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**KILNCLEUCH HOUSE
LANGHOLM
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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Kilncleuch House, Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway

Archaeological Watching Brief

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by the client, Allison Wilkinson, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Kilncleuch House, Langholm centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): NY 36945 83952. The watching brief was required as a condition of planning consent. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice given by Andrew Nicholson, Planning Archaeologist for Dumfries and Galloway Council.

The archaeological work was undertaken over ten days between the 5th October and the 10th October 2020 and comprised the archaeological supervision of groundworks associated with the foundation trenches for a new dwelling. The investigation revealed the wall foundations of a post medieval building previously on site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks the client Allison Wilkinson for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank Andrew Nicholson planning archaeologist, at Dumfries and Galloway Council for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong LLP also thanks the Jan Cardy and Paul Dyke of North Build Ltd for their help during this project.

The archaeological watching brief was supervised by Sue Thompson who also wrote the report. The figures were produced by Helen Phillips. The finds assessment was undertaken by Megan Stoakley and project was managed by Craig Huddart who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 In October 2020, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological watching brief at Kilncleuch House, Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): NY 36945 83952. It was commissioned by the Client who intends to build a new single dwelling for which planning consent has been granted by Dumfries and Galloway Council (planning reference: 17/0660/FUL).

1.2 Project Documentation

- 1.2.1 The project was prepared in consultation with Andrew Nicholson, Planning Archaeologist, Dumfries and Galloway Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2020b) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for an archaeological watching brief. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (MHCLG 2019).
- 1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological watching brief.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

- 2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014), and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (2017). The watching brief and assessment was informed by the following guidance, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) *Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment* (2015), Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).
- 2.1.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of archaeological remains should they be present. All intrusive groundworks were monitored under close archaeological supervision by a suitably trained archaeologist. Where potential archaeological remains were present, the groundworks were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2017).
- 2.1.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (*Ibid*). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):
- unstratified material;
 - modern pottery;
 - material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.
- 2.1.4 No environmental samples were taken.

- 2.1.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with HES Archives in Edinburgh, with copies of the report sent to the Dumfries and Galloway HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier (WA 2020 / CL12470 / WBL-A).
- 2.1.6 Wardell Armstrong LLP supports the **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-409563**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location

- 3.1.1 The development site was located at the southern end of the village of Langholm, on a flat area of land on the slopes of the east side of the valley, at an average height of 88.50m aOD. The area was previously used as a garden extension by a neighbouring property. To the east of the property was a steep valley for the Kilncleuch Burn and a dismantled railway line lies along the southern boundary.

3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 The property is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1862 and named Oak Cottage; it comprised a roughly rectangular central portion with two square extended areas to the rear enclosing a small courtyard area (Figure 4). A steep landscaped garden is shown.
- 3.2.2 By 1900, the second edition Ordnance Survey map shows the railway line had cut across the southern extent of the landscaped garden and an access path re-routed to the west. A U-shaped stable block had also been added to the north and the house appears renamed Kilncleuch (Figure 5).
- 3.2.3 An undated photograph shows Oak Cottage as a single storey house with a tiled roof and bay window (Plate 5). Oak Cottage was described in the Ordnance Survey Name Books of 1848-1858 as '*A one storey Cottage with small vegetable garden attached delightfully situated on the Edinburgh and Carlisle Road at the foot of Kill Cleugh having an extensive view of the River Esk it is the property of Mr John Irving Occupant*' (SP online 2020).
- 3.2.4 Oak Cottage was shown on Ordnance Survey maps as late as 1948 but was demolished soon after this date.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was maintained on all groundworks associated with the foundations for a new dwelling (Figure 1).
- 4.1.2 A thin skim of a dark grey stoney silt topsoil **(100)** was noted across the site although very little vegetation was present, suggesting that the site had recently been stripped. The natural geological deposit within the development area was a fairly loose to moderately compact sandy gravel **(101)**.
- 4.1.3 Foundation trenches for the new dwelling were excavated over an area measuring roughly 24m x 19m. The linked trenches measured an average of 0.80m wide and were excavated to an average 1m depth. A series of pits were also excavated to the south of the trenches (Plate 1; Figure 2).
- 4.1.4 An area measuring 15m x 17m was stripped of an average of 0.10m topsoil immediately to the west of the new foundation trenches, to allow for a hardcore surface for parking and turning (Plate 2).

4.2 Archaeological Remains

- 4.2.1 The foundation trenches exposed the footprint of the earlier substantial building measuring 30m x 17m+, comprising sandstone sandstone walls, e.g. **(103)**, **(106)**, **(113)**, **(120)**. The walls were constructed using a pale-yellow sandstone blocks and were an average of 0.60m wide. The blocks were built onto a wide platform of sandstone slabs measuring 0.90m in width e.g. **(106)** (Plate 3; Figure 3). It was noted that the foundation slabs were often bonded with concrete.
- 4.2.2 No foundation cuts were seen during the watching brief, however, clearly the foundations were cut directly into the natural gravels.
- 4.2.3 A deposit of demolition rubble measuring a maximum 0.20m **(107)** sealed the wall foundations. The rubble comprised stone fragments and lime mortar. To the south east corner of the new foundations, frequent coloured tile fragments were recovered. This area was likely the location of the front entrance hall of the previous house.
- 4.2.4 The remnants of a red brick floor surface **(112)** was observed to the north west of the foundation trenches (Figure 3). This floor was created using red unfrogged bricks laid on their side. No bonding material was used.

- 4.2.5 A subterranean cellar was encountered to the north west of the new foundations (Plate 4). The cellar had whitewashed walls **(131)** and remnants of a red sandstone flagged floor was noted. The cellar had been backfilled with red unfrogged bricks and household rubbish including glass bottles and metal objects, presumably during the demolition of the house.
- 4.2.6 A series of stone slabbed culverts were seen both within the footprint of the building, **(122)** and **(130)**, and at the eastern end of the foundation trenches **(102)**. The internal culverts measure 0.40m and respect the stone wall foundations although do not always run parallel and appear to be linked to a series of ceramic drains (Figure 3).
- 4.2.7 The stone culvert **(102)** seen at the eastern end of the new foundation trenches runs west north-west to east south-east and appears unconnected to the wall foundations (Plate 5; Figure 3). The culvert measured 0.60m in width and was seen at a depth of 0.80m below the current ground surface. Dye was added to the known sewage system uphill which proved that this culvert was still in use by the surrounding properties.
- 4.2.8 A thick deposit of sandy silt was noted to the south east corner of the foundation trenches **(124)**. The deposit measured an average 0.50m and was likely a garden soil associated with Oak Cottage (Plate 6).

5 FINDS & ECOFACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 159 artefacts and ecofacts, weighing 88,105g, was recovered from five contexts and as unstratified material from an archaeological investigation on land at Kilncleugh House, Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway (Table 1; centred on NGR NY 36945 83952). The finds and ecofacts, with the exception of the iron, are in moderate to good condition with some evidence of abrasion on edges and surfaces. The iron is in poor condition with heavy rust corrosion present on all edges and surfaces.
- 5.1.2 Artefact and ecofact types pottery, other ceramics, ceramic building material, glass, metals (iron, bronze / copper alloy, tin, miscellaneous) and other (rubber and Bacolite).

5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 Robust material such as pottery and ceramic building material were processed via wet-washing; the metal artefacts were air-dried and then air-brushed.
- 5.2.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials (2020). Packaging and recording guidelines follow Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and the WA post-excavation handbook (2020) as well as material published by the Society for Museum Archaeologists (2020a-d). The project has the unique identifier WA 2020 / CL12470 / WLB-A.
- 5.2.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional, and national potential in line with the archaeological research framework for south-east Scotland ([SESARF online 2020](#)).
- 5.2.4 The material has been recorded onto an *Excel* spreadsheet. This includes, if applicable, but not limited to, weight, quantities, context information, colour, dates, and notes. This information is presented in Table 1.

5.3 Late Post-medieval to Modern Pottery & Other Ceramics

- 5.3.1 A total of 26 sherds of late post-medieval to early modern pottery and other ceramics, weighing 1,185g, were recovered from two contexts and as unstratified material (Table 1; Plate 8). The sherds are in fairly good condition.

- 5.3.2 The pottery was examined with a x10 hand lens and recorded according to published national guidelines (PCRG, SGRP & MPRG 2016). The pottery used mnemonic codes when they could be identified; this was undertaken using material published by MOLA (2015). The codes appear in parenthesis below.
- 5.3.3 A minimum of six vessels are present in this assemblage.
- 5.3.4 Fabric types are limited and include stoneware (ENGs), blue Transfer printed ware (TRB), refined white earthenwares (REFW).
- 5.3.4 Vessel types include jars, teacups, lids and plates. An ornamental shoe in a refined white earthenware fabric was recovered as unstratified.
- 5.3.5 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this small assemblage.
- 5.3.6 No further analysis is recommended.

5.4 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 5.4.1 A total of 21 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 22,060g, was recovered from three contexts and as unstratified material (Table 1). The artefacts are in moderate to good condition.
- 5.4.2 Identification of the ceramic building material was aided by McCornish (2015).
- 5.4.3 The artefacts include complete bricks, small, square, glazed kitchen / vestibule or fireplace tiles and brightly-coloured floor or wall tiles in both geometric and floral patterns (Plate 9). It is likely that the latter originated from an entrance hall.
- 5.4.4 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this small assemblage.
- 5.4.5 No further analysis is recommended.

5.5 Glass

- 5.5.1 A total of 75 glass artefacts, weighing 17,815g, was recovered from two contexts (Table 1; Plate 10). The artefacts are in good condition.
- 5.5.2 The vast bulk of the glass artefacts comprise green, brown, blue and clear bottles which would have originally contained food and drink consumables such as Oxo, meat paste, whisky and condiment sauces. A Brylcreem jar was recovered from context **(132)** as well as a Calific (California) fig syrup bottle dating to c.1880 and a

fragment from a bright green sweet bowl or dish.

5.5.3 The glass assemblage spans the late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern period.

5.5.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.6 Fe

5.6.1 A total of twelve iron artefacts, weighing 8,530g, were recovered from two contexts and as unstratified material (Table 1; Plate 11). The iron is in poor condition with heavy rust corrosion present on all edges and surfaces.

5.6.2 The artefacts comprise domestic and structural objects associated with Kilncleugh House, including two gutter brackets, a bed spring, a croquet hook, fireside fittings and a window latch.

5.6.3 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this assemblage.

5.6.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.7 Cu / Bronze

5.7.1 A total of two copper / bronze objects, weighing 15,600g, was recovered from context **(132)** and as unstratified material (Table 1). The artefacts are in fairly good condition.

5.7.2 The artefacts comprise a partial ornate curtain rail and a large ornate leg, possibly from a bed (Plate 12).

5.7.3 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this assemblage.

5.7.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.8 Sn

5.8.1 A total of six tin artefacts, weighing 2,800g, was recovered from context **(132)** (Table 1). The artefacts are in moderate condition with some rust corrosion present as well as some denting.

5.8.2 The artefacts include a stove kettle, two enamelled chamber-pots (Plate 13), an enamelled plain dish and a saucepan as well as a circular lid or cap.

5.8.3 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this

assemblage.

5.8.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.9 Miscellaneous Metal

5.9.1 A total of five objects made from miscellaneous metal, weighing 1,305g, was recovered from context **(132)** and as unstratified material (Table 1). The artefacts are in poor condition with heavy rust corrosion present on most surfaces.

5.9.2 The artefacts include a spoon, knife, a paint kettle and fragments of window came.

5.9.3 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this assemblage.

5.9.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.10 Stone: Slate & Marble

5.10.1 Six stone artefacts, weighing 7,200g, were recovered from contexts **(107)** and **(132)** (Table 1). The stone is in good condition.

5.10.2 The artefacts include two roof slates and four slabs of marble which likely originated from either a floor or a fireplace.

5.10.3 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this assemblage.

5.10.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.11 Other

5.11.1 Other artefacts recovered from the archaeological watching brief include a Bacolite (?) light fitting (200g) and a rubber beer bottle stopper (20g), both of which were recovered from context **(132)** (Table 1).

5.11.2 A date of late post-medieval (late 19th century) to early modern is suitable for this assemblage.

5.11.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.12 Ecofacts (Animal Bone)

5.12.1 A total of four animal bones, weighing 390g, was recovered from contexts **(130)** and **(132)** (Table 1). The bone is in moderate to good condition.

5.12.2 Guidelines adhered to for zooarchaeological analysis include 'Animal Bones &

Archaeology: recovery to archive (Baker & Worley 2019) plus reference material from Schmid (1972), Serjeantson (1996), Hillson (1992) and Ruscillo (2006). The author's in-house skeletal reference collection and technical manual were also used to aid identification of species. The material was also assessed on its potential for age estimation, sex determination and measurements for withers heights. Butchery marks, gnaw-marks and pathologies / trauma were also observed and recorded.

5.12.3 A total of three animals are present in the assemblage.

5.12.4 The bones include a caprauid rib (sheep/goat), a distal portion of a bovine humerus as well as an adult bovine vertebral fragment and a miscellaneous limb bone fragment, possibly from a calf.

5.12.5 No butchery marks, pathologies or gnaw-marks were observed and no measurements were taken for withers heights.

5.12.6 While it is not possible to assign a chronological period via visual examination of the animal bone, its recovery in conjunction with late post-medieval to early modern finds would indicate that the assemblage is of a contemporary date.

5.12.7 No further analysis is recommended.

5.13 Statement of Potential and Recommendations

5.13.1 The artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the site at Kilncleuch House are of low archaeological significance.

5.13.2 The finds and ecofacts will not be retained with the archive.

Table 1: Quantification of Finds by Material and Context

Con	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Notes
130	AB	1	10	Late PM-E Mod	Rib - capraavid
132	AB	3	380	Late PM-E Mod	Portion of adult distal cattle humerus; vert & limb bone, cattle (adult and calf)
132	Bacolite?	1	200	Late PM-E Mod	Light fitting
132	Bronze & Fe	1	15000+	Late PM-E Mod	Leg - for large bed??
107	CBM	16	14700	Late PM-E Mod	Gaudy geometric floor tiles - yellow, blue and white; Floral motif - floor tiles, includes 2 glazed fireplace tiles
112	CBM	1	3100	Late PM-E Mod	Handmade brick
132	CBM	2	3560	Late PM-E Mod	Glazed kitchen or fireplace tile, square; Brick
u/s	CBM	2	700	Late PM-E Mod	Kitchen tile & decorative edging garden tiles
u/s	Cer	2	60	Late PM-E Mod	REFW - ornamental shoe, white with gold decoration
u/s	Cu/Bronze	1	600	Late PM-E Mod	Curtain rail
107	Fe	1	420	Late PM-E Mod	Fence or gate post?
132	Fe	10	7410	Late PM-E Mod	Bed spring, croquet hook, window latch, air vent, 2 decorative posts/fittings; Gutter bracket, fire tongs, fireside fittings
u/s	Fe	1	700	Late PM-E Mod	Bracket from gutter
130	Glass	3	95	Late PM-E Mod	Bottle shards
132	Glass	72	17720	Late PM-E Mod	Bottles - drink, paste & food consumables, including <i>Currie & Co, A Middlemas & Sons Kelso, Younger Alloa, Arnison & Son Penrith</i> , Oxo jars, meat paste, poison; ' <i>Calific - successors to the California Fig Syrup Co</i> '; Brylcreem; includes wine glass stem and base plus gaudy sweetie dish/bowl
107	Marble	4	5100	Late PM-E Mod	Floor or fireplace slabs
132	Misc. metal	3	1290	Late PM-E Mod	Paint kettle; Spoon and knife
u/s	Misc. metal	2	15	Late PM-E Mod	Window came
124	Pottery	2	80	Late PM-E Mod	REFW jar sherds
132	Pottery	15	820	Late PM-E Mod	REFW, ENGS & TRB - jars, plates & lids, teacup
u/s	Pottery	7	225	Late PM-E Mod	Tureen or butter dish - lid (TRB); Jars & cups - REFW
132	Rubber	1	20	Late PM-E Mod	Beer bottle stopper
132	Slate	2	2100	Late PM-E Mod	Roof slates - with mortar
132	Sn	2	1000	E Mod	Enamelled chamber pots
132	Sn	2	700	Late PM-E Mod	Enamelled pie dish and saucepan
132	Sn	1	360	Late PM-E Mod	Lid or cap
132	Sn	1	740	E Mod	Kettle
		159	77105+		

Key: Con = context, Qty = quantity, Wgt = weight, Fe = iron, Cu = copper alloy, Sn = tin, misc = miscellaneous, CBM = ceramic building material, Late PM-E Mod = late post-medieval to early modern, REFW = refined white earthenwares, TRB = blue Transfer printed ware, ENGS = stoneware, capraavid = sheep/goat species, vert = vertebrae, Cer = ceramic object (non-pottery vessel)

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The purpose of the watching brief was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological remains identified were located in the central, flat part of the site, and comprised substantial sandstone wall foundations of Oak Cottage, previously situated on the site.
- 6.1.3 With the exception of an area of brick floor **(112)**, and the sandstone slabbed cellar, no floor surfaces were seen within the footprint of Oak Cottage. It is possible that stone floor slabs may have been removed during demolition; however, it is perhaps more likely that the building had wooden floors throughout the living rooms and bedrooms, with hard floors reserved for the utilitarian areas of the house.
- 6.1.4 Oak Cottage was shown on Ordnance Survey maps as late as 1948 but was demolished soon after this date. The building was reduced to ground level and the cellar backfilled. No attempt was made to remove the below ground wall foundations.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling. During the excavations, remnants of a large sandstone building were revealed comprising sandstone foundations of the former Oak Cottage.
- 7.1.2 A stone culvert was revealed to the eastern end of the foundation trenches which proved to be the current sewage system for neighbouring properties.
- 7.1.3 The foundations were late post-medieval (Victorian) and probably date to the early to mid-19th century. They are of local interest but low archaeological significance.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Description
100	Deposit	Throughout site	Topsoil
101	Geological	Throughout site	Natural – Stoney sands and gravels
102	Structure	North east corner of foundation trench	Culvert – sewage drain
103	Structure	Pit 2	NE-SW Sandstone Wall
104	Structure	Pit 3	NE-SW Sandstone Wall
105	Structure	Pit 3	Brick Wall
106	Structure	NE of foundation trenches	Sandstone Wall - corner
107	Deposit	Seals Wall foundations	Demolition Rubble
108	Structure	West of foundations	NW-SE Sandstone Wall
109	Structure	South of 108	NW-SE Sandstone Wall - Bay Window
110	Structure	West of foundation Trenches	NW-SE Sandstone Wall
111	Structure	West of foundation trenches	NW-SE Sandstone Wall
112	Surface	West of foundation trenches	Red brick floor
113	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	NW-SE Sandstone Wall
114	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	NE-SW Sandstone Wall, adjoins 113
115	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	NE-SW Sandstone Wall
116	Structure	Pit 6	Sandstone Wall
117	Structure	Pit 6	Sandstone Wall – likely bay window
118	Structure	Pit 7	Sandstone Wall
119	Structure	West of 108	Sandstone wall – Likely garden wall
120	Structure	Mid Foundation Trench	NE-SW Sandstone Wall
121	Structure	W foundation trench	NW-SE Sandstone Wall
122	Structure	SW foundation trench	Sandstone slab - NE-SW Culvert
123	Structure	W foundation trench	Brick floor – corridor? Same as 112
124	Deposit	SE foundation trench	Garden soil East of walls 120 and 106

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Description
125	Structure	SW foundation trench	Part of Culvert
126	Structure	SW foundation trench	NE-SW Sandstone Wall
127	Structure	N foundation trench	NW-SE Sandstone slabs. Floor / culvert
128	Structure	N foundation trench	NE-SW Sandstone
129	Deposit	NW of foundation trenches	Backfill of cellar
130	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	Cellar Wall
131	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	Cellar Wall
132	Deposit	NW of foundation trenches	Rubble backfill for cellar
133	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	Cellar Wall
134	Structure	W of foundation trenches	NW-SE Wall. Same as 110
135	Structure	NW of foundation trenches	Cellar Wall

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1; Foundation trenches for new dwelling. Looking south east



Plate 2; Wall foundations of earlier building seen in topsoil strip. Looking north East.
1m scale



Plate 3; Wall 106 seen in foundation trench. Looking north west. 1m scale



Plate 4; Entrance to subterranean cellar and rubble backfill. Looking north west. 1m scale



Plate 5; Culvert 102 Looking east. 1m scale



Plate 6; Garden soil to east of wall (120). Looking south east. 1m scale



Plate 7; Oak Cottage looking north west. Copyright - Langholm Archive Group



Plate 8; Pottery recovered from watching brief (10cm scale)

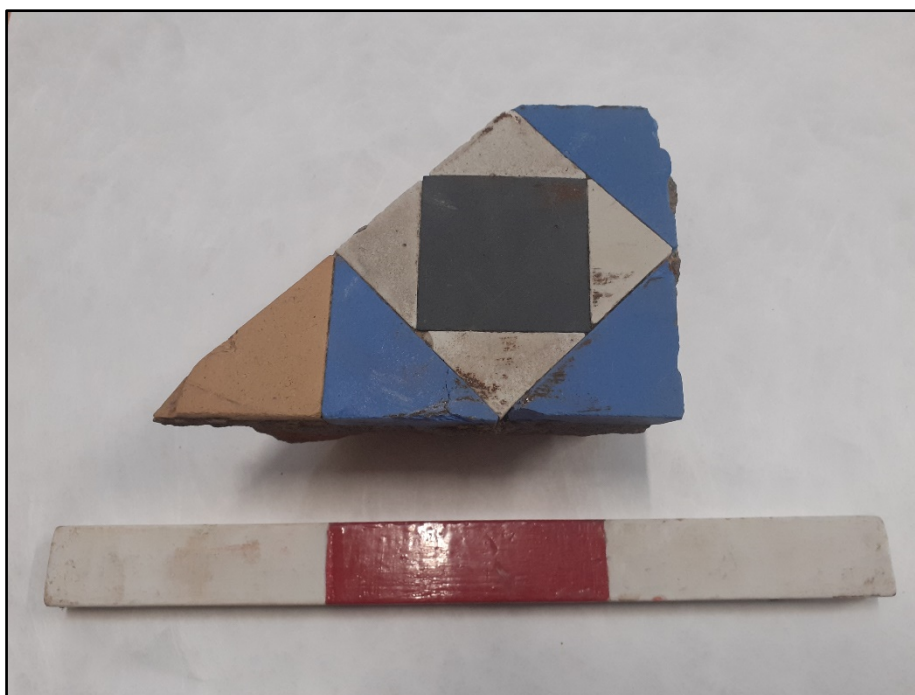


Plate 9; Fragment of entrance hall tile (30cm scale)



Plate 10: Glass bottles (30cm scale)



Plate 11; Iron fire tongs and decorative fitting (30cm scale)

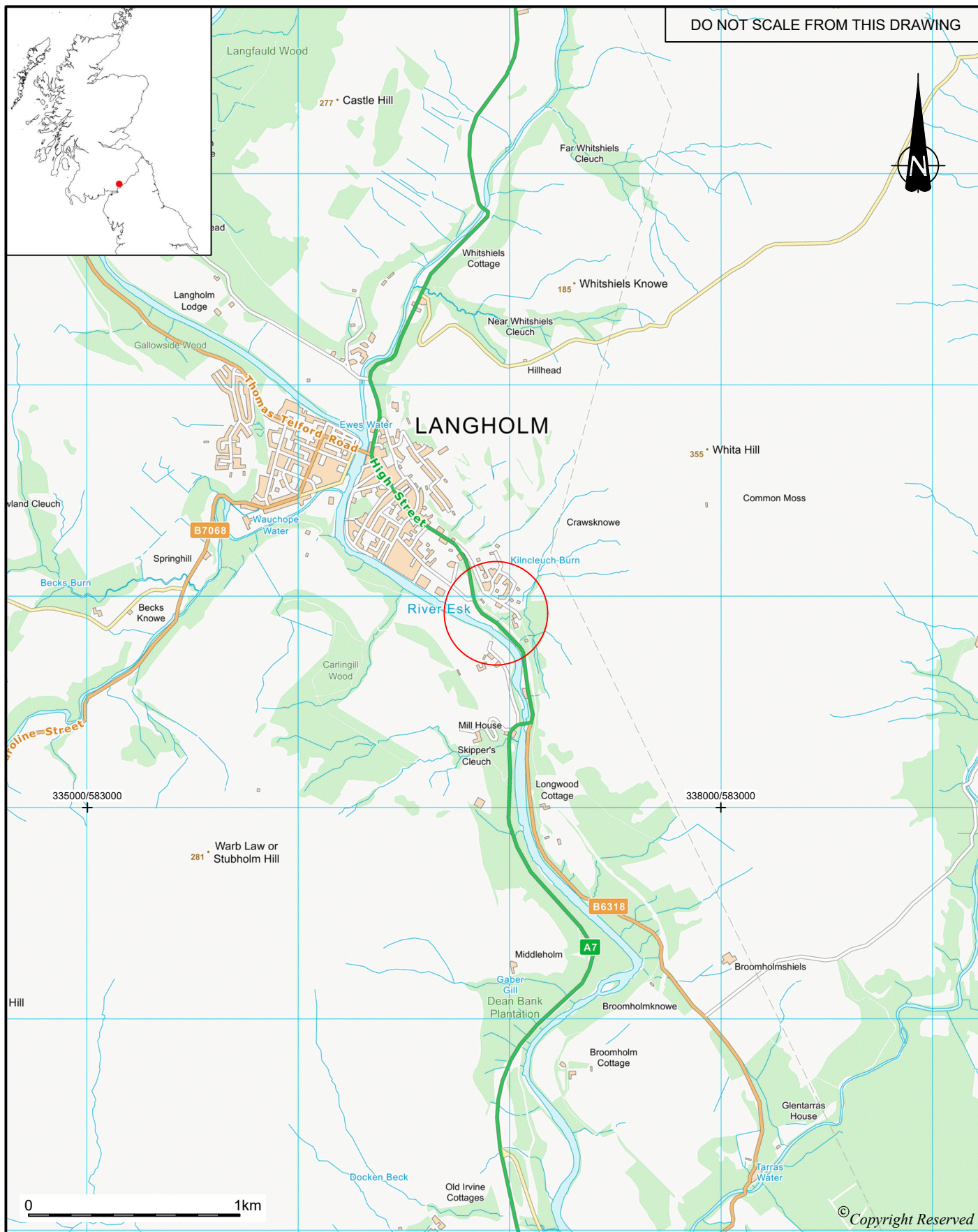



Plate 12; Possible bed leg and associated iron fittings (1m scale)

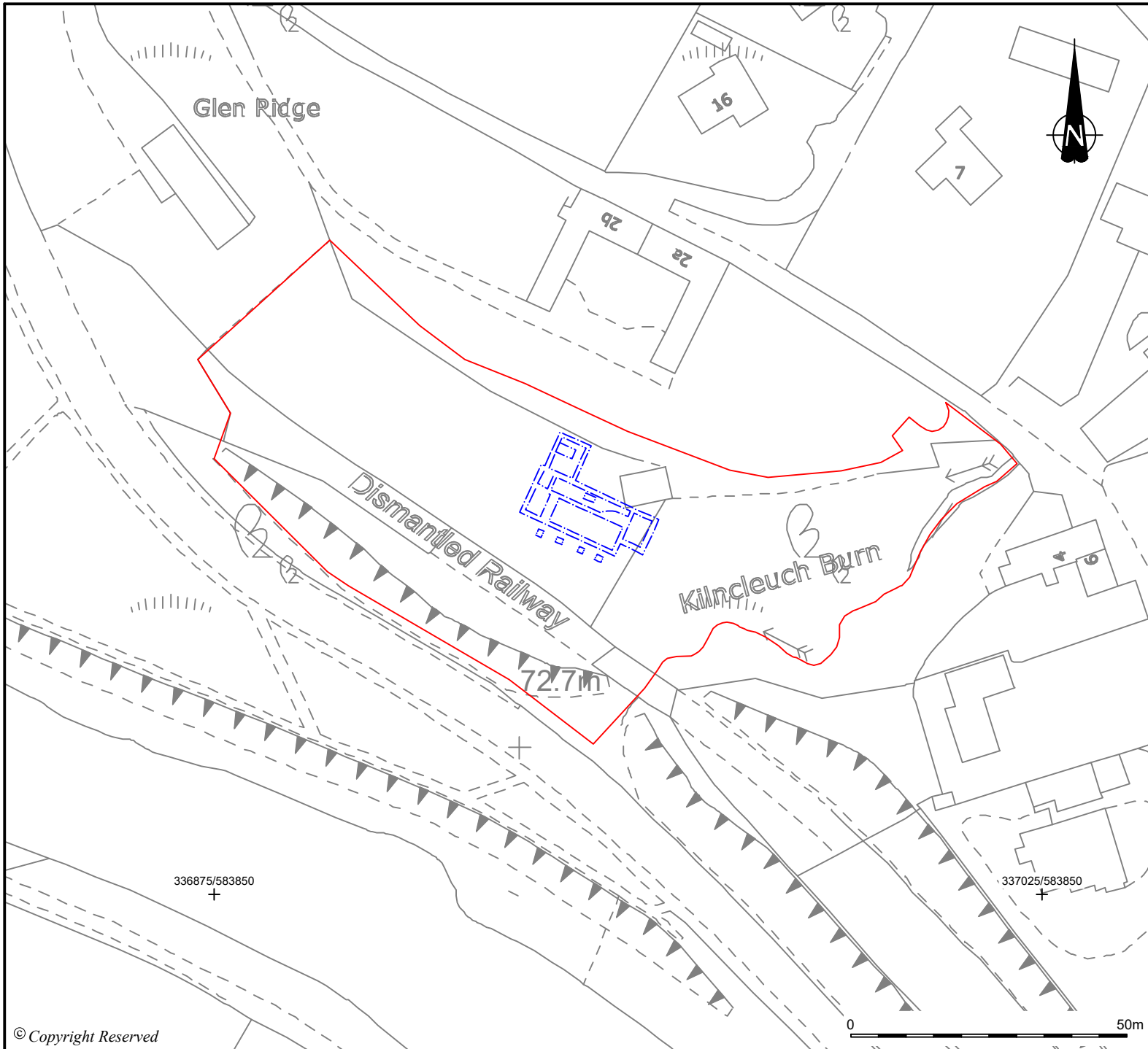


Plate 13; Chamber Pots (30cm scale)

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



CLIENT Allison Wilkinson	DRG No. CL12470-101		REV A
	SIZE A4	SCALE 1:25,000	DATE Dec 2020
PROJECT Kilncleuch House, Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway	DRAWN BY HP	CHECKED BY CH	APPROVED BY CH
	DRAWING TITLE Figure 1: Site location		
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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING



Site boundary



Foundation trenches

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT	Allison Wilkinson
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PROJECT	Kilncleuch House, Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway
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DRAWING TITLE	Figure 2: Location of watching brief
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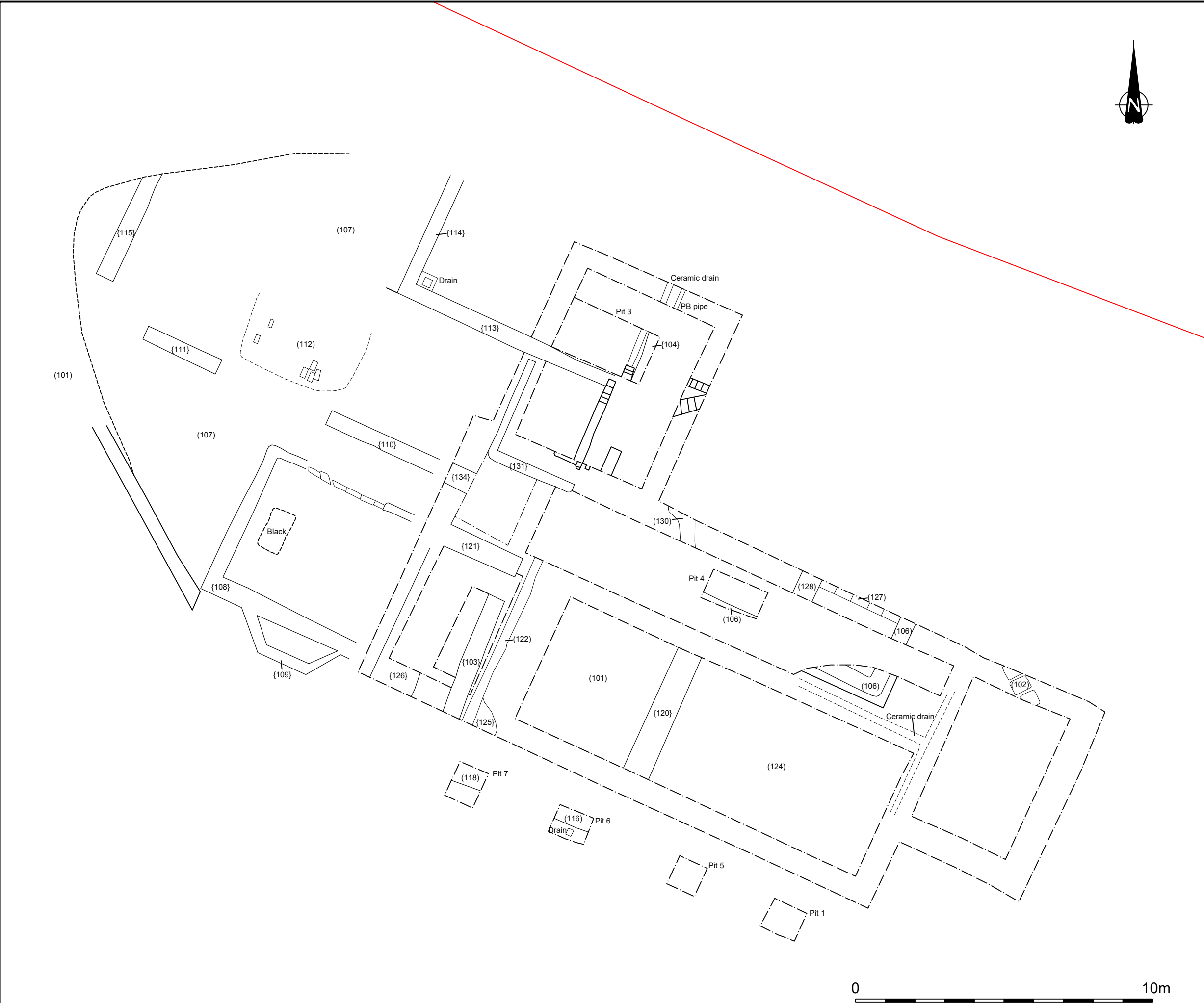
DRG No	CL12470-102	REV	A
SIZE	A4	SCALE	1:1,000
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<input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW	<input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT



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Site boundary

(101)

Context numbers



Limit of excavation

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT	Allison Wilkinson
--------	-------------------

PROJECT	Kilncleuch House, Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway
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DRAWING TITLE	Figure 3: Plan of features observed during watching brief
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DRG No.	CL12470-103	REV	A
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:125
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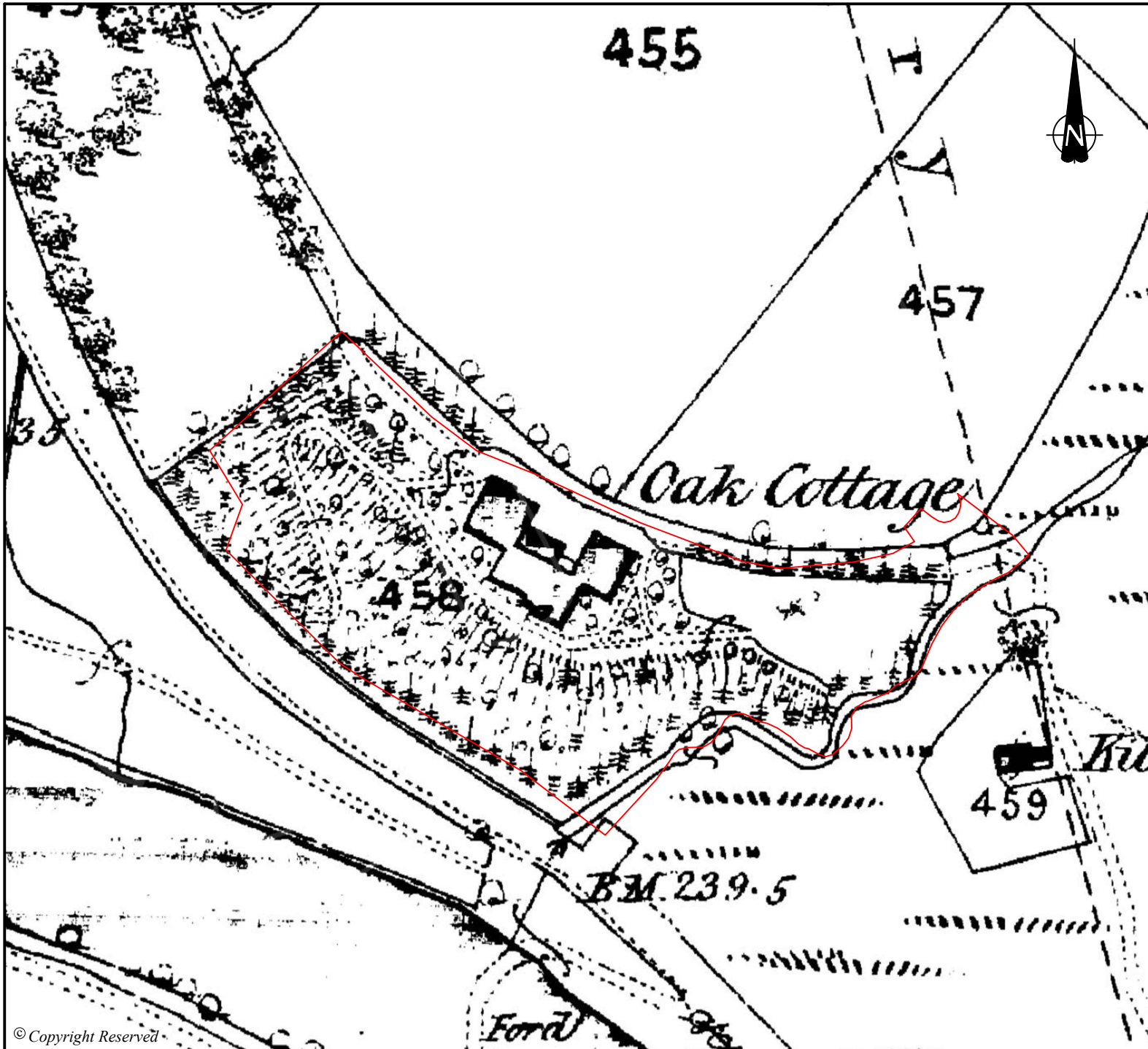
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DRAWING TITLE	Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1862 (25 inch to 1 mile scale)
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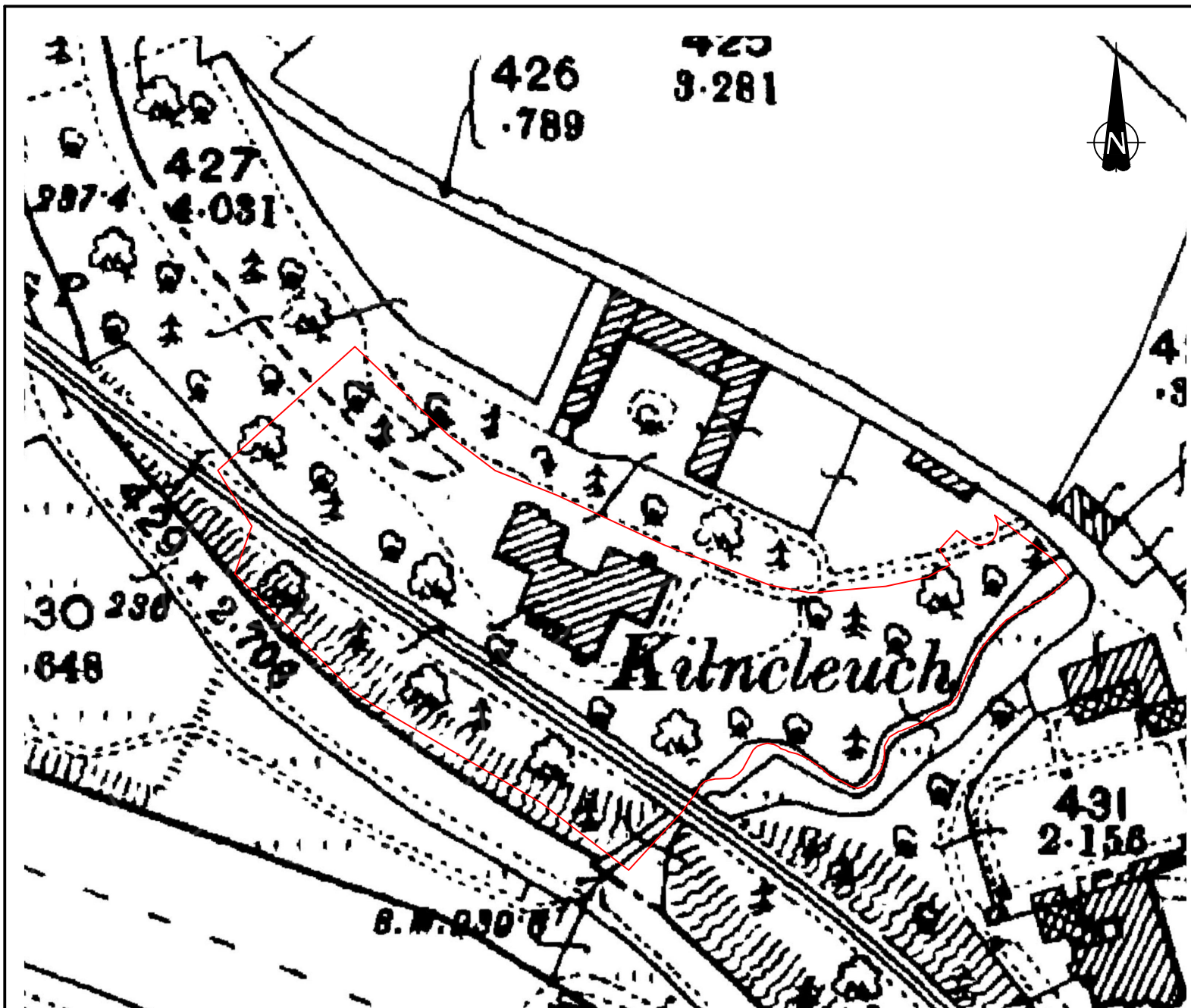
DRG No	CL12470-104	REV	A
SIZE	A4	SCALE	1:1,000
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CLIENT

Allison Wilkinson


PROJECT

Kilncleuch House,
Langholm, Dumfries and Galloway

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 5:
Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map,
1900 (25 inch to 1 mile scale)

DRG No	CL12470-105	REV	A
SIZE	A4	SCALE	1:1,000
DRAWN BY	HP	DATE	Dec 2020
CHECKED BY	CH	APPROVED BY	CH

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