

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 1601  
ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS

The monument known as Ardoch, Roman military complex 900m NNE of Ardoch Bridge comprises the remains of a complex Roman military site that includes a series of superimposed forts, a substantial annexe and a series of temporary camps, as well as some prehistoric remains. These survive as a series of earthworks and cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.

The monument comprises several elements:

A series of superimposed forts survive as substantial well-preserved earthworks. The rampart stands to a height of 2m and, beyond it on the N and E sides, are five ditches, all close to their original profile. The sites of all four gates are visible, while at the N and E gates causeways are located across the ditches. The earthworks reflect three phases of occupation. The visible rampart belongs to the latest period of occupation (about AD 158-63). This fort covered 5.7 acres. Its immediate predecessor covered 7.2 acres and was longer, its N rampart being cut off from the rest of the fort by a pair of ditches in the last period of occupation. This fort was probably occupied from about AD 140 to 158. A stone barrack-block excavated in 1897-8 may date to either of these forts. The 1st-century fort, which contained timber buildings, appears to have been larger than either of its 2nd-century successors, and it is possible that the two outer ditches to the north and east formed part of the defences of this fort.

To the north of the fort lies a large area defended by an upstanding rampart and ditch, thought to be an annexe to the fort. These upstanding elements are visible at the northern end of the annexe.

Visible as a cropmark, an earlier 3.7-acre fort is located to the east of the annexe.

The remains of five marching camps have also been identified through a combination of field evidence and aerial photography. To the north of the fort in the annexe lies a small earlier camp whose SW corner is faintly visible in aerial photographs. Two other earlier camps, visible on aerial photographs, are located to the north-west of the fort: a 30-acre camp incorporates an earlier 13-acre camp. To the north of the annexe a section of the E defences of a 63-acre camp can be seen. A small northern annexe to this camp is visible on aerial photographs. The largest camp covers an area of around 130 acres. The defences of this camp can be seen at various points on the ground, particularly along the south-eastern and western edges, with remaining elements visible on aerial photography.

The remains of a small, double-ditched signal station are located near to the E rampart of the 130-acre camp, around 665m NNE of the fort.

A stretch of the Roman road which ran from the forts at Camelon to Bertha survives as a slight causeway running north-east for 1.2 km from the fort.

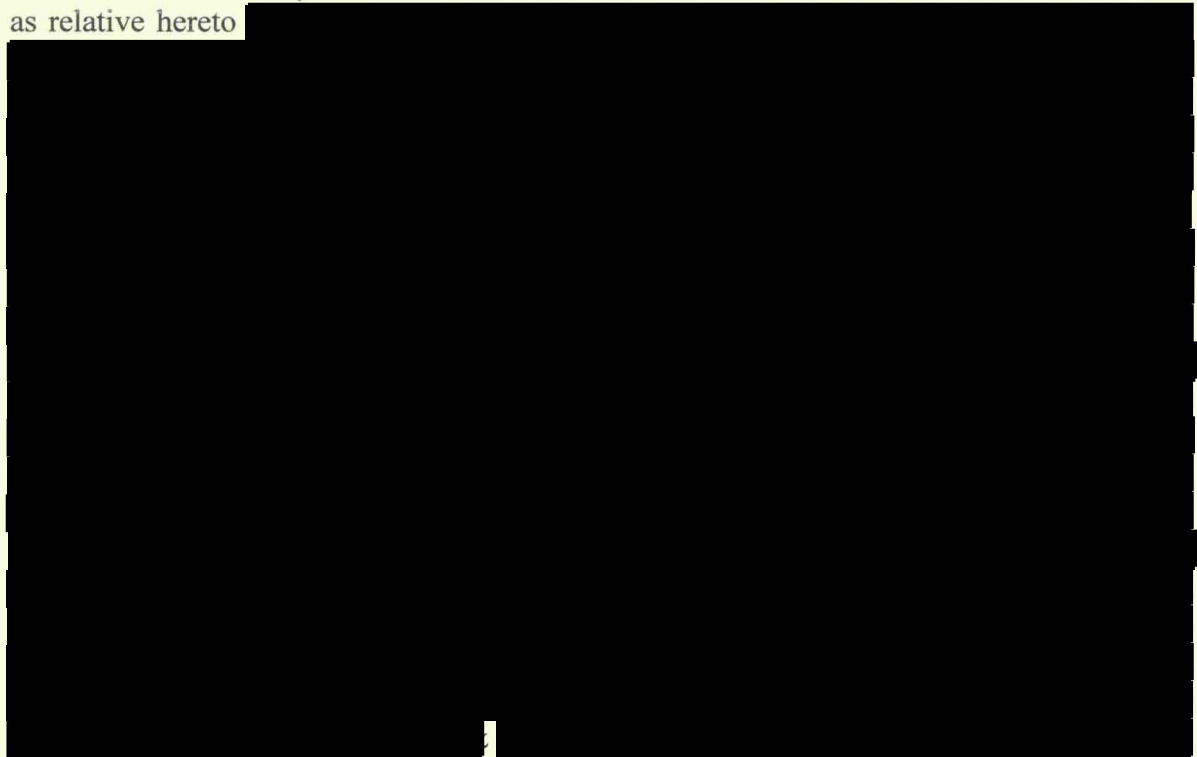
LD00291.Sch

REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND  
GENERAL REGISTER OF SASINES  
COUNTY OF PERTH  
YEAR 2008  
YEARLY RUNNING NUMBER  
PRESENTED AND RECORDED ON

1812  
01 JUL 2008

A curvilinear enclosure lies to the west of the westernmost marching camp and the remains of a possible barrow lie between the Roman road and the NE corner of the northernmost marching camp. These are later prehistoric monuments that pre-date the Roman military complex.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around within which traces of activity may be expected to survive. The area is split into four discrete polygons separated by the modern roads. The above-ground elements of all modern boundaries, electricity towers and pylons are specifically excluded from the scheduling to allow for their maintenance. The monument, which lies in the Parish of Ardoch and the County of Perth as shown outlined in red on the Plan annexed and executed as relative hereto

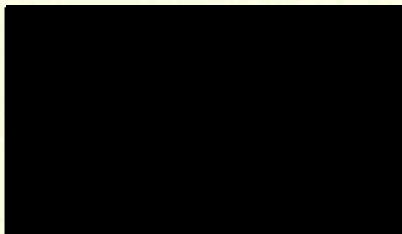


is hereby included in the Schedule of Monuments appearing to the Scottish Ministers to be of national importance compiled and maintained by them under section 1(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Subscribed by Malcolm Cooper, Chief Inspector with Historic Scotland, being an officer of the Scottish Ministers at Edinburgh on the 26 day of March Two thousand and eight, before this witness Victoria Ball, of Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh.



Witness

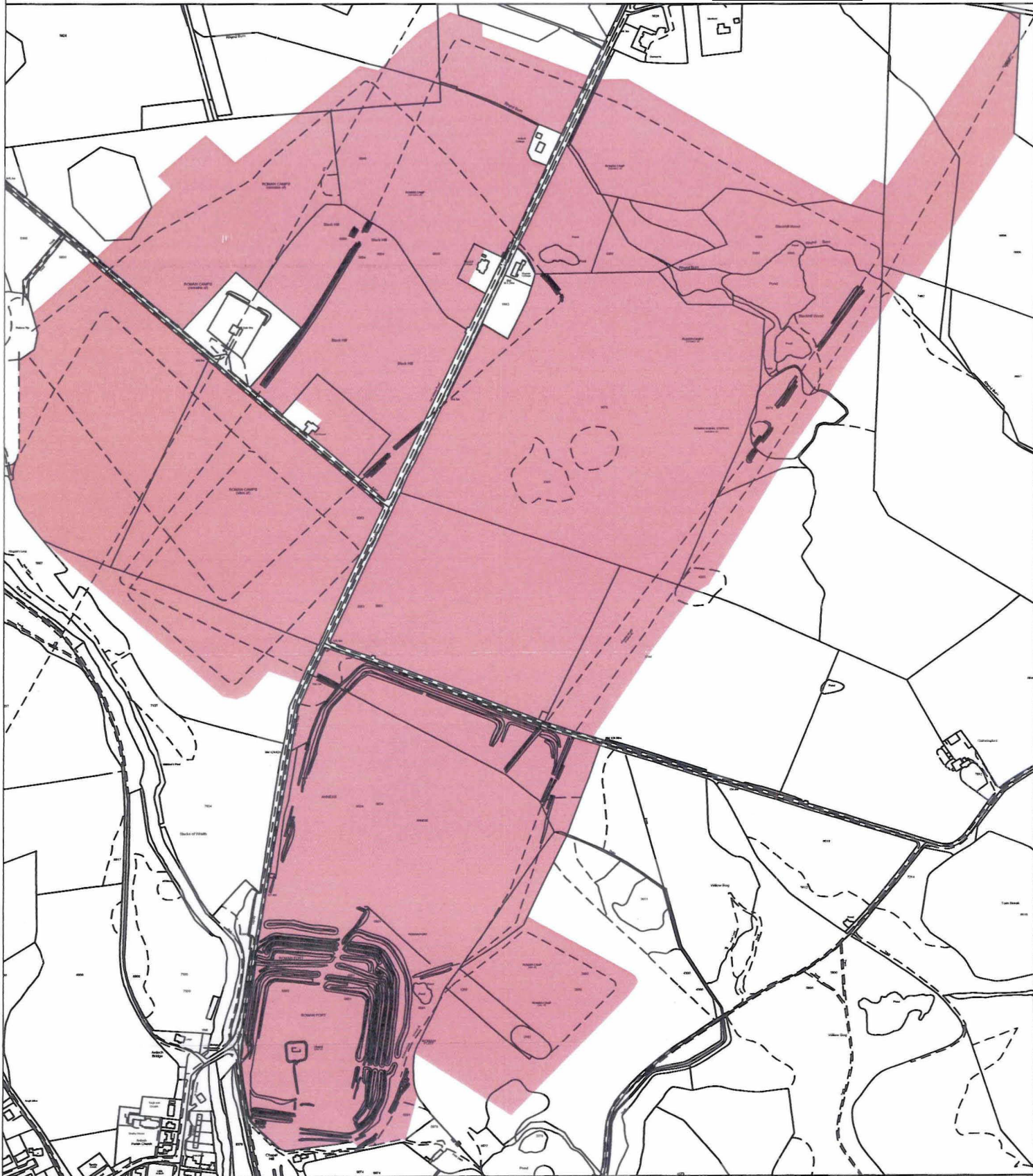


Chief Inspector

This is the plan referred to in the entry in the Schedule affecting:  
Ardoch, Roman military complex 900m NNE of Ardoch Bridge



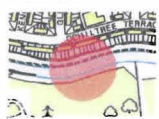
dated: 26/3/08 and is signed as relative thereto.



Index No: 1601

Ardoch, Roman military complex 900m NNE  
of Ardoch Bridge

Ardoch Parish



Representation of the Scheduled Area

N



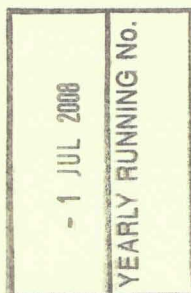
Mapsheets:  
NN80NW

Scale 1:5,000

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

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PTH 3



THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

Entry in the Schedule of Monuments

2008

Re: The Monument known as  
Ardoch, Roman military complex 900m  
NNE of Ardoch Bridge

in the Parish of Ardoch and  
County of Perth

SC2550710301

Search Sheet No: 19108  
39297  
14714  
15051  
15204  
39275

Title No: PTH17161  
PTH89

Historic Scotland  
Longmore House  
Salisbury Place  
Edinburgh