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A5225 WIGAN, HINDLEY AND WESTHOUGHTON BYPASS

OBJECTORS' ALTERNATIVE – PINK ROUTE

An Archaeological Assessment

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit

January 1994

DRAFT

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Parkman Engineering Consultants to carry out an assessment of the archaeological implications of the Objectors' Alternative - Pink Route for the A5225 Wigan, Hindley and Westhoughton Bypass. The aim was to identify sites of significance along the proposed route and, where necessary, make recommendations.

1.2 A survey was undertaken and this report presents a summary of the findings.

1.3 The survey consisted of the examination of published and unpublished map series, aerial photographs, documentary material from a variety of published and manuscript sources, and field survey of the route, in order to relate the research findings to the existing landscape.

1.4 This survey follows an earlier report by the GMAU on the M6 to M61 Link - Wigan, Hindley and Westhoughton Bypass, carried out in 1991. The present revised survey extends over a wider route corridor than the earlier report.

1.5 Complete land access was not sought at this stage and field work was restricted to public rights of way.

1.6 This report also includes, as an Appendix, details of Listed Buildings within and in close proximity of the study corridor.

2. The Setting

2.1 GEOLOGY

The solid and drift geology of the study area is displayed on the Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet number 84.

2.1.1 Solid

The solid geology of the area is composed of the carboniferous rock of the Middle Coal Measures. The fault lines run south-east to north-east from the Pemberton to Great Haigh faults. It is an area which was long famous for the mining of coal. Direct evidence for the production of coal at Winstanley, for example, goes back to at least the 16th century.

2.1.2 Drift

Outcropping Middle Coal Measures occur at the western end of the study area around Sandyforth Farm and also around Brocstedes Farm and Rough Wood. There are also sand and gravel deposits at Glead Wood and around Wigan Borough Cemetery. Areas of peat are indicated on the eastern side of the Leigh Branch Canal and also at the eastern end of the study area, near Amberswood Common. However, these peat areas are no longer likely to survive as a result of industrial development and subsidence flashes. Two small areas of alluvium deposition are indicated around the Leigh Branch Canal and Platt Bridge Railway Junction. The majority of the study area is overlain by glacially deposited boulder clay.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The area under study is part of the South-West Lancashire Plain. It is a subdued and slightly undulating landscape. There is a gradual rise in land level from east to west across the study route. The eastern end of the route lies c 32m OD, and to the west the land is then very flat and low lying in the area where Ince Moss formerly lay. To the west of this former moss the land begins to rise, reaching c 110m OD around Sandyforth Farm.

3. Historical Background

3.1 PREHISTORIC

No sites from this period have been identified within the study area. There is growing regional evidence for prehistoric settlement concentrating on sand and gravel beds adjacent to rivers and mosslands. The area around Ince Moss, with adjacent sand and gravel deposits, would therefore normally be regarded as having good potential for such settlement. However, the high level of industrial activity which has taken place in this area during the 19th and 20th centuries is likely to have destroyed any evidence which may have existed.

3.2 ROMAN

The line of the Roman road between Wigan and Warrington is crossed by the proposed route (Site 57; see section 4, *Gazetteer of Sites*). The course of this Roman routeway, described by Margary (1957) as 'very well established', approximately follows the line of the modern A49. Margary noted that much of the road had been destroyed but that traces were still discernible in the fields to the east of the modern road and south of Land Gate Farm (c 0.3km south-east of the study area). Subsequent building developments since Margary made this observation has probably removed further traces of this road. However, a recent evaluation carried out by GMAU across the line of the road in this area (SD 5740 0040) did reveal some road remains. The sections of road uncovered showed that it lay beneath c 1.4m of overburden, formed a compact layer of sandstone blocks and was c 5m wide in places.

Margary also states that traces of the road were visible in the fields opposite the Ben Johnson Inn, on the west side of the modern road (c 0.4km to the north of the study area). This is supported by the alignment of the Roman road shown on the First and Second editions of the Ordnance Survey which also show the road running through fields on the west side of the modern road, within the study area, opposite Derbyshire House Farm. However, recent widening of the A49 may have destroyed these remains.

3.3 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

The study area passes, from west to east, through the townships of Winstanley, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Pemberton, Ince-in-Makerfield and Hindley. All of these townships had medieval halls located within them, as well as other settlement sites.

Winstanley

The township of Winstanley at the western end of the study route had its manorial base at Winstanley Hall, in Winstanley Park, to the north-west of the study area. The name Winstanley is derived from the Old English 'leah' and personal name 'Wynstan' and may mean 'the woodland or clearing of Wynstan'. In the medieval period Winstanley Hall was in the ownership of the Winstanley family, who took their name from the place, but it was sold in 1596 to the Bankes family.

Sandyforth Farm (1) is the only Winstanley farm within the study area. The farm, which has a datestone on a barn of 'WRM 1618/48', was called Croppers on the 1770 estate map of Winstanley.

Ashton-in-Makerfield

The larger part of the study area passes through the former township of Ashton-in-Makerfield. Both Ashton and Bryn, which lies in the northern part of the township, have place-names whose origin can be traced to Old English forms. In the early 13th century the manor was held by Thomas de Burnhull or Brindle, but had passed by marriage to the Gerard family by the first half of the 14th century. The earliest residence of the Gerard family is thought to be the moated site known as Old Bryn, which lies c 0.6km to the south of the study area. This site may have been the manorial residence prior to the Gerard's acquisition of the manor. At some time in the 14th century the family moved the manorial residence to New Bryn Hall (c 1km due east of the earlier moated site). Associated with one or both of these sites is Bryn Park, the site of which extends into the study area (81). The park is shown with a surrounding pale on Saxton's map of the county dated 1577. The park is not shown on Yates's map, but is named on the 1849 Ordnance Survey First Edition. Park House Farm (83), which occupies a central position in this former parkland, is also not shown on Yates's map and would appear to be of early 19th-century date; its establishment may coincide with the division of the park into fields. As a park with pale of at least 16th-century date, Bryn Park would have been used as a deer park. The pale (81) was the fence enclosing the park and would normally occur alongside a ditch.

To the west of the park and also contained within the township of Ashton is the linear settlement of Park Lane. The earliest elements of this settlement are the formerly timber-framed farmhouse which has now been converted to the Cranberry Hotel (67) and Park Lane Chapel (69) which was built in 1697. Park Lane (63) itself forms part of the Wigan to Warrington turnpike road, one of the earliest roads to be turnpiked in the county, in 1726.

The remainder of the study area lying within the former township of Ashton consists of scattered farmsteads of varying date. The earliest date recovered for any of these properties is from a lease of Drummer's Fields (39), dated 1609 (DDGe/1098). A lease of Crowners (later Coroner's) Nook (31) dated 1709 (DDGe/591-3) has also been identified. Datestone evidence has also provided dates of 1710 and 1720 for Brocstedes Farm (17) and Ryecroft Farm (15) respectively.

Pemberton

A small part of the township of Pemberton also lies within the study area. The place-name may derive from the Old English 'penn-bere-tun', meaning 'enclosure on a hill' (Mills 1976, 120). The history of Pemberton can be traced back to the late 12th century when it was held as a manor by a certain Alan. The part of Pemberton within the study area was actually contained within the Hawkey estate; originally this was no doubt part of the Pemberton manor but in or before the mid-14th century it was granted out as a separate freeholding. Held by Gilbert de Ince in 1374, the estate soon afterwards passed to the Molyneux family and remained in their possession until the early 19th century. A mid-18th-century plan of the Hawkey estate shows Derbyshire House Farm (58) and Rough Wood (80), then called 'coppice'.

Ince-in-Makerfield

The place-name Ince derives from 'inis', a British word interpreted as meaning an island. Because Ince contained a large area of mossland it has been deduced that the name may refer to some higher dry land among this mossland (Ekwall 1922, 103).

The manor of Ince was held in 1212 by Alfred de Ince in thegnage with Haydock, and Richard de Perpoint held half of Ince from Alfred. Half a century later Henry de Sefton began to acquire a share in the manor, which then passed into the hands of his son, Richard de Ince. The manor was then passed down to various members of the Ince family until it came into the hands of Ellen, daughter of another Richard de Ince, who married John Gerard in 1425. The manor then remained in the Gerard family until the mid-18th century (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 102-4).

The part of Ince township which now lies within the study area is largely the former mossland area of the township. Yates's map shows that most of the area which later lay between the Leigh Branch Canal (95) and the North Union Line Railway (127) was all mossland (126). Westwood Park, which was bisected by the Pemberton Loop Railway (106) in the mid-19th century, extended into the study area. The park (107) provided the setting for Westwood Hall, an 18th-century building and the home of the Walmsley family who acquired the manor when the Gerard line of inheritance expired.

The earliest dwelling of this township which lies within the study area is probably Dower House Farm (137), which has a datestone of 1686. Dower House Farm, Fir Tree House (124) and Moss Side (120) are all shown on Yates's map.

Hindley

The place-name Hindley derives from the Old English 'hind' and 'leah' and means the 'wood where the hind is found' (Mills 1976, 95).

The manor of Hindley is first recorded in 1212 and, like Ashton-in-Makerfield, was held by the Burnhull family at that time (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 106). About 1330 the manor was granted to Robert Langton, from whom the Langtons of Lowe in Hindley descended (*ibid*, 108). The residence of this family was the moated site of Lowe Hall (150). The final member of this family, Edward Langton, died in 1733 and was succeeded by his nephew William Pugh (Leyland 1873, 11). Edward Philip Pugh sold the hall with some surrounding land in 1765 to the Duke of Bridgewater.

In 1873 Leyland described the hall as 'nothing more than a farm house; the moat surrounding it, with the tall columns of a gateway, being the only remaining evidence of its former state. A few scattered trees on its western side, some dead, and others dying through the effects of the smoke and vapours of the neighbouring manufactories, mark where an ornamental plantation once stood.'

The site of Lowe school (154) is also located within this township. An inscribed stone in the front of the school house recorded that 'this school was built by the gift of Mrs Mary Abram, widow ... Anno Domini 1632'. The land was the gift of Abraham Langton, lord of the manor. In 1855 work began on the building of a new school in a more accessible position with money from subscriptions and the proceeds of the mines under the old school lands (Leyland 1873, 80-7).

3.4 INDUSTRIAL

The study area lies in the centre of the Lancashire coalfield and a number of sites associated with the coal industry are located within the area. Local mining can be traced back to the post-medieval period with documentary references to coal working in the 16th century, although the location of any of these works cannot be firmly established. The coal reserves in the area around Winstanley were being worked quite intensively from the beginning of the 17th century, largely as a result of the impetus given to the industry by the Bankes family who had acquired the manor. In 1693 the Winstanley works had an output of 2074 tons (Bankes 1940, 43).

From the tithe maps and Ordnance Survey First edition a total of six small-scale coal workings (25, 41, 141, 143, 144 and 155) can be identified within the study area. With the exception of Amberswood Colliery (143) which actually has surface buildings, all would appear to be single pit sites, consisting of a vertical shaft with no surface structures.

In the forty-seven year period between the surveying of the Ordnance Survey First and Second Editions (between 1845 and 1892) a large-scale expansion of the coal industry took place within the study area. A total of six large colliery sites (25, 36, 75, 121, 142 and 155) have been established. These included the very large site of Moss Colliery (121) which continued in operation into the 20th century and in 1954 had 650 workers, producing 160,000 tons of coal per annum (Ashmore 1982, 101).

Because of this flourishing coal industry several other industrial sites developed in this area. The iron foundry sites (119 and 141) were built close to collieries and would have used the coal in the iron-making process. The brick works (122) would probably have been established at the same time as the colliery, as bricks were extensively used in colliery building and shaft linings. The extensive system of railways and tramways, together with the Leigh Branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (95), were all connected with the coal industry.

As a result of this extensive mining industry, much of this area has been subject to subsidence in recent years and the large flashes located within the area have been produced because of this. The coal reserves in the area continue to be mined to the present date with opencast mining still taking place.

Textiles were another major industry in the area. It is thought that by the latter half of the 16th century there were sizeable woollen and linen industries in the North-West. By the end of the 17th century cotton had been introduced. The industry was based upon domestic production of yarn and cloth, finishing processes being carried out by specialized workers, sometimes on the merchant's premises (Ashmore 1982, 3). Some field-names hint at this domestic production. The name 'Yarn Croft' can be located at three sites (45, 46 and 54) while 'Soap Waste Field' (49) may also be associated with the textile industry.

A number of ponds have also been identified within the study area and many of these may be water-filled marl pits. Marl was dug from the medieval period and used as a fertilizer. The marl was extracted by backing a cart into the excavated pit and loading the clayey marl into it.

4. Gazetteer of Sites

The following gazetteer lists those sites identified by the GMAU survey along the proposed Objectors' Alternative - Pink Route for the A5225 Wigan, Hindley and Westthroughton Bypass. Italicized numbers after the site title refer to the Gazetteer of Sites in the earlier GMAU report (GMAU 1991). The abbreviations FW, M and AP refer to the method of identification, ie field walking, map research or aerial photograph analysis. SMR refers to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the GMAU.

1) SD 5484 0180
Sandyforth (171) M FW
SMR 4528

Three buildings are illustrated on this site on the 1770 estate map, when the site is referred to as 'Croppers'. All of the buildings shown on this map appear to be 2-storey and all have chimney stacks. The site is described as 'House, fold and lane' in the 1770 survey and 'House and garden' in the 1838 tithe apportionment. Three L-shaped buildings are shown on the 1849 map. A fourth building has been added to the site by the 1894 map. Farm considerably enlarged by 1908. Stone-built farmhouse, barn and carriage house. Also brick-built barn. Stone barn has datestone 'WRM 1618/48'. Carriage house has a datestone 'MB (?Meyrick Bankes) 1850'. Farmhouse appears to be Georgian.

2) SD 5495 0195
Cropmark (172) AP FW

Well defined L-shaped cropmark. Site not visible on the ground.

3) SD 5513 0199
Group of ponds M FW

A group of three ponds are shown on this site on the 1895 map. On the 1849 map the site is shown as a small area of woodland and may have contained ponds at this time also. A fourth pond is shown on the site on the 1938 map. The ponds may be water-filled marl pits.

4) SD 5517 0200
Winstanley Colliery Railway M FW

Shown on the 1908 map as a railway line and as a disused embankment on the 1938 map. Survives as an embanked overgrown track running to a small thicket west of Glead Wood.

5) SD 5537 0206
Glead Wood M FW

Appears on 1849 map.

6) SD 5528 0200
Plantation and embankment M FW

Shown on the 1849 map. A rectangular embanked area, probably waste from the colliery, later planted over with plantation.

7) SD 5510 0170
Cropmark (173) AP FW

Cropmark, possibly representing part of an old field system. Nothing visible on the ground.

8) SD 5507 0165
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1838 map. The field within which it lies is called 'Marl Pit Hey' on the accompanying apportionment and would indicate that this pond was a water-filled marl pit.

9) SD 5522 0165
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map and on all later maps. This may be a water-filled marl pit. Site not accessible.

10) SD 5520 0156
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map, but does not appear on later maps. This may have been a water-filled marl pit which has been back-filled. Site not accessible.

11) SD 5550 0135
Cropmark (174) AP FW
SMR 8085

Well defined rectilinear enclosure and linear cropmark. Nothing visible on the ground.

12) SD 5551 0134
Pond M FW

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map, but does not appear on later maps. This may have been a water-filled marl pit which has been back-filled. Nothing visible on the ground.

13) SD 5566 0143
Reservoir M FW

A small reservoir is shown on this site on the 1895 map. The reservoir may be associated with the colliery site (25), c 0.2km to the north. There are no visible remains of this feature.

14) SD 5569 0117
Pit Meadow M

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and may indicate the presence of a pit in this field, possibly either a coal pit or a marl pit.

15) SD 5563 0112
Ryecroft Farm M FW
SMR 4710

Three structures are shown on this site on the 1838 map: a large irregular shaped structure, a T-shaped building and a square shaped structure. A similar arrangement is shown on the 1849 map although the irregular structure is now T-shaped and the former T-shaped building is cruciform shaped. A similar arrangement of buildings is shown on the 1895 map. The SMR describes the site as 'a 2 storey brown brick farmhouse, 1720, with rebuilding. Modern entrance door, flag roof, moulded stone tablet at first floor inscribed 'RW 1720'. No building of this description could be identified from the roadside. All of the buildings appear to be 20th-century brick-built structures.

16) SD 5570 0099 & SD 5573 0100
Ponds M FW

Two ponds are shown, one either side of Brocstedes Road on the 1849, 1895 and 1908 maps. These ponds are no longer visible on the ground.

17) SD 5573 0094
Brocstedes Farm M FW
SMR 4704

A group of five rectilinear structures are shown on this site on the 1838 map and form part of the hamlet of Brocstedes. A sixth structure has been added by the 1849 map. Only two of these structures, an L-shaped building and a rectangular building, are shown on the 1895 map when the site is first referred to as Brocstedes Farm. The SMR describes the property as 'a 2 storey with attic farmhouse, 1701. Moulded stone tablet at apex of west gable inscribed 'RAR 1710'. Interior, wide inglenook fireplace, attic has original purlins. Contemporary brown brick barn with stone work and three bays, original roof trusses and ventilating openings'. Access to this site was restricted but the farmhouse described

above was not identified. A modern brick house is located by the roadside and the brick-built barn described above would appear to be still standing.

18) SD 5598 0089
Black Croft M

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and may suggest the presence of coal and possible mining activity. Site not accessible.

19) SD 5579 0096
Structures (Brocstedes Cottages) M FW
SMR 4706

An L-shaped structure and a square shaped structure are shown on the east side of Brocstedes Road, forming part of the hamlet of Brocstedes on the 1838 map. The square structure is shown as U-shaped on the 1849 map. By the 1895 map only a single square shaped structure remains on the site. The SMR describes the site as 'Lime washed cottages. Some modern windows replace originals. Flag roof, porches removed from front of cottages. Lean-to at rear is a separate dwelling. Original beams throughout'. The present building has been thoroughly modernized on the exterior, rendered and with modern windows, although the brick stacks represent at least one element of the earlier building fabric.

20) SD 5585 0130
Brettons Cottage (175) M FW
SMR 8086

A building is shown on this site on the 1798 map. An L-shaped building and a small square shaped structure are shown on this site on the 1838 map. The same shaped buildings, although in different positions and orientations, are shown on the 1849 map. Now demolished. A modern brick bungalow called Low Brooks Bungalow now occupies the site.

21) SD 5590 0126
Structures M FW

An L-shaped structure and a small square shaped structure are shown on this site on the 1849 map when the site appears to be called Bretton's Cottage. A single building is also shown on the 1895 map and is clearly no longer referred to as Bretton's Cottage. The site is vacant on the 1908 map. Nothing visible on the ground.

22) SD 5600 0140
Low Brooks (177) M FW
SMR 8088

Two buildings and an outbuilding are shown on

the 1798 map. A U-shaped building, an L-shaped building and a small square shaped structure are shown on this site on the 1838 and 1849 maps. The buildings had been altered by 1895. One of the buildings had been extended to the rear, and an outbuilding demolished. The 1:10,000 map of 1974 shows two outbuildings: the original buildings may have been demolished, or extended to form one unit. The house is a 2½-storey building with a modern tiled roof and a ridge stack. It has a rendered exterior and modern windows. There appears to be a datestone in the west gable although its details were not discernible. The outbuildings are built in breeze block although the western elevation of one of these building retains the earlier brick fabric.

23) SD 5593 0156
High Brooks (176) M FW
SMR 8087

An L-shaped structure, an elongated rectangular building and a smaller rectangular building are shown on this site on the 1849 map. On the 1894 map the site has changed its name and is called 'Coroner's Nook', the smaller rectangular structure is no longer shown and the other two buildings now form a single structure. On the 1908 map the north-west end is demolished; six tenements are shown. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

24) SD 5580 0160
'Great Common' or 'Common' fields M

A group of four adjacent fields all with either of these names on the 1838 tithe award. The name would suggest that this land may have formed part of an open field system.

25) SD 5572 0162
High Brooks Colliery M FW
SMR 8090

Site described as 'Old Coal Pit' on the 1849 map. Two shafts and a group of small structures are shown on the 1894 map. A tram line connects this colliery with Park Lane Collieries, c 1.5km to the east. The site is first called High Brooks Colliery on the 1908 map. The colliery is described as 'disused' on the 1928 map. The site is now vacant. The field within which the site is located is very flat and featureless and may have been subject to opencast mining in recent years.

26) SD 5556 0182
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 and 1895 maps. It may have been a water-filled marl pit.

27) SD 5560 0191
Smithy Meadow M

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and may indicate the presence of a smithy site either in or adjacent to this field.

28) SD 5580 0183
Cranberry Legh Cottage M FW

A small square shaped structure appears on the 1838, 1849, 1895 and 1908 maps. The site is vacant on the 1929 map.

29) SD 5597 0194
Pond M

A pond is first shown on this site on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. It may have been a water-filled marl pit. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

30) SD 5580 0180 (linear)
Brocstedes Lane M FW

Shown on the 1823 map when it is called Shale Lane at this point. This is now a tarmacked road.

31) SD 5583 0177
Coroner's Nook M FW
SMR 3212

An L-shaped building and a T-shaped building are shown on this site on the 1823 map. The T-shaped building is shown as L-shaped on the 1838 map. An elongated irregular shaped structure is shown on this approximate site on the 1849 map. The 1895 map shows a square shaped structure on a slightly different location. By the the 1895 map the site has changed its name to High Brooks. The 1908 map clearly shows this structure as a pair of semi-detached properties with a group of small structures to rear. The two semi-detached properties are brick-built with a slate roof and ridge stacks. There are a number of corrugated outbuildings to the rear.

32) SD 5586 0173
'Bake House Meadow' M FW

This field is called Croft on the 1823 map and there is a small square shaped structure in the eastern corner of the field. The Bake House Meadow field-name appears on the 1838 tithe apportionment and may provide a function for this small structure. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

33) SD 5586 0171
'Further Shale' M FW

This field-name appears on the 1838 tithe apportionment. The name indicates the presence of shale in the ground and may represent mining activity at some stage. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

34) SD 5597 0164
Reservoir M FW

A reservoir is shown on this site on the 1895, 1908 and 1928 maps. It may have been associated with one of the colliery sites c 0.25km either side. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

35) SD 5600 0170
Cropmark (178) AP FW

Well defined U-shaped cropmark. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

36) SD 5618 0170
High Brooks Colliery M FW

The field in which this colliery was later established was called Lower Shale on the 1838 tithe award, indicating the coal deposits present. A colliery with four pit-head buildings is shown on this site on the 1895 map. A tramway links this colliery with 25 and Park Lane Collieries to the east. The site is first called High Brooks Colliery on the 1908 map. The site would now appear to form part of an opencast works.

37) SD 5637 0156
Doe Ridings (179) M, FW
SMR 8089

An L-shaped building is shown on this site on the 1838 map. An irregular shaped building is shown on the 1849 map. A pair of semi-detached properties have been built to the north of the site on the 1928 map. Still standing. These houses are 2-storey with a slate roof and brick eaves stacks. They have a rendered exterior but appear to be of brick construction.

38) SD 5620 0124 (centre)
Dam Slack M FW

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and may indicate the presence of a dam, to block a watercourse, within this field. There are no visible remains of a dam, although a linear depression running through the field would appear to indicate the line of a watercourse.

39) SD 5630 0120
Drummer's Fields M FW
SMR 3211

Two irregular shaped buildings are shown on this site on the 1838 and 1849 maps. A well on the north-west side of the site and a pond to the south are also shown on the later map. The more easterly of these buildings does not appear on the 1895 map and a larger dogleg shaped structure has been built just to the north of the latter building. The two buildings shown on the 1895 map would appear to be still shown on the modern map. The SMR record suggests that an earlier house on this site 'disappeared due to mining'. Access to this site was restricted but the farmhouse appears to be mid- to late 19th-century. It is a 2-storey, brick-built structure with a slate roof and gable stacks on the roof pitches. There are bay windows and top hung casement windows. Brick-built outbuildings with slate roofs occupy the eastern side of the site.

40) SD 5634 0109 (centre)
Kiln Hey M FW

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe map and suggests the presence of a kiln, probably a brick kiln, within this field. Nothing visible on the ground.

41) SD 5647 0124 (centre)
Coal Pit Hey M FW

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and suggests the presence of a coal pit in this field. Nothing visible on the ground.

42) SD 5659 0127 (linear)
Drummer's Lane M FW

Shown on the 1838 map. This is now a tarmacked road.

43) SD 5665 0124
Drummer's House M FW

Two L-shaped structures and a rectangular structure are shown on this site on the 1838 map. A similar arrangement is shown on the 1849 map, although a small square shaped structure has been added. The 1895 map shows a single structure on the site, called Drummer's House. The site is vacant on the 1908 map. Modern properties now occupy the site.

44) SD 5665 0131
Pond M FW

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 and 1895 maps. Nothing visible on the ground.

45) Little Yarn Croft	SD 5674 0131 (centre) M	this field. The field is now bisected by the M6 motorway.
This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award. Most of the former field lies outside the study area.		53) Pond
46) Yarn Croft	SD 5660 0165 (centre) M	SD 5669 0205 M FW
This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award.		A pond is shown on this site on the 1849, 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. It may have been a water-filled marl pit which has been subsequently back-filled. Nothing visible on the ground.
47) Cropmarks (181)	SD 5650 0170 AP SMR 8091	54) The Yarn Croft
Subrectangular cropmarks possibly representing an old field system. Site not accessible.		SD 5674 0210 (centre) M
This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award.		55) Pond
48) Cropmark (182)	SD 5670 0180 AP SMR 8092	SD 5661 0229 M
A faint cropmark possibly representing a double rectangular enclosure. Site not accessible.		A pond is first shown on this site on the 1895 map. It may have been a water-filled marl pit which has been subsequently back-filled. Site not accessible.
49) Soap Waste Field	SD 56270178 (centre) M	56) 'Lime Kiln'
This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and suggests that some form of industrial process, possibly associated with the textile industry, was taking place.		SD 5687 0234 M FW
50) Ponds	SD 563 018 M	57) Wigan to Warrington Roman Road (190)
A single pond is shown in this field on the 1838 map and the accompanying award records the name of the field as Tan Pit Croft. This name suggest the presence of tanning pits within this field. A group of five ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 map. By the 1895 map a single pond is shown together with five reservoirs. One of the reservoirs appears to have been filled in on the 1929 map. Site not accessible.		SD 5683 0227 (linear) M FW
51) Pond	SD 5642 0195 M	All Ordnance Survey maps between 1849 and 1929 show the alignment of this road as lying on the western side of Warrington Road at this point. The most recent OS map shows that the Warrington Road (A49) has been widened and may already lie above the projected line of the Roman road. There is a slight bank along the fence line directly opposite Derbyshire House Farm. This would appear to be the only possible visible remains of the road.
A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map and all later maps. This may be a water-filled marl pit. Site not accessible.		58) Derbyshire House Farm (187)
52) Coal Pit Meadow	SD 5657 0196 (centre) M	SD 5687 0226 M FW SMR 3224
This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and indicates the presence of a coal pit in		A building is shown on this site on the mid-18th-century Hawkey estate plan and on the 1793 map. The 1848 tithe apportionment describes the property as 'Site of house, outbuildings, orchard etc'. An irregular shaped building is shown on the 1849 map. A similar shaped structure is also shown on the 1895 map. The farm has been considerably enlarged by the

1929 map with new buildings to the south and east. The SMR records that the property had a 'datestone '1863' but may be considerably older. The house had outbuildings, yards, folds, garden, orchard, meadow, several fields and a wood'. The farmhouse is a 2-storey building with a stone slate roof and brick ridge stacks. It has a rendered exterior and modern windows. There are tie plates at the corners of the buildings and tie rods running around the building.

59) SD 5701 0213 (centre)
Gin Meadow M

This field-name is recorded on the 1838 tithe award and may indicate the former presence of a winding gin, used for mining purposes, within the field.

60) SD 5686 0219
Structures M FW

Two large rectangular blocks of buildings with four smaller rectangular structures to the rear are first shown on the east side of Warrington Road on the 1895 map. These are clearly shown as terraced properties on the 1908 map. The site is now vacant.

61) SD 5682 0211
Structure (184) M
SMR 8093

An L-shaped building is shown on this site on the 1838 map. The building has an irregular shape on the 1849 map with a pond immediately to the north-east. The site is vacant on the 1895 map. The site now lies beneath the junction of the M6 and the A49(T).

62) SD 5685 0209
Structure (185) M
SMR 8093

A T-shaped structure is shown on this site on the 1838 map. The building has a dogleg shape on the 1849 map. The site is vacant on the 1895 map. The site now lies beneath the junction of the M6 and the A49(T).

63) SD 5689 0199 (linear)
Park Lane M

Shown on the 1838 map. Tram lines are shown on this road on the 1908 and 1928 maps.

64) SD 5689 0195
Park Lane Smithy (189) M
SMR 8095

An L-shaped structure is shown on the 1838, 1849

and 1895 maps. The site is vacant on the 1908 map. The site lies immediately adjacent to the junction of the M6 and the A49(T).

65) SD 5689 0194
Cranberry Lodge Cottages (188) M
SMR 8094

Two sets of cottages shown on the 1838, 1849 and 1895 maps. Both are shown on the 1908 map, the more southerly comprising four tenements. Both have now been demolished, although the remains of a possible house platform are still discernible.

66) SD 5693 0193
Structure (191) M FW
SMR 8096

A rectangular shaped building is shown on this site on the 1838 map. The building is cruciform shaped on the 1849 map. Unchanged by 1908. Now demolished.

67) SD 5687 0189
Cranberry Hotel (186) M FW
Formerly Listed Grade III
SMR 4658

A group of six structures is shown on this site on the 1838 and 1849 maps, including two large irregular shaped buildings. A similar arrangement of buildings would appear to be shown on the 1895 map. A pond is shown to the rear of this site on the 1849 and 1895 maps. The field to the south of this pond is called Pit Meadow and this may indicate that the pond was a water-filled marl pit. One of the buildings shown on the 1849 map is called the Red Lion Hotel on the 1908 map.

The SMR records that the site was 'a timber-framed farmhouse with wattle and clay daub panels, some of which can still be seen inside one of the bars of the Hotel. It was later extended into a Georgian farmhouse, and is now much modernised and almost completely unrecognisable as having early origins'. The Red Lion Hotel is a public house to the north-east of the Cranberry Hotel; it is an L-shaped, brick-built building with a slate roof and gable and eaves stacks. The building has sash windows throughout.

68) SD 5687 0173
Park Lane Farm M FW

Two L-shaped structures and two small square shaped structures are shown on this site on the 1838 map. An L-shaped structure, a T-shaped structure and an irregular shaped structure are

shown on the 1849 map. The site has been enlarged to include five buildings on the 1895 map and is for the first time referred to as Park Lane Farm. The farmhouse is a brick-built, 2-storey structure. The roof has been stripped, although it probably was slate, and there is a large centrally placed ridge stack. There is some decorative brickwork over the windows, most of which are top hung casements. The remaining outbuildings are of brick construction and are probably of early 19th-century date.

69) SD 5688 0166
Park Lane Chapel (183) M FW
Listed Grade II
SMR 4747

Listed Building Description:

'Unitarian chapel. 1697 with alterations of 1871 and 2-storey extension of 1867. Pebble-dashed brick with stone dressings and stone slate roof. 5 bays, the western bay of 2 storeys with gables to north and south. Stone base, weathered buttresses with decorated gablets, 2 raking buttresses to north, top corbelled frieze, 2 string courses. Straight-headed windows with plaster surrounds and C19 glazing. 3 urns on plinths to south side. East facade has coped gable with ball finial; 2 round-headed lights and roundel with C19 stained glass. Western bay has 2 string courses, segmental-headed entrance to south, paired round-headed windows above have pilasters and archivolt. Square bell turret to junction of ridges has open sides and pyramidal shingled roof. West facade has round-headed windows, 2 to ground floor, one of 2 lights to 1st floor. Interior has wainscotting formed from doors to original box pews with initials of owners and date 1697. Arch-braced canted ceiling conceals original roof trusses. West gallery over entrance hall of school. Original pulpit at east end has bolelection-moulded panels, and brass memorial plaque dated 1775 from a chapel at Prescott. The oldest non-conformist chapel in the district.'

A new L-shaped school building was built to the rear (west) of the chapel and first appears on the 1908 map. The school is brick-built with stone dressing to doors and windows. It has a slate roof and brick stacks. There appears to be a foundation stone in the east gable although the date is not discernible from the roadside.

70) SD 5687 0159
White Cottage M FW
SMR 5412

SMR description reads '18th century, two storey, one window brick cottage, lime-washed with

small wing to the south. Slate roof. Near flush casements. Interior ground floor: hewn and bevelled beams. Wide boarded doors with old strap hinges and modern fireplace. Condition fair. Slight bow in roof.' The building also has a rendered exterior with mock timber framing.

71) SD 5688 0161
Park Hotel M FW
SMR 4769

Two small rectilinear buildings and a larger irregular shaped building are shown on this site on the 1838 map. A third rectangular structure is shown on the 1849 map. The 1895 map shows a single large U-shaped building on the site called a 'Hotel'. This is now a public house and is 2-storey with a slate roof and a gable stack. It has a mock timber-framed appearance with rendered panels and casement windows. There is a modern extension on the south side.

72) SD 5693 0168
Structure M FW

A single square shaped structure is shown on the east side of Park Lane (Wigan Road) on the 1895 map. This building is more clearly shown as a pair of semi-detached properties on the 1908 map. These are 2-storey brick-built buildings with a hipped slate roof and top hung casement windows.

73) SD 5694 0183
Structures M FW

Two irregular shaped structures are shown on this site on the 1838 and 1849 maps. Both would now appear to have been built over. A large industrial corrugated building now occupies this site.

74) SD 5694 0186
Structures M FW

An L-shaped structure and three rectangular structures are shown on this site on the 1838 map. The 1849 map shows a similar arrangement, although one of the rectangular buildings has been demolished and a new L-shaped structure is shown. A similar arrangement is also shown on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. A large industrial corrugated building now occupies this site.

75) SD 5710 0186
Park Lane Collieries M FW

A large number of surface buildings associated with this colliery are shown on this site on the 1895 map. There are also a number of tram lines connecting the colliery with other collieries to the

west and the main railway line and canal to the east. The 1908 map shows two shafts lying within the study area. A large industrial corrugated building now occupies this site.

76) SD 5718 0213 (linear)
Railway M

The London and North Western Railway's Pemberton Branch line first appears on the 1895 map. The railway has now been dismantled. Site not accessible.

77) SD 5697 0244
Ponds M

Two ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 map. Three ponds are shown on the site on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. These may have been water-filled marl pits. Site not accessible.

78) SD 5743 0248
Pond M

A small pond is first shown on the west side of Rough Wood on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. Site not accessible.

79) SD 5744 0250
Shaft M

Either an air or a coal shaft is shown on the 1895 and 1908 maps and is described as 'disused'. It is called 'Old Shaft' on the 1929 map. Site not accessible.

80) SD 574 024
Rough Wood M

This area of woodland is shown on the mid-18th century Hawkley estate plan and is described as 'coppice'. It is also shown on all later maps. Site not accessible.

81) SD 5752 0214 (linear)
Bryn Park and pale M AP

Shown on Saxton's map of 1577. The line of the park boundary is clearly shown on the 1838 map. The northern part of the boundary which lies within the study area may have been destroyed during the laying of a pipeline in 1984, but the southern part would appear to have remained undisturbed.

82) SD 5780 0221 (linear)
Mineral Railway M

A single line of trackway is shown linking Park Lane Collieries with the Leeds and Liverpool

Canal Leigh Branch on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. Site not accessible.

83) SD 5792 0225
Park House (194) M, FW
SMR 8098

Two T-shaped structures are shown on this site on the 1838 map. These buildings are also shown on the 1849 map, although slightly altered. One appears to have been enlarged by the 1895 map, and two more added by 1908. A brick and corrugated building occupies the site; not accessible.

84) SD 57700250
Cropmark (192) AP
SMR 8097/1/0

Faint row of linear cropmarks, possibly representing an old field system.

85) SD 577 025
Ponds M

A group of three ponds is shown on this site on the 1849 map. These may have been water-filled marl pits. Site not accessible.

86) SD 5780 0270
Cropmark (193) AP
SMR 8097/1/1

Faint rectilinear enclosure.

87) SD 5783 0265
Pond M AP

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map and all later maps. This may be a water-filled marl pit.

88) SD 5792 0265
Pond M AP

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map and all later maps. This may be a water-filled marl pit.

89) SD 5800 0237
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map and on the south side of the mineral railway on the 1895 and 1908 maps. It may have been a water-filled marl pit. Site not accessible.

90) SD 5819 0234 (linear)
Reed Lane M

Shown on the 1838 and 1849 maps. By the 1895 map it appears to have fallen out of use with a number of ponds along it. Site not accessible.

91) Ponds	SD 581 025 M	buildings are still standing on the 1908 map when the site is called Bryn Moss Farm but by the 1929 map the site lies under a subsidence flash. The site would now appear to have been tipped on.
A group of three ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 map. They may have been water-filled marl pits.		
92) Spoil tips and tramway	SD 5810 0263 M	98) Railway SD 5892 0281 (linear) M
The earthwork remains of a tramway from the canal leading westward towards three spoil tips is shown on the 1895 map. By the 1929 map only one of these spoil tips is still shown. Site not accessible.		The London and North Western Railway's Lancashire Union Line is first shown on the 1895 map.
93) Cropmarks (195)	SD 5820 0270 AP	99) Ponds SD 5844 0331 M FW
Faint rectilinear cropmarks, possibly associated with old tip site.		Two ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 map. These may have been water-filled marl pits. The site has now been tipped on.
94) Pond	SD 5824 0300 M	100) Tramway SD 5845 0342 M FW
A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map. It may be a water-filled marl pit. All of this area is shown as boggy land on the 1929 map. Site not accessible.		A tramway linking Moss Pits (121) and an iron works (119) with the canal and the railway is shown on this site on the 1895 map. Two branch lines have been added on the 1908 map with areas of spoil dumped around them. One branch line has been extended further northwards by the 1929 map and a large area of spoil is then shown. An aerial cable from Moss Pits to this area of soil is also shown on this map. The site has now been tipped on.
95) Canal and turn bridge (196)	SD 5841 0274 M SMR 8099	101) Ponds SD 5863 0362 M FW
Situated on the Leigh branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Shown on 1849 map. A swing bridge is shown on the 1908 map. The site would now appear to be vacant.		Two ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 map. These may have been water-filled marl pits. They are beneath a subsidence flash on the 1908 map. The site would now appear to be tipped on.
96) Ponds	SD 5840 0220 (centre) M FW	102) Pond SD 5839 0381 M FW
A group of seven ponds is shown on the eastern bend of the canal on the 1849 map. The 1840 tithe apportionment records that the field within which these ponds lay was called 'Pits Field' and therefore these ponds may have been water-filled marl pits. On the 1929 map this area would appear to have been subject to a subsidence flash. The site would now appear to have been tipped on.		A pond is shown on this site on the 1895 map. It may have been a water-filled marl pit. It is beneath a subsidence flash on the 1908 map. The site has now been tipped on.
97) Moss Side (197)	SD 5871 0281 M FW SMR 8100	103) Ponds SD 5845 0394 (centre) M
Two large irregular shaped buildings and two smaller structures are shown on this site on the 1840 map, with two small ponds also on the site. The accompanying apportionment describes the property as 'Orchard and buildings'. The main		Two ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 and 1895 maps. They may have been water-filled marl pits. The site now lies beneath Pearson's Flash.
		104) Fishpond (38) SD 5835 0410 M
		This is one of two fishponds shown on this site on the 1849 map. The more northerly pond now

lies beneath the railway. The ponds were situated within Westwood Park.

105) SD 5836 0414
Routeway M

Large Y-shaped depression shown on the 1894 and 1928 maps. Passes under the railway and evidently linked the separate halves of the Westwood estate. Section to the south of the railway embankment is shown on the modern 1:2500 OS map. Partly overlies site of earlier fishponds (104).

106) SD 5840 0415 (linear)
Railway M FW

The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway's Pemberton Loop line is first shown on the 1895 map. A cutting under the railway at this point forms part of a trackway through Westwood Park. The line is operated by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway on the 1929 map. The line is now dismantled.

107) SD 584 040
Westwood Park M

This area of parkland is shown on the 1849 map. The area of the park within the study area is now partly beneath Pearson's Flash and partly the site of a sewage works (108).

108) SD 5860 0383
Sewage Farm M

A sewage farm consisting of a small group of filter beds and a single rectangular structure is shown on this site on the 1895 map. The site continues to expand during the 20th century, although is partly encroached on by a subsidence flash.

109) SD 5873 0386
Reservoir and structure M

A rectangular structure and an adjacent rectangular reservoir are shown on this site on the 1895 map. No longer shown on the 1980 map.

110) SD 5883 0380
Sand pit M

An extractive feature is shown on this site on the 1895 map. The 1908 map describes the site as 'Old Sand Pit'. The site would now appear to be water-filled.

111) SD 5885 0390
Westwood Park Sidings
and mineral railway M FW

A tramway line is shown running along the western side of Wigan Borough Cemetery on the 1895 map. It links the Pemberton Loop line (106) with the Iron Works (119), Moss Pits (121) and the North Union line (127). Adjacent to the cemetery this survives as a tree lined embankment.

112) SD 5890 039 (centre)
Wigan Borough Cemetery M

The cemetery is first shown on the 1895 map and has been extended northwards by the 1908 map.

113) SD 5888 0393
Chapel M FW

A chapel is shown on the west side of Wigan Borough Cemetery on the 1895 map. Described as a Nonconformist Mortuary Chapel on the 1908 map. The site is described as a crematorium on the modern map. Built in a gothic style, this chapel is stone-built with a slate roof, with a stone bell cote and chimney. Quatrefoil and trefoil tracery to the windows.

114) SD 5906 0398
Roman Catholic Chapel M FW

A chapel is shown on the east side of Wigan Borough Cemetery on the 1895 map. Described as a Roman Catholic Mortuary Chapel on the 1908 map. The site is vacant on the modern map and there are no visible remains on the ground.

115) SD 5908 0393
Structures M FW

Two structures shown either side of the Cemetery Road entrance on the 1908 map. Both these structures have been demolished and there are no visible remains.

116) SD 5898 0389
Chapel M FW

A chapel is shown on the south side of Wigan Borough Cemetery on the 1895 map. Described as a Church of England Mortuary Chapel on the 1908 map. The site is vacant on the modern map and there are no visible remains on the ground.

117) SD 5908 0384
Clay pits M FW

This area of clay extraction is shown on the 1849 map. By the 1895 map the site forms part of Wigan Borough Cemetery. There is a banked edge

to the cemetery at this point which may indicate a former extractive area. The site is now quite overgrown.

118) SD 5913 0381 (centre)
Structures M FW

A group of three rectilinear structures is first shown on this site on the 1895 map. They are described as offices on the 1908 map. Some single-storey brick structures are located on this site.

119) SD 590 035
Iron Works M FW

Several structures, including two large curved buildings, are shown on this site on the 1895 map. A number of tram lines are also associated with the site and link the iron works with the railways and the canal. No longer called iron works on the 1908 map, the site would appear to have been included as part of the Moss Pits complex (121). The site has been cleared by the 1929 map. The site would now appear to have been tipped on.

120) SD 5897 0359
Moss Side M FW

A building appears to be shown on this site on the 1786 map. Two irregular shaped structures are shown on this site on the 1849 map. A similar arrangement is shown on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. The site appears vacant on the modern map. The site would now appear to have been tipped on.

121) SD 5885 0347 (centre)
Moss Pits M FW
SMR 4102

At least seven surface structures are shown scattered across this site on the 1895 map. A number of tram lines are also located across the site. The site has been enlarged with five pits shown and a further stretch of rail has been added on the south side, linking the site with the main line on the 1908 map. The brick works (122) and iron works (119) shown on the 1895 map both appear to form part of this site by 1908. By the 1929 map a sixth pit has been added. The site would now appear to have been tipped on.

122) SD 590 033
Brick works M FW

On the 1849 map a group of four ponds is shown on this site. They may possibly have been water-filled marl pits. By the 1895 map a brick works has been constructed on the site. There are at least nine structures, a large clay pit to the

south-east and a tramway running through the site. The site of the ponds is shown as one large irregular shaped pond. Much of the site appears to have been built over by the expanding Moss Pits coal works (121) by the 1908 map. The site would now appear to have been tipped on.

123) SD 5930 0338
Railway M

This section of railway is called the Ince Moss Curve on the 1895 map and links the Lancashire Union line with the North Union line. Site not accessible.

124) SD 5934 0321
Fir Tree House (198) M
SMR8101

An L-shaped building, a rectangular shaped building and a larger irregular shaped building are shown on this site on the 1849 map. The site is called Fir Tree House on the 1895 map. Only two rectangular structures are shown on the site on the 1908 map when the site is called Moss Cottages. The site is vacant on the modern map.

125) SD 5932 0309 (linear)
Railway M

This line is shown on the 1895 map linking the North Union line with the Lancashire Union Line. It is referred to as the Banfurlong Loop on the 1908 map. By the 1929 map the line is operated by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Site not accessible.

126) SD 58 02, SD 58 03,
SD 59 02 and SD 59 03
Bryn Moss and Ince Moss M

Much of the land between the Leigh Branch Canal and the Preston and Kenyon railway was formerly part of Bryn and Ince Moss. By the 1849 map much of this area had been enclosed. Subsequent OS maps show further railway expansion over the area and the development of the Moss Pits coal works (121). As a result of this mining activity, subsidence flashes and spoil tipping have also occurred across the site leaving virtually nothing of this mossland environment.

127) SD 5955 0314
Railway M FW

The London and North Western Railway's Preston and Kenyon line is first shown on the 1849 map, although the line of the railway is marked on the 1840 map. By 1895 it is known as the North Union line with a section of sidings called the 'North Gridiron' shown on the west

side of the main line. By the 1929 map the line is operated by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The line is now dismantled.

128) SD 5965 0320
Bryn Hill Cottages (199) M
SMR8102

An irregular shaped structure is shown on this site on the 1840 and 1849 maps. The property is described as 'House and garden' on the 1840 tithe apportionment. A similar shaped building is shown on the 1895 map called Bryn Hill Cottages. By 1908 the site was known as Bryn Hill Farm. The site is now vacant.

129) SD 5975 0321
Railway M

The London and North Western Railway's Manchester, Eccles, Tyldesley and Wigan Branch is first shown on the 1849 map. By the 1929 map the line is operated by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

130) SD 5973 0345
Fir Tree House (200) M FW
SMR 8103

Two irregular shaped structures and a rectangular structure are shown on this site on the 1841 and 1849 maps. By 1895 this arrangement of buildings is no longer recognizable and a single square shaped structure is the only building remaining on the site. This may be the police station shown on later maps.

131) SD 596 035
The Long Hey M
SMR4219

The SMR entry records that this name refers to a close of land in Ince in Makerfield dated to 1698. Now built over. All the buildings along Warrington Road, Taylors Lane, Hey Street and Fir Tree Drive all appear no earlier than the 1895 map and some are later.

132) SD 59680363
Ponds M

A group of five ponds are shown on this site on the 1849 map, three of which are contained within the study area. A single elongated pond is shown on the 1895 and 1908 maps. By the 1929 map the site is no longer shown. They may have been water-filled marl pits which have since been back-filled.

133) SD 5973 0366
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1895 map. No longer shown on the 1929 map. It may have been a water-filled marl pit which has since been back-filled.

134) SD 5988 0351
Pond M

A pond is shown on this site on the 1849 map. It may have been a water-filled marl pit which has since been back-filled.

135) SD 5995 0350 (linear)
Railway M

A railway to Amberswood Colliery is shown on the 1849 map. This line links the colliery with the main railway line. Sidings are shown either side of the line on the 1908 map and by the 1929 map have developed further on the north side and are called Wagon Works. Site not accessible.

136) SD 5996 0320 (linear)
Railway M FW

The London and North Western Railway's Platt Bridge Junction line is first shown on the 1895 map. By the 1929 map the line is operated by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. This line is now dismantled.

137) SD 6013 0329
Dower House Farmhouse (203) M FW

Listed Grade II*
SMR 4236

A building is shown on this site on the 1786 map. Two irregular shaped structures are shown on the 1840 map when the site is called Low Green. The property is described as 'House and garden' in the accompanying apportionment. A similar arrangement is also shown on the 1849 map when the site is called Dower House.

Listed Building Description:

'House. Datestone reads: 'RRE/1686'. Brick with stone dressings, stone slate roof now felted. 2 storeys, 4 bays with later one-bay small addition to left. Stone base and brick bands over floors. Elliptical-headed windows with continuous hood moulds and of 3 lights with chamfered-plastered-brick mullions. Gabled projection to 4th bay with heart above window and single 1st floor light, now blocked, above. Inserted lights between 1st floor windows to 1st and 2nd bays and to right of 4th bay ground floor window. Extension has 3-light window to 1st

floor over casement window and entrance. 3 gable-end stacks. Right return of 3 bays with 2-storey lean-to projecting porch. Heart over elliptical-headed entrance damaged by inserted ventilator. Corbelled-out stack to left is flanked by blocked lights. Datestone over 1st floor window has coggled hood. Rear has mullioned windows of 2 and 3 lights; 2 windows of 3 lights, the central light higher. Cellar has 3-light double-chamfered mullioned windows. Wide-boarded door with strap hinges and original furniture. Interior has stair with moulded close strings and handrails, square newels and turned balusters. Some timber-framed walls, 4-panel doors with 2 small central panels, some with cambered heads. Ovolo-moulded beams throughout. A well preserved late C17 house.'

The house would now appear to be unoccupied and the outbuildings to the north have become ruinous.

138) SD 6017 0322
Structure M FW

A single rectangular structure is shown on the south side of Moss Lane opposite Dower House on the 1840 and 1849 maps. This site would now appear to be built over.

139) SD 6030 0323
Structure M FW

A T-shaped structure is shown on the south side of Moss Lane on the 1840 and 1849 maps. The title apportionment describes the property as 'House and garden'. May possibly be shown on the 1908 and 1929 maps on the corner of Moss Lane and Dixon Street. There is no building of 19th-century date still standing on this site.

140) SD 6034 0328
Low Green Cottage M FW

A single square shaped structure is shown on the 1840 map and is described in the accompanying apportionment as 'House and garden'. Two L-shaped structures and a rectangular structure are shown on the 1849 map. The 1895 map shows a similar arrangement although two of the structures appear to have been joined together in a dogleg plan. The site is called Low Green Cottage on this later map. The dogleg structure is shown on the 1908 and 1929 maps. A 'stable' type structure remains on this site. It has a rendered exterior although the stable doors and hay loft door still survive.

141) SD 6033 0340
Foundry and coal pit M FW

A foundry site with at least four structures and a tramway linking the site with the main railway line is shown on the 1895 map. A coal shaft is shown immediately adjacent to the later foundry site on the 1849 map. The site is called Fir Tree House Foundry (Iron & Brass) on the 1908 map. The site is now vacant and overgrown.

142) SD 6017 0355
Fir Tree Colliery (204) M FW

At least three surface structures and several tram lines are shown on this site on the 1895 map. Marked as disused on the 1908 map with no surface buildings remaining, although the site of two 'old shafts' is shown. The site is now vacant.

143) SD 6034 0367
Amberswood Colliery M AP FW

Two surface structures linked by the railway (135) to the main line are shown on the 1849 map. By the 1895 map the westernmost of these buildings is called Fir Tree Cottages. On the 1908 map an 'Old Shaft' is shown immediately to the north of the cottages and another is shown immediately to the south surrounded by spoil heaps. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

144) SD 6038 0369
Coal pit M AP FW

A coal pit is shown on this site on the 1849 map. The 1895 map describes the site as 'Old Shaft'. It is no longer shown on the 1929 map. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

145) SD 6060 0375 (centre)
Ponds M APFW

A group of three ponds is shown on this site on the 1849 map. By 1895 only one is still shown. A large area of spoil covers the site on the 1929 map. These may have been water-filled marl pits. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

146) SD 6059 0365 (linear)
Mineral railway M AP FW

A mineral railway running north-west/south-east across the area is shown on this site on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

147) SD 6055 0341
Tramway M AP FW

A tramway linking Strangeways Hall Colliery (155) with the main railway line is shown on the 1895, 1908 and 1929 maps. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

148) SD 6049 0332
Structures M FW

Five structures are shown on this site on the 1840 map. They are variously described in the accompanying apportionment as 'House and garden' and 'Houses'. A group of seven structures of differing plan is shown on the 1849 map, with a large pond on the eastern side of the site. Only three of these structures would appear to be still standing on the 1895 map and only one on the 1908 and 1929 maps. This building may be Low Hall Inn. This is a 2½-storey building with a slate roof and gable pitch chimney stacks. All windows would appear to be modern.

149) SD 60561 0327
Structure M FW

An L-shaped structure with two small square shaped structures, one either side, is shown on this site on the 1840 map. The accompanying apportionment describes the property as 'Cottages and gardens'. A U-shaped structure is shown on the site on the 1849 map. A similar shaped structure is shown on the 1895 map. The site would now appear to be vacant.

150) SD 6066 0324
Lowe Hall M FW
SMR 4930

This moated site with an irregular shaped building on the platform is shown on the 1840 map. Four further buildings are shown outside the moat on the eastern side on this map. The accompanying apportionment describes the property as 'House, outbuildings, fold, orchard and stack yard'. The house is still shown on the 1929 map but on the modern OS 1:10,000 map has been demolished and only one arm of the moat is still water-filled. The moat has recently been infilled prior to new housing being constructed on its northern arm. Landscaping of the moat platform has removed any remaining above ground traces.

151) SD 6085 0333
Structure M

A T-shaped structure is shown on this site on the

1840 and 1849 maps. The tithe apportionment describes the property as 'Cottage and garden'. The site is vacant on the 1895 map.

152) SD 6070 0350
Cropmarks (205) AP

Concentric subrectangular cropmarks probably of agricultural origin. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

153) SD 6084 0353
Cooling pond M AP FW

Rectangular cooling pond associated with Strangeways Hall Colliery, shown on the 1928 map. The site is now vacant and may recently have been removed by opencast works.

154) SD 60890354
Lowe School (54) M AP FW
SMR 4235/1/0

A rectangular building is shown on the 1840 tithe map and the accompanying apportionment lists the property as 'house and garden', owned by the Lowe School Trustees of Leigh and occupied by George Battersby. Named on the 1849 map as 'Lowe School'. The building is shown, but not named, on the 1894, 1908 and 1928 maps. Not shown on Yates's map of 1786, but documentary evidence suggests that it dates back to the 17th century. A stone in the front of the school house recorded that 'this school was built by the gift of Mrs Mary Abram, widow, Anno Domini 1632'. In 1855 work began on the building of a new school in a more accessible position with money from subscriptions and the proceeds of the mines under the old school lands. The old school has been demolished and no visible remains of the building survive on the ground. The site would not appear to have been disturbed by recent opencast works.

155) SD 6092 0360
Strangeways Hall Colliery M AP

Two coal pits and a single L-shaped structure are shown on this site on the 1849 map. By the 1895 map there are at least eight surface buildings and several tramways on the site. It is called Strangeways Hall Colliery for the first time on this later map. Four shafts are shown on the site on the 1908 map. By the 1929 map the site is no longer called Strangeways Hall Colliery and has been divided into two sites. The eastern half of the complex is called Trafford Pit and the western half is called Duke's Pit. The site may recently have been removed by opencast works.

5. Conclusions

5.1 The prehistoric period is under-represented along the proposed route. This may well be a true reflection of the level of human activity, whereby early man avoided the heavy boulder clays in preference to the lighter sands and gravels.

5.2 The Roman road between Wigan and Warrington is the only site from this period identified within the study area. This is crossed along the line of the A49, with the area opposite Derbyshire House Farm offering the only possible surviving section of the road through the study area (57).

5.3 A section of Bryn Park pale (81) and the surviving remains of Lowe Hall moated site (150) are the two sites of potential medieval origin identified within the study area. Although the earliest record of Bryn Park comes from the 16th century, the tradition of deer parks extends back into the medieval period. The limited development which has taken place in the area of the park may mean that some evidence for this early boundary survives.

Although a recent housing development has been built over part of the moated site of Lowe Hall (150), the house platform to this potential 14th-century site survives and may provide evidence for continuous occupation through to the present century.

5.4 Amongst the standing buildings within the study area the sites of Park Lane Chapel (69) and Dower House Farm (137), as listed buildings, represent the most important structures. However, several other structures, including Derbyshire House Farm (58), Brocstedes Farm (17), Low Brooks (22), Cranberry Hotel (67) and in particular Sandyforth Farm (1), may all contain important structural elements, some of which date back to the early 17th century and as such are important components in the landscape history.

5.5 As well as standing buildings, the below ground structural remains of sites such as Drummer's Fields (39) and Lowe School (154) are also significant. Both have documentary material dating back to the early 17th century.

5.6 The 18th and 19th centuries saw the dramatic growth of industry, particularly coal mining. The pits, brick works and railways which were integral to the industry have now nearly all been demolished or dismantled. Cuttings, embankments and spoil heaps are today the only tangible reminders of the industry's past.

6. Recommendations

6.1 The line of the proposed route will cross the A49, which follows the alignment of the Wigan to Warrington Roman road (57). Should the area opposite Derbyshire House Farm be affected then it is proposed that archaeological evaluation by trial trenching should be carried out across the presumed line of the Roman road in order to record any surviving elements of the road prior to construction work beginning.

6.2 The boundary to Bryn Park (81) will also be crossed by the proposed route. Should the section of the boundary which survived the pipeline of 1984 be affected by proposed works then it is recommended that archaeological evaluation by trial trenching should be carried out across the boundary line. Any surviving remains of the early park boundary should be recorded prior to construction work beginning.

6.3 The site of Lowe Hall (150) is unlikely to be affected by the proposed route. However, any development across the site would require archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. Should early levels be encountered this may lead to recommendations for full excavation.

6.4 The site of Lowe school (154), believed to date from the early 17th century, may be affected by the proposed scheme. Archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching is recommended. If early levels are confirmed proposals for full excavation could ensue.

6.5 It is recommended that every attempt should be made to avoid disturbance to the listed buildings identified in and adjacent to the study area. Landscaping proposals should also treat the buildings and their setting sympathetically. Should any physical disturbance to the buildings become unavoidable then it is recommended that a full measured survey of the buildings should take place.

6.6 A number of other buildings within the study area would require measured survey if affected by the proposed route. These could be identified on production of a fixed line.

6.7 It is recommended that a watching brief is carried out along the line of the route during the removal of topsoil.

6.8 It is recommended that a field visit along the length of the fixed line is carried out once this has been established, and this in turn may lead to further recommendations.

6.9 The GMAU would welcome an early discussion on the implementation of these recommendations.

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Appendix: Listed Buildings[†]

A) SD 5688 0166
Park Lane Chapel Listed Grade II

Listed Building Description:

'Unitarian chapel. 1697 with alterations of 1871 and 2-storey extension of 1867. Pebble-dashed brick with stone dressings and stone slate roof. 5 bays, the western bay of 2 storeys with gables to north and south. Stone base, weathered buttresses with decorated gablets, 2 raking buttresses to north, top corbelled frieze, 2 string courses. Straight-headed windows with plaster surrounds and C19 glazing. 3 urns on plinths to south side. East facade has coped gable with ball finial; 2 round-headed lights and roundel with C19 stained glass. Western bay has 2 string courses, segmental-headed entrance to south, paired round-headed windows above have pilasters and archivolts. Square bell turret to junction of ridges has open sides and pyramidal shingled roof. West facade has round-headed windows, 2 to ground floor, one of 2 lights to 1st floor. Interior has wainscotting formed from doors to original box pews with initials of owners and date 1697. Arch-braced canted ceiling conceals original roof trusses. West gallery over entrance hall of school. Original pulpit at east end has bolection-moulded panels, and brass memorial plaque dated 1775 from a chapel at Prescott. The oldest non-conformist chapel in the district.'

B) SD 5781 0454
Hardman Street (Poolstock)
Church of St James Listed Grade II

Listed Building Description:

'1866, by E G Paley. Large, on island site. Perpendicular style, with much flamboyant tracery. Cream-coloured coursed rubble. Large west tower of 4 stages has 4-light west window, small windows and clock faces in intermediate stages and paired gabled louvred openings in top stage; pierced parapet and pinnacles. Nave with 4 tall paired windows to clerestorey. Aisles with large 3-light windows. Five porch. Two-bay choir with north and south chapels in first bay. Battlements. Ornate reredos with 2 tiers of Ghibertian figures each side of east window and now incomplete chancel decoration are of 1877.'

C) SD 5790 0425
Leeds and Liverpool Canal Lock to
south east of Poolstock Lane Listed Grade II

Listed Building Description:

'Lock. c.1816. Stone. Timber gates and footbridge. Standard ground paddles and overflow channel.'

D) SD 5847 0435
Westwood Lane (west side)
Westwood Gardens Listed Grade II

Listed Building Description:

'House. C18. Dressed stone with stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Moulded base, dropped to entrance, and 1st floor sill band; quoins. Windows have casements. Entrance has architrave and panelled door. Gable-end stacks. Interior has beams and wide boarded doors with strap hinges.'

E) SD 5920 0419
Warrington Road (west side)
Lodge and gate to
Ince Cemetery Listed Grade II GV

Listed Building Description:

'Lodge. 1855-7. By A. Waterhouse. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof with panels of hexagonal slates. 2 storeys, L-plan with re-entrant lean-to porch. Coped gables. South facade has projecting window under hipped stone roof to 1st bay; 3 cusped ogee-headed lights. 2nd bay has blocked light to right of porch with segmental-pointed entrance with overlight to board door; right return has 2 cusped lights with central shaft. 1st floor has 2-light single-chamfered-mullioned window to 1st bay; clock above has square frame. Right return has small lateral buttresses, and relieving arch over 3 stepped cusped ogee-headed lights. 2-light single-chamfered-mullioned window to 1st floor with trefoil opening above. Left return similar; gabled dormer and lateral stack. Rear has lateral stack. Adjoining paired gates, with single gate to right. 2 gate piers with weathered buttresses; gables to 4 sides with foliated corbels and sunk trefoils. Elaborate cast iron gates.'

[†] Listed Buildings are indicated by a triangle on the maps to this report.

F) SD 5918 0413
 Warrington Road (west side)
 Chapel approx. 60m to south west of
 lodge to Ince Cemetery Listed Grade II GV

Listed Building Description:

'Cemetery chapel. 1855-7. By A. Waterhouse. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof with bands of hexagonal slates. Early English style. 3-bay nave with short chancel and north porch (ritual west is actual south west). Trefoil-headed lights between weathered buttresses. Gabled porch has entrance of one order and side 3-light open windows, the lights trefoil headed on colonnettes. West end has 5-light window with pointed lights. Nave east bellcote. Chancel has low angle buttresses and 3 stepped trefoil-headed lights under hood moulds.'

G) SD 5916 0407
 Warrington Road (west side)
 Chapel approx. 117m to south west
 of lodge to Ince Cemetery Listed Grade II GV

Listed Building Description:

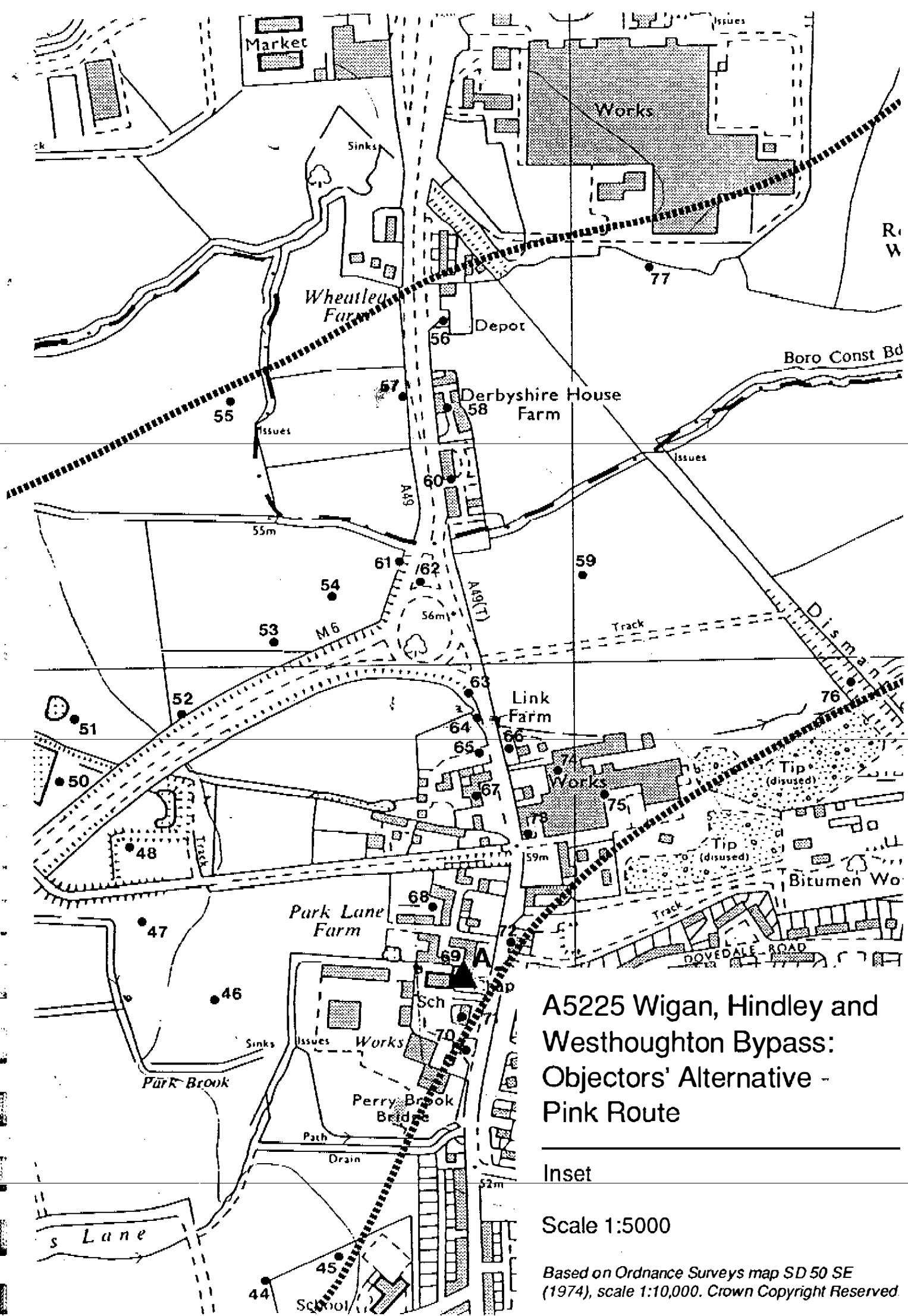
'Cemetery chapel. 1855-7. By A. Waterhouse. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. 4-bay nave with round chancel apse. Norman style. Pilaster strips and Lombard frieze. Round-headed windows have shafts. South side has small window to right of that to 2nd bay; corresponding window to north side. South gabled entrance with corbelled round arch and gable cross. West end has entrance of one order with weathering over and rose window with dogtooth moulding. Apse has low weathered

buttresses to pilaster strips and corbel table; impost band. Windows with shafts and zig-zag mouldings to arches. Roundel to gable above.'

H) SD 6013 0329
 Dower House Farmhouse Listed Grade II*

Listed Building Description:

'House. Datestone reads: 'RRE/1686'. Brick with stone dressings, stone slate roof now felted. 2 storeys, 4 bays with later one-bay small addition to left. Stone base and brick bands over floors. Elliptical-headed windows with continuous hood moulds and of 3 lights with chamfered-plastered-brick mullions. Gabled projection to 4th bay with heart above window and single 1st floor light, now blocked, above. Inserted lights between 1st floor windows to 1st and 2nd bays and to right of 4th bay ground floor window. Extension has 3-light window to 1st floor over casement window and entrance. 3 gable-end stacks. Right return of 3 bays with 2-storey lean-to projecting porch. Heart over elliptical-headed entrance damaged by inserted ventilator. Corbelled-out stack to left is flanked by blocked lights. Datestone over 1st floor window has cogged hood. Rear has mullioned windows of 2 and 3 lights; 2 windows of 3 lights, the central light higher. Cellar has 3-light double-chamfered mullioned windows. Wide-boarded door with strap hinges and original furniture. Interior has stair with moulded close strings and handrails, square newels and turned balusters. Some timber-framed walls, 4-panel doors with 2 small central panels, some with cambered heads. Ovolo-moulded beams throughout. A well preserved late C17 house.'

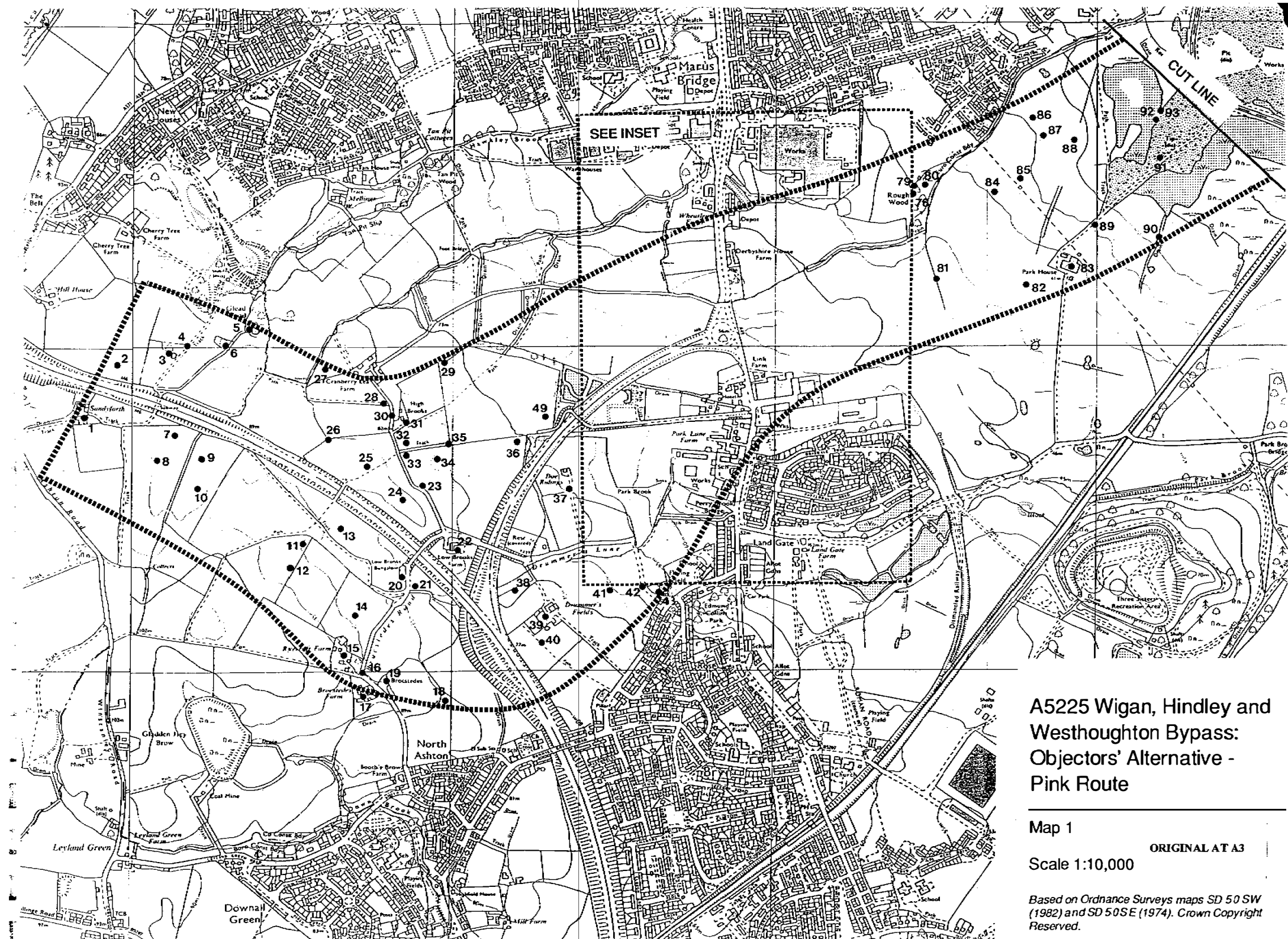


A5225 Wigan, Hindley and Westhoughton Bypass: Objectors' Alternative - Pink Route

Inset

Scale 1:5000

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A5225 Wigan, Hindley and Westhoughton Bypass: Objectors' Alternative - Pink Route

Map 1

ORIGINAL AT A3

Scale 1:10,000

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