

MAP 5 - LIMEKILNS TO NORTH QUEENSFERRY

- **Built heritage and archaeology** - The remains of Rosyth Church stand within a churchyard 1/2 mile south-east of Limekilns. Only the eastern gable and part of the south wall remain. The origins of the church date to the 12th century with later additions from the 16th and 17th centuries (RCAHMS 1933,106). On the foreshore nearby to Rosyth Church is a beacon stance with three supporting concrete blocks (NT0845880) that was probably used by ships to aid navigation into Bruce Haven. Due to Ministry of Defence access restrictions into Rosyth Dockyard, none of the coastal edge or foreshore was investigated. However, the following sites are known to exist behind the coastal edge. Rosyth Castle (NT18SW20) consists of a rectangular enclosure of 16th and 17th century date abutting a late 15th century tower. A dovecote (NT18SW20.1) dating to the 16th century stands on the mainland to the north of the castle in apparently excellent state of preservation (RCAHMS 1933,157).
- **Hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology; Erosion class** - An intertidal zone of sand, gravel and mud overlies a rock platform base on the foreshore between Bruce Haven and the western boundaries of Rosyth dockyard sea-wall. The dockyard itself has been built on reclaimed land and, although the area was not walked, when viewed from a distance, it appears that the sea-wall has acted as a trap for the accumulation of sediment to build up along its edge. Towards the eastern boundaries of the dockyard, a substantial change in the geology of the coastline occurs. Whereas the geology of the coastal sector to the west has been dominated by a low coastal edge of predominantly raised beach deposits, North Queensferry promontory is a steep sided bed rock promontory with a covering of drift, boulder clay, that marks the boundary between the Forth estuary and the Firth of Forth.

**MAP 5: LIMEKILNS TO NORTH
QUEENSFERRY**

EROSION UNITS

1

NT086828

0.2 km

Stable

Coastal defences fronted with mud flats and bedrock.

2

NT088828

0.7 km

Both accreting and eroding

Cliffs eroding with mud flats accreting in front.

3

NT094825

0.75km

Accreting or stable

Mud flats accreting in front of coastal defences and on the west side of Rosyth Dockyard. Not walked but seen from a distance due to no access to Rosyth Naval Base.

4

NT093818

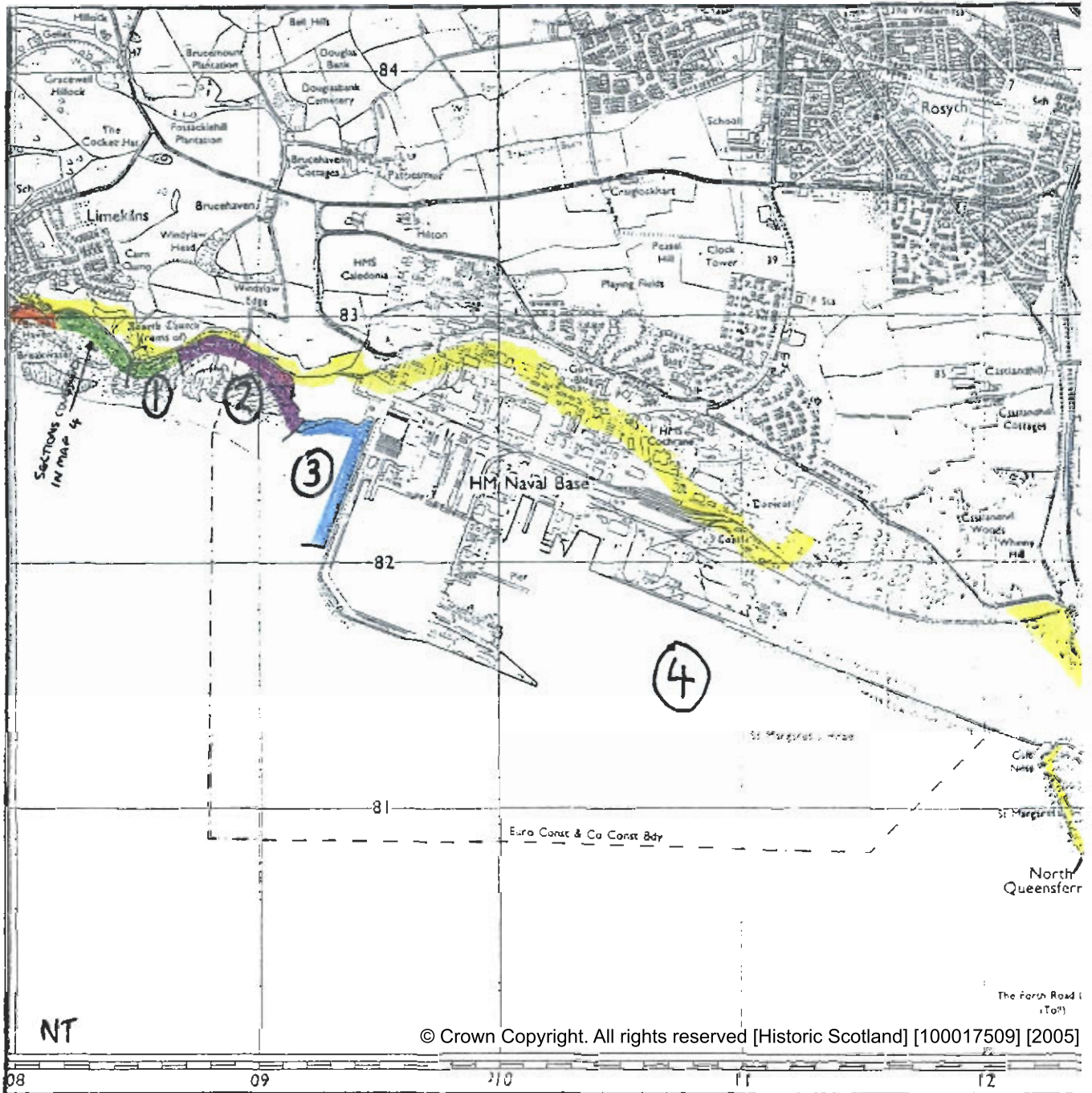
0.5 km

Not seen

Due to no access to Rosyth Naval Base

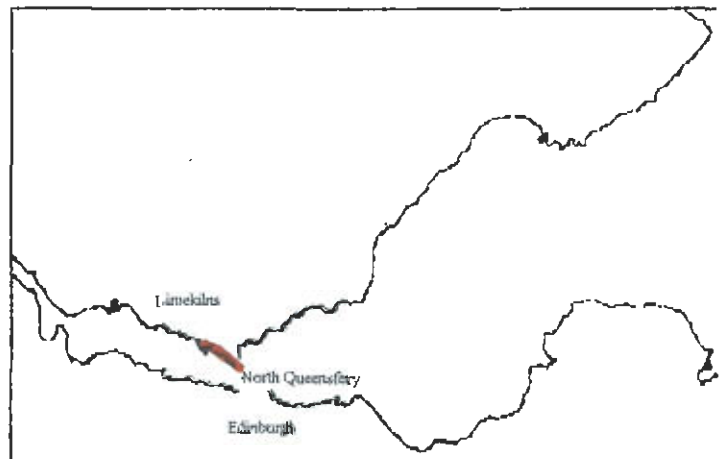
MAP CLASS: EROSION
 (Assessment date: 26 January 1996)
 NT08/18. Scale 1: 25 000

LIMEKILNS TO NORTH QUEENSFERRY



KEY

Erosion class	Staedtler 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 5: LIMEKILNS TO NORTH QUEENSFERRY

GEOLOGY UNITS

1

NT085828

0.3 km

Mainly alluvial/marine mud

Man made barrier

Raised beach and marine deposits

Foreshore consists mostly of an exposed rock platform with localised sandy mud coverage and a man made barrier in front of Rosyth Church promontory.

2

NT091827

3 km

Mainly alluvial/marine mud

Low edge (< 5 metres)

Raised beach and marine deposits

Mud overlies rock cut platform in places and is accumulating on the western side of Rosyth dockyard breakwater.

3

NT107817

4 km

Mainly alluvial/marine mud

Man made barrier

Reclaimed land.

Mud in front of Rosyth dockyard breakwaters with reclaimed land behind and further inland, a degraded cliff.

4

NT123811

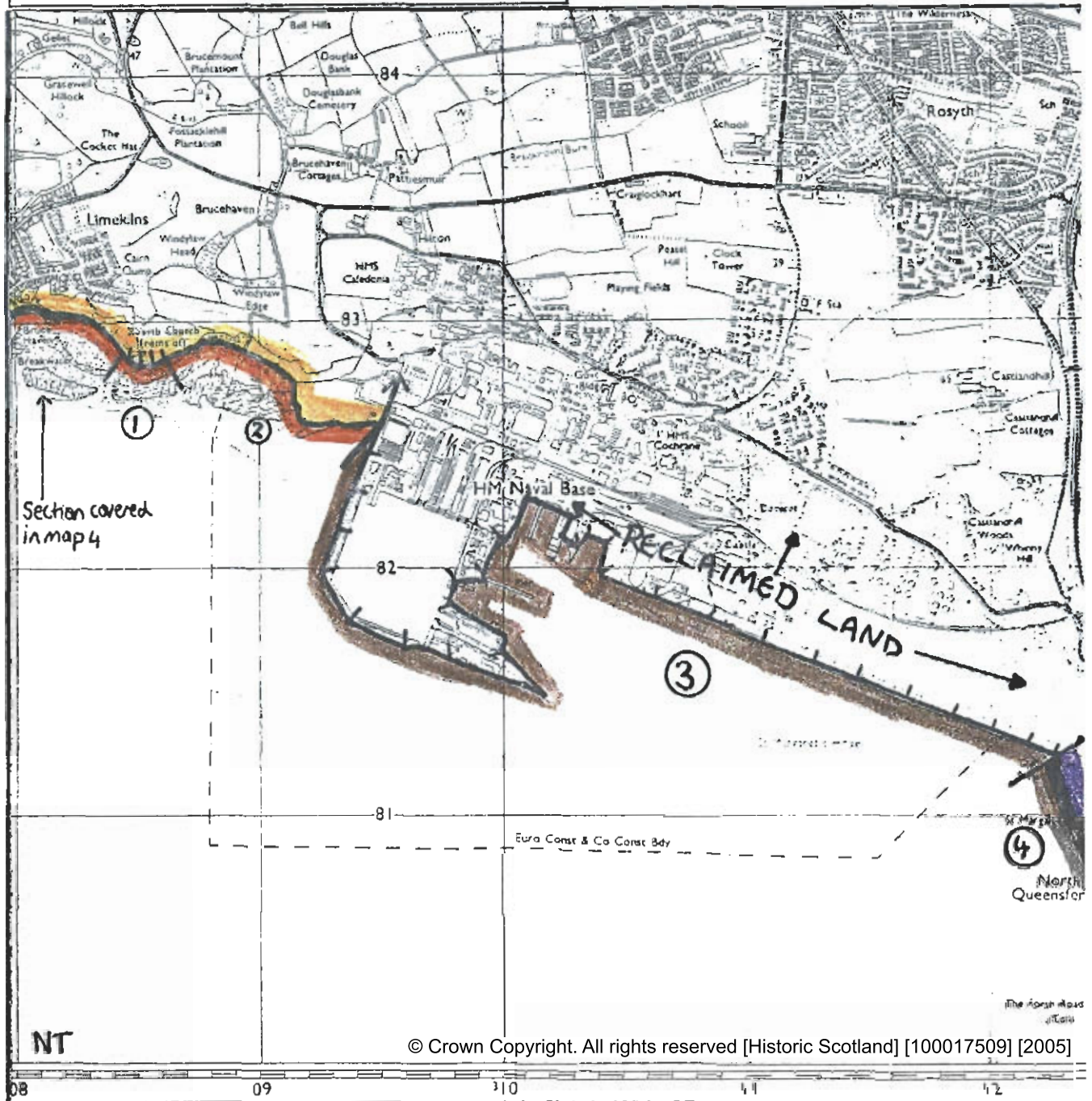
0.5 km

Mainly alluvial/marine mud

Cliff (>5 metres)

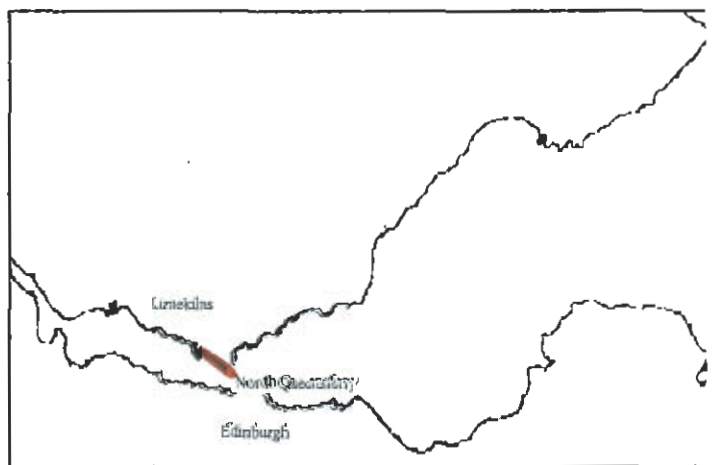
Drift, boulder clay over visible rock

From Cult Ness to Forth Road Bridge, a steep sided slope descends to the sea with sandy mud overlying rock on the foreshore.



KEY

Hinterland Geology	Staedtler colour	
Drift, boulder clay	light grey	
Drift, boulder clay over visible rock	Caran D'ache violet	
Raised beach and marine deposits	golden brown	
Blown sand	peach	
Clacial 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	
Fluvial disturbance	black carats	
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 known to be within Rosyth Naval Base
(No access).*

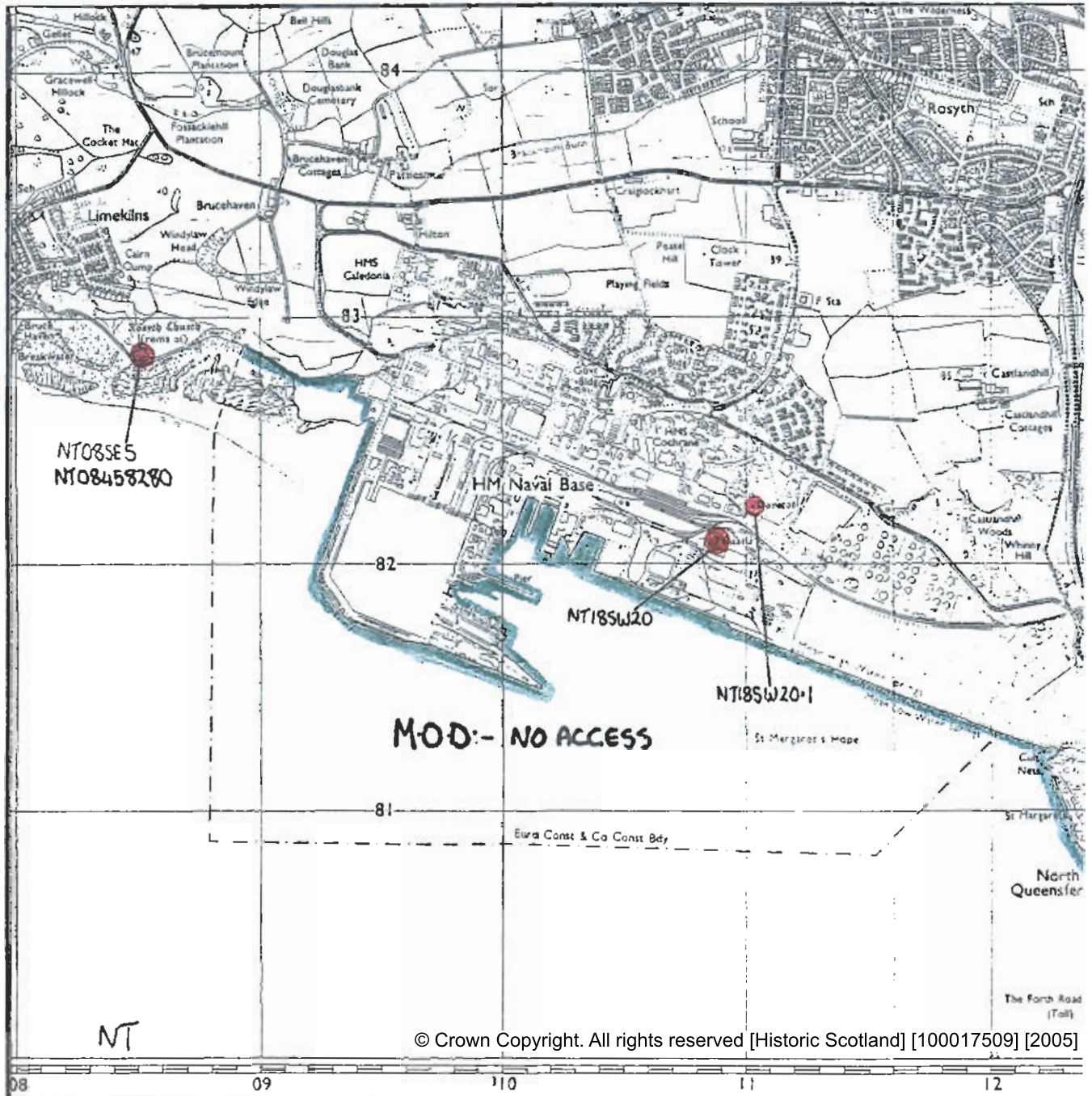
NT18SW20
ROSYTH CASTLE
CASTLE
PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT
15th to 17th Centuries
Not seen
Nil

NT18SW20.1
ROSYTH CASTLE;DOVECOT
DOVECOT
PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT
16th Century
Not seen
Nil

Sites along the coastal edge.

NT08458280
Rosyth
Beacon stance, 3 concrete piers.
20th Century
Fair
Nil

NT08SE5
ROSYTH CHURCH
CHURCH; CEMETERY,
PROTECTED ANCIENT MONUMENT
12th -17th Century
Fair
Nil



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KEY

Site location	Symbol	Staedfjer colour	Significance
NGR e.g. NO12345678	solid roundel	carmine	Protected Ancient Monument
	cross	carmine	Listed Historic Building
	open roundel	carmine	Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for designation
NMRS e.g. NT28NE13	solid roundel	yellow ochre	Other known Ancient Monument
	dashed outline	yellow ochre	Designated Landscape
	roundel open	yellow ochre	Undesignated Wreck
	area	green	Insufficient information, more work needed (no access, or not walked)
	area	blue	Probably archaeologically sterile

