

# Lawton House Farm

## Lower Bartle

### Lancashire

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**DECEMBER 2020**

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**Archaeological Desk-based  
Assessment and Walkover  
Survey Report EH090/01**

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## Lower Bartle

## Lancashire

# Archaeological Desk-based Assessment And Walkover Survey for Bartle Country Homes Ltd

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Heritage Impact Assessment  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Historic Landscape Survey  
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey  
Trial Trench Evaluation  
Archaeological Excavation  
Archaeological Watching Briefs

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## Summary

In December 2020 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Bartle Country Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of land at Lawton House Farm, Lower Bartle, Lancashire (Ordnance Survey grid reference: SD 4897 3328). The archaeological work was required in association with a proposed residential development at the site, for which planning permission had been granted by Preston Council (Planning Reference 06/2017/1229).

The assessment revealed that there are no recorded designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development area, and there is a low potential for archaeological remains to be present at the site predating the medieval period. A non-designated heritage asset, Lawton House (Asset 28) appears to have been constructed as an L-shaped farmhouse on the west side of the site prior to 1838. The name Lawton House was originally given to a property to the south of the proposed development area (Asset 5) which was in existence in the late 17th century. However, the earlier property had been demolished by 1848, the name then being given to the current house. Lawton House is not included within the proposed development. A range of late 19th century agricultural buildings were also noted to be present to the west of Lawton House.

Bartle is believed to have medieval origins and is included on a provisional list of Deserted Medieval Villages (Asset 3). However, the assessment has revealed that the location of the medieval settlement is uncertain. It is possible that a medieval settlement was focused on Lower Bartle, as the layout of the village is similar in plan to other medieval villages in Lancashire, comprising a main street with a possible 'back lane' to the north. A pattern of small roads and tracks has also previously been identified extending to the north of the village (Asset 26), although these have been truncated by the construction of the M55 Motorway.

Existing LiDAR data covering the proposed development area has also been assessed for possible archaeological features in the vicinity. The pattern of field boundaries as seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 indicates the possible presence of a former back lane both to the north and south of Bartle Lane. These features can also be traced on the LiDAR imagery, potentially extending westwards from Lower Bartle as far as Bartle Hall, possibly indicating that the settlement was more extensive than at present.

Two broad features were identified within the east side of the proposed development area from the LiDAR data, which have been interpreted during the walkover survey as possible former marl pits or ponds. Probable ridge and furrow earthworks have also been identified in the southwest corner of the proposed development area, which may possibly be medieval or post-medieval in date. Based on the available evidence, it seems likely that the land within the site boundary was utilised for agriculture in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and as such the research potential of the proposed development area is limited.

From the late 19th century, and throughout the early 20th century much of the proposed development area appears to have been an orchard and planted with trees and bounded by hedgerows. The site was apparently cleared of trees in the late 20th century and returned to agricultural land. None of the hedgerows within the proposed development area are considered 'important' in terms of The Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Circumstances

- 1.1.1 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Bartle Country Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of land at Lawton House Farm, Lower Bartle, Lancashire (centred at National Grid Reference SD 4897 3328). The archaeological work was required in association with a proposed residential development at the site, for which planning permission had been granted by Preston Council (Planning Reference 06/2017/1229).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development area was located to the southwest of Lower Bartle, approximately 6km to the northwest of Preston in Lancashire. The property was south of Bartle Lane to the east side of Lower Bartle Farm (Figure 1). The proposed development will involve the construction of 14 new dwellings and garages with new access from Bartle Lane. This would involve the loss and disturbance of any potential archaeological remains within the development area if present (Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 As a result, Preston Council advised that a programme of archaeological work was required at the site, which was to be undertaken accordance with a planning condition (Condition 8) of the planning permission, which stated: *'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'* In 2017 Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) advised that the work was to comprise an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey, followed by any such subsequent work as required to investigate and record the remains encountered (LAAS 2017).
- 1.1.4 In accordance with the planning condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Eden Heritage Ltd for the archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Eden Heritage 220). The WSI was submitted to the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team for approval, prior to the commencement of the project. It was understood that a further stage of archaeological work may need to be agreed with Lancashire County Council depending on the results, which will be subject to a further written scheme of investigation if required.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Scope of the Work

- 2.1.1 The project comprised an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of 0.8ha of land, which focused on the proposed development area as depicted on Figure 2.
- 2.1.2 In addition, a 1km study area was utilised centred on the proposed development area, in order to provide the historical and archaeological context of the area.
- 2.1.3 The general aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was to help determine the potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development area and to attempt to re-construct the history and past-use of the site.

### 2.2 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

- 2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment is intended to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. The assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices. All work was carried out in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists regarding historic environment desk-based assessments (CIfA 2020a).
  - 2.2.2 In summary, the desk-based assessment consisted of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely presence of heritage assets, their interests and significance, and to provide information regarding the character of the study area.
  - 2.2.3 Data was collected on the basis of a 1km study area, centred on the proposed development area, which was considered sufficient to establish the archaeological baseline and identify the heritage assets that may be sensitive to development within the site. The size of the search area was agreed in advance of the project with Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology), Lancashire County Council.
  - 2.2.4 The primary sources consulted were Historic England and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER), various online sources, and resources held by Eden Heritage Ltd. The Lancashire Record Office was closed due to the Coronavirus pandemic, so only the online catalogue was accessible at the time of the project. The primary sources consulted are listed in Table 1 below.
  - 2.2.5 The primary and secondary sources consulted during the assessment were combined to provide a historical narrative focused on the site, combined with a historic map regression (see Section 3).
  - 2.2.6 A gazetteer is also provided in Appendix 1 listing all of the designated and non-designated heritage assets identified within the 1km search area. These are also located on Figure 3.
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Source	Data
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Current information relating to designated heritage assets maintained by Historic England
Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage assets and events records. Records and fieldwork reports were provided in PDF format.
Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and National Monument record (NMR)	Additional sites and events records, research publications and archaeological fieldwork reports
Dept for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Google Earth	Remote sensing survey data and aerial imagery including Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data (2m available)
The Genealogist, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic mapping in digital format (Ordnance Survey maps and Tithe maps).
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits)
Lancashire Archives and Record Office: Lancashire Archives online catalogue (LANCAT)	Charters, registers, manuscript collections (secular and ecclesiastical), deeds, wills, estate papers, electoral rolls, contemporary published accounts and investigations: Details as available through the online LANCAT catalogue
The National Archives, British History Online and other online sources	Other records, publications and journal articles of relevance to the proposed development area

Table 1: Key data sources

## 2.3 Walkover Survey

- 2.3.1 The walkover survey comprised a visual walkover survey of the 0.8ha area of the proposed new development, and the production of written account and photographic record. The survey was undertaken by walking transects of c.30m. Each archaeological or historic feature identified was recorded using *pro-forma* landscape survey record sheet, which was used to record location, period, condition and type; each feature being given a unique project identification number.
- 2.3.2 Photographs were taken using digital photography. Photographs were taken of all extant earthworks and other historic features identified during the survey. Additional photographs were taken where appropriate to illustrate significant structural detail or relationships between features. General views were also photographed to show the survey area’s wider context and landscape.
- 2.3.3 The locations and extent of any earthworks and other archaeological features were recorded using



a hand-held Magellan Mobile Mapper 6 GPS with an accuracy of 2-5m. The data was downloaded in the office and combined with Ordnance Survey data to create location plans with AutoCAD software.

2.3.4 The results of the walkover survey were used to inform a written description of the proposed development area, and to support the account of the site's landscape development and past use.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2011) and the *CifA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CifA 2020b).

2.4.2 Copies of the final report (in PDF/A format) will be provided to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), where viewing will be available on request.

2.4.3 Eden Heritage Ltd supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Eden Heritage Ltd as a part of this national project, and a copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS, once agreed with the client. The OASIS reference for this project is: edenheri1-411304.

## 3 Background

### 3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 Lower Bartle is a small hamlet within the Parish of Woodplumpton, located approximately 6km northwest of Preston in Lancashire (Figure 1). The hamlet is situated to the west of the junction of Sandy Lane and Bartle Lane to the south of Preston Northern Bypass (M55). Lawton House Farm lies to the south of Bartle Lane and is located approximately 1km to the southwest of Lower Bartle.
- 3.1.2 The proposed development area encompasses three agricultural fields to the east of Lawton House Farm, bounded by Bartle Lane to the north (Figure 2). Lawton House and a collection of agricultural buildings are present within the western portion of the proposed development area. The land within the site is predominantly level with an average elevation of c.35m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).
- 3.1.3 The geology of the site is sandstone, known as Sherwood Sandstone Group. This sedimentary bedrock formed 237 to 272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods. This is overlain by glacial deposits of Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

### 3.2 Locations of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets recorded within the site boundary. One designated heritage asset is recorded within the 1km study area, this being Anderton House (List Entry 1073522), which is a Grade II listed building located 750m to the east of the proposed development area (Asset 11).
- 3.2.2 The site is not located within a Conservation Area, National Park or World Heritage Site.
- 3.2.3 There are thirty-one non-designated heritage assets recorded in the Historic Environment Record within the 1km search area, in addition to the designated heritage asset. One of the non-designated heritage assets is located within the site boundary, this being Lawton House, Bartle Lane (Asset 28).

### 3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.3.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from sources consulted during the desk-based research. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments within and around the proposed development site. The locations of known heritage assets as identified from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) database, within the approximate 1km study area are illustrated in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.3.2 The following chronological dates are based on Historic England's Period List. The date ranges have been provided to assist with the identification of archaeological and cultural periods, however these dates should not be taken as definitive or absolute, as time periods vary depending on geographical focus and archaeological science disciplines (FISH 2017).

- 3.3.3 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD43):** there is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the 1km search area. Based on the available evidence, the potential for archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric period being present sub-surface within the site boundary is considered to be low.
- 3.3.4 **Romano-British Period (c.AD 43 to c. 410):** no Roman sites are recorded within the 1km search area. The closest recorded potential Roman evidence is a possible section of the Ribchester to Kirkham Roman road, which is located 2km to the southwest of the site in the parishes of Newton-with-Clifton and Lea. The earthworks of the road are visible on LiDAR imagery (Historic England 2020).
- 3.3.5 Based on the available evidence, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Romano-British period within the proposed development area is also considered to be low.
- 3.3.6 **Early Medieval (AD c. 410-1066):** throughout Lancashire evidence for early medieval activity is very limited, one of the main sources of evidence for this period coming from place names (Newman 1996, 95). The place name 'Bartle' is possibly derived from the Old English or Norse meaning 'a piece or slip of irregularly bounded land jutting out from a larger piece' (Ekwall 1922).
- 3.3.7 There are no known early medieval sites recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development area. The potential for archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period within the site boundary is therefore assessed as being low.
- 3.3.8 **Medieval (AD 1066-1485):** Lower Bartle is located within the township of Woodplumpton, which contained the hamlets of Woodplumpton, Bartle, Catforth, and Eaves, Bartle being in the south of the township. Earl Tostig held Woodplumpton in 1066 as part of his Preston fee. Afterwards it was held of the Crown or by a family in thegnage to the Crown in the honour of Lancaster (Farrer and Bownbill 1914, 284).
- 3.3.9 The settlement of Bartle is believed to be of medieval origin and is included on a provisional list of Deserted Medieval Villages (DMV). Bartle DMV is also recorded in the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (PRN1637), although no evidence on the ground has been identified at the given location (Asset 3), which is located 425m to the east of the proposed development area to the north of Bartle Hall. Bartle is also recorded by Historic England as a possible DMV (Monument Number 40739) although the given location is c.1km to the southwest of the proposed development area (Historic England 2020). The precise location of this medieval settlement is therefore uncertain. However, the nearby settlements of Higher Bartle or Lower Bartle may be medieval in origin. It has previously been recognised that Lower Bartle in particular appears to have a 'main street and back lane' plan, reminiscent of that seen in other medieval villages in Lancashire (PRN1637).
- 3.3.10 The typical layout of nucleated medieval settlements in the North generally consisted of two parallel rows of tofts (house sites), facing onto a village green or highway, with adjoining plots of land (or crofts) behind. Surrounding a village there is often a pattern of long narrow strip fields reflecting the presence of a previously open medieval field system, separated by back lanes (Roberts 1990).
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- 3.3.11 A series of small roads and tracks has been recorded to the north of Lower Bartle as identified on historic Ordnance Survey maps. The area is also noted as 'Ancient Settlement' on the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation, and despite the M55 truncating some of the routes (Asset 26).
- 3.3.12 Only one find of medieval material is recorded within the 1km study area. The pin of an annular brooch was recovered by a metal detectorist in 2007 (Asset 18). However, the exact find location is unknown, and only a very imprecise grid reference is given.
- 3.3.13 There is no direct evidence for medieval activity within proposed development area. The potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period within the site boundary is therefore assessed as moderate due to the uncertainty regarding the location of Bartle medieval settlement.
- 3.3.14 **Post Medieval (AD 1485-1901):** land in the township of Woodplumpton was predominantly pasture. However, in 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement regarding the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers (Farrer and Bownbill 1914, 284).
- 3.3.15 A series of banks and earthworks which appear to be the remains of an irregular field system of probable post-medieval date (Asset 17) have been identified to the southwest of Woodplumpton, located 850m to the north of the proposed development area. Another common feature of the landscape surrounding the site is the marl pit, often annotated as an 'old clay pit' or pond on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Assets 12-14). Marl pits, drains and field boundaries (Asset 4) have also been recorded on aerial imagery at Sandy Lane, 750m to the east of the proposed development area. The nutrient-rich clay (marl) was often dug to be used as an agricultural fertilizer.
- 3.3.16 Moor Hall (Asset 2) in Bartle was held by the Threlfall family although there are very few references (Farrer and Bownbill 1914, 284). In 1595 Thomas Threlfall claimed a messuage (house and land) in Woodplumpton against William Richardson and Anne his wife. Moor Hall is located 400m to the south of the proposed development area and is a two-storey farmhouse of brick with later additions.
- 3.3.17 Bartle Hall (Asset 6) is believed to have existed from as early as 1600 and is located 300m to the west of the proposed development area. The earlier building, which was flat roofed, covered with lead and had a small tower, and was originally named Sammy Field House, and from 1745 Leach Hall, part of which forms the core of the present building. The landscape park and grounds surrounding Bartle Hall (Asset 19) is believed to also date from c.1745 but were greatly extended in 1822-23.
- 3.3.18 A free school was founded in Woodplumpton in 1661 (Asset 1) on Rosemary Lane, located 725m to the northwest of the proposed development area near School Farm. Anderton House (Asset 11) is a later 17th century cruck-framed farmhouse, clad in sandstone rubble, which is designated a Grade II listed building, located 700m to the east of the proposed development area.
- 3.3.19 Several farmsteads are recorded in the Historic Environment Record within the 1km study area which
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have been identified on historic mapping. These include Maxey House (Asset 20), White House (Asset 22) and outbuildings to the north (Asset 21), Crow Lady farm (Asset 23), Adamson Farm (Asset 25), Brick Barn (Asset 27), Ivy farm (Asset 32) and possibly Saddle Inn (Asset 7), several of which have since been lost, however, these attest to the importance of agriculture in the post-medieval period.

- 3.3.20 Several other former buildings have been identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848, which have since been demolished, but which help indicate the density of occupation in this period. A possible 'squatter cottage' was located on the north side of Bartle Lane (Asset 29), approximately 50m to the southwest of Lawton House, in an area which is now wooded. Also located on Bartle Lane, located 300m to the southwest was a cottage and garden (Asset 30) and a smallholding (Asset 31). Austen's Row (Asset 9) comprised five buildings on Bartle Lane, located 200m to the northeast of the site boundary. A smithy (Asset 10) was located at the junction of Bartle Lane and Lea Lane 375m to the southwest, later replaced by Bartle Hall Cottages. A parsonage (Asset 8) was located at Old Vicarage Farm, approximately 160m to the northeast of the site boundary. Sitting Goose Inn (Asset 15) was located on Lea Lane 425m southwest of the site. A cottage and garden (Asset 24) were also located 400m to the south, but the site has since been redeveloped.
- 3.3.21 The earliest known reference to Lawton House is a lease of 14th June 1683 to John Eccleston of Woodplumpton (blacksmith) held in the Lancashire Archives. This relates to a messuage (house with land) with closes of 48 acres (19.4ha) in Woodplumpton called Lawton House (Ref. DDSC/39/1). This property is believed to be an earlier farmstead called Lawton House, which was located 200m to the south of the proposed development area but has since been demolished (Asset 5).
- 3.3.22 The earliest map consulted to show the proposed development area was William Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire, which depicts the area, albeit at a small scale (Plate 1). This map names Bartle as 'Bartell' and depicts a linear settlement at Lower Bartle, focused on Bartle Lane. Moor Hall and Leach Hall (now Bartle Hall) area shown to the west and southwest of the site. No buildings are shown within the proposed development area. However, buildings do appear to be depicted at Old Vicarage Farm (Asset 8) to the east of the site and a building is depicted immediately to the south, which may be the site of the former Lawton House (Asset 5).
- 3.3.23 Greenwood's 1818 Map of Lancashire shows the layout of Lower Bartle in more detail, with a main street (now Bartle Lane) and a parallel lane to the north (a possible back lane) with further lanes indicated as extending to the north and west (Asset 26). This map also does not appear to show any buildings within the proposed development area. However, a building is depicted immediately to the south, which may also be the site of the former Lawton House (Asset 5).

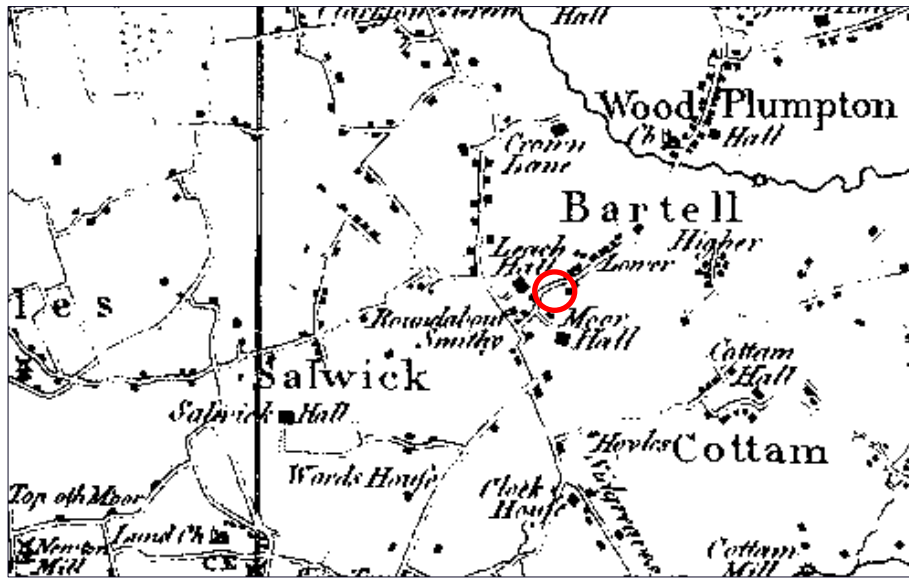


Plate 1: Extract from William Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire (site circled in red)

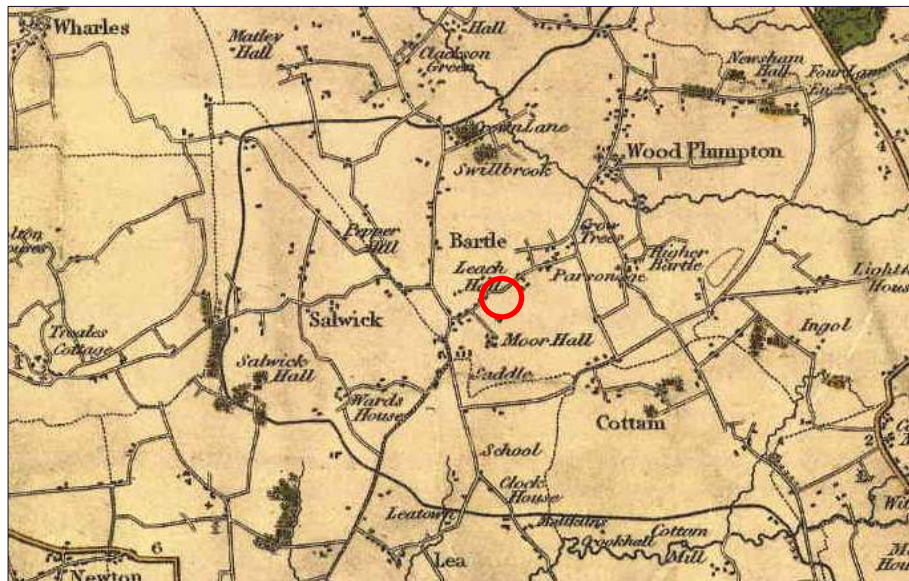


Plate 2: Extract from Greenwood's 1818 Map of Lancashire (site circled in red)

3.3.24 The former Lawton House (Asset 5) was included on the 1838 tithe award and included a small farmstead of 27 acres, 2 rods and 12 perches and with a value of £3-7s-3d. It was owned by John Waterworth and occupied by Robert Billington (National Archives Ref. IR 29/18/345). The 1839 Tithe map accompanying the award also depicts buildings within the proposed development area (Asset 28). The Tithe map also depicts two buildings (numbered 235) on the west side of the proposed development area, one of which was within the site boundary (Figure 4). The tithe award lists a house and outbuildings, the owner being John Waterworth and Charles Buck (who also owned and

ran the nearby Sitting Goose Inn) and occupied by William Morton. The holding had two meadows, two pasture fields and an arable field with an area of 17 acres and 3 perches and a tithe value of £2-2s-1d. The proposed development area encompassed one of the fields of pasture (numbered 234). Leach Hall is depicted on the Tithe map to the west of the proposed development area with Sitting Goose Inn to the south. A building (Brick Barn) is also depicted immediately to the north (Asset 27).

- 3.3.25 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 shows the layout of the area in more detail (Figure 5). The former Lawton House (Asset 5) is named on this map to the south of the proposed development area, with Brick Barn (Asset 27) to the north and the Parsonage (Asset 8) and Austen's Row (Asset 9) to the east. The parkland associated with Leach Hall is shown to the east (Asset 19).
- 3.3.26 An L-shaped building is depicted within the western portion of the proposed development area on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, set within a small enclosure (Figure 5). The field to the south is aligned east to west, parallel with Bartle Lane, and appears to align with a series of long narrow fields, all located on the south side of the lane, extending eastwards as far as Lower Bartle, separated by a short track. To the south are four rectangular fields, aligned northwest to southeast. The southern boundary to these fields appears to align with boundaries to the east and could potentially represent the location of a back lane, to mirror that to the north of Lower Bartle, potentially with tofts located within the long narrow fields immediately to the south of Bartle Lane.
- 3.3.27 The 25" Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1893 appears to show the same L-shaped building within the site boundary and the addition of a small square structure to the south (Figure 6a). The L-shaped building is labelled as Lawton House on this map (Asset 28), the former Lawton House (Asset 5) having disappeared with no trace remaining of the former farmstead. Two pumps are annotated on the west side of the proposed development area. Agricultural buildings, arranged around a courtyard, had been constructed outside of the site boundary to the west by this time, with access onto Bartle Lane. The northern and eastern portions of the proposed development area are depicted as being planted with rows of trees (probably an orchard); the southern field having been subdivided by this date. Field boundaries had also been removed from the area to the south by this time.
- 3.3.28 The potential for archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period within the site boundary is therefore assessed as being high and are principally associated with the presence of the pre-1838 farmhouse, Lawton House (Asset 28) and the remains of later 19th century buildings and structures.
- 3.3.29 **Modern (AD 1901-Present):** in 1901 the township of Woodplumpton had a population of 1,208, indicating it was not a densely populated area (Farrer and Bownbill 1914, 284).
- 3.3.30 The 25" Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1911 shows no changes within the site at the beginning of the 20th century (Figure 6b). The proposed development area appears to have remained unchanged through the early 20th century and contained trees until at least 1955 (Figures 6c and 6d).
- 3.3.31 One of the most significant modern developments in the area was the construction of the M55
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Motorway in 1972-75. A large bank has been identified on south side of the motorway, which is probably construction spoil (Asset 16). The construction of the motorway will have also removed evidence for earlier field systems in the immediate vicinity of the construction works.

- 3.3.32 The proposed development area appears to have been cleared of trees in the late 20th century and returned to agricultural land, as shown on modern satellite imagery (Figure 7). This imagery also shows the expansion of structures at Lawton House Farm, with several modern agricultural buildings having been added to the south of Lawton House by the start of the 21st century.
- 3.3.33 Based on this evidence the potential for the presence of remains relating to the modern period within the site boundary is also high, but likely limited to the remains of modern agricultural activity.

## 3.4 Previous Archaeological Works

- 3.4.1 Information obtained from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record indicates that there has been no previous archaeological work undertaken within the proposed development area. However, there have been several archaeological interventions undertaken within the 1km search area. Only those investigations which are of relevance to the proposed development area are summarised below.
- 3.4.2 The proposed development area lies within the ALSF Aggregate Extraction study area of the Kirkham Moraine (Event ID ELA1380). This was a study undertaken in 2007-2008 of the aggregate and archaeological potential of a study area centred on the Kirkham Moraine in Lancashire. The project included a survey of LiDAR, aerial photography, and field survey in order to find new archaeological sites and assess the potential for sites within areas of potential extraction. No archaeological sites were identified within the proposed development area, but the site of the former Lawton House was recorded (Asset 5).
- 3.4.3 Several phases of archaeological investigation have taken place for Lancashire County Council (LCC) in association with a proposal to construct two new roads, referred to as the Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. A cultural heritage desk-based assessment was undertaken in 2016 as part of the Environmental Statement for the scheme, which identified that the scheme lay within an area of archaeological potential. This included land immediately to the west of the proposed development area, the proposed new road being located to the east of Bartle Hall. The heritage assets identified during the desk-based assessment were incorporated within the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and included Lawton House (Asset 28), the former Lawton House (Asset 5), Brick Barn (Asset 27) and the 'squatter' cottage on Bartle Lane (Asset 29). The landscape park at Bartle Hall (Asset 19) to the west of the current site was also highlighted.
- 3.4.4 In 2018 a walkover survey was undertaken of the whole route, followed by a LiDAR survey of areas identified as ancient enclosure and the landscape park (Event ID ELA3002). In addition to the features identified in the desk-based assessment, the walkover survey identified ridge and furrow



earthworks, trackways and field systems. The LiDAR survey of the ancient enclosure pattern within the study area identified four coherent areas containing evidence of the organisation and articulation of infield and outfield agricultural activity. These were associated with several settlements, including the medieval village of Leigh, the medieval hamlets of Higher and Lower Bartle, and also with a potentially more dispersed settlement network of farmsteads (Oxford Archaeology North 2019). No features were identified within the current development area, the closest identified feature being an earthwork bank and ditch to the south of Bartle Lane (Figure 8).

- 3.4.5 Also, in 2018 a geophysical survey was undertaken on land at Rosemary Lane, located approximately 200m to the northwest of the proposed development area (Event ID ELA3000). The results primarily reflected the agricultural history of the site, and a number of former field boundaries were detected most of which aligned with those recorded on historic maps of the area (Magnitude Surveys 2018).

### 3.5 LiDAR Assessment

- 3.5.1 Existing LiDAR data covering the proposed development area has been assessed for possible archaeological features in the vicinity of the site. This shows earthworks surrounding the site relating to former ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries, trackways and marl pits. This includes a complex of rectilinear field boundaries in the vicinity of the former Lawton House (Asset 5) in the field to the south of the site.
- 3.5.2 As identified previously, Lower Bartle appears to be focused on the main street with a 'back lane' to the north. The pattern of field boundaries as seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 also indicates the possible presence of a former back lane to the south of Bartle Lane. Both of these features can be traced on the LiDAR imagery, extending westwards from Lower Bartle as far as Bartle Hall's parkland, possibly indicating that settlement was more extensive than at present (Figure 8).
- 3.5.3 Two broad earthworks are visible within the east side of the proposed development area, aligned north to south, the nature of which is uncertain from the LiDAR data. Possible ridge and furrow earthworks are present in the southwest corner of the proposed development area which forms part of a larger field extending to the south.

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## 4 Walkover Survey

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The walkover survey was conducted on the 18th December 2020. The site was inspected for any evidence for features of archaeological/historic interest within the proposed development area. The evidence was also assessed for previous landscaping and levelling activities, to determine if they may have had an impact on any potential buried archaeological remains at the site (Figure 2).

4.1.2 The majority of the survey area was under pasture at the time of the walkover survey, the land being waterlogged due to a prolonged period of rain. In total three potential archaeological features were identified within the 0.8ha survey area, comprising possible earthworks of potential medieval or post-medieval date. The results of the walkover survey are illustrated on Figure 9 [numbered 1-3].

### 4.2 Site Conditions

4.2.1 The proposed development area was accessed from Bartle Lane, Lawton House being located to the south on a bend in the lane, to the west of Bartle Hall (Plats 3-5). Lawton House had recently been renovated and has a modern extension to the south. The current owner had added a new datestone to the north elevation above the front door with the date 1844, which was taken from the property deeds. However, it is possible that some or all of the pre-1838 farmhouse forms a part of the extant building (Asset 28). Lawton House does not form part of the current proposed development.



**Plate 3:** Lawton House from Bartle Lane, looking east



**Plate 4:** Lawton House and the proposed development area from Bartle Lane, looking west

- 4.2.2 To the south of Lawton House (outside of the proposed development area) was a range of late 19th century brick agricultural buildings, arranged around a courtyard (Plate 5 and Plate 6). These buildings included a centrally placed barn and cow houses with direct access into the fields.



**Plate 5:** Late 19th century range of agricultural buildings from Bartle Lane, looking northeast



**Plate 6:** Late 19th century agricultural buildings, looking northwest

- 4.2.3 To the southeast of Lawton House were a series of concrete bases for former structures, which have recently been demolished, the only standing structure being a wooded shed (Plate 7).
- 4.2.4 The remainder of the proposed development area was subdivided by hedgerows into three fields of pasture. The fields were bounded by further hedgerows with some trees present along the boundaries. Several tree stumps were also present on the east side of the site, which may be remnants of the former orchard. Overhead electricity cables also crossed the area (Figure 9).



**Plate 7:** Foundations of modern agricultural structures, looking northwest

## 4.3 Survey Results

4.3.1 The east side of the proposed development area comprised a sub-rectangular field located immediately to the south of Bartle Lane (Plate 4). The south side of this field was elevated compared to the land to the north, being separated by a low earth bank (Figure 9). It was uncertain whether this bank was a natural feature or a lynchet formed by soil movement (Plate 8). The south side of the field contained several tree stumps, presumed to be the remains of former orchard trees.



**Plate 8:** Northeast side of the proposed development area showing low bank, looking east



**Plate 8:** Possible marl pit or pond (1) showing hedge and lynchet beyond, looking south

- 4.3.2 Two oval earthworks were noted on the south side of this area. A hollow earthwork was present in the southeast corner of the field, measuring approximately 15m by 20m, which may possibly represent a former marl pit or pond (1). This feature did not extend outside of the field; an earthwork bank or lynchet defined the edge of the field to the south (Plate 9).
- 4.3.3 Another similar hollow was located 20m to the west, which measured approximately 15m in diameter (Plate 10). This also ended at the southern field boundary and may also be a former marl pit (2). The interpretation is uncertain as they appear to be somewhat smaller than nearby examples.



**Plate 9:** Southeast side of the site showing possible marl pit or pond (2), looking east

- 4.3.4 The southwest side of the proposed development area was bounded by a modern post and wire fence, the field having originally been part of the larger field to the south (Plate 10). A modern track was present on the north side of this area connecting the two fields (Figure 9).
- 4.3.5 To the south of the track was a series of four parallel shallow ridges and furrows, aligned northeast to southwest, which were indicative of former ridge and furrow cultivation (3) of possible medieval or post-medieval date, the width between furrows being c.3m.
- 4.3.6 A smaller field of pasture was located to the north of this field, immediately to the east of Lawton House. No features or earthworks were identified in this area (Plate 11).

## 4.4 Discussion

- 4.4.1 The results of the walkover survey confirmed the presence of features identified on the LiDAR survey (Figure 8) comprising two possible former marl pits/ponds and evidence of possible ridge and furrow

cultivation. The features identified may possibly be medieval or post-medieval in date.

- 4.4.2 Earthworks associated with the former Lawton House (Asset 5) were also noted to be visible in the field to the south of the proposed development area during the walkover survey (Plate 12).



**Plate 10:** Southwest side of the site showing possible ridge and furrow earthworks (3), looking north



**Plate 11:** Northwest side of the proposed development area, looking west



**Plate 12:** Earthworks associated with the former Lawton House site (Asset 5) to the south of the proposed development area, looking southwest

- 4.4.3 Field boundaries to the south of the proposed development area were also inspected during the walkover survey to help determine the possible presence of a ‘back lane’ as suggested by the LiDAR survey. Field banks were noted to be associated with the hedgerows on the projected alignment to the south of the proposed development area, and a possible water-filled holloway was present to the south of the former Lawton House site on the same alignment.
- 4.4.4 An assessment was made of the hedgerows within the site. None of the hedgerows within the proposed development area are considered ‘important’ in terms of The Hedgerow Regulations 1997.



## 5 Conclusions

### 5.1 Proposed Development Area

- 5.1.1 The proposed development area encompassed approximately 0.8ha of land on the south side of Bartle Lane, to the southwest of the village of Lower Bartle in Lancashire. A property known as Lawton House (Asset 28) occupied the west side of the site, which is not included in the proposed development. The remainder of the proposed development area was mostly agricultural land.
- 5.1.2 The assessment has revealed that there is a low potential for archaeological remains within the site boundary predating the medieval period. Bartle is believed to have medieval origins and is included on a provisional list of Deserted Medieval Villages (Asset 3). However, the assessment has revealed that the location of the medieval settlement is uncertain, and the site may have been mislocated. It is possible that a medieval settlement was focused on Lower Bartle, as the layout of the village is similar in plan to other medieval villages in Lancashire, comprising a main street with a possible 'back lane' to the north. A pattern of small roads and tracks has also previously been identified extending to the north of the village (Asset 26), although truncated by the construction of the M55 Motorway.
- 5.1.3 The proposed development area is located outside of the post-medieval village, which was focused further to the northeast. However, some isolated dwellings were located on Bartle Lane to the west which have since been lost, as identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848. Lawton House (Asset 28) appears to have been constructed as an L-shaped farmhouse on the west side of the proposed development area prior to 1838. The Tithe award lists a house and outbuildings, the owner being John Waterworth and Charles Buck (who also owned and ran the nearby Sitting Goose Inn) and occupied by William Morton. The holding had two meadows, two pasture fields and an arable field with an area of 17 acres (6.9ha). The name Lawton House was originally given to a property to the south of the site (Asset 5), which was in existence in the late 17th century. However, the earlier property had been demolished by 1848, the name then being given to the current house. It is possible that this took place in 1844 as this is the date of the deeds for the extant Lawton House.
- 5.1.4 From the late 19th century, and throughout the early 20th century much of the proposed development area appears to have been an orchard. The site was apparently cleared of trees in the late 20th century and returned to agricultural land. The presence of trees and their clearance could have disturbed potential archaeological remains at the site if present.
- 5.1.5 Two broad features were identified within the east side of the proposed development area, during an inspection of LiDAR data, which have been interpreted during the walkover survey as possible marl pits or ponds. Probable ridge and furrow earthworks have also been identified in the southwest corner of the proposed development area, which may possibly be medieval or post-medieval.

## 5.2 Research Potential

- 5.2.1 An assessment of LiDAR data covering the proposed development area has indicated that a medieval settlement at Lower Bartle may have extended westwards along Bartle Lane as far as the parkland of Bartle Hall, based on the alignment of two possible back lanes, as projected to the north and south of the site. If these are correct, then this would place the proposed development area within the western extent of the medieval settlement at Lower Bartle, if it existed.
- 5.2.2 The location of the proposed development area immediately to the south of Bartle Lane could indicate the possible former presence of tofts (house sites) within the site boundary, facing onto the lane, with adjoining plots of land (or crofts) behind. However, the extent of the possible medieval settlement is uncertain, as it is also not known if properties extended this far west.
- 5.2.3 The results of the walkover survey suggest that the elevated southeast side of the site may have contained two marl pits/ponds. This evidence, and the presence of possible ridge and furrow cultivation on the southwest side of the site, indicates the land was probably utilised for agriculture in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and as such the research potential of the site would be limited.

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## APPENDIX 1: Heritage Asset Gazetteer

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
1	PRN1383	The Old Schoolhouse, Woodplumpton	Alice Nicolson of Bartel gave £100 by deed for the maintenance of a free school in Woodplumpton in January 1661. The school used to be housed in a little cottage the other side of Bartle, near the Hall. It is still known as the Old Schoolhouse. A little to the north is School Farm. The structure is a single storeyed thatched cottage, with small, probably original, windows, modern doors and chimneys.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348419,433817
2	PRN1383	Moor Hall, Bartle	Moor Hall has been, for a long time, held by a branch of the Threlfall family. Isolated references are all that can be given. In 1595 Thomas Threlfall claimed a messuage in Woodplumpton against William Richardson and Anne his wife. The Hall is a two-storey farmhouse of brick, the walls plastered and whitewashed, the roof is of slate, windows, doors and chimneys are modern. Later additions have been made to the north side of the house. The site is shown and named on both William Yates' 1786 map and the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping. The site is named on the 1838 tithe award plan for Woodplumpton, the holding being owned by Thomas Threlfall and occupied by Ann Goodear.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348999,432849

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
3	PRN1637	Bartle DMV, Woodplumpton	Included on the 1974 provisional list of DMV sites. There is no ground evidence of depopulation in Bartle DMV. No obvious traces of a medieval settlement have been reported in this immediate area, and the nearby settlements of Higher Bartle or Lower Bartle may also be possible candidates if a nucleated settlement did in fact exist here. Lower Bartle in particular appears to have a 'main street and back lane' plan on the 1848 mapping, reminiscent of that seen in other medieval villages of Lancashire, though it is not especially similar to the nearby Woodplumpton or Lea settlements.	Non-designated	Medieval	348500,433300
4	PRN3197	Sandy Lane, Woodplumpton	Aerial photography showing marl pits, drains and field boundaries.	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	349800,433400
5	PRN6249	Lawton House, Bartle Lane (off), Bartle	Lawton House and an adjacent building are marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848, perhaps representing a small farmstead. They had vanished by the time of the first OS 1:2,500 sheet and a previously unnamed structure to the north had been renamed 'Lawton House'. Earthworks seen on LiDAR in the location of 'Lawton House' shown on the first edition mapping, located south of the current house. A small farmstead of 27 acres, 2 rods and 12 perches and with a value of £3-7s-3d is noted on this site on the 1838 tithe award. It	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	348930,433100

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
			was owned by John Waterworth and occupied by Robert Billington.			
6	PRN6250	Bartle Hall (former Leach Hall), Woodplumpton	Bartle Hall stands off Lea Lane on the site of premises which are known to have existed as early as 1600. The earlier building which was flat roofed, covered with lead and had a small tower, was originally named Sammy Field House and from 1745 Leach Hall, part of which forms the core of the present building. Shown on 1838 tithe map and OS 1848 edition map as Leach Hall and enlarged as Bartle Hall on OS 1893 1:2,500 map.	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	348612,433219
7	PRN6251	Saddle Inn, Sidgreaves Lane, Bartle	Inn (with extensive gardens to the east) shown on 1848 mapping; still extant. Marked simply as 'Saddle' on 1838 tithe award, the plan may suggest a C17-18th farmstead origin.	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	348685,432592
8	PRN6625	Old Vicarage Farm, Lower Bartle, Preston	Parsonage shown on OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping of 1848; shown as a farmstead on OS 1893 1:2,500 sheet.	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	349214,433334
9	PRN6626	Austen's Row and Spa Cottages, Bartle Lane, Lower Bartle, Preston	Austen's Row is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map sheet and on the 1893 1:2,500 mapping - on the latter it appears to be five structures. These buildings have since been demolished.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	349228,433397

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
10	PRN6627	Bartle Hall Cottages, Lower Bartle	A smithy is shown at the junction of Bartle Lane and Lea Lane on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. It had apparently been lost and what is now known as Bartle Hall Cottages built close to its site by 1893.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348590,433070
11	PRN17077	Anderton House, Bartle	Farmhouse, later C17, altered. Cruck-framed, clad in sandstone rubble rendered at the lower level and all whitewashed, steeply pitched corrugated iron roof with boxed eaves and brick gable chimneys.	Grade II Listed Building: List Entry 1073522	Post-medieval	348176,433282
12	PRN22340	Southeast of Saddle Inn PH, Sidgreave Lane, nr Cottam	Old Clay Pit on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1893; shown as pond on the 1838 tithe map and the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. Presumably an old marl pit.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348915,432499
13	PRN22341	East of Crow Lady Farm, Lea Lane, Cottam	Probable marl pit. Named as 'Old Clay Pit' on first edition 1:2,500 map; site of pond on 1838 and 1848 map	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348905,432665
14	PRN22342	East of Adamson Farm, Rosemary Lane, Bartle	Old Clay Pit on first edition 1:2,500 map. Possibly pre-1848 origins.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348592,433916
15	PRN22343	Sitting Goose Inn, Lea Lane, nr Cottam	Sitting Goose Inn on 1838 tithe award and 1848 OS 1:10,560 map; Birley Arms on OS 1893 1:2,500 map. Possibly originally two houses.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348629,432948



Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
16	PRN28370	East of Adamson Farm, Woodplumpton	Large bank on south side of M55, probably construction spoil from the motorway 1972-75.	Non-designated	Modern	348952,433994
17	PRN28371	Southeast of Swillbrook Grange, Swillbrook	Series of banks and earthworks which appear to be the remains of a irregular field system shown on the first edition 1:10,560 map of 1847.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	349020,434171
18	PRN33674	Bartle, Preston (find spot)	Pin of annular brooch - treasure find; unreported, found in 2007 by a metal detectorist. PAS Ref- LANCUM-E96206	Non-designated	Medieval	349000,433000
19	PRN37754	Bartle Hall, Woodplumpton	Landscape Park at Bartle Hall. The site was originally developed in the eighteenth century as Leach Hall by prosperous yeoman farmers. Hall grounds date from c.1745 and were greatly extended in 1822-23.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348579,433210
20	PRN39302	Maxey House, Sandy Lane, Woodplumpton	This farmstead appears on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping and the 1893 1:2,500 sheet, on both of which it is named Maxy House. A building is shown in this area on William Yates' map of 1786; it seems probable that it represents Maxy House, although it is not named. Still extant.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	349920,433040
21	PRN39318	North of White House, Lea Lane, Bartle	This building is shown on the Clifton with Salwick tithe award as 'Outbuildings and fold'. It was part of the holding based at the White House (PRN39319) and was occupied at this date by Matthew Miller. It also appears on the OS 1:10,560	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348580,432810

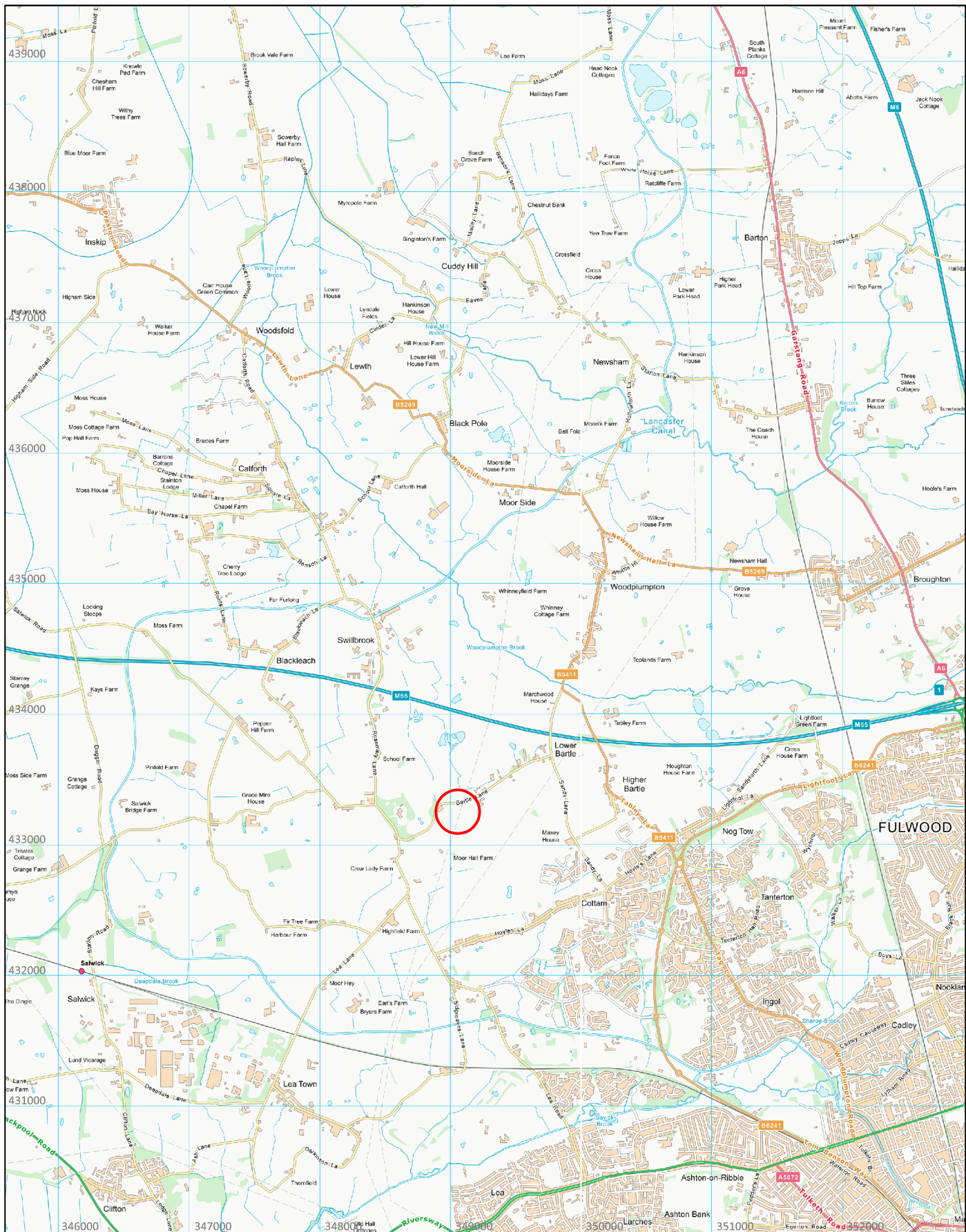
Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
			mapping of 1848, but does not feature on the 1893 1:2,500 sheet and had presumably been demolished by that time.			
22	PRN39319	White House, Lea Lane, Bartle	This farmstead is shown on the Clifton with Salwick tithe award as owned by Clifton Thomas and occupied by Matthew Miller. The farmstead also appears on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848 and the 1893 1:2,500 sheet.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348620,432750
23	PRN39320	Crow Lady Farm, Lea Lane, Bartle	This farmstead is shown on the 1838 tithe award for Woodplumpton and the 1848 OS 1:10,560 mapping. The building shown on these maps seem to have been lost before 1893 however, and a new farmstead erected a little way to the north of the original.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348770,432700
24	PRN39321	Hillcrest, Lea Lane, Bartle	A cottage and garden is shown on this site on the tithe award, where it was owned by Clifton Thomas and occupied by Robert Knowles. The building appears on both the 1848 and 1893 OS mapping, but the site has since been redeveloped.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348530,432475
25	PRN39325	Adamson Farm, Rosemary Lane, Woodplumpton	This farmstead appears on the 1838 tithe map, where it was owned by Richard Martin and occupied by John Mitchell. It also appears on the 1847 OS 1:10,560 mapping and 1893 1:2,500 mapping, but has been partly redeveloped since that	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348440,433995

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
			time. The farmhouse stood to the west of the extant barn, and appears to have been replaced since that date.			
26	PRN39326	Lower Bartle, Woodplumpton	A series of small roads and tracks are shown on the 1838-1893 mapping at Little Bartle. Their pattern has similarities with the classic medieval 'main street and back lane' village plan. The area is noted as 'Ancient Settlement' on the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation, and despite the M55 now truncating some of the routes, the pattern is still visible in the landscape. Bartle is noted in the list of potential deserted medieval villages (See PRN 1637).	Non-designated	Medieval	349420,433900
27	PRN39327	Brick Barn, north of Bartle Lane, Lower Bartle	A building, named as 'Brick Barn' in 1848 is shown on the O1838 tithe mapping and the OS 1:10,560 mapping. It had been lost before 1893. The tithe award shows it to have been a small farmstead, owned by John Waterworth and Charles Buck and occupied by Margaret Forshaw.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348910,433340
28	PRN39328	Lawton House, Bartle Lane, Lower Bartle	The 1838 tithe map shows buildings on this site, and a house and garden is shown on the 1848 OS mapping. By the time of the 1893 OS 1:2,500 mapping the site had apparently been rebuilt and extended, and was now named 'Lawton House'	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348920,433290

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
			(the site of that name on the 1848 mapping having been lost, see PRN6249). The tithe award lists it as owned by John Waterworth and Charles Buck (who also owned and ran the nearby Sitting Goose Inn) and occupied by William Morton. The holding had two meadows, two pasture fields and an arable field with an area of 17 acres and 3 perches and a tithe value of £2-2s-1d. The existing farmstead is mainly comprised of brick buildings with slate roofs, which relate well to those shown on the 1893 mapping. It is possible that some or all of the pre-1838 farmhouse forms a part of the present building.			
29	PRN39329	North side of Bartle Lane, Lower Bartle	The 1838 tithe map shows buildings on this site, as does the 1848 OS mapping. By the time of the 1893 OS 1:2,500 mapping the site had demolished. The way that the site is drawn on the tithe and 1848 OS maps could suggest an origin as a 'squatter' cottage on the edge of a wider road. The site is now wooded.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348870,433240
30	PRN39330	North side of Bartle Lane, Lower Bartle	The 1838 tithe map shows a building on this site, as does the 1848 OS mapping. By the time of the 1893 OS 1:2,500 mapping the site had demolished. The tithe award lists it as 'cottage and garden' owned and occupied by Richard Cottam.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348650,433050

Site No.	HER Ref.	Name	Summary	Designation	Period	Grid Coordinates
			The site is now wooded, and it seems probable that it would have been cleared for the development of the adjacent Bartle Hall Park (PRN37754).			
31	PRN39331	South side of Bartle Lane, Lower Bartle	This site is shown as two buildings on the 1838 tithe award plan and the 1848 OS mapping. It had been lost by 1893. The tithe award lists it as a small holding of a little over 9 acres, owned by John Waterworth and Charles Buck (of the Sitting Goose Inn) and occupied by Thomas Southwaite.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348730,433040
32	PRN39339	Ivy Farm, Lea Lane, Bartle	This farmstead is shown on the 1839-40 Tithe Award plan and noted in the schedule. It was owned by Clifton Thomas and occupied by Robert Nottingham. It is shown but not named on the 1848 OS 1:10,560 mapping, where it appears as a house and barn. By the time of the 1893 1:2,500 map the barn had been lost and a new L-shaped range of buildings erected to the north of the farmhouse.	Non-designated	Post-medieval	348570,432880

## APPENDIX 2: Figures



**Eden Heritage**  
 Archaeology & Heritage Services  
 Eden Heritage Ltd 2020

**PROJECT:** Land at Lawton House Farm, Lower Bartle, Lancashire  
**CLIENT:** Bartle Country Homes Ltd  
**REPORT:** EH090/02  
**SCALE:** 1:40,000 at A4  
**DRAWN BY:** MDR  
**DATE:** December 2020

**KEY:**  
 site location

  
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)

Figure 1: Site Location.

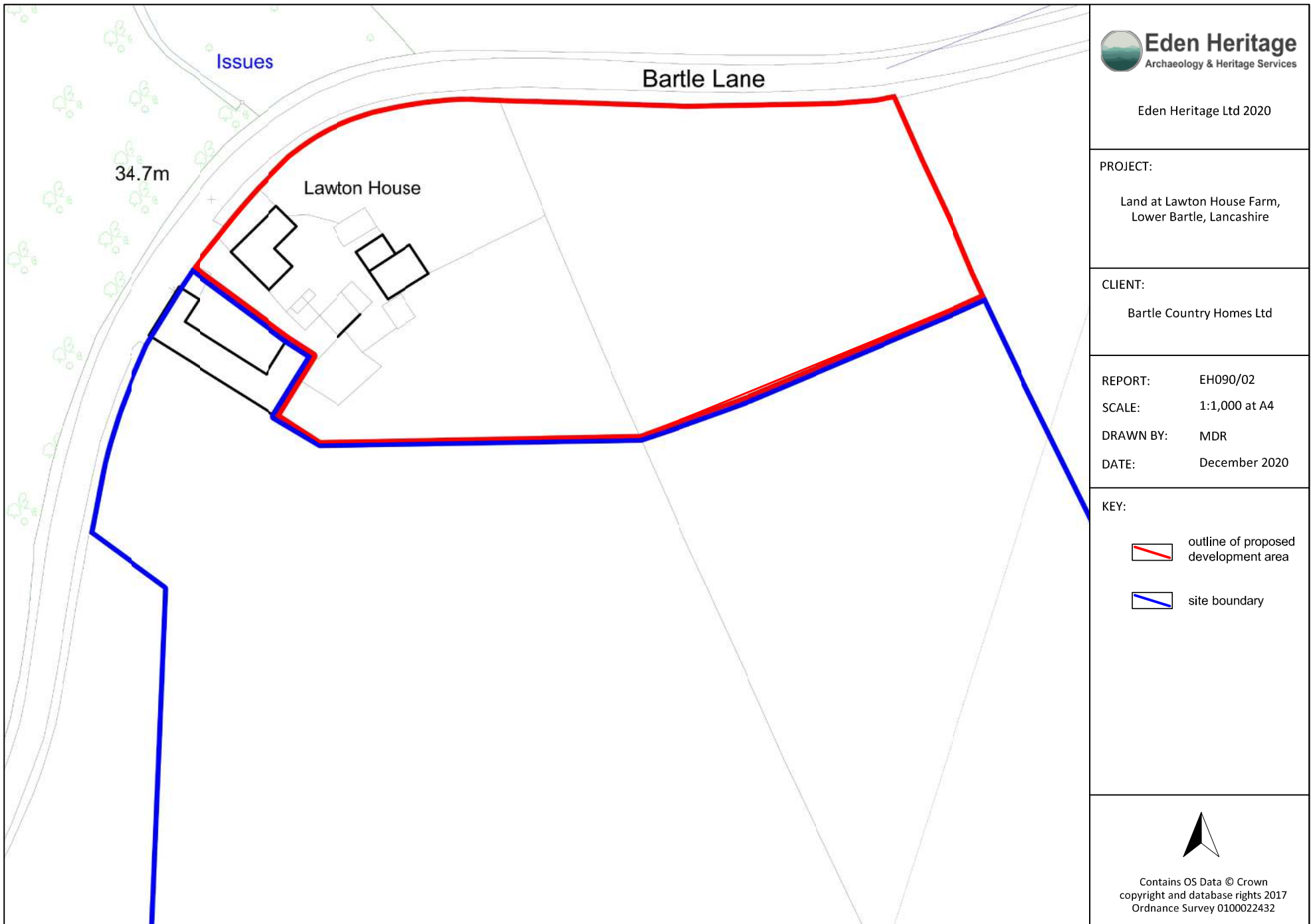
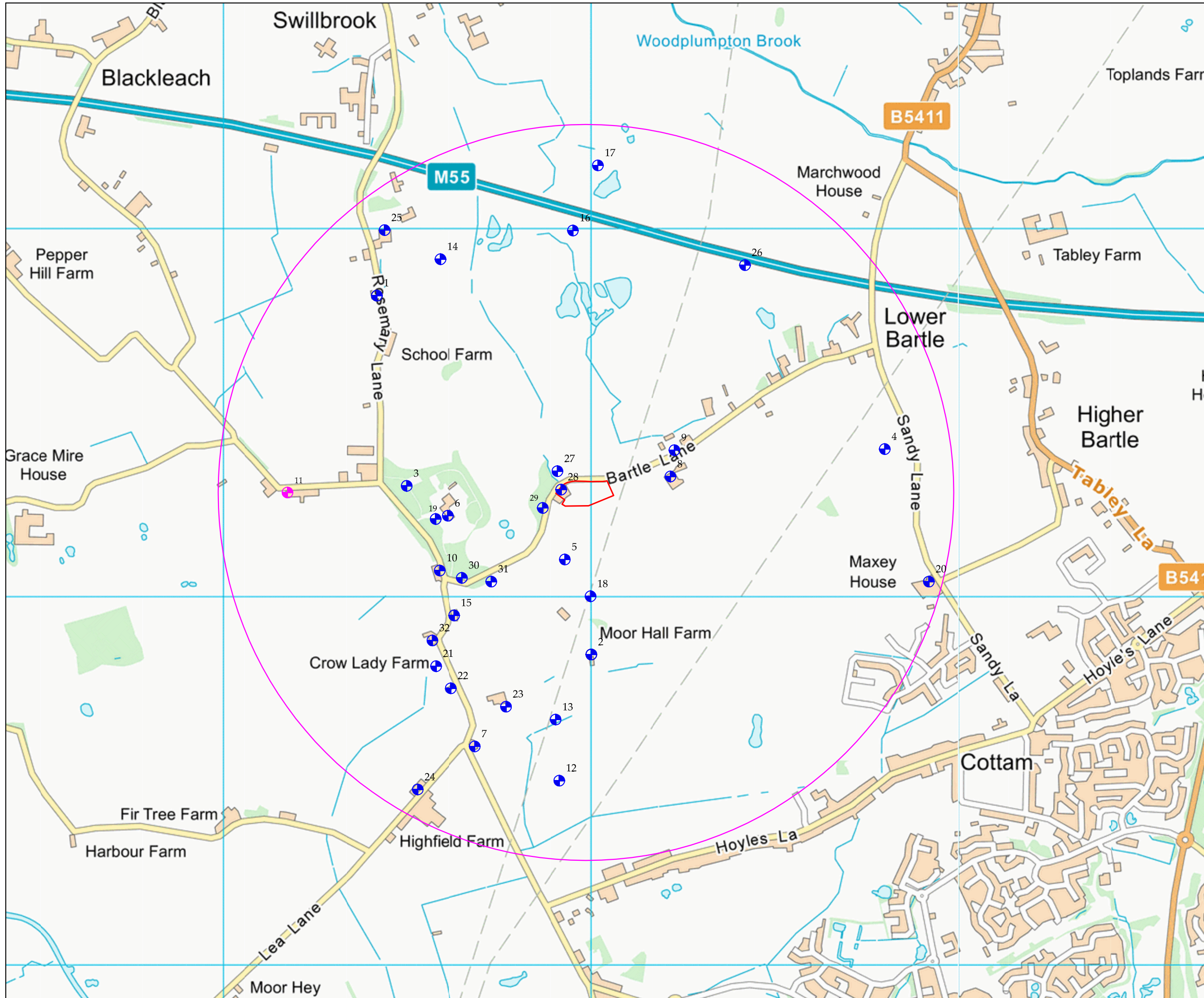


Figure 2: Detailed site location.









Eden Heritage Ltd 2020

PROJECT:  
Land at Lawton House Farm,  
Lower Bartle, Lancashire

CLIENT:  
Bartle Country Homes Ltd

REPORT: EH090/02  
SCALE: 1:10,000 at A4  
DRAWN BY: MDR  
DATE: December 2020

- KEY:
-  site boundary
  -  1km search area
  -  1 non-designated heritage asset
  -  1 designated heritage asset (listed building)



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)

Figure 3: Locations of heritage assets.



**PROJECT:**

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**CLIENT:**

Bartle Country Homes Ltd

**REPORT:**

EH090/02

**SCALE:**

1:4,000 at A4

**DRAWN BY:**

MDR

**DATE:**

December 2020

**KEY:**


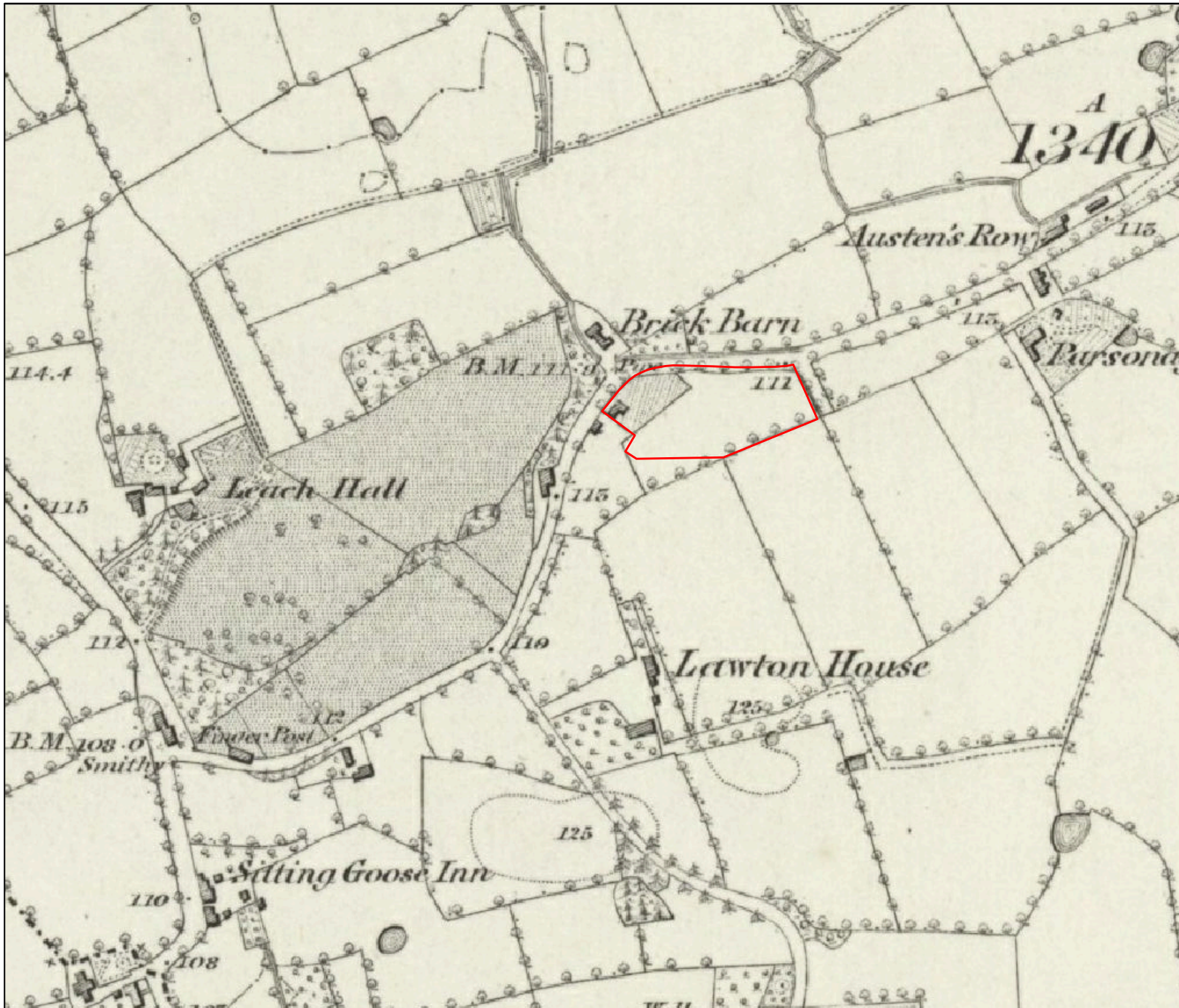
 outline of proposed  
development area



Figure 4: Extract from the Woodplumpton Tithe map of 1839.



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Bartle Country Homes Ltd

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**DRAWN BY:** MDR

**DATE:** December 2020

**KEY:**


 outline of proposed  
development area



Figure 5: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (6" to one mile scale).

PROJECT:

Lawton House Farm,  
Lower Bartle, Lancashire

CLIENT:

Bartle Country Homes Ltd


REPORT: EH090/02

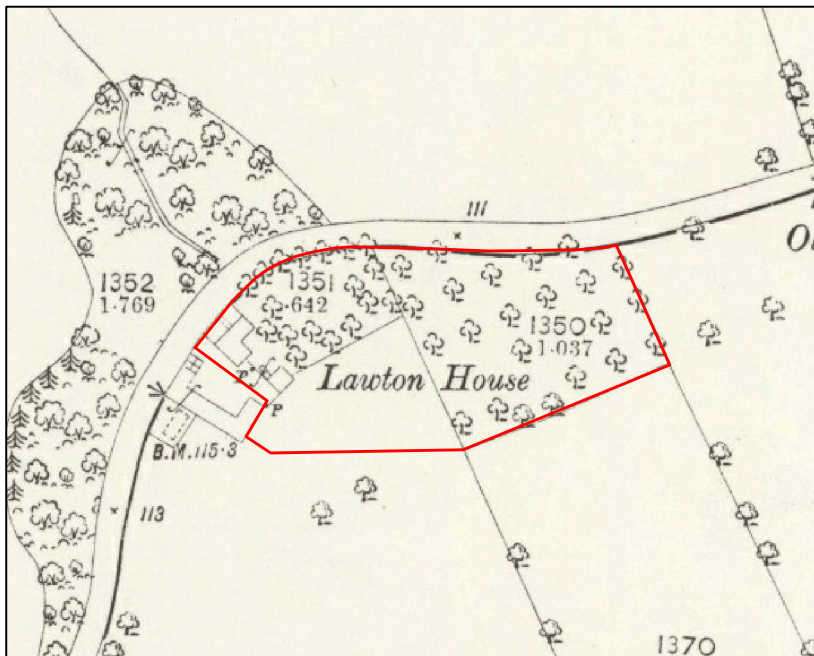
SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

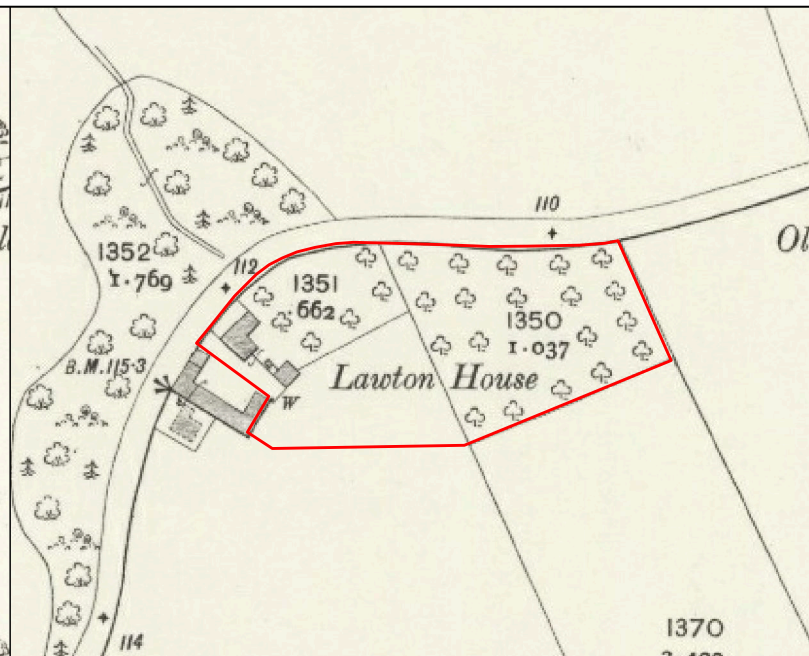
DATE: December 2020

KEY:

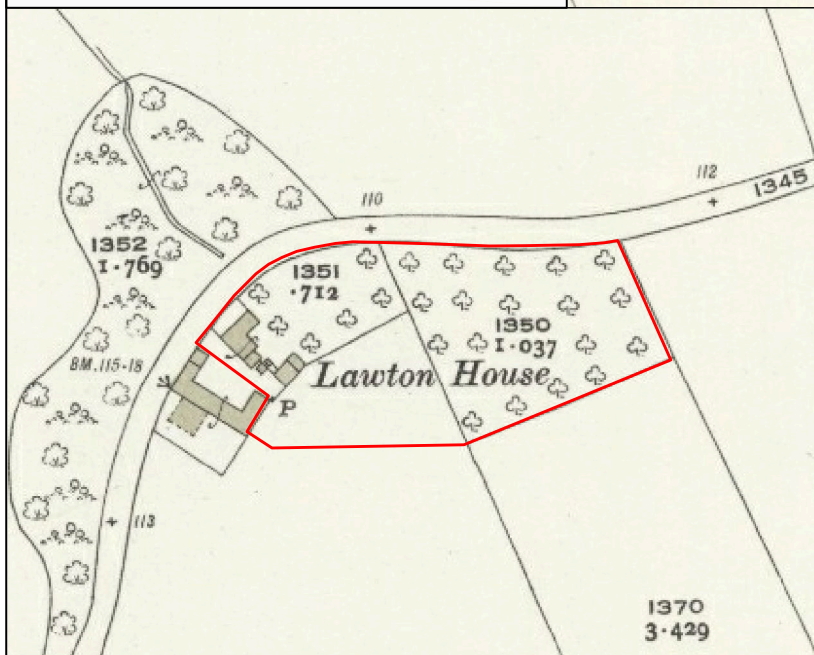
 outline of proposed development area



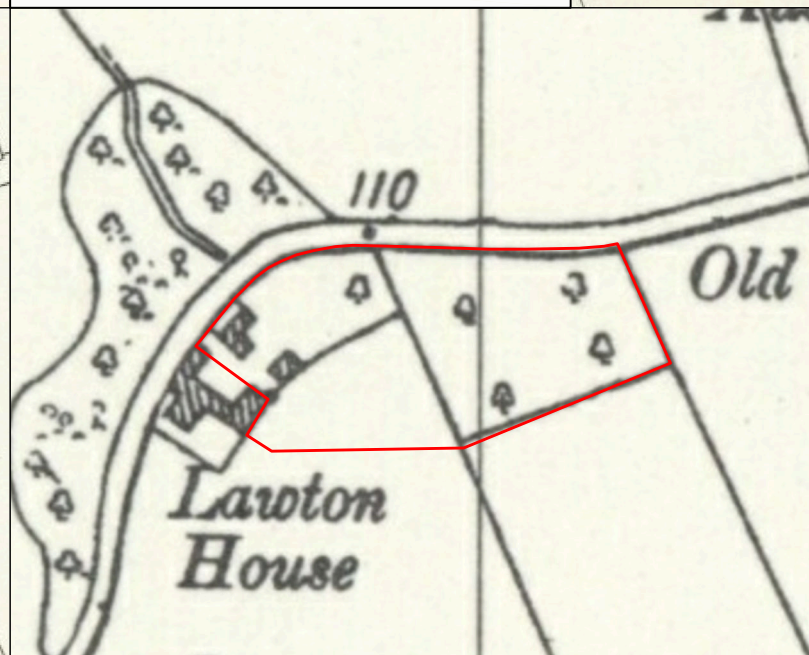
a) Ordnance Survey 1893 (25" to the mile scale)



b) Ordnance Survey 1911 (25" to the mile scale)



c) Ordnance Survey 1932 (25" to the mile scale)



d) Ordnance Survey 1955 (1:10,000 scale)

Figure 6: Extracts from historic Ordnance Survey maps (1893-1955) depicting Lawton House.



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**REPORT:** EH090/02

**SCALE:** 1:2,000 at A4

**DRAWN BY:** MDR

**DATE:** December 2020

**KEY:**



outline of proposed  
development area



Google Earth © 2007

Figure 7: Modern satellite imagery from 2007.

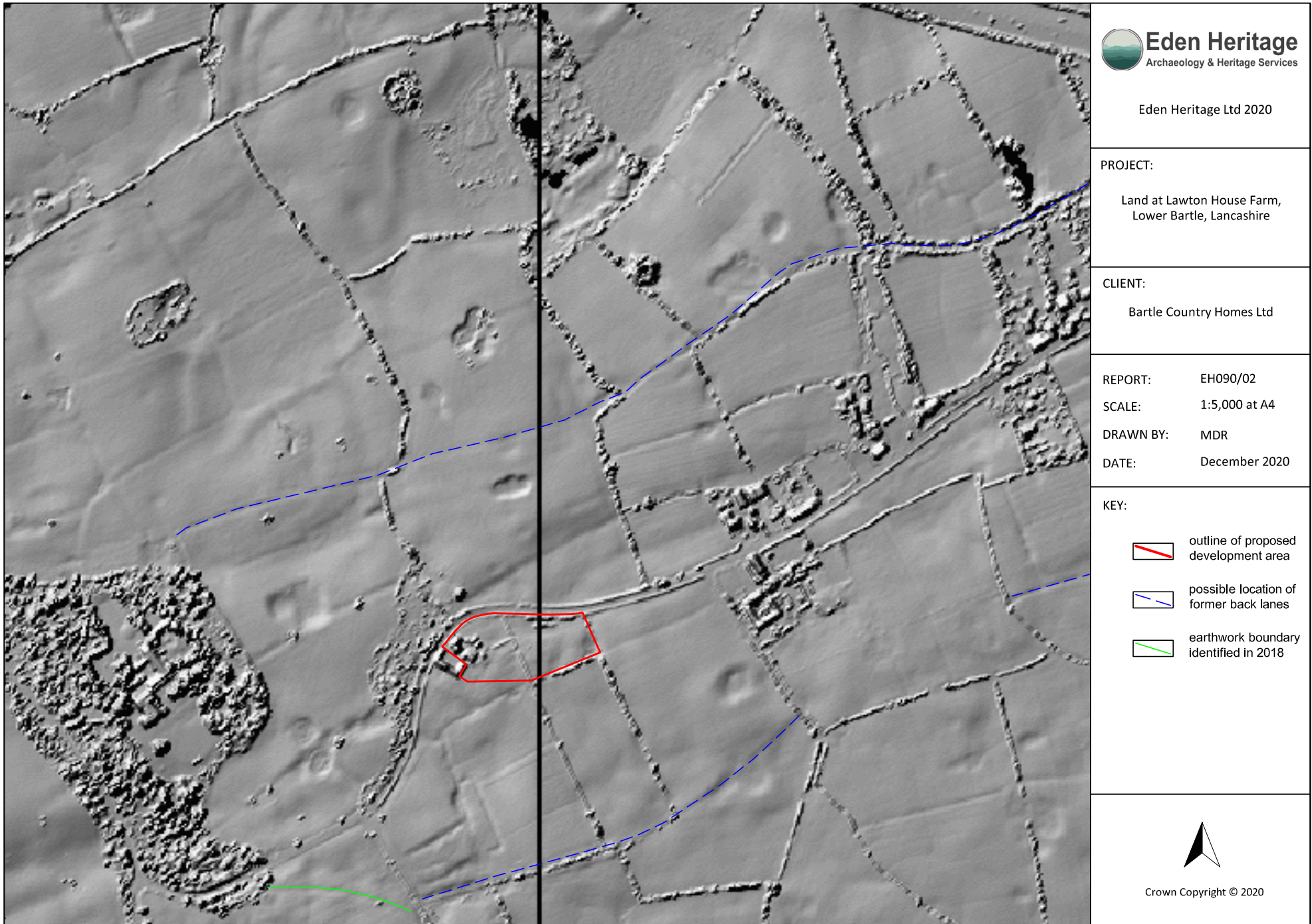


Figure 8: Digital surface model using 2m LiDAR data from 2017.

**PROJECT:**

Land at Lawton House Farm,  
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**CLIENT:**

Bartle Country Homes Ltd

**REPORT:**

EH090/02

**SCALE:**

1:1,750 at A4




**DRAWN BY:**

MDR

**DATE:**

December 2020

**KEY:**

-  outline of proposed development area
-  possible earthwork
-  plough furrow



Contains survey data provided by  
MT Surveys Ltd (2015)

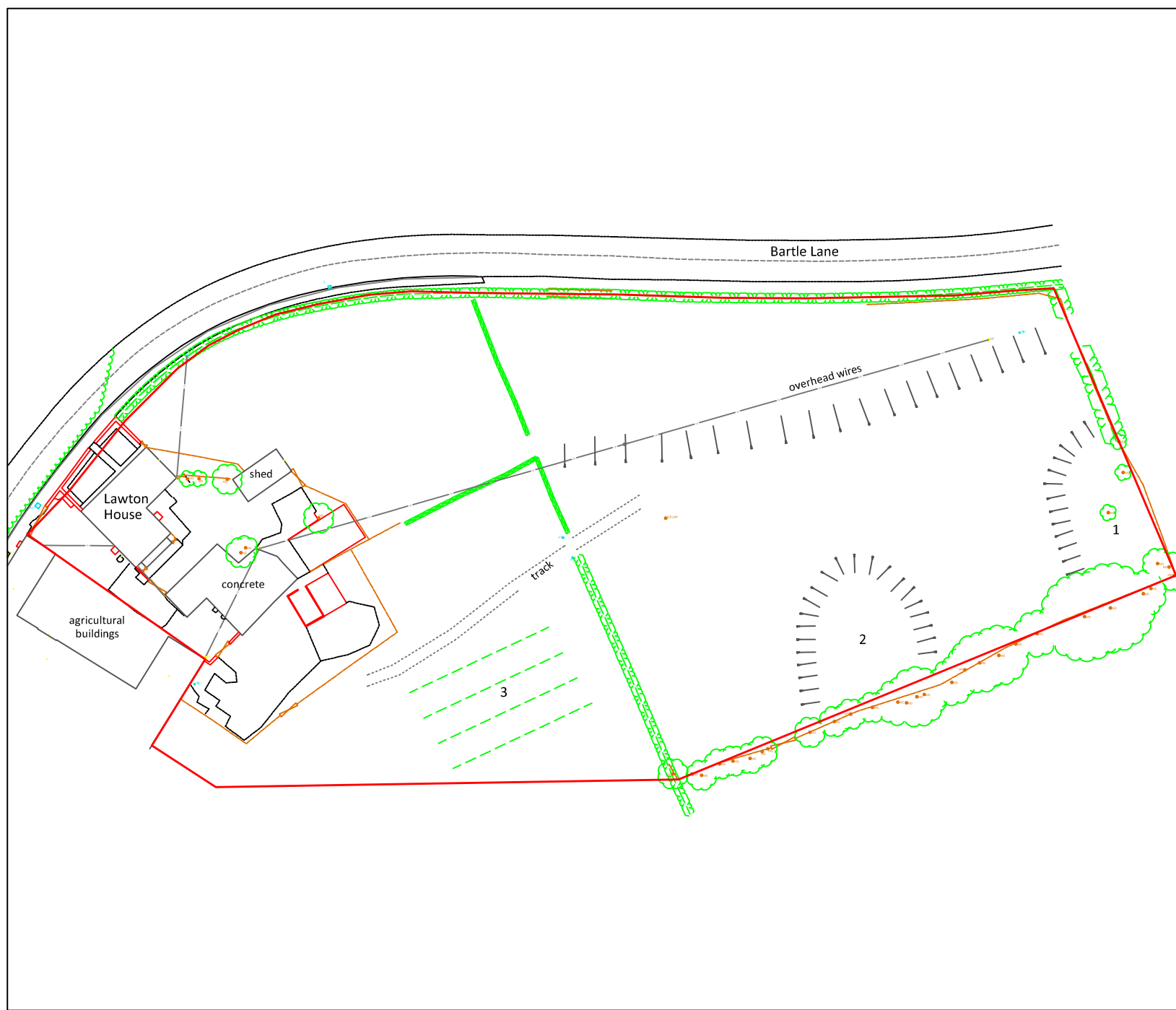


Figure 9: Results of the walkover survey.

**Heritage Impact Assessment  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Historic Landscape Survey  
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Geophysical Survey  
Trial Trench Evaluation  
Archaeological Excavation  
Archaeological Watching Briefs**

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