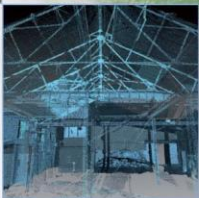
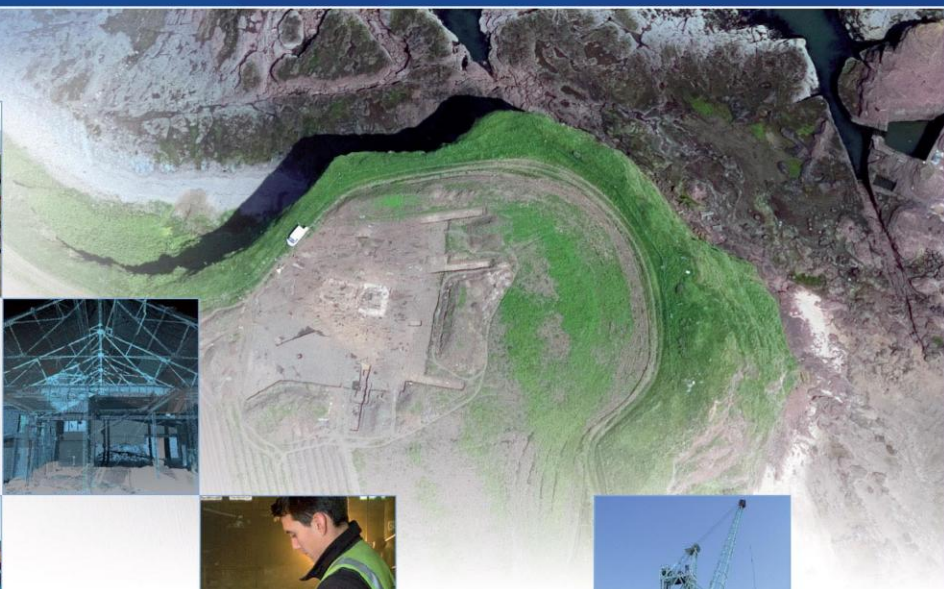
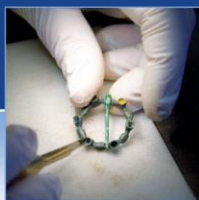


# Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Perth & Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 22910  
19<sup>th</sup> December 2016



## **Lathro farm, Milnathort, Perth & Kinross:**

### **Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report**

---

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Persimmon Homes East Scotland &amp; Charles Church Scotland</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>NO 1125 0390</b>
<b>OASIS No:</b>	<b>1-271620</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>22910</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Rob Engl</b>
<b>Date of Fieldwork:</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>19<sup>th</sup> December 2016</b>

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

**Author:** Rob Engl

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**Approved by:** Martin Cook

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**Draft/Final Report Stage:** Draft

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Edgefield Industrial Estate  
Edgefield Road  
Loanhead  
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593  
Fax. 0131 440 3422  
e-mail. [admin@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com)



[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)

---

## Contents

	Page
List of Illustrations .....	3
List of Plates .....	3
List of Appendices .....	3
Abstract.....	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
1.1 Background .....	5
1.2 Location.....	5
1.3 Archaeological Background (taken from AOC WSI 2016) .....	5
2 OBJECTIVES .....	11
3 METHODOLOGY .....	12
4 RESULTS .....	12
5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	14
6 REFERENCES .....	14
APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions .....	16
APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register .....	22
APPENDIX 3: Context Register .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPENDIX 3: ' <i>Discovery and Excavation in Scotland</i> ' Report.....	23

## List of Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Evaluation trench locations

## List of Plates

Plate 1	Site area pre excavation from E
Plate 2	Site area pre excavation from SE
Plate 3	Trench 23 post-excavation from SW
Plate 4	Trench 15 post-excavation from NE
Plate 5	Drainage at western end of site
Plate 6	Remains of Fife-Kinross rail line
Plate 7	Backfilled Trench

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1	Trench Descriptions
Appendix 2	Photographic Record
Appendix 3	<i>'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland'</i> Report

## Abstract

---

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in relation to a proposed housing development at Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Perth & Kinross (NGR: NO 1125 0390).

The evaluation required a 5% trenching sample of the proposed 7 hectare development area. The development is situated on arable land associated with the category C listed building of Lathro Farm which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Trenching revealed predominant drift geology of glacial till with outcrops of sandstone. These deposits were cut by occasional 19<sup>th</sup> century rubble drains and revealed heavy plough scars. The natural was overlain by a shallow improved plough soil.

No archaeologically significant features were revealed during the evaluation. Occasional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics were observed within the former plough soil. Given the nature of the archaeological features and the level of recording undertaken no further works are considered necessary.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Persimmon Homes East Scotland & Charles Church Scotland, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development on land at Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Perth & Kinross. The evaluation was undertaken in order to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority, Perth & Kinross Council, who are advised on archaeological matters by the Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT). The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2016) approved by PKHT on behalf of Perth & Kinross Council and in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2014) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

## 1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The development area is located between the towns of Kinross and Milnathort, Perth & Kinross (Figure 1). The site ranges from 117 m to 126 m OD and is centred at NGR; NO 1125 0390 and consists of several fields of arable land divided by fence-lines. These fields surround the existing farmstead of Lathro Farm to the north, south and west. The western edge is formed by the M90 and the eastern edge by the A922. Housing borders the site to the north and south. The North Queich Burn runs through the site from west to east.

## 1.3 Archaeological Background (taken from AOC WSI 2016)

### 1.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman (10,000 BC-AD 410)

- 1.3.2.1 A fragment of a Neolithic polished flint axehead (Site 21) was found within the proposed development area in May 2000. The fragment includes part of the cutting edge and has been reworked into a gunflint for a musket (Hall 2001). The axehead implies prehistoric activity within or in close proximity to the proposed development area. However, the later reworking of this artefact suggests that it has been altered and potentially moved out of context and thus cannot be interpreted as direct evidence of prehistoric activity within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.2.2 An enclosed settlement of possible prehistoric date (Site 80) located 375 m south-east of Lathro Cottage (Site 98) is visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. The cropmark is a Scheduled Monument and is visible on aerial photographs as a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by a ditch with internal pits. This site was scheduled because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. A number of features of possible prehistoric date, and possibly associated with this Scheduled Monument, have been discovered through archaeological investigations in advance of construction at the nearby Kinross High School site (Site 81). An enclosure and pits were recorded during an archaeological evaluation and excavation of the sports fields between Lathro and Lethangie at Site 78. A number of Neolithic flints were also discovered in this area (SUAT 2008).

1.3.2.3 Further evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider study area includes a prehistoric rectilinear enclosure with double ditches at Ballingall (Site 15) which is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Additional possible ditches, located south-west of this enclosure at Site 13 in the Ballingall area, are of unknown but potentially prehistoric date. Linear cropmarks (Site 62), recorded on oblique aerial (RCAHMS 1986) photographs, are interpreted by the Royal Commission on Ancient Historical Monuments (RCAHMS) as elements of a designed landscape related to the policies around Burleigh Castle. The Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record however, interpret this as a cursus/rectilinear enclosure of possible Neolithic date.

1.3.2.4 Despite uncertainty about the date and nature of some of the putative prehistoric sites reported above, it is clear that there is substantial evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

### 1.3.3 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1560)

1.3.3.1 There are no early historic or medieval heritage assets within the proposed development area. Research by David Marshall, the founder of Kinross Museum, in his book entitled '*Kinross-shire and its Owners*' lists a residence/farm at Lathro from 1359, indicating that there has been a settlement in the vicinity of Lathro Farm and the proposed development area since at least that date (Kinross Museum Website). According to Liddal (1896) the name Lathro is the same as the Irish Lathrach meaning ....'a site and so indicating the ruins of an ancient building...'

1.3.3.2 During the medieval period, the lands at Kinross were owned and controlled by the Morton family who guarded Mary Queen of Scots when she was imprisoned on Loch Leven island between 1567 and 1568. Loch Leven castle was gifted to Robert II in 1390 and records indicate that a parish church was established in Kinross by 1390. The peninsula was used as the embarking point for the island and a small settlement grew around the old parish church sited on the promontory and jutting out into the Loch. Kinross was created a Burgh of Barony in 1541 (Perth and Kinross Council, 2010).

1.3.3.3 An evaluation (Site 82) followed by excavation (Site 80), in advance of the construction of Kinross High School (Site 81), south east of the proposed development area, revealed several features from the medieval period including a sub circular enclosure ditch, part of a possible rectilinear building, kilns, postholes, narrow linear cuts and medieval rig and furrow. The results indicated that the areas excavated, combined with the nearby Scheduled Monument (see Site 80 above) constitute a site with continuity of occupation extending from the later Neolithic, through the Dark Age and into the Medieval and modern periods. Of particular interest was the evidence for Dark Age activity, little of which has been identified in the area previously. Also significant, were features representing medieval and later rural settlement, the recognition of which is becoming more common in lowland Scotland (SUAT 2008). Finds of artefacts from the medieval period attesting to medieval activity in the wider area include four medieval finds of metalwork from the field adjacent to Burleigh Castle (Site 89) and a gold demi of James I found on Hilton Farm (Site 12) (Reid, 1986).

### 1.3.4 Post-medieval (AD 1560-1900)



- 1.3.4.1 Located south of the proposed development area, within the former lands of the farm of Lathro, is an area known as 'Gallows Knowe' (Site 19) which is reported to have been the site of a former gallows (Name Book 1845). In 1822, the proprietor at Lathro is reported to have discovered thirteen graves, without coffins, one containing two bodies and a skull filled with undecayed teeth. No indication as to the date of these bodies was suggested however this site was recorded in the Name Book of the Ordnance Survey as 'Witch Knowe' and could perhaps therefore have been associated with 17<sup>th</sup> century witch trials. The bodies were later re-interred and the farmer at Lathro re-planted the knoll with trees (NSA, 1845).
- 1.3.4.2 During the late 17<sup>th</sup> century Kinross (Site 3) began to develop as a centre for manufacture of cutlery and ironmongery. With these new industries requiring water sources and power, development moved westwards towards the Clash Burn and settlement began to expand. The formal gardens of Kinross House (Site 1) were laid out in the 17<sup>th</sup> century following the purchase of the estate by Sir William Bruce from the Earl of Morton in 1675. Work began on the gardens at Kinross in 1683 and they were largely completed before the house was started in 1684-5. During this period the settlement of Milnathort also began to expand. Finds of two 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 17<sup>th</sup> century plain gold finger rings have been reported from Milnathort (Sites 61 and 74). As discussed above, a farm at Lathro was established in the medieval period and it thus seems probable that during the 17<sup>th</sup> century the proposed development area, located between the two expanding settlements of Kinross and Milnathort, remained as unoccupied farm land associated with the farm.
- 1.3.4.3 General Wade carried out improvements to the road passing through Kinross and along the eastern edge of the proposed development area as part of the network of military roads connecting the north. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries first the post-chaise and then the mail coach business developed, and Kinross became a staging post on the Great North road between Queensferry and Perth. The New Statistical Account of Scotland makes reference to a '*....good stone-bridge over the Queuegh on the great turnpike road from the Ferry to Perth...*' (NSA 1845, 54), thus indicating that the current Queich Bridge (Site 93) had been constructed by this date. Alongside improvements to the transport infrastructure, many coaching inns developed to take advantage of the trade including the Green Hotel (Site 2), Muirs Inn (Site 5) and Kirkhill. Other buildings within Kinross dating to this period include the gothic detailed St Paul's Church at The Muirs (Site 6) and Mossgrove (Site 4).
- 1.3.4.4 During the post-medieval period, Milnathort (Site 33) was a small market town holding the only grain market in Kinross and during the 18<sup>th</sup> century a number of listed buildings within the study area were constructed. Orwell Parish Church (Site 53) was constructed in 1729. A number of weavers workshops and properties of 18<sup>th</sup> century origin survive at ground and basement level along the High Street, Back Loan (Sites 38, 41, 42, 43 and 55) and Wester Loan (Site 46). Also in Wester Loan, the Old Market Place, Cross Keys Inn (Site 47) is of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date and the Mill House (Site 36) also dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Kinross Antiquarian Society, 1980). Milnathort continued to expand into the 19<sup>th</sup> century as evidenced by a number of buildings in the town (Sites 28-31). Opened in 1855, the Town Hall at Milnathort (Site 35) is a good example of a civic building which formed a number of community functions (Haynes, 2000). Milnathort streets radiate from The Cross (Site 32)



distinguished by its tower and steeple, the nearby Town Hall (Site 35) was constructed in 1855. South Street Parish Church (Site 26) was constructed between 1867 and 1869. Milnathort Woollen Mill (Site 37) was constructed in 1867.

1.3.4.5 The earliest surviving maps depicting the proposed development area are schematic, tending to lack detail; all show the proposed development area as largely undeveloped ground. Gordon's map of 1636 (Figure 8.3) is symbolic in nature and marks a number of small settlements and residences in the area including Lathro (Site 97) and Lethangie. The relative importance of Lathro in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century is indicated by Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 8.4) which depicts 'Kinros' with 'Lathrow' to the north but does not show other similarly sized farmsteads such as Hilton (Site 14) and Turfhill (Site 10). Roy's map (Figure 8.5) conversely shows a cluster of buildings at 'Truff Hills (Site 10) as well as buildings at Lethangie (Sites 67-71) but does not mark Lathro and shows the proposed development area to be unoccupied within an area of improved or cultivated land. The Bridge of Queich (Site 93) abutting the north-east boundary of the proposed development area is shown on this map. Despite the absence of Lathro on Roy's map of 1747-55, it is unlikely that the farm had been removed as it is depicted soon after on Ainslie's map of 1775 (Figure 8.6). Ainslie depicts three buildings annotated 'Lawthorn'.

1.3.4.6 Greenwood and Fowler's map of 1828 (Figure 8.7) shows a track (Site 92) running along the eastern bank of the north Queich through the north part of the proposed development area. 'Lathrow' is shown to be surrounded by woodland (Site 96) and some parkland policies which appear to extend both west and east of the A922 linking Lathrow to the Lethangie policies. In the south of the proposed development area, an additional wooded area is shown. The New Statistical Account of Scotland makes specific reference to the '*recent planting of hardwood and fir*' on the lands of Lathro and Lethangie (Sites 65-72) (Buchanan 1845) and it is perhaps this recent planting that Greenwood and Fowler's map illustrates. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, Lathro (Site 97) and the lands around it were owned by a Mr James Kerr Esq. who is listed in the Fife and Kinross Parochial Directory (1861) under the '*Gentry and People of Independent means*' section. James Kerr of Lathro is also listed in the Post Office Directory of 1862.

1.3.4.7 The railways arrived in Kinross-shire during the 1850s, triggering the end of the mail-coach business but bringing possibilities of mass tourism to the area. Various lines (e.g. Site 8) and stations were constructed, including the one passing through the centre of the proposed development area (Site 91). Milnathort station (Site 76) on the Cowdenbeath-Glenfarg-Perth (Hilton Junction) line of the former North British Railway was opened on March 1858 by the Fife and Kinross Railway (Butt 1995). An extract from the London Gazette dated 1887 makes direct reference to land within the proposed development area when detailing the *....purchase by compulsion or agreement the lands of the following....*

*'On each side of road and adjacent to the Company's Fife and Kinross Railway, near to the two level crossings by which occupation roads from Lathro Farm Steading Passover the said railway...'*

This extract suggests that a portion of land within the proposed development area was purchased by the railway company in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

1.3.4.8 The first edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1854-7 show the railway passing through the proposed development area (Figure 8.8). A track and ford (Site 92) annotated on the aforementioned Greenwood and Fowler map (Figure 8.7) are also shown. The layout of the fields and drains as shown on this map largely reflect that shown on modern maps and revealed during the walkover with a 'Gullet' marked where a drain is culverted beneath the railway (Site 91). Ordnance Survey maps from 1896 (Figure 8.9) show very few changes from the preceding edition. The track leading to the ford (Site 92) is not shown on this edition. The railway (Site 91) is annotated on this edition as the '*Inverkeithing & Perth Section*'. Lathro Farm (Site 97) is shown to have expanded when compared with the first edition maps and a track is shown leading north from the steading (outwith the proposed development area) to a footbridge (Site 95) across the North Queich. Lathro Cottage (Site 98) is also shown to have been added at the eastern boundary of the proposed development area where the Lathro Farm access track meets the A922.

### 1.3.5 Modern (AD 1900-present)

1.3.5.1 Ordnance Survey maps from 1919, 1948 and 1951 show no change within the proposed development area itself. South-west of the proposed development area, in an area now crossed by the M90 motorway, a hospital for infectious disease is shown. Vertical and oblique aerial photographs dating from between 1945 and 1994 were consulted during this assessment. These show that the proposed development area has been rough grassland and open moorland since 1945.

1.3.5.2 The last remaining railway station Kinross Junction (Site 7), was closed in 1970 when the direct Perth to Edinburgh service ended. The station disappeared altogether in the later 1970s during the construction of the M90 motorway. Ordnance Survey maps from 1980 show the proposed development area in its current form with the M90 running along the western boundary and the railway lines shown as disused.

### 1.3.6 Aerial Photographs

1.3.6.1 Vertical aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1988 were consulted during this assessment. Vertical shots taken for general survey purposes by the RAF, the Ordnance Survey and others were studied and the images viewed are listed in the References section below. These show that the proposed development area has been a mixture of rough and improved pasture and arable land since 1945 with small areas of woodland around Lathro Farm and the south and western edges of the site.

1.3.6.2 Aerial photographs from 1955 (542/0206/F2/10248) show a palaeochannel at NO 11147 04060 south of the railway line. The channel curves to the south and appears to mark the former route of a meander of the North Queich before it was straightened slightly, to allow for the railway to run along its south-eastern bank. An additional possible palaeochannel is also visible on this photograph,

running south-west to north-east, approximately 5 m north of the drain that currently crosses the south-western part of the proposed development area. The changing course of the North Queich over time is further indicated by palaeochannels outwith the proposed development area which show a large channel to the north-west of the current course of the North Queich.

- 1.3.6.3 A track, noted on early Ordnance Survey maps (Site 92; Figure 8.9) running along the eastern bank of the North Queich, is visible on aerial photographs from 1968 (OS\_68\_O55/005-008) as a narrow track or footpath. This track is not visible on earlier aerial photographs consulted as part of this assessment but can be seen as a faint line on aerial photographs from 1972 (OS/72/147).
- 1.3.6.4 Between 1955 and 1968, many of the small copses of trees in the area including two within the proposed development area were removed. This is evidenced by aerial photographs from 1968 (OS\_68\_O55/005-008) which show the recent clearance of woodland, immediately south of Lathro Farm at NO 1151 03861; a small woodland area north-east of the footbridge at NO 1152 04120 is also shown to have been cleared. A narrow band of trees along the edge of a former field boundary in the north-west of the proposed development area is also shown to be devoid of trees.
- 1.3.6.5 The construction of the M90 motorway along the western boundary of the proposed development area can be seen on aerial photographs from 1971 (OS\_71\_054). These photographs show large mounds of earth in the south-west of the proposed development area and large earthworks in the west along the banks of the North Queich, likely in preparation for the construction of the motorway bridge over the North Queich. Photographs from the following year (OS 72\_147) show the completed bridge. The large mounds of earth previously visible in the south-west of the proposed development area are shown have been cleared or augmented into the motorway. Aerial photographs from 1988 show the M90 motorway to be operational. The disused railway line is clearly visible along its full length within the proposed development area where it appears as a raised linear mound or earthwork.
- 1.3.6.6 In the wider area, a large military accommodation camp (Site 9) is visible on aerial photographs from 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK/290) immediately north of the A97. These photographs show a group of camouflaged Nissen huts which is thought may have been used to house Polish Troops during and after the war. Also visible, on aerial photographs from this date, is the Balado Bridge Airfield (Site 11)

### **1.3.7 Walkover Survey**

- 1.3.7.1 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on the 27th of October 2014 in order to investigate the condition and significance of known archaeology on the site and with the aim of identifying any previously unknown remains. The weather was variable: generally overcast and dry in the morning with occasional fine showers and rain in the afternoon; visibility was generally good throughout the morning but deteriorated into the afternoon.
- 1.3.7.2 The majority of the proposed development area was seen to be a mixture of improved and unimproved pasture with fields in the north having been under relatively recent cultivation as

evidenced by the remains of stubble. The Queich meanders west to east across the proposed development area and is bounded on both sides by grassy embankments with rushes, shrubs small trees and long grasses. A footbridge (Site 95; Plate 8.1) constructed of wooden sleepers above an iron base crosses the Queich north of Lathro Farm. The south of the proposed development area is traversed by two drainage channels, the first runs ESE from the M90 to Lathro Farm, and the second runs south to north from the boundary with Gallowhill Road in the south-east corner of the proposed development area until it meets the east-west running drain (See Figure 8.2). At the eastern boundary of the proposed development area is the Queich Bridge (Site 93; Plate 8.2).

- 1.3.7.3 The line of the former Inverkeithing and Perth section (Site 91) of the Fife and Kinross Railway crosses the proposed development area from the boundary with Gallowhill Road in the south to the boundary with the A922 in the north-east (see Figure 8.1) The remains of the railway survive as an earthwork measuring between c.12 m wide in the south of the proposed development area to c.20 m wide in the centre of the proposed development area. Whilst the line of the former railway continues into the northern part of the proposed development area, north and east of Lathro Farm, it is no longer visible on the ground and appears to have been ploughed out. In some places the line of the railway is visible as a narrow embankment (Plate 8.3) whereas towards the centre of the proposed development area it survives as a gravel and earth embankment with a line of fence posts delineating the route (Plate 8.4).
- 1.3.7.4 The route of a former track (Site 92) visible on Ordnance Survey first edition mapping and on aerial photographs from 1968 runs along the eastern banks of the Queich in the north-west part of the proposed development area. The track could not be traced on the ground and is likely to have been ploughed out. A ford marked on the northern edge of the meander of the Queich was also not located and no fording areas could be identified.
- 1.3.7.5 Within a small copse of mature trees located south-west of Lathro Farm (Site 96) the ground is very uneven and has evidently been used for dumping and a quantity of stone and concrete blocks was visible (plate 8.5).
- 1.3.7.6 The majority of field boundaries traversing the site are modern fences of post and wire construction. A few examples of earlier boundaries of drystone construction are evident for example south of Lathro Farm (Plate 8.6) and along the boundary with the A922 where both sides of the earthwork boundary are faced with stone (Site 94). A low linear feature running north-south along the side of a drain likely forms uplift from the excavation of the drain.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;

- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The evaluation was undertaken by a 15 tonne excavator equipped with 2.2 m wide ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2016).



Plate 1: Site area pre excavation from E



Plate 2: Site area pre excavation from SE

### 4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016. Weather conditions were dry allowing for good archaeological visibility throughout. In total, 1,800 linear metres were opened across of the proposed development area (Figure 2). This represented a 5% sample of the 7 ha area available for evaluation. The area was reduced from the 10.7 ha stated within the WSI (AOC 2016). The reduction was necessitated by a combination of a change in the application area subject to the physical impacts of the development proposal and by the presence of existing fence lines and overhead services. The presence of several drains and sinks associated with the North Queich Burn and the line of the former Fife/Kinross railway now used as a farm track also impacted on the area open for evaluation.





Plate 3: Trench 23 post-excavation from SW



Plate 4: Trench 15 post-excavation from NE



Plate 5: Drainage at western end of site



Plate 6: Remains of Fife-Kinross rail line



Plate 7: Backfilled Trench

- 4.2 The evaluation trenches revealed a thin improved clay plough-soil ranging from 0.20 m to 0.40 m in depth. Occasional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century white and patterned ceramics and glass were observed in some of the trenches.
- 4.3 The plough-soil lay directly over natural drift geology of pale orange glacial till with some clay content derived from sandstone. Numerous plough scars and stone drags were in evidence. Occasional sub-angular sandstones and exposed bedrock were encountered. Occasional clay and rubble drains of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date were observed cutting the sub-soil.
- 4.4 No archaeologically significant features or materials were observed.

## **5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 The proposed development area was composed of arable land surrounding the southern, eastern and western extent of the existing Lathro Farm. The evaluation revealed no archaeologically significant remains.
- 5.2 Given the negative findings produced by the evaluation no further archaeological works associated with the south of the application area are considered necessary. This will be decided by Ms Sarah Malone (PKHT) who advise Perth & Kinross Council on archaeological matters.

## **6 REFERENCES**

AOC Archaeology 2016, *Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Perth & Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation* Unpublished AOC project design

Scottish Government 2014 *Scottish Planning Policy*, 2014

Scottish Government 2011 *Planning And Archaeology* 2/2011



# **Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Fife & Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report**

## **Section 2: Appendices**

## APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

### Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SSW to NNE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic drain at 40.0 m aligned E-W
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds

### Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.25 m - 0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30 m - 0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds

### Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m – 0.40 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m – 0.40 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

### Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.25 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange boulder clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> century white ceramics

### Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

### Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m – 0.50 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m – 0.55 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds

**Trench 7**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	S to N
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.32 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 8**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	S to N
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 9**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.32 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 10**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	N to S
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 11**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m – 0.40 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m – 0.42 m in depth

<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic drain at 6.0 m aligned E-W
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds

**Trench 12**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 13**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 14**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SE to NW
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.40 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic drain at 4.0 m aligned N-S
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 15**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NW
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 16**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SE to NW
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars

*Finds* None

#### **Trench 17**

*Dimensions* 50 m by 2.2 m  
*Excavated Orientation* SE to NW  
*Plough-soil* 0.40 m in depth  
*Depth of Excavation* 0.45 m in depth  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars  
*Finds* Occasional 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds

#### **Trench 18**

*Dimensions* 50 m by 2.2 m  
*Excavated Orientation* SE to NW  
*Plough-soil* 0.40 m in depth  
*Depth of Excavation* 0.45 m in depth  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars  
*Finds* Occasional 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds

#### **Trench 19**

*Dimensions* 50 m by 2.2 m  
*Excavated Orientation* SE to NW  
*Plough-soil* 0.35 m in depth  
*Depth of Excavation* 0.40 m in depth  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars  
*Finds* None

#### **Trench 20**

*Dimensions* 50 m by 2.2 m  
*Excavated Orientation* SW to NE  
*Plough-soil* 0.35 m in depth  
*Depth of Excavation* 0.40 m in depth  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars  
*Finds* None

#### **Trench 21**

*Dimensions* 50 m by 2.2 m  
*Excavated Orientation* SW to NE  
*Plough-soil* 0.35 m in depth  
*Depth of Excavation* 0.40 m in depth  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars  
*Finds* None

**Trench 22**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 23**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 24**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.20 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.25 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 25**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.22 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.25 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 26**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.22 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.25 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 27**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
-------------------	---------------

<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 28**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 29**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.25 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 30**

<i>Dimensions</i>	50 m by 2.2 m
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Plough-soil</i>	0.25 m in depth
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.30 m in depth
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale red sandy clay with numerous stone-drags and plough scars
<i>Finds</i>	None



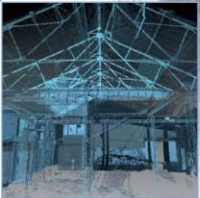
## APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

### Digital Photographs

Frame	Description	From
0-5	Pre-excavation shots of area	Var
6	Trench 1 post-excavation shot	S
7	Trench 1 west facing section	W
8	Trench 2 post-excavation shot	W
9	Trench 3 post-excavation shot	W
10	Trench 4 post-excavation shot	NW
10	Trench 5 post-excavation shot	W
11	Trench 6 post-excavation shot	NE
12	Trench 7 post-excavation shot	N
13	Trench 8 post-excavation shot	N
14	Trench 9 post-excavation shot	NE
15	Trench 10 post-excavation shot	W
16	Trench 11 post-excavation shot	E
17	Trench 12 post-excavation shot	E
18	Trench 13 post-excavation shot	W
19	Trench 14 post-excavation shot	NW
20	Trench 15 post-excavation shot	NE
21	Trench 16 post-excavation shot	SE
22	Trench 17 post-excavation shot	NW
23	Trench 18 post-excavation shot	NW
24	Trench 19 post-excavation shot	NW
25	Trench 20 post-excavation shot	NE
26	Trench 21 post-excavation shot	SW
27	Trench 22 post-excavation shot	SW
28	Trench 23 post-excavation shot	SW
29	Trench 24 post-excavation shot	NE
30	Trench 25 post-excavation shot	NE
31	Trench 26 post-excavation shot	NE
32	Trench 27 post-excavation shot	NE
33	Trench 28 post-excavation shot	NE
34	Trench 29 post-excavation shot	E
35	Trench 30 post-excavation shot	E
37-40	Backfilled trenches post-excavation	var

**APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report**

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Perth & Kinross Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME</b>	Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Perth & Kinross: Archaeological Evaluation
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC 22910
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kinross
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Rob Engl
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S)</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NO 1125 0390
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2016
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	16 <sup>th</sup> December 2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. DES ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation in relation to a proposed housing development at Lathro Farm, Milnathort, Perth &amp; Kinross (NGR: NO 1125 0390).</p> <p>The evaluation required a 5% trenching sample of the proposed 7 hectare development area. The development is situated on arable land associated with the category C listed building of Lathro Farm which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>Trenching revealed predominant drift geology of glacial till with outcrops of sandstone. These deposits were cut by occasional 19<sup>th</sup> century rubble drains and revealed heavy plough scars. The natural was overlain by a shallow improved plough soil.</p> <p>No archaeologically significant features were revealed during the evaluation. Occasional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics were observed within the former plough soil. Given the nature of the archaeological features and the level of recording undertaken no further works are considered necessary.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	---
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Persimmon Homes Scotland East & Charles Church Scotland
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@aocarchaeology.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



**AOC Archaeology Group**, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY  
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: [admin@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)