

MAP 31: BAR POINT TO BATHINGHOUSE BAY

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: This section of the coast forms the greater part of Kirkcudbright Bay. The coastal edge is much lower than in the preceding coastal mapping section. Till covers the cliff-edge from Bar Point northwards. Marine sand and gravels occur at Nun bay. North of this area, till continues. St Mary's Isle forms a peninsula consisting of both till and on the east side, marine deposits. Manxman's Lake is a wide bay with a hinterland comprising raised beach deposits and till. From Mutehill the coastline is irregular with marine sands, till and Devensian drift south to Halftide Rock (NX674450). On the western side of Kirkcudbright Bay, the shoreline is generally rocky interspersed with long stretches of sand and shingle. The foreshore within Manxman's Lake is colonised by salt-marsh. The eastern side of the bay and southwards towards Cutters Pool overlooks wide tidal mud flats.

Erosion Class: The western shoreline flanking Kirkcudbright Bay is classified as stable or eroding. Erosion is occurring at Nun Bay (private sea defences have been damaged) and Jocks Bay (NX 662489). From this location the coastline is considered to be accreting or stable. St Mary's Isle is prone to erosion. The head of Manxman's lake shows evidence of stability due to the presence of salt-marsh. A river channel has scoured a region of industrial land at Mutehill Bridge. The coast line south of this location is effected by active erosion due to the long tidal fetch up the bay. To the south the rocky shoreline has a south westerly aspect and is being slowly eroded.

Built Heritage & Archaeology: This section contains a scattered distribution of sites on the edges of Kirkcudbright Bay, including a fish trap, shipwreck, boat noost and slipway, all probably of relatively recent date. Also surviving, at the eastern edge of the bay, on the shingle beach, are two hammerstone findspots; one found before 1930 and the other during the CFA field survey. The casual discovery of a hammerstone in the survey suggests that more may survive on the shore near The Lake House. Although the coastline is generally stable the unpredictable nature of movement of the shingle beach at the findspots obliges a field-walking survey and monitoring programme.

Map 31: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. GALLANT BUOYS north to NUN MILL BAY

NX 658 466

5m

Cliff (< 10m)

Till over visible rock

Middle estuary of Kirkudbright Bay. The coastal edge is fractured and overlain by till. In the south greywacke outcrops on the foreshore. Towards Nun Mill Bay wide tidal sand flats bounded by a beach with poorly sorted boulders and shingle.

2. NUN MILL BAY to GIBBHILL POINT

NX 667 499

3km

Low cliff (< 10m)

Till over visible rock

Lower tidal reach of the River Dee with wide low lying mud flats. Alluvial sands and fine mud alongside saltmarsh which bounds the deep river channel. The hinterland consists of till overlying outcropping rock platform.

3. GIBHILL POINT to STABLES COTTAGE via KIRKUDBRIGHT BRIDGE

NX 670 510

5km

Low edge (< 5m)

Marine sands and gravels

This unit includes the tidal reach of the River Dee where the hinterland is marine sands and gravels. Alluvial mud is present and formed by suspended sediments brought down the river and from outside the estuary. Saltmarsh is dissected by drainage channel at Great Cross (NX 675500).

4. STABLES COTTAGES to north of MONKS WELL

NX 670 483

2.5km

Till and marine deposits over visible rock

The promontory of St Marys Isle. The cliff-edge is very irregular and covered on the eastern side with till. On the west side the soil cover is marine sands and gravels. These soils overlay outcropping greywacke platforms that shelve steeply to meet low sand flats. Poorly sorted boulders intermixed with sand occurs on the west side of the peninsula.

5. NORTH OF MONKS WELL TO MUTE HILL

NX 680 499

2.5km

Low edge (<10m)

Marine sands and gravel and till

The head of Manxman's Lake is a small tidal bay of low sand flats with migrating channels. Vegetated gravel and salt-marsh is present at the HWM. Small boulders intermixed with coarse sand occurs along the foreshore is common at Mutehill Bridge (NX 686486).

6. MUTEHILL BRIDGE to north of SHORE PLANTATION

NX 680 474

2.4km

Low edge (< 5m)

Marine sands and gravels

Low tidal sand flats with a foreshore consisting of poorly sorted boulders intermixed with estuarine mud. The hinterland geology consists of marine sands and gravels.

7. North of SHORE PLANTATION to PORT MUDDLE

NX 673 450

4km Cliff (< 10m)

Glacial drift and till over rock

This unit has a very irregular cliff-edge that becomes deeply incised towards the south. Rock platforms occur the length of this unit. Glacial drift contain facies of brecciated clay and greywacke. From Torrs Point the overlying hinterland geology is till .

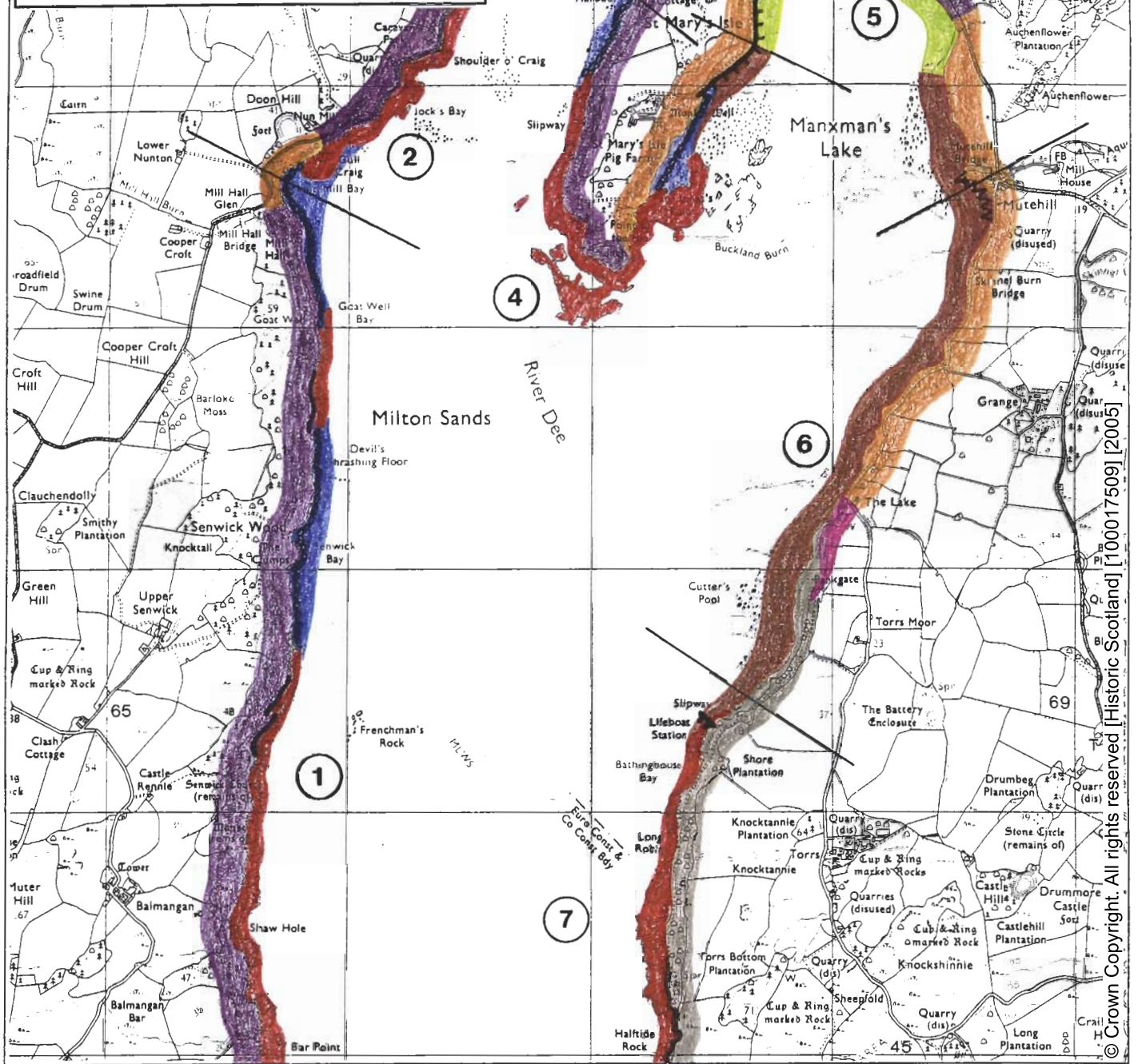
MAP CLASS: Hinterland Geology and Foreshore Geomorphology

Assessment date: October 1996

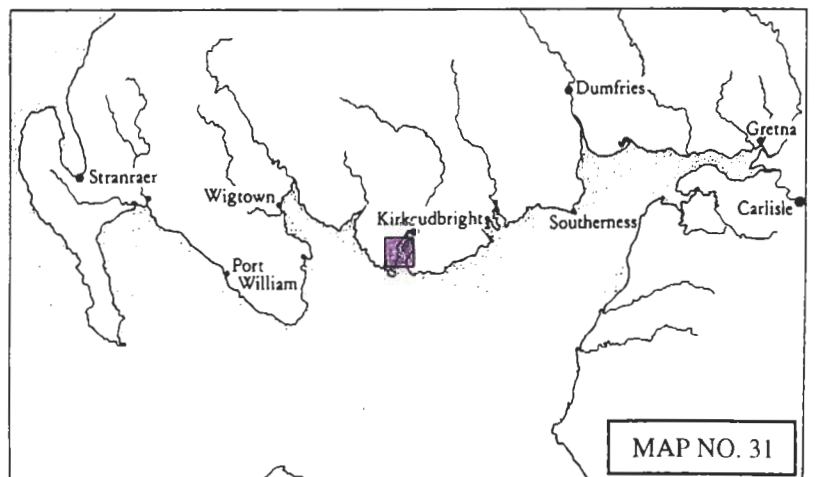
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BAR POINT TO BATHINGHOUSE BAY

NGR: NX 65-69/45-50



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 curats	



MAP NO. 31

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MAP 31: EROSION

1. GALLANT BOUYS to NUN MILL BAY
NX 658 470

3.5km

Eroding or stable

Moderately incised low cliff-edge characterise this unit. At Shaw Hole the cliffs are scoured into narrow gullies. Further north the intertidal zone becomes much wider with mainly sand and poorly sorted boulders. Erosion is considered to be minimal along this stretch of coast due to its sheltered position.

2. NUNMILL BAY to SHOULDER O’CRAIG
NX 657 487

0.9km

Definitely eroding/eroding or stable

This unit includes Nun Mill Bay and the fractured rocky cliff-edge at Jocks Bay (NX 662 489) At Nun Mill Bay a private sea wall at the MHWMM has collapsed and the soft clay behind is eroding out. Wall fabric is strewn about the foreshore.

3. SHOULDER O’CRAIG to KIRKCUDBRIGHT BRIDGE
NX 674 510

3km

Accreting or stable

This unit includes the lower tidal reach of the River Dee. The shoreline is dominated by saltmarsh and mud flats. The river banks in the region of Castledykes Point (NX 678 512) are accreting with mud due to the high sediment load brought down the River Dee.

4. KIRKCUDBRIGHT BRIDGE to south of SLATE HARBOUR
NX 678 500

3.5km

Accreting or stable

This unit consists of a regular shoreline with a low lying foreshore dominated by mud and boulders. The high sediment load from the River Dee are leading to accretion on this section of the coast.

5. SLATE HARBOUR to north of PAUL JONES POINT

NX 672 484

1.4km

Eroding or stable

Exposed promontory headland which has been deeply incised by wave action. Rock platforms outcrop from the headland and slump material is abrading within the gullies. The speed at which the cliff-edge is retreating is hard to predict but it is considered to be slow owing to the fairly resilient nature of the underlying geology.

6. North of PAUL JONES POINT to MUTEHILL BRIDGE
NX 678 489

2.3km

Accreting or stable

This unit is the whole of Manxman’s Lake which consists of a large sheltered bay. The shoreline is consolidated by saltmarsh. The foreshore is mainly sand and mud with boulders occurring towards Mutehill Bridge.

7. MUTEHILL BRIDGE to MUTEHILL
NX 685 488

0.4km

Definitely eroding

This unit consists of a disused quarry processing site surrounded by rubble sea defences. The sea wall is now severely eroded by a river channel and also eroded in other parts at the MHWMM. Concrete and other domestic refuse litters the foreshore.

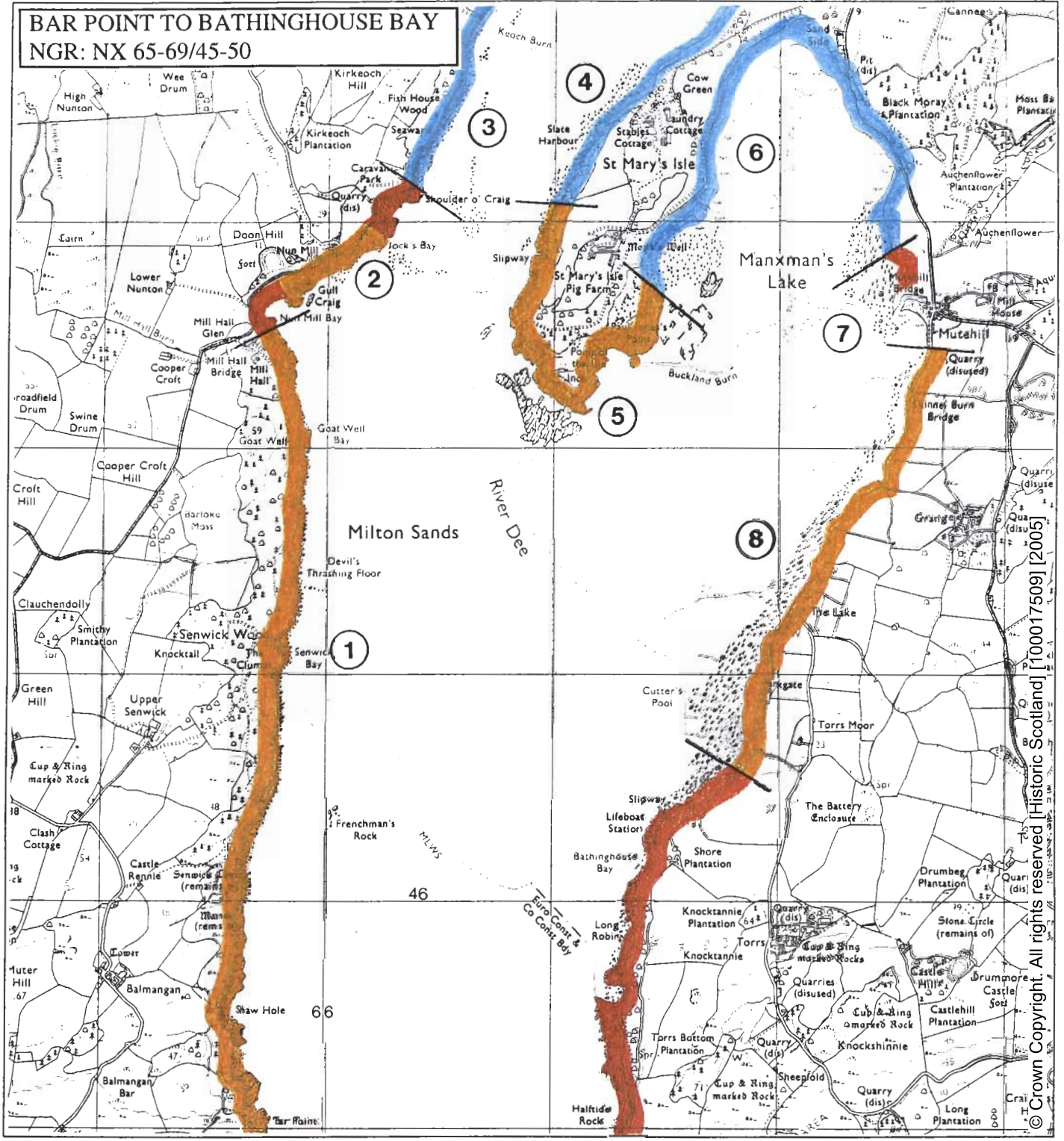
8. MUTEHILL to south of TORRS MOOR
NX 680 474

2km

Eroding or stable

This unit comprises the western shore of Kirkudbright Bay. The intertidal area is wide with poorly sorted boulders and sandy spits. Shingle is banking up at the MHWMM in parts suggesting that the shoreline is stable at the present.

BAR POINT TO BATHINGHOUSE BAY
 NGR: NX 65-69/45-50



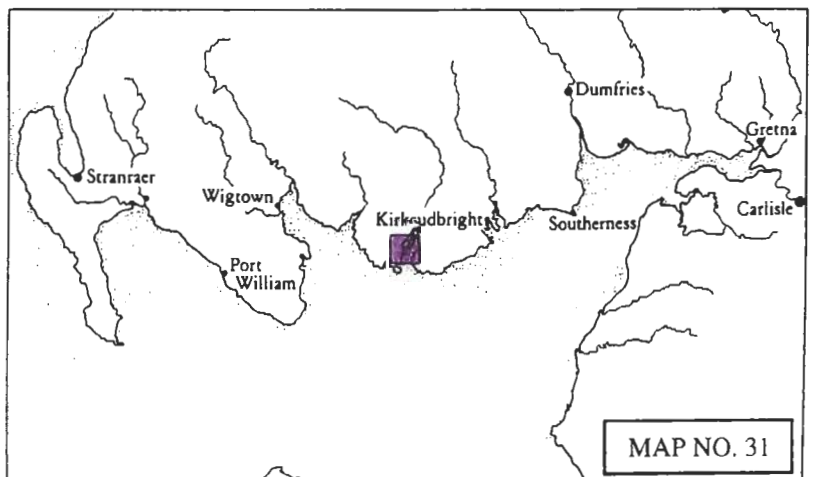
KEY

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: 04.10.96

Scale 1:25 000



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MAP 31: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

NX 6589 4811
NUN MILL BAY
Fish Trap
Uncertain
Poor
Survey & Monitor

NX64NE 8041
NX 6591 4833
NUN MILL BAY
Shipwreck
Uncertain
Poor
Survey & Monitor

NX64NE 41
NX 672 494
SLATE HARBOUR
Boat Noost
Uncertain
Fair
Monitor

NX 6690 4884
ST MARY'S ISLE
Slipway
Uncertain
Poor
Monitor

NX 6812 4752
THE LAKE, KIRKCUDBRIGHT
BAY
Hammerstone Findspot
3rd/2nd Mill BC
Fair
Survey & Monitor

NX64NE 32
NX 681 472
THE LAKE, KIRKCUDBRIGHT
BAY
Hammerstone Findspot
3rd/2nd Mill BC
Fair
Survey & Monitor

Sites in the Hinterland

None

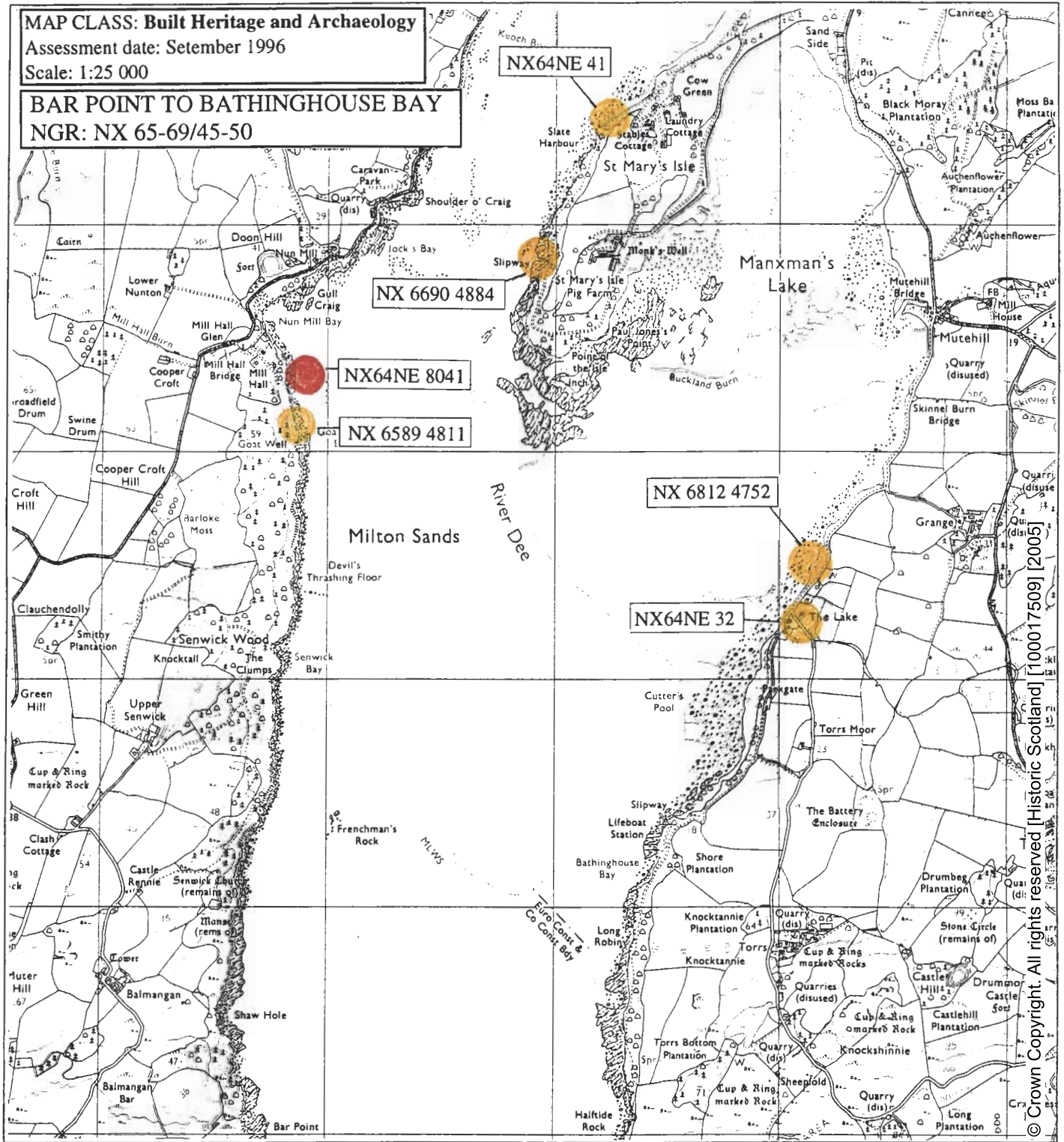
MAP CLASS: Built Heritage and Archaeology

Assessment date: September 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

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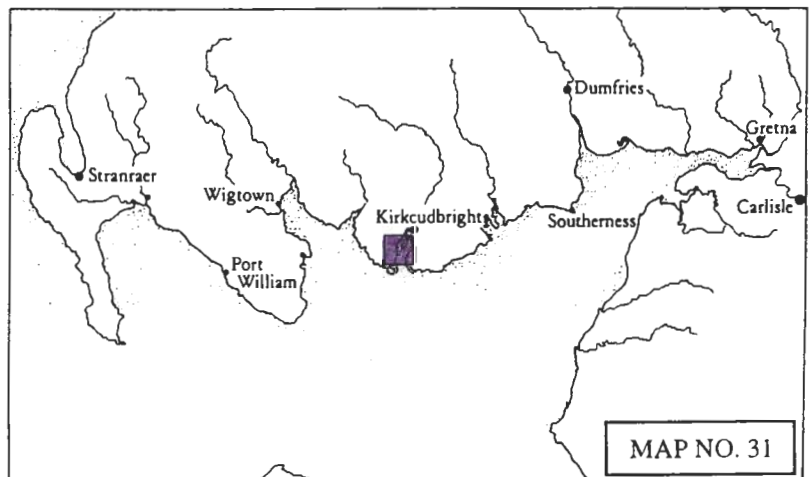
NGR: NX 65-69/45-50



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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
	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Yellow	Other known Ancient Monument
NMRS ref. - eg.	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



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