

Case information

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| Case ID | 300016961 | | |
| File Reference | AMJ/9289/1/1 | | |
| Name of Site | Castle Campbell | | |
| Local Authority | Clackmannanshire | | |
| National Grid Reference | NS 96161 99302 | | |
| Designation No. (if any) | SM90063 | | |
| Designation Type | Scheduled Monument | Current Category of Listing | A |
| Case Type | Amendment | | |
| Received/Start Date | 01/09/2014 | | |
| Decision Date | 02/12/2015 | | |

1. Decision

The decision is to amend and update the entry in the Schedule.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

Castle Campbell is a property in the care of Scottish Ministers. It is deemed to be scheduled under section 1 (2) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, but there was no legal document or map. There have been no previous amendments to the entry in the Schedule.

Castle Campbell is currently also listed at Category A, but scheduling is considered the most appropriate designation to secure the preservation of the monument. The castle is proposed for de-listing as part of the dual designations project.

Part of the current and proposed scheduled area overlaps with the Dollar Glen SSSI designation.

2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

Castle Campbell was assessed for amendment as part of the S17 East scheduling project in autumn 2014.

It was visited on 30 September 2014.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

The monument was assessed for scheduling against the criteria for determining national importance and found to meet the criteria (see **Annex A**).

The designation criteria are published in Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP), pp. 71-85. <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf>

3.3 Other considerations

The monument is a guardianship property in the care of Scottish Ministers.

The current documentation is not adequate to support definition of the extent of the scheduled area.

There is a significant benefit in amending the existing scheduled monument designation. It will provide an up-to-date legal document and map, and allow the monument to be accurately defined on the ground.

Castle Campbell was dual designated as a scheduled monument and an A-listed building. It is being delisted in tandem with the amended scheduling.

Elizabeth McCrone

Head of Designations
Heritage Management
Historic Environment Scotland

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| Contact | Richard Heawood, Senior Designations Officer, Telephone 0131 668 8624 |
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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Scheduling Criteria*

SM 13611 - Castle Campbell

1. Description

The monument comprises Castle Campbell and an area around it where buried evidence of associated defences, buildings and gardens is expected to survive. The castle developed in several stages between about AD 1200-1600 and is visible today as three ranges of upstanding buildings set around the N, E and S sides of a courtyard. The castle occupies a highly prominent position on a rocky spur of the Ochil Hills at the head of Dollar Glen. It is cut off from the E, W and S by the ravines of the Burn of Sorrow and Burn of Care. It stands about 200m above sea level, looking out over Dollar and the Forth Valley.

The N range contains the earliest fabric and derives from a massive rectangular tower-house constructed between the later 14th and mid-15th centuries. The tower-house is a roofed building with four main storeys plus a garret. The ground floor, 1st floor and 3rd floor are vaulted with barrel vaults, while the 2nd and 3rd floors are divided by a wooden floor resting on corbels. The 3rd floor vault is a secondary insertion. The walls are 2.3m thick. The first floor hall measures 8.5m E-W by 4.9m transversely. The tower-house stands on a rounded mound which resembles a motte and is potentially the core of an earlier timber castle. The S side of the courtyard is occupied by a hall and chamber range in a style indicating a date of construction around 1500. The E range has a ground floor loggia and upper floor galleries built around 1600, but incorporates an earlier building. The terraced garden to the S may also date to around 1600.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan, to include the remains of the castle and an area around it within which evidence for the castle's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes the above-ground elements of all modern structures, fixtures and fittings, including modern fences, signage, electrical apparatus, lighting, stairs and walkways, barriers, and kitchen fittings. The monument was last scheduled in 1950; the present amendment provides documents to modern standards.

2. Assessment Against the Scheduling Criteria (SHEP 2011, 71-73**)

* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge. It will form the basis of any new or updated scheduled monument record.

** A monument may be found to meet the scheduling criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the Schedule. The purpose and implications of scheduling are issues that require to be taken into account when assessing monuments for scheduling. Scheduling may not be the only, or the most appropriate, mechanism to secure the future of all sites, even those that may otherwise meet the criteria.

Cultural significance

| Characteristic | Assessment |
|----------------|------------|
| Intrinsic | |

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| Condition in which monument survives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument is a well-preserved castle in the care of Historic Scotland. The N and E ranges are roofed structures, with modern pitched roofs, and the S range stands close to wall-head height. Overall, the masonry is in very good condition. There is also significant potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive in good condition, both within the castle footprint and in surrounding areas. |
| Archaeological, scientific, technological or other interest or research potential of the monument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Campbell has a very high degree of interest and research potential, both for architectural and archaeological features above the ground, and for buried archaeological remains. Significant above-ground features include the early tower-house, the later hall range, and the E range with adaptations made around 1600. Together, they can support detailed research into the transition from tower-house to fully formed courtyard castle displaying Renaissance influence. There is additional, significant potential for survival of buried features or structures. Clearance excavations were conducted shortly after the castle came into state care in 1951, including excavation of the terraced garden and clearance of the courtyard, and the hall block was also excavated in 1982. However, these excavations cannot be regarded as having sterilised the castle footprint; in particular, both within and around the castle there may be buried traces of an early motte and bailey castle, and there is clear potential to investigate, characterise and date the mound on which the tower-house stands. There is also good potential for the survival of deposits and features such as pits and middens that can be expected to contain artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence. These can provide information about daily life and economy, diet, trade and exchange, and the use of foods and artefacts in expressing social status. |
| Apparent developmental sequence of monument (either long or short may provide insights of importance) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extended development sequence is one of the main components of the monument's significance. There is clear potential to research the transition from a probable early timber castle to a comfortable late 16th- and 17th-century residence. Buried evidence may help to increase our knowledge of the duration and character of occupation, and about any use of the site before the late 14th century. |
| Original or subsequent functions of the monument and its parts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The castle served as a fortified dwelling for some of the most powerful individuals in Scotland in the 14th to 17th centuries. It provided accommodation and security, but it also served to reflect the wealth, power and tastes of its owners. |
| Contextual | |
| Present rarity or representativeness of all or any part of the monument, assessed against knowledge of the archaeology of Scotland and of the region in which the monument occurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle Campbell is a fine and important example of a major late 14th- to 15th-century castle. It is also a good example of the updating of an older set of buildings around 1600. The development sequence is of particular note. The monument comprises a highly complex set of remains with high potential to exemplify the development of a Scottish |

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| | castle from its origins as a timber motte and bailey to its final form as a comfortable and fashionable residence of c 1600. |
| Relationship of the monument to other monuments of the same or related classes or period, or to features or monuments in the vicinity. (Particularly important for monuments forming part of a widespread but varied class) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This development sequence can be compared with a small number of other sites, particularly Huntly Castle in Aberdeenshire, where the first castle was demonstrably a motte. • There are also close parallels with Crichton and Craigmillar Castles; these do not have proven timber and earthwork antecedents, but do exemplify the transition from tower-house, with hall and chamber ranges, to fully developed courtyard castles. • The arrangement of the S range resembles other hall ranges, for example, at Spynie Castle, Moray, but the details are strikingly similar to the King's Old Building at Stirling Castle, a lodging completed for James IV in 1496. • The loggia is an unusual feature in Scottish buildings of the late 16th century. The bases of such features survive at St Andrews Castle and Huntly Castle, but a more expensive and complete example is the work of the 5th Early of Bothwell at Crichton Castle. |
| Relationship of the monument and its parts with its wider landscape and setting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Campbell would have been a very imposing building in the medieval landscape, occupying a prominent location dominating Dollar Glen and part of the Forth Valley beyond. |
| Associative | |
| Historical, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the monument, and vice versa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monument reflects varied influences on Scottish architecture over two centuries. The massive late 14th- to 15th-century tower reflects contemporary society and the need for security, as well as being an imposing residence. The later buildings of c 1600 are particularly important for embodying the influence of the Renaissance. |
| Aesthetic attributes of the monument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monument is a highly romantic and very imposing ruin in the landscape. It towers above a wooded glen, being cut off from the valley below by the ravines of two burns. |
| Significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used the monument, or descendants of such people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castles and romantic ruins such as this have a particularly significant place in the national consciousness. This castle is valued today by the local community and numerous visitors. Its high significance to contemporary people is reflected in its status as a guardianship site in the care of Scottish Ministers. |
| Associations the monument has with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The castle has particular significance as the lowland residence of the Campbell earls from the 1460s until 1661. The Campbells have a prominent place in the national consciousness. During this time, the castle was associated with many important events and people: John Knox visited and preached in 1554; and in 1563, the castle hosted the wedding of the 5th Earl's sister, Margaret, to James Stewart, Lord Doune, in the presence of Queen Mary. |

Assessment of national importance

| Criteria | Assessment |
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| Its inherent capability or potential to make a significant addition to the understanding or appreciation of the past | The monument has considerable potential to add significantly to understanding of medieval and post-medieval domestic fortified dwellings, their architecture, construction, maintenance, development and abandonment. The upstanding buildings retain their structural and decorative characteristics to a marked degree, incorporating |
| Its retention of the structural, | |

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| decorative or field characteristics of its kind to a marked degree | <p>many significant architectural features. The monument is particularly important for demonstrating the development of a castle from early keep to later courtyard castle and Renaissance residence. There is also high potential for the survival of important buried archaeological evidence, including traces of a potential motte and bailey castle of earlier date and artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence that can enhance our understanding of the daily domestic life of the inhabitants and their society and economy. The monument would have been a highly prominent part of the contemporary landscape during its occupation and remains a significant landmark in the modern landscape. Because of the prominence of its owners, particularly the Campbells, there is rich potential for documentary records to add to understanding of the castle and its functions. Our understanding of the form, function and character of castles in eastern Scotland would be diminished if this monument was to be lost or damaged. Castles have a significant place in the national consciousness and Castle Campbell is visited and valued by large numbers of people.</p> |
| Its contribution, or the contribution of its class, to today's landscape and/or the historic landscape | |
| The quality and extent of any documentation or association that adds to the understanding of the monument or its context | |
| The diminution of the potential of a particular class or classes of monument to contribute to an understanding of the past, should the monument be lost or damaged | |
| Its place in the national consciousness [a factor that may be considered in support of other factors] | |

References

RCAHMS records the monument as NS99NE 2. The record includes a full bibliography.
