

MAP 15 - NEWBURGH TO FIFE BOUNDARY

Built heritage and archaeology - The village of Newburgh provided the focal point for the Tay Salmon Fishing industry. Its strategic position, conveniently positioned between Perth and Dundee, meant that it became an important stage for the transfer of goods onto shallow draft vessels on the journey to Perth. The monuments identified in this section are a reflection on these twin roles. Piers and buildings (NO23741877 to 23321858) were built in the 18th Century to promote the town as a staging post for the transfer of goods to shallower or deeper drafted vessels depending on whether the cargo was destined up, or down stream. Newburgh's role as a port has declined and with that decline, collapsing of the harbour walls is evident and remedial work is needed if the harbour structure is to be retained. The village's fishing connections are also evident from the hulks of two fishing yawls (NO23811876) embedded in mud on the banks at the eastern end of the village, and in the salmon coble yard, slipway and collection of net winches identified at the western end of the village (NO23118863). None of these sites have been recorded in the National Monuments Record and more attention is required. Accordingly, further details are given elsewhere (site description 6). Of the known monuments, Mugdrum House (NO24NW54) and gardens are of importance although, set back from a stable coast edge, they are not under any threat from coastal erosion. The location of a neolithic flint head (NO21NW38) near Mugdrum Island and reports of two logboats (NO21NW6: map 14) and other Bronze Age and Iron Age finds from the sand near Mugdrum Island as well as from elsewhere on the banks of the Tay near Newburgh are of interest in that they suggest that settlement of the banks of the Tay dates to prehistoric times, and that Mugdrum Island may have been used as a ritual site from the Late Bronze Age (*Pers. comm.* Mike King). Finds such as these may continue to occur as localised erosion of the foreshore and bank sediments causes the uncovering of buried artefacts.

Hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology; Erosion class-Mud is accreting on the foreshore in the shelter of Croy Point. To the west, the coast edge of the Yacht club is eroding as a result of a combination of bad storms and high spring tides. Newburgh harbour is in disrepair, the outer harbour piers have missing stone blocks as they are subject to wave attack. However it is the rear harbour walls which are most at risk to collapse. Poor drainage behind the walls causes scour erosion. The stone blocks have been pushed out from behind causing the harbour walls to bulge. To the west, mud accretion on the foreshore is stabilised with marsh and reed beds.

MAP 15 NEWBURGH TO FIFE BOUNDARY

EROSION UNITS

1

NO23841867

0.6 km

Accreting or stable

Mud is accreting in the shelter of Croy Point and the offshore mud/sand banks.

2

NO23611855

0.2 km

Definitely eroding

The slipway of the yacht club is positioned where the protective marsh flats break. As a result of bad storms in conjunction with high spring tides the coast edge in front of the club house is badly eroded. The owners are installing a localised section of gabion defences to protect the edge.

3

NO23451863

0.6 km

Both accreting and eroding

The piers of the harbour are in disrepair due to poor maintenance and erosion. Between the piers mud is accreting on the foreshore. The front of the piers experience wave damage, however it is the rear harbour walls that are in the worse condition. The concentration of runoff behind the harbour walls is causing the stone blocks to be pushed out from behind. The rear walls are bulging and will be susceptible to collapse during high wave activity.

4

NO23211861

0.7 km

Stable

A stonewall protects the coast edge and stable muds compose the foreshore. The Slipway has a few dislodged blocks however it is generally stable.

5

NO22201848

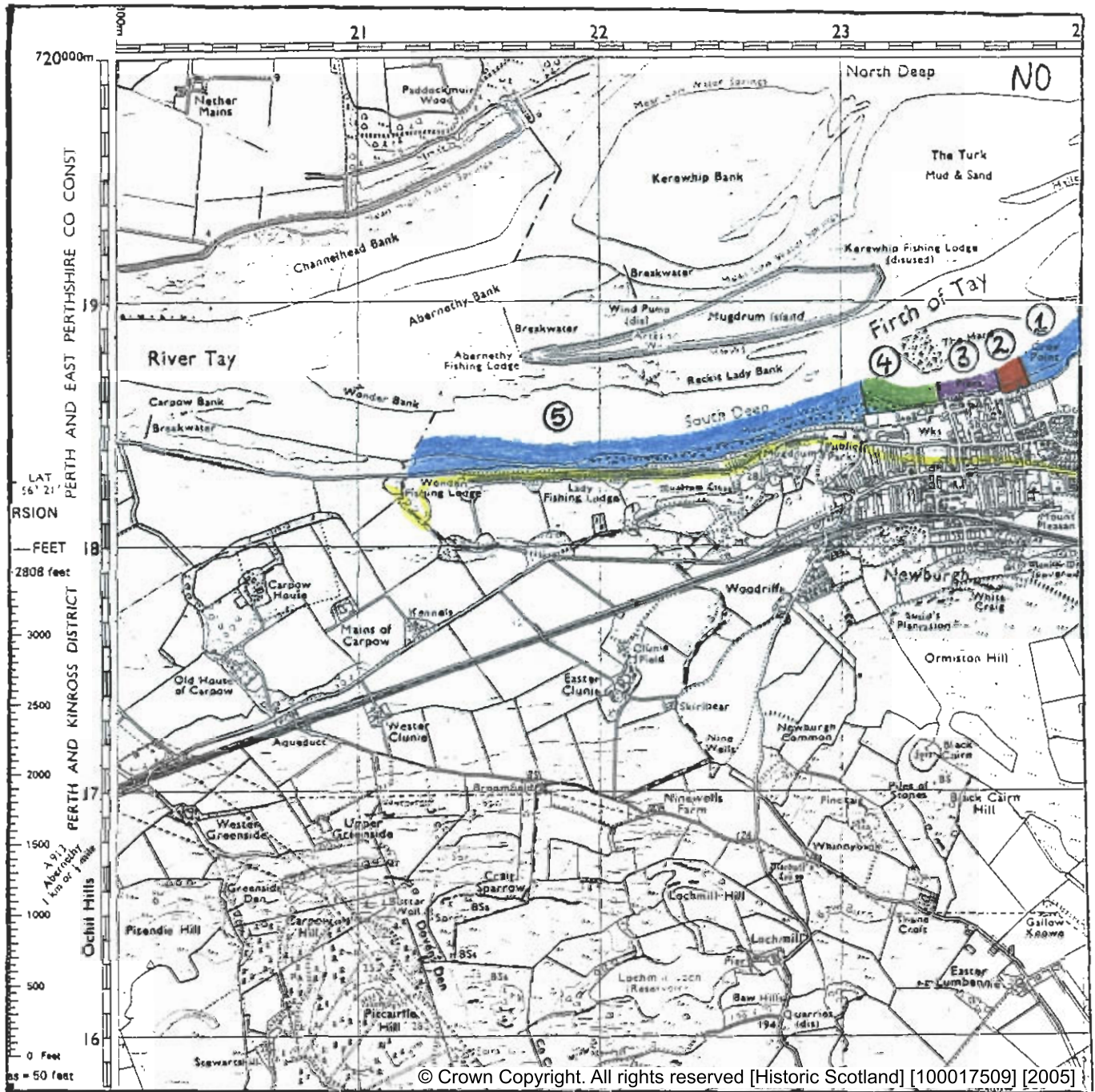
2 km

Accreting or stable

Muds accreting on the foreshore are encouraged by the dense marsh and reed beds.

MAP CLASS: **EROSION**
 (Assessment date: 18 October 1996)
 NO 21/31. Scale 1:25,000

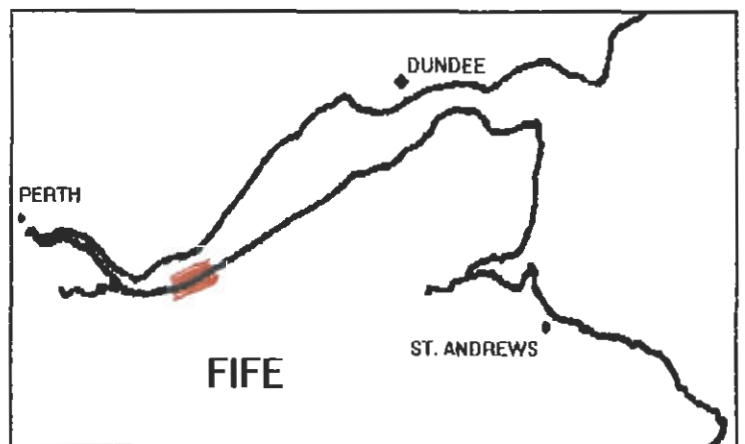
NEWBURGH TO FIFE BOUNDARY



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KEY

Erosion class	Staettler colour	Colour
Definitely Accreting	ultramarine blue	
Accreting or stable	light blue	
Stable	light green	
Eroding or stable	orange	
Definitely Eroding	scarlet	
Both accreting and eroding	purple	
No access	blank	
Land below 10m	canary yellow	



MAP 15 NEWBURGH TO FIFE BOUNDARY

GEOLOGY UNITS

1

NO23891869

0.4 km

Alluvial/marine

Low edge (<5 metres)

Alluvium with raised beach and marine deposits

Mud dominates the foreshore with intertidal sand and mud banks. Reed beds and marsh are situated on the upper foreshore. The low coast edge is protected with a flood embankment. The low lying fields beyond rise steeply to the south.

2

NO23651862

0.2 km

Alluvial/marine muds

Human disturbance

Raised beach and marine deposits

A manmade flood embankment is positioned at the low coast edge. Where the embankment ends human disturbance results in a break in the marsh for a slipway which extends onto the foreshore. Boulders have been placed to protect the low edge.

3

NO23211861

0.8 km

Alluvial/marine muds

Manmade barrier

Raised beach and marine deposits

A series of piers make up the harbour with alluvial mud deposition inbetween. The stone walls of the harbour form the coast edge. Stonewalls continue to the west towards the slipway of the salmon lodge.

4

NO22851855

0.4 km

Alluvial/marine muds

Low edge (<5 metres)

Glacial sand and gravel

Muds compose the foreshore with a low edge backed with a stone wall.

5

NO22201845

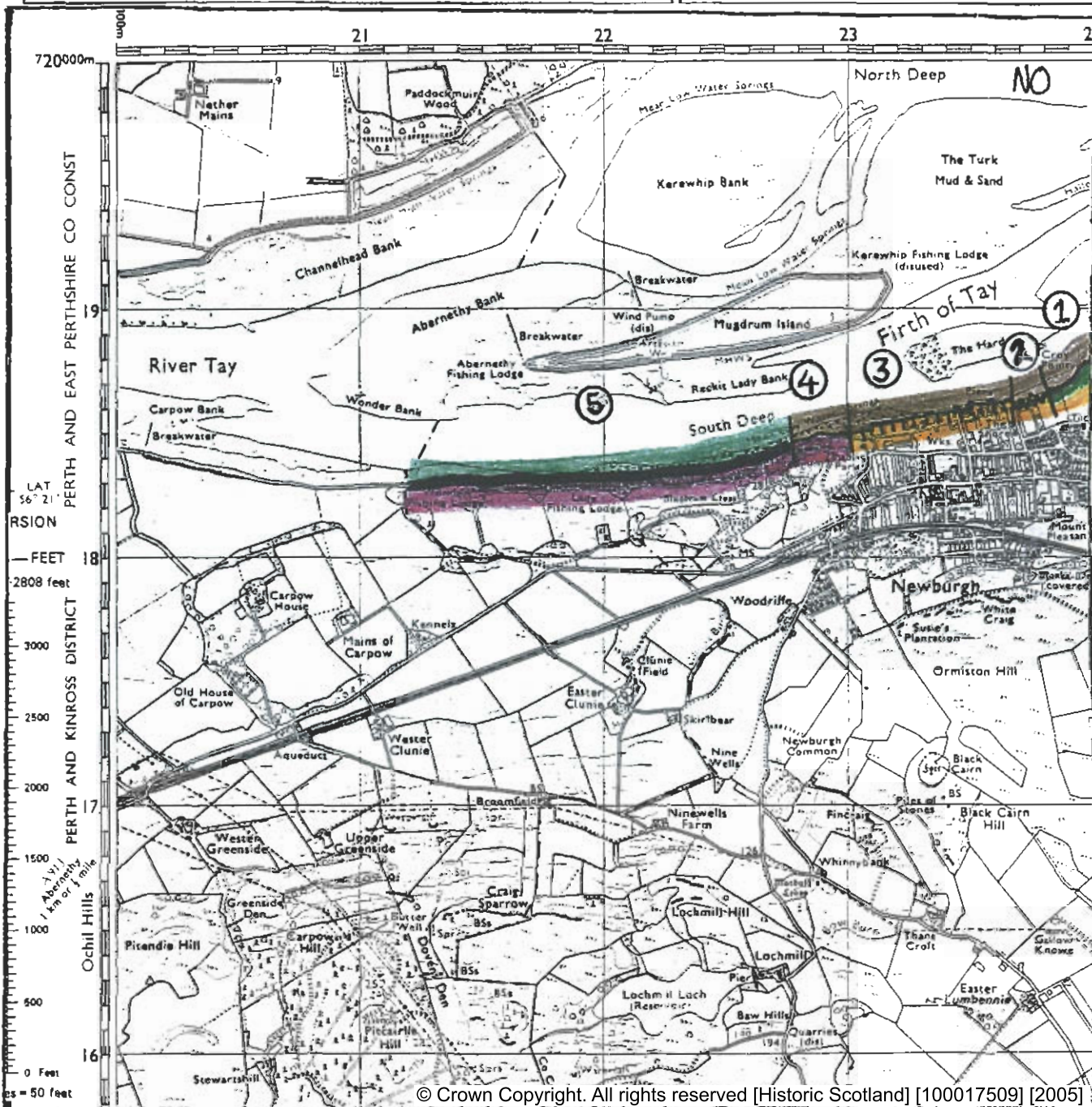
2 km

Marsh

High cliff (>5 metres)

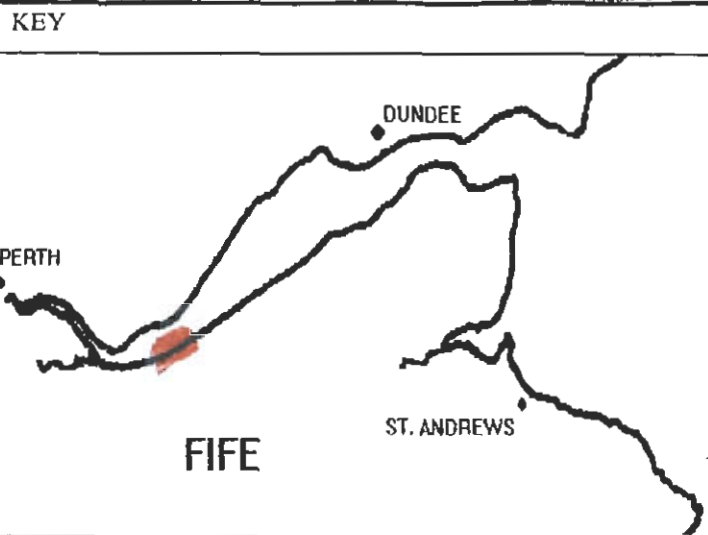
Glacial sand and gravel

Marsh and reed beds develop on the mud flats of the foreshore. The marsh area widens to the west. The coast edge is steep with a dense forest cover. The hinterland is composed of glacial sands and gravels.



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Hinterland Geology	Staedler colour	
Drift, boulder clay	light grey	
Drift, boulder clay over visible rock	Caron D'adac violet	
Raised beach and marine deposits	golden brown	
Blown sand	peach	
Glacial sand and gravels	magenta	
Alluvium	grass green	
Coast edge		
Low edge (< 5m)	thin black line	
Cliff (> 5m)	solid black line	
Man made barrier	black line with spines	
Shingle beach	small circles	
Human disturbance	black ovals	
Coastal Geomorphology		
Mainly rock platform	vermillion	
Mainly sand	indigo	
Mainly alluvial/marine mud	sienna brown	
Marsh	true green	



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**BUILT HERITAGE AND
ARCHAEOLOGY UNITS**

Sites behind the coast edge

NO21NW2
ST KATHERINES
CHAPEL/CHURCH
CHAPEL SITE
15th Century
Not seen
Nil

NO21NW54
MUGDRUM
17th Century
Fair
Nil

NO21NW54.1
MUGDRUM OFFICES;
COACHMAN'S HOUSE
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO21NW54.2
MUGDRUM LODGE
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO21NW1
MUGDRUM CROSS
CROSS
PROTECTED ANCIENT
MONUMENT
9th-10th Century
Not seen
Nil

NO21NW43
MUGDRUM CULTIVATION
REMAINS
CROPMARKS
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO21NW40
MUGDRUM CROPMARK
COMPLEX
CROPMARKS
Uncertain
Not seen

Nil

Sites on the coast edge and foreshore

NO23811876
Two yawl fishing boat hulks
embedded in foreshore mud
19th - 20th Centuries
Poor
Survey

NO23711860
Newburgh Y.C. building and slipway
20th Century
Good
Nil

NO23741877 to 23321858
Newburgh harbour - wharfs, quays,
bollards, hulks
18th - 20th Centuries
Poor
Survey
***See site description 6**

NO23501863
Wreck of small fishing boat
Uncertain
Poor
Nil

NO23161863
Salmon coble boatyard, sheds,
slipway, net winches (many) and
cobles
19th to 20th Centuries
Fair
Survey

NO22851855
Building foundations and clearing in
reeds marking possible slipway
20th Century
Fair
Nil

NO22711847
Clearing in reed allowing access onto
foreshore
20th Century
Fair
Nil

NO22631845
Small shed in Mugdrum boundary
wall - possibly a coble storage shed

Uncertain
Fair

Nil

NO21NW41
MUGDRUM LINEAR
CROPMARK
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO21NW38
NEWBURGH, RIVER TAY FLINT
MACEHEAD
Neolithic
Not seen
Nil

