Case information

Case ID	300009993
File Reference	AMH/1138/2/1
Name of Site	Campwood, Roman camp 290m SW of

Local Authority	South Lanarkshire		
National Grid Reference	NS 91052 45986		
Designation No. (if any)	SM1138		
Designation Type	Scheduled Monument.	**Current Category of Listing**	N/A
Case Type	Amendment		

Received/Start Date	09/11/2012
Decision Date	14/06/2016

1. Decision

The monument was first scheduled in 1935 and the documentation does not conform to current standards and an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains. The assessment against criteria demonstrates that the monument continues to be of national importance. The decision is to update the entry in the Schedule as **Camp Wood, Roman camp 335m SW of Campwood Farm**.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

The monument was first scheduled in 1935, but documentation and map did not meet current standards and an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains.

2.2 Development Proposals

There is a planning application for the erection of a dwelling house in the existing scheduled area, the planning reference is CL/16/0010. However, this area is being excluded from the scheduled area as it appears to have been heavily disturbed over time.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

The site was first flagged up for review in 2006 and subsequently considered for amendment as part of the (then) Large Roman Monuments project.

The site was visited most recently on 30/06/2014.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

An assessment against the Scheduling criteria has been carried out (see Annex A). The monument was found to meet the criteria for scheduling.
The designation criteria are published in the Historic Environment Scotland policy statement June 2016, Annex 1, pp. 48-50.
https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/

3.3 Other considerations

The monument continues to meet the scheduling criteria and designation as a scheduled monument remains an appropriate mechanism to secure the sites preservation.

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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Scheduling Criteria*
Camp Wood, Roman camp 335m SW of Campwood Farm

1. Description

The monument comprises the remains of a Roman camp dating probably to the Antonine occupation of AD 140-160. The monument survives partly as visible earthworks and partly as buried features and deposits visible as cropmarks captured on oblique aerial photographs. The camp is located northwest of Stobilee Burn, on a southeast facing slope at about 225 to 240m above sea level.

The Roman camp is rectilinear in form and in its entirety encloses an area of approximately 18ha. It was first recorded as an earthwork in 1764 by William Roy and published in his survey of the military antiquities of the Romans in Britain. Stretches of the northwest, northeast and southeast sides of the camp still survive as upstanding ramparts about 0.7m high and 4m wide, with an accompanying ditch. Excavations in 1971 and 1977 recorded that the ditch was V-shaped in profile, around 3m in width and up to 1m deep. Two of the original *tituli* (external protection for the gateway) are visible in Camp Wood on the northwest side and another survives as an earthwork on the northeast side.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences, hedges, drystone dykes and telegraph poles. The scheduled area also excludes the top 300mm of road surfaces to allow for their maintenance. The monument was first scheduled in 1935, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present amendment rectifies this.

2. Assessment Against the Scheduling Criteria (Historic Environment Scotland policy statement June 2016, Annex 1, pp. 48-50.)

* 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	
Condition in which monument survives	• The archaeological remains survive partly as earthworks and partly as buried features visible as cropmarks captured on oblique aerial photographs. • The upstanding remains are visible as stretches of an earthen bank standing about 0.7m high and 4m wide, with an accompanying ditch also visible on the ground surface today. The earthworks delineate the northwest, northeast and southeast sides of the camp, with some of the original *tituli* visible on the northwest and northeast

	sides. The survival of upstanding remains significantly adds to the cultural significance of the monument. • The northwest area of the Roman camp lies in Camp Wood and has been afforested in past, but the ramparts are particularly well-preserved here and the afforestation is unlikely to have had a dramatic impact on the buried archaeology in this area. • Parts of the camp are occupied by modern development and these have not been included within the scheduled area. However, this is a relatively small proportion of the total area and the camp retains its integrity to a large degree, adding to its cultural significance. The extent of the camp is evidenced by RCAHMS and CUCAP oblique aerial photographs, by the results of excavations in the 1970s, and by the results of fieldwalking in 1986 which recovered Roman coins.
Archaeological, scientific, technological or other interest or research potential of the monument	• There is high potential to examine the construction, development and use of the camp, and to recover palaeoenvironmental and artefactual dating evidence to ascertain its date and period(s) of use. This would confirm its wider Roman context, specifically, which military campaign(s) the camp was associated with. • Excavations of similar sites elsewhere in Scotland have demonstrated that Roman camp interiors have good potential for the survival of remains relating to the construction, organisation and function of the camp and the lives of the soldiers who were accommodated here. Typical archaeological features in Roman camps include building foundations, rubbish pits, bread ovens, latrines and other features.
Apparent developmental sequence of monument (either long or short may provide insights of importance)	• While there is the potential for more than one phase of use of this camp (as demonstrated by excavations at the Deers Den Roman Camp near Kintore), it is more likely that the camp at Camp Wood relates to a single campaign – in which case it has high potential to inform our understanding of a very specific period, probably the Antonine occupation of AD 140-160. • Seven Trajanic and Hadrianic coins, which date to the late 1st through early 2nd C AD were found at the camp after ploughing in 1986. This indicates that the camp was possibly occupied during or after this period.
Original or subsequent functions of the monument and its parts	• This camp was built and used as temporary accommodation for Roman troops on campaign.
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	• Roman camps are relatively rare in the Roman Empire as a whole. The largest concentration of such camps is found in Scotland. • Over half of the defensive rampart and ditch survives as an earthwork at Camp Wood: this is a very rare survival.
Relationship of the monument to other monuments of the same or related classes or	• Camp Wood is located at an important junction in the Roman road network and relates to an earlier routeway. A Roman road runs past the site to the west, part of

period, or to features or monuments in the vicinity. (Particularly important for monuments forming part of a widespread but varied class)	which is scheduled (SM 11528: a section of Roman road located 1.5km to the northwest at Collielaw). • The Roman site at Castledykes lies only some 2.5km to the southwest and comprises a number of Roman camps, together with a Roman fort (SM 3825 and SM 1139).
Relationship of the monument and its parts with its wider landscape and setting	• The camp lies immediately northwest of Stobilee Burn, on a southeast-facing slope on the north bank of the Mouse Water. The camp may have been placed here because of this important river crossing.
Associative	
Historical, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the monument, and vice versa	• The regular layout of the camp, and the form and placing of the entrances, closely reflect conventional Roman military practice in establishing camps.
Aesthetic attributes of the monument	• N/A
Significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used the monument, or descendants of such people	• N/A
Associations the monument has with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events	• N/A

Assessment of national importance

Criteria	Assessment
Its inherent capability or potential to make a significant addition to the understanding or appreciation of the past	The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to our understanding of the past, in particular, the construction, organisation, use and role of temporary camps as part of Roman military campaigns. Its importance is enhanced because of the rare survival of upstanding elements of the camp, including substantial sections of the rampart and up to three of the *tituli* (external protection for the gateway). There is high potential for important buried evidence to survive in the fills of the defensive ditches defining the perimeter of the camp and within the camp itself, including palaeoenvironmental remains and artefactual and other dating evidence relating to the construction and use of the camp. Spatial analysis of the network of camps, forts and Roman roads can inform our understanding of Roman military strategy and offers insights into the impact of Roman occupation. As a well-preserved Roman camp, its loss would diminish our understanding of the construction and use of temporary camps by the Roman army, our knowledge of Roman military activities, and our understanding of the relationship between the Romans and the native inhabitants.
Its retention of the structural, decorative or field characteristics of its kind to a marked degree	
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

Historic Environment Scotland http://www.canmore.org.uk reference number CANMORE ID 47628 (accessed on 03/05/2016).

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Davidson, J M 1952, 'From Corbiehall (Castledykes) to the Forth-Clyde isthmus', in Miller, S N (ed), The Roman occupation of south-western Scotland, Glasgow, 69-70.

Jones, R H 2011, *Roman Camps in Scotland*, Edinburgh, 173.

RCAHMS 1978, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Lanarkshire: an inventory of the prehistoric and Roman monuments, Edinburgh, 128, 141-3, 159, no 253, fig.77.

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Wilson, D R 1972, 'Roman Britain in 1971. I. Sites explored', Britannia 3, 304.