



NAA

APPENDICES

CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORTS SADDLEWORTH GREATER MANCHESTER

prepared for
Castleshaw Working Party

NAA 11/088
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APPENDIX 1: MEMBERS OF THE CASTLESHAW WORKING PARTY

Name	Role	Email	Tel
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Alan Schofield	Treasurer of the Friends and member of Saddleworth Historical Soc	member@harropcourt.freeseve.co.uk	
Karen Heverin	Conservation Officer for Oldham MBC	Karen.heverin@oldham.gov.uk	0161 770 3717

APPENDIX 1A: LIST OF CONSULTEES

Institution/person

Delph Community Association
Diggle Village Community
Dobcross Village Community (DVC)
Dobcross Walking Group
Greenfield and Grasscroft Residents Assoc.
Oldham Community Leisure
Oldham Library (for all local libraries)
Oldham Outdoor Pursuits
Oldham Ramblers
Pennine Shooting Sports Association Ltd
Saddleworth Archaeological Trust
Saddleworth Business Association
Saddleworth Civic Trust
Saddleworth Historical Society
Saddleworth Museum
Saddleworth Parish Council
Saddleworth Pedestrians (walking group)
Saddleworth Women's Institute
Tameside Archaeological Society
The White Rose Society
Tourist Information

Schools and Colleges

Alexandra Park Junior School
Alt Primary School
Bare Trees Primary
Beal Vale Primary School (Primary)
Beever Primary School
Blackshaws Lane Primary
Broadfields Primary
Buckstone Primary School
Chadderton Hall School
Christ Church C.E. Primary School, Chadderton
Christ Church Primary School
Clarksfield Primary School (Primary)
Coppice Primary School

Corpus Christi R.C. School
Crompton House C.E. School
Crompton Primary (Primary)
Delph Primary School
Diggle Primary School
East Crompton St Georges C.E. Primary School
East Crompton St James' C.E. School
Failsworth School (Secondary)
Fir Bank Primary School
Freehold Primary School (Primary)
Friezland Primary School
Glodwick Infant and Primary
Greenacres Primary School
Greenfield Primary
Greenfield St Mary's C.E. School
Greenhill Primary School
Hey with Zion Primary School
Higher Failsworth Primary
Hodge Clough Infant School (Primary)
Hodge Clough Junior School (Primary)
Holy Cross C.E. Primary School
Holy Family R.C. School (Primary)
Knowsley Junior School (Primary)
Holy Rosary R.C. School (Primary)
Holy Trinity C.E. Dobcross
Horton Mill Primary School
Kingfisher Community Special School
Limehurst Primary School
Limeside Primary School
Littlemoor Primary School
Lyndhurst Primary School
Mather Street Primary
Mayfield Primary School (Primary)
Mayfield Primary School (Primary)
Medlock Valley Community Primary
Mills Hill Primary School
New Bridge Learning Centre (Special Needs)
North Chadderton School & Sixth Form Centre Upper
Oasis Academy

Oldham Academy North (Secondary)
Our Lady's R.C. High School (Secondary)
Our Lady's R.C. Primary School (Primary)
Propps Hall Primary School (Primary)
Richmond Primary School (Primary)
Richmond Primary School (Primary)
Roundthorn Community Primary School (Primary)
Royton & Crompton School (Secondary)
Royton Hall Primary School (Primary)
Rushcroft County Primary School (Primary)
Sacred Heart R.C. School (Primary)
Saddleworth School (Secondary)
South Failsworth Primary School (Primary)
Spring Brook (Special Needs)
Springhead Community Infant and Nursery School (Primary)
SS Aidan & Oswald R.C. Primary School
St Agnes C.E. Primary School (Primary)
St Anne's C.E. Lydgate (Primary)
St Anne's C.E. Royton (Primary)
St Anne's R.C. Primary School (Primary)
St Augustine of Canterbury RC School (Secondary)
St Chad's CE Primary School Saddleworth (Primary)
St Edward's R.C. Primary School (Primary)
St Herbert's R.C. Primary School (Primary)
St Hilda's C.E. Primary School (Primary)
St Hugh's C.E. Primary School (Primary)
St John's C.E. Infant School (Primary)
St John's C.E. Junior School
St Joseph's R.C. School (Primary)
St Luke's C.E. Primary School
St Luke's C.E. Primary School
St Margaret's C.E. Primary School
St Martin's C.E. Primary School
St Mary's C.E. Primary High Crompton
St Mary's R.C. Primary School
St Matthew's C.E. Infant School
St Patrick's R.C. Primary School
St Paul's C.E. Primary School (Primary)
St Thomas C.E. (VA) Moorside

St Thomas C.E. Primary Leesfield
St Thomas C.E. Werneth (Primary)
Stanley Road Primary School
Stoneleigh Primary School (Primary)
The Blue Coat C.E. School (Secondary)
The Hathershaw College of Technology and Sport (Secondary)
The Radclyffe School (Secondary)
Thornham St James' C.E. School
Thorp Primary School
Waterhead Academy
Watersheddings Primary School
Werneth Primary School (Primary)
Westwood Primary School (Primary)
Whitegate End Primary School
Yew Tree Community School (Primary)

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF LATIN TERMS

Based on glossary in Ken Booth's *Roman Saddleworth* (2001, 96-99)

AGGER	An artificial causeway on which a Roman road was built. It is sometimes just an earth bank or it may be carefully built up in layers of stone or other material.
AGRICOLA	Gnaeus Julius Agricola – Roman governor of Britain c. AD77 – c.AD 84. The life of Agricola was well documented by his son-in-law the historian Tacitus in <i>The Agricola and Germania</i> written AD 97/98.
AUXILIARY	Non-legionary soldiers recruited from the Roman provinces. The auxiliaries were composed of infantry and cavalry and held in service for 25 years.
CENTURION	The commander of a century of men in the Roman army.
CENTURY	Cohorts were divided into centuries, although these rarely comprised a hundred men and were more generally 80 men commanded by a centurion.
COHORTS	The basic auxiliary unit of men usually 500 or 1000 men strong; the smaller size being more prevalent.
CURVUS	A defensive feature comprising a curved slot in which thorn branches or sharpened boughs were set to act as an obstacle to potential attackers.
FABRICA	Roman workshop
FOSSAE	A ditch, sometime spelt FOSSE
FLAVIAN	The period ruled by the Flavian dynasty AD 69-96 which comprised: Vespasian (AD 69-79), Titus (AD 79-81) and Domitian (AD 81-96).
FORTLET	A small military post of less than 0.5 hectares in area, normally garrisoned by a small number of auxiliary troops.
HADRIANIC	Belonging to the reign of Emperor Hadrian (AD117-138)
HORREA	Granaries used for storing grain to feed troops
HYPOCAUST	A hollow space under a floor where hot air was circulated from a furnace to provide under floor heating.
INTERVALLUM	A road passing around the internal perimeter of a fort or fortlet in the space between the ramparts and the building, Designed to allow easy access up onto the defences.
LEGION	The primary unit of the Roman army. Recruited from Roman citizens and normally divided in to 10 cohorts, the total strength being in excess of 5,000 men.
LEGIONARY	A large permanent base for a Roman legion. Either square or rectangular in shape and occupying an area in excess of 20 hectares.
MANSIO	A roman posting station or inn, often used to refer to buildings set around a courtyard containing various rooms, baths and stables. The Imperial Post used these as overnight stopping places.
MORTARIA	Roman mixing bowl

PORTAE	Roman gateways
PRAETORIUM	The house of the commanding officer of a garrison and his household. Normally comprised four ranges around a central courtyard.
PRINCIPIA	The headquarters building of a fort, positioned centrally, opposite the junction of the two principal streets and facing towards the main gate.
PUNIC DITCH	A ditch form with a steep, almost vertical, outer scarp and a gentler inner slope. The profile drew the attacker into the ditch but trapped them by the vertical scarp if they tried to retreat.
SAMIAN WARE	High quality Roman pottery, manufactured in Gaul in the first two centuries AD. It is red in colour with a very glossy surface.
TRAJANIC	Belonging to the reign of the Emperor Trajan (AD 98-117)
VALLUM	A palisaded bank or rampart constructed of earth which in turn created a related ditch or FOSSAE.
VESPASIAN	Roman emperor who reigned AD 69-79
VIA PRAETORIA	Road within a Roman fort that led from the headquarters building to the main gate
VIA PRINCIPALIS	The main road passing through a Roman fort connecting the two gates
VICUS	A civilian settlement immediately outside a Roman fort and administered by the Roman army.

APPENDIX 3: CASTLESHAW INVESTIGATION HISTORY

Details from English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR) <
http://www.pastscape.org.uk/events.aspx?a=0&hob_id=45891&pnt=y

1897- 1898 Excavation CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORT

Archive Holder	Kirklees Museum Service
Director of fieldwork	A Wrigley
Director of fieldwork	G F Buckley
Finds Holder	Tolson Memorial Museum

Publications :

Note Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 16/1898/101,151-53

Note Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration WALKER,J./1989/CASTLESHAW:THE ARCH OF A ROMAN FORTLET/5-6

Full report Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration WRIGLEY,A./1912/SONGS OF A MOORLAND PARISH .../298-314

1907- 1908 Excavation CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORT

Director of fieldwork	F Bruton
Director of fieldwork	S Andrew
Director of fieldwork	W Lees

Publications :

Journal article Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 40/1925/154-162

Interim report Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration BRUTON,F.A./1908/THE ROMAN FORTS AT CASTLESHAW:1ST REP/

Interim report Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration BRUTON,F.A./1911/THE ROMAN FORTS AT CASTLESHAW:2ND REP/

Reference Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration WALKER J (ed)/1989/CASTLESHAW: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A ROMAN FORTLET

1957- 1961 Excavation CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORT

Auspices	Manchester University
Director of fieldwork	C Rosser
Finds Holder	Manchester Museum
Finds Holder	Oldham Libraries Art Galleries and Museums
Funding Body/Financier	Manchester University

Publications :

Note The journal of Roman studies Society for Promotion of Roman Studies 49/1959/109

Interim report Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 67/1957/118-119

Interim report Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 71/1961/163-165

1963- 1964 Excavation CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORT

Auspices	Manchester University
Director of fieldwork	F H Thompson
Director of fieldwork	J J Wilkes

Publications :

Note The Yorkshire archaeological journal 41/1965/329

Full report Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 77/1967/1-18

1971 Excavation CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORT

Director of fieldwork F H Thompson

1977 Geophysical Survey CASTLESHAW

Geophysical survey of a road leading out of the Roman fort.

Auspices	Bradford Grammar School
Auspices	University of Bradford
Auspices	Workers Educational Association
Director of fieldwork	A Walker
Director of fieldwork	D Haigh

Publications :

Note Britannia : a journal of Romano-British and kindred studies Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies 9/1978/

1984- 1988 Excavation CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORT

SMR No. 1191.1.1 - 1.20.

Auspices	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Director of fieldwork	D Start
Funding Body/Financier	Manpower Services Commission

Publications :

Note Council for British Archaeology Group 5: Archaeological newsletter 53/1986/13

Note Council for British Archaeology Group 5: Archaeological newsletter 56/1988/15

Interim report The archaeology of Greater Manchester journal 2/1986/41-61

Interim report The archaeology of Greater Manchester journal 3/1987-8/45-55

Full report The archaeology of Greater Manchester journal 4/1989/

Full report Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration WALKER, J. (ED)/1989/CASTLESHAW:THE ARCH. OF A ROMAN FORTLET

1994 Evaluation DAYCROFT FIELD

Two trenches excavated over a cropmark opposite the south west corner of the fortlet; one revealed (unexcavated) Roman deposits. Work extended in 1995 (Event 1065607).

Archive Holder	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Auspices	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Director of fieldwork	Norman Redhead
Funding Body/Financier	North West Water

Publications :

Journal article Council for British Archaeology Group 5: Archaeology north-west: the bulletin of CBA North West Vol 3 No 13/1998

Reference Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit [assessment & evaluation reports] Redhead, N./1997/Castleshaw Evaluation Stage 2-further investigations of extra-mural activity at an upland Roman military site. Rep. No. 1997/2

1995 Evaluation DAYCROFT FIELD

One trial trench & 31 test pits excavated to the south of the Roman fort to locate any extra-mural activity.

Archive Holder	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Auspices	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Auspices	University of Manchester Archaeological Unit
Director of fieldwork	N Redhead
Funding Body/Financier	North West Water

Publications :

Note Britannia : a journal of Romano-British and kindred studies Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies 27/1996/413

Journal article Council for British Archaeology Group 5: Archaeology north-west: the bulletin of CBA North West Vol 3 No 15/1998

Interim report Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit [assessment & evaluation reports] GMAU/1995/Daycroft Field, Castleshaw: an evaluation of extra-mural activity south of the Roman fort complex: draft report/Report No 1995/2.

Full report Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit [assessment & evaluation reports] Redhead, N./1996/Daycroft Field, Castleshaw: an evaluation of extra-mural activity south of the Roman fort complex: final report/Report No 1996/1.

Full report Saddleworth Historical Society bulletin Vol 26 No 1/Spring 1996

1996 Evaluation DAYCROFT FIELD

Second stage evaluation followed (Event 1065607) and located possible remains of the Roman road to Manchester (712) as well as features of the fort vicus, including streets and a perimeter with ditch and fence. A date in the early 2nd century was confirmed.

Britannia 28 mistakenly refers to this site as Draycroft Field.

Archive Holder	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Archive Holder	National Monuments Record Centre
Auspices	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit

Auspices	University of Manchester Archaeological Unit
Director of fieldwork	Norman Redhead
Funding Body/Financier	North West Water

Publications :

Note Britannia : a journal of Romano-British and kindred studies Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies 28/1997

Journal article Council for British Archaeology Group 5: Archaeology north-west: the bulletin of CBA North West Vol 3 No 13/1998

Full report Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit [assessment & evaluation reports] Redhead, N./1997/Castleshaw Evaluation Stage 2: further investigations of extra-mural activity at an upland Roman military site/Report No 1997/2.

Full report Saddleworth Historical Society bulletin 27/Spring 1997

1996 Evaluation TANGS FIELD

Test pitting revealed a possible road running alongside the western fort ditch near the south-western corner, as part of the Stage 2 evaluation begun in 1995.
Briannia 28 mistakenly refers to the site as Tongs Field.

Archive Holder	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Archive Holder	National Monuments Record Centre
Auspices	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
Auspices	University of Manchester Archaeological Unit
Director of fieldwork	Norman Redhead
Funding Body/Financier	North West Water

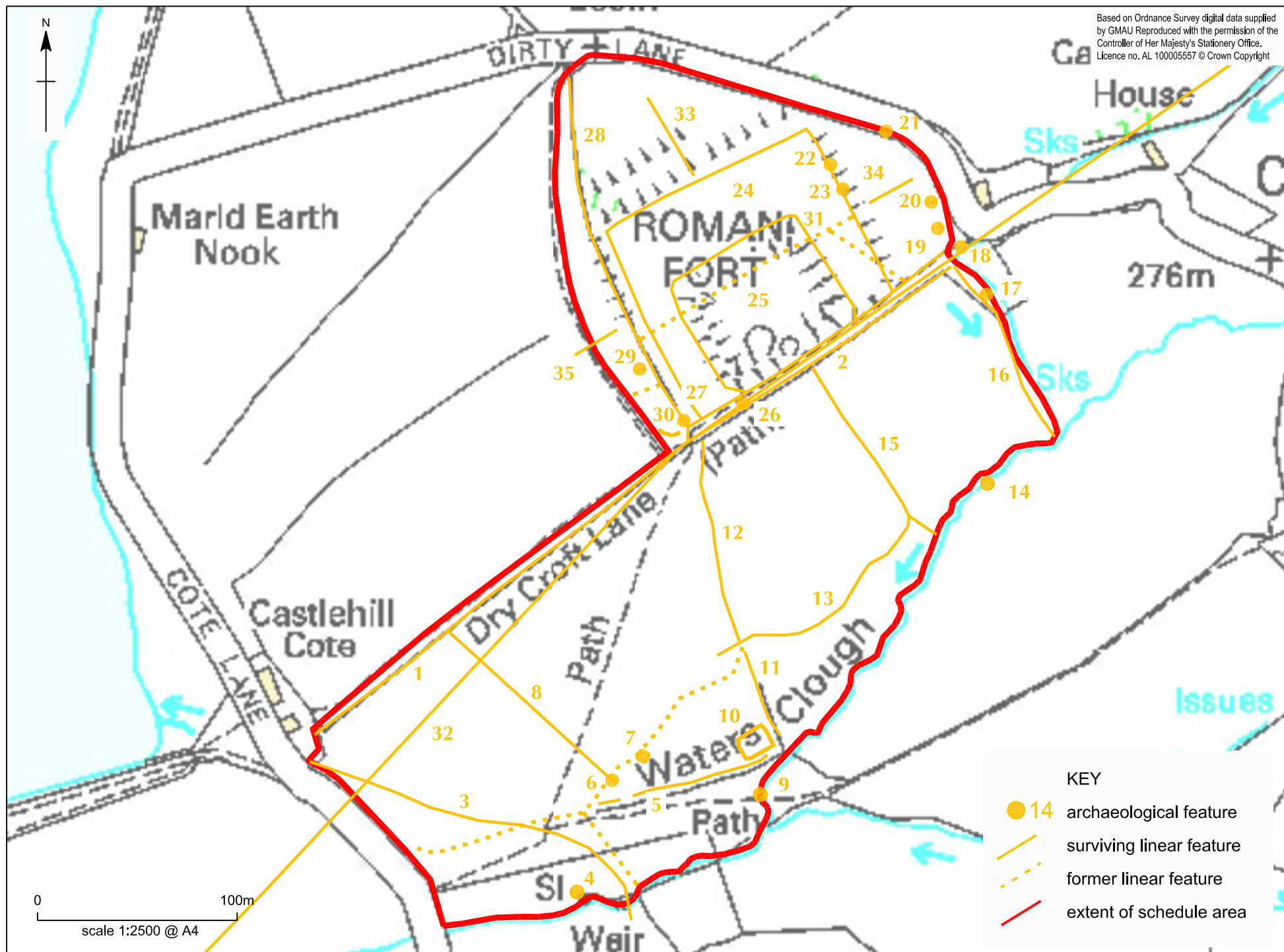
Publications :

Note Britannia : a journal of Romano-British and kindred studies Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies 28/1997

Journal article Council for British Archaeology Group 5: Archaeology north-west: the bulletin of CBA North West Vol 3 No 13/1998




Full report Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit [assessment & evaluation reports] Redhead, N./1997/Castleshaw Evaluation Stage 2: further investigations of extra-mural activity at an upland Roman military site/Report No 1997/2.




Full report Saddleworth Historical Society bulletin Vol 27 No 1/Spring 1997








Castleshaw Roman Forts, Saddlewoth: location of archaeological features




APPENDIX 4: SITE INVENTORY




ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
1	Drycroft Lane (West)	399659 409419 399839 409555	1st century Medieval Post - medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 HER 10278.1.0 Field Survey	Good. Fence line runs along feature which could potentially be a problem in the future but is currently stable. Base of feature quite marshy in places, could potentially be a problem with erosion if area grazed by cattle or heavy stock numbers.	Western part of trackway running east to west, connecting the hamlet of Castle Shaw to Castle Hill Cote. This section of the feature is much less pronounced than the eastern end and is shown only as a narrow track on early maps. Feature survives as grassy ditch measuring 3m across and 0.5m deep, flanked by a sod-cast bank which is most prominent on the southern side.	
2	Drycroft Lane (East)	399845 409563 399973 409648	1st century Medieval Post - medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 HER 10278.1.0 Field Survey	Good. Area quite marshy - potential issues with drainage.	Green lane at eastern end of trackway running east to west, connecting the hamlet of Castle Shaw to Castle Hill Cote. Follows the course of the Roman road. The eastern end of the feature is very pronounced measuring over 2m across and a 1m deep. Follows the course of the former fort defenses, cutting into the Roman fosse to make it look artificially more substantial than it may have originally been. Some suggestion that this end of the lane was formerly used as a temporary reservoir (Redhead pers. com)	
3	Trackway	399783, 409334 399682 409392	Late 19th century	First edition 25" OS map 1892-4 HER 10289.1.0	Moderate.	A linear earthwork c 3m wide survives as a trackway into a field at its southern end at Waters Clough. It takes the form of two earthen abutments, as shown on 1897 map, although no evidence for a bridge survives today. North of Waters Clough, the trackway is terraced into the hillside, curving around to join the road at Castleshaw Cote ten runs along the top of Castleshaw Lower Reservoir's embankment. Feature is believed to be a tramway associated with the reservoirs construction (HER 10289.1.0)	




ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
4	Waters Mill Weir	399785 409331	Late 19th century	Modern aerials and mapping.	Moderate	Small stone weir on Waters Clough, associated with Waters Mill. Is not shown on 25 inch First edition OS map (1897).	
5	Boundary bank	399798 409378 399811 409384 399878 409403	Post - medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Moderate, some patches of severe erosion cutting through bank.	Sod-cast bank measuring 2m across and very pronounced in places. Runs east to west with a small break at the western end; possibly associated with a former gateway.	
6	Inspection pit	399801 409391	Modern	Field survey	Moderate	Modern inspection hatch. Rectangular brick structure with steel cover. Large flagstones in the vicinity nearby may relate to an earlier feature although nothing shown on mapping.	
7	Circular feature	399818 409400	Post-medieval?	First edition 6" OS 1851 Field survey	Moderate	Small sub-circular depression, approx 0.40m deep and 2m across. A circular feature is shown in this area on the First edition OS map (1851) but is not shown on the later 1897 map. Unknown function but located at the corner of a former field. Possibly a marl pit or pond, although area is dry today.	
8	Field boundary	399720 409463	Post-medieval	Township map 1822	Poor	Field boundary only really visible on aerial photographs of the site. Very little evidence on the	




ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
		399799 409396		First edition 6" OS 1851 Field Survey		ground. Not shown on 1892-4 map	
9	Bridge and trackway	399877 409391	Post-medieval	First edition 6" OS 1851 Field Survey	Moderate	Footbridge and related footpath shown on First edition OS map but not annotated on later editions.	
10	Small reservoir	399872 409412	Late 19th century	First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Moderate, area is very damp and full of vegetation but surrounding boundary bank is in good condition.	Small rectangular reservoir shown on First edition OS map (1897) but not on earlier First edition map (1851). Uncertain function but may relate to last phase of Waters Mill, although this was disused by the 1880s. Intended to control flow down the clough or possibly associated with field drainage as corresponds to phase of changing field boundaries. Survives as a sub-circular pond, measuring approx. 10m diameter, surrounded by earthen bank.	




ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
11	Field boundary	399886 409410 399875 409437	Post medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Good	Very pronounced field boundary (buried stone wall) running north-west towards fort, surviving up to 1m high in places and measuring 2m across. A second boundary (12) extends north towards Drycroft Lane, following the course of a drainage channel leading from the south-west corner of the fort. The two are divided by a former water channel (13) (now dry).	
12	Drainage channel/ field boundary	399847 409551 399861 409467	Post medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey HER 10286.1.0	Good	Field boundary and possible drainage channel running from the south-west corner of the fort (although water source is unclear). Continues down towards Water Clough but may have drained into former water channel (13). Runs on same alignment as lower field boundary (11) and may form the drainage ditch which runs to the west of this. It has been suggested that this is a hollow way forming a track down to a Roman bath house somewhere in the vicinity of the clough, but no evidence of this has yet been found.	
13	Former water channel and boundary bank	399866 409457 399947 409515	Enhanced natural feature	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Good but some mole activity.	Former water course which appears on earlier OS mapping but is not shown on modern maps. Channel is now largely dry, almost certainly the result of changes in drainage brought about when the field was improved at the end of the 19th century. However, feature is important in terms of understanding earlier field pattern. Survives today as a stone lined ditch with a slight bank on the north side. Some surviving trees along the course of the feature. North-eastern end runs into remains of another field boundary.	




ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
14	Bridge	399988 409540	Modern	Field Survey	Moderate	Modern bridge across clough and associated access track.	
15	Field boundary	399900 409595 399946 409528	Post-medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Good	Former field boundary visible as a 2m wide depression running north-west from clough to Drycroft Lane. Most pronounced at northern end.	
16	Boundary	399974 409642 400024 409568	Enhanced natural feature	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Good	Former tree-lined field boundary along the line of small water channel which drains into Waters Clough but seems to originate in a spring head close to the south-east corner of the fort. First edition OS records a well adjacent to the channel. Trees shown on First edition OS but today only a scatter of hawthorns survive along Waters Clough	

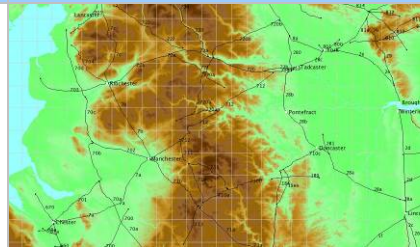
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
17	Well	400002 409620	Post-medieval	First edition 6" OS 1851	Not extant	Well shown on First edition OS where a footpath is shown leading from Lower Castleshaw to the well. Feature lies just outside the Scheduled Monument boundary fence but no evidence seen during field survey.	
18	Structure, Boundary Wall and Gatepost	399975 409661	Post-medieval	Field Survey	Moderate.	Section of well built stone wall at eastern end of Drycroft Lane. Only a fragment survives running east to west and standing 2 courses high (0.5m) Built of rectangular cut block this may form part of the former structure shown on the early maps. Wall seems too well built to be just a boundary feature, although adjoined by a boundary wall (with in-situ gatepost) to the west which links with Drycroft Lane. Various architectural fragments also scattered across the area.	
19	Building and Gatepost	399969 409673	Post-medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field Survey	Good	Building shown on early maps and detailed on the First edition 25 inch OS map. Some footings evident within the scheduled area as well as two large stone gateposts surviving in-situ.	

ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
20	Building footings	399962 409679	Post-medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field survey	Good	Building footing surviving at the eastern extent of the scheduled area and relating to a building shown in detail on the First edition OS map. A structure is also shown in this area on the 1822 map, although it appears to change in form over time. Layout appears to be u-shaped; measuring approx. 5m by 3m but this may only be a fragment of the original building.	
21	Wells	399935 409717	Post - medieval	First edition 25" OS 1897	Not found	Two wells shown on First edition 6" OS map (1851) but not on later 25" edition.	
22	Boundary wall	399911 409700	Post-medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 Field survey	Moderate	Large stone and smaller fragments of stone relating to a field boundary shown First edition and earlier maps. Boundary appears to have utilized the eastern rampart of the fort but which might have been augmented by a drystone wall although little survives today.	

ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
23	Gateposts	399918 409689	Post-medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 Field survey	Fallen but in good condition.	Two massive gateposts, measuring 1.75m. on alignment with the eastern rampart of the fort, utilised as a post-medieval field boundary. Both gateposts are fallen.	
24	Fort	399863 409683	Roman (1st century)	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Various excavations Field survey HER 1191.1.1-8	Good	Roman fort built in turf and timber c.AD 79 and refurbished soon after construction before being abandoned c.AD 90. Fort was surrounded by two ditches outside a rampart enclosing an area 115m by 100m oriented north-east to south-west. Within this enclosure were found evidence of the ' <i>principia</i> ', the ' <i>praetorium</i> ', barracks and granaries.	
25	Fortlet	399883 409628	Roman (2nd century)	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Various excavations Field survey HER 1191.1.9-20.	Good	Fortlet, built c AD. 105 of turf and timber and located in the southern half of the earlier 1st century fort. Fortlet slighted and abandoned c.AD 125. Encloses an area 50m by 40m and features barracks, workshops and a large granary. Outside the ramparts on the south-east side of the fortlet are the buried remains of a civilian settlement (<i>vicus</i>) which corresponds to the same period of use as the fortlet.	

ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
26	Gatepost	399869 409581	Post - medieval	Field survey	Good	Gatepost located within Drycroft Lane (East) but no associated boundaries shown on early mapping. Might be a feature relating to the use of the road. Feature does align with western rampart of fort which might have been serving as a field boundary in the post-medieval period (is shown as an earthen bank on First edition OS). Stone features three distinct slots on east facing side – could potentially have something to do with the use of this section of the lane as a temporary reservoir.	
27	Gate	399840 409572	Post- medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field survey	Good	Gate located at south-west corner of fort and associated with former field wall. Orientated north to south, comprises a single upright to the south and a small, broader stone to the north. Paved area around the gateposts is modern.	
28	Field boundary	399784 409734 399838 409578	Post- medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field survey	Moderate	Field boundary along the western side of the fort and incorporating the western rampart at the southern end. Fragments of stone suggest that the ramparts may have been augmented with drystone walling as found on the east side of the fort, although nothing as substantial as down by the clough.	

ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
29	Quarry pits	399819 409597	Unknown date	Field Survey	Good	Two large quarry pits on western side of west ramparts. Uncertain date. They could relate to the construction of the drystone walls in the post-medieval period or might be related to the construction of the forts. If so, they may have augmented the western defenses.	
30	Field boundary	399832 409565	Post- medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 First edition 25" OS 1897 Field survey	Moderate, but close to entrance and just a small fragment so danger of being lost.	Small fragment of former boundary bank surviving within the scheduled area.	
31	Field Boundary	399923 409671 399816 409611	Post medieval	Township map 1822 First edition 6" OS 1851 Second edition 25" OS 1897	Destroyed	Old field boundary shown crossing east to west across fort	

ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Conditions Issues & Recommendations	Description	Image
32	Roman road (course of)	399895 409603 399691 409397	Roman road	Margary 1973 Margary 712 group	Predominantly sub- surface, although <i>agger</i> visible in some areas	Trans-Pennine route between the fortresses of Deva and Eboracum, built in the mid 1st century, although the exact date is a topic of some conjecture	
33	Roman road (course of)	399830 409716	Roman road	Manchester University excavations	Supposed course of <i>Via Principalis</i> north out of the fort	Course of road uncertain once it leaves the perimeter of the fort	
34	Roman road (course of)	399794 409609	Roman road	Manchester University excavations	Supposed course of <i>Via Praetoria</i>	Course of road in the 1st century is uncertain once it leaves the perimeter of the fort	
35	Roman road (course of)	399794 409609	Roman road	Manchester University excavations	Supposed course of <i>Via Decumana</i>	Course of road in the 1st century is uncertain once it leaves the perimeter of the fort	

APPENDIX 5: ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS

1. DETAILS OF CASTLESHAW COLLECTIONS

Repository	Curator	Collection	Finds	Paper Archive	Catalogued	Storage	Significance	Accessibility	Issues
Manchester Museum	Bryan Sitch Deputy Head of Collections Bryan.Sitch@manchester.ac.uk	Manchester University Excavations 1957-64	Huge range of Roman finds including pottery, coins, iron objects, mortarium, brick and glass. Also includes important Bronze Age material.	Thompson's excavations (see issues).	Details of all finds recorded and entered onto a digital database. Details include some photographs and drawings	Good, finds stored in dry store but some concerns over analysis of metals	Collection is of exceptional significance a	Moderate. Some finds destined to be on permanent display as part of 'Ancient Worlds' gallery, opening in 2012. Other objects sent on lone for temporary exhibition as requested. No public access to records except by request.	1. Further conservation work necessary on some finds 2. The paper archive cannot be located at present, although a thorough search has not been requested as yet. 3. No distinction in catalogue between Bruton and MU finds. 4. Poor public access
		Bruton Excavations 1907-1908	Range of finds including pottery, tile, Mortaria, Amphorae, stone, Bronze, lead, glass, leather, bone, iron and wood	Original illustrated finds book	As above	As above but there is an additional issue regarding wooden finds including oak stakes, part of a pommel and an archer's bow.	Collection is of exceptional significance and together with the material from the Manchester University excavations makes arguably the most important collection associated with the site. Beautifully illustrated finds book is of particular merit as a historic document in itself.	As above	1. Further conservation work necessary on the wooden objects. 2. Bruton's finds cannot be located at present, although a thorough search has not been requested as yet. 3. No distinction in catalogue between Bruton and MU finds. 4. Poor public access
Gallery Oldham (formerly Oldham Museum)	Sean Baggaley Exhibitions and Collections	GMAU excavations 1984-88	Finds from seasons of excavations on the fortlet including glass,	Paper plans from the excavation.	Finds recorded on record cards but in the process of	Moderate, finds are stable, and stored securely in the	Of considerable importance, particularly the paper archive as this is one of the	Moderate to poor. Some finds are placed in temporary display but nothing permanent.	1. Issues with storage and potentially further conservation and analysis required. 2. Record cards make

Repository	Curator	Collection	Finds	Paper Archive	Catalogued	Storage	Significance	Accessibility	Issues
	Coordinator sean.baggaley@oldham.gov.uk		pottery, iron, lead and tile as well as a small Intaglio and gaming counters. Collection also includes Mesolithic and Neolithic flint assemblage.		being digitized. No catalogue of primary archive.	basement of the museum but are difficult to access. Plans in planning chest.	few surviving primary archives associated with the site. Also important key finds from excavation including the prehistoric assemblage.	No public access to records except by request.	searching difficult and are a very vulnerably archive, but problem being redressed. 3. Poor public access
		Wrigley Collection	Small collection of pottery and finds from Wrigley's investigations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Includes incomplete cohort stamped tile.	None. Apparently some photographs taken by Wrigley did formerly form part of the collection but these were removed in 1990 and are believed to have been transferred to the Oldham archives.	As above	As above	Of considerable importance because of the incomplete tiles stamp and as the earliest collection of material from the site.	As above	1. Split collection - the two coins found by Wrigley are stored at the Tolson Museum, Huddersfield 2. Record cards make searching difficult and are a very vulnerably archive, but problem being redressed. 3. Were there any photographs in the Wrigley collection? 3. Poor public access
Saddleworth Museum	Peter Fox curator@saddleworthmuseum.co.uk	General collection	Selection of finds on long term loan from Manchester Museum	No primary material but a good general archive of secondary material including journal articles.	Material from the museum is in the process of being digitally catalogued	Small permanent display case. Exhibition includes model of the fortlet by Ken Booth	Display collection is of exceptional significance as the only permanent and easily accessible display of material relating to the site, and the only collection within the vicinity of the site.	Good. Museum is easily accessible from the site. The displays are now a little dated and are in need of re-design (as acknowledged by all those involved) but the exhibition is thoughtful and the site model helps considerably with interpretation.	1. Display needs updating. 2. Items need cataloguing as on long term loan.
		GMAU Castleshaw	Collection of finds including	Primary archive material	List of material but	Various finds boxes, box	Of considerable importance as only	As above	1. Issues with storage within the museum

Repository	Curator	Collection	Finds	Paper Archive	Catalogued	Storage	Significance	Accessibility	Issues
		Excavations Archive: inc. Daycroft Field 1995-96 Castleshaw Medieval Iron Furnaces 1992-4 Excavations above Piethorne Reservoir 1999-2000	material from <i>vicus</i> excavations including pottery, metal artefacts and slag	including context sheets and photographs	no detailed catalogue.	files and folders	material currently available on the <i>vicus</i>		2. Information slowly being catalogued but not general access 3. Poor public access to collection, although can be arranged in advance.
Tolson Museum, Huddersfield	tolson.museum@kirklees.gov.uk	No specific collection	2 coins found by Wrigley.	Photographic plates from Bruton's excavations	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1. No response as yet from museum 2. Split of the Wrigley material from the main collection. 3. Split of the photographic plates from the Buckley finds book.
GMAU	Norman Redhead County Archaeologist norman.redhead@manchester.ac.uk	Castleshaw Excavations Archive inc. Daycroft Field 1995-96 Castleshaw Medieval Iron Furnaces 1992-4 Excavations above Piethorne Reservoir 1999-2000	Collection of finds including material from <i>vicus</i> excavations including pottery, metal artefacts and slag	Primary archive material including context sheets and photographs	List of material but no detailed catalogue.	Appropriately stored in boxes, bags and folders in GMAU offices at Manchester University. Plans to move to Oldham Gallery	Daycroft Field material of considerable importance as the only full archive (finds and primary records) from the site. Other sites important with reference to an understanding of the wider area..	Moderate. Collection is publically available by appointment but not on display.	1. Collection needs to find a longer term home given the uncertainty of its current location. 2. Finds may require further conservation and cataloguing.
		Miscellaneous resources	None	Paper archive of research material, photographs, press cuttings etc.	List of material produced during CMP but not	Various files and folders at Manchester University	Of some importance in understanding the site but largely secondary material.	As above	1. Collection needs to find a longer term home given the uncertainty of its current location.

Repository	Curator	Collection	Finds	Paper Archive	Catalogued	Storage	Significance	Accessibility	Issues
Ken Booth Personal Collection	Ken Booth	Ken Booth Collection	None	This is a paper archive of research material and notes compiled by Ken during his work in the area. It also includes a selection of photographs and slides	catalogued. List of material but no detailed catalogue.	Various files and folders	Of considerable importance as archive includes copies of primary site archives which may have potentially been lost. Copies of the Bruton photographic plates and of the Thompson site plans are of particular importance.	Poor. The collection is not publically available although the provisions can be made to view the material for research.	1. Collection needs to be properly archived 2. Potentially an issue with long-term management of the collection 3. No public access.

2. GREATER MANCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT: CASTLESHAW MISCELLANEOUS ARCHIVE

1. General overview of material

Box No.	Short Description	Location	Acquisition No	Details	Resource Value	Notes
1	GMAU Box File titled 'Castleshaw 95'	GMAU	n/a	Box file containing various documents	Low	Contains photocopies of various articles on Roman forts in the North also includes some site records (inc. small number of prints and negatives) as well as Stage 2 Daycroft Field project design. File also includes print out of original survey data
2	GMAU Box file titled 'Castleshaw Published articles'	GMAU	n/a	Box file	Moderate	Collection of published articles.
3	Box File titled 'Castleshaw Roman Fort Project Archive'	GMAU	n/a	GMAU Box file	Low	Box file containing various papers relating to the excavation and opening of the fort to the public including: correspondence, press releases, newspaper clippings and leaflets
4	GMAU Box File titled 'Castleshaw Aerial Photos & Old Misc'	GMAU	n/a	A4 GMAU Box file	Moderate	Box file including: Black & White aerials taken both before, after and during excavations Collection of misc coloured prints Press cuttings Some general colour prints Small number of old photographs of the general area inc. mill and school

1. Books and secondary sources

Publication Date	Title	Author	Location of copy	ISBN No	Notes
nd	A Field Guide to the Roman Forts at Castleshaw	Booth, K	GMAU		Saddleworth Archaeological Trust and Saddleworth Museum & Art Gallery
nd	Local Interest Trail No.11 Castleshaw	Redhead, N	GMAU		Leaflet produced by Saddleworth Historical Society
nd	Rigodunum: Roman Forts at Castleshaw, Briefing Proposals	GMAU	GMAU Box Files		Leaflet discussing recent work and plans for conservation.
1751	Philosophical Trans Royal Society 47	Percival, T			p. 220-6
1898	The Roman Camp at Castleshaw	Andrews, S			In Trans. Lancashire Cheshire Antiq. Soc 16, 83-100
1987-88	The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Journal		GMAU	0953-0304	Vol. 3
1987-88	Excavation and Conservation at Castleshaw Roman Forts	Start, D, Redhead & Roberts, J	GMAU	0953-0304	In Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Journal vol. 3
1922	The Roman Forts at Castleshaw	Richmond, I A			Lancashire and Chester Anq. Soc. XL, 154-162
1925	Huddersfield in Roman Times	Richmond, I A	GMAU Box Files		Pg. 48-59 on Castleshaw but Slack also discussed.
1963	Castleshaw 1957-1961	Petch, J A			In Trans. Lancashire Cheshire Antiq Soc 71, 163-5
1967	The Roman Fort at Castleshaw	Thompson, F H			In Lancashire and Chester Antiq. Society Journal LXVii, 1-13
1975	Roman Roads in Britain	Margary, I D	GMAU		P. John Baker.
1981	Passage Through Time: Saddleworth Roads & Trackways - A history	Barnes, B	GMAU	0-904982-03-3	
1982	Saddleworth Seven One Two	Haigh, D (ed)	GMAU	0-9508232-0-1	A Survey of the Roman Road Margary 712 through the Oldham area undertaken by Bradford Grammar School Arch Society and Saddleworth WEA Archaeology Class.
1983	Saddleworth Surveyed	Barnes, B; Bucklet, P M; Humt, J M & Petford, A J	GMAU	0-904982-04-1	Selected Maps of the township 1625-1851 pub. Saddleworth Historical Society
1984	Ammon Wrigley in Saddleworth	Seville, S	GMAU	0-904982-05-X	

Publication Date	Title	Author	Location of copy	ISBN No	Notes
1985	Survey and Conservation Work at Castleshaw Roman Forts, 1984-5	Start, D	GMAU	0-946126-05-4	In The Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal Vol. 1985 ed. Adrian Tindall.
1986	Excavation and Conservation at Castleshaw Roman Forts, 1985-6	Start, D, Hunter-Mann, K; Redhead, N & Walker, J	GMAU	0-946126-07-0	In The Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal ed. Tindall, A. Pages. 41- 61
1986	The Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit	Tindall, A (ed.)	GMAU	0-946126-07-0	
1987	Saddleworth Buildings	Smith, J W	GMAU	0-904982-06-8	A guide to vernacular architecture of the parish of Saddleworth in the Pennines. Pub. Saddleworth Historical Society.
1989	Castleshaw: The Archaeology of a Roman Fortlet, Manchester	Walker, J			

3. CASTLESHAW (GREATER MANCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT) ARCHIVE FOR EXCAVATIONS RELATING TO:

Castleshaw Medieval Iron Furnaces (Spa Clough/Cudworth Pasture 1992-4)

Castleshaw Roman extra-mural settlement/vicus (Daycroft Field/Tangs Field 1995-6)

Tanning Holes Medieval and early Post-Medieval Farm site (above Piethorne Reservoir 1999-2000)

Now transferred to Saddleworth Museum

CATALOGUE

1 x A0 size envelope

Containing miscellaneous ink and pencil drawings, including:

Castleshaw Fort reconstruction

Castleshaw Vicus evaluation (Daycroft Field)

Castleshaw Forts geophysical survey plot

Castleshaw/Piethorne North West Water Landholdings archaeological survey

Tanning Holes excavation and survey including geophysics

Report master copies for: Castleshaw Evaluation Stage 2, Tanning Holes 2000, and Cudworth Pasture

1 x A0 size envelope

Castleshaw Iron Furnace sites publication drawings

Tanning Hole, Piethorne, publication drawings.

1 x Plastic Crate (blue lid)

Rolls of original site drawings (permatrace) for Castleshaw Iron Furnaces

Castleshaw Iron Furnaces: 2 x photo record books, 1 levels book, 1 site note book, 1 finds and environmental samples book

1 square plastic box with Castleshaw/Spa Clough finds 1992-4.

1 plastic bag with finds from Castleshaw Lower Reservoir shore during low water (see note book for references to lettering)

1 blue file with context sheets for Castleshaw Spa Clough 1992-3 and Iron Furnaces 1994 (Cudworth Pasture)

1 box file with photo archive for Castleshaw Evaluation 1995 (Daycroft Field)

1 x Box File

Castleshaw Iron Furnaces excavation photographs

1 x Banker's Box (white)

1 large plastic bag with Castleshaw 1995-6 finds in small plastic finds bags

1 large plastic bag with: plastic box containing metal artefact, various finds in plastic bags

1 red file Castleshaw 1995-6 context sheets

3 x red site books: Levels 1995-6, Tangs Field evaluation 1996, Evaluation 1995-7

1 plastic box with names and addresses for Castleshaw Fort Project

Photocopy of report on charcoal fragments

1 x Banker's Box (white 1 of 2) – Castleshaw Spa Clough Iron Smelting 1992-3

Various loose slag finds including tap slag and furnace lining slag, from 'slag dump'

1 x Banker's Box (white 2 of 2) – Castleshaw Excavations 1984-8 and Cudworth Pasture 1993

Finds in plastic bags: pottery etc from Castleshaw Fort dig, slag and ironstone from the Iron Furnace dig

1 x Orange Plastic Finds Box – Castleshaw Evaluation Daycroft 1995

Small finds bags with Roman pottery and tile etc

1 x Blue Crate (no lid)

Finds in plastic bags from Tanning Holes, Piethorne dig 1999
1 cardboard box with finds in plastic bags from Tanning Holes, Piethorne dig 1999.

4. ARCHIVE OF MATERIAL RELATING TO CASTLESHAW ROMAN FORTS HELD BY KEN BOOTH

The following abbreviations have been used.

<i>GMAJ</i>	<i>The Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal</i>
<i>SAT</i>	<i>Saddleworth Archaeological Trust</i>
<i>SHS</i>	<i>The Bulletin of Saddleworth Historical Society</i>
<i>LACAS</i>	<i>The Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society</i>

Main contents of archive

Refer to Bibliography in **ROMAN SADDLEWORTH** by Ken Booth.2001

The archive contains all the publications listed under the following headings;

- Chapter 4 – Roman Roads
- Chapter 5 – The Roman Fort
- Chapter 6 – Outside the Forts
- Chapter 7 – The Finds (*this includes copies of the finds books from the excavations carried out by Wrigley, Bruton, Thompson and GMAU*)
- Chapter 8 – The Roman Coins (*This includes correspondence with David Shotter and a detailed schedule of the coins by Ken Booth*)
- Chapter 9 – The Tile stamps from Castleshaw.
- Chapter 10 – The Roman Name of Castleshaw Fort

Additional Material

2003 - An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the Castleshaw and Denshaw Moors carried out by The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

2010 – The Castleshaw Heritage Trail Project. Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Research. – Dr. Peter Arrowsmith.

1985 – 89 - Minutes of the Castleshaw Working Party.

2005 – Present – Minutes of re-constituted Castleshaw Working Party.

1906 – 1907 – Copies of handwritten letters relating to the Bruton Excavations

An archive of notes, photographs, finds book information and a detailed analysis of the tile stamps relating to the tiles found by Wrigley, Bruton and Redhead - Booth

An archive of notes relating to the Palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to the Prehistoric and Roman Periods associated with the Castleshaw valley and the Roman road - Booth

A box file of misc papers relating to both the Roman fort road collected by Ken Booth.

Research notes of the textile mills of Saddleworth including those in the Castleshaw Valley made by Bernard Barnes.

PHOTOGRAPHS

An album of B & W photos – copies of the 1907 – 08 excavation plates, including a photograph of Samuel Andrews and photos taken by W H Sykes.

An album with B & W photos of the 1985 excavations.

2 albums of 6 x 4 colour prints taken during the course of the fortlet excavations.

A collection of the sepia photographs (many un-published) taken by R. H. Fletcher of the 1907 – 08 excavations

A collection of air photographs from the Cambridge University Collection (B&W prints), the late Professor Barry Jones Collection Colour prints and slides), Meridian Airmaps Vertical B & W slides taken in 1968

A few miscellaneous slides of the Castleshaw Valley under snow.

A large collection of slides ranging from plans of the forts, general views of the site, the 1907-08 excavations, the 1957 – 64 excavations, the 1984-88 excavations, the stamped tiles and other finds.

ROMAN ROADS in SADDLEWORTH

As a member of the group that discovered the Roman road in the 1970,s I have all the original field books, maps, and excavation notes.

In addition the material listed in the Bibliography to Roman Saddleworth, I have a large collection of photographs and slides taken during the exploration and excavation of the road.

In addition to the above, I have various notes taken during the 50 years that I have been concerned with Roman Saddleworth.

Ken Booth July 2011.

APPENDIX 6: QUESTIONNAIRES

Castleshaw Roman Fort Questionnaire

We would be very grateful if you could complete and return the following to us by the **30th June 2011**

Please send your completed forms to Penny Middleton at Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd, Durham Office, 12 Millhouse Court, Gilesgate, Durham, DH1 2JJ or email to pm@naa.gb.com. Alternatively you can call 0191 3750943 to discuss your thoughts on the site in person.

Q1: How often do you visit the Roman fort at Castleshaw?	Tick one
Never been	
I have been once	
I have been between 1-5 times	
I visit often (more than once a year)	
I visit regularly (ie. at least every month)	
Other (please specify)	

Q2: Where do you live?	Tick one
I live locally (within 10 miles)	
I live in the Greater Manchester area	
I live in the North West	
I am visiting from elsewhere in the UK	
I am visiting from abroad	
Other (please specify)	

Q3: How do you generally get to the site?	Tick one
Car	
Walk	
Bus	
Horse	
Bike	
Other (please specify)	

Q4: Who makes up your party?	Tick one
I usually come on my own	
I come with one or two friends	
I come with my family	
Other (please specify)	

Q5: What is the average age of your party?	Tick one
< 20	
20 - 30	
30 - 40	
40- 50	
50 - 60	

Q6: Why do you visit the Roman fort at Castleshaw?	Tick one or more
To see the archaeology	
I go there to walk the dog	
It is a great place to walk and get some exercise	
I go to enjoy the natural environment.	
It is a good place to have a picnic and bring the family	
I like to go horse riding in the area	
I go there to bird watch	

I go as part of activities organised by the Castleshaw Centre

Are there any other reasons you visit the site?

--

Q7: What makes Castleshaw important to you?	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Don't know
The archaeology and history of the site					
The peace and quiet of the surroundings					
Access to great walks					
The flora, fauna and geology of the area					
The great views					
It is a good educational resource					
It makes a good picnic site					

Are there any other things which make the site important to you?

--

Q8: What were your first impressions of the Roman fort?	Tick one
Good, the site was in good condition and information material well appointed and relevant.	
Good, but the information could have been improved.	
Poor, the condition of the site and information needs improving	

Q9: How long do you usually spend visiting the site	Tick one
10 minutes or less	
30 minutes or less	
Over 30 minutes	

Q10: In more specific terms, what do you see as the biggest issues regarding enjoyment of the site?	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Don't know
Poor road access					
Parking					
Condition of the remains					
Poor information/interpretation					

Poor footpaths and routes					
Potential threats to the setting and views					
Health and safety issues					
Too many people visiting					
Poor disabled access					
Vandalism and litter					

Is there anything which we have left out which you would consider an issue, or potential threat, to your use and enjoyment of the site?

Q11: What do you think are the three most important improvements that could be made to enhance your enjoyment of the Roman fort at Castleshaw?

1.

2.

3.

Anything other improvements you would like to see?

Please complete your details if you would like to stay involved with project and be informed of any updates. NAA will not pass on your details to anyone else.

Name: Email address:

Address:

Post Code: Tel:

Thanks for your help

Castleshaw Roman Fort Schools' Questionnaire

We would be very grateful if you could complete and return the following to us by the **30th of June 2011**

Q1 Name of the School:

Part 1: Castleshaw Roman Fort

Q2: Did you know about the Roman Fort at Castleshaw?	Tick one
No, never heard of it	
Yes, I have heard of it but the school has never visited.	
Yes, it is the main reason we have organised trips in the past	

Q3: If you have visited then how often?	Tick one
Once	
Between 1 -5	
Between 5 – 10	
More than 10 – We organise regular schools visits	

Q4: What were your first impressions of the Roman Fort?	Tick one
Good, the site was in good condition and information material well appointed and relevant.	
Good, but the information could have been improved.	
Poor, the condition of the site and information needs improving	

Q5: Have students attended any archaeological or historical events organised at Castleshaw? Please provide details.

Q6: If students have attended an event , how would you rank:	Good	Room for improvement	Mediocre	Poor	Not sure
The integration of the event with teaching modules?					
Suitability of the activity for the student involved?					
The 'hands on' element?					
The organisation of the event?					
Follow up options and material?					
Access to facilities?					

Are there any things you would like to see improved or would recommend? Any thing you particularly liked?

Q7: In more general terms, what do you see as the biggest issues regarding enjoyment of the site?	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Don't know
Poor road access					
Parking					
Condition of the remains					
Poor information/interpretation					
Poor footpaths and routes					
Potential threats to the setting and views					
Health and safety issues					
Too many people visiting					
Poor disabled access					
Vandalism and litter					

Is there anything which we have left out which you would consider an issue, or potential threat, to your use and enjoyment of the site?

Q8: What do you think are the three most important improvements that could be made to enhance the Roman fort as an educational facility?
1.
2.
3.

Part 2: About the Castleshaw Centre

Q9: Have you heard about the Castleshaw centre?	Tick one
No, never heard of it	
Yes, I have heard of it but never visited.	
Yes, we have organised trips in the past	
Yes, but felt the courses are not applicable to our pupils	

Q10: If you have visited then how often?	Tick one
Once	
Between 1 -5	
Between 5 – 10	
More than 10 – We organise regular schools visits	

Q11: When are you more likely to visit the centre	Tick one
Summer term or holidays	
Winter term or holidays	
Easter term or holidays	
Anytime of year	

Q12: How do you usually travel to the centre (if more than one then please give percentage)	
Coach	
Minibus	
Car	
Train	

Q13: What attracts you to the centre? Can you rank the following in order of importance	
The natural environment	
The history and archaeology of the area	
The organised teaching modules	
The outdoor activities	

Q14: Which teaching modules are the most important to you?	Tick one
The geography based modules	
The history based modules	
The science based modules	
They are all equally important	

Q15: Which modules do the students seem to enjoy most?	Tick one
The geography based modules	
The history based modules	
The science based modules	
There seems to be no preference	

Q16: What other aspects of the centre are important to you?	Very Important	Important	Not Important	Irrelevant	Not sure
Accommodation inside the centre					
The Camping facilities					
Integration with the surrounding environment					
The quality of the teaching					
Transport and access to site					

Security					
Integration of the courses with curriculum studies					
Parking					
The range of equipment available					
Integration with the local community					

Q17: Do you have any pupils with special needs? If so could you outline the number and any specific requirements?

Q18. Are there any other aspects of the centre which are important to you or areas where you would like to see improvements? Please note them here

Please send your completed forms to Penny Middleton at Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd, Durham Office, 12 Millhouse Court, Gilesgate, Durham, DH1 2JJ or email to pm@naa.gb.com. Alternatively you can call 0191 3750943 to discuss your thoughts on the site in person.

If you would like to stay involved with project and be informed of any updates then please fill out the details below.

Contact Name: Email address:

Tel:

Thanks for your help

PLEASE RETURN ALL COMPLETED FORMS BY THE 30TH OF JUNE 2011.

APPENDIX 7: RESEARCH AGENDA

Those gaps in our knowledge which limit our understanding of Castleshaw are highlighted at the end of each relevant section in the first part of the Plan 'Understanding the Site'. The following chapter arranges each of these issues according to a set of themes for further study, culminating in a research strategy intended to guide future investigation.

A number of existing national and regional research frameworks have been produced in recent years which are applicable to Roman military sites like Castleshaw. At a national level, *Britons and Romans* (James and Millett 2001) drew on, and developed, English Heritage's (1998) draft research strategy for archaeology in England. In his consideration of the Roman army, James (2001) focused on Roman/native interaction, whilst questions concerning material culture and identity were examined by Allason-Jones (2001). At the regional level, the North West Regional Research Strategy placed research excavation on scheduled military sites, alongside development-led archaeology, as providing '*an important opportunity to review chronologies and phasing of sequences of fort construction and use*' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 62).

Outside of the Roman period, Castleshaw also provides opportunities to explore important prehistoric and post-Roman themes, both informing our understanding of the site and contributing to a wider knowledge of archaeology at all levels. In particular, the site offers considerable scope for the investigation of the transition between periods, another of the key initiatives identified in the North West Research Framework (NWRF) (*ibid*, 174). This is a broad topic that concerns changes in settlement distribution, landscape use, trade, production and communication. However, much of this work extends beyond the scope of the immediate project area and would need to form part of a broader agenda applicable across the Saddleworth Valley and possibly beyond. In order to integrate this properly with existing work, research links need to be maintained and strengthened with other groups like the Saddleworth Historical Society and Saddleworth Archaeological Trust.

'While there have been efforts to reduce the emphasis on period boundaries that are modern constructs, the transitional phases between certain periods have been highlighted as worthy of systematic investigation.'

Philpott and Brennand 2007, 174

Such collaboration across the archaeological community, both professional and non-professional, is essential to the success of the strategy. At all levels, cross-disciplinary interest groups should be consulted and involved. Opportunities for training should also be high on the agenda, with potential projects offering considerable scope for teaching a range of skills across the spectrum, engaging academic institutions, community groups and individuals in both research activities and field investigation.

Key Themes to Explore Across All Periods

- **Landscape Analysis** – an assessment of Castleshaw in its broader landscape context, applicable across all periods. This is largely concerned with implementing a programme of wide area survey (both remote and field based) and palaeo-environmental sampling.
- **Transition** – the nature of change across periods including the mechanism of transition and manifestations in the archaeological and palaeo-archaeological record.
- **Dating** – clarification of the site chronology; using modern scientific techniques and rigorous stratigraphic evidence to clarify the dating of the site.
- **Re-evaluation of existing datasets** – this involves both the re-assessment of field evidence through the re-opening and recording of the old excavations and the auditing and evaluation of existing finds and archive material.
- **Collaboration** – working together with a range of disciplines at all levels, both professional and non-professional.
- **Training** – increasing opportunities for training at all levels, including a strong focus on community involvement.
- **Improving Accessibility** – improving the dissemination of information and access to all elements of the site - physical and intellectual - including the finds and archive.

Thematic Studies by Period

A1 Prehistoric Castleshaw: Agenda

There is a need for a more detailed understanding of prehistoric activity at Castleshaw. The evidence suggests some form of occupation during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age but the nature of this activity is uncertain and there is little evidence to date for pre-Roman Iron Age occupation. Mesolithic and Neolithic finds are restricted to flint assemblages without related context but the beaker pottery found by Thompson, does suggest that there is the potential for *in-situ* occupation deposits to survive. The amount of information that can be obtained from such deposits has now increased given recent advances in scientific dating techniques and palaeo-environmental analysis. In addition, outside the immediate environs of the fort area where deposits are likely to be undisturbed by later activity, better preservation may exist. The course of the Roman road (Margary 712) runs through the scheduled area to the south of the fort. This road was an important trans-Pennine route but the date of foundation and whether there was a prehistoric precursor is uncertain.

A1.1 Dating

Dating evidence remains dependent on comparative artefact typologies. The frequency of prehistoric material found on the site, although not extensive, does seem to indicate that there was some form of focused activity at Castleshaw. There is, therefore, the potential for further excavation to identify

secure prehistoric deposits with opportunities for the application of scientific dating and analysis techniques. The re-examination of existing artefact material, particularly from the Bruton excavations might also provide a tighter chronology.

A1.2 Settlement and context

The nature and form of prehistoric settlement at Castleshaw and within the surrounding hinterland is unclear. Palaeo-environmental evidence, as well as comparative studies across the Saddleworth Valley, suggests that during the Mesolithic period, and possibly during the earlier part of the Neolithic period, there may have been a temporary hunting camp within the vicinity of the site. However, by the Early Bronze Age, the discovery of quantities of beaker pottery in a domestic context would indicate some form of more permanent occupation. Evidence for the nature of settlement during these periods - form, duration and extent - remains unknown.

A1.3 Economy

More information is required on how prehistoric activity at Castleshaw integrated within the broader context of the Saddleworth valley and the surrounding uplands; in particular, evidence for production, trade and communication, the changing economy of settlement throughout the various periods and any associated impact on the landscape.

A1.4 Transition

Associated with an understanding of the economic change is the transition of use at Castleshaw throughout the various periods. There is evidence of activity across prehistory but it is not evident whether this was a continual evolution or just intermittent phases of occupation. This element reflects many of the other themes discussed above and looks at the nature of change across the prehistoric period.

A1.5 Pre-Roman Iron Age

There is currently very little evidence of the pre-Roman Iron Age at Castleshaw and across the Saddleworth valley in general. There are virtually no finds from this period at the site, except for the spindle-whorl found by Wrigley, and, therefore, no datable stratigraphic evidence. A similar picture is reflected across the whole valley and across the region in general. However, the importance of understanding the nature of pre-Roman settlement and economy is recognised by both national and regional research frameworks.

S1 Prehistoric Castleshaw: Strategy

S1.1 Survey and remote sensing

A considerable amount of survey has already been undertaken across the fort sites but there is the potential for modern topographical and geophysical surveys to expand and augment this work. In terms of understanding the pre-Roman period, a geophysical survey of those areas outside the main

body of the fort, particularly along the terraces of Waters Clough should be considered, although its limitations at identifying early prehistoric remains need to be recognised. The re-interpretation of the old survey data might also yield important results.

In terms of advancing a general understanding of settlement context, aerial photographic transcription and LiDAR survey may help to identify new sites across both the upland valley sides and lowlands; although the latter has been considerably disturbed by later activity. LiDAR in particular is proving an important tool for the identification and mapping of sites in upland environments including areas obscured by woodland. An assessment of the suitability of material held by the Environment Agency should be undertaken. Any desk based survey might be followed with a community based fieldwalking project to supplement and/or identify sites identified by AP/LiDAR analysis. Any results should be fed back into the HER to help future decision making, conservation and change management.

S.1.2. Further excavation and targeted sampling

Undeniably, the greatest potential for expanding an understanding of prehistoric Castleshaw is from further excavation and sampling. Sealed deposits may survive under the later Roman material within the fort, fortlet and *vicus*, as well as beneath the Roman road. Obtaining dating evidence would largely be dependent on identifying clean, sealed material and, therefore, a re-assessment of the older excavation areas has limited potential in this regard.

Deposits might be better preserved outside the immediate environs of the fort but identifying appropriate sample areas to target would be difficult. The surrounding area is pasture and as such, field walking for the recovery of artefactual material is not a viable option. However, rapid field survey, particularly following up the completion of mapping from aerial photographs and LiDAR data, could potentially yield interesting results and help with identifying suitable areas to target for sample excavation. Numerous studies across the country have now indicated that the terraces close to water sources are often a focus for prehistoric activity and a programme of trial pitting along Waters Clough might be considered, although care would need to be taken to avoid damage to any *vicus* deposits. Although such an approach is of low potential, it is also of minimum impact and also has the advantage of being an activity ideally suited as a community based project.

S.1.3 Palaeo-environment sampling

Undertake a comprehensive palaeo-environmental sampling programme across the fort, within the immediate environs (i.e. across Daycroft Field) and in the broader area (i.e. across the valley). This would augment the work already undertaken during the Daycroft Field excavations and the programme of uplands work conducted by the Palaeoecological Research Unit of the University of Manchester. An initial stage towards this would be the mapping of likely coring sites, such as the boggy or potentially waterlogged areas within the vicinity of the forts and also further down the

valley e.g. on either side of the *agger* of the Roman road. This initial stage could form part of the mapping and field survey work discussed above. Consultation with the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor is recommended.

S.1.4 Synthesis and re-examination of existing material

The re-examination of existing prehistoric material associated with the site, in particular material from the early Bruton investigations and other chance finds that are known to exist. Fabric analysis, thin-section analysis, comparative analysis and sourcing of the beaker vessels should also be considered as well as a reappraisal of the lithic assemblage to reassess the typology and chronology of the recovered artefacts. Any re-examination should also look at the dating of material from across the site to determine the presence of any post-2nd century BC material. In addition, a more detailed synthesis of evidence across the valley in relation to Castleshaw might be beneficial in the light of new evidence and surveys.

The above proposals correspond with the North West England Regional Research Initiatives: **2.2, 2.13, 2.15, 2.20, 2.32, 2.57 and 2.70**

A2 Roman Castleshaw: Agenda

Overall, our knowledge of the Trajanic fortlet is more comprehensive than that of the 1st century Flavian fort; this is largely due to the work undertaken by the GMAU in the 1980s. Nevertheless, there remain gaps in our understanding, most of which are applicable to both fort and fortlet although some are site specific.

A2.1 Refining the chronology

There is considerable debate about the foundation of Castleshaw and the related military installations along the trans-Pennine route and, as yet, no absolute dating evidence has been established. The dating of the fort and associated road could potentially change our current understanding of the pre-Agricola campaigns and nature of the military infrastructure under Cerialis and Frontinus. The date of the subsequent abandonment of the fort is also an area for further investigation, particularly given that forts at Slack and Manchester remained in operation. Whether there is any evidence of re-use of the fort during the life of the fortlet and whether there is any evidence for the establishment of a civilian settlement prior to the 2nd century, or re-use of any parts of the forts or settlement, during the later Roman period following the abandonment of the fortlet, are also important questions in terms of refining the chronology of occupation. Evidence for continued maintenance and use of the road is also of interest, as is an understanding of when the road went out of use.

A2.2 Dating

Establishing a chronology based on modern scientific dating techniques should be an important

element of any future programme of work. A combination of radiocarbon dating during new programmes of investigation and dendrochronological dating of wood found during the earlier excavations may serve to establish some absolute dates and help establish a framework for some of the events discussed above in relation to refining the chronology. Re-examination of the existing site assemblages and site archive may also confirm or redefine previous phasing and dating for the site. Provision for radiocarbon dating as part of any programme of palaeo-environmental sampling is also important in terms of understanding the wider landscape and environment of the forts, including periods of deforestation, crop production, stock raising and climatic changes. This may help understand during which periods materials and produce were being brought in to the site and when they were being supplied or sourced locally.

A2.2 Internal layout of the fort and fortlet

Much remains to be understood about the internal layout of the Flavian fort. While some of the key buildings have been identified, there are a number of structures which remain elusive including the ovens, stables, workshops and latrines and the apparent absence of a ditch on the eastern side. More is known about the 2nd century fortlet but key elements still need further investigation including water and waste management. In both cases, details of day-to-day activities related to the running of the forts require more examination.

Outside the immediate area of the forts, but connected to them, the issue of the location of both the bath house and a cemetery remains unresolved.

A2.3 Economy

Further work remains to be done on understanding supply and production associated with the fort, later fortlet and civilian settlement. This in part relates to gaining an understanding of the broader mechanisms of production, supply and trade coming in and out of the forts and the extent to which goods and produce were imported or produced, manufactured and processed on site or within the wider local community. Key to an understanding of this is evidence for the supply and distribution of imported material like Samian and also the evidence for locally manufactured goods and the supply of local produce, including building materials and wood for heating. Reliance on imported grain or local produce is also a theme to investigate. Both forts have large granaries – the 2nd century fortlet granary being overlarge for the requirements of the garrison, but it is unknown if this was for storage of locally produced or imported grain or a combination of both. It is also not known whether the grain was then re-distributed along the military supply line, or also consumed by the garrison, *vicus* and local community. The function of the fortlet and its relationship and interaction with the native Romano-British community within the wider environment is not clear. This relationship has issues with respect to the degree of self-sufficiency of the fortlet and *vicus* in relation to the production and supply of produce, building materials and wood for heating. There are also questions about whether

the fortlet provided a focus as an important local trading post, which together with the security offered by the fortlet, could explain the presence of the *vicus*.

Much remains to be understood about what kind of impact the fort and the fortlet had on the wider landscape, particularly with respect to deforestation, agriculture, communication and native settlement,. Palaeo-environmental samples from Daycroft Field seem to indicate that the area was managed pastureland during this period but that this ceased soon after the fortlet was abandoned. Questions therefore still remain about the nature of the 1st and 2nd century landscape during the occupation, and in the subsequent two hundred years following military withdrawal.

A2.4 The civilian settlement

Excavations in Daycroft Field have identified a civilian settlement (*vicus*) associated with the 2nd century fortlet but further work is required to explore the nature and form of the *vicus* and to determine whether there was a similar settlement related to the earlier fort. The discovery of the 2nd century *vicus* is an exciting opportunity to understand more about the broader context in which the site operated and possibly something of the interaction between the military and civilian population as well as interaction with the native Romano-British population in the valley, which up to now has remained elusive.

A2.5 Decline and abandonment

The reasons why the 1st century fort was abandoned are not clear and the extent to which the fort was slighted or dismantled is also not known. There is evidence that the fortlet was slighted and completely abandoned; including the associated *vicus*. However, much remains to be known about the nature of the withdrawal and the intervening three hundred years until the retreat of the Roman army from Britain in AD 410. There is currently no evidence of post-Roman occupation or re-use, although presumably the site remained visible within the landscape as well as in local memory.

S2 Roman Castleshaw: Strategy

S2.1 Survey and remote sensing

As with the prehistoric period, modern topographical and geophysical survey within the wider site environs could potentially contribute a great deal to an understanding of the forts within their broader environment. The re-interpretation of the old survey data could also yield important results.

LiDAR survey in this instance might also inform the course of the Margary 712, particularly the contentious section over Standedge to the north-east of the forts. Similarly, it might define the course of the other two related roads, as well as identify any evidence of surviving field systems and settlement across the uplands and fell sides. Further aerial transcription should also be undertaken. Such survey might even provide some insight into the location of the bath house and cemetery. All remote survey should be followed up by rapid field survey, which could form part of a community

project, as well as targeted site investigation. Any new sites entered onto the Greater Manchester HER.

S2.2 Re- assessment of previous excavations

A modern re-assessment and recording of the old Wrigley, Bruton and University of Manchester excavations has considerable potential to answer some of the outstanding research questions outlined above. Based on the GMAU survey of the old excavations (Figure 6) there are a large number of trenches located across the fort; far more than across the fortlet. A considerable amount of new information was gathered from the re-excavation of the fortlet using modern recording techniques and subsequent post excavation investigation in the 1980s. Twenty years later, and with subsequent improvements in recording, scientific dating and computer analysis, the potential for increasing our understanding of the 1st century fort, with minimal impact, is enormous. That is not to disrespect the work undertaken by Bruton, Rosser and Thompson, who each located their trenches systematically with the intention of answering key research questions; however, the nature of archaeology has changed considerably over the past 30 years. Thankfully, the careful positioning of the earlier trenches means that there is the opportunity to re-visit the same issues with new eyes.



Plate 1: aerial view taken during GMAU re-excavation of the fortlet in the 1980s. © GMAU.

S2.3 New excavation

A major issue with re-opening the old excavations is the limited opportunity this offers for new dating evidence, secure stratigraphic deposits and a good sampling strategy. This may be slightly improved by securing permission from English Heritage to cut back existing sections to a certain extent, but the problems of cross-contamination and the blurring of interfaces, cannot be completely avoided under these circumstances. As such, a degree of targeted new excavation is recommended.

This would aim to answer identified research questions, provide good dating evidence and also to act as a control to assess the nature of the material from the earlier excavations.

New excavation is also important in terms of bulk-find analysis, which provides information on every day life in the fort, including industry, manufacturing and the type of food being consumed. The extent to which goods and food were being produced and processed onsite or being brought in, is one of the key questions to helping understand the economy of the site. The potential to do this kind of study on existing material is very limited as all bulk material (i.e. fragments of bone, unspecified sherds of pottery, slag and similar material) have been discarded.

Outside of the fort, consideration should be given to an open area excavation of part of the vicus. Currently, very little is known about the nature of the civilian settlement and there is enormous potential to understand more about the relationship with the fortlet and the wider Romano-British population. In addition to a small area of targeted excavation, an extension of the sampling strategy employed by the GMAU in the 1990s, might also help identify the extent of the settlement to the south-east.

New excavation might also include a section through the Roman road to the south of the fort. This work should aim to examine a cross-section through the construction of the feature and attempt to establish a date for foundation, the degree to which it was maintained and when it fell out of use.

S2.3 Investigation of Burial Plek

Outside the scheduled area, an investigation of 'Burying Plek', might serve to confirm or finally allay the tradition of this being the Roman cemetery site. A recommended programme of work would include an assessment of suitability for geophysical survey and/or archaeological evaluation strategy. If investigations are likely to encounter burials, then a Burial Licence would need to be obtained in advance from the Ministry of Justice. In advance of any work, a suitable strategy would need to be agreed in advance with the Greater Manchester County Archaeologist.

S2.4 Palaeo-environment sampling

Undertake a comprehensive palaeo-environmental sampling strategy - across the fort, within the immediate environs (i.e. across Daycroft Field) and broader area (i.e. across the valley) - to inform the nature of the landscape and environment; including during the later 2nd to early 5th century post-fort period. This would augment the work already undertaken during the Daycroft Field excavations and the programme of uplands work conducted by the Palaeoecological Research Unit of the University of Manchester. This work should be tied-in with the sampling strategy proposed as part of the prehistoric agenda (see above S1.3)

S2.5 Synthesis and re-examination of existing material

The re-examination of existing material associated with the site, in particular material from the early Bruton excavations held at Manchester University. This work is required partially to inform a programme of conservation, particularly with regards the wooden artefacts and should include an assessment for dendro dating.

The above proposals correspond with the North West England Regional Initiatives: **3.5, 3.6, 3.11, 3.12, 3.16, 3.17, 3.22 and possibly 3.49.**

A3 Early Medieval Period: Agenda

There is currently no evidence of Early Medieval occupation at Castleshaw. Indeed, there is sparse evidence of any activity on or near the site following the withdrawal from the Roman fortlet c.AD 120 until the foundation of the medieval hamlet.

A3.1 Existence of any Post-Roman occupation

There is a pressing need to gather data on the period between the fortlet's decline and the emergence of the medieval settlement of Castle Shaw. This was located at the road junction to the east of the forts, although it is unknown whether it was established in the 14th and 15th century following the partitioning of the Grange estates, or if there was an Early Medieval settlement already in existence, located just outside a former Roman site. Currently no material associated with a later Romano-British or subsequent Early Medieval phase of occupation has been found during excavations on the site, but only 35% of the total area has been investigated.

A3.2 Nature of the Post-Roman environment

While settlement evidence might be scarce, a programme of palaeo-environmental sampling would supply important information on the landscape and wider environment during this period, potentially identifying material related to arable production as well as forest and woodland clearance or re-growth. This would provide some indication of the nature of the economy during this period and potentially highlight areas of settlement and economy for further research.

S3 Early Medieval Period: Strategy

S3.1 Re-opening, recording and assessment of previous excavations

A modern re-assessment and recording of the old Wrigley, Bruton and University of Manchester excavations has some limited potential to uncover evidence of post-Roman/Early Medieval activity related to the site.

S3.2 Opening new excavation

The area of greatest potential in terms of understanding this period is the far north-eastern extent of the scheduled area, close to the junction of Dirty Lane and Bleak Hey Lane; an area juxtaposed between the Roman fort and later medieval settlement. Previous excavations have not really explored this region of the site and therefore, the opening of new evaluation trenches and potential open area excavation is recommended. However, cartographic evidence and field survey has shown the existence of building footings related to a post-medieval or earlier structure, which may have either disturbed or preserved earlier material. A sampling strategy of the unexplored area to the north should also be considered.

S3.3 Further sampling across the hamlet

Outside the immediate project area, a programme of test pitting within the footprint of the hamlet (dependent on securing suitable permission) might help establish the extent of the medieval settlement as well as potential dating evidence. In the first instance, this could be targeted on areas identified from cartographic information as containing early building plots or areas alongside the Roman road.

S3.4 Palaeo--environment sampling

Undertake a comprehensive palaeo-environmental sampling strategy both within the fort, immediate environs (i.e. across Daycroft Field) and broader area (i.e. across the valley) to inform the nature of the landscape during the Early Medieval period.



Plate 2: looking north along the eastern extent of the site, adjacent to Dirty Lane with the remains of building footings in the foreground. An investigation of this area might advance an understanding of the post-Roman and medieval periods at Castleshaw.

The above proposals correspond with the North West England Regional Initiatives: **4.2, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9, 4.12, 4.16, 4.23, 4.42, and 4.55.**

A4 Later Medieval Period (1066-1547): Agenda

Remaining gaps in knowledge related to the later medieval period form should also form part of wider research agenda across the whole valley. Within the immediate vicinity of the site these might include:

A4.1 The impact of the Grange on the development of medieval Castle Shaw

There is an absence of information on the organisation of the medieval grange and the survival of any related elements across the landscape.

A4.2 The foundation and form of the medieval hamlet

As yet there is no archaeological dating evidence for the foundation of the hamlet of Castle Shaw or an indication of its extent or form. It is unclear whether there was a communal open field system in operation or if any legacy of a Roman field system prevailed into the medieval period, as is often found across the uplands in the North West. Related to this, although there is evidence of ridge and furrow elsewhere in the valley, Castle Shaw may have always been primarily a pastoral based economy, exchanging produce for grain with the lowland communities on the valley floor.

S4 Later Medieval Period (1066-1547): Strategy

S4.1 Survey and remote sensing

Aerial photographic transcription and LiDAR survey could identify any remnants of medieval field systems surviving across the valley, particularly across the uplands. The form and distribution of these might indicate continuation of use of earlier field systems, the location of former medieval settlement, as well as industrial remains such as quarrying and bell pitting. Field survey should be undertaken to validate the results of this work and any resulting information should be entered onto the Greater Manchester HER.

S4.2 Further documentary survey

Alongside the remote survey, further research into early documentary records might be considered.

S4.3 Opening new excavation

The archaeological evaluation of the area adjacent to the junction of Dirty Lane and Bleak Hey Lane (see S3.2) has considerable potential for informing an understanding of the nature of any potential medieval settlement at Castle Shaw. The recent field survey has indentified a building in this location (20) shown on the 1822 map and possibly the 1771 Jeffrey's map, but now no longer extant. This

marked the western extent of the hamlet by the early 19th century. The archaeological investigation of this structure, and any materials sealed underneath it, could potentially provide a chronology for the development of the medieval settlement and any relationship with the earlier fort and Roman road.

S4.4 Further sampling across the hamlet

Outside the immediate project area, a programme of test pitting across the hamlet (dependent on securing suitable permission) might help establish the existence and extent of any medieval settlement as well as potential dating evidence. In the first instance, this should be targeted on areas of early building plots identified from cartographic information.

S4.5 Palaeo-environment sampling

A programme of palaeo-environmental sampling could provide information on the nature of the medieval landscape, environment and economy; including what types of crops and trees were grown and some indication of the balance between arable, pasture, woodland, waste and common and how these might have varied across the landscape.

The above proposals correspond with the North West England Regional Initiatives: **5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.8, 5.9, 5.11, 5.13, 5.35 and 5.38.**

A5 Post-Medieval – Modern (1547 – 1900)

Again, gaps in understanding associated with this period are wider questions related to the whole valley. Many elements are related to local history, settlement, industry and economy, in particular the nature of the post-medieval population of Lower and Higher Castleshaw and how the community was integrated within the wider context of the valley. A detailed agenda has, therefore, not been produced for this period, although there is considerable potential in this field for community research projects which might include:

A picture of Castleshaw

Research into the occupants of the Castleshaw valley based on census data and parish records. A foundation for this work has already been established by the Saddleworth Historical Society (Hunt 1981) but further information may remain to be gathered, or at least revisited, and made more publically assessable as part of the Castleshaw story.

Recording Castle Shaw's buildings

A programme of building recording and investigation across the hamlet establishing a chronology for existing and demolished structures and identifying phases of development, including any earlier fabric and evidence of re-used masonry and other material. This would include a combination of documentary research, remote survey and on-site recording.

Castle Shaw during the war

Given the size of the surviving hamlet this might have only limited potential unless opened up as part of a wider project but could provide considerable opportunities to bring together various generations in an exploration of the valley at war; encompassing oral history and possible re-enactments. As with many of the other project agendas, there is considerable scope to work together with local schools and the Castleshaw Centre.

The history of the Castleshaw excavations

The archaeological investigations at Castleshaw are an important part of the history of the local area, as well as of the discipline itself. Many local families have relations who once worked on the site and a number of people have fond memories of being involved in excavations during the 1980s and 1990s. There is considerable potential here for a project which looks at the social impact of the Castleshaw excavations on the community over generations, as well as an exploration of the formation of archaeology as an academic discipline, including changes in the nature and form of fieldwork over the years.

RESEARCH STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

In all cases, advice would need to be sought in advance from the Greater Manchester County Archaeologist and potentially English Heritage

Table1: Castleshaw Research Strategy Action Plan

S1. Prehistoric Castleshaw						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
S1. Programme of survey and remote sensing	Further geophysical survey, particularly along river terrace. Aerial photographic transcription and LiDAR survey. Field survey to check identified sites on the ground	Specific equipment and expertise – procure commercial or academic contractor Access to aerial photographs and appropriate software – LiDAR data	Survey of the potential for sub-surface remains of all periods Enhance understanding of landscape features across all periods. Information available to inform further research. Enhanced HER	Some potential for community involvement Some potential for community involvements in initial mapping exercise but more so in terms of follow up field survey	A 1.2; A1.4; A1.5	Feasibility of survey given geology/soils would need to be accessed. Environment Agency LiDAR data may be available but depends on resolution. Might need to commission higher res. survey which could be expensive.
S.2. Further excavation and targeted sampling	Excavation within the fort. Sampling strategy outside immediate environs of fort	Requires commercial or academic supervision As above	Possibly datable prehistoric finds but overall potential is low As above, but a slightly higher potential given lower levels of disturbance.	Training research excavation/community dig Community projects	All	Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) necessary for both elements. Agricultural activity across Daycroft Field may have destroyed any arch. evidence.
S.3 Programme of Palaeo-environmental sampling	Undertake a programme of sampling across fort, Daycroft Field and wider valley Location of boggy or waterlogged areas which should be targeted. Use combination of aerial photographs, drift	Specific equipment and expertise – procure commercial or academic contractor Access to aerial photographs and appropriate software – LiDAR data. Land access	Better understanding of man's impact on the landscape across all periods, including indications of changes in environment, climate, economy and agricultural production. May help establish chronology.	Needs specialist, low potential for community involvement Some potential for community involvements in initial mapping exercise but more so in terms of follow up field	All	Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) required for sampling in scheduled area and owners permission elsewhere.

S1. Prehistoric Castleshaw						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
	geology/soils mapping, land use mapping, LiDAR data and field survey			survey		
S4. Synthesis and re-examination of existing material	Re-assessment of existing material held in collections	Specialist analysis. Audit and access to existing collections	Establish a tighter chronology. Inform a programme for conservation.	Needs specialist but some potential for community involvement in recording and cataloguing material.	A1.1; A1.2 & A1.3	Need to secure provision for conservation work and storage before commencing.

S2. Roman Castleshaw						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
S2.1 - Survey and remote sensing	Further geophysical survey Aerial photographic transcription and LiDAR survey. Field survey to check identified sites on the ground	Specific equipment and expertise – procure commercial or academic contractor Access to aerial photographs and appropriate software – LiDAR data Land access	Potential identification of new sites particularly on the surrounding upland. May inform as to the location of the bath house and cemetery Help identify the course of the related roads Enhance the HER	Some potential for community involvement Some potential for community involvements in initial mapping exercise. Considerable opportunities for community involvement in field survey.	A2.2; A2.3, A2.4 & A2.5	Environment Agency LiDAR data may be available but depends on resolution. Might need to commission higher res. survey which could be expensive. Land owner permission required outside of scheduled area
S2.2 Re-assessment of previous excavations	Re-opening of old excavations based on survey by GMAU (Figure 6).	Funding for a phased programme of work. Requires commercial or academic supervision Identification and accommodation of a workforce.	Refined chronology – better dating evidence. Further information on the nature, extent and preservation of the site. Potentially a better understanding of both the	Potentially a commercial or academic contractor Academic institutions Local community (and others) Special interest groups	All – except A2.4	Need SMC consent and considerable funding not just in order to undertake fieldwork but to ensure that reporting is undertaken to a professional standard and that there is provision for finds conservation and storage.

S2. Roman Castleshaw						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
		Logistics in terms of running the site Provisions for post-excavation analysis, publication, conservation and archive storage	military and day-to-day function of the fort Improved access, conservation and site presentation	Finds specialists etc.		
S2.3 New excavation	Targeted new excavation	As above	As above Potentially a better understanding of the interaction of the fort with <i>vicus</i> and native population and also date and construction of road	As above	All	As above
S2.4 Investigation of Burial Plek	Geophysical survey and/or evaluation trenching	Would be advised to seek commercial or academic supervision Geophysical survey needs specialist equipment and advice Identify workforce and sampling strategy	Identify, or otherwise, the Roman cemetery, although potential is low	Community based project. Would require some professional or academic advice and instruction. Project brief would need to be agreed in advance with the GM County Archaeologist	A2.2, A2.4	Need owner's consent. Feasibility of geophysical survey given geology/soils and type of archaeology, would need to be accessed Need to ensure that good procedure is followed even though this would be a small evaluation exercise outside the scheduled area. Burial Licence might need to be acquired. Essential to secure funding for follow up post-excavation work and publication.
S2.4 Programme of Palaeo-environmental sampling	Undertake a programme of sampling across fort, Daycroft Field and	Specific equipment and expertise – procure commercial or academic contractor	Better understanding of man's impact on the landscape across all periods, including indications of changes in	Needs specialist, low potential for community involvement	All	Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) required for sampling in scheduled area and owners permission

S2. Roman Castleshaw						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
	<p>wider valley</p> <p>Location of boggy or waterlogged areas which should be targeted. Use combination of aerial photographs, drift geology/soils mapping, land use mapping, LiDAR data and field survey</p>		economy, agricultural production, environment and climate. May help establish chronology.	Some potential for community involvements in initial mapping exercise but more so in terms of follow up field survey		elsewhere.
S2.5 Synthesis and re-examination of existing material	<p>Re-assessment of existing material held in collections</p> <p>Assessment of timbers for dendro dating</p>	<p>Specialist analysis. Audit and access to existing collections</p> <p>Specialist analysis</p>	<p>Establish a tighter chronology.</p> <p>Inform a programme for conservation.</p>	Needs specialist but some potential for community involvement in recording and cataloguing material.	A2.1; A2.2; A2.4 & A2.5	Need to secure provision for conservation work and storage before commencing.

S3. Early Medieval Period						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
S3.1 Re-opening, recording and assessment of previous excavations	Re-opening of old excavations based on survey by GMAU (Figure 6).	As above (S2.2)	Potential identification of post-Roman and/or Early Medieval remains	As above (S2.2)	A3.1	As above (S2.2)
S3.2 Opening new excavation	New excavation, particularly a series of evaluation trenches at the eastern extent of the site, adjacent to Dirty Lane	As above (S2.3)	As above	As above (S2.3)	All	As above (S2.3)
S3.3 Wider sampling strategy	A series of test pits and/or trial trenches at locations across the hamlet.	Would be advised to seek commercial or academic supervision Potentially geophysical survey Identify workforce and sampling strategy	Identification of any Early Medieval material which might suggest an Anglo-Saxon foundation for the settlement.	Community based project potentially run on a short timescale as a 'Big Dig' event. Needs some professional or academic advice and/or instruction. Project brief would need to be agreed in advance with the GM County Archaeologist	All	Need owner's consent. Need to ensure that good procedure is followed even though this would be a small evaluation exercise outside the scheduled area. Essential to secure funding for follow up post-excavation work and publication.
S3.4 Programme of Palaeo-environmental sampling	Undertake a programme of sampling across fort, Daycroft Field and wider valley	As above (S2.4)	As above (S2.4)	As above (S2.4)	All	As above (S2.4)

S4. Later Medieval Period						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
S4.1 Survey and remote sensing	Aerial photographic transcription and LiDAR survey. Field survey to check identified sites on the ground	Access to aerial photographs and appropriate software – LiDAR data	Enhance understanding of landscape features across all periods. Information available to inform further research. Enhanced HER	Some potential for community involvements in initial mapping exercise but more so in terms of follow up field survey	All	Environment Agency LiDAR data may be available but depends on resolution. Might need to commission higher res. survey which could be expensive.
S4.2 Further documentary survey	Further research into documentary evidence including national archives at Kew	Trip to Kew including permissions, travel, accommodation etc. An understanding of medieval archives, knowledge of Latin and ecclesiastical/ civil administration.	Enhanced understanding of the history of Castleshaw and potential insight into where to target future archaeological research.	High potential for community involvement in some aspect but might need the specialist with regards research at PRO	All	
S4.2 Opening new excavation	Opening a series of evaluation trenches at the eastern extent of the site, adjacent to Dirty Lane	As above (S2.3) Need landowner permissions and strategy agreed with GMAU	An understanding of the nature of the medieval settlement Identification of a basic chronology for the period	As above (S2.3)	All	As above (S2.3)
S4.3 Wider sampling strategy	Opening series of test pits and/or trial trenches at locations across the hamlet with the aim of establishing extent of settlement	As above (S3.3)	Dating material to provide a basic chronology for the medieval hamlet Understanding of the extent of the medieval settlement	As above (S3.3)	All	As above (S3.3)
S4.4 Programme of Palaeo-environmental sampling	Undertake a programme of sampling across fort, Daycroft Field and wider valley	As above (S2.4)	As above (S2.4)	As above (S2.4)	All	As above (S2.4)

S5. Post-Medieval Period – Potential Projects						
Strategy	Activity	Requirements	Outcome	Involvement	Agenda items	Issues
S5.1. A picture of Castle Shaw	Documentary research into the post medieval history and development of the settlement	Identify group of interested individuals and establish research goals and aims	Potentially a series of articles in local journals as well as web based media, schools packs and downloadable guided walks and information packs.	Community run history project but maybe with some professional guidance and advice	A5.1	Need to keep momentum going with such a project and ensure that information in made publically accessible.
S5.2 Building Recording	Documentary research into Castle Shaw's surviving buildings followed up by a programme of onsite recording	Identify group of interested individuals and establish research goals and aims Some professional training and guidance Some equipment required but only a limited initial outlay.	Record of buildings in the hamlet Potential for disseminating information as above.	As above Potentially existing vernacular building groups such as Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Group	A5.2	As above Need to secure owners permission and involvement in the project.
S5.3 Castleshaw during the war	Project looking at the Castleshaw valley during the war including oral history.	Identify group of interested individuals and establish research goals and aims Establish links with schools	Potentially a series of articles in local journals as well as web based media and schools packs. Local exhibition.	Community run history project but maybe with some professional guidance and advice Potential for strong links with local schools	A5.3	Need to keep momentum going with such a project and ensure that information in made publically accessible. Ensuring funding for production of educational resource.
S5.4. The history of excavation at Castleshaw	Documentary and oral history project looking at excavation at Castleshaw over the years	Identify group of interested individuals and establish research goals and aims Establish links with schools	As above. Downloadable MP3 guiding the visitor around the 'excavations' on the site and what was discovered.	As above	A5.4	As above