COASTAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY:
THE FIRTH OF FORTH FROM DUNBAR TO THE BORDER OF FIFE

PART 1

A report for Historic Scotland

carried out by

Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
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Cover photograph: remains of wooden pier at South Alloa
NS 8768 9168

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COASTAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY: THE FIRTH OF FORTH FROM DUNBAR TO THE BORDER OF FIFE

PART 1

by

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1996

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Firth Of Forth

Coastal Survey

The North Shore from the Fife Border To Stirling And The South Shore To Dunbar
Abstract

A rapid coastal survey of 170km of the Firth of Forth, consultation of aerial photographs and listed buildings has produced a total of 423 archaeological sites or potential sites and 155 Listed Buildings. The coastal geomorphology is considered along with the observed effects of erosion to put forward recommendations on types of site most under threat.

Introduction

A coastal survey was undertaken by GUARD of the south shore of the Firth of Forth from Dunbar to Stirling and along the north shore of the Forth to the Fife border. The aim of the survey was to assess the effects of erosion on the archaeology and built environment within the coastal strip and highlight sites under direct threat. The coastal strip extending from the High Water Mark to 50 m inland was examined, known sites inspected and new sites recorded. Listed buildings, designed landscapes, scheduled and unscheduled monuments and information retrieved from aerial photographs were all considered. Sites between 50m and 100m of the coast were included in the gazetteer but were not necessarily visited. The procedures followed by this survey were those specified by Historic Scotland in their Coastal Assessment Survey Version 1.1 (12 November 1995). The work started on February 12th 1996, fieldwork was completed by March 10th and a report produced by the end of April 1996.

The Coastal Edge

The Firth of Forth estuary extends about 100m from Stirling to Dunbar, and from a narrow meandering river it widens out to 2.5km at Grangemouth and 15km at North Berwick. The type of coastal edge varies along its length. The western section of the estuary from Stirling to Grangemouth consists of a meandering tidal river with a low coastal edge that has been revetted in several places. Mud flats are exposed at low tide and many tidal reedbeds fringe the shoreline. East of Grangemouth the mud flats continue while the coastal edge consists of mainly reclaimed land protected by sea walls. The headland at Blackness is the first rocky outcrop along this coastline. To the east as far as Hound Point the low edge continues with raised beach deposits behind and with occasional rocky outcrops. The rocky island of Inch Garvie is overshadowed by the Forth Rail Bridge. From Hound Point to Granton there are extensive sandflats.
Fig. 2.3.
Tidal currents in the Forth Region
At low tide the island of Cramond is connected to the shore by a causeway. The island of Inchmickery, with its rocky shore, lies 3.5km north of Granton. From Granton eastwards to the Seton Sands the coastal edge of Edinburgh, Musselburgh, Preston Pans and Cockenzie is mainly sea-walls which front a rocky or sandy foreshore. From here to North Berwick the coast consists of wide sandy bays such as Gosford Sands. Aberlady Bay and Gullane Bay are backed by extensive sand dunes. Between the bays are rocky promontories, including Ferney Ness, Gullane Point and Eyebroughty. The coast continues with rocky shores and sand beaches. The four islands of Fidra, Lamb, Craigleath and the Bass within 2.5km of the shore. In the vicinity of Tantallon castle the cliffs rise to over 20m high with a rocky foreshore. The outer Forth faces the North Sea and here consists of cliffs and a rocky foreshore at Seacliff and a broad sandy bay at Ravensheugh which extends towards the rocky promontory of St Baldred’s Cradle. South of here the estuary of the River Tyne opens out into Belhaven Bay. Extensive sand spits have built up across its mouth allowing mud and sand flats to form behind. From Belhaven to Dunbar the coast edge is rocky again edge is increasingly dramatic with cliffs up to 100m high. The upper edges of the cliffs consist of steeply sloping overburden which is gradually slumping into the sea. There are a few small sandy bays along this stretch such as White Sands and Pease Bay.

Coastal Erosion

The susceptibility of coastlines to erosion is affected by the force of the waves, tides and winds and the nature of the bedrock and overlying deposits. Generally the outer Forth estuary is exposed to higher energy conditions than the inner estuary (Firth et al 1995, 13). The effects of the waves will be less within the shallow estuary than on the exposed outer Forth. However the effects of the tides are felt along the Forth as far as Stirling. The Spring tidal range varies from 4.5m at Dunbar to 5.2m at Kincardine which means that wave processes are dissipated over a wide area, especially when the shoreline is fronted by wide mud or sand flats (Firth et al 1995, 16). The flood and ebb tides are responsible for the majority of water movement within the estuary as the contribution of the rivers is low. On the southern shore the ebb currents are stronger than the flood which has produced the tidal currents shown in Figure 2. The dominant wind direction is from the west as the estuary channels the westerly airstreams and cyclonic weather systems which move across from the Atlantic. There are seasonal changes to the strength and direction of the winds.
About 50% of the winds exceed 5 metres/second which is sufficient to move dry sand across beach and dune surfaces. Onshore winds have apparently the greatest effect at Aberlady Bay. Off shore winds are generally dominant east of Edinburgh, along the North Berwick coast and at Belhaven Bay (Firth et al 1995, 18).

The underlying geology includes the igneous rocks of the North Berwick coast and limestone to the east, which are resistant to erosion and form the higher cliffs. The sedimentary rocks of the western section, are less resistant to erosion and form gently rolling lowlands. The overlying glacial sediments were deposited during the Late Devensian glaciation. These deposits have been reworked by the processes of coastal erosion, which has moved material along the coast, and added to it by the deposition of river alluvium and by sand blown from inter-tidal sand banks. All these factors have combined to create a complex pattern of erosion along the coastline under study. This pattern has been greatly affected by human interference with the construction of sea-walls, and earthen banks. These have generally slowed the recession of the coastline in particularly sensitive areas, but this has often resulted in greater erosion in unprotected areas. During the study the greatest erosion to the coastal edge was thought to be taking place from Bo'ness to just west of Blackness Castle (Units 5-8) from Hound Point to Cramond (Units 19, 21, 23 and 25), in Gullane Bay (Unit 36), from North Berwick to Belhaven Bay (Units 41, 42 and 43), the southern part of Belhaven Bay (Unit 45) and from Dunbar towards St Abb's Head (Unit 48). Only areas which were protected by sea-walls were considered to be stable, although they were showing signs of the destructive effects of the waves. Accretion was taking place only in limited areas where the velocity of the water had been slowed enough for material held in suspension to be deposited, as occurs in Aberlady Bay (Unit 34). Milsey Bay (Unit 40) and Belhaven Bay (Units 44 and 46). It can be seen that about 16% of the coastal edge is actively eroding, 55% is eroding or stable and only about 15% is stable. The rest is stable or accreting.

Archaeology Statistics

Prior to the survey 200 sites were recorded in the NMRS within the coastal survey area. The field walking and examination of documentary sources produced another 74 sites, of which 5 areas are designed landscapes. The study of aerial photographs produced another 110 sites.
Outside the survey area proper, from Dunbar to At Abb’s Head, 10 known sites were visited, 24 new sites were seen on aerial photographs and 5 were produced from the field walking or documentary sources, 1 of which was a designed landscape. The total archaeological sites (including potential sites) was 423. Twenty-six of the known archaeological sites are Scheduled and 8 are in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland (in Guardianship).

Built Heritage

A total of 155 Listed Buildings lie within the 50m coastal edge. These are concentrated in South Queensferry, Musselburgh, Prestonpans, North Berwick, Belhaven and Dunbar. The majority of these were domestic houses of the 18th and 19th centuries which are often still inhabited, however many have been converted into other uses including shops. There are five listed churches, in North Berwick, South Queensferry, Preston Pans. Two castles are listed, Tantallon Castle, and Barnbougle Castle. Listed harbours include Bo’ness, Queensferry, Hawes pier (and lighthouse), Fisherrow Harbour (Musselburgh), Cockenzie and Dunbar (including the Battery). Industrial buildings are represented by the glass cone at Alloa Glassworks, and the Thistle Pottery at Portobello. There are four maltings or warehouses listed in Dunbar. More unusual structures include the drinking fountain at Bayswell Park Dunbar, Luffness dovecot and the 18th century gatepiers at the old burial ground, South Queensferry. These structures are generally still in use and are well monitored. While they are affected by the salty environment these buildings are not particularly suffering from coastal erosion as sea walls have been built to protect these built up areas.

Summary and Recommendations

This survey has shown that the archaeological sites most threatened are likely to be those within the coastal units identified as undergoing active erosion (coloured red). However sites within the inter tidal range, immediately on the coastal edge and those constructed of, or surrounded by, easily eroded materials in the next category (ie eroding or stable, coloured orange) will also be under some threat. These two categories cover the majority of the coastline examined.
Darville (1987) has discussed the archaeological importance of coastlines and estuaries and has divided sites into those which are coastal specific (harbours, fortifications, settlements and burials) and coastally situated (sites which are now on the coast because of erosion or changes in sea level). He also outlines the important possibility of surviving organic remains, peat beds and landscape changes which can be seen along the coastline. He recognises that these are under threat from the natural forces of coastal erosion and the diversity of landuse.

The most vulnerable types of site consists of those constructed of wood, such as old piers, sea defences, bank revetments, glider traps and fish weirs and traps. Salisbury (1988) has discussed the ephemeral nature of fish weirs. He pointed out that due to the 'timeless' method of their construction, surveying modern fish weirs is of relevance to the study of ancient structures which may survive in areas of accretion. The following sites are also of wooden construction and are within the units defined as definitely eroding and are therefore exposed to the effects of coastal erosion.

NT 1573 7954, a possible pier at Hound Point.
NT 1725 7791, wooden piles at Long Green Beach.
NT 1880 7711, wooden posts at Cramond.
NT 6365 8080, a possible fish trap on the Tyne Sands.
NT 641 793, a glider trap in Belhaven Bay.

There are another 15 sites which consist of wooden piles or posts located within the eroding or stable category.

Wooden hulled shipwrecks within the inter-tidal zone were recorded during this survey and these will be highly sensitive to erosion. They include the following,

NS 8741 9200, a wooden barge at Inch.
NT 459 803, several wooden boats in Aberlady Bay.

Unconsolidated midden deposits would be very susceptible to erosion and may be found in association with raised beaches. Much of the coastline from Stirling to Bo'ness and from North Berwick to Dunbar consists of raised beach deposits. Sloan has brought attention to the Mesolithic shell middens of the Forth and has excavated the site of Nether Kinneil which is 2km from the present coastal edge (Sloan 1982, and 1984). Sissons et al (1966) and Lambeck (1995) have discussed the raised beaches of the Forth which may have prehistoric sites associated with them.
The archaeological record includes several sites where midden material has been exposed in the past. However, during the survey no exposed or eroding middens were found, perhaps partly because of the dangerous position in which they are located either within the inter-tidal zone or on steep gradients. It is suggested that the coastline is monitored periodically in these areas in case further midden is exposed beneath slumped raised beach material or sand dunes.

This type of site includes,

NS 98 SE 11, Kinneil Kerse.
NT 48 NE 1, Guillaume Links.
NT 48 NE 3, Guillaume Links.
NT 58 NW3, Fidra.
NT 58 NE 6, Glen Golf Course.
NT 58 NE 8, Yellow Man cave.
NT 58 NE 5, Tantallon Castle.
NT 68 SW 3, The Gegan, Seacliff.
NT 87 SW 9, Siccar Point.
NT 68 SW 8, Seacliff.

Several caves or rock cut shelters have also been noted in the past, often associated with midden material. Some have been excavated in the 19th century. During this survey none were found to contain eroding midden, however they may contain further deposits. These include,

NT 48 SE 34 Kilsindie cave, post-medieval.
NT 48 NE 7, Archerfield, Iron Age.
NT 58 NW 3, Fidra, Medieval.
NT 58 NE 8, Yellow Man cave.
NT 58 NE 23, Leckmoran Ness.
NT 68 SW 7, St Baldred’s Cave, Early Iron Age.

The harbours of the Firth of Forth have been studied by Grahame (1971) and he has highlighted the use of the harbours for fishing, particularly the herring and for trade for the Royal burghs, such as Haddington (Aberlady) and Linlithgow (Blackness). Other known Medieval harbours were located at Belhaven, Queensferry, North Berwick, Leith, Cramond and Stirling. The surviving stone-built piers, ports, harbours and jetties are remnants of post-medieval industry and use of the river for transport. In 1837 the ‘pows of the Garvie’ were said to form the small harbours by which the commerce of the district was still carried on (Grahame 1971, 201). Several of these features are shown on the 1st edition OS map and still survive although in a much decayed state.
These include the following,

NS 8079 9519 Cambuskenneth pier and lime kiln
NS 89 SE 56 Clackmannan Pow, harbour and tramway
NS 8900 9006 Dunmore Home Farm pier
NS 88 NE 43 Dunmore Harbour.

Grahame’s survey included many photographs which can be compared with those from this survey to assess the damage to these features in the past 25 years.

The islands of the Forth have their own important histories which are worth further study. The islands of Inchkeith, Inchmickery, Cramond, the Bass, Fidra, Craigleith, and Lamb, have been utilised during the past for settlement, monastic retreats, castles and prisons. These sites were not visited during this survey but they should receive attention. Brothwell and Dimbleby (1981) have discussed the environmental aspects of coasts and islands and how man has utilised each. Consideration should be made of the fact that transport in the past was by sea rather than the land and so the sea was seen as a conduit rather than a barrier for contact with other locations.

Several steel hulled wrecks were also recorded although they are not so vulnerable to erosion. These include the following,

NT 452 814, Aberlady Bay, submarine.
NT 452 815, Aberlady Bay, submarine.
NT 453 818, Aberlady Bay, wreck.
NT 456 823, Aberlady Bay, wreck.
NS 933 828, Grangemouth Harbour, wreck.
NT 64 81, St Baldred’s Cradle, Wreck, HMS Rose.

The coastal area of the Lothians is known to contain long cist burials (Henshall 1956) and there are several examples of individual cists and cemeteries in the archaeological record. None appear to be exposed at present even those within actively eroding zones. More detailed consideration should be made of the possible extent of the cemeteries and whether they are now protected behind sea walls, beneath golf courses or have by now been destroyed.
The survey has noted many previously unrecorded Second World War defences. The majority are lines of anti-tank traps consisting of either concrete cubes or cones. Their locations include Longniddry, Gosford Bay, Yellowmires, Gullane, Ravensheugh Sands and Belhaven Bay. Pill boxes were recorded at Kilspindie (NT 4494 8027) and Whitberry Point (NT 6355 8126). Two others were seen on 1946 aerial photographs at NT 4494 8027 and NT 7877 7148 but were not noted during the survey. Other structures seen include searchlight bases, slit trenches and gun emplacements. The battery on Inch Garvie is scheduled but the battery on Cramond (NT 17 NE 71) is being vandalised and at Hound Point (NT 17 NE 70) the structure is corroding. At Dunbar, Lamer Island Battery (NT 67 NE 53) is listed. There is a possible shelter at Musselburgh (NT 3450 7307) and also one at Belhaven (NT 6625 790).

The aerial photographs consulted during this survey are listed in Appendix 1. These included the 1946-7 vertical black and white runs for the whole of the survey area, the 1973-4 colour and the 1988 colour oblique photographs for selective areas. They produced 134 potential sites. As the field walking had already been completed by the time the results of the aerial photograph study were available, it was not possible to check them in the field. There were potentially some very interesting sites, the most exciting of which is a possible long cist cemetery site at Gosford House Policies (NT 449 784). Several areas of rig and many Second World War sites were recorded. Crop mark 'Enclosures' were seen at Taylorton Piggery (NS 823 941), Alton (NS 843 919), Yellow Craig (NT 5150 8587), The Lamb (NT 5347 8660), and Seacliff (NT 608 844). A possible promontory fort was noted at Coldingham (NT 893 690 to 894 690). Other crop marks which may be of archaeological interest were seen at Dunmore (NS 882 911) and Springfield (NS 924 841).

Information on Listed Buildings was cross-referenced with the NMRS entries and the locations mapped on 1:10,000 insert maps. This proved time consuming and considering the 'rapidity' of this survey perhaps was not time well spent as these buildings are not threatened by coastal erosion. There are, however, upstanding structures which are not listed or scheduled. These include the following, NT 68 SW 5, Seacliff Tower, 16th century.

NS 8373 9209, Fallin, lime kiln.
NT 3720 7380 mine workings, Musselburgh.
Seacliff Tower is actively eroding into the sea so action here should be immediate. At Joppa rectangular rockcut salt pans were noted on the foreshore below Joppa Pans House and a possible pan house remains at Cockenzie (NT 3981 7571). Further work could be done here recording the industrial remains.

Several stretches of the coastal edge are included within designed landscapes associated with large estates. Many features such as areas of woodland and rides survive while others have been lost due to changes in fashion and a decline in the maintenance of grounds. At Hopetoun House crop marks show the location of old gardens beneath the turf (Cruft 1981). The presence of old sea walls was noted in several locations along the coastal edge particularly within the estates of Gosford and Tyningham. These are helpful when considering the recession of the coastline through time. In the past 100 years it can be seen that the coastline in the above two areas has receded between 5m and 7m. Although the coastal edge is not generally the focal point of a designed landscape it does form an integral part and because of this they have received more attention in the 18th and 19th centuries than other parts of the coast with the construction of sea-walls.

There are several areas of the upper Forth where much of the coastal edge has been reclaimed. At Airth successive embankments since the 18th century have reclaimed large areas of the flood plain (Driscoll 1994). Reclamation has also taken place at Clackmannan, Cambus and Alloa Inch, south of Kincardine Bridge to Bo'ness, east of Cramond to Leith and at Musselburgh. The archaeological implication of this is that these areas can be considered archaeologically sterile except for features belonging to the post-medieval period.

The coast from Dunbar to St Abb's Head was dealt with in two visits to known sites. At Chapel Point, Skateraw, the chapel probably once stood on what is now an extensive rock platform. This exposed rock and the vertical sand cliffs here indicate that erosion is active and rapid. The presence of a cemetery was suggested in the records but during the visit no human bones were found. This site should be monitored closely. The harbour survives as only fragments of a breakwater.

At St Abb's Head a defended promontory (NT 96 NW6), monastic settlement (NT 96 NW 5 and 17) were visited. These are located at the top of the cliffs well above the waters edge. They are all Scheduled and are within land owned by the National Trust. The erosion in this area which was most noticeable was that along the paths, as this is a popular coastal walk. The sites are suffering minimal marine erosion as they are on the top of the cliffs and not immediately exposed to wave action.
Erosion of the coastal edge on this North Sea facing coastline is however active and rapid. Further work should include checking all the sites along the coast suggested from aerial photographs.

Halliwell (1995) has produced a report on the coastal processes of Gullane beach and their effect on the available sand 'budget'. Other such reports, as well as scientific measurement of coastal recession are required. Carter (1990) has attempted to measure the rate of recession of the Northern Irish coast by comparing maps, charts documents and photographs of the past 150 years. He suggests that by this method a reasonably accurate picture of the coastal changes was possible, supplemented with field surveys.

This survey has however highlighted that erosion along the Forth is active in over 70% of the coastline and because of the tidal effect reaches far up the river Forth. It is hoped that this survey has indicated the areas and types of sites most likely to be affected.
GUARD exists to manage fieldwork and consultancy projects undertaken by the Archaeology Department for government and industry. GUARD executes desk studies, field surveys and excavations to the high academic standards established by the University and provides the managerial efficiency expected of dedicated professionals. GUARD's research mission creates the appropriate working atmosphere for the protection and analysis of our heritage. The work of GUARD represents a successful collaboration of scholarly and commercial interests concerned with the preservation and interpretation of the historic environment.

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**Map 1**

**Built Heritage and Archaeology**

**Map 1**
North Bank

**NS 89 SW 14**
NS 8271 9490
MANOR NEUK,
earthwork (indefinite)
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

**NS 89 SW 2**
NS 8271 9490
MANOR NEUK, house,
16th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

**NS 816 945**
BROOM, rig

**NS 89 SW 5**
NS 8115 9393
RIVER FORTH,
CAMBUSKENNETH,
rampart (possible)
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

**NS 89 SW 4**
NS 8089 9394
CAMBUSKENNETH
ABBEE, Abbey
GUARDIANSHIP
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

**NS 8070 9370**
CAMBUSKENNETH, crop
mark

**NS 8061 9386**
CAMBUSKENNETH, ford
(possible) or pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

**NS 89 SW 3**
NS 807 942
CAMBUSKENNETH,
whetstone, find spot

**NS 89 SW 8**
NS 8068 9412
CAMBUSKENNETH,
bronze sword, Late Bronze
Age

**NS 89 SW 29 (not shown
on plan)**
NS 80 94
CAMBUSKENNETH, gold
ring

**NS 8089 9506**
CAMBUSKENNETH, pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

**NS 8079 9519**
CAMBUSKENNETH, pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

**NS 89 NW 27**
NS 80 95
CAUSEWAYHEAD, antler
implement

**NS 89 SW 1**
NS 800 946
STIRLING, battle site

**NS 79 SE 4**
NS 7955 9454
STIRLING, ST
MARROKIS CHAPEL,
chapel
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Nil

**NS 79 SE 1**
NS 7972 9461
STIRLING, RIVER
FORTH, bridge, 13th
century
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

**NS 79 SE 2**
NS 7970 9456
STIRLING, OLD
BRIDGE, bridge, 14th -
16th century
GUARDIANSHIP
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

**NS 79 SE LINEAR 501**
NS 7990 9465
STIRLING, CLAYTON
MILITARY ROAD, A9

**NS 79 NE 19**
NS 7884 9629
ALLAN WATER, Roman
coin

**South Bank**

**NS 79 NE 16**
NS 7839 9577
OLD MILLS FARM,
enclosure (possible)
Condition: Unknown
Action: Nil

**NS 803 947**
RIVERSIDE,
QUEENSHAUGH, rig

**NS 818 935**
UPPER TAYLORTON,
earthworks, rig

**NS 8192 9369**
TAYLORTON FARM,
dyke (possible)
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

**NS 823 941**
TAYLORTON PIGGERY,
enclosure, parch marks
Erosion

KEY
- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding

UNIT 1

Stirling
Cambuskenneth
Map 1
Erosion

Unit 1: NT 88 91
Length of unit: c. 50kms
Eroding or stable
This coastal unit extends
along the north shore of the
Firth of Forth from the
border of Fife at Kennet
Pans to Stirling and then
along the southern shore to
the River Carron at
Grangemouth. The river
Forth meanders across its
alluvial flood plain, in
places contained by earthen
banks. The coastal edge is
generally well covered by
vegetation except where
erosion of the cliff face is
taking place.

Reclamation of the flood
plain has been taking place
in the upper Forth since the
medieval period. The 3rd
Statistical Account states
that Clackmannan Carse
was recovered from the sea
in 1776 by Mr Erskine of
Mar who built a high sea-
wall and recovered almost
1,000 acres. More land has
been reclaimed at Cambus
and Alloa Inch. On the
south side of the Forth
earthen banks can be seen
stretching from Dunmore to
south Alloa, for 2km to the
west of Throsk, and east of
Lower Taylorton. At Airth
construction of earthen
dykes was taking place
between 1720 and 1814, the
two main dykes
immediately to the north-
east of Airth were
constructed in 1802 and
1814 (RCAHMS 1963, 2
440 no. 556).

The estuary is subject to
both erosion and deposition
processes as the tides and
flow of the river erode the
banks, transport material
and deposit it when the
flow of water is reduced. In
very general terms this area
can be said to be subject to
erosion although the more
detailed picture is shown by
Where the land is higher
than MHWS, the
glassmarshland vegetation
on top of the cliff face is
breaking away in clumps
and falling onto the mud
flats where they are
degraded. The artificial
banks are also subject to
erosion especially on the
outer edge of the river
meanders where the force
of the water is greatest. The
inner edge tends to be less
affected by erosion, for
example around
Cambuskenneth Abbey.

The reclamation banks
require attention every few
years to counter the effects
of erosion and prevent the
land behind (which is below
MHWS) being flooded.
Alloa Inch, for example,
became inundated in 1982
by an exceptionally high
tide and the farm has since
been abandoned. It is now
being allowed to return to
natural salt marsh
vegetation.
Map 1
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 1: NT 88 91
Length of unit: c. 50km
Foreshore Type:
alluvial/marine mud
Coast edge type: low
sloping edge with
occasional steeper edges up
to 2.5m high
Hinterland type: flat flood
plain consists mainly of
raised beach deposits and
associated marine and
estrange alluvium (post-
glacial) with areas of re-
claimed inter tidal flats
(British Geological
Survey).
This unit extends from the
Fife border to Stirling and
then to Grangemouth
docks. There is a sloping
sea wall one mile east of
Kincardine Bridge,
stretching for one mile.
Northwards from Dunmore
Farm, at the disused pier
there is also a similar
sloping sea wall with a
section of boulders
extending into the water.
Map 2
Built Heritage and Archaeology

North Bank

NS 89 SE 56
NS 895 903
CLACKMANNAN POW, harbour
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey and monitor

NS 89 SE 39
NS 8835 9209
ALLOA, 7 & 8 THE SHORE, house, 18th century
Listed Building Category C
Condition: Good
Action: Check listing

NS 89 SE 37
NS 8837 9208
ALLOA, ’MAR INN’, inn, 18th century
Condition: Destroyed
Action: De-list

NS 89 SE 54
NS 884 920
ALLOA HARBOUR, harbour, 18th & 19th centuries
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SE 49
NS 881 923
ALLOA, glass works, 19th century
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NS 89 SE 49.01
NS 880 924
ALLOA GLASS WORKS, glass cones, 19th century
Listed Building, category A
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SE 48
NS 879 923
ALLOA GASWORKS, gasworks
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NS 89 SE 55
NS 8535 9359
CAMBUS HARBOUR, harbour
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SW 36
NS 849 936
HAUGH, earthwork, pier, 18th century
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NS 843 928
HAUGH OF BLACKGRANGE, rig

South Bank

NS 833 933
THE BANNOCK BURN, rig

NS 838 927
THE KENNELS, rig

NS 836 926
THE KENNELS, rig

NS 89 SW 19
NS 8357 9238
THE KENNELS, Country House, 17th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 8373 9209
FALLIN, Lime kiln
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 8404 9191
FALLIN, concrete block, 20th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Nil

NS 843 919
ALTON, enclosure

NS 8475 9175
THROSK, BANDEATH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, pill box, 20th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NS 8571 9149
THROSK, pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SE 13
NS 8556 9140
THROSK, klin; pottery, medieval
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NS 861 910
WOODSIDE, railway junction and siding

NS 8625 9109
THROSK, pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SE 79
NS 8627 9156
ALLOA BRIDGE, bridge
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 864 910
POPPLETREES, crop marks

NS 870 911
KERSIE MAINS, rig

NS 89 SE 16
NS 8718 9110
KERSIE MAINS, farmhouse, 17th century
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SE 62
NS 8722 9184
INCH, Inch farm
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor
Map 2

NS 89 SE 63
INCH, shipwreck
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 89 SE 66
SOUTH ALLOA, pier,
hand crane
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 8768 9168
SOUTH ALLOA, wooden
posts,
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NS 89 SE 60
SOUTH ALLOA, piers
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 882 911
DUNMORE, crop marks

NS 8832 9046
DUNMORE, ruin
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor
Map 2
Erosion

Unit 1 (see above)
Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

KEY
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly Sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh
- Low edge less than 3m
- Cliff over 5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle storm beach
- Human disturbance
- Drift, boulder clay
- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand & gravel
- Land below 10m on landward side
- Reclaimed land

Locations:
- Lower Taylorton
- Cambus
- Alloa
- Throsk
- South Alloa
- Alloch Inch
Map 2
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 1 (see above)
Map 3
Built Heritage and Archaeology
North Bank

NS 98 NW 63
NS 913 887
KENNET PANS, harbour
(possible)
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NS 98 NW 17
NS 9132 8902
KENNET PANS, cottages,
18th century
Listed buildings, category C
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NS 98 NW 51
NS 913 889
KENNET PANS, enclosure
Condition: Unknown
Action: Nil

NS 98 NW 57
NS 9134 8891
KENNET PANS
DISTILLERY, distillery,
18th century
Scheduled
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor,

NS 911 890
KENNET PANS, designed landscape

NS 905 892
KENNET PANS, crop mark

NS 9050 8925
KENNET PANS, building

Please note that the following 8 sites are not shown on a plan.

NS 8900 9006
DUNMORE HOME
FARM, pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NS 8932 8972
DUNMORE, wooden posts
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NS 8930 8953
DUNMORE, sluice
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NS 88 NE 47
NS 892 895
DUNMORE, cultivation remains
Condition: Unknown
Action: Nil

NS 88 NE 43
NS 893 895
DUNMORE, harbour
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NS 893 894
DUNMORE VILLAGE, mid 19th century
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NS 8945 8945
DUNMORE, earthwork

NT 8993 8862
DUNMORE, earthwork
South Bank

NS 903 881
AIRTH, crop mark

NS 9041 8821
AIRTH, remains of wharf
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NS 920 870
HIGGIN’S NEUK, WW2 defences

NS 98 NW 59
NS 9253 8715
KINCARDINE BRIDGE, bridge
Condition: Fair
Action: Nil

NS 9248 8521
MUIRDYKE BURN, wooden posts
Condition: Poor
Action: Nil

NS 9233 8512
MUIRDYKE BURN, wooden structure, sluice
Condition: Poor
Action: Nil

NS 924 841
SPRINGFIELD, crop mark

NS 98 SW 2
NS 9229 8407
ORCHARDHEAD, Laird’s House, 17th century
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Nil

NS 925 831
NEWTON MAINS FARM, crop mark

NS 933 828
GRANGEMOUTH HARBOUR, ship wreck
Condition: Unknown
Action: Re-visit

NS 933 826
GRANGEMOUTH HARBOUR, swing bridge, 20th century
Listed Building, Category B

NS 98 SW 7
NS 93 82
GRANGEMOUTH HARBOUR AND DOCKS
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NS 98 SE 11
NS 9625 8141
KINNEIL KERSE, midden: shell
Condition: Unknown
Action: Survey
Map 3

Erosion

Unit 2: NT 952 842
Length of unit: 5km
Stable.
This unit, which extends from the River Carron to the River Avon is fully developed, encompassing Grangemouth refinery and docks. The refinery is protected by sea walls and the docks are well maintained. The entrance to the River Carron is protected by a breakwater with a working lighthouse at the end.

Unit 3: NT 970 814
Length of unit: 4km
Stable.
This unit stretches from Grangemouth refinery to Bo'ness dock. It consists entirely of reclaimed land. The present MHW has a sloping bank of mud which in places is reinforced with rubble held in cages or boulders placed against the slope.
Map 3

Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 2: NT 952 842
Length of unit: 5km
Foreshore Type:
alluvial/marine mud
Coast edge type: man-made
barrier
Hinterland type: flat,
reclaimed land
This unit encompasses
Grangemouth refinery and
docks

Unit 3: NT 975 815
Length of unit: 4km
Foreshore type:
alluvial/marine mud
Coast edge: man-made
barrier
Hinterland type: reclaimed.
This unit extends from
Grangemouth refinery to
Bo'ness. It encompasses
Kinneil Nature Reserve and
a refuse tip. The immediate
hinterland is reclaimed.
According to the Third
Statistical Account a
portion of the cause of
Kinneil was reclaimed in
the early 17th century by
the construction of a low
bank which encouraged silt
to accumulate behind as the
tides receded. The 1st
dition O.S. map of c. 1855
shows a sweeping dyke
constructed from Dyke
Neuk to the Avon Bridge
with a wide stretch of mud
flats beyond. This line now
exists as a drain beyond
which there is up to 800m
of reclaimed land which
includes the Kinneil Nature
Reserve. Further inland is a
raised beach (Sloan 1982).
KEY

Protected ancient monument
Listed historic building
Other known ancient monuments
Designed landscape
Insufficient information
Probably archaeologically sterile

Built Heritage & Archaeology

Map 4
Map 4  
Built Heritage and  
Archaeology

South Bank

**NS 98 SE 56**  
NS 9965 8156  
BO’NESS, 23 SEAVIEW  
PLACE, house  
Condition: Good  
Action: Check listing status

**NS 999 819**  
BO’NESS, UNION  
STREET, harbour, 18th century  
Listed Building, Category C(s)

**NT 08 SW 101**  
NT 0015 8185  
BO’NESS, dock  
Condition: Fair  
Action: Nil

**NT 0046 8205**  
BO’NESS, circular brick structure, WW2  
Condition: Poor  
Action: Survey

**NT 08 SW 98**  
NT 0105 8161  
BO’NESS, SAW MILL  
Condition: Fair  
Action: Nil

**NT 08 SW 97**  
NT 0119 8165  
BO’NESS, SCRAP METAL WORKS, scrap yard  
Condition: Good  
Action: Nil

**NT 08 SW 75**  
NT 0147 8170  
BO’NESS, UNION  
STREET, harbour  
Condition: Poor  
Action: Survey

**NT 08 SW 96**  
NT 015 815  
BO’NESS, VICTORIA  
SAWMILLS, sawmills  
Condition: Good  
Action: Monitor

**NT 024 810**  
CARRIDEN HOUSE, designed landscape

**NT 08 SW 87**  
NT 026 808  
CARRIDEN HOUSE, ice-house  
Condition: Fair  
Action: Monitor

**NT 08 SW 7**  
NT 0255 8078  
CARRIDEN, Roman, fort  
Scheduled Ancient Monument (2836)  
Condition: Unknown  
Action: Monitor

**NT 08 SW 11**  
NT 0281 8076  
STACKS FARM, CARRIDEN Roman, altar  
Condition: Unknown  
Action: Nil

**NT 08 SW 31**  
NT 029 806  
CARRIDEN, field-system  
Condition: Unknown  
Action: Nil

**NT 08 SW 21**  
NT 032 807  
CARRAS GATE, promontory fort  
Condition: Unknown  
Scheduled  
Action: Monitor

**NT 08 SW 23**  
NT 0351 8059  
STACKS, promontory fort, Roman  
Scheduled  
Condition: Unknown  
Action: Monitor

See Insert Map 14

**NT 0688 7948**  
HOPE TOUN HOUSE  
ESTATE, stone & wood pontoon  
Date visited: 19/2/96  
Condition: Poor  
Action: Nil
Map 4
Erosion

Unit 4: NT 003 820
Length of unit: 0.9km
Eroding or stable
This unit consists of the sea wall at Bo'ness harbour to the point north of Grangepans. The sea wall at Bo'ness is c. 3m high and constructed of concrete and wood. The wood is decaying although the concrete is still fairly intact. This sea wall is exposed to the erosion of the tides while its presence is allowing silt to accumulate within the harbour. The eastern part of this unit consists of a man-made bank which does not show signs of erosion.

Unit 5: NT 010 817
Length of unit: 0.7km
Eroding
This unit extends from a point north of Grangepans to Bridge Ness. Where there is no sea wall, the foreshore is backed by a bank c. 2m -3m in height which is eroding badly, exposing the roots of the coastal vegetation. The coastal edge has been landscaped to provide a path.

Unit 6: NT 015 817
Length of unit: 0.6km
Eroding
This unit runs from Bridge ness to a point north of Victoria Sawmills. The sea wall is collapsing badly and much of the remains are strewn across the beach. The sea wall is made up of boulders and concrete blocks standing to a maximum height of 5m. In places there are wooden planks exposed where the sea wall has collapsed and there has been attempts to shore the earth bank.

Unit 7: NT 018 817
Length of unit: 1.3km
Eroding
This unit stretches from the end of the sea wall east of Bo'ness to the west of Carriden Bay. The coastal edge consists of a sand and shingle backed by a bank 2m -3m in height which is eroding very badly with large sections breaking off. There is a noticeable amount of rubbish on this stretch of coastline.

Unit 8: NT 035 807
Length of unit: 6km
Eroding
This unit extends from Carriden point to the west point of Blackness Bay. The extreme eastern end of this unit is reclaimed land while comparisons with the 1st edition O.S. map shows that from here westwards the coastline is similar to how it was in the mid-19th century. The land is protected to a certain extent by a sea wall. However, this part of the sea wall is in an extreme state of disrepair. Some parts of the path on top of the wall have completely gone.

Unit 9: NT 030 801
Length of unit: 1.8km
Stable
This unit extends from the west end of Blackness Bay to the western end of Blackness Castle. This sandy bay is backed by a sea wall which is in good condition.

Unit 10: NT 056 803
Length of Unit: 1.5km
Eroding or stable
This stretch extends around the rocky promontory of Blackness Castle. There is a sea wall which is in good condition.

Unit 11: NT 056 797
Length of unit: 0.5km
Stable
This unit extends from the Black Burn to Blackness Castle and consists of a small sandy bay which is fairly stable. At the east end there is a small area of grass covered sand which is also stable.

Unit 12: NT 067 794
Length of unit: 4.5km
Eroding or stable
This extends from east of Blackness Castle to the Midhope Burn. It consists of a shingle and stony bay. The bank lies about 20m from MHW. This bank is in a considerable state of erosion and there are exposed roots of trees and vegetation.
Map 4
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 4: NT 001 820
Length of unit: 0.7km
Foreshore type: sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: reclaimed
Bo'ness harbour is the sole feature in this unit. The hinterland is reclaimed land which has now been landscaped.

Unit 5: NT 014 818
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: reclaimed land
This unit extends from Bo'ness harbour to Carriden. There is a quantity of debris on the foreshore which has been washed up from the Forth. It may have originated from the factories which are situated c. 80m back from MHW. Further inland there appears to be a raised beach. This land has all been reclaimed since the 1st edition O.S. map, during which time the old Bridgeness pier was removed.

Unit 6: NT 036 808
Length of unit: 3.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: drift boulder clay with small sections of raised beach appearing intermittently along this part of the coast.

This unit extends from Carriden to Blackness Castle.

Unit 7: NT 056 802
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: rocky platform
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: occasional drift, boulder clay over visible rock
This unit fronts Blackness Castle. This promontory reaches a maximum height of 10m.

Unit 8: NT 057 796
Length of unit: 0.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge under 5 m in height
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits
This unit lies between the Blackness sea wall and the end of Wester shore wood.

Unit 9: NT 067 794
Length of unit: 2.4km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge under 5m in height
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits
This unit extends along Western Shore Wood.
Map 5
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 089 790
HOPETOUN HOUSE ESTATE, designed landscape

NT 07 NE 28
NT 0799 7931
HOPETOUN HOUSE ESTATE, NETHERMILL BRIDGE, bridge Listed Building, Category C Condition: Good Action: Monitor

NT 095 791
SOCIETY POINT, parch mark Condition: Unknown Action: Nil

NT 07 NE 10
NT 0965 7899
WINDMILL KNOWE, Windmill; Roman Watching Tower Condition: Unknown Action: Nil

NT 097 790
SOCIETY POINT, SOCIETY HOUSE, 18th century Listed Building, Category B

NT 0995 7896
SOCIETY POINT, remains of buildings Condition: Fair Action: Monitor

NT 1003 7888
SOCIETY POINT, OLD EAST GATE LODGE, 19th century Listed Building, Category B Early 19th century.

NT 17 NW 3
NT 1008 7898 SOCIETY POINT, long cists Condition: Unknown Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 181
NT 1200 7870 PORT EDGAR HARBOUR Condition: Good Action: Nil

NT 17 NW 181.1
NT 121 787 PORT EDGAR HARBOUR, ROPE-SPICING TABLE Condition: Unknown Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 181.2
NT 121 786 PORT EDGAR HARBOUR, capstan & slipway Condition: Unknown Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 173
NT 1211 7898 PORT EDGAR HARBOUR, electrical crane Condition: Good Action: Nil

NT 17 NW 113
NT 1354 7829 QUEENSFERRY, EDINBURGH ROAD TWO BRIDGES PUB HOTEL Listed Building Category B Condition: Good Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 115
NT 1366 7833 QUEENSFERRY, EDINBURGH ROAD, HAWES GARAGE, garage Listed Building Category C(s) Condition: Good Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 144
NT 1357 7828 QUEENSFERRY, NEWHALLS, EDINBURGH ROAD, NEWHALLS COTTAGE, house Condition: Good Action: Nil

NT 17 NW 145
NT 1361 7831 QUEENSFERRY, NEWHALLS, EDINBURGH ROAD, BRIDGE HOUSE, house Listed Building Category C(S) Condition: Good Action: Monitor

See Insert Map 12

NT 17 NW 171
NT 124 782 PORTH ROAD BRIDGE, Bridge Condition: Good Action: Nil

NT 17 NW 112
NT 1371 7836 QUEENSFERRY, HAWES INN, public house Listed Building Category B Condition: Good Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 172
NT 135 786 QUEENSFERRY, HAWES PIER, pier Listed Building Category B Condition: Good Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 172.1
NT 1358 7865 QUEENSFERRY, HAWES PIER, WHITE LIGHT, beacon Condition: Unknown Action: Monitor
NT 17 NW 111
NT 1368 7839
SOUTH QUEENSFERRY,
HAWS PIER, lighthouse
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 70
NT 1357 795
FORTH RAIL BRIDGE
Listed Building Category A
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 9
NT 1357 7956
INCH GARVIE, fort, 17th
century

NT 17 NW 10
NT 1368 7951
INCH GARVIE, 16th
century castle, anti-aircraft
battery

NT 17 NW 13
NT 1371 7950
INCH GARVIE, battery

NT 17 NW 49
NT 1443 7868
DALMENY HOUSE,
LONG CRAIG
GATELODGE, lodge
Listed Building Category
C(S)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NE 73
NT 1534 7933
ST MARGARET'S WELL,
well

NT 156 793
FISHERS COTTAGE,
circular concrete structures,
2WW
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NE 70
NT 1581 7930
HOUND POINT
BATTERY, 20th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 17 NE 9
NT 1583 7930
DALMENY PARK, long
cist, 6th century AD
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 168 780
DALMENY designed
landscape

NT 1669 7865
BARNBOUGLE CASTLE,
concrete blocks, 2WW
Condition: Fair
Action: Nil

NT 17 NE 6
NT 1686 7852
BARNBOUGLE CASTLE,
castle, 17th century
Listed Building, Category
B; Scheduled Ancient
Monument
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NE 6.1
NT 168 785
BARNBOUGLE CASTLE,
castle garden

NT 17 NE 36
NT 1688 7854
BARNBOUGLE CASTLE,
'cup-markings'

NT 1573 7954
HOUND POINT, wooden
posts, possible pier
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey
Map 5
Erosion

Unit 13: NT 089 791
Length of unit: 4.3km
Eroding or stable
A sea wall extends from Nethermill at Midhope Burn to Society Point. It consists of a sand and shingle beach with a rock cut platform. The sea wall is badly eroded. Behind the sea walls lies Hopetoun House estate wall.

Unit 14: NT 100 790
Length of unit: 0.8km
Eroding or stable
This extends around the rocky promontory of Society Point. The coastal edge consists of sandy banks which are eroding on the east side revealing the roots of vegetation. The promontory is otherwise covered by sand and trees.

Unit 15: NT 105 788
Length of unit: 3km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from where the sea wall starts east of Society Point to Queensferry harbour. This coastal edge consists of a sand and shingle bay backed by a sea wall for the whole length of the bay. This wall is in fairly good condition and acts as a protection for the coastal road.

Unit 16: NT 137 785
Length of unit: 5.6km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from South Queensferry marina to Long Craig pier. South Queensferry marina is well maintained. To the east the rocky platform bay with sand and shingle is backed by a sea wall and promenade which show some signs of erosion.

Unit 17: NT 146 788
Length of unit: 0.6km
Eroding or stable
This short stretch extends from the pier at Long Craig to the Whitehouse Point. A gently sloping edge of the grassy bank shows only minimal erosion.

Unit 18: NT 148 794
Length of unit: 1.6km
Eroding or stable
This unit is situated between Whitehouse Point and Pedraught Bay. It consists of gently sloping bank which shows minimal sign of erosion.

Unit 19: NT 155 795
Length of unit: 0.7km
Eroding
This unit extends from the east end of Pedraught Bay to Hound Point. The coastal edge consists of high banks (over 5m) of sand 20m from MHW. These banks are collapsing clearly as a result of erosions. In the west the banks are reduced in size and the erosion is not so obvious.

Unit 20: NT 158 716
Length of Unit: 0.2km
Eroding or stable
This unit encompasses the rocky promontory of Hound Point. There are boulders at the edge of high tide with sandy and rocky banks over 5m high. These banks appear relatively stable although there is slight evidence of erosion.

Unit 21: NT 166 788
Length of unit: 2.4km
Eroding
This unit stretched from Hound Point to Barnbougle sea-wall. The coastal edge comprised a gently sloping sandy bank c.15m from MHWS with marine deposits and two man made sea-walls running north-south into the water. A sea-wall is visible at the western end of the unit. This is very eroded and has collapsed completely in some places causing the sandy bank behind to form into a cliff up to 4m high.

Unit 22: NT 169 785
Length of unit: 0.8km
Stable
This unit encompasses the sea wall surrounding Barnbougle Castle. This man-made structure is clearly stable and well maintained.
Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

KEY
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly Sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh
- Low edge less than 5m
- Cliff over 5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle storm beach
- Human disturbance
- Drift, boulder clay
- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Bouldon sand
- Glacial sand & gravel
- Land below 10m on landward side
- Reclaimed land
Map 5
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 10: NT 089 791
Length of unit: 2.0km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge under 5 m in height
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits
This unit extends from the Midhope Burn to just west of Society Point.

Unit 11: NT 100 790
Length of unit: 0.8km
Foreshore type: rocky platform
Coast edge: low edge under 5 m in height
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits
This unit comprises solely of Society point.

Unit 12: NT 105 788
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built up areas of South Queensferry over raised beach and marine deposits.
This unit extends from Society Point to the western edge of the marina at South Queensferry. A sea wall encompasses The Binks.

Unit 13: NT 135 785
Length of unit: 3km
Foreshore type: rock platform with some sand and shingle
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built-up area over raised beach and marine deposits

This unit extends from South Queensferry marina to Long Craig pier. The Edinburgh road and carpark is protected by a sea wall.

Unit 14: NT 146 788
Length of unit: 0.5km
Foreshore type: rock platform with some sand and shingle
Coast edge: low coastal edge under 5 m
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits.
The unit runs westwards from Long Craig Pier to Whitehouse Bay.

Unit 15: NT 148 794
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low coastal edge under 5 m
Hinterland type: drift and boulder clay over visible rock in the south and raised beach and marine deposits in the north.
This unit extends from Whitehouse Point to Peatdraught Bay.

Unit 16: NT 155 795
Length of unit: 0.75km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: eroding cliff over 5 m in height which decreases to a low edge under 5 m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit extends from the east end of Peatdraught Bay to Hound Point.
Map 6
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 1725 7791
LONG GREEN BEACH,
wooden piles
Condition: Poor
Action: Nil

NT 1770 7750
DALMENY POLICIES, 1-4
LONG GREEN, cottages
Listed Building Category
C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 1812 7746
EAGLE ROCK, line of stones
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NE 11
NT 1845 7743
EAGLE ROCK, rock carving
In Guardianship (90124)
Condition: Poor
Action: Replace protective grill

NT 1880 7711
CRAMOND, wooden posts
Date visited: 17/2/96
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 1884 7706
CRAMOND, COBLE COTTAGE
Listed Building, Category C(s)

See insert Map 13

NT 17 NE 92
NT 1888 7692
CRAMOND chert flakes
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NE 61, 75, 79, 87, 89, 91.
(NT 180760)
CRAMOND Various sites
61 Medieval village
75 flints
79 chapel
87 excavations
89 trumpet brooch found
91 flints, possible kiln

NT 1922 7707
CRAMOND,
sea wall, 20th century.
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 17 NE 81
NT 193 769
CRAMOND, indeterminate remains.
Condition: unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 19 77
CRAMOND,
timber posts, 20th century.
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 17 NE 83
NT 195 769
CRAMOND, indeterminate remains.
Condition: unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 199 769 (centred)
crop marks

NT 28 SW 1
NT 2065 8056
INCHMICKERY, artillery fortifications
Scheduled Ancient Monument 3332

NT 27 NE 23
NT 209 770
MUIRHOUSE
Harbour, 18th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 27 NW 28
NT 23 77
EDINBURGH, GRANTON HARBOUR
28. Railway Station
28.1 Middle Pier
28.2 Western Breakwater
28.3 East Breakwater
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NW 29
NT 2365 7711
EDINBURGH, GRANTON SQUARE, hotel, bank, club.
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NW 30
NT 2373 7709
EDINBURGH, GRANTON SQUARE, HMS CLAVERHOUSE
Condition: Fair
Action: Nil

NT 27 NW 48
NT 2387 7705
EDINBURGH, 152 LOWER GRANTON RD,
Bakery and shop
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NW 19
NT 240 770
EDINBURGH, WARDIE COTTAGES, houses
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NW 10
NT 242 772
WARDIE
Breakwater, possibly
Roman
Condition: unknown
Action: Survey
Map 6

NT 27 NW 32
NT 2495 7699
EDINBURGH, CHAIN
PIER INN, pier, public
house
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NE 81
NT 2536 7700
EDINBURGH,
NEWHAVEN MAIN ST.
POST OFFICE
Inscribed Stones
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 27 NE 76
NT 2543 7724
EDINBURGH,
NEWHAVEN HARBOUR
76 Newhaven Harbour
76.1 Fishmarket
76.2 East Lighthouse -
disused
76.3 West Lighthouse
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NE 14
NT 2548 7704
NEWHAVEN, Chapel,
16th century
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 27 NE 117
NT 261 771
EDINBURGH, LEITH,
mills
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NE 57
NT 26 77
EDINBURGH, LEITH
DOCKS
57.01 West Breakwater,
Lighthouse
57.07 West Breakwater
Condition: Good
Action: Nil
Map 6
Erosion

Unit 23: NT 174 778
Length of unit: 1km
Definitely eroding
This unit stretches from the end of the sea wall at Barnbougle Castle to Snab Point, encompassing Long Green beach. A sandy bank, c. 1m high, is situated about 10m back from MHW is clearly eroding. Both roots and vegetation have been uncovered by this erosion.

Unit 24: NT 182 774
Length of unit: 0.75km
Eroding or stable
This unit stretches from the western edge of Snab point to Eagle Rock. This is an area of steeply sloping exposed rock and small sandy coves.

Unit 25: NT 187 773
Length of Unit: 0.4km
Eroding
This unit extends from Eagle rock to 100m west of the mouth of the river Almond. This unit is eroding as there are roots of trees on the coastal edge

Unit 26: NT 188 772
Length of Unit: 0.1km:
Stable or accreting
This unit stretches from the end of the shingle edge to the western edge of the river Almond. This estuarine beach comprises mainly sand and mud and is stable or accreting.

Unit 27: NT 196 769
Length of unit: 2km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from the River Almond to the west end of Marine Drive and includes Cramond island. There is no sea wall in this stretch and the sand is eroding up to the edge of the footpath.

Unit 28: NT 206 771
Length of Unit: 1.0km
Stable
This unit extends from the west end of Marine Drive to west of Muirhouse. This stretch is well maintained by the Council and is an important leisure area for Edinburgh. The section of beach is backed by a sea wall.

Unit 29: NT 262 780
Length of unit 12km
Stable
This unit extends from Muirhouse to the west end of Portobello, including Granton Harbour, Newhaven and the port of Leith. This unit is characterised by a built up coastline with sea walls along the entire length. The New Statistical Account (c. 1840) states that during the construction of Granton Pier vestiges of an old sea wall were discovered 'within' the low water mark and that not much more than half a century before, the margin of the green turf extended a considerable way towards this boundary. It was supposed that this sea wall was constructed by the Duke of Argyle when Caroline Park was in his possession and that it must have been the boundary of the shore at that time, about a hundred years before the report was written. The New Statistical Account also notes that the sea had made great encroachments on the shore east of Newhaven. About 50 years before 'The Links' were so extensive as to admit the royal game of golf to be played on them. By 1845 the ground had been entirely washed away. The New Statistical Account records that during the repair of the pier at Leith a portion of a Roman Road was discovered below the foundation crossing the water of Leith in the direction of Cramond (Maitland 1757).
Map 6
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 20: NT 175 777
Length of unit: 1km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge under 5 m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit extends from the end of the sea wall at Barnbougle Castle to Snab Point.

Unit 21: NT 183 775
Length of unit: 0.6km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: rocky promontory with a cliff edge over 5 m in height
Hinterland type: raised beach
This unit consists of Snab Point.

Unit 22: NT 188 772
Length of unit: 0.6km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low coastal edge less than 5 m in height
Hinterland type: raised beach with marine deposits.
This unit runs from Snab Point to the River Almond.

Unit 23: NT 200 771
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: raised beach with marine deposits.
This unit extends from Cramond to Muirhouse. Behind the esplanade a flat plateau extends towards a raised beach about 100m inland.

Unit 24: NT 253 771
Length of unit: 9.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: reclaimed land below 5m in height
This unit extends from Muirhouse to Leith Sewage works. There are sea-walls of various types along the entire length. Land reclaimed since the 1st edition O.S. map includes the recreation ground and industrial works west of Granton Harbour, infilling of Granton Harbour north of West Harbour road, the western breakwater at Newhaven Harbour and the docks and sewage works east of Leith harbour.
Built Heritage & Archaeology

MAP 7

Leith Docks

Portobello

Joppa

KEY
Protected ancient monument
Listed historic building
Other known ancient monuments
Designed landscape
Insufficient information
Probably archaeologically sterile
Map 7
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 27 NE 57
NT 26 77
EDINBURGH, LEITH
DOCKS
57.02 East Breakwater,
Lighthouse
57.03 New Entrance Lock
57.04 Imperial Dock
(Hydraulic crane and cabin
Scheduled 3528)
57.05 Edinburgh Dock
57.06 Victoria Dock
(Swingbridges Scheduled
3709, 3849)
57.08 East Breakwater
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NE 126
NT 265 770
EDINBURGH, LEITH,
HENRY ROBB
SHIBBUILDING YARD
Condition:
Action: Nil

NT 27 NE 43
NT 26 77
EDINBURGH, LEITH
DOCKS, Martello Tower
Scheduled (2418)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 2855 7655
SEAFIELD, pipeline
footings
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 27 NE 114
NT 288 759
EDINBURGH, SEAFIELD:
SEWAGE WORKS
20th century
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 27 NE 19
NT 297 750
‘FRIEGATE MUIR’,
barrow, prehistoric
Condition: unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 3050 7440
PORTOBELLO, Figgate
Burn
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 3045 7432
PORTOBELLO BEACH,
Wall
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 37 SW 172
NT 3045 7425
PORTOBELLO, THISTLE
POTTERY, post-medieval
Scheduled Ancient
Monument 3317
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 306 741
PORTOBELLO WARD,
16-18 PROMENADE,
houses
Listed Building Category B

NT 308 740
PORTOBELLO WARD, 44
PROMENADE, house
Listed Building Category B

NT 3212 7342
JOPPA, salt pans

NT 37 SW 156
NT 3344 7305
MUSSELBURGH,
FISHERROW HARBOUR,
17th century
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 37 SW 151
NT 3366 7296
MUSSELBURGH, 2 BUSH
TERRACE, house
Listed Building Category
C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 336 729
MUSSELBURGH, 97
NEW STREET, villa
Listed Building Category
C(s)
Late 18th century villa

NT 37 SW 154
NT 3450 7304
MUSSELBURGH,
NEWFIELD Stores
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 3450 7307
MUSSELBURGH,
FISHERROW,
shelter, 20th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 344 732
WW2 slit trench

NT 37 SW 174
NT 345 733
MUSSELBURGH
HARBOUR, harbour
Condition: Unknown
Action: Nil
Map 7
Erosion

Unit 30: NT 310 740
Length of unit 2km
Eroding or stable
This stretch extends for the length of Portobello beach. This beach is maintained by the Council. Sand has been imported to the beach in the past but this is not apparently an ongoing activity. The sand is however cleaned frequently. Sand which is blown into nearby streets is collected and redeposited on the beach. There are groynes extending out into the sea which have been constructed since the 1st edition map was made. These works show that an attempt has been made to keep sand on this part of the beach for recreation purposes which would otherwise be eroded.

Unit 31: NT 332 730
Length of unit: 3.5km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from the south of Portobello beach to the River Esk at Musselburgh. Fisherrow sands are low lying with windblown sand covering the footpath. Dune grass has been planted here in an attempt to control the erosion, which is occurring in small patches. The rest of the unit consists of rocky foreshore or shingle beach with a protective sea wall.

Unit 32: NT 390 749
Length of unit: 6km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from the mouth of the Esk to the west end of Seton Sands. The mouth of the Esk is probably silt ing up. The ash lagoons of Musselburgh are stable. The remains of a breakwater at Morrison's Haven emerges from reclaimed land and is being broken up by the effects of the sea. A section of footpath at Cuthill Rocks has been undermined by the sea and had sunk but is under repair. A short stretch of the foreshore at Port Seton consists of a rocky foreshore with sea walls, built directly onto the rock, which form the back of the properties of Port Seton.
Map 7
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 25: NT 317 735
Length of unit: 6.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built up area over raised beach
This unit extends from Leith sewage works to the River Esk at Musselburgh.

Unit 26: NT 375 742
Length of unit: 5.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built up area over reclaimed land and blown sand
This unit extends from the River Esk at Musselburgh to Cockenzie Power station. It consists of land which has been reclaimed since the 1st edition O.S. map was surveyed.
Map 8
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 364 733
MUSSELBURGH, WEST PANG, pottery, 18th century.
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 37 SE 83
NT 372 737
MORRISON'S HAVEN, village
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 37 SE 23
NT 3722 7376
MORRISON'S HAVEN, fort
Condition: probably destroyed
Action: Nil

NT 3720 7380
MUSSELBURGH, mine workings
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 37 SE 12
NT 372 738
MORRISONS HAVEN, harbour and village, 16th century.
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 3710 7385
MUSSELBURGH, concrete structure, 20th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

See Insert Map 15

NT 37 NE 4
NT 394 754
COCKENZIE GENERATING STATION, 20th century
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 37 NE 3
NT 3977 7563
COCKENZIE HARBOUR
Listed Building Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 37 NE 3.1
NT 3986 7569
COCKENZIE HARBOUR, boatyard
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 3981 7571
COCKENZIE, HARBOUR, possible pan house remains
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 37 NE 6
NT 398 757
COCKENZIE, Waggon-Way, 18th century
Condition: possibly destroyed
Action: survey

NT 37 NE 1
NT 398 757
COCKENZIE, salt pans, post-medieval
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 37 NE 2
NT 3999 7565
COCKENZIE HOUSE, 17th century
Listed Building Category A
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 4001 7580
PRESTONPANS, Boundary Wall

NT 4010 7580
PRESTONPANS, Sea Wall

NT 47 NW 42
NT 4020 7577
PORT SETON, CO-OPERATIVE STORE
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 403 757
PORT SETON, SETONFIELD, MANSE LANE
Listed Building Category C(s)

NT 403 758
PORT SETON, WEMYSS PLACE, terrace
Listed Building Category B

NT 47 NW 18
NT 404 759
PORT SETON, harbour
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 4075 7595
PORT SETON, sea wall
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 4080 7595
PORT SETON, swimming pool
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 4200 7590
PORT SETON, sea wall
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 47 NW 14
NT 4243 7583
LONGNIDDRY, cist
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 47 NW 13
NT 428 759
LONGNIDDRY, cist
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 428 763
SETON SANDS, hoard

NT 430 761
LONGNIDDRY, WW2 Defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey
Map 8

NT 4398 7693 to 4497 7899
LONGNIDDRY, WW2 Defences.

NT 47 NW 7
NT 4421 7699
LONGNIDDRY GOLF COURSE, cinerary urns, beaker cists.

NT 47 NW 38
NT 4424 7700
FOUR WINDS, LONGNIDDRY, long cist cemetery
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 442 770
LONGNIDDRY, LYARS ROAD, WOODBURN, house
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 4400 7780
LONGNIDDRY, WW2 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 4480 7835
GOSFORD, culvert, post-medieval
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 449 786
GOSFORD NORTH LODGE, lodges, gate piers, sea wall
Listed Building Category B (A Group)

NT 449 784 (centred)
GOSFORD HOUSE POLICIES, crop mark, possible cemetery site.

NT 4490 7875
GOSFORD, building
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 4480 7920
GOSFORD, sea wall, post-medieval
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 4460 7945
GOSFORD, WW2 Defences
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 446 795
GOSFORD, sea wall
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 4475 7926 to 4467 7965
GOSFORD, WW2 Defences
Map 8
Erosion

Unit 33: NT 440 777
Length of unit: 7km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from the west end of Seton Sands to Aberlady. It is characterised by rocky foreshores and shingle bays. Seton Sands is protected by a concrete and sleeper revetment which appears to be in a good condition. Gosford Bay appears to be subject to some erosion as there are exposed sand banks and a much eroded sea wall which probably related to improvements in the last century on Gosford Estate. Therefore there is clear evidence that this stretch of the coast has eroded back 3m - 5m in the past century. There is a stretch of revetment constructed of sleepers which is partly buried by sand.
Map 8
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 26: NT 375 742
Length of unit: 5.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built up area over reclaimed land and blown sand
This unit extends from the River Esk at Musselburgh to Cockenzie Power station. It consists of land which has been reclaimed since the 1st edition O.S. map was surveyed.

Unit 27: NT 405 760
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: mainly rock cut platform
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built up area over raised beach and marine deposits.
This unit extends from Cockenzie Power station to the west end of Seton Sands.

Unit 28: NT 426 761
Length of unit: 2.4km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m, shingle storm beach at the east end
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits in the south with blown sand and dunes in the north
This unit consists of the sheltered bay of Seton Sands.

Unit 29: NT 441 773
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: mainly rock platform
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand and dunes in the north and raised beach and marine deposits in the south.
This unit extends from the east end of Seton Sands to the south end of Gosford Bay.

Unit 30: NT 449 785
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: mainly sand, shingle at the northern end
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits
This unit encompasses Gosford Bay which is bounded by rocky promontories to the north and south. The bay consists of course sand and shingle.

Unit 31: NT 446 803
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: mainly rock platform
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits in the south, blown sand in the north
This unit extends from the north end of Gosford Bay to Aberlady Point. There are also small shingle or sandy bays along this coast.
Map 9
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 448 801
KILSPINDIE GOLF
COURSE, building
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 448 802
KILSPINDIE GOLF
COURSE, building
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 448 801
KILSPINDIE GOLF
COURSE, building
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 4532 8040
ABERLADY BAY,
mooring point
Condition: Poor
Action: Nil

NT 4552 8055
ABERLADY BAY, cart
Condition: Poor
Action: Nil

NT 4555 8040
KILSPINDIE, sea wall
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor

NT 457 803
KILSPINDIE, house
Listed Building Category B

NT 459 803
ABERLADY BAY,
wrecks, post-medieval
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 4617 8004
KILSPINDIE CASTLE,
16th century
Scheduled 5997
Condition: Poor
Action: Archaeological
Survey and excavation

NT 464 800
ABERLADY, THE
WYND, SUNSET VIEW
Listed Building Category C(s)

NT 466 800
ABERLADY, MAIN
STREET, THE GARDENS
Listed Building Category B

NT 466 801
ABERLADY, MAIN
STREET, THE
GARDENS, bee bole walls
Listed Building Category B

NT 4700 8025
LUFFNESS, QUARRY
HOUSE
Listed Building Category B

NT 48 SE 1
NT 4748 8044
LUFFNESS, HOUSE, East
Wing, stables with yard,
the Pend, Italian Gardens
with sundials
Listed Building Category A

NT 48 SE 1.01
NT 4748 8044
LUFFNESS, cists

NT 475 804
LUFFNESS, dovecot
Listed Building Category A
(A Group)

NT 473 804
LUFFNESS, garden walls
Listed Building Category B
(A Group)

NT 473 803
LUFFNESS, gardner’s house
Listed Building Category C(s) (A Group)

NT 473 803
LUFFNESS, walled garden
Listed Building Category B
(A Group)

NT 476 805
LUFFNESS, designed landscape

NT 4690 8045
ABERLADY BAY, WW2
Defences
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 4715 8055
ABERLADY, bridge,
crossings
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 452 814
ABERLADY BAY,
submarine
Map 9

**NT 452 814**
ABERLADY BAY, dump

**NT 452 815**
ABERLADY BAY, submarine

**NT 453 818**
ABERLADY BAY, wreck

**NT 456 823**
ABERLADY BAY, wreck

**NT 4667 8092**
MARL LOCH, WW2 defences

**NT 463 814**
YELLOW MIRES, WW2 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

**NT 462 825 (centred)**
YELLOW MIRES, WW2 defences

**NT 48 SE 11**
NT 461 830
GULLANE POINT, stone axe
Condition: N/A
Action: Monitor

**NT 465 831**
GULLANE, HUMMEL ROCKS, WW2 defences
50m on the headland above Humeel Rocks.
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

**NT 465 831 (centred)**
GULLANE, HUMMEL ROCKS, WW2 defences

**NT 467 830**
MAGGIE'S LOUP, WW2 defences

**NT 4820 8340 to 4816 8409**
GULLANE BENTS, WW2 defences

**NT 480 837**
GULLANE BENTS, WW2 defences
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

**NT 48 SE 56**
NT 481 838
GULLANE, copper cauldron
Condition: N/A
Action: Monitor

**NT 48 SE 13**
NT 4828 8436
ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL, medieval
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor the tree damage

**NT 48 SE 15**
NT 484 844
JAMIE'S NEUK, cairns, Iron Age
Condition: Probably destroyed
Action: Monitor

**NT 485 846**
GULLANE, WEST LINKS, building
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

**NT 486 845**
JAMIE'S NEUK, WW2 defences

**NT 486 846**
GULLANE, WEST LINKS, WW2 defences

**NT 4890 8500 (centred)**
GULLANE, WEST LINKS, WW2 defences

**NT 48 NE 1**
NT 4922 8555
GULLANE LINKS, cairns
Condition: Unknown
Action: Re-visit and Monitor

**NT 48 NE 3**
NT 494 856
GULLANE LINKS, wall, green glazed pottery
Condition: Unknown
Action: Re-visit and Monitor

**NT 48 NE 6**
NT 494 857
GULLANE LINKS, long cist, enclosures
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

**NT 4972 8568**
GULLANE, WW2 defences

**NT 48 NE 7**
NT 4988 8572
HANGING ROCKS, ARCHERFIELD, caves
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

**NT 58 NW 20**
NT 5488 8353
MARINE VILLA, ELDBOTTLE, long cists
Condition: Unknown
Action: Survey

**NT 502 859**
MARINE VILLA COTTAGE, ELDBOTTLE, cottage
Listed Building, Category C(s)

**NT 503 859**
MARINE VILLA, ELDBOTTLE, cottage
Listed Building, Category B

**NT 507 8599**
GULLANE, WW2 defences

**NT 505 841**
ARCHERFIELD, designed landscape
Map 9
Erosion

Unit 34: NT 465 810
Length of unit: 3.5km
Accreting or stable
This unit includes the Aberlady Bay Nature Reserve. Extensive mudflats are exposed at low tide, bordered by salt marsh vegetation which is apparently stabilising the mud. At Kilspindle there is a stone revetment which is broken in some places. The third Statistical Account mentions that Aberlady was the port of Haddington from the Middle Ages until the mid-19th century, but by the time of writing there was neither pier or harbour as trade quickly ceased after the introduction of the railways and the siting up of the bed of the Pepper Burn. The 1st edition map does not show the location of the harbour, however it is recorded that the boats sat on the flat sand at low tide and did not require a pier or harbourside. The New Statistical Account mentions erosion of sand within the parish which took place a few years before and which laid bare cultivation ridges in a fine clayey loam. It suggests that the sand blowing took place in the 17th century and may have been caused by the removal of the covering vegetation.

Unit 35: NT 461 830
Length of unit: 1.6km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from Yellow Mires to the Hummell rocks. The west facing shore consists of a sandy beach backed with sand dunes which have a good coverage of marram grass. Erosion here is minimal. The rocky headland of Gullane Point and Hummel Rocks are more exposed. The presence of a 'sand pit' in this area indicates that sand has been removed at some time since the 1st edition O.S. map. Ironstone Cove is so named because ironstone was mined here and exported in ships beached on the sands nearby. The ironstone was taken up the Forth to Carron Ironworks.

Unit 36: NT 476 834
Length of unit: 1.5km
Eroding
This unit consists of Gullane Bay. The beach here has a stepped profile and the sand appears to be eroding very quickly. A local informant suggested that up to 1m had gone in the last high tide. Anti-erosion measures do not appear to be working. It has been noted that the stepped profile of the beach is not a feature that appears during the summer. Either sand is being brought by the tides during the summer or the winter-created cliff face collapses during the summer. The New Statistical Account (c.1840) mentions considerable movement of sand taking place east of Gullane from the mid-17th century. Fields were becoming overblown with sand and were no longer cultivated.

Unit 37: NT 505 860
Length of unit: 7km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from the Black rocks north of Gullane Bay to Cowton rocks. This length of coast is characterised by rock foreshore and shingle bays. The rocks at coast edge form cliffs about 1m -2m high with vegetation to the shore edge. This area includes the island of Fidra. Apparently a crossing to Fidra was once possible at low tide across the Brigs of Fidra shown on the 1st edition O.S. map. This thought not to be possible now and shows that erosion has been taking place steadily over the past century. The third Statistical Account mentions that at the shore at Archerfield a plantation had 'recently' being overwhelmed by advancing sand dunes.
Map 9
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 31: NT 446 803
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: mainly rock platform
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits in the south, blown sand in the north
This unit extends from the north end of Gosford Bay to Aberlady Point. There are also small shingle or sandy bays along this coast.

Unit 32: NT 470 506
Length of unit: 3km
Foreshore type: marsh near to shore, mud further out
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: raised beach and marine deposits in the south blown sand in the north
This unit consists of Aberlady Bay a tidal estuary of the Peffer Burn. There is marshland to the north which is a bird reserve. The southern side has a raised beach upon which stands the town of Aberlady. The New Statistical Account noted that the soils on the raised beach at Aberlady Bay were light and sandy having been blown in from the beach, and in some places covering, to a depth of a foot or more, land bearing traces of former cultivation.

Unit 33: NT 462 824
Length of unit: 1km
Foreshore type: mainly sand

Unit 34: 464 830
Length of unit: 0.7km
Foreshore type: mainly rocky platform
Coast edge: cliff over 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit consists of the rocky promontory of Gullane Point.

Unit 35: NT 477 833
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit encompasses Gullane Bay

Unit 36: NT 483 845
Length of unit: 0.6km
Foreshore type: mainly rock platform
Coast edge: cliff over 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit consists of the Black Rocks.

Unit 37: NT 490 852
Length of unit: 1.3km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand and dunes
This unit extends from the Black Rocks to the north end of West Links.

Unit 38: NT 504 860
Length of unit: 2.4km
Foreshore type: mainly rock platform
Coast edge: cliff over 5m at Hanging rock, elsewhere

mainly low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit extends from the rocks north of West Links to the Brigs of Fidra.
Built Heritage & Archaeology

MAP 10

Stirling
Edinburgh
Dunbar

Fidra
NT 58 NW 1
NT 58 NW 2
NT 58 NW 3

Lamb
NT 5150 8587
NT 5117 8601
NT 5285 to 5385

Craigeith

Yellow Craig
NT 58 NW 4
NT 58 NW 33
NT 58 NW 8
NT 58 NW 7

North Berwick
See Insert Map 16

NT 58 NE 20
NT 58 NE 23

NT 58 NE 5
NT 58 NE 6
NT 58 NE 8
NT 58 NE 9
NT 58 NE 10

See Insert Map 18

KEY
Protected ancient monument
Listed historic building
Other known ancient monuments
Designed landscape
Insufficient information
Probably archaeologically sterile
Map 10
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 58 NW 1
NT 5127 8689
FIDRA, ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, church and burial ground
Condition: Poor
Action: Monitor and excavate

NT 58 NW 2
NT 5143 8674
FIDRA, CASTLE TARBET, medieval castle

NT 58 NW 3
NT 5140 8674
FIDRA, cave, midden, pottery

NT 58 NW 40
NT 5121 8699
FIDRA, Lighthouse

NT 58 NW 4
NT 511 864
BRIGS OF FIDRA, hermitage
Condition: Probably destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 5117 8601
GULLANE, NORTH LINKS, WW2 Defences

NT 5160 8887
YELLOW CRAIG, Enclosure

NT 5285 to 5385
EAST LINKS/WEST LINKS GOLF COURSE, Crop marks

NT 5347 8660
THE LAMB, Crop mark
Condition: Unknown
Action: Survey

NT 58 NW 33
NT 539 858
STRONG'S HOLE, bait-holes
Condition: Unknown
Action: Re-visit and Monitor

NT 5408 8562
WEST LINKS GOLF COURSE, WW2 Defences

NT 58 NW 7
NT 545 854
WEST LINKS, cairn
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NW 8
NT 545 854
POINT GARRY, human remains
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NW 13
NT 5488 8535
NORTH BERWICK, cairn
Condition: Probably destroyed
Action: Nil

See Insert Map 16

NT 58 NE 1
NT 5606 8516
CASTLE HILL, EAST LINKS, Castle, motte
Scheduled (3392)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 561 851
NORTH BERWICK, EAST LINKS, Crop marks

NT 568 853
GLEN GOLF COURSE, WW2 Defences

NT 58 NE 6
NT 5692 8539
GLEN GOLF COURSE, midden, medieval
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 5703 8547
GLEN GOLF COURSE, Crop marks

NT 58 NE 7
NT 5750 8555
THE LEITHIES, burial
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Nil

NT 58 NE 8
NT 5753 8557
THE YELLOW MAN, cave, midden
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Nil

NT 58 NE 20
NT 5772 8562
BROOCH, 5th century AD
Condition: N/A
Action: Nil

NT 58 NE 23
NT 575 856
LECKMORAM NESS, cave
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey and excavate

NT 5847 8518
CASTLETON, CANTY BAY, Embankment

NT 590 852
CASTLETON, TAKING HEAD, Structures

NT 592 852
CASTLETON, GIN HEAD, Research laboratory

NT 593 851
CASTLETON, field boundary
Condition: Good
Action: Survey
Map 10

NT 58 NE 48
NT 5945 8509
CASTLETON, harbour,
trackway
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 68 NW 1
NT 6018 8727
BASS ROCK, Castle, 16th
century
Scheduled Ancient
Monument (765)

NT 68 NW 2
NT 6016 8731
BASS ROCK, St Baldred’s
Chapel

NT 68 NW 3
NT 6022 8720
BASS ROCK, Lighthouse

NT 6025 8735
BASS ROCK, Enclosure

See Insert Map 18
Map 10
Erosion

Unit 38: NT 544 856
Length of unit: 1.8km
Stable
This unit extends from Cowton rocks to North Berwick. This largely sandy area is revetted with sleepers and wire baskets. This has been successful with sand accreting in places. The dunes in the west are eroding.

Unit 39: NT 556 856
Length of unit: 0.5km
Eroding or stable
The unit consists of the narrow rocky headland of North Berwick. It includes the harbour wall, the outdoor swimming pool and St Andrews Kirk.

Unit 40: NT 560 852
Length of unit: 1.2km
Accreting or stable
This unit extends from North Berwick along Milsey Bay. A substantial wall forms the boundary with the road at the back of Milsey Bay. Sand is blowing against it forming a slope indicating that material is accreting.

Unit 41: NT 600 848
Length of unit: 7.5km
Eroding
This unit extends from the east end of Milsey Bay to the mouth of the Peffer Burn. This section of coast, which includes Tantallon Castle, is characterised by high sea cliffs with a rocky foreshore. The sandstone cliffs are being undermined at their base by the waves. There is a sandy bay east of Auldhame which has a steep profile which indicates that erosion is taking place here. The fragmentary remains of Seacliff Tower sit right on the edge of the eroding cliff edge and will clearly not survive for many more years.
Map 10

Hinterland

Geology and

Coastal

Geomorphology

Unit 39: NT 535 855
Length of unit: 4km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit extends from the Brigs of Fidra to North Berwick. The blown sand is backed by a raised beach.

Unit 40: NT 562 852
Length of unit: 1.8km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: man-made barrier in the west and low edge in the east
Hinterland type: built-up area and raised beach and marine deposits
This unit extends from the sea-wall west of North Berwick to the east end of Milsey Bay.

Unit 41: NT 585 852
Length of unit: 4km
Foreshore type: mainly rocky platform
Coast edge: cliff over 3m
Hinterland type: The western part is esturine flats, in the east there is drift, boulder clay over visible rock. This unit extends from the east end of Milsey Bay to Auldhame. It includes the cliffs at Tantallon Castle where access to the sea is restricted.

Unit 42: NT 606 845
Length of unit: 0.7km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Map 11
Built Heritage and Archaeology

See Insert Map 18

NT 616 335
SCOUGHALL ROCKS, wall
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 617 833
SCOUGHALL FARM, WW2 defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 68 SW 14
NT 616 832
SCOUGHALL FARM, long cist cemetery
Condition: Partially destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 6200 8291
SCOUGHALL, WW2 defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 620 825 to 618 823
PEFFERSIDE, WW2 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 625 818
RAVENSETHOUGH SANDS, sea walls

NT 628 818 to 623 821
LOCHHOUSES LINKS, WW2 defences

See Insert Map 19

NT 620 799
TYNINGHAM designed landscape.

NT 63 79
SANDY HIRST, WW2 defences

NT 630 796
BELHAVEN BAY, WW2 defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 6147 7856 to 6333 7853
BUIST'S EMBANKMENT, land reclamation

NT 67 NW 70
NT 6275 7840
HEDDERWICK, WW2, anti-tank blocks
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 67 NW 54
NT 633 784
HEDDERWICK, enclosures
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor, excavate.

NT 67 NW 10
NT 638 788
HEDDERWICK, cist, miscellaneous finds
Condition: Partially destroyed
Action: Survey and excavate

NT 640 788
HEDDERWICK, 20th Cent. WW2
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 640 788 to 650 788
HEDDERWICK HILL PLANTATION, WW2 defences

NT 641 793
BELHAVEN BAY, WW2, glider trap?
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 642 794 to 652 787
HEDDERWICK HILL PLANTATION, WW2 defences

NT 644 793
HEDDERWICK HILL PLANTATION, building

NT 646 792
HEDDERWICK HILL PLANTATION, WW2 defences

NT 650 789 to 652 787
HEDDERWICK HILL PLANTATION, WW2 defences

NT 6576 7850 to 6619 7856
BELHAVEN BAY, sea wall

NT 67 NE 14
NT 66 78
BELHAVEN, Harbour
Map 11

NT 663 785
BELHAVEN, 1 NORTH STREET, house
Listed Building, Category B

NT 663 785
BELHAVEN, 2 NORTH STREET, house
Listed Building, Category C(S)

NT 663 785 and 663 786
BELHAVEN, 1 NORTH STREET, pavilion, conservatory
Listed Building, Category B

NT 662 785
BELHAVEN, 7 NORTH STREET, house
Listed Building, Category B

NT 662 785
BELHAVEN, 9-12 NORTH STREET
(Inclusive), cottages
Listed Building, Category B

NT 661 785 to 664 791
WINTERFIELD MAINS, WW2 defences

NT 67 NE 1
NT 6631 7899
BELHAVEN BAY, long cist cemetery
Condition: Partially destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 66 79
WINTERFIELD GOLF COURSE, crop marks, WW2 defences

NT 662 791
BELHAVEN BAY, WW2, brick structure
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 6625 7920
BELHAVEN, WW2
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 6635 7925
BELHAVEN, WW2 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 6625 7930
BELHAVEN, WW2 look out
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 67 NE 134
NT 6640 7922
LONGCRAIGS, DUNBAR, cist
Condition: Partially destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 6650 7917 (centred)
WINTERFIELD, WW2 defences

NT 669 793
WINTERFIELD GOLF COURSE, WW2 defences

NT 672 793
DUNBAR, MARINE ROAD, ST RULE'S, ST REGULA'S, hotel
Listed Building, Category B

NT 673 792
DUNBAR, BAYSWELL PARK, drinking fountain
Listed Building, Category C(S)

See Insert Map 17

NT 67 NE 64
NT 6825 7865
DUNBAR, 2 CLYDE VILLAS, Clst

NT 682 786
DUNBAR, EAST LINKS ROAD, 1-3 CLYDE VILLAS, houses
Listed Building, Category C(S)
Map 11
Erosion

Unit 42: NT 624 822
Length of unit: 1.6km
Eroding
This unit consists of the wide sandy bay of Ravensheugh Sands. There are dunes at the back of the bay and there is a steep beach profile which suggests that the area is suffering from erosion. The mouth of the Peffer Burn is silting up but the banks are eroding.

Unit 43: NT 638 812
Length of unit: 1.6km
Eroding
The rocky promontory of St Baldred's Cradle consists of cliffs 5m to 7m high. To the south of the promontory a steep soil bank about 1m high is visibly slumping. The path that runs along the shore has been diverted inland at various points. The old sea walls noted on the east side of this promontory are now below the HWM and this indicates that about 5m - 7m of land has been lost here in the past 100 years or so.

Unit 44: NT 631 799
Length of unit: 10km
Accreting or stable
This unit consists of the tidal marshland on the north side of Belhaven Bay and includes Sandy Hirst spit. The area behind the spit and to the south of the mouth of the Tyne is accreting. According to a report for SNH, sand is being washed along the coast and being deposited at the end of the spit and the landward end is being thinned due to erosion (Firth et al 1995). However the 1st edition O.S. map shows the landward end of the spit thinner than it is shown today. It also shows an embankment extending south-west from the tip of Sandy Hirst and back to the north bank of the Tyne at Mosshouse Point. This may have been a failed attempt to reclaim this area of land called Heckles Hole. The course of the Tyne has noticeably changed within its flood plain since the 1st edition map was surveyed. On the south side of the Tyne is Buist's embankment, which is an earthen bank about 2m high and 3m wide at the top. It was constructed in the early 19th century in order to reclaim the land to the west within the Tyne flood plain.

Unit 45: NT 638 789
Length of unit: 2km
Eroding
This unit consists of the southern side of Belhaven Bay and includes the mouth of Hedderwick Burn and Hedderwick sands. The coastal edge is being severely eroded forming sand and mud cliffs up to 3m high. Conifer trees lie uprooted on the shore. The Warden suggested that 0.3m to 0.4m was being lost here every year. Erosion is particularly bad on the north facing cliff where there is considerable undercutting and slumping. Attempts have been made to prevent erosion with branches set vertically into the sand for stretches of about 20m. In places this has been successful and the bank thus protected is vegetated, while that beyond the branches is bare and eroding. The severity of the erosion reduces towards the west.

Unit 46: NT 650 790
Length of unit: 1.8km
Accreting or stable
This unit consists of the sea-ward side of Belhaven Bay. It includes an active dune ridge on a spit to the north of Hedderwick Hill plantation. The form of the spit indicates that sand is being transported north-westwards along the coast and being deposited at the end of the spit in the mouth of the Tyne.

Unit 47: NT 668 790
Length of unit: 2.7km
Eroding or stable
This unit extends from the mouth of the Bell Water to Dunbar. The Bell Water meanders over salt marshes and to the east there is a low cliff (1m - 3m high) with a rocky foreshore. There is evidence of erosion here an attempts made to protect the coast with concrete cubes and cages of stones. The eastern part consists of higher cliffs which extend to Dunbar.

Unit 48: NT 683 788
Length of unit: 2km
Eroding
This unit consists of the rocky headland of Dunbar. The sea wall is made from the local red sandstone and it runs inland of the Castle. Both the Old and New harbours are well maintained although the Old Harbour shows some signs of erosion. The Third Statistical Accounts mention that Victoria Harbour was silted up at that time through years of neglect, the fishing industry then being dead.
Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

KEY
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly Sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh
- Low edge less than 5m
- Cliff over 5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle storm beach
- Human disturbance
- Drift, boulder clay
- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand & gravel
- Land below 10m on landward side
- Reclaimed land

Pefferside

Belhaven Bay

R. Tyne

Dunbar
Map 11
Hinterland
Geology and
Coastal
Geomorphology

Unit 43: NT 612 843
Length of unit: 1.2km
Foreshore type: mainly rocky platform
Coast edge: cliffs over 5m
Hinterland type: drift, boulder clay over visible rock
This unit extends from Seacliff Bay by to south of Seacliff Tower.

Unit 44: NT 618 834
Length of unit: 1.5km
Foreshore type: mainly rocky platform
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand.
This unit extends from south of Seacliff Tower to the outlet of the Peffer Burn.

Unit 45: NT 626 817
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge less than 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit extends from the outlet of the Peffer Burn to just north of St Baldred's Cradle. It has been suggested that the sand found at Ravensheugh and inland at Lochhouses (NT 615 821) are a result of a series of inundations one of which has been attributed to a series of tsunami waves produced by a massive landslide in the Norwegian sea between 8-6000 years b.p. (Firth et al 1995, 49).

Unit 46: NT 635 811
Length of unit: 1km
Foreshore type: mainly rock platform
Coast edge: cliff over 5m
Hinterland type: drift, boulder clay over visible rock.
This unit encompasses the rocky promontory of St Baldred's Cradle.

Unit 47: NT 635 800
Length of unit: 1.8km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge below 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit consists of the sand spit of Sandy Hirst which extends southwards from the rocky promontory of St Baldred's Cradle.

Unit 48: NT 625 792
Length of unit: 2.5km
Foreshore type: mainly alluvial/marine mud
Coast edge: low edge below 5m, man made barrier south of the River Tyne (Buist's embankment)
Hinterland type: reclaimed land, marine mud
This unit extends from Sandy Hirst to the south end of Buist's embankment

Unit 49: NT 634 786
Length of unit: 1.6km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge below 5m
Hinterland type: drift, boulder clay
This unit extends from the southern end of Buist's embankment to Hedderwick Hill.

Unit 50: NT 644 795
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: mainly sand
Coast edge: low edge below 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit extends from Hedderwick Hill to the southern end of the spit in Belhaven Bay.

Unit 51: NT 653 787
Length of unit: 2km
Foreshore type: marsh in the west and sand to the east
Coast edge: low edge below 5m
Hinterland type: blown sand
This unit encompasses the southern part of Belhaven Bay.

Unit 52: NT 670 795
Length of unit: 1.8km
Foreshore type: mainly rocky platform
Coast edge: cliff over 5m
Hinterland type: drift, boulder clay over visible rock
This unit extends from the eastern side of Belhaven Bay to Dunbar.

Unit 53: NT 684 786
Length of unit: 3km
Foreshore type: mainly rocky platform
Coast edge: man-made barrier
Hinterland type: built up area over drift
This unit extends eastwards from Dunbar.
Map 12
South Queensferry

(These entries are in numerical rather than geographical order)

NT 17 NW 11
NT 1289 7839
QUEENSFERRY, 1-7
HOPETOUN ROAD,
PLEWLANDS HOUSE,
house
Listed Building, Category B
Scheduled Ancient
Monument 13
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 71
NT 1298 7850
QUEENSFERRY
HARBOUR, harbour
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 71.1
NT 1301 7851
QUEENSFERRY
HARBOUR, HAND
CRANE, crane
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 73
NT 1293 7821
QUEENSFERRY
RAILWAY
EMBANKMENT, wall
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 17 NW 76
NT 1291 7841
QUEENSFERRY, 2
HOPETOUN ROAD,
house, 19th century
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 78
NT 1292 7829
QUEENSFERRY, 10 THE
LOAN, LOAN HOUSE,
house
Listed Building, Category B

NT 17 NW 81
NT 1295 7838
QUEENSFERRY, 8 HIGH
STREET, STAGS HEAD
HOTEL, hotel
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 82
NT 1297 7837
QUEENSFERRY, 17
HIGH STREET,
QUEENSFERRY ARMS
HOTEL, hotel
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 83
NT 1299 7835
QUEENSFERRY, 19
HIGH STREET, house
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 84
NT 1301 7834
QUEENSFERRY, 23-25
HIGH STREET, houses
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good:
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 85
NT 1303 7833
QUEENSFERRY, 27-30
HIGH STREET, house
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 86
NT 1304 7832
QUEENSFERRY, 31-33
HIGH STREET, house;
shop
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor
NT 17 NW 87
NT 1306 7829
QUEENSFERRY, 36
HIGH STREET, FERRY
TAP ALEHOUSE, Hotel
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 88
NT 1308 7829
QUEENSFERRY, 38 & 40
HIGH STREET, house,
17th century
Listed Building Category A
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 89
NT 1317 7830
QUEENSFERRY, 55-57
HIGH STREET, houses,
18th century
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 90
NT 1319 7831
QUEENSFERRY, 59-61
HIGH STREET, tenements, early 19th
century
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 92
NT 1305 7827
QUEENSFERRY, THE
VENNEL, OLD BURIAL
GROUND,
Gatepier, 18th century
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 93
NT 1306 7824
QUEENSFERRY, THE
VENNEL, churchyard
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 94
NT 1299 7832
QUEENSFERRY, 12 & 13
HIGH STREET, WEST
TERRACE, houses
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 95
NT 1309 7828
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 19 & 20 EAST
TERRACE, house
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 96
NT 1310 7828
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 18 EAST
TERRACE, FORTH
VIEW, house
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 97
NT 1309 7827
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 17 EAST
TERRACE, INCHCOLM,
house
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 98
NT 1311 7823
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 16 EAST
TERRACE, 'BANKDAM',
house
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 99
NT 1313 7827
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 13 EAST
TERRACE, LABURNUM,
house, late 17th-18th
century
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 100
NT 1314 7827
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 12 EAST
TERRACE, ST HELEN'S,
house
Listed Building Category D
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 101
NT 1320 7829
QUEENSFERRY, 2 EAST
TERRACE, 'ST ANNES', houses
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 102
NT 1321 7829
QUEENSFERRY, 1 EAST
TERRACE, house
Listed Building Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 103
NT 1322 7830
QUEENSFERRY, 4
EDINBURGH ROAD TO 9
EAST TERRACE, Wall;
Railing
Listed Building Category
C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 104
NT 1318 7828
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 7 EAST
TERRACE, House
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 105
NT 1317 7828
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH
STREET, 8 & 9 EAST
TERRACE, house
Listed Building Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor
NT 17 NW 131
NT 1304 7830
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH STREET, 2 & 4 MID TERRACE, houses
Listed Building Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 132
NT 1301 7831
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH STREET, 6 MID TERRACE, House; Shop
Listed Building Category C(s), B Group
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 134
NT 1289 7833
QUEENSFERRY, HIGH STREET, 15 WEST TERRACE, BREWERY CLOSE, house: shop
Listed Building, Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 138
NT 1291 7832
QUEENSFERRY, 8 THE LOAN, house
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 17 NW 139
NT 1294 7829
QUEENSFERRY, 7 & 9 HIGH STREET, CALEDONIA HOUSE, shop; house
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 140
NT 1293 7840
QUEENSFERRY, 5 HIGH STREET, Shop; House
Listed Building, Category C(s)
Condition: Unknown
Action: Nil

NT 17 NW 141
NT 1293 7841
QUEENSFERRY, 1 BELL STANE, shop
Listed Building, Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 17 NW 142
NT 1292 7842
QUEENSFERRY, 2 BELL STANE, Shop
Listed Building, Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor
Location Insert
Cramond Island

MAP 13

Location Insert
Blackness

MAP 14
Map 13
Cramond Island

NT 17 NE 24 (not shown on map)
NT 19 78
CRAMOND ISLAND, long cist

NT 1956 7823
CRAMOND ISLAND, THE KNOLL, 20th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1950 7860
CRAMOND ISLAND, jetty
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 1954 7863
CRAMOND ISLAND, jetty
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 1957 7840
CRAMOND ISLAND, enclosure
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1955 7853
CRAMOND ISLAND, drystone dyke
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 1948 7854
CRAMOND ISLAND, building
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1955 7863
CRAMOND ISLAND, drystone dyke
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1953 7874
CRAMOND ISLAND, building
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1956 7873
CRAMOND ISLAND, building, 20th century
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 1965 7878
CRAMOND ISLAND, pillars, 20th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1965 7880
CRAMOND ISLAND, jetty
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 17 NE 71
NT 196 787
CRAMOND ISLAND BATTERY, WW1 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1969 7866
CRAMOND ISLAND, building, 20th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1965 7856
CRAMOND ISLAND, building
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1975 7850
CRAMOND ISLAND, enclosure
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 1935 7780
CRAMOND ISLAND, 20th century defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey
Map 14
Blackness

NT 07 NW 55
NT 0492 7997
BLACKNESS HOUSE,
country house, 19th century
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 07 NW 54
NT 049 799
BLACKNESS, enclosure
Condition: Unknown
Action: Nil

NT 08 SE 36
NT 0515 8002
BLACKNESS, pump
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 33
NT 0518 8010
BLACKNESS, pier
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 10
NT 0528 8003
BLACKNESS VILLAGE,
ST NINIAN'S CHAPEL,
chapel
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 37
NT 05 80
BLACKNESS, battle site

NT 08 SE 6
NT 054 800
BLACKNESS CASTLE,
castle, 15th -17th century
Guardianship Monument
Listed Building, Category A
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 6.1
NT 054 800
BLACKNESS CASTLE,
terraces, formal garden,
cultivation remains
Guardianship Monument

NT 08 SE 12
NT 05 80
BLACKNESS CASTLE,
'celtic' figure
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 8
NT 0551 8020
BLACKNESS CASTLE,
burial, Iron Age
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 7
NT 0548 8012
BLACKNESS, CASTLE
HILL, ST NINIAN'S
CHAPEL, redoubt
(possible)
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 9
NT 0545 8010
BLACKNESS CASTLE,
burials, Bronze Age
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 08 SE 11
NT 0548 8006
BLACKNESS CASTLE,
dovecot, 16th century
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 07 NE 21
NT 054 799
BLACKNESS, 'ROMAN
FORT',
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor
Location Insert
Prestonpans

MAP 15

Edinburgh
Prestonpans
Musselburgh

NT 37 SE 87
NT 37 SE 11
NT 37 SE 86
NT 3890 7475
NT 3885 7470
NT 37 SE 18
NT 37 SE 16
NT 37 SE 19
NT 37 SE 72
NT 37 SE 743
NT 37 SE 71
NT 37 SE 86
NT 3790 7420

0  M  500
Map 16
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 5509 8528
NORTH BERWICK, 4
WESTGATE, post office, gateway
Listed Building, Category B

NT 58 NE 33
NT 5517 8526
NORTH BERWICK, 93
HIGH STREET, shop
Listed Building, Category C (s)

NT 58 NE 34
NT 5510 8524
NORTH BERWICK, 125-127 HIGH STREET, houses
Listed Building, Category C (s)

NT 58 NE 41
NT 5514 8524
NORTH BERWICK, 107-109 HIGH STREET, COUNTY HOTEL
Listed Building, Category C (s)

NT 58 NE 32
NT 5527 8530
NORTH BERWICK, 66 HIGH STREET, VICTORIA HOUSE, shop
Listed Building, Category B

NT 58 NE 28
NT 5532 8529
NORTH BERWICK, 45-47 HIGH STREET, shop
Listed Building, Category B

NT 58 NE 29
NT 5531 8530
NORTH BERWICK, 56-60 HIGH STREET, shop
Listed Building, Category C (s)

NT 58 NE 30
NT 5531 8529
NORTH BERWICK, 49-51 HIGH STREET, shop
Listed Building, Category C (s)

NT 58 NE 35
NT 5528 8527
NORTH BERWICK, 2 LAW ROAD, house
Listed Building, Category C (s)

NT 58 NE 52
NT 553 853
NORTH BERWICK, FORTH ST LANE, pottery, drying kiln
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Monitor area

NT 58 NE 45
NT 5535 8556
NORTH BERWICK, HARBOUR TERRACE, warehouse, apartments
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 58 NE 4
NT 5533 8560
NORTH BERWICK, ST ANDREWS CHURCH, HARBOUR
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NE 22, 22.01
NT 5530 8538
NORTH BERWICK harbour, hand crane

NT 553 857
NORTH BERWICK, swimming pool
Condition: Fair
Action: Requires maintenance from relevant Authorities

NT 58 NE 21
NT 5538 8559
NORTH BERWICK HARBOUR, Hospital
Condition: Probably destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NE 12
NT 5541 8557
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KIRK NESS, Grave-slab
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NE 3
NT 5540 8556
NORTH BERWICK, ST ANDREWS CHURCH, church, graveyard
Listed Building, Category B
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 5542 8560
NORTH BERWICK, Swimming Pool
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 58 NE 50
NT 554 855
NORTH BERWICK, ANCHOR GREEN, burials
Condition: Unknown
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NE 40
NT 5545 8547
NORTH BERWICK, 3 MELBOURNE RD, SANDS COTTAGE
Listed Building, Category C(s)
Condition: Good
Action: Nil
Map 16

NT 58 NE 38
NT 5538 8559
NORTH BERWICK,
VICTORIA RD, EAST
LOTHIAN YACHT CLUB
Listed Building, Category B

NT 58 NE 38
NT 5540 8546
NORTH BERWICK, 5
AND 7 VICTORIA RD
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 58 NE 38
NT 5540 8547
NORTH BERWICK, 9
VICTORIA RD
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 58 NE 38
NT 5539 8548
NORTH BERWICK, 11
VICTORIA RD
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 58 NE 39
NT 5544 8540
NORTH BERWICK, 1-7
MELBOURNE PLACE, 2
VICTORIA ROAD
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 5540 8540
NORTH BERWICK,
VICTORIA RD,
BLACKADDER CHURCH
Listed Building, Category B

NT 5560 8535
NORTH BERWICK, 14-15
MELBOURNE RD
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 5561 8525
NORTH BERWICK, 27
EAST ROAD AND 1
BALFOUR STREET
Listed Building, Category B
Map 17
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 6756 7923
DUNBAR, THE PAVILION

NT 67 NE 155
NT 6778 7913
DUNBAR, 2 AND 2A WESTGATE, watching brief, pottery

NT 67 NE 150
NT 6784 7913
DUNBAR, CASTLE PARK, LEISURE POOL DEVELOPMENT
Scheduled Area (5690)

NT 67 NE 146
NT 6778 7924
DUNBAR, CASTLE PARK, LEISURE POOL DEVELOPMENT
Scheduled Area (5690)

NT 67 NE 141
NT 6784 7926
DUNBAR CASTLE PARK, LEISURE POOL DEVELOPMENT
Scheduled Area (5690)

NT 67 NE 148
NT 678 792
DUNBAR, ICE-HOUSE

NT 678 793
DUNBAR HARBOUR, Wall

NT 67 NE 8
NT 6782 7930
DUNBAR CASTLE, Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument (766)

NT 67 NE 147
NT 6799 7932
DUNBAR, VICTORIA HARBOUR.
A well maintained working harbour.

NT 67 NE 53
NT 6811 7934
DUNBAR HARBOUR,
LAMER ISLAND, Battery
Listed Building, Category B

NT 67 NE 18
NT 6814 7922
DUNBAR, OLD HARBOUR
Listed Building, Category B (B Group)

NT 67 NE 137
NT 6804 7922
DUNBAR, BERNARD’S MALTINGS
Listed Building, Category B
(B Group)

NT 680 791
DUNBAR, 1, 3, AND 7 SHORE STREET, houses
Listed Building, Category B
(B Group)

NT 680 791
DUNBAR, 5 SHORE STREET, house
Listed Building, Category C(s) (B Group)

NT 681 791
DUNBAR, OLD HARBOUR,
FISHERMEN’S MONUMENT
Listed Building, Category B
(B Group)

NT 67 NE 152
NT 6804 7911
DUNBAR, SHORE STREET MALTINGS
Listed Building, Category B
(B Group)

NT 680 789
DUNBAR, 2 COLVIN STREET, FORESTERS ARMS
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 680 791
DUNBAR, 15-19 LAMER STREET, warehouse
Listed Building, Category B

NT 680 791
DUNBAR, 21-23 LAMER STREET, house
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 680 791
DUNBAR, 25 LAMER STREET, JERSEY ARMS
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 680 791
DUNBAR, LAMER STREET,
DREADNOUGHT, warehouse
Listed Building, Category B

NT 680 790
DUNBAR, 10 AND 12 LAMER STREET, houses
Listed Building, Category C(s)

NT 680 789
DUNBAR, 15 CHURCH STREET, BEACH HOUSE
Listed Building, Category B

NT 680 788
DUNBAR, CHURCH STREET, ASSEMBLY ROOMS
Listed Building, Category B

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Map 18
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 58 NE 5
NT 595 850
TANTALLON CASTLE
In Guardianship (90295)
Listed Building, Category A
Condition: Fair
Action: Monitor

NT 58 NE 5.1
NT 5961 8501
TANTALLON CASTLE, dovecot
IN GUARDIANSHIP (90295)
Listed Building, Category A

NT 5975 8480
TANTALLON CASTLE, OXROAD BAY, channel
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 5999 8483
TANTALLON CASTLE, OXROAD BAY, cave
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 6015 8478
AULDHAME, ditch
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 68 SW 30
NT 6010 8473
AULDHAME, fort

NT 68 SW 3
NT 6030 8483
THE GEGAN, SEACLIFF, building, midden, misc. finds, Iron Age
Condition: Destroyed
Action: Nil

NT 68 SW 17
NT 6024 8466
SEACLIFF, church, burial ground
Scheduled Ancient Monument 5605
Condition: Partially destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 68 SW 18
NT 602 846
AULDHAME, deserted medieval village
Condition: Unknown
Action: Survey

NT 68 SW 1
NT 6023 8462
AULDHAME, SEACLIFF, house, 16th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey and excavate

NT 68 SW 7
NT 6045 8448
ST BALDRED’ CAVE, cave; altar
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey, re-examine material, excavate

NT 608 844
SEACLIFF, Crop mark

NT 68 SW 8
NT 6123 8428
SEACLIFF, settlement, midden, cists, burial
Condition: Partially destroyed
Action: Monitor

NT 68 SW 5
NT 6130 8418
SEACLIFF TOWER, 16th century
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey and excavate

EDITORIAL COMMENT:
PAGES 115 AND 116 NEVER EXISTED
Map 19
Built Heritage and Archaeology

NT 6280 8160
RAVENSHUEGH, WW2 defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 6298 8130
RAVENSHUEGH SANDS, WW2 defences
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 6292 8136
RAVENSHUEGH HEAD, WW2 defences

NT 68 SW 23
NT 629 813
RAVENSHUEGH HEAD, possible enclosure
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 6305 8135
RAVENSHUEGH SANDS, WW2 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 6330 8126
BATHAN'S STRAND, WW2 defences
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 6355 8126
WHITBERRY POINT, WW2 defences, pillbox
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 6358 8127
WHITBERRY POINT, WW2 defences, trench
Condition: Poor
Action: Survey

NT 68 SW 22
NT 636 813
WHITBERRY POINT, possible enclosure, WW2 defences.
Condition: Good
Action: Nil

NT 6365 8130
WHITBERRY POINT, WW2 defences, trench
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 68 SW 4
NT 6371 8125
ST BALDRED'S CRADLE, cairn/pill box
Condition: pillbox destroyed, cairn fair
Action: Survey

NT 64 81
ST BALDRED'S CRADLE, wreck
Condition: Unknown
Action: Re-visit and Survey

NT 636 811
2WW anti-tank blocks

NT 6356 8087
TYNE SANDS, WW2 defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey

NT 6365 8080
TYNE SANDS, walling, possible fish trap
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 635 806
TYNE SANDS, cart tracks
Condition: Fair
Action: Survey

NT 630 796
BELHAVEN BAY, WW2 defences
Condition: Good
Action: Survey
GUARD exists to manage fieldwork and consultancy projects undertaken by the Archaeology Department for government and industry. GUARD executes desk studies, field surveys and excavations to the high academic standards established by the University and provides the managerial efficiency expected of dedicated professionals. GUARD's research mission creates the appropriate working atmosphere for the protection and analysis of our heritage. The work of GUARD represents a successful collaboration of scholarly and commercial interests concerned with the preservation and interpretation of the historic environment.

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