

MAP 2 KINGSBARNS CASTLE TO BUDDO NESS

Built heritage and archaeology - The rocky foreshore which dominates this section provides an unfavourable burial location for intertidal remains and this is reflected in the small number of intertidal sites seen by the survey team. A possible natural harbour was identified at NO57861471 with substantial earthworks at the coast edge consistent with a track way leading back to join the track marked on OS. 1:25,000 and leading down to shore from Burnside farm. Good use has been made in the past of a natural harbour at NO56931499 with the construction of a 19th Century lifeboat shed. Abandoned in 1895, this station was set up following the wreck of the Napoleon in 1864 because it provided a better launching site in easterly gales for rowing to the treacherous rocks off between Buddo Ness and Babbett Ness which claimed many wrecks. This rectangular sandstone shed was constructed from the dismantled old St Andrews lifeboat shed which was brought stone by stone to Boarhills by cart for reconstruction. The shed has been re-used as a cattle barn with recent repairs to the shed including modern brickwork and a sloping corrugated iron roof. A recently deserted salmon bothy and cobble slipway at NO58501439 are worthy of interest and these features show up on the 1st edition OS maps (1854). Access to this bothy was by means of a track from the Kenly Burn and the track has been maintained by a fine 19th Century vertically coursed sandstone wall (NO58191434 - 58091430) which has survived in a far better state than more recent attempts at coastal defence. There was no evidence of any of the cists found in the fields (NO51SE2, NO51NE2, NO51NE3) and the farmer who located these has not discovered anything more recently (*Pers.comm.*) The earthworks identified by O.S. during a visit in 1968 at the site known as Kingsbarns Castle (NO50SE21) were not visible but any remains that do exist will be well set back from the existing coast edge and should not be at threat from coastal erosion. Other previously unrecorded sites included two triangular pillboxes built into a sandstone promontory (NO55821519 and NO55791518) and a collapsing circular, coursed sandstone cairn (NO56381491) which may have been used as a navigation marker for fishing boats or for the lifeboat at the nearby Boarhills station (NO56931499).

Hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology; Erosion class-The hinterland consists of a low coastal terrace at the edge there is an irregular dune ridge. A less conspicuous escarpment of the former coastline slopes to a coastal plateau. Buddo Rock in the north, is an old sea arch carved into the former Calciferous Sandstone cliffs. The foreshore geomorphology is controlled by the structural and lithological variations within the rock platform. At Airbow and Salt Lake, abraded mudstones interspersed with the resistant sandstone and limestone give rise to fringing beaches of sand and shingle. The coast edge is stable where it is composed of resistant sandstone and limestone rock. The promontory at Salt Lake has a jumbled mass of irregular basaltic boulders. There is localised erosion where loosely consolidated sandy raised beach deposits compose the edge (Erosion Units 4,5). Undercutting at high waters has caused fence posts to come adrift at the coast edge (Erosion Unit 1). Elsewhere, large glacial boulders and vegetation protect the edge or tipping of concrete has helped to stabilise the edge.

**MAP 2 KINGSBARNS TO
BUDDO NESS**

EROSION UNITS

1
NO59611303
0.8 km
Eroding or stable
The low coast edge composed of loosely consolidated sandy raised beach deposits is susceptible to undercutting erosion at high waters. Fence posts are extremely close to the edge and several posts have come adrift. Tipping of bricks and concrete along the coast edge provides localised stability. To the north vegetation stabilises the coast edge.

2
NO59411370
0.75 km
Both accreting and eroding
Airbow Point experiences localised undercutting of the dunes at the coast edge during high wave activity. Where there are no storm debris to protect the edge of the dunes display bare vertical cliffed faces. North of the access point there are signs of sand accretion, a steep sand beach has built up which supplies the dunes with blown sands. The blown sands are stabilised by marram grasses and other dune species.

3
NO59031421
0.9 km
Stable
The resistant rock platform protects the foreshore, with stable fringing beaches at the coast edge. There is localised undercutting where breaks in the rock platform occur and where vegetation at the edge is sparse.

4
NO58691431
0.35 km
Eroding or stable
To the south of Salt Lake there is localised erosion. Abraded

mudstones within the rock platform intensify wave attack. The coast edge is reinforced with a stonewall, however it is in disrepair. Salt Lake beach is stable, with a manmade wall protecting the coast edge, there are signs of localised undercutting where the wall ends.

5
NO58211437
0.4 km
Definitely eroding
At the entrance to Kenly Burn a farmer commented on the severity of the erosion after bad winter storms, which have led to a general decline in the stability of this coastal section. An old 18-19th century stonewall provides some protection to the coast edge.

6
NO57971483
1.2 km
Stable
Resistant sandstone composes the promontory and platform. Lithological and structural variations create gaps in the protective platform allowing the sea to undercut the coast edge. To the north a dome structure on the platform creates a flat lying area which is stabilised with marsh and reed beds.

7
NO57231503
0.5 km
Eroding or stable
The field boundary stone wall and a coarse storm ridge protect part of the coast edge. The irregular undercut terrace is the result of localised erosion at high waters. A local farmer is unaware of any significant changes along this section of the coast. Tipped farm wastes provide some protection to the coast edge.

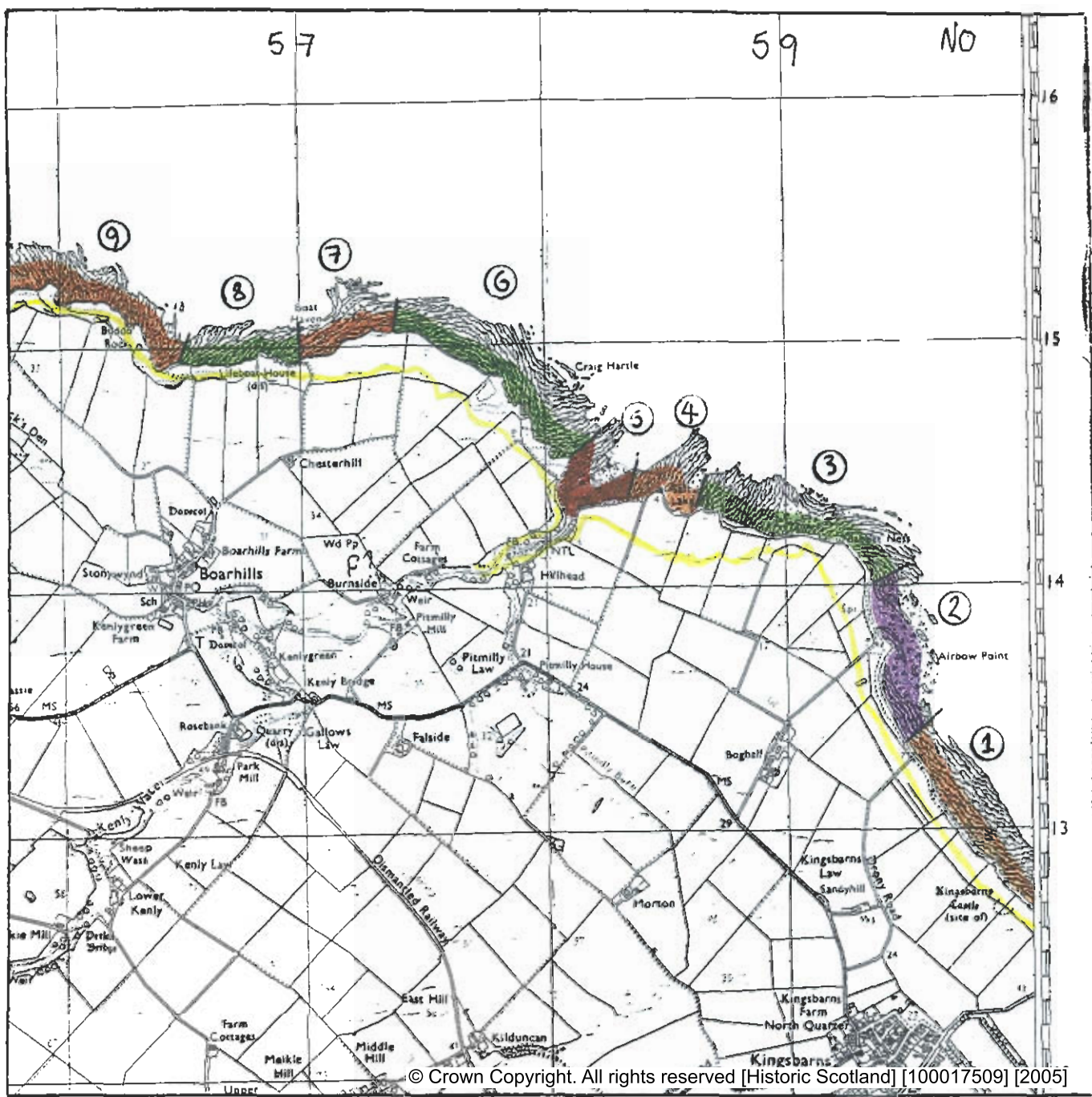
8
NO56791498
0.6 km
Stable
Accretion of shelly sands has occurred as a result of a gap in the

rock platform. The blown sands at the coast edge are stabilised with marram grasses.

9
NO56281511
1 km
Eroding or stable
The low irregular coast edge in front of Buddo Rock is locally undercut where the rock platform breaks. High wave activity causes shingle scour erosion of the loosely consolidated raised beach terrace. In addition, there is trampling damage by cattle. Coarse shingle ridges along the coast edge provide localised stability.

MAP CLASS: EROSION
 (Assessment date: 30 September 1996)
 NO 41/51. Scale 1:25,000

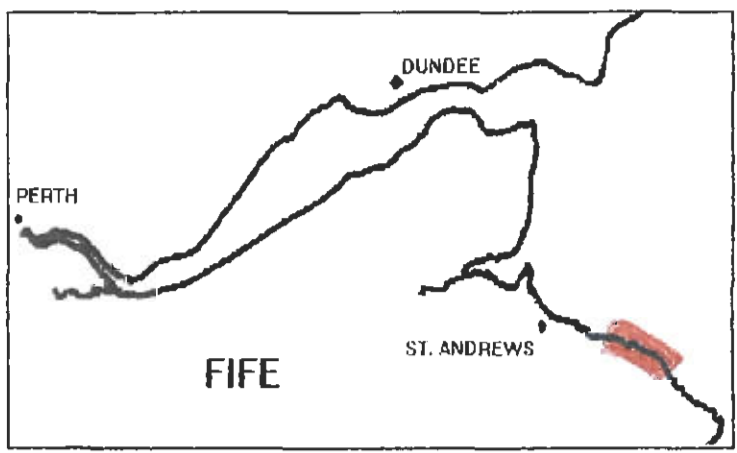
KINGSBARN'S CASTLE TO BUDDO NESS



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KEY

Erosion class	Staetler 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	carmine yellow	



**MAP 2 KINGSBARNES TO BUDDO
NESS**

GEOLOGY UNITS

1
NO59611308
0.8 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge (<5metres)
Blown sand with raised beach and marine deposits
The foreshore consists of rock platform composed of Carboniferous sandstones interspersed with mudstones and limestones. Fringe sand and shingle beaches occur on the upper foreshore, with storm cobbles and boulders at the top the beach. The coast edge is composed of blown sands with raised beach deposits consisting of sand and gravel. The former shoreline is very close to the edge.

2
NO59391379
0.7 km
Mainly sand
Low edge (<5metres)
Blown sand
The East facing shelly sand beach is the result of a gap in the rock platform. The low coast edge consists of blown sands which create dunes 2-4metres in height. The dune bank with sea lyme passes into a low raised beach terrace which slopes inland to reach the escarpment of the former coastline. Above is the main coastal plateau, with rich agricultural land.

3
NO59091421
1 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge (<5 metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
Rock platform composes Babbet Ness with fringing beaches of sand on the upper foreshore. The low edge outcrops sandstone with overlying raised beach deposits.

4
NO58531431
0.4 km
Mainly sand

Low edge (<5 metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
The abraded mudstone interspersed with resistant sandstone and limestone accounts for the gap in the platform at Salt Lake. A small sand beach composes foreshore. A manmade stonewall protects vulnerable mudstone cliffs along part of the coast edge. To the north there is a resistant rock peninsula with a jumbled mass of irregular igneous blocks.

5
NO58111437
0.5 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff (>5 metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
The raised sandstone cliffs of the former coastline are situated at the coast edge and either side of Kenly Burn. The cliffs lower to the north and south. Sandstone outcrops as rock platform on the foreshore and there is a shingle beach at the burn entrance.

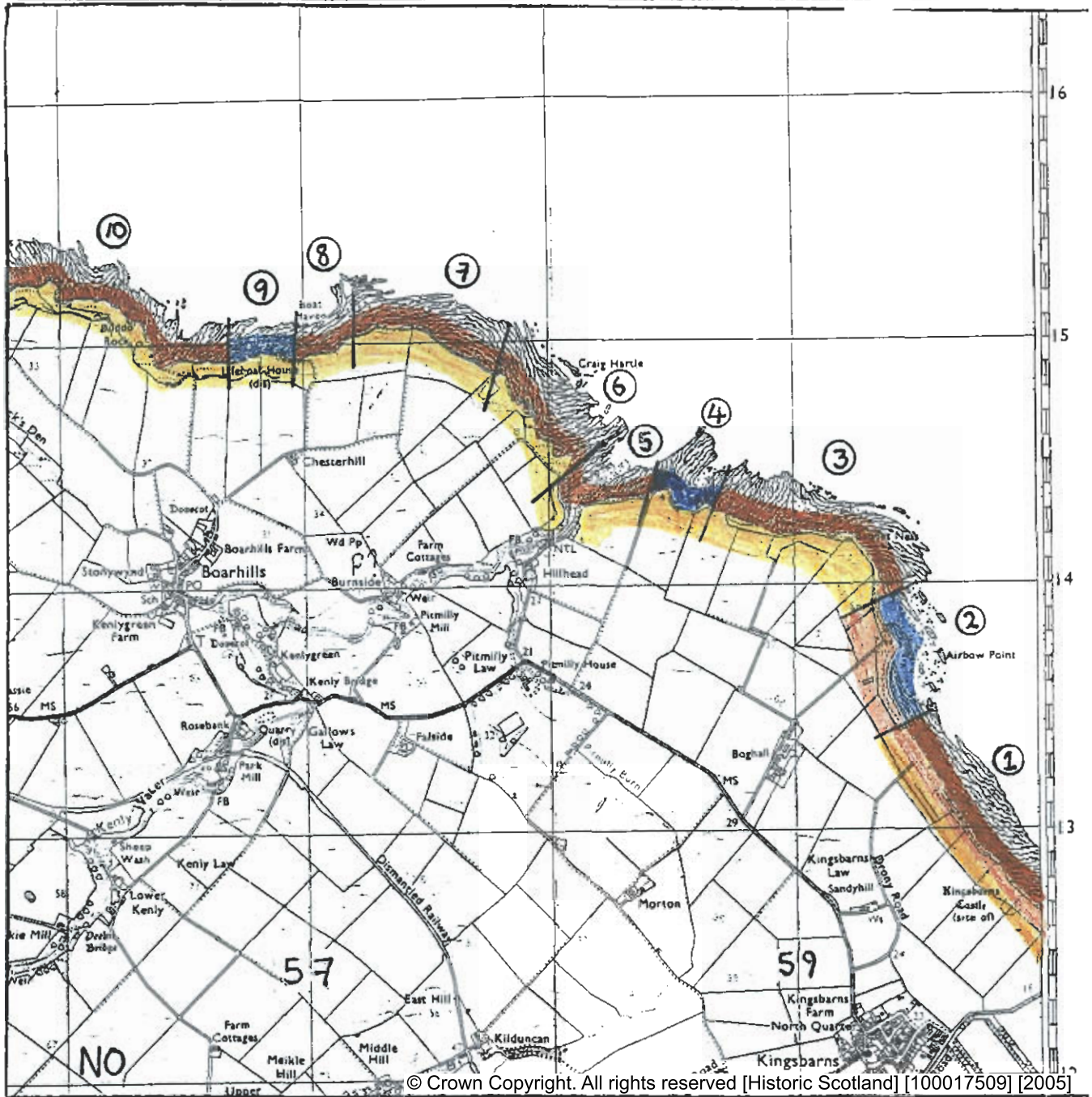
6
NO57981469
0.6 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge (< 5 metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
Rock platform dominates the foreshore, local structural and compositional variations in the platform give rise to fringing beaches composed of sand and shingle. The hard rock at the coast edge has overlying raised beach deposits.

7
NO57721498
0.8 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge (<5 metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
The sandstone and limestone has been folded into a dome, which creates a low flat platform. The overlying raised beach deposits in addition to poor drainage have encouraged marsh development.

8
NO57131504
0.6 km
Mainly rock platform
Manmade barrier
Raised beach and marine deposits
A stone wall of the field boundary is situated at the coast edge. On the upper foreshore there is a fringing shingle beach with cobble storm deposits.

9
NO56951498
0.5 km
Mainly sand
Low edge (<5 metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
A small sand beach is associated with abraded mudstones in the rock platform. Blown sands on the upper foreshore are stabilised by marram grasses. The coast edge of the sand beach is low and raised beach deposits overlie the hard rock.

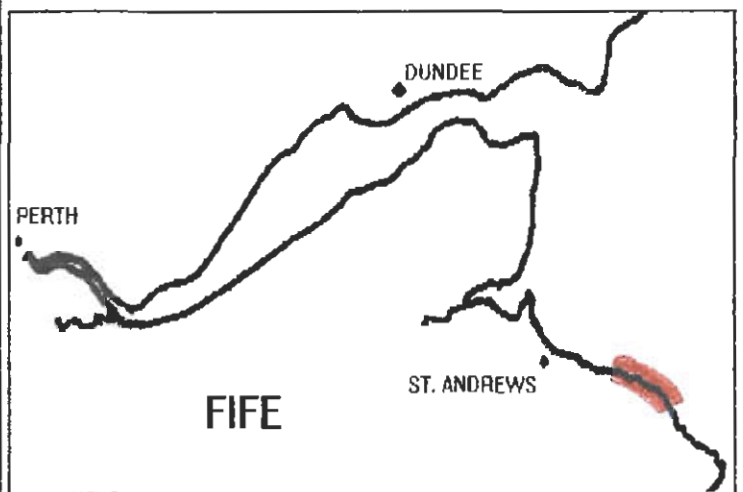
10
NO56451513
1.2 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge (<5metres)
Raised beach and marine deposits
The low irregular coast edge has fringing beaches of sand and shingle associated with breaks in the platform. The former cliffed shoreline is situated just behind a low terraced edge. Buddo Rock is a sea arch cut into the former cliffs.



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Hinterland Geology	Shaded colour	Symbol
Drift, boulder clay	light grey	
Drift, boulder clay over visible rock	Caran D'achie violet	
Raised beach and marine deposits	golden brown	
Blown sand	peach	
Glacial sand and gravel	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 platforms	vermillion	
Mainly sand	indigo	
Mainly alluvial/marine mud	sienna brown	
Marsh	true green	

KEY



**MAP 2: KINGSBARNs CASTLE TO
BUDDO NESS**

BUILT HERITAGE AND
ARCHAEOLOGY UNITS

Sites behind the coast edge

NO51SE21
KINGSBARNs CASTLE
CASTLE
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO57921410
Hillhead house
House
Uncertain
Fair
Nil

NO55821519
Triangular pillbox
20th Century
Fair
Nil

NO55791518
Triangular pillbox
20th Century
Fair
Nil

Sites on the coast edge and foreshore

NO59701295
Cylindrical concrete rollers with metal
spindles: possible farming function.
19th - 20th Century
Fair
Nil

NO58761435 - NO58501439
Salmon fishing bothy, slipway, track, and
coastal wall
19th Century
Poor
Survey

NO58191434-NO58091430
Stone coastal defence wall
19th Century
Fair
Nil

NO58051439
Cobbled slipway
Uncertain
Fair (Poor at outer edge where cobbles
are falling away due to erosion)
Nil

NO51SE52
BURNSIDE BLOOMERY
BLOOMERY
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO57861471
Natural harbour and track
Uncertain
Fair
Nil

NO51SE30
CHESTERHILL CIST
BURIAL
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO51SE3
CHESTERHILL CIST
BURIAL
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO51NE3
CHESTERHILL CIST
BURIAL
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO51NE2
CHESTERHILL CIST
BURIAL
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO51SE2
CHESTERHILL CIST
BURIALS
Uncertain
Not seen
Nil

NO56931499
Lifeboat storage building reused
as a barn and natural harbour
enhanced with metal mooring
fittings
19th Century
Fair
Nil

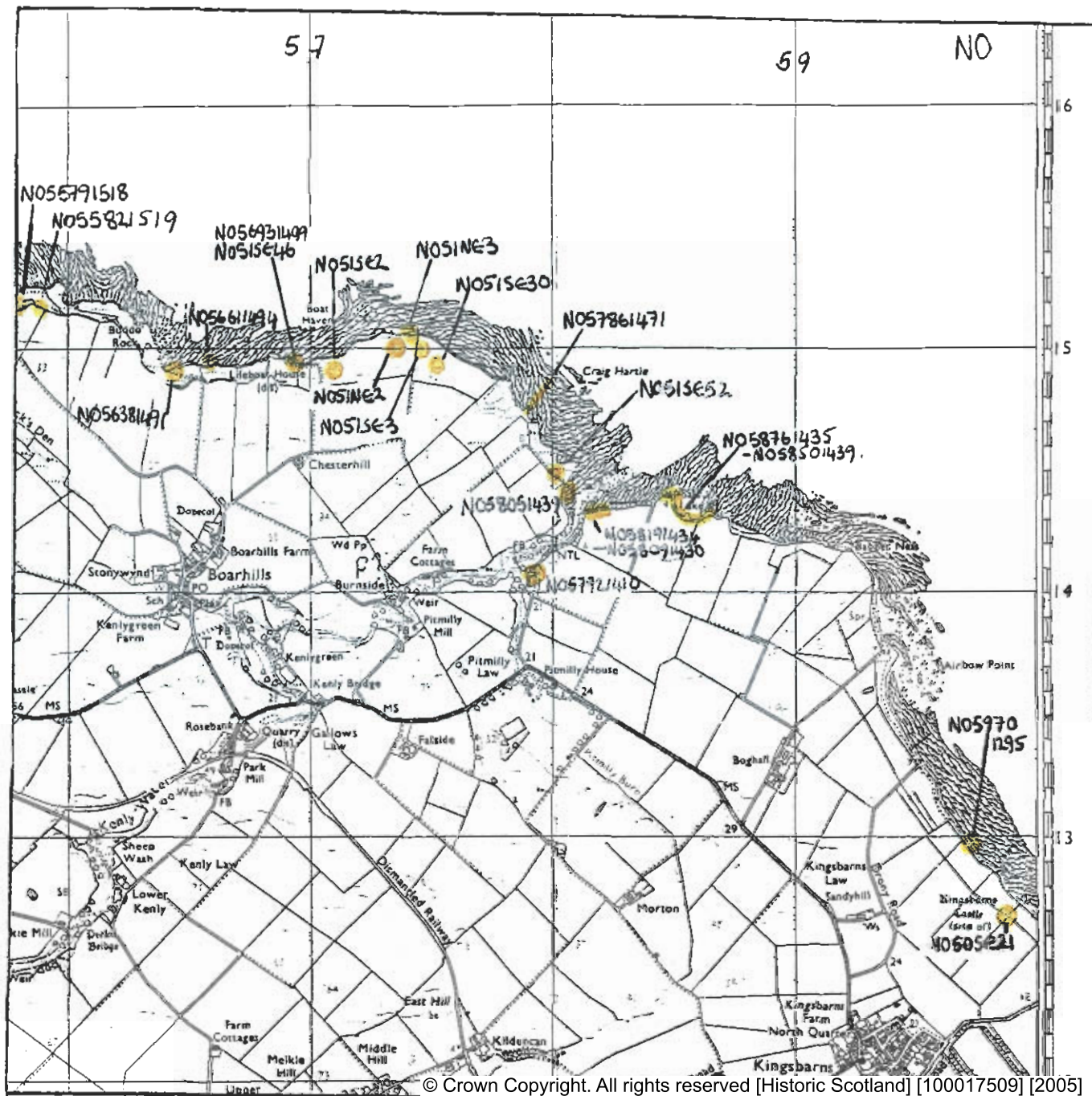
NO51SE46
BOAT HAVEN POTTERY
POTTERY FINDS
Roman
Not seen
Nil

NO56611494
Stone cairn as possible navigation
marker
Uncertain
Poor
Survey

NO56381491
Cement slip and track inland
20th Century
Good
Nil

MAP CLASS: Built Heritage and Archaeology
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 NO 41/51. Scale 1:25,000

KINGSBARNES CASTLE TO BUDDO NESS



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KEY

Site location	Symbol	Staedtler colour	Significance
	solid roundel	carmine	Protected Ancient Monument
NGR e.g.	cross	carmine	Listed Historic Building
NO12345678	open roundel	carmine	Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for designation
	solid roundel	yellow ochre	Other known monument
NMRS e.g.	dashed outline	yellow ochre	Designed landscape
NO28NW35	open roundel	yellow ochre	Undesignated wreck
	area	green	Insufficient information, more work needed (no access, or not walked)
	area	blue	Probably archaeologically sterile

