

MAP 35: PORT MARY TO RASCARREL

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: The hinterland geomorphology of this stretch of coastline is predominately fluvioglacial sand and gravel, as exposed at Whitecove (NX 785476). These are interspersed with morainic glacial drift deposits at Barlocco Heugh (NX 793471). Raised beach deposits occur at Barlocco Bay which forms a series of terraces running sub-parallel to the cliff-edge. The cliff-edge is generally higher than 10m and becomes more precipitous further east. The foreshore consists of steeply dipping limestone towards Castle Muir Point. Where the rocks have been eroded into gullies fine sand and shingle is common.

Erosion Class: The cliffs east to Black Cove are steeply dipping limestone that have been eroded along softer bedding planes. Boulders derived from cliff-topple are scouring the basal regions of the cliff. Cliff-retreat is hard to estimate owing to the precipitous nature of the cliffs but it is considered to be slow but ongoing. Shingle is banking up within Barlocco Bay and conditions here appear to be stable.

Built Heritage & Archaeology: This stretch of the coast contains a variety of monuments ranging from the possible forts at Spouty Dennans and promontory fort of Castle Muir of the first millennium BC/AD, to the landing place of Black Cove, to the nineteenth century boathouse and slipway at Orroland Bay. Coastal erosion and storm damage of the latter site and Castle Muir fort merits a recommendation for surveying and monitoring. Impenetrable, thick gorse vegetation cover at Castle Muir should also be taken into account when evaluating the condition of the site.

Map 35: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. WHITE PORT to CASTLE MUIR POINT

NX 770 459

4.8km

Cliff (> 10m)

Glacial sands and gravels and fluvioglacial drift

Glacial sands and gravels overly a large proportion of this unit. Fluvioglacial drift outcrops near White Cove (NX 785467). At Barlocco Bay (NX 793471) marine sands and gravels outcrop above the bay. The foreshore contains steeply dipping limestone platform intersected by large boulder beds. Sand and boulders shelve on a low lying beach are present down to the MLWS mark at Barlocco Bay.

2. CASTLE MUIR POINT to AIRDS POINT

NX 814 484

3.3km

Cliff (> 10m)

Raised beach and glacial drift

The high cliff -edge is irregular and overlain by raised beach deposits with glacial drift towards Airds Point. The foreshore consists of exposed rock platform of steeply dipping limestone. Boulder beds intermixed with sand and shingle occur between the rock platforms.

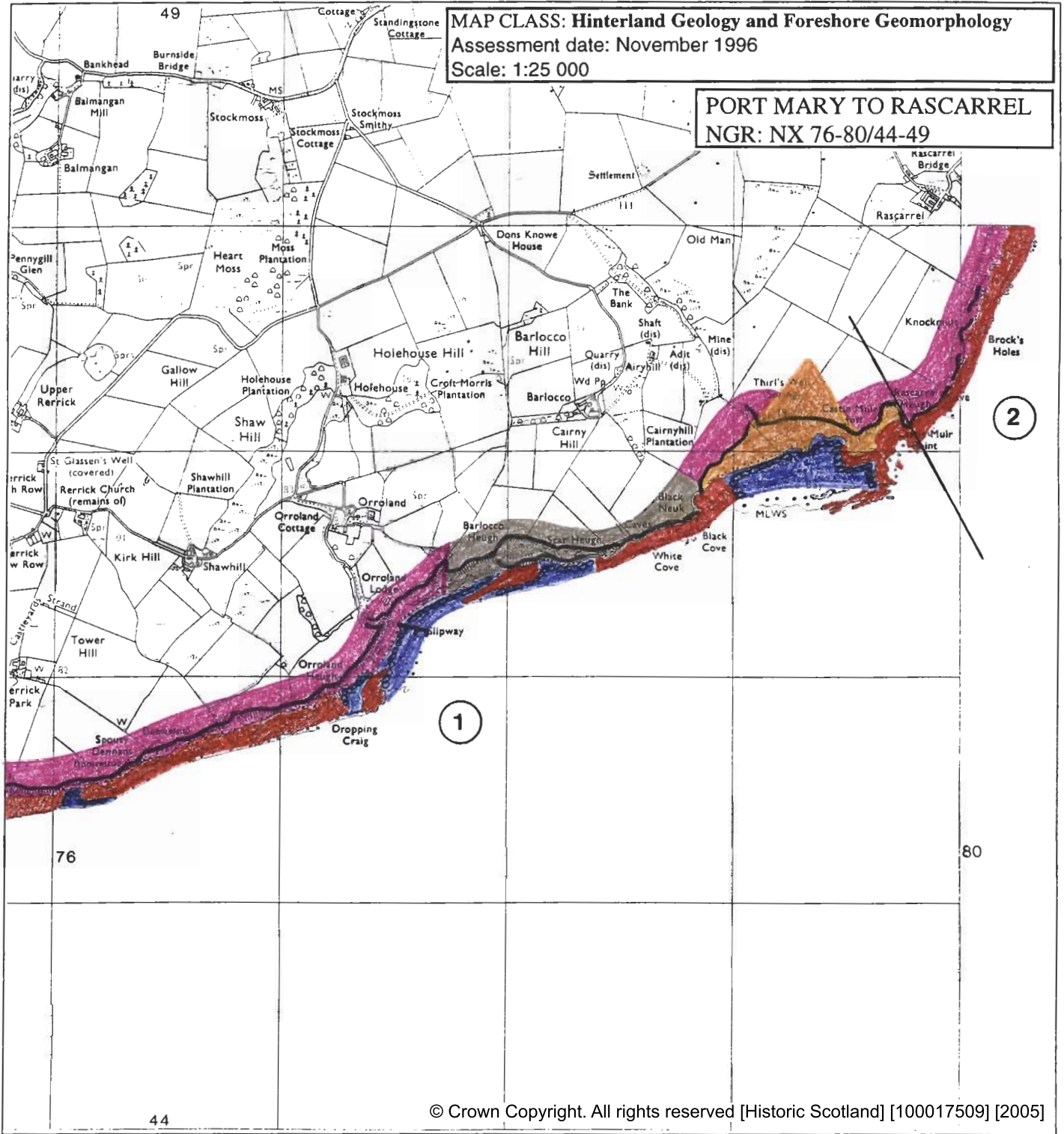
MAP CLASS: Hinterland Geology and Foreshore Geomorphology

Assessment date: November 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

PORT MARY TO RASCARREL

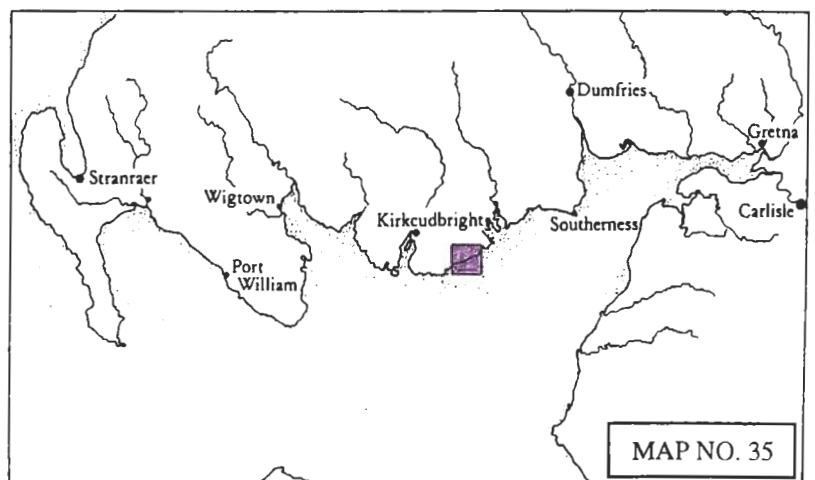
NGR: NX 76-80/44-49



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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 35: EROSION

1. WHITE PORT to BLACK NEUK

NX 774 460

3.6km

Definitely eroding

South facing steeply dipping limestone cliffs that are deeply incised due to the erosion of softer fault planes. Boulders derived from cliff fall are scouring the wider gullies. Cliff-edge retreat is estimated to be slow.

2. BLACK NEUK east to CASTLE MUIR

POINT

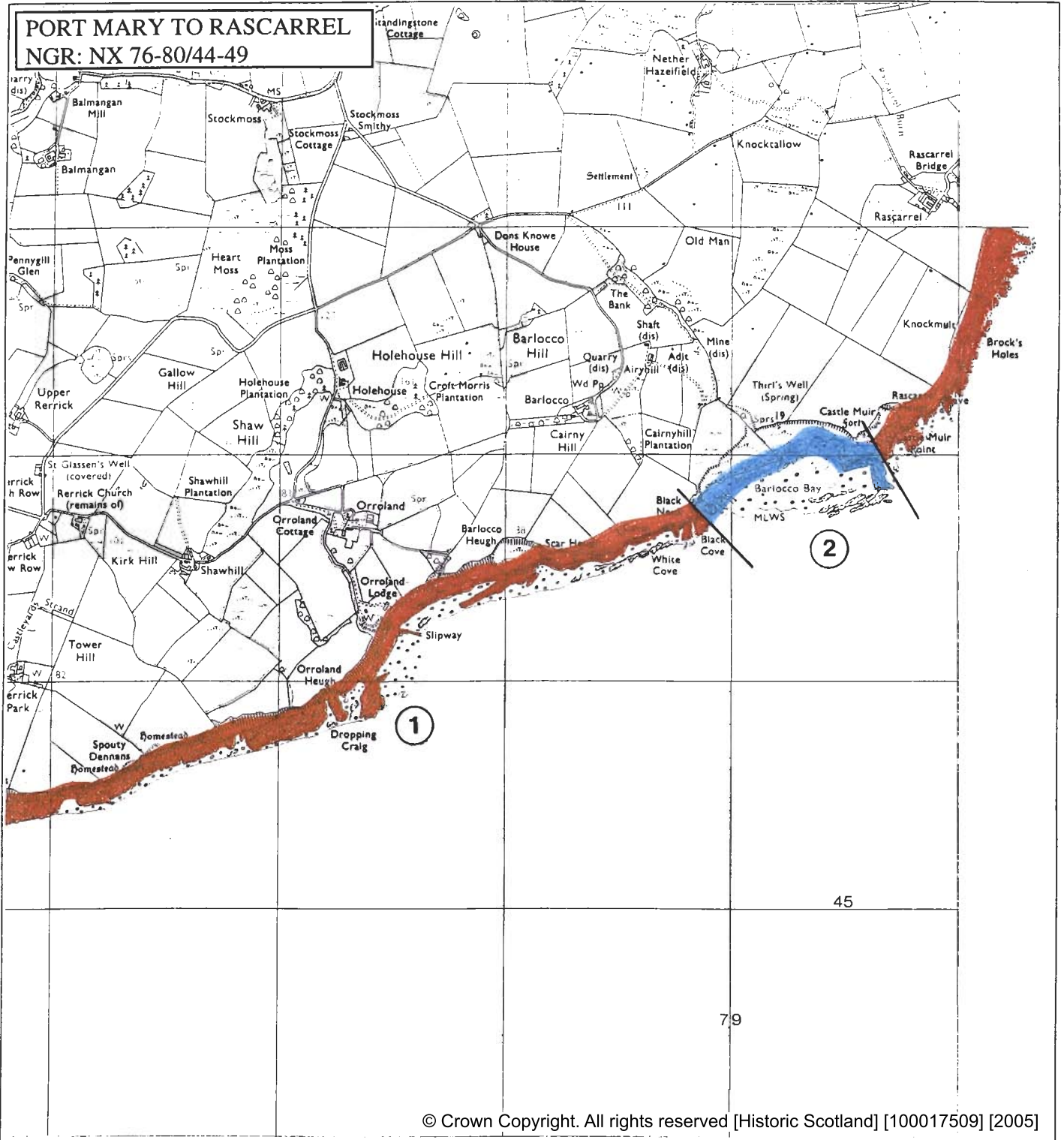
NX 794 470

0.8km

Accreting or stable

This unit consists of mainly shingle and poorly sorted boulders up to the MHWM. Rock platform is exposed at the MLWM and is trapping both sand and shingle. The shingle is derived from fluvio-glacial deposits that outcrop on the shore section.

PORT MARY TO RASCARREL
NGR: NX 76-80/44-49



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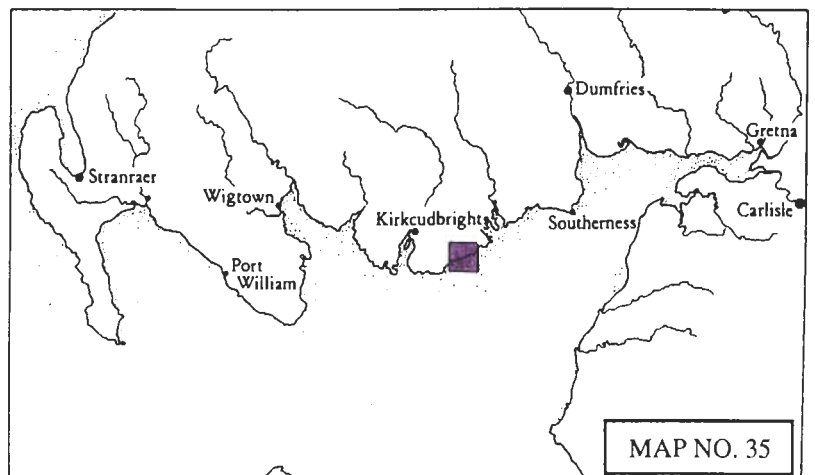
KEY

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: 11.10.96

Scale 1:25 000



35: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

NX74NE 8
NX 7635 4561
SPOUTY DENNANS
'Homestead' / Fort
1st Mill BC/AD
Good
Nil

NX74NE 9
NX 7646 4568
SPOUTY DENNANS
'Homestead' / Fort
1st Mill BC/AD
Good
Nil

NX 7746 4623
ORROLAND BAY
Boathouse & Slipway
19th century
Poor
Survey & Monitor

NX74NE 23
NX 7880 4666
BLACK COVE
Landing Place
Uncertain
Uncertain; not visited
Nil

NX74NE 7
NX 7976 4715
CASTLE MUIR
Promontory Fort
Scheduled Ancient Monument
1st Mill BC/AD
Fair
Survey & Monitor

Sites in the Hinterland

None

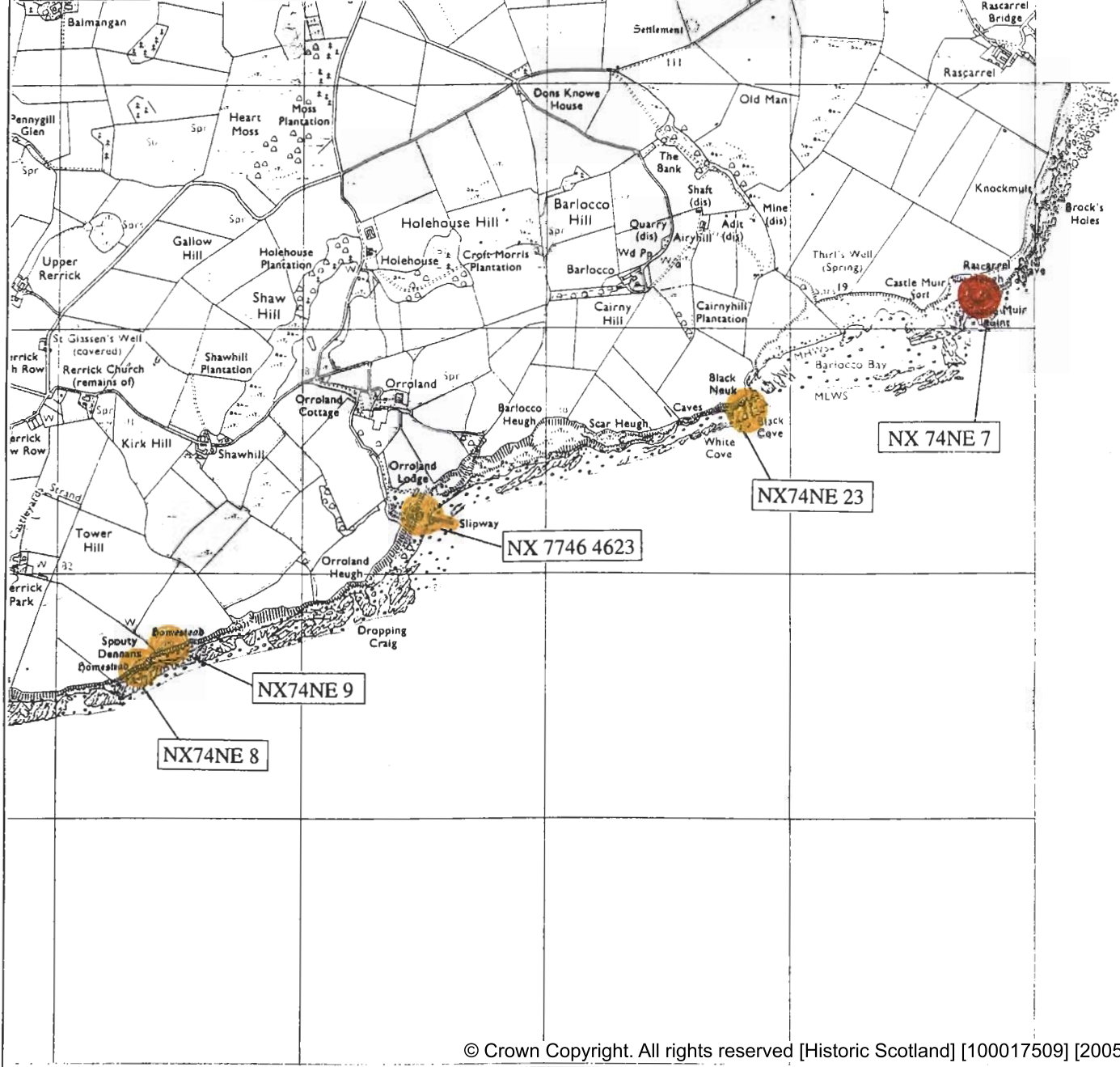
MAP CLASS: Built Heritage and Archaeology

Assessment date: October 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

PORT MARY TO RASCARREL

NGR: NX 76-80/44-49



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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
	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Yellow	Undesignated wreck
NX13 SW17	Area	Green	Insufficient information; more work needed
	Area	Blue	Probably archaeologically sterile

