, Drummore and Kilstay respectively. The bays generally contain poorly sorted boulders of varying sizes intermixed with sand and shingle spits.

Erosion Class: The majority of this coast line is classified as stable or accreting, however in Units 4 and 6 serious erosion is occurring. At Drummore harbour recent concrete sea and beach defences have been constructed. Here gabion baskets have been placed to control the loss of sand and shingle at the HWM but these works are failing. At Low Gurhie, c.30m of concrete sea wall has been displaced and now lies in pieces across the foreshore. Builders rubble has been used to shore up breaches but this is failing due to recent storms. Kilstay Bay is protected by a sea wall and the shore was seen to be accreting or stable.

Built Heritage & Archaeology: The majority of sites in this section date to the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and are clustered in and around the village of Drummore. Reflecting the past predominance of maritime activities (Graham, 1979, 45) they include stores, mills, an inn, fishing stakes and a harbour. Several previously unrecorded World War 2 defences are situated at Cailness Point south of the village. Three prehistoric sites, comprising two flint scatters and a standing stone at Terally Bay are distributed along the immediate coastal hinterland northward from Drummore. The monuments situated on the coast and foreshore are affected by limited erosion. The majority of sites however are located in the hinterland and are not threatened by coastal erosion. Natural deterioration and land subsidence is adversely affecting the World War 2 monuments while animal action may be damaging the standing stone at Killstay.

Map 2: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. South of CAILNESS POINT to CAIRNGARROCH BAY

NX 142 363

1.8km

Cliff (< 10m)

Raised beach and marine deposits

This unit has a north-easterly aspect and is very exposed. The hinterland consists of undulating raised beach deposits. Shingle and sand dominate the wide intertidal area and become progressively sandier towards Cairngarroch Bay. A recently built concrete sea wall defends c.75% of the bay.

2. DRUMORE HARBOUR to CURGHIE BAY

NX 135 368

1.5km

Low edge (< 5m)

Drift till, till over rock/raised beach deposits

Drumore and the hinterland surrounding the bay is dominated by till. Raised beach deposits outcrop at Inchmore that forms the headland of Drumore Bay. The shoreline is vulnerable to storm conditions from the north-east.

3. KILSTAY BAY to TERALLY POINT

NX 128 394

2.7km

Cliff (< 10)

Till, raised beach

Steep raised beach deposits and till form the major deposit over the hinterland of this unit. Concrete sea walls have been built to protect the coastal road running alongside Kilstay Bay, Grennan Point and Terally. The foreshore consists of sand and shingle. Rocky outcrops occur at Terally Point.

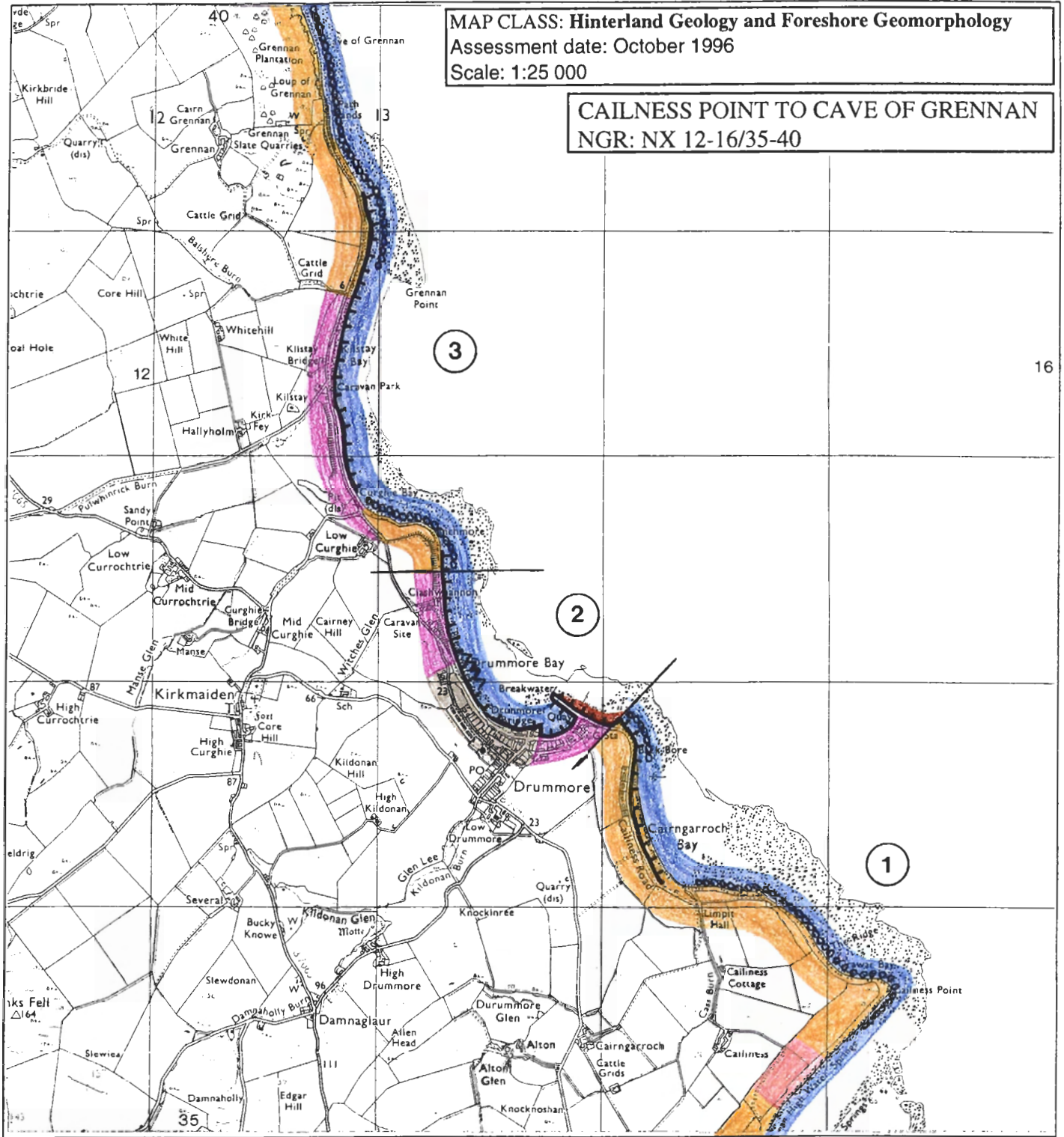
MAP CLASS: Hinterland Geology and Foreshore Geomorphology

Assessment date: October 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

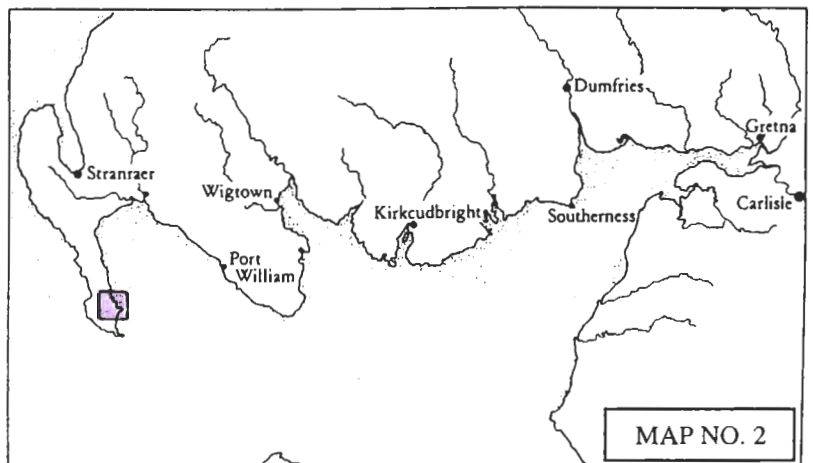
CAILNESS POINT TO CAVE OF GRENNAN

NGR: NX 12-16/35-40



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 Mudder 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 NO. 2

MAP 2: EROSION

1. CAILNESS POINT to LIMPET HALL

NX 148 360

1km

Accreting or stable

An exposed stretch of coastline with a north-easterly aspect. The wide intertidal zone is strewn with boulders intermixed with areas of sand. The HWM consists of banked shingle and well vegetated. The banks above the shore are well vegetated and appear stable.

2. CAIRNGARROCH BAY to DRUMMORE HARBOUR

NX 142 366

1km

Stable

A public road has been defended by a concrete sea wall at Cairngarroch Bay. Gabion baskets and a breakwater have also been implemented at Back Bore and towards the quay in an attempt to trap sand and shingle. These works appear to have stabilised erosion in the short term.

3. DRUMMORE HARBOUR

NX 136 368

1km

0.5km

Accreting or stable

Drummore harbour is accreting with sand and silts due possibly to lack of use and sediment entrapment.

4. DRUMMORE BAY to CLASHWANNON

NX 134 372

0.4km

Definitely eroding

A concrete sea wall and Gabion baskets have been constructed to protect the former a former coast road. It has been undermined in parts due to storm action and the abrasive effects of boulders that tend to scour the softer clay behind the wall.

5. INCHMORE

NX 133 376

0.4km

Accreting or stable

A concrete sea wall and stone armouring has been constructed and overlooks a wide intertidal area comprising boulders and sandy spits. Shingle is banked up at the HWM and this region appears to be stable for the time being.

6. LOW CURGHIE

NX 131 377

0.2km

Definitely eroding

With an exposed north-easterly aspect this area of coast is undergoing serious erosion from storm damage. A concrete sea has been displaced and large concrete blocks lie c.10m from the bank that they were revetted into. Some 30m of wall has been breached and in an attempt to consolidate the bank, modern building rubble has been tipped along the foreshore. Mass movement is being accelerated due to the scouring out of the softer material, namely till behind the existing sea wall.

7. KILSTAY BAY to GRENNAN POINT

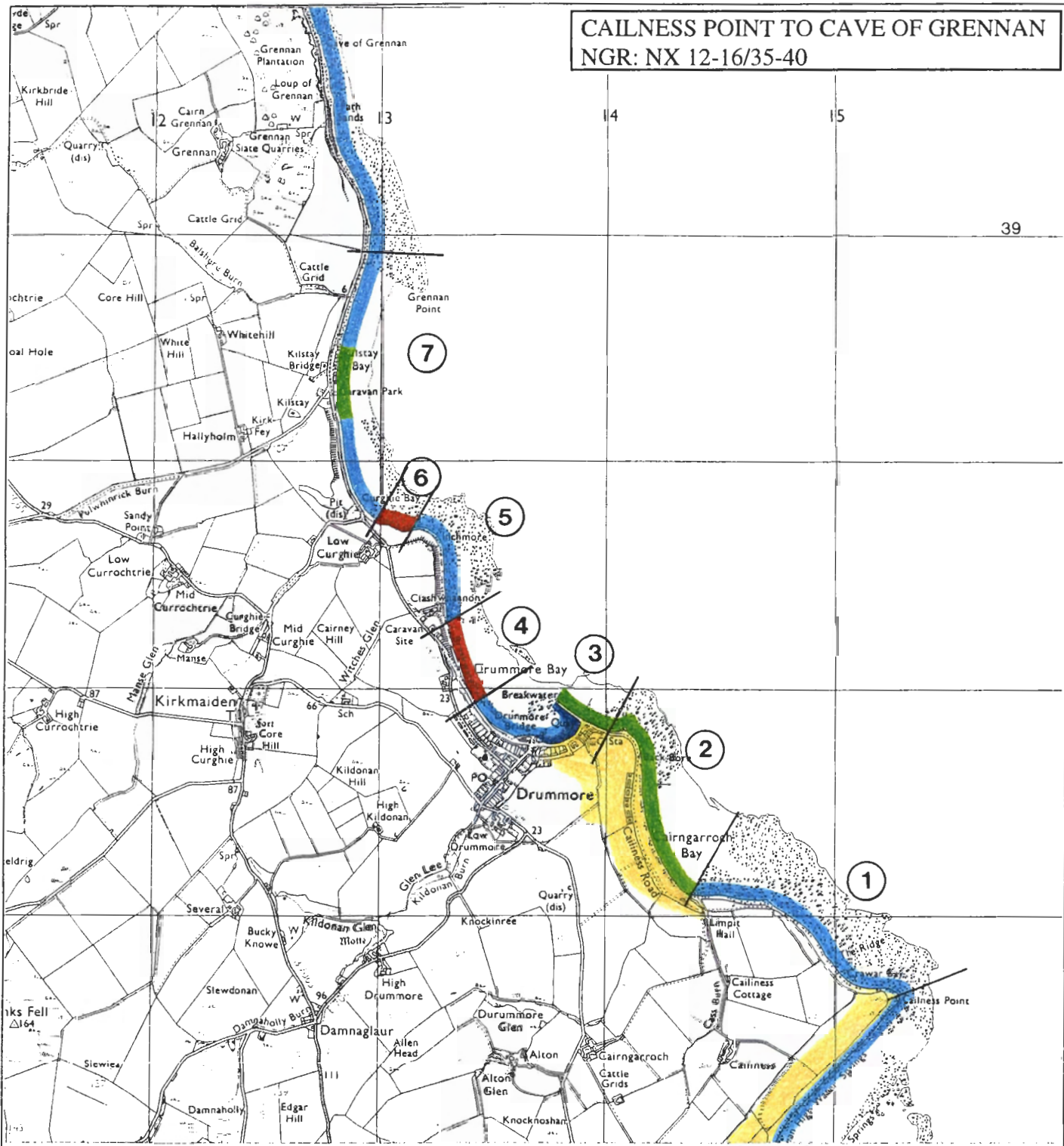
NX 128 385

1.2km

Accreting or stable

A concrete sea wall protects the coastal road that skirts Kilstay Bay to Grennan Point. The bay has an exposed easterly aspect and its intertidal zone is wide with sand and shingle. Shingle has been banked against the foreshore and this stretch of shore appears to be stable and accreting in parts.

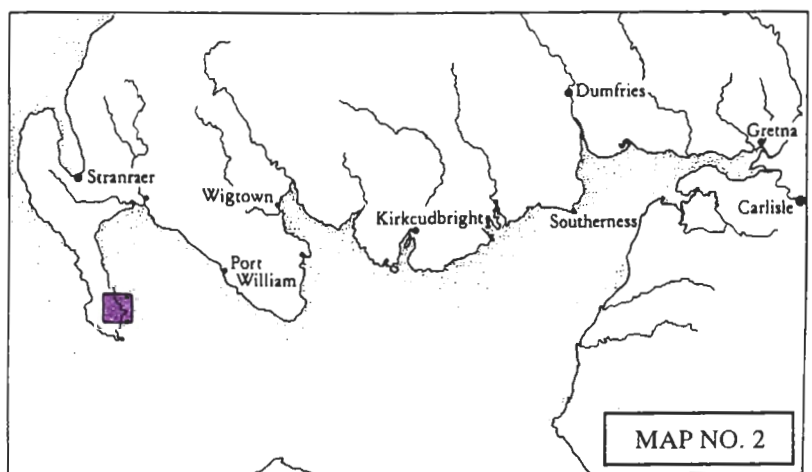
CAILNESS POINT TO CAVE OF GRENNAN
 NGR: NX 12-16/35-40



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: 20.9.96
 Scale 1:25 000



MAP NO. 2

MAP 2: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

NX 1413 3688
BACK BORE, DRUMMORE
Fishing Stakes
19/20th century
Poor
Monitor

NX13NW 34
NX 138 368
DRUMMORE
Harbour
19th century
Good
Nil

NX 1329 3729
INCHCOLM, DRUMMORE
Old Road & Bridge
18/19th century
Fair
Monitor

NX 1292 3792
CURGLUE BAY
Fishing Stakes
19/20th century
Poor
Monitor

NX13NW 14
NX 1286 3927
GRENNAN
Flint Scatter
6 - 2 Mill. BC
Fair
Monitor

Sites in the Hinterland

NX 1520 3565
CAILNESS POINT
Pillbox
Mid 20th century
Good
Nil

NX 1507 3567
CAILNESS POINT
Pillbox
Mid 20th century
Good
Nil

NX 1506 3564
CAILNESS POINT
Signalling Tower
Mid 20th century
Good
Nil

NX13NW 50
NX 1361 3674
SHIP INN, DRUMMORE
Hotel
18/19th century
Good
Nil

NX13NW 63
NX 1365 3674
MILL ST, DRUMMORE
Store
19th century
Good
Nil

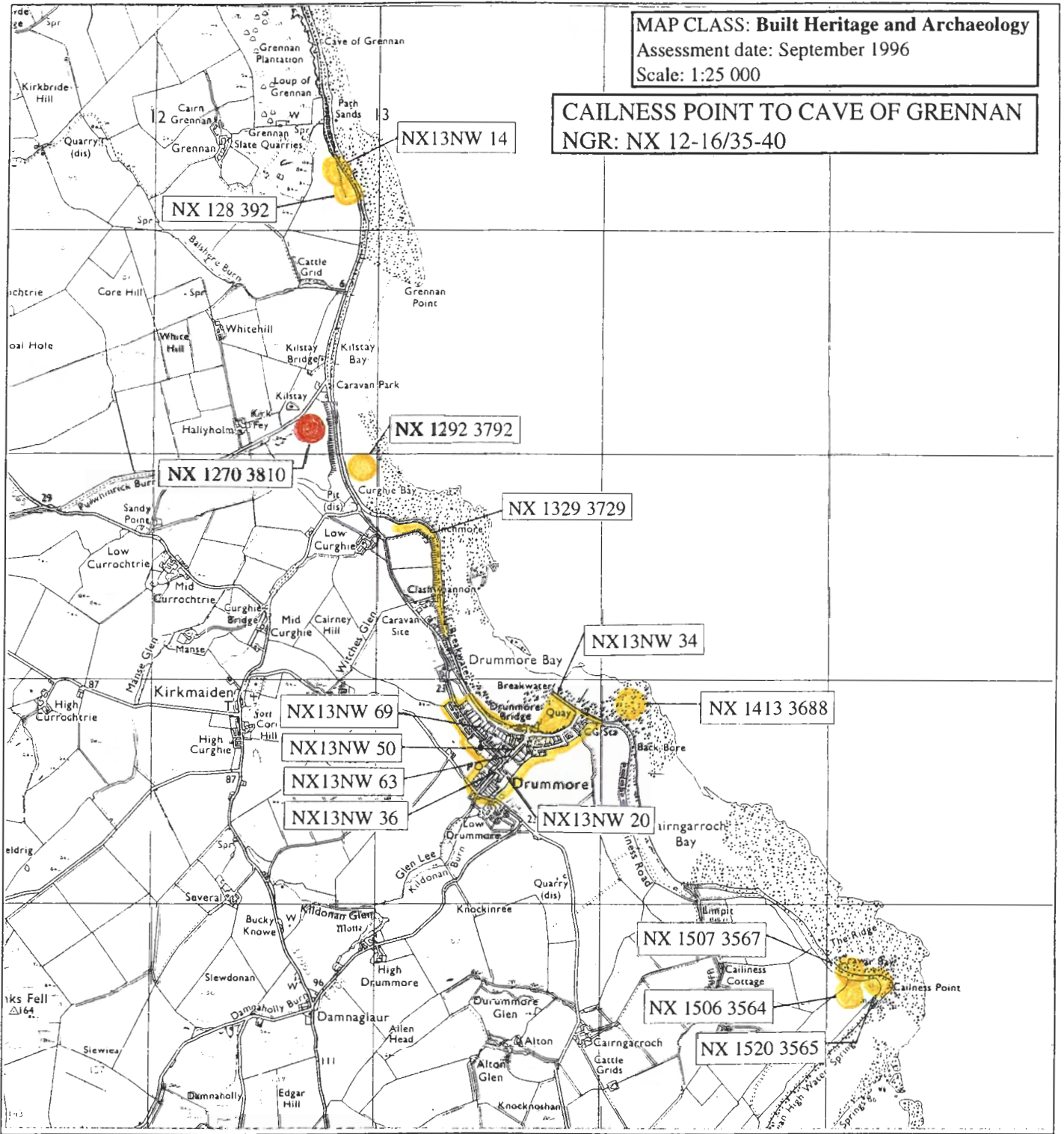
NX13NW 69
NX 1368 3671
DRUMMORE MILL
Watermill
19th century
Good
Nil

NX13NW 36
NX 137 367
WYLLIE'S MILL,
DRUMMORE
Mill
Mid 19th century
Good
Nil

NX13NW 20
NX 1372 3670
DRUMMORE
Flint Scatter
6-2 Mill. BC
Uncertain; not visited
Nil

NX 1270 3810
KILLSTAY
Standing Stone
Scheduled Ancient
Monument
3rd & 2nd Mill. BC
Good
Nil

NX 128 392
GRENNAN
Rig & Furrow
2nd Mill. AD
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

