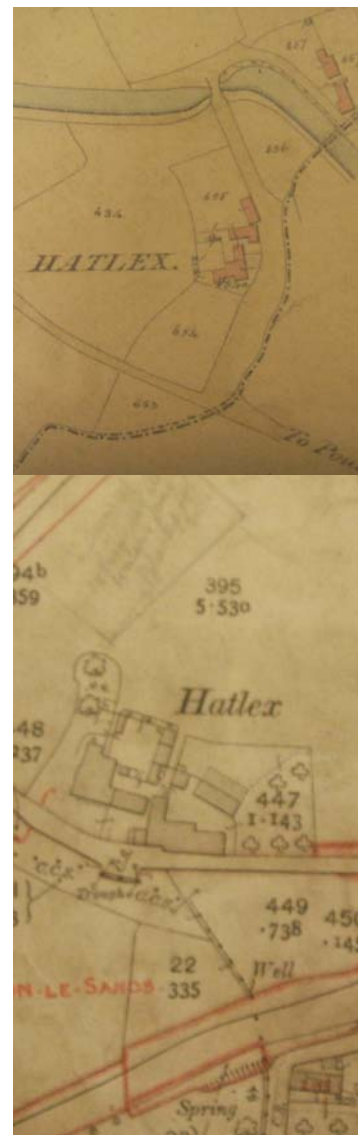


WHITEWALLS RESTAURANT, 39 HATLEX LANE, HEST BANK, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Mr and Mrs Wilkinson

NGR: 347246 466613

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September 2010



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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of planning applications for the conversion of the former Whitewalls Restaurant into two dwellings and the construction of a new dwelling on land to the east, the local planning authority requested the submission of a Heritage Statement. The building is Listed Grade II and as such statutorily protected and the Heritage Statement is therefore intended to assess the impact of the proposed development on it. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site to provide suitable background information.

Whitewalls Restaurant was formerly Hatlex House and had an associated farm. Hatlex is recorded as early as the 13th century as part of land initially granted to Furness Abbey, and it subsequently, in the late 17th century, became the home of the Stout family, a notable local family whose life is well recorded in the autobiography of William Stout. It subsequently passed through their family before being sold at auction to the Hall family in 1828 but was sold again in 1894. The site was evidently well developed by the early 19th century and comprised at least three dwellings plus farm buildings by 1828. The map evidence shows that it continued to increase in size during the later 19th century although it lost one barn to a fire in 1906 and another in a second fire in the late 1960s and by the later 20th century the area around it had become heavily developed.

The desk-based assessment revealed that the site has some potential for below-ground archaeological remains, and also that the standing building has the potential to contain earlier elements of historic fabric. It is recommended that the building be recorded in more detail and any ground works for the new build be archaeologically monitored.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Wilkinson for commissioning the project and Greg Gilding at Fisher Wrathall for his information about the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Lancashire Record Office in Preston and the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven for help with accessing their archives and Ken Davies, Planning Officer (Historic Environment Record (HER)) at Lancashire County Council, for providing information from the HER. Special thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness and the Lancaster City Library for their assistance.

The project was managed and carried out by Dan Elsworth who also wrote the report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

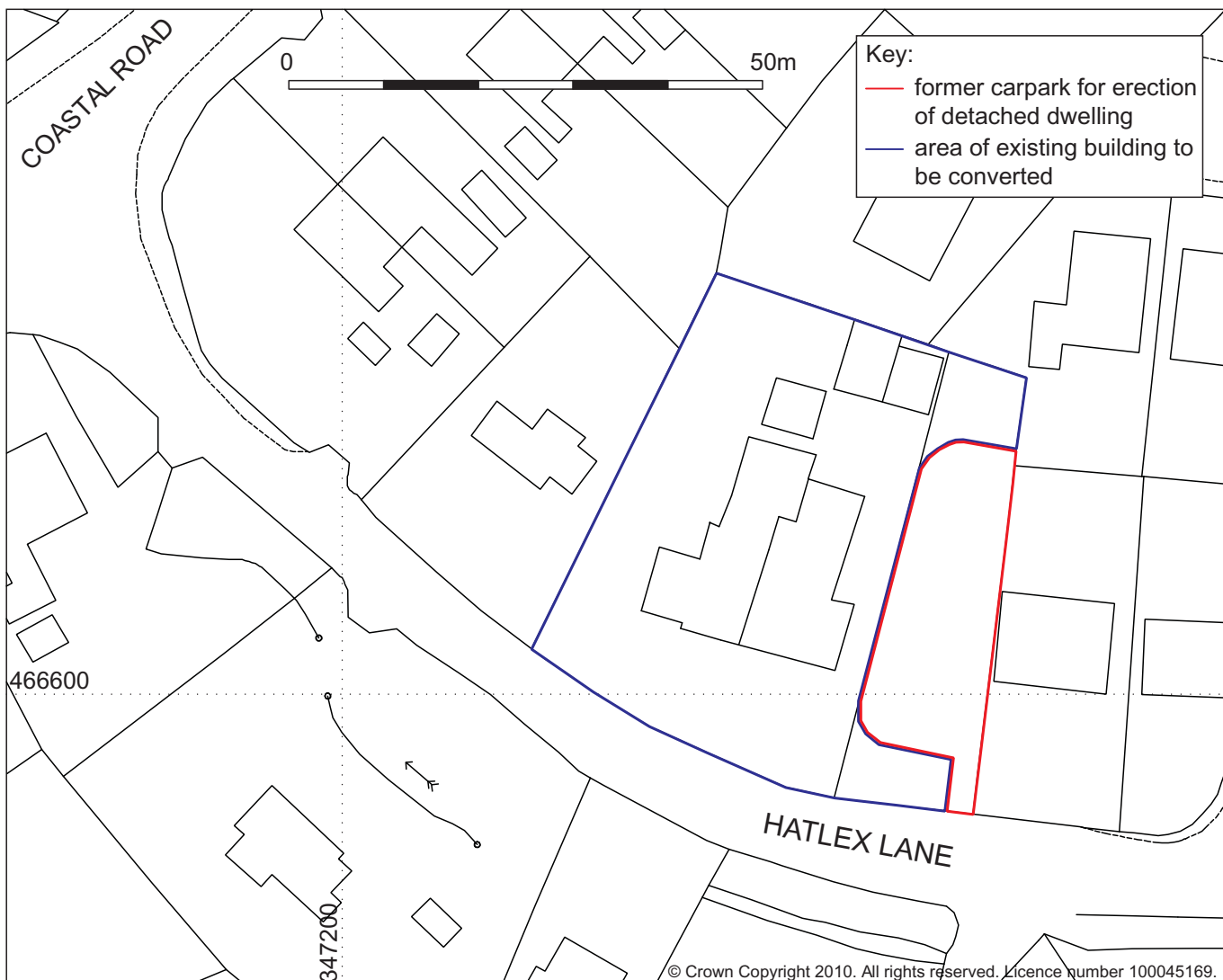
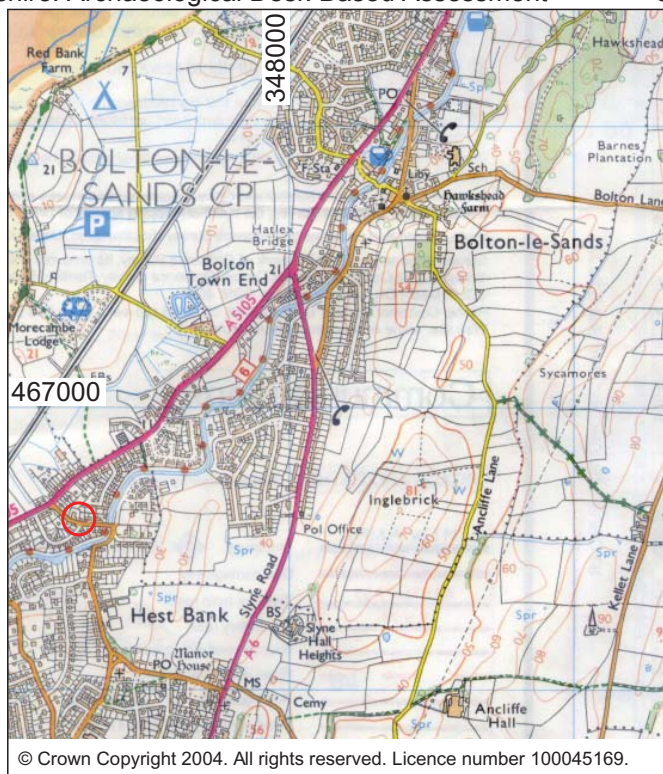
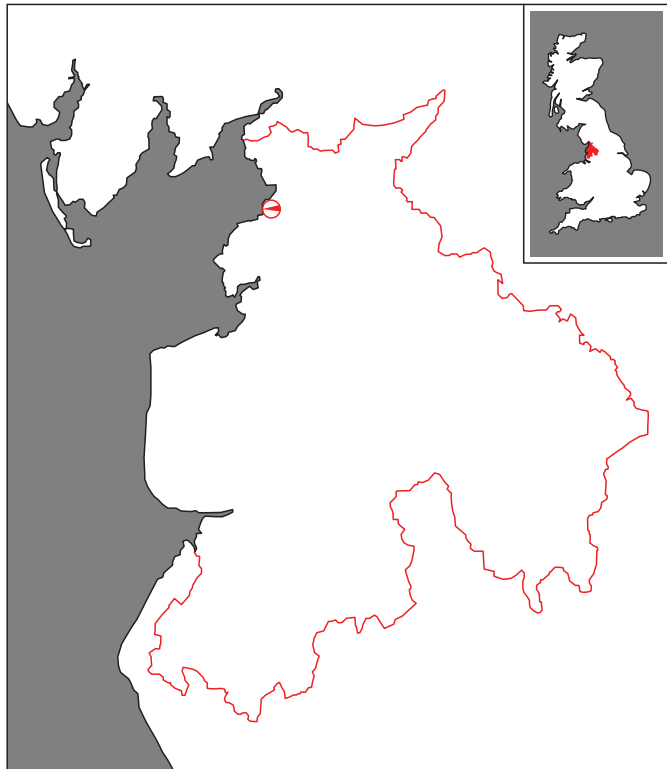
1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a series of planning applications by Mr and Mrs Wilkinson (hereafter 'the client') for the conversion of the former Whitewalls Restaurant, 39 Hatlex Lane, Hest Bank, Lancashire (NGR 347246 466613; Ref. 1/10/00378/CU and 1/10/00379/LB) and the erection of a detached dwelling on the former car park to the south-east (Ref. 1/10/00502/FUL and 1/10/00503/LB) Doug Moir, the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, asked for the submission of a Heritage Statement. The building is Listed Grade II and as such statutorily protected and the Heritage Statement is therefore intended to assess the impact of the proposed development on it. Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Greg Gilding of Fisher Wrathall to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment in order to provide supporting information for the Heritage Statement.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated in Hest Bank, on the west side of its centre, approximately 4.5km north of Lancaster (Figure 1). It is a short distance to the west of the Lancaster Canal, and the coast of Morecambe Bay is less than 1km to its west. The local topography is relatively flat, with the site on a low rise less than 10m above sea level. The site is situated within a small area of carboniferous limestone, surrounded by Namurian millstone grit (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by a large drumlin field formed by the retreating glaciers of the last Ice Age moulded by subsequent marine transgressions (Countryside Commission 1998, 83).



Client: Mr and Mrs Wilkinson

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Lancashire County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within 250m of the centre of the proposed development area were examined (hereafter 'the study area'); 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, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO):** this was visited principally in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, but other documentary sources and published records were also consulted in order to gather information about the historical development of the site and its environs, and also information about the archaeology of its immediate environs;
- **Cumbria Record Office, Whitehaven (CRO(W)):** because the Hatlex estate was sold in 1894 through Waugh and Musgrave of Cockermouth a large collection of original documents relating to the site are available in the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven. These were largely connected to the 1894 sale and are typically of late 19th century date, but they included earlier deeds and schedules and documents relating an earlier sale in 1828;
- **Local Libraries:** relevant secondary sources were also examined in local library collections held at the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness and the Lancaster City Library;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 A copy of this report will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston at a suitable time on completion of the project, on agreement with the client. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, a digital copy for the client's agent, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the Planning Officer (HER) at Lancashire County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme, on agreement with the client.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two separate elements. Firstly, the production of a general history of the site based on previous historical and archaeological work within the study area and its wider environs (*Section 3.2*). Secondly, a map regression outlining the way in which the site has developed over time (*Section 3.3*). The information contained in these two sections is then brought together in a conclusion (*Section 3.4*).

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Early history:** there is little archaeological evidence for activity in the area in any period and only documentary evidence for anything medieval (see *Section 3.2.2* below). In the wider area there is evidence for prehistoric remains at Heysham dating to the Mesolithic period, although the nature of the discoveries is uncertain (Salisbury and Shepard 1992). The Lune Valley around Hornby and Caton also seems to have been well visited during this period and large numbers of Mesolithic artefacts have been discovered over several different occasions (Barrowclough 2008, 50). There is a general scatter of later prehistoric material from the wider area, typically stray finds such as stone and bronze axes (Middleton 1996, 54-55) but little in the way of settlement or structures of this period. By the end of the prehistoric period the evidence tends to be reversed, with virtually no artefactual evidence but an increased amount of remains of settlements, including some extensive field systems and more monumental sites such as hillforts (Hazelgrove 1996). However, there are no sites of this period in proximity to Whitewalls. In the Roman period, while there was a well-established fort at Lancaster with a civilian settlement the extent of settlement in the surrounding rural area is less clear (Shotter and White 1990). It is possible that in rural areas the native population was largely unaffected by the arrival of the Romans, with a recently excavated site south of Lancaster but close to the Roman road leading to the town being Iron Age in form by evidently occupied well into the Roman period (Philpott 2006, 75). However, a Roman tombstone found near Folly Farm north of Lancaster may represent a site at which a former Roman soldier had retired to (Shotter and White 1990, 58). The early medieval period, which follows the collapse of Roman administration, has very little evidence relating to it, especially in rural areas, although there is likely to have been some continuation (Newman 1996). Religious monuments such as carved crosses are one artefact that is present (OA North 2003), and excavations at Heysham Chapel may indicate that an early medieval religious community was active in the local area (Newman 2006, 106).

3.2.2 **Hatlex:** the site originally comprised the principal part of a settlement named Hatlex, which is recorded in documentary sources as early as 1230-1235 as Hakelakes, thought to derive from an Old English or Old Norse personal name and 'lake' meaning small stream, it being plural on account of there being more than one settlement in the area (Ekwall 1922, 186). The original reference is from the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey, and is contained in a grant made by the abbey to Andrew de Hakelakes of five acres of land and half an acre of meadow at the 'Great Hatlax' previously given to the abbey by Lawrence the son of Walter the mason (Brownbill 1915, 150). A later reference, dated 1246-1267, again mentions at Great and Little Hatlex being granted to Andrew de Hakelakes, again formerly having been granted to the abbey by Lawrence, the son of Walter the mason, and his sister Anabel (*op cit*, 151-152). The original grants made by Lawrence and Anabel may be those recorded in c1230 (*op cit*, 136-137), while Andrew de Hakelakes is mentioned in relation to other grants between 1250 and 1270 (*op cit*, 153). There is a gap in the available information at this point, but there are subsequent references in wills of the late 16th century (Ekwall 1922, 186) and a large number of entries in the local parish register. The earliest of these, from 1656, suggest that several families were living at Hatlex, which has a wide variety of spellings until the early 18th century (Brierley 1911, 1).

3.2.3 **Owners and Occupiers:** the history of Whitewalls, formerly Hatlex House and Hatlex Farm, is remarkably well recorded (see Foster 1996), largely on account of its association with the Stout family, of which William Stout left a very detailed account of life in the area between 1665-1752 (Marshall 1967; see also Wilson 2004). He states that in 1677 his father '*bought a smal [sic] estate of about eight acres, and some old houses, in Hatlex, of Frances Ashton of Hest, which he designed for his son Leonard*

[William's older brother], *who appeared very inclined and active about husbandry and cattel and follow[ing] the plough'* (*op cit*, 70-71). William's father died in 1679, leaving the estate at Hatlex to his eldest son (and William's elder brother) Leonard and some other land, in total worth £200 (*op cit*, 72), and within eight years of this Leonard is said to have much improved the buildings and estate (*op cit*, 87).

3.2.4 The history of the site in the 18th century is also recounted (in Foster 1996) and can be determined through a large collection of documents relating to its subsequent sale in 1894, in particular an abstract of title from this period (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908). It remained in the Stout family for some time passing to Leonard's son, also called Leonard, probably before 1751; he is considered to have altered the house at this time and positioned the corresponding datestone on it (Foster 1996). It subsequently passed to his son William, presumably not until after Leonard II's death in 1785 (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908) before soon passing to William's sister, Rebecca in 1790 (Foster 1996). She married the Reverend Thomas Butler, rector at Poulton-le-Sands and they occupied Hatlex House until 1829, after the estate was put up for sale in the previous year (Foster 1996; CRO(W) DWM/7/2 1815-1828). It was acquired by a James Hall from Salford, and he evidently made alterations to the property as his initials correspond to the datestone of 1829 (Garnett 1999, 24). There appears to have been some connection between the Stout (and therefore through marriage, Butler) and the Hall families (*ibid*), which is perhaps further attested by mortgage agreements made as early as 1815 between Thomas Butler and James Hall (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908). James Hall was certainly in possession of Hatlex in the 1830s, but by 1845 he had presumably died (his will is dated 22nd September 1837) as it was then owned by Alice Hall and she is named as owner and occupier in the Tithe schedule of 1847 (see *Section 3.3.3* below). It is not known what relation to James Hall she was, but she seems unlikely to have been his wife as she is described as a spinster (*ibid*).

3.2.5 Alice Hall remained at Hatlex for some time and is listed in the census between 1851 and 1871 (see *Appendix 2*). It is suggested that she must have died shortly after the 1871 census because she appears in no further records, and this is borne out by the abstract of title, which indicates that the property was conveyed in this year (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908; her will was dated 22nd May 1869). It appears to have passed to a Sarah Harris, who is presumed to have been a relative (Foster 1996), a suggestion that again seems confirmed by the abstract, which names her Sarah Hall Harris (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908). The census shows that the house was unoccupied in 1881, while the farm was occupied by the Ponsonby family from Cumberland (*Appendix 2*), but by 1891 the house was occupied by Joseph Harris, presumably a relative of Sarah (*ibid*), who evidently acquired the property in that year (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908). They do not appear to have remained in residence for long as in 1894 the entire estate was advertised for sale by auction (Foster 1996; CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908). The sale does not appear to have been a great success, with considerable attempts to sell the lots in different groupings struggling to find buyers, before the main estate, including Hatlex House, was acquired by private contract by a Mr S Pickard of Edenbreck for £6,500, somewhat less than the original reserve of £7,000 (*ibid*). The 1901 census shows that there were several properties listed at Hatlex, two unoccupied, with what is perhaps Hatlex House occupied by the Ransom family and the farm by the Cooks (*Appendix 2*). The 1910 valuation shows that the whole site belonged to a JW Pickard (see *Section 3.3.6* below). In 1922 the estate was put up for sale again but it is not clear what the ownership was following that date (Foster 1996). A brief examination of directories from the early 20th century provides some additional information, with a John Parker and Son, farmers, listed at Hatlex in 1918 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1918, 908) and 1924 (Kelly 1924, 997). They are also listed in 1913, but the address given is just Hest Bank (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1913, 979).

3.2.6 It is apparent from the census and other sources that Hatlex included both a grand house and a farm, the latter of which it has been suggested was to the rear of the house and was first recorded only in 1817 (Foster 1996), although it is difficult to be certain of this and the map evidence shows a number of buildings on the site that are now no longer present (see *Section 3.3* below). The details of the occupiers of the farm are available in the census (*Appendix 2*) and other information about the remarkably tragic circumstances surrounding one of these families, which involved an apparent suicide, a family dispute, and a second untimely death are detailed elsewhere (Foster 1996).

3.2.7 **Physical development of the site:** apart from the information included in the maps (see Section 3.3 below) there is a remarkable amount of information relating to the properties at Hatlex. It is apparent that the Stout family made alterations and improvements to the 'old houses' they acquired in 1677 and that Leonard in particular had made considerable improvements by 1688 (see Section 3.2.2 above). A piece of furniture with the initials 'LS' and dated 1693 (Garnett 1999, 24) is perhaps a further indication that improvements continued to be carried out after 1688. Subsequent owners also left their mark, evidently including Leonard's son Leonard, who was presumably responsible for the datestone of 1751 (*op cit*, 23). Subsequent alterations are not known but a survey of 1812 lists 'House, Garden, Orchard, 3 Barns' (CRO(W) DWM/7/185/4 1812-1828), a description of the estate accompanying the sale of 1828 lists 'three dwelling houses, offices, and farm buildings' (CRO(W) DWM/7/2 1812-1828), while an undated, perhaps earlier description, lists a house and three barns (CRO(W) DWM/7/185/4 1812-1828). A fire insurance document dated 1859 (CRO(W) DWM/7/4/3 1859) gives a very detailed description of the various buildings at Hatlex, as follows:

'House only at Hatlex... in the occupation of Alice Hall, private.
House only adjoining and occupied by Thomas Worthington, a farmer.
Stables and shippons all adjoining to the latter[?].
Barn Shade & Coachhouse.
Cottage at Hest Bank tenure of James Hall.
Barn only near in the tenure of Worthington, farmer.'

3.2.8 The sale of 1894 provides a number of other descriptions, and it is clear from these that there was a separate farm at Hatlex that comprised the separate block of buildings to the east (see Plate 1). Lot 1 comprised: 'ALL THAT Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, called "HATLEX HOUSE", together with the FARM HOUSE and GARDENS adjoining, and the PLEASURE GARDENS, VEGETABLE GARDENS, and LAND adjoining and near to the same', and Lot 12: 'Farm Buildings, Orchard, and Parrock' as well as a large amount of farm land to the east (CRO(W) DWM/7/13 1894-1908).

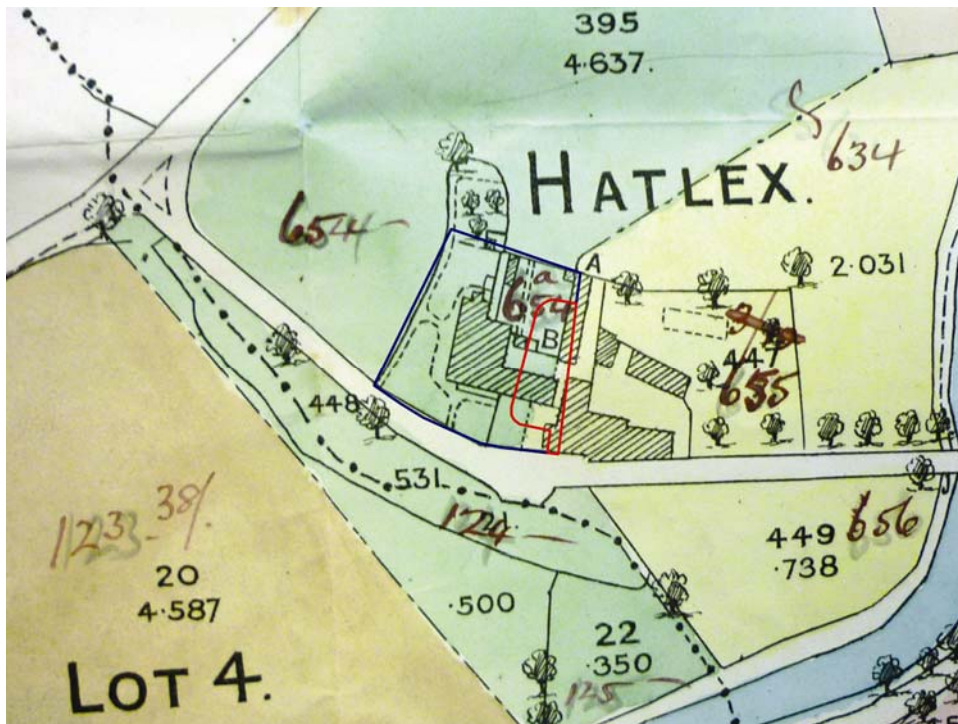


Plate 1: Extract from the 1894 sales plan showing Lot 1 in green and Lot 12 in yellow (based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891)

3.2.9 Subsequent to the sale an inventory of the contents of Hatlex House gives some idea of its size and elaboration as it lists a drawing room, an entrance hall, a dining room, a smoke room, stairs and a landing, five bedrooms, a dressing room, an attic servants room, a store room, and a kitchen (CRO(W) DWM/7/146 1895). There is little information about the properties at Hatlex subsequent to this, although

it is recorded that there was a fire in a barn at Hatlex Farm in 1906, which destroyed the building and its contents (Foster 1996). This was presumably the farm directly attached to the house as in the late 1960s there was another fire, and a barn forming part of the detached farm buildings to the east of Hatlex House was destroyed; this building is said to have been stone and Listed (*ibid*); although this potentially conflicts with the listing of the house and gate piers, which were not listed until 1968 – see *Appendix 1*).

3.2.10 **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER)**: there is no previous archaeological work recorded in the vicinity of the site, and only two sites are recorded in the Lancashire HER within the study are – Whitewalls restaurant itself (PRN 15741), which is Listed Grade II (see *Appendix 1*), and the gate piers to it (PRN 15955), which are also Listed Grade II (see *Appendix 1*).

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction**: a number of early maps of the site were examined, but these typically show very little detail. The earliest, Yates’ map of Lancashire dated 1786, shows ‘Hatlocks’ as a group of buildings, but little else, while a plan of the proposed Lancaster Canal, dated 1792, also only names ‘Hatlocks’ with no other detail (LRO PDC 5 1792). Hennem’s map of Lancashire dated 1830, which is slightly more detailed, doesn’t label Hatlex at all.

3.3.2 **Sales Particulars, 1828 (CRO(W) DWM/7/2 1815-1828)**: the sales particulars produced for the sale of 1828 included a plan of the estate, which is the earliest one to show the properties at Hatlex in good detail (Plate 2). This reveals that the buildings were well-developed by that date, and had already taken on much of their current arrangement, with the main approximately L-shaped block of the house evident and the two detached buildings to the east clearly shown.

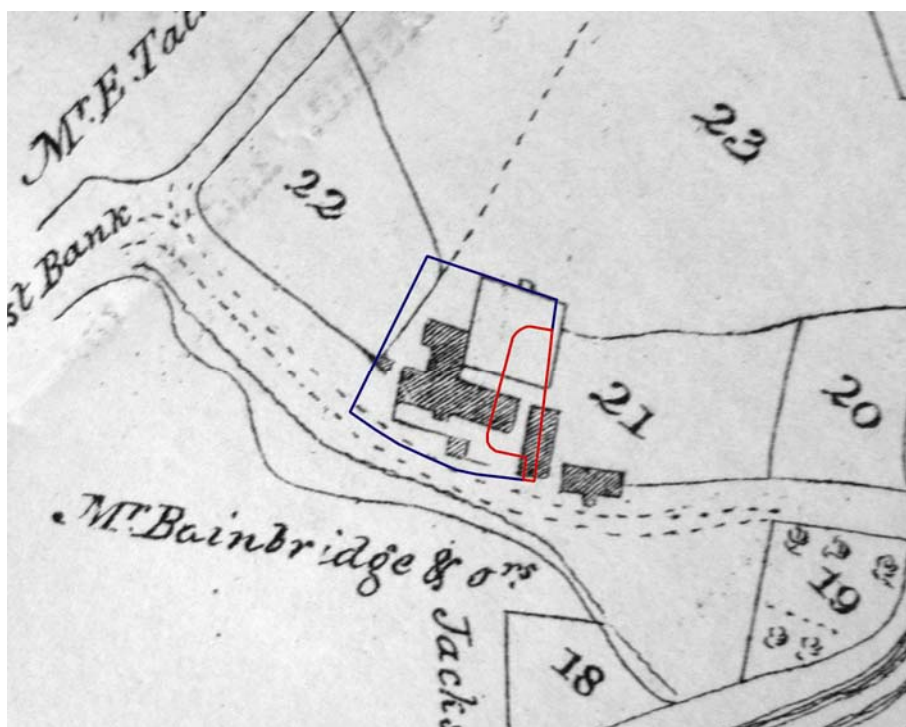


Plate 2: Extract from the plan with the sales particulars of 1828

3.3.3 **Plan of Township of Bolton-le-Sands (LRO DRB 1/21 1846)**: this is the most detailed early map of the site, produced for the commutation of tithes, but it shows that the site was essentially little changed since 1828. The present Whitewalls Restaurant is clearly shown as a large essentially L-shaped building comprising numerous sections, with two additional buildings to the east (Plate 3). The accompanying schedule (LRO DRB 1/21 1847) gives the following details regarding the relevant plots:

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description
----------	-------	----------	-------------

654	Alice Hall	Robert Clark	'Paddocks' – pasture
654a	Alice Hall	Mr Mason	House and garden
655	Alice Hall	Robert Clark	'Hatlex' – farm house garden etc

Table 1: Details from the tithe schedule of 1847



Plate 3: Extract from the plan of the township of Bolton-le-Sands, 1846

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1848:** this is the earliest available Ordnance Survey map, although it is less detailed than the previous plan (Plate 4). It shows essentially the same details, however, with the present Whitewalls Restaurant recognisable as a large L-shaped block on the west side of the site, and a smaller block of buildings (shown here as a single structure) on the east side, with associated enclosures, some evidently gardens, to the rear (north).

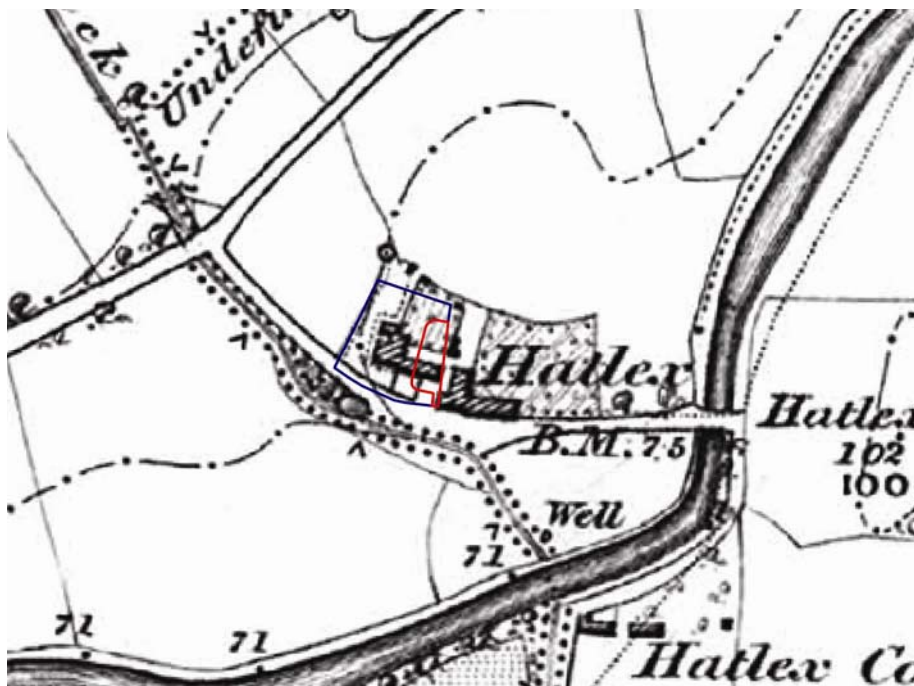


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this more detailed plan shows much the same information with regard to the two main blocks of buildings, but it is apparent that additional structures have been constructed to the north and new divisions added to the existing enclosures (Plate 5).

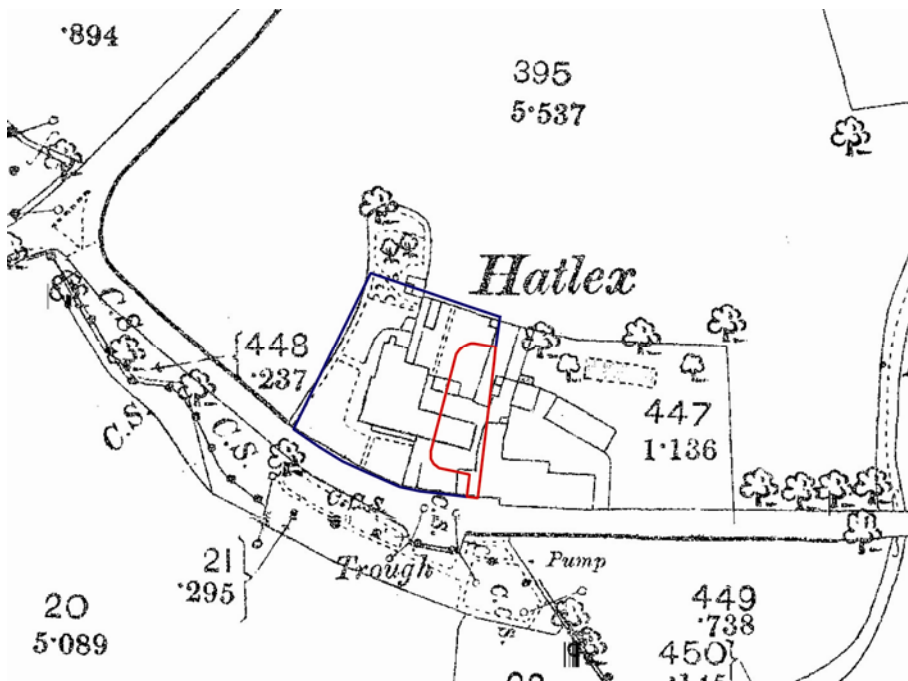


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this slightly later map of the same scale as the previous one shows essentially the same details, although because the buildings are filled with a hatch pattern it is more apparent which these are (Plate 6). The range of outbuildings to the north seems to have increased. The version of this plan shown in Plate 6 is marked up with plot numbers for the 1910 valuation (LRO DVLA 2/1 1910). Whitewalls is within Plot 30, which is owned by JW Pickard of Outlands in Lancaster, occupied by Thomas Cook, and described as 'house, buildings and land' (LRO DVLA1/6/3 1910).



Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1956:** this is a less detailed map on account of its scale and so individual buildings are not discernable (Plate 7). However, it is apparent that the same general arrangement remains as that shown on the previous maps.



Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1956

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 1972:** this shows that a considerable amount has changed both on the site and in the surrounding area. Only the L-shaped block corresponding to Whitewalls remains, the buildings to the east and outbuildings to the north have been demolished and new housing has been constructed in the adjoining land to the east. This is essentially the same as the present arrangement.

3.4 Discussion

3.4.1 The desk-based assessment demonstrates that the site has a remarkably ancient history, with Hatlex recorded in the 13th century, although it is not clear whether there was any form of settlement at the site and if there was what it might have comprised. Given that the name 'de Hakelakes' is used this might suggest that there was a settlement at this time. The site's connection to the locally important Stout family, and the extensive subsequent records, mean that there is a considerable amount of information available about the site and its development, although nothing detailed before the 19th century.

3.4.2 The sales plan of 1828 indicates that the present buildings, as well as additional ones to the east, were all well established by this time. It also suggests that the datestone of 1829 is in fact referring to a period of alteration and rebuilding, rather than a new construction. It is apparent that the main part of the site, Hatlex House and Hatlex Farm, is represented by the extant buildings on site although it is not clear when the farm was first constructed. The adjoining buildings to the east, now no longer present, were evidently in existence in 1828 but their origins are less certain. The earliest dated survey (from 1812) only describes a house and three barns, while slightly later records mentioned three dwellings. It is likely that some or all of the site is situated on earlier remains, of perhaps early post-medieval or even medieval date, although even earlier remains are not impossible.

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground), in light of the likely disturbance to the site and impact of the proposed development. This information is then used to produce recommendations for the site in relating to its history and archaeology.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 Both Whitewalls Restaurant and the associated gate piers are Listed Buildings, but they are the only known sites of any historical or archaeological interest within the study area. A settlement at Hatlex is, however, recorded from at least the 13th century and the property is of some significance to the local area on account of its connections to a locally prominent family, the Stouts.

4.3 Potential

4.3.1 The standing building has the potential to contain historic fabric dating to the 17th century onwards, although the long history of the site means that there is some possibility for much earlier remains to also be present. There is some potential for buried archaeological remains of medieval date to be present on the site, and much higher potential for remains of post-medieval remains recorded on early maps to the east of the present restaurant.

4.4 Disturbance

4.4.1 It is likely that the current restaurant building will have seen some disturbance on account of its current and previous uses, and so some original fabric may well have been lost. The map regression demonstrates that the proposed area of new-build development was formerly built on, probably by farm buildings and possibly dwellings associated with Hatlex House, at least one of which burnt down in the late 1960s. This area will therefore have been disturbed as a result of these events and any subsequent modification of the ground carried out in order to utilise it as a car park, but it is entirely possible that remains of some archaeological interest might have survived below ground.

4.5 Impact

4.5.1 The proposed development will have the potential to impact both the standing remains of the restaurant, through its conversion into two properties, but also on any below ground archaeological remains that might exist on the land to the east, as this will involve excavation for foundations and service trenches. The conversion of the restaurant will evidently primarily involve the alteration and reorganisation of a number of doorways and apertures and the separation of the two main sections of the building; it appears from the available plans that the east front section is earlier and the west a later addition, but this is seemingly at odds with the datestones, and only further investigation of the building on site would resolve the relationships between its various sections. It is therefore difficult to assess the impact without further work. The proposed new build will potentially impact on any below ground remains that might exist, be these remains relating to the buildings known to have existed on this part of the site, which are at least early 19th century in date, or even earlier remains.

4.6 Recommendations

4.6.1 It is evident that a full assessment of the impact on the standing remains can only be provided through a more detailed understanding of the site, and that this can only be achieved through additional recording of the buildings. It is therefore recommended that an English Heritage Level 3-type building recording (English Heritage 2006) be carried out prior to the development taking place. In addition, the new build has the potential to disturb or destroy below-ground archaeological remains and so it is

recommended that archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief take place during any ground works.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

PRN 15741

Whitewalls Restaurant, Hatlex Lane, Hest Bank

Date of listing: 2nd May 1968

Grade: II

House, now restaurant. 1751 and 1829. Rendered rubble with sandstone dressings and modern tile roof. 2 storeys. Left hand half of facade has end stacks and rusticated quoins at left-hand end. To the left of the door are two sashed windows with glazing bars, the heads and sills continued as bands. 3 similar windows on first floor. Door has moulded and shouldered architrave of C18 type, a moulded cornice, and a false keystone with date 1751 and carved grotesque face. Eaves treated as cyma cornice. Right-hand half of facade has French window in plain stone surround to left of door and a sashed window with glazing bars and plain stone surround to the right. On the first floor are 2 stone surrounds with sills continued as a band. Moulding of door jambs continues around shaped lintel with moulded cornice and incised inscription 'IH 1829'.

PRN 15955

Whitewalls Restaurant, Hatlex Lane, Hest Bank (gate piers)

Date of Listing: 2nd May 1968

Grade: II

Pair of C18th sandstone gate piers with chamfered rustication and moulded cornices. Left-hand pier has finial missing. Right hand pier has acorn finial.

Appendix 2: Census details 1841-1901

(the thick dividing lines indicates a change in household)

1841 Census HO107/528

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Jane Worthington	66	Farmer	Hatlex	Lancashire
William Worthington	45		Hatlex	Lancashire
Edward Worthington	39		Hatlex	Lancashire
Alice Worthington	35		Hatlex	Lancashire
Thomas Worthington	33		Hatlex	Lancashire
Hugh Worthington	21		Hatlex	Lancashire
William Pedder	17	Agricultural labourer	Hatlex	Lancashire
Ellen Robinson	19	General servant	Hatlex	Lancashire
Christiana Ainslie	75	Independent means	Hatlex	Not Lancashire
Ann Winter	20	General servant	Hatlex	Not Lancashire
Jane Cawson	30	Independent means	Hatlex	Lancashire

1851 Census HO107/2273

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Worthington	43	Farmer 92 acres employs 4 labourers	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Greno [sic] with Thistleton
Margaret Worthington	40		Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Ellel
Thomas Worthington	3	At home	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Ambrose Worthington	2	At home	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Jane Worthington	8 months		Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Edward Worthington	49	Farm labourer	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Greno [sic] with Thistleton
Agnes Bordley	17	House servant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Ellel
Arthur Layman	23	General servant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Preston
Christopher Lancaster	18	Farm servant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Nether Kellet
Peter Bateson	16	Farm servant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Aughton
Alice Hall	64	Annuitant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Manchester
Hannah Hall	29	Anniutant	Hatlex Farm	Cumberland, Bridechurch
Elizabeth Gibson	30	House servant	Hatlex Farm	Westmorland

1861 Census RG 9/3164

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Worthington	53	Farmer – occupier of 100 acres employing 2 men & one girl	Hatlex	Lancashire, Kirkham
Margaret Worthington	50		Hatlex	Lancashire, Ellel
Thomas Worthington	13	Working at home	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Ambrose Worthington	12	Scholar	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Jane Worthington	10	Scholar	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
George Worthington	8	Scholar	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Hugh Worthington	6	Scholar	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Ann Alston	16	General servant	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Giggleswick
Henry Titterington	30	General farm servant	Hatlex	Lancashire, Colne
Richard Boardley	17	General farm servant	Hatlex	Lancashire, Poulton

Alice Hall	74	Annuitant	Hatlex	Lancashire, Manchester
Jane Dickinson	50		Hatlex	Cumberland, Maryport
Martha Crossland	39	Wife of a retired currier	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Headingley
Mary Crossland	6	Scholar	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton a Moors
Jane Anty	40	Housemaid	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Dewsbury
Alice Prye	22	Kitchen girl	Hatlex	Lancashire, Wyresdale
James Hall	72	Retired Manufacturer	Hatlex	Lancashire, Manchester
Lucy Fryer	36	Household	Hatlex	Lancashire, Sefton
Arthur Fryer	10	Scholar	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Leeds
Lucy Ann Fryer	9	Home tuition	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Leeds
Mary Alice Fryer	7	Home tuition	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Leeds
Herbert Fryer	6	Home Tuition	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Leeds
Eliza Harris	46		Hatlex	Lancashire, Salford
Elizabeth Hodgson	25	Household occupation	Hatlex	Lancashire, Pennington[?]

1871 Census RG 10/4233

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Worthington	63	Farmer 88 acres	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Greena with Esprigg[?]
Margaret Worthington	60	Wife	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Ellel
Jane Worthington	20	Farmer's daughter	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
George Worthington	18	Scholar	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Richard Gardner	25	Farm servant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Slyne with Hest
Joshua Shuttleworth	23	Farm servant	Hatlex Farm	Lancashire, Over Kellet
Alice Hall	84	Landowner	Hatlex House	Lancashire, Manchester
Ann Hall	67	Landowner	Hatlex House	Lancashire, Bury
Eliza Harris	56	Landowner	Hatlex House	Lancashire, Salford
Sarah H Harris	60	Landowner	Hatlex House	Lancashire, Liverpool
Ann Bathgate	35	Sick nurse	Hatlex House	Westmorland, Kendal
Jane Bowe	51	General servant	Hatlex House	Cumberland, Bothel
Margaret Rigby	16	General servant	Hatlex House	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands

1881 Census RG 11/4270

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Peter Ponsonby	27	Farm bailiff 108 acres employing 1 man	Hatlex Farm	Cumberland
Mary A Ponsonby	26		Hatlex Farm	Cumberland
William Ponsonby	1	Farmer's daughter	Hatlex Farm	Cumberland
Elizabeth Foster	19	General servant	Hatlex Farm	Scotland
William Hutchinson	23	Farm servant indoor	Hatlex Farm	Cumberland
[unoccupied]			Hatlex House	

1891 Census RG 12/3469

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Askew	31	Farm bailiff	Hatlex Farm Cottage	Lancashire, Bare
Mary Askew	26		Hatlex Farm Cottage	Lancashire, Over Kellet
Janet Askew	5		Hatlex Farm Cottage	Lancashire, Lancaster
Edward Askew	3		Hatlex Farm Cottage	Lancashire, Warton
John Askew	1		Hatlex Farm Cottage	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Ann Gardner	14	Domestic servant - general	Hatlex Farm Cottage	Lancashire, Bolton-le-Sands
Joseph H Harris	46	Retired farmer	Hatlex House	Cumberland, Bridekirk
Jane A Harris	47		Hatlex House	Northumberland, Bothal
Henry J Harris	20		Hatlex House	Northumberland, Widdington [sic]
Margaret M Harris	16		Hatlex House	Northumberland, Widdington [sic]
Sarah J Harris	14		Hatlex House	Cumberland, Penrith
James M Harris	9		Hatlex House	Cumberland, Penrith

1901 Census RG 13/3994

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Anne Ransom	56	Living on own means	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Beverley
Mary M Ransom	38		Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Ethel M Ransom	29		Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Edward L Ransom	23	Engineer mechanical	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Alfred A Ransom	19	Assistant anylist [sic]	Hatlex	Lancashire, Bolton le Sands
Maud Bolton	15	General servant domestic	Hatlex	Lancashire, Warton
Francis Fisher	87	Living on own means	Hatlex	Northumberland, Horton Hall
Elizabeth A Shaw	24	General servant domestic	Hatlex	Lancashire, Dalton in Furness
[unoccupied]				
Thomas Birch	61	Farmer	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Grassington
Hannah E Birch	30	House work	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Layock
Linda Birch	22	House work	Hatlex	Yorkshire, Keighley
[unoccupied]				
Thomas Cook	38	Farmer	Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
Mary A Cook	35		Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
Lydia Cook	5		Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
Annie A Cook	2		Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
James C Cook	11 months		Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
Isaac Moore	42	Land agent, auctioneer[?]	Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
Agnes Alton	18	General servant domestic	Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
Mary E Sharples	21	General servant domestic	Hatlex	Lancashire, Lancaster
George Jolleys	23	Cattleman on farm	Hatlex	Lancashire, Manchester
Charles Beaumont	14	Horseman on farm	Hatlex	Lancashire, Dalton