

MAP 46: INGLESTON MERSE TO KIRKONNELL MERSE

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: This region forms the lower estuary and mid-tidal reach of the River Nith. The hinterland is flat and lies below 5m O.D. Estuarine and coastal bar deposits are common at Igleston Merse. Till is present between Airds Point and Kirconnel Merse. Salt-marsh is a common feature at this location. Fluvioglacial sand and gravels are common near Glencaple.

Erosion Class: New Abbey Pow enters the Nith estuary at Pow Foot, The banks of this river are accreting and eroding. These conditions apply along the landward edge of Kirconnal Merse and either side of Glencaple village. The riverbank at Glencaple was seen to be stable.

Built Heritage & Archaeology: All archaeological monuments in this section are located on the coastal edge or river bank and most exhibit varying degrees of erosion. The dominant group of monuments in this section belong to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and includes quays, shipwrecks, cottages and a coastal defence. The original quay at Glencaple was built in 1746 to accommodate ships too large to reach the major local port of Dumfries, further upstream (Graham & Truckell, 1977, 127). The present quay, which dates from the early nineteenth century, fulfilled a similar purpose but is now suffering from limited tidal erosion in places. Also included in this section are a newly discovered enigmatic enclosure at Ingleston, and St Columba's Well which, despite an extensive search, could not be located.

Map 46: Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

1. BURNFOOT to AIRNS POINT

NX 986 653

4km

Low edge (< 5m)

Marine sands and gravels

Marine sands and gravels overlie Carse clays. A cleft has been formed at Airds Merse possibly as a result of marine inundation. The foreshore consists of low lying tidal sand and mud flats.

2. AIRNS POINT to KIRKCONNELL MERSE

NX 989 670

4km

Low edge (< 5m)

Till

Till overlies a low coastal edge Saltmarsh has formed at the HWM, beyond which lies wide tidal flats of intermixed alluvial mud and sand.

3. KIRKCONNELL MERSE to GREENMERSE

NX 984 690

2.7km

Low edge (< 5m)

Marine sands and gravels

This unit includes part of the lower tidal stretch of the River Nith. The hinterland is low lying with a cover of marine sands and gravels. The foreshore consists of saltmarsh and alluvial estuarine mud.

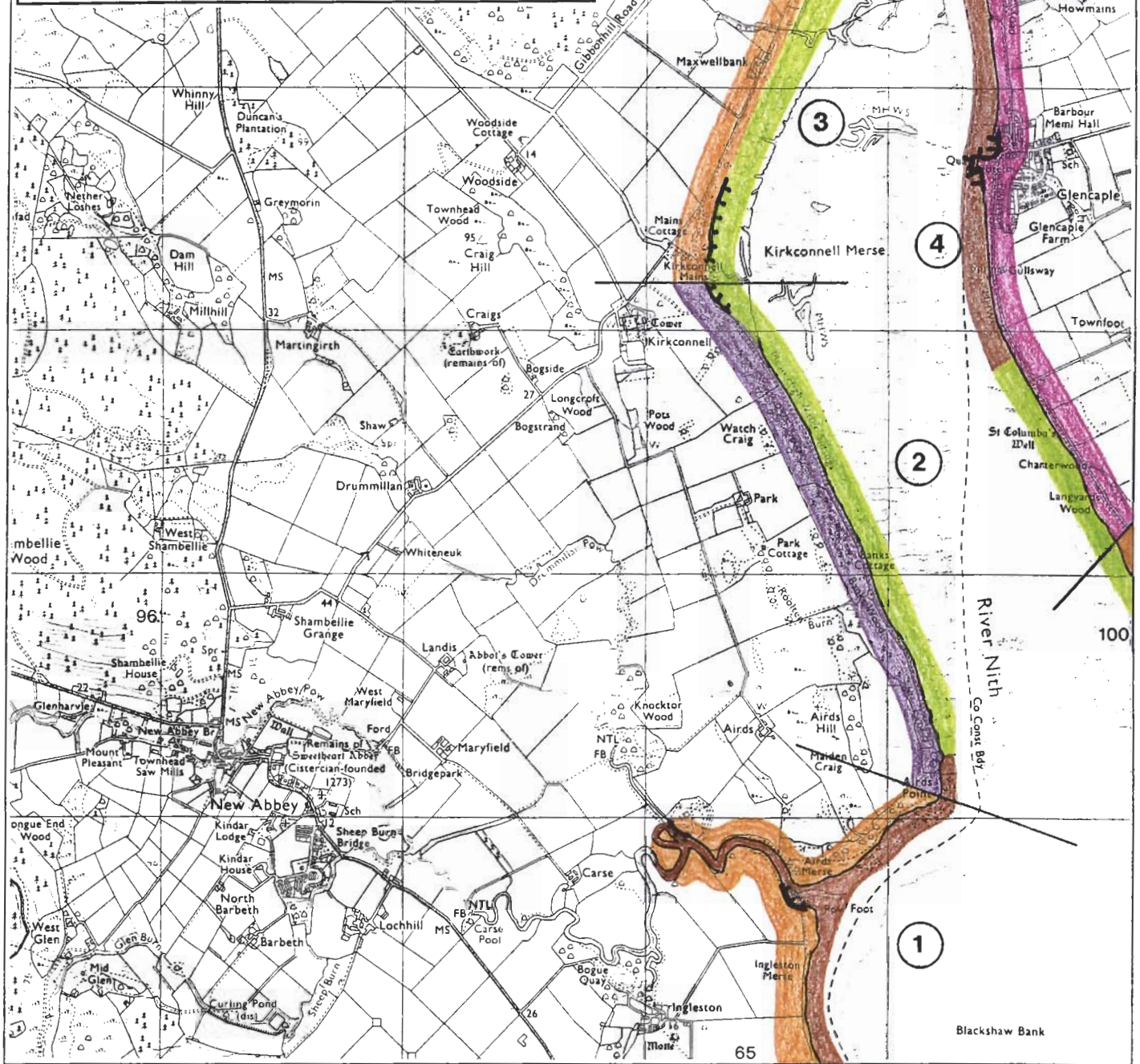
MAP CLASS: Hinterland Geology and Foreshore Geomorphology

Assessment date: November 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

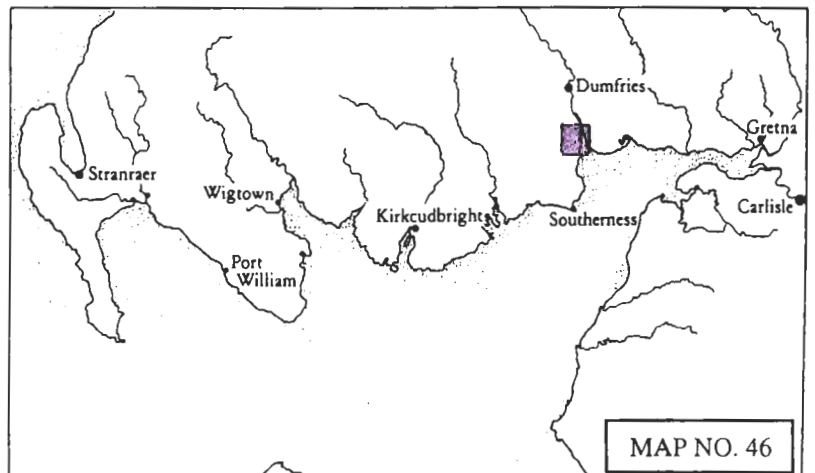
INGLESTON MERSE TO KIRKCONNELL MERSE

NGR: NX 96-100/65-70



KEY

Hinterland Geology	Derwent Code	Colour
Drift, boulder clay	French Grey	
Drift, boulder clay over visible rock	Dark Violet	
Raised beach and marine deposits	Golden Brown	
Blown sand	Pink Madder Lake	
Glacial sand and gravel	Magenta	
Alluvium	Emerald Green	
Coastal Geomorphology		
Mainly rock platform	Deep vermilion	
Mainly sand	Ultramarine	
Mainly alluvial/marine mud	Venetian Red	
Marsh	May Green	
Coast Edge		
Low edge (<5m)	Thin black line	—
Cliff (>5m)	Solid black line	—
Man made barrier	Black line with spines	—
Shingle beach	Small circles	(O O O O)
Human disturbance	Black carats	AAAAAA



MAP NO. 46

MAP 46: EROSION

1. INGLESTON MERSE to AIRDS MERSE via Sheepburn Bridge.

NY 980 655

4km

Both accreting and eroding

Meandering tidal reach of New Abbey Pow.

There is erosion on the inner curves with mud accretion on the slower stretches of the river.

2. AIRDS MERSE to east of GIBBONHILL FARM

NY 993 680

4km

Both accreting and eroding

Eastern side of the Kirkconnell Merse which consists of a large tract of marshland. Mud accretion is occurring being mainly trapped by reed beds. Slope failure is occurring on the softer parts of the river bank.

3. South of BORELAND to GLENCAPLE QUAY

NY 994 687

1.3km

Both accreting and eroding

This straight stretch of river is flanked by alluvial mud. This is accreting up to the current HWM. This material is prone to erosion owing to the position of the main river channel at this particular stretch.

4. GLENCAPLE QUAY to north of KENNETH BANK

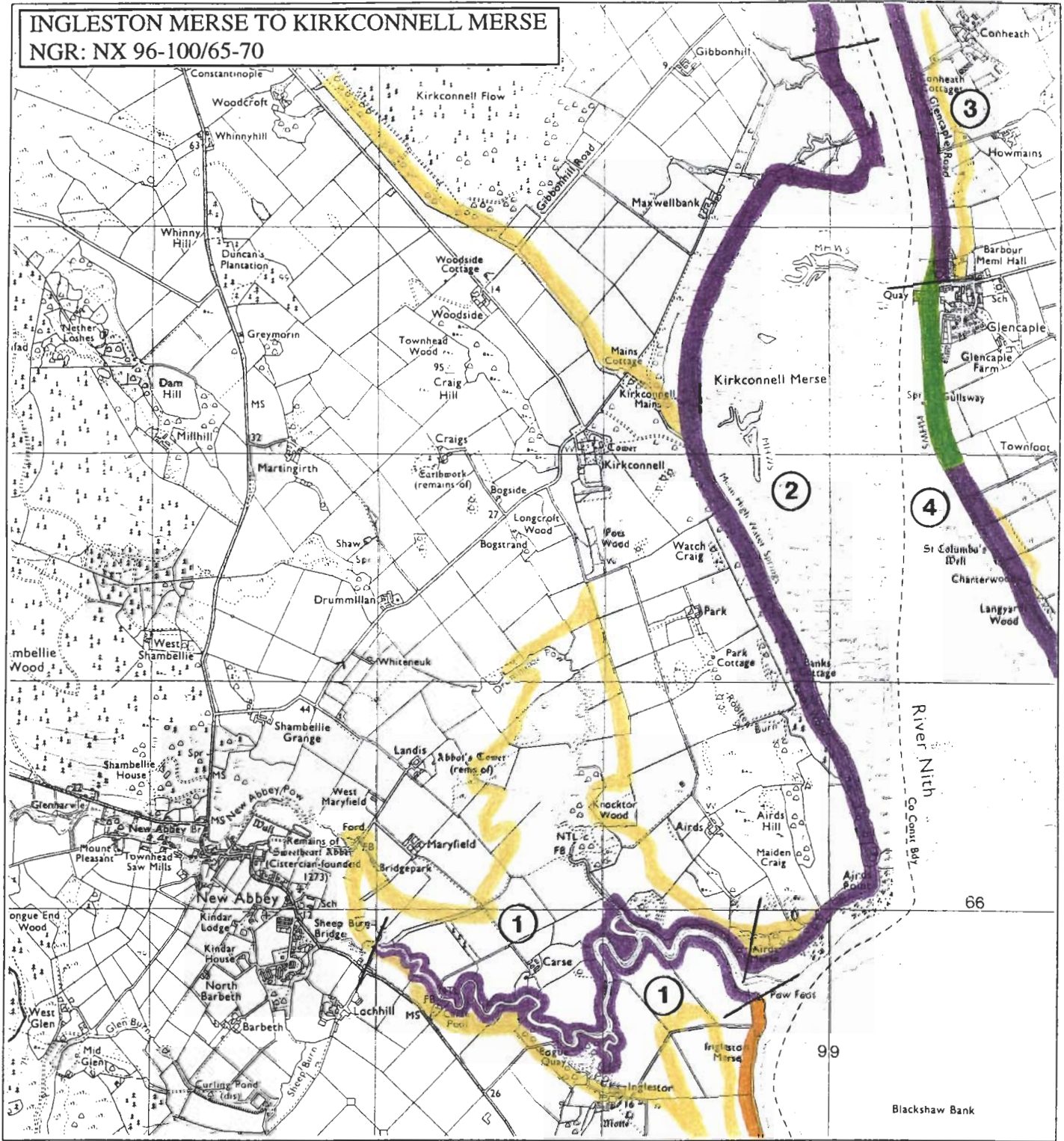
NX 969 678

1km

Both accreting and eroding/stable

At Glencaple concrete sea defences protect a small mooring and this region is considered stable. Further south no defences exist and leave this stretch of the Nith exposed to the effects of erosion and accretion.

INGLESTON MERSE TO KIRKCONNELL MERSE
NGR: NX 96-100/65-70



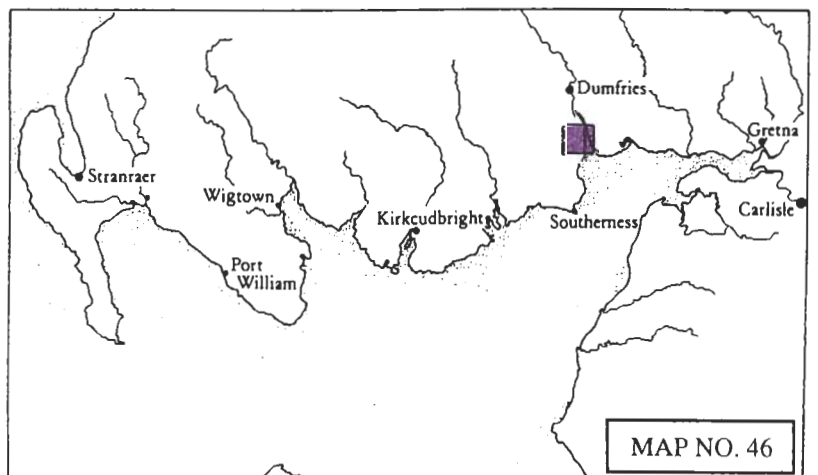
KEY

Erosion class	Derwent Code	Colour
Definitely accreting	Prussian Blue	
Accreting/stable	Light Blue	
Stable	Grass Green	
Stable/eroding	Deep Chrome	
Definitely eroding	Deep Vermilion	
Both accreting and eroding	Imperial Purple	
No access	Blank	
Land below 10m	Straw Yellow	

MAP CLASS: EROSION

Assessment date: 09.10.96

Scale 1:25 000



MAP NO. 46

MAP 46: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

NX 9868 6547
INGLESTON MERSE
Coastal Defence
Uncertain
Poor
Monitor

NX 9810 6540
INGLESTON
Enclosure / Fort / Motte
?
Uncertain
Good
Nil

NX 9780 6539
BOGUE
Quay
Uncertain
Fair
Monitor

NX 9938 6967
CONHEATH COTTAGES
Cottages & Shipwreck
20th century
Good
Nil

NX 9944 6904
GLENCAPLE
Shipwreck
Uncertain
Good
Nil

NX 9940 6872
GLENCAPLE
Quay
Statutory Listed Building
Early 19th century
Fair
Monitor
Nil

Sites in the Hinterland

None

NX96NE 15
NX 9969 6759
ST COLUMBA'S WELL
Well
Uncertain; not located

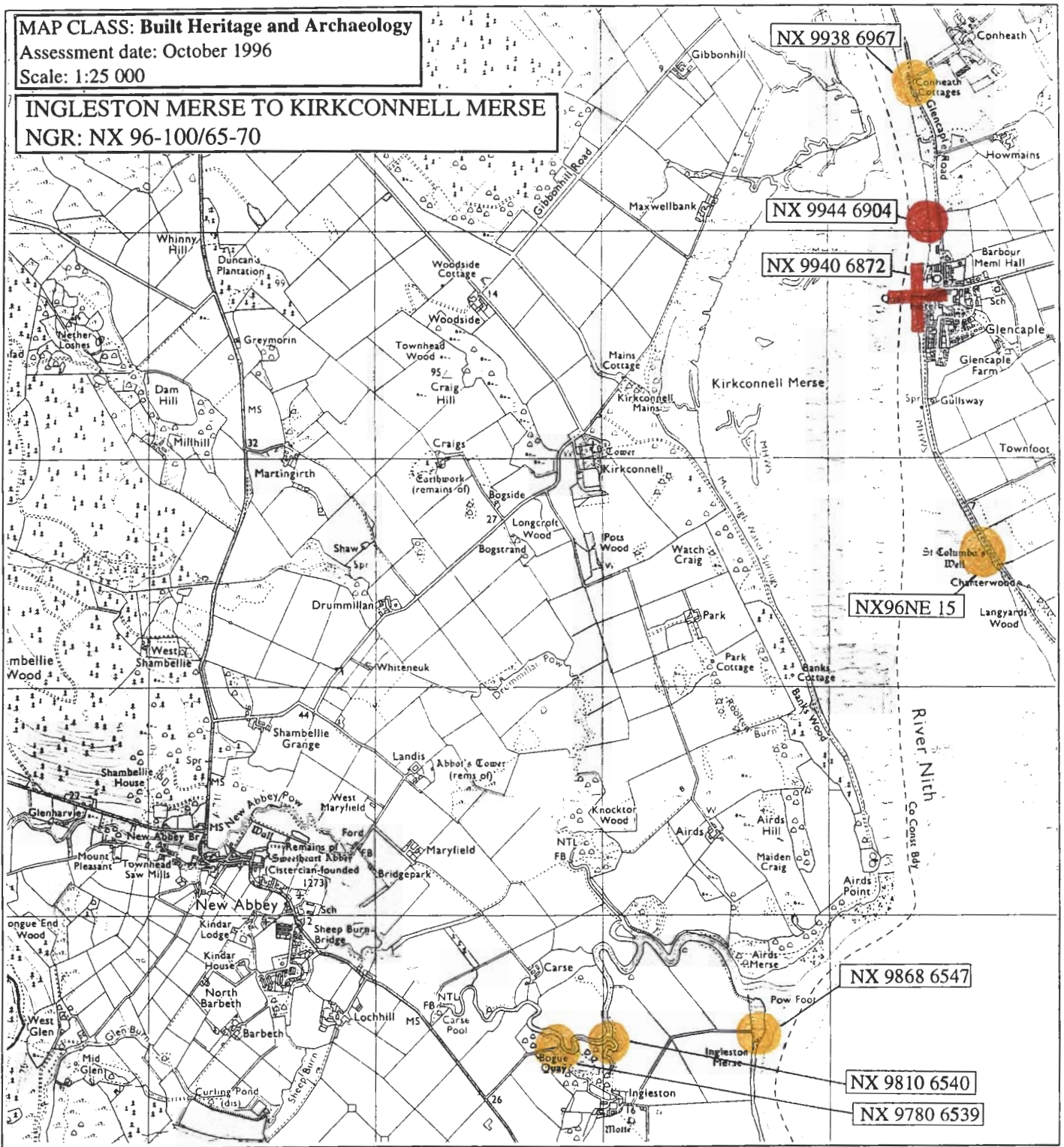
MAP CLASS: Built Heritage and Archaeology

Assessment date: October 1996

Scale: 1:25 000

INGLESTON MERSE TO KIRKCONNELL MERSE

NGR: NX 96-100/65-70



KEY

Site location	Symbol	Colour	Significance
NGR ref. - eg.	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Red	Protected Ancient Monument
	Cross	Red	Listed Historic Building
NX 143 368	Roundel - Open, (or area)	Red	Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for designation
	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Yellow	Other Known Ancient Monument
NMRS ref. - eg.	Dashed outline	Yellow	Gardens/Designed landscape
NX13 SW17	Roundel - Solid, (or area)	Yellow	Undesignated wreck
	Area	Green	Insufficient information; more work needed
	Area	Blue	Probably archaeologically sterile

