GALES FARM, SCALES, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Leck Construction

NGR: 327194 472319 (centre)

Planning ref. SL/12/0817

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March 2015

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application by Leck Construction for the construction of a residential development at Gales Farm, Scales, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on the site. The proposed development site is near the centre of the village of Scales, which has at least medieval origins, although there is evidence for prehistoric activity of various periods from the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards in the area. This work was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology on the 3rd and 4th March 2015.

The underlying geological deposits were remarkably shallow across the site, typically less than 0.3m below the current ground surface. The site saw considerable development throughout the 20th century and this clearly involved reducing the level across much of the area at some stage, especially in the north-east corner, where this modern disturbance has removed all trace of any earlier features, if indeed there were any. The earliest material recovered typically dated from the 17th or 18th century, but this was mostly from mixed deposits which included later material as well. In addition, a single sherd of unusual imported late medieval pottery was also recorded from Trench 6.

No further archaeological work is recommended for the site, although it is considered worthwhile to publish a suitable note of the discovery of the imported pottery.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Leck Construction for commissioning the project, in particular Steve Anderton for his assistance on site. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for his comments on the project and report. Thanks are also due to Chris of Hindle Demolition and Plant for driving the plant. Further thanks are also due to Iain McNicol for his assistance during the fieldwork, and Peter Davey for this comments on the fragment of medieval pottery.

The evaluation was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace. This report was co-written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. All of the finds were processed and assessed by staff at Greenlane Archaeology, apart from the fragment of medieval pottery, which was assessed by Chris Cumberpatch. Jo Dawson edited the report and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. SL/12/0817) for the construction of a residential development at Gales Farm, Scales, Cumbria (NGR 327194 472319 (centre)) a condition was placed requiring a programme of archaeological work be carried out. As a result Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Leck Construction (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on the site, following advice from the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) in response to this and following its approval by the CCCHES it was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site, which was carried out on 3rd and 4th March 2015.

1.1.2 Scales is a village of at least medieval origins, first recorded in 1269, but deriving from a Norse word referring to a temporary structure (Ekwall 1922, 208). The local area has evidence for prehistoric activity of various periods from the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies a former farmyard and is situated on the north side of the main road running east/west through the centre of the village of Scales (Ordnance Survey 2007; Figure 1). The farm is near the centre of Scales at a height of *c*55-60m above sea level.

1.2.2 The solid geology comprises carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is known in this area to contain a lot of haematite iron ore (Countryside Commission 1998, 28). The limestone bedrock is mostly covered by a layer of glacial till but elsewhere is exposed on the surface to form small rocky outcrops (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).

1.2.3 Prior to the evaluation being carried out the majority of the buildings that had been present on the site had been demolished, leaving only extensive concrete floors and areas covered in rubble and spoil. The concrete floors had been broken up prior to the evaluation, although not removed.

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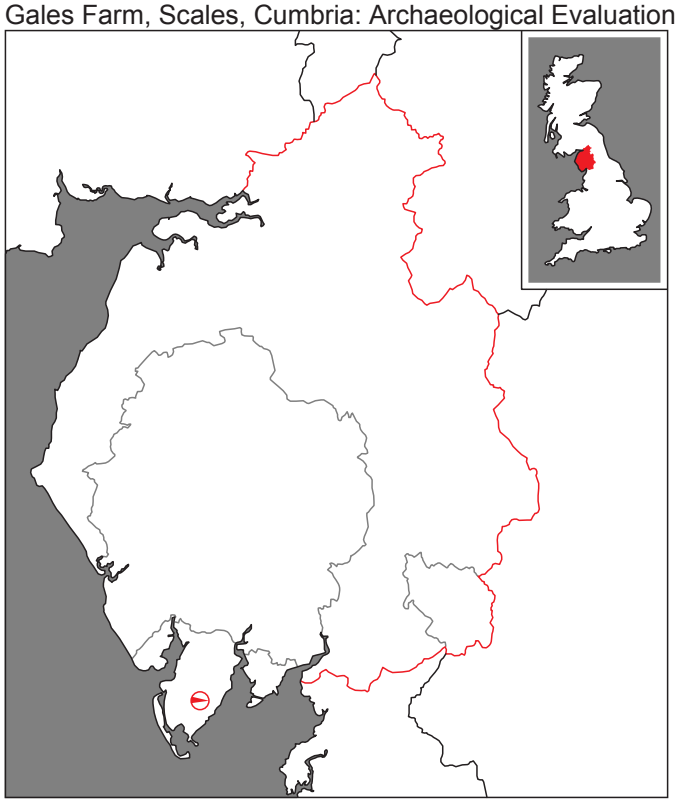

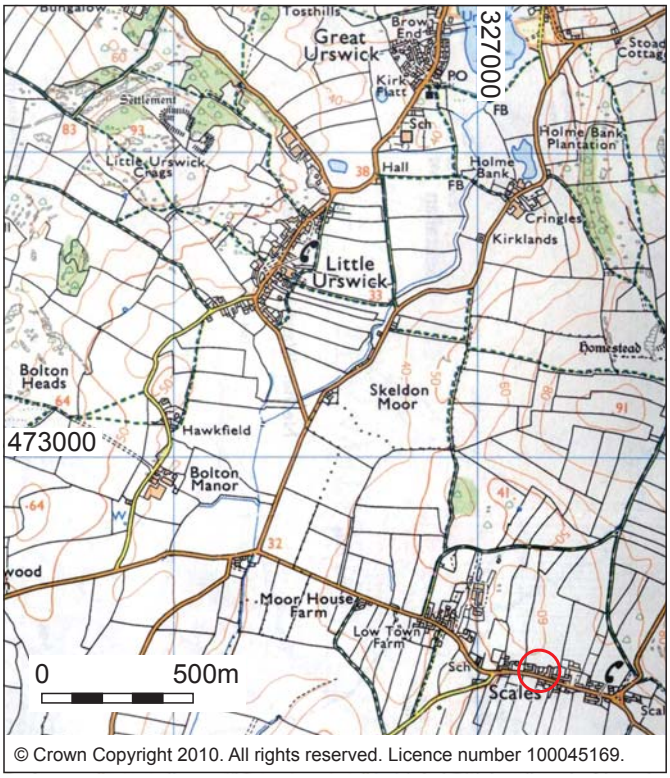

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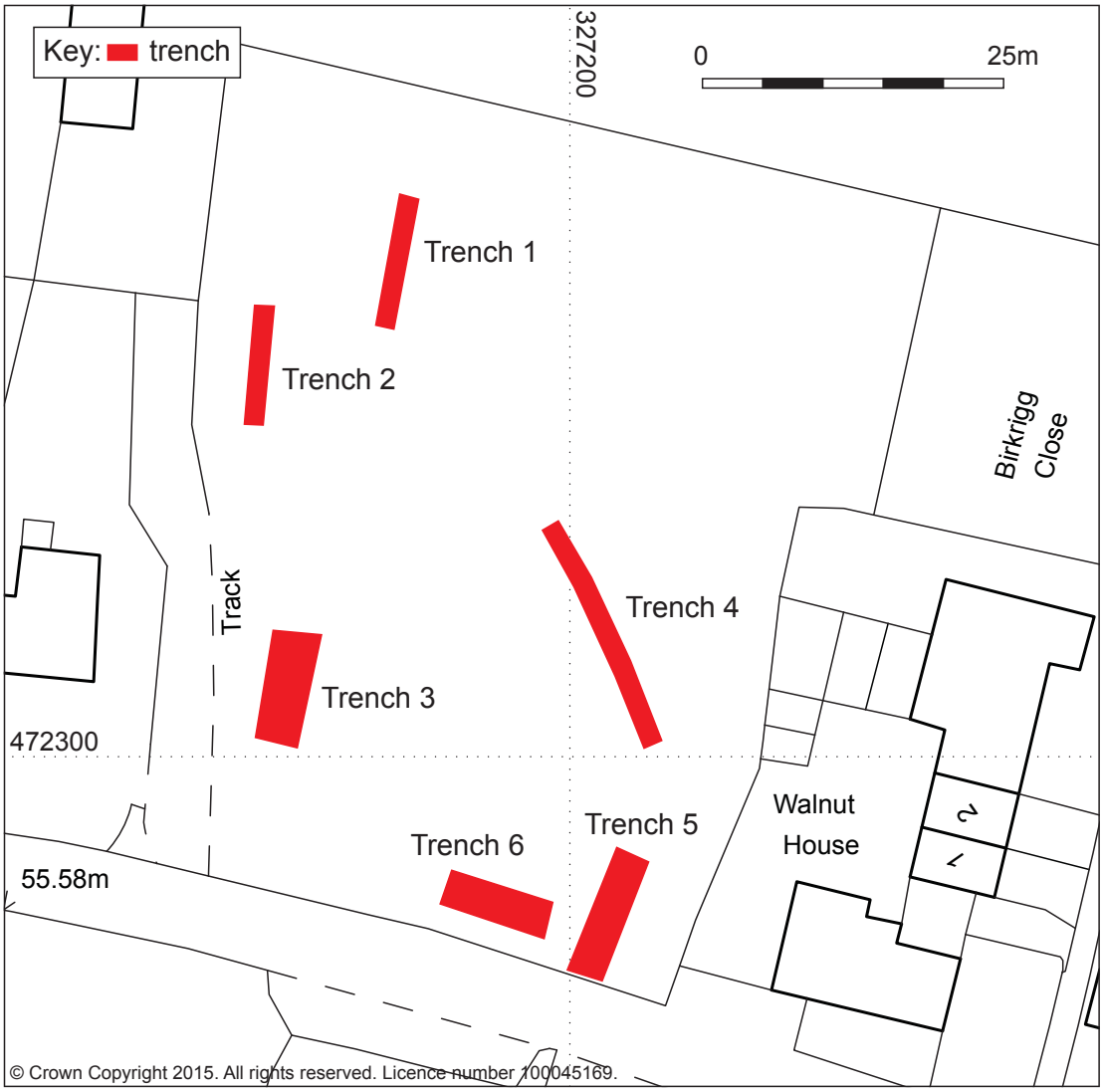

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Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 All aspects of the evaluation were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and according to Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The intention of this element of the project was to identify the known remains of historical and archaeological interest present on the site, assess the potential for as yet unknown remains by examining the wider area, and thus identify what deposits and features were likely to be encountered during the course of the evaluation. This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, information from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), and published secondary sources. The following sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER)***: this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. Details of all the known sites of archaeological interest and previous pieces of archaeological work carried out within approximately 500m of the centre of the proposed development area (the 'study area') were examined. Each identified site comes with a grid reference, description, and source, and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, information relating to two sites, which were positioned within the boundary of the Lake District National Park and therefore covered by their own HER (LDNPA HER), was obtained from the Archaeological Data Service website;
- ***Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))***: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and local and regional histories and directories as well as other sources of information pertinent to the site;
- ***Greenlane Archaeology Library***: additional secondary sources were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 The excavation was initially intended to comprise five evaluation trenches each either 20m long and 1.7m wide or 10m long and 3.4m wide, totally 170 square meters. However, following the clearance of spoil from the site it was apparent that the large area of concrete in the north-east corner, the creation of which had clearly involved the reduction of the ground level by perhaps as much as 1.5m, was much larger than originally thought. Therefore, the large trench initially intended to go on the north side of the site (Trench 1) was split into two, with the second (Trench 2) placed toward the north-west corner. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically at a depth of no more than 0.3m below the current ground surface. The difficulty of fitting trenches along the south side of the site, between the road and the concrete floors of the former buildings, resulted in Trench 5 being slightly shorter and so the evaluation totalled closer to 160m^2.

2.3.2 The overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand and natural deposits were encountered between 56.2m and 58.6m AOD. The location of each trench was recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping utilising a total station. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, and the trenches and spoil were scanned periodically with a metal detector in order to locate smaller metal finds. The following recording techniques were used during the excavation:

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- ***Written record***: descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of the day's events;
- ***Photographs***: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- ***Instrument survey***: the trenches were surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2006 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height. Spot heights were established by reference to a bench mark on the east boundary, which could only be approximately located. As such the spot heights have only been presented to a single decimal place;
- ***Drawings***: measured sketches were made on trench record sheets.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 ***Collection***: all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in sealable bags on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.4.2 ***Processing***: artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of glass and metal), naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.3 ***Assessment and recording***: the finds were assessed, identified where possible, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.4.4 The animal bones were identified using Schmid's *Atlas of Animal Bones* (1972), quantified and catalogued (*Appendix 3*). The condition, erosion and fragment size was noted, as were any signs of gnawing and butchery marks. None of the bone had been burnt.

2.4.5 The coin was identified using *Coincraft's 1997 Standard Catalogue of English & UK Coins 1066 to Date* (Lobel *et al* 1997).

2.5 Environmental samples

2.5.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)). The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

2.6.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client, and within one month of the completion of fieldwork, a copy will be provided for the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) to enable it to be added to the Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy and a digital copy will be deposited with OASIS scheme.

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2.6.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of any finds suitable for retention to an appropriate museum, most likely the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as necessary would be made of them beforehand.

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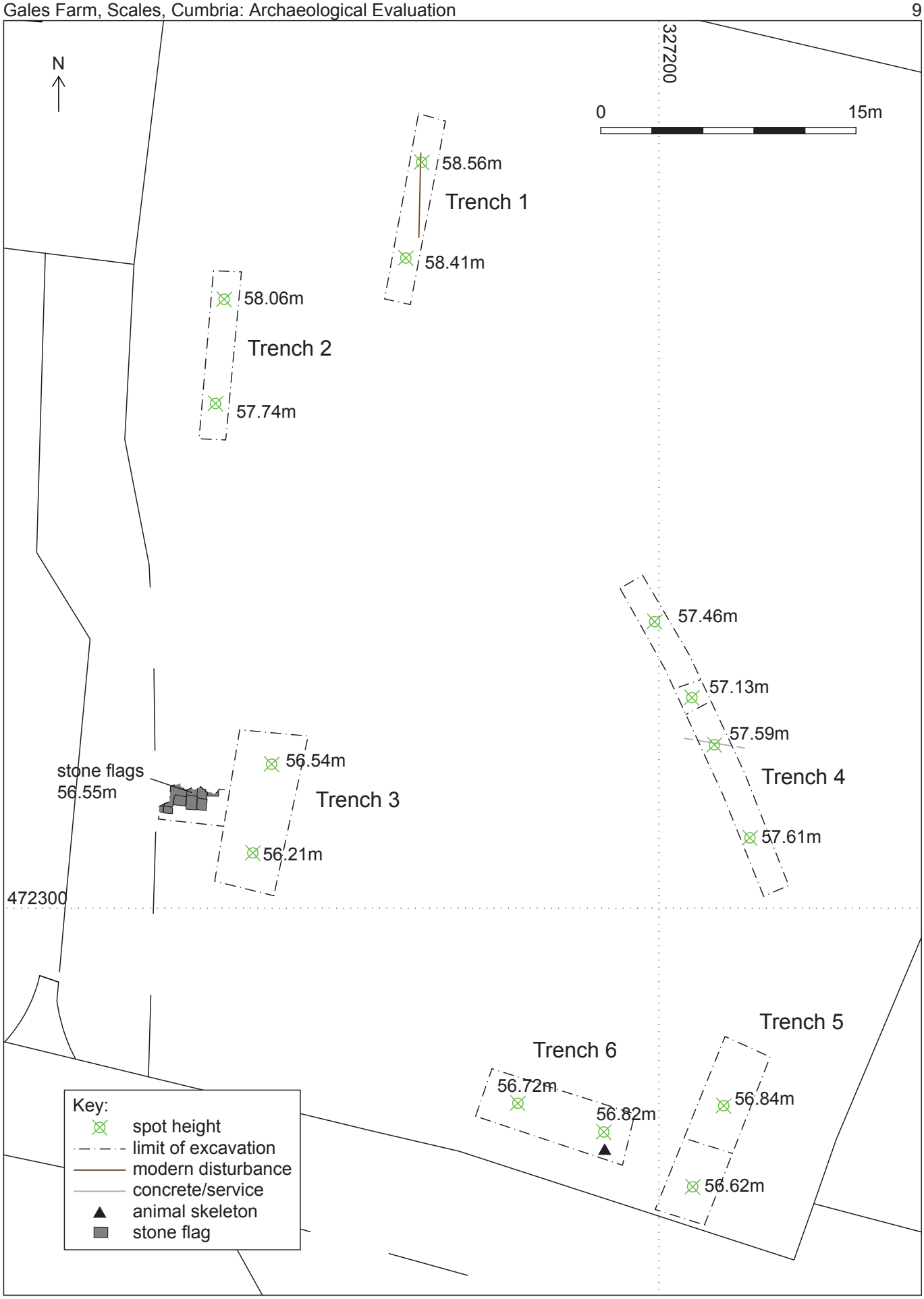

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Figure 2: Trench Location Plan Showing Features Encountered

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3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 ***Tithe map for Aldingam Township (CAC(B) BPR 21/l/20 1846a)***: the east side of the area is open fields and there is a structure at the south-west side. The east side of the site is enclosed. The site essentially occupies parts of 311, 360, and 361 (Plate 1). The accompanying apportionment (CAC(C) BPR 21/l/20 1846b) describes each plot as well as listing the owners and occupiers, as shown in Table 1 below. This shows that the site was largely made up of an orchard and croft belonging to a homestead on the south side, probably corresponding with the extant 17th century farmhouse adjacent to the site. The name 'Gales Farm' presumably also relates to the members of the Gale family who owned the site by at least this date.

Plot no.	Owner	Occupier	Description
311	William Gale	John Kellet	Croft
360	William Gale	John Kellet	Orchard
361	William Gale	John Kellet	Homestead

Table 1: Details taken from the tithe apportionment

3.1.2 ***Ordnance Survey 1851***: this map shows a similar arrangement to the tithe map (Plate 2). The enclosed area to the east of the area is wooded and small structures are also shown to the south-east corner.

Plate 1: Tracing of the relevant extract from the tithe map for Aldingham township (CAC(B) BPR 21/l/20 1846a)

Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.1.3 ***Ordnance Survey 1891***: the enclosed wooded area to the east has been shortened and another small structure is shown on the south edge of the site, but otherwise the area is unchanged (Plate 3).

3.1.4 ***Ordnance Survey 1913 and 1933***: the mapping shows that there was little change between the publication dates of the next two editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. The formerly enclosed and wooded area is no longer shown as such and a structure is dashed in along the edge of the road to the south side of the site, presumably representing a building that is open-fronted on the north side (Plate 4).

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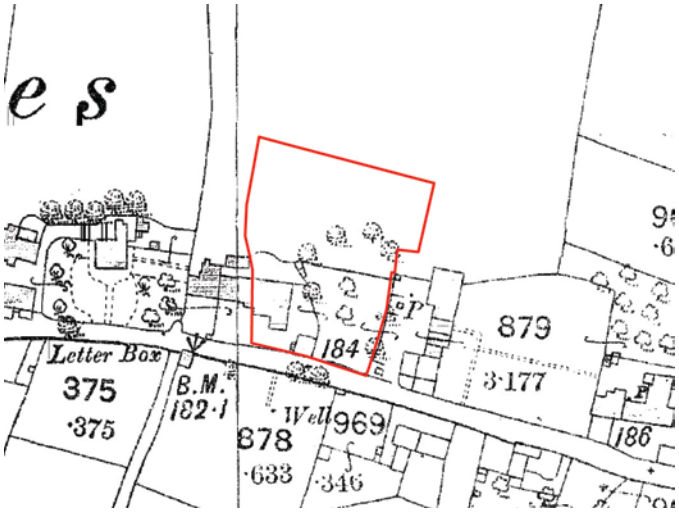

Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1913/1933

3.1.5 ***Ordnance Survey 1967***: more structures have been added to the south side of the site and some divisions of the structures are shown (Plate 5).

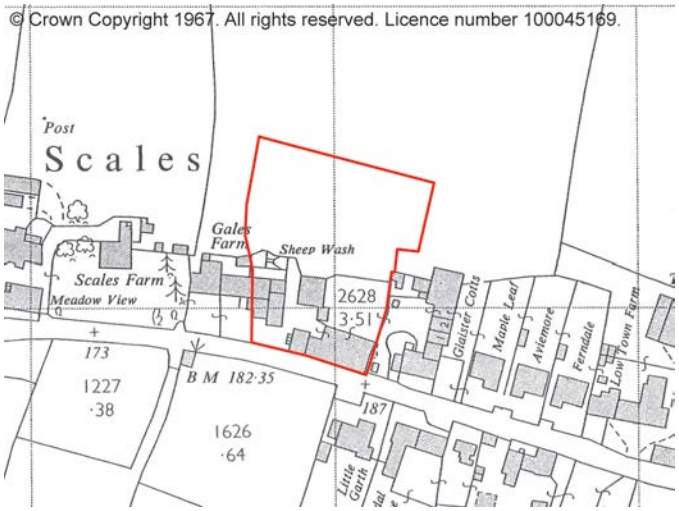

Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1967

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 ***Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)***: while there is some limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites, including one on the edge of Scales known as Bart's Shelter, have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Again, the county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (*c*8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Again, finds of this date have been recovered from Bart's Shelter as well as another cave just outside Scales, Bonfire Scar cave (Elsworth 1998). Slightly closer to the site, however, large number of finds of this date and later have been found during field walking (see Evans 2008). These discoveries demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, although in general such finds seem typically to be found in river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

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3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (*c*4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale to the north of the site (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (*c*2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. Similar sites are also recorded in the local area, including an enclosure on Hoad hill near Ulverston (Elsworth 2005; 2014), and another at Skelmore Heads near Urswick (Powell 1963). While stray finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date are found throughout the county they are known in considerable number from Furness, and at least two are known from the vicinity of Scales (Gaythorpe 1909, 210).

3.2.3 Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (*c*600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosures at Ulverston and Urswick may represent hillforts, a typical site of this period, but they have not been dated (Elsworth 2014). Burials belonging to the Iron Age are extremely rare, a radiocarbon dated example at Levens being perhaps the only certain example (OA North 2004). There is, in general, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.2.4 ***Romano-British to Early Medieval Period***: ***(1st century AD – 11th century AD)***: late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). Re-examination of the evidence however suggests a strong Roman influence or "background" presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). There are no extensive remains of Roman date recorded from the immediate area of the proposed development site, although a fragment of a Roman brooch thought to date to the 1st century AD was found by a metal detectorist nearby (HER 43056; PAS ref LANCUM-SE7113). Physical evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally rare in the county as a whole and is this particularly the case in Scales, although the place-name derives from a Norse word relating to temporary seasonal structures (Ekwall 1922, 208). Scales is situated in the parish of Aldingham, which has pre-Conquest origins and comprised a significant local manor into the medieval period (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 320-321).

3.2.5 ***Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)***: the present village of Scales has at least medieval origins. It is first recorded in 1269 (in the Lancashire Assize Rolls; Ekwall 1922, 208) although Rollinson states that it is recorded in 1239 (in the Charter Rolls of Henry III; Rollinson 1963, 16), and its layout is suggestive of a planned medieval settlement, perhaps planted on what had previously been open land. There is little other recorded history of Scales in the medieval period although in the parish church at Aldingham there is a gravestone of 13th century date commemorating a 'Goditha de Scales' (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 325), which suggests that someone of some significance was attached to the village.

3.2.6 ***Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present)***: the area's importance in the post-medieval period stemmed from its mineral reserves, primarily limestone, with quarrying becoming a major element of the landscape by the 19th century, as shown by the early maps. It was otherwise primarily agricultural in nature, with numerous extant buildings in the village of evident 17th century date suggesting considerable prosperity at that time. The former farmhouse adjacent to the west side of the site, from which the name 'Gales Farm' derives, has a datestone of 1681 and the initials G M and A, the G probably standing for Gale. The Gale family were well known in the area, with some associated with nearby Bardsea Hall and latterly Conishead Priory (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 333 and 353).

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The map regression showed that the south-west corner of the area had buildings on it by at least 1846 (as shown by the tithe map of that year) and the east side of the area is shown as enclosed and wooded throughout most of the late 19th century. Further buildings were added to the south end of the

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site during the late 19th century and more were added during the 20th century. The north end of the area was also overbuilt during the late 20th century before the farm there went out of use. Standing structures associated with the farm were cleared ahead of the archaeological evaluation of the site.

3.3.2 Archaeological evidence for human activity dating back to the end of the last Ice Age is recorded from the environs of the site, although the earliest evidence tends to be restricted to cave sites and stray finds. Place-name evidence indicates that there was Norse settlement at Scales, but the present village is probably largely medieval in origin and has the appearance of a planned new settlement created in that period.

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4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 This trench was approximately 10m long by 1.7m wide and orientated north/south. The overburden (***100***) comprised a mixed deposit of thin dark greyish brown silty clay with a small amount of cobbles and possibly some topsoil, typically 0.1-0.2m thick. Below this was a firm mid yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay (***101***) with 2-5% angular gravels and 1% sub-rounded cobbles, at least 0.15m thick but extending beyond the base of the trench (Plate 6). Cut into this, across the centre of the trench, orientated approximately north-west/south-east, was a linear feature that on investigation proved to be only 0.02m deep and was clearly relatively modern (***103***). It was filled with a dark grey-brown silt with frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions (***102***) (Plate 7).

Plate 6 (left): General view of Trench 1 from the south cleaned to natural (*101*)

Plate 7 (right): Modern linear feature (*103*) in Trench 1

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 This trench was approximately 10m long and 1.7m wide, and orientated approximately north/south. The overburden (***200***) comprised a loose, wet and mixed mid brown sandy clay 0.1m thick, essentially just a disturbed version of the underlying deposit. This comprised a firm mid brown sandy clay containing 15% rounded and sub-angular pebbles, and at least 0.4m thick but extending beyond the base of the trench (***201***) (Plate 8 and Plate 9).

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Plate 8 (left): General view of natural (*201*) in Trench 2, from the north

Plate 9 (right): General view of natural (*201*) in Trench 2, from the south

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 This trench was approximately 10m long by 3.4m wide and orientated approximately north/south. The overburden comprised a mixture of concrete and stone rubble in a mid-brown sandy clay matrix and was 0.2-0.3m thick (***300***). Beneath it was a firm mid orange clay containing 15% rounded gravel and 10% rounded cobbles, which was evidently the underlying natural (***301***) (Plate 10). Adjoining the west edge of trench were the remains of a flag floor (Plate 11), evidently at one time at least partially covered with a skim of concrete, which presumably related to the building that formerly stood in this area.

Plate 10 (left): General view of natural (*301*) in Trench 3, from the south-west

Plate 11 (right): Remains of flag floor to west of Trench 3, from the north-west

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4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 This trench was approximately 20m long by 1.7m wide and orientated north-west/south-east. The upper deposit comprised a concrete floor (which had been broken up prior to excavation) 0.1m thick (***400***). This sat on a layer of loose pink gravel bedding, 0.1-0.2m thick (***401***). Below this was a firm dark orange clay containing 10% round gravel and 1% rounded boulders, which was evidently the underlying natural (***402***) (Plate 12 and Plate 13). This was disturbed in places by possible animal burrows, a large area at the north-west end was very loose, and near the centre was a linear feature cutting across the trench filled with concrete, orientated approximately east/west, that was perhaps a drain.

Plate 12 (left): General view of natural (*402*) in Trench 4, from the south-east

Plate 13 (right): General view of natural (*402*) in Trench 4, from the north-west

4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 This trench was approximately 11m long by 3.1m wide and orientated north/south. The upper deposit comprised a mixture of silty topsoil and frequent sub-angular cobbles, typically 0.25m thick (***500***). Below this was a possible thin subsoil comprising a dark orange-brown sandy clay, less than 0.1m thick (***501***) and difficult to distinguish from the underlying deposit. This comprised a firm light to mid brown clay with frequent sub-angular pebbles and gravels and infrequent larger cobbles and sub-angular boulders (5-10% (***502***) (Plate 14 and Plate 15). A sondage excavated by machine at the south end showed that this was at least 0.4-0.5m thick but extended beyond the base of the trench.

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Plate 14 (left): General view of natural (*502*) in Trench 5, from the south

Plate 15 (right): General view of natural (*502*) in Trench 5, from the north

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 This trench was approximately 10m long and 3m wide and orientated east/west. The upper deposit comprised a mixture of dark grey silty topsoil, turf and cobbles and dumped material including roof slates, typically 0.1-0.15m thick (***600***). Below this was a firm mid brown clay with frequent sub-angular gravel and pebbles (10-15%) and infrequent larger cobbles and boulders (less than 2%) (***601***) (Plate 16 and Plate 17). No features were recorded cut into this deposit although a near complete small mammal skeleton was recovered in the south-east corner in what was clearly a former burrow filled with loose material.

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Plate 16 (left): General view of natural (*601*) in Trench 6, from the east

Plate 17 (right): General view of natural (*601*) in Trench 6, from the west

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4.7 Finds

4.7.1 ***Introduction***: in total, 25 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation. These are dealt with by category in the following sections. A complete list is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4.7.2 ***Medieval pottery***: a single fragment of pale buff coloured or white fabric forming part of a spout or hollow handle from a vessel such as a pipkin, finished with green glaze, was recovered from the uppermost layer (***600***) in Trench 6. Although this appeared to be later medieval pottery it did not fit with the known local fabric traditions. Specialist assessment by Chris Cumberpatch determined that it is most likely Surrey whiteware, dated to the late 14th to early 16th century date. As such it is clearly an extremely unusual find in Cumbria and evidently imported.

Plate 18 (left): Fragment of Surrey whiteware spout or hollow handle showing side view

Plate 19 (right): Fragment of Surrey whiteware spout or hollow handle showing internal view

4.7.3 ***Post-medieval pottery***: all of the pottery was recovered from Trenches 5 and 6 at the south end of the site and includes fragments of flatware and hollow-ware vessels. The material reflects typical domestic ware types, including fragments of mottled ware, slip ware, brown-glazed red earthenware, buff coloured earthenware, and grey bodied stoneware. The mottled ware and slip ware represent the earliest material, potentially ranging in date from the late 17th to early 18th century; however, this material was recovered from mixed contexts with other ware types potentially ranging in date from the late 17th to early 20th century.

4.7.4 ***Other post-medieval finds***: a post-medieval belt buckle was recovered from context ***500*** and a much worn coin, about the size of a halfpenny (Lobel *et al* 1997), was recovered from context ***501***. The coin is likely to be post-medieval, but it could not be dated more closely because very little remaining detail can be discerned on either side.

4.7.5 ***Clay tobacco pipe***: a plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered from the uppermost layer (context ***500***) in Trench 5. It is unmarked so dating it is difficult. It perhaps dates from the 17th to 18th century (following Davey 2013).

4.7.6 ***Animal bone***: 12 animal bone fragments were recovered from Trench 5. The bones were fragmentary but in fair condition overall. There were no signs of burning and no pathological defects were noted. The assemblage includes fragments of cattle and probably sheep bones, but not all of the material could be identified. Five large, un-fused, fragments, were recovered from context ***500***, probably all from the same not fully mature cow, and a tooth was recovered from context ***501***, which, on the basis of wear (Grant 1982), was probably also from a young cow. Around a hundred small bones and bone

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fragments from a small mammal, were also recovered in Trench 6, but these were not recorded in detail as the skeleton was evidently within a former burrow and not thought to be significantly old.

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5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Across the site natural deposits were encountered at a remarkably shallow depth below the surface, typically less than 0.3m, suggesting that the area has seen considerable truncation; the map evidence shows that throughout the 20th century it saw considerable development and the later part of this clearly involved altering the ground levels, especially in the north-east corner. No features were encountered cut into the natural, either because they were not present in the first place or because they too were destroyed by later activity. The recovery of a single find of 14th – 16th century date and others of 17th or 18th century date suggests that not all of the earlier deposits were totally removed, although it was apparent that survival was better on the south edge of the site. However, the general lack of medieval pottery is remarkable given the apparent age of the village. The single fragment of medieval pottery that was recovered, an apparent import from the South of England, is also unexpected. Evidently it is difficult to draw too many conclusions from a single find, but it is conceivable that this demonstrates the deliberate movement of people into the area, which might be expected if the planned village was essentially newly created some time prior to 1269. However, further archaeological investigation elsewhere in the village, coupled with documentary research relating to its inhabitants (assuming suitable sources could be identified) would be needed to demonstrate if this is at all likely.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 It is evident that the site has been heavily truncated, mostly as a result of 20th century development of the site, which might account for the lack of archaeological features. The few finds recovered do demonstrate that there was activity on site in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

5.2.2 On the basis of the evidence from the evaluation no further archaeological work is recommended and it is not considered likely that archaeology would be a constraint to the development of the site.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

GALES FARM, SCALES, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design

Client: Leck Construction

NGR: 327194 472319 (centre)

January 2015

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development at Gales Farm, Scales, Cumbria (NGR 327194 472319 (centre)), Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Leck Construction (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on the site, following advice from the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). This project design was produced in response.

1.1.2 Scales is a village of at least medieval origins, first recorded in 1269, but deriving from a Norse word referring to a temporary structure (Ekwall 1922, 208). The local area has evidence for prehistoric activity of various periods from the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The evaluation will be carried out according to their standards and guidance.

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and supervised by ***Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)*** with suitably qualified assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a number of similar archaeological excavation projects in the region including evaluation and excavation at the former Lowwood Gunpowder Works in Haverthwaite (Greenlane Archaeology 2010; 2011a), evaluation at Salthouse Farm, Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), and evaluation in Cartmel (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c), as well as several more projects over the last six years ranging from large excavations, to building recordings, surveys and desk-based assessments.

1.3.2 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date; medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of the (CCCHES) will be sought.

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology, Roman pottery by Ruth Leary, and animal bones by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and the CCCHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

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2. Objectives

2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To assess, primarily through the examination of early maps of the site, whether there are any evident structures of archaeological interest on the site, or any areas where previous development might act as a constraint to the evaluation.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling 180m^2, depending on the nature of any on site constraints. This will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date, nature, and significance.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, that will present the results, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the evaluation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 An assessment of the site will be made, primarily through the examination of early maps, which will be consulted at the following locations:

- ***Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness)***
- ***Greenlane Archaeology Library***

3.1.2 These will be examined in order to identify the presence of any previous structures of archaeological interest that might be worth targeting during the evaluation such as buildings, plot boundaries, or industrial sites. In addition, it will also reveal whether there are any areas that have been subject to extensive recent development that is likely to have substantially disturbed or destroyed earlier archaeological deposits or features.

3.1.3 In addition, secondary sources will be examined in order to obtain relevant information pertaining to the archaeology of the site and its immediate environs. This information will also be used to inform the location of the evaluation trenches, where suitable.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 A brief site visit will be carried out prior to the evaluation, primarily to ascertain whether there are any constraints to the evaluation, in particular issues of health and safety and access.

3.1.2 Evaluation trenching amounting to 180m^2 will be excavated, and it is envisaged that this will comprise 5 trenches each *c*20m in length and 1.7m wide (a standard excavator bucket width) depending on the topography and any constraints, targeted on the features of interest revealed during the rapid desk-based assessment, as agreed with the CCCHES. These will be excavated until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. The trenches will be positioned to target the features of possible archaeological interest recorded during the desk-based assessment. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take two days on site with two archaeologists (totalling four person days).

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3.1.3 The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), will be as follows:

- Each trench will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden (which is likely to largely comprise topsoil) will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the CCCHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.1.4 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CCCHES so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the CCCHES and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

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3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the evaluation, incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment, including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form, and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the evaluation;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, and areas of further archaeological potential. Any recommendations for further work, and appropriate types of further work, will be provided separately;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:

  - a site location plan related to the national grid;

  - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site collected as part of the desk-based assessment as appropriate to aid the understanding of the results of the evaluation;

  - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;

  - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches showing any features of archaeological interest;

  - photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trench;

  - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, one paper and one digital copy will be provided for CCCHES. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

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3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from the **3rd February 2014**, or at another date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

- ***Task 1***: archaeological evaluation;
- ***Task 2***: post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- ***Task 3***: feedback, editing and production of final report and archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the evaluation will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty soil with occasional cobbles, 0.1-0.2m thick.	Disturbed topsoil
101	Deposit	Firm mid yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay, 2-5% sub-angular pebbles, less than 1% sub-angular cobbles	Natural boulder clay
102	Deposit	Dask greyish-brown silt, frequent sub-angular gravel and pebbles, 0.02m thick	Fill of ***103***
103	Cut	Linear feature, *c*0.05m wide, orientated north-west/south-east	Modern feature
200	Deposit	Loose wet and churned up mid brown sandy clay, 0.1m thick	Disturbed natural
201	Deposit	Firm mid-brown sandy clay, 15% round and sub-angular pebbles	Natural boulder clay
300	Deposit	Mixture of concrete an stone rubble in a mid brown sandy clay matrix, 0.2-0.3m thick	Demolition rubble
301	Deposit	Firm mid orange clay, 15% rounded gravel, 10% rounded cobble	Natural boulder clay
400	Deposit	Concrete surface, 0.1m thick	Concrete floor
401	Deposit	Loose pink gravel, 0.1-0.2m thick	Bedding for ***400***
402	Deposit	Firm dark orange clay, 10% rounded gravel, 1% rounded boulders, some disturbance from roots or animal burrows	Natural boulder clay
500	Deposit	Silty matrix dark grey with frequent sub-angular cobbles, 0.25m thick	Mixture of former topsoil and dumped rubble
501	Deposit	Silty matrix, more orange, with frequent sub-angular cobbles and diffuse edge, less than 0.1m thick	Buried subsoil?
502	Deposit	Firm light to mid-brown clay, frequent sub-angular pebbles and gravels and infrequent cobbles and boulders (5-10%)	Natural boulder clay
600	Deposit	Dark grey silty matrix, mixed with cobbles and dumped slate, 0.1-0.15m thick	Mixture of former topsoil and dumped rubble
601	Deposit	Mid brown clay with frequent sub-angular gravels and pebbles (10-15%) and infrequent cobbles and boulders (less than 2%)	Natural boulder clay

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Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
500	Animal bone	8	Five large, un-fused, cattle-sized, bone fragments, probably all from the same not fully mature cow; a cattle-sized phalange; an unidentified large mammal fragment and another unidentified shaft fragment from a small mammal	Uncertain
500	Fe	1	Belt buckle	Post-medieval
500	Pottery	1	Mottled ware strap handle fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
500	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware rim	Late 17th – early 20th century
500	Pottery	2	Factory produced glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18th – 20th century
500	Clay tobacco pipe	1	7mm wide by 31mm long, plain stem fragment (6/64" bore)	17th – 18th century
501	Animal bone	4	One cattle tooth, not heavily worn; a shaft fragment, probably of a sheep humerus, and two small unidentified fragments	Uncertain
501	Pottery	1	Mottled ware, fine ware fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
501	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware, hollow ware fine ware rim with white slip decoration	Late 17th – 19th century
501	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock body fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
501	Coin	1	Very abraded, halfpenny-sized coin	Post-medieval
600	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware rim fragment	Late 17th – 19th century
600	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey bodied stoneware, bottle rim	19th – early 20th century
600	Pottery	1	Slip ware, glazed buff-coloured earthenware with red slip dots, hollow ware fine ware rim	Late 17th – early 18th century
600	Pottery	1	Fragment of spout or hollow handle in white fabric with green glaze, apparently Surrey whiteware	Late 14th – early 16th century

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