

LAND OFF DARBY LANE, HINDLEY, WIGAN, GREATER MANCHESTER

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Windmill Rise SPV Ltd

NGR: 361775 404575

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December 2021



The Site	
Site Name	Land off Darby Lane, Hindley, Wigan
County	Greater Manchester
NGR	361775 404575

Client	
Client Name	Windmill Rise SPV Ltd
Client's architect	BPD Architecture

Project	
Archives consulted	Manchester Archives
HER consulted	Greater Manchester
Other sources consulted	Hindley Library

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	-
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of three storey apartment block
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	Wigan Council
Planning Archaeologist	Ian Miller, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Manchester Archives
Relevant HER	Greater Manchester

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Site visit	Dan Elsworth
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Date of site visit	29/11/2021

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Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for the construction of three apartment blocks on land off Darby Lane, Hindley, Wigan, Greater Manchester, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment. This primarily comprised an examination of the relevant HER data, documentary sources, principally old maps, but also other sources, as well as a site visit, in order to assess the significance of any archaeological remains that might be present.

The site is located in the centre of Hindley, a settlement of at least medieval origins but in a wider landscape of prehistoric archaeology and close to the Roman road between the forts at Manchester and Wigan. Like much of the region the area became dominated by industry, including textile production, and the map evidence shows that the site was located on an area of cottages and other buildings associated with the nearby Worthington Mills, which was established in the early 19th century. Later maps show that these were demolished in the early 20th century and replaced with a single large building, which is still standing. The site visit revealed that this was at least partly used as a warehouse; it is now a garage.

All of the various strands of evidence demonstrate that the site has some archaeological interest, primarily in its post-medieval industrial remains, although there is limited potential for earlier features to be present. The proposals would impact on these and it is therefore recommended that the extant building be subject to archaeological recording before it is demolished and the site be subject to archaeological evaluation in order to examine the early 19th century structures.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Windmill Rise SPV Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Cath Whelan for providing information about the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Hindley Tyres & Autocare for their assistance with the site visit, Lesley Dunkley, Historic Environment Record Officer at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, for providing the HER data, and the staff of the Hindley Library and Greater Manchester Archives for assisting with access to local history and archive sources.

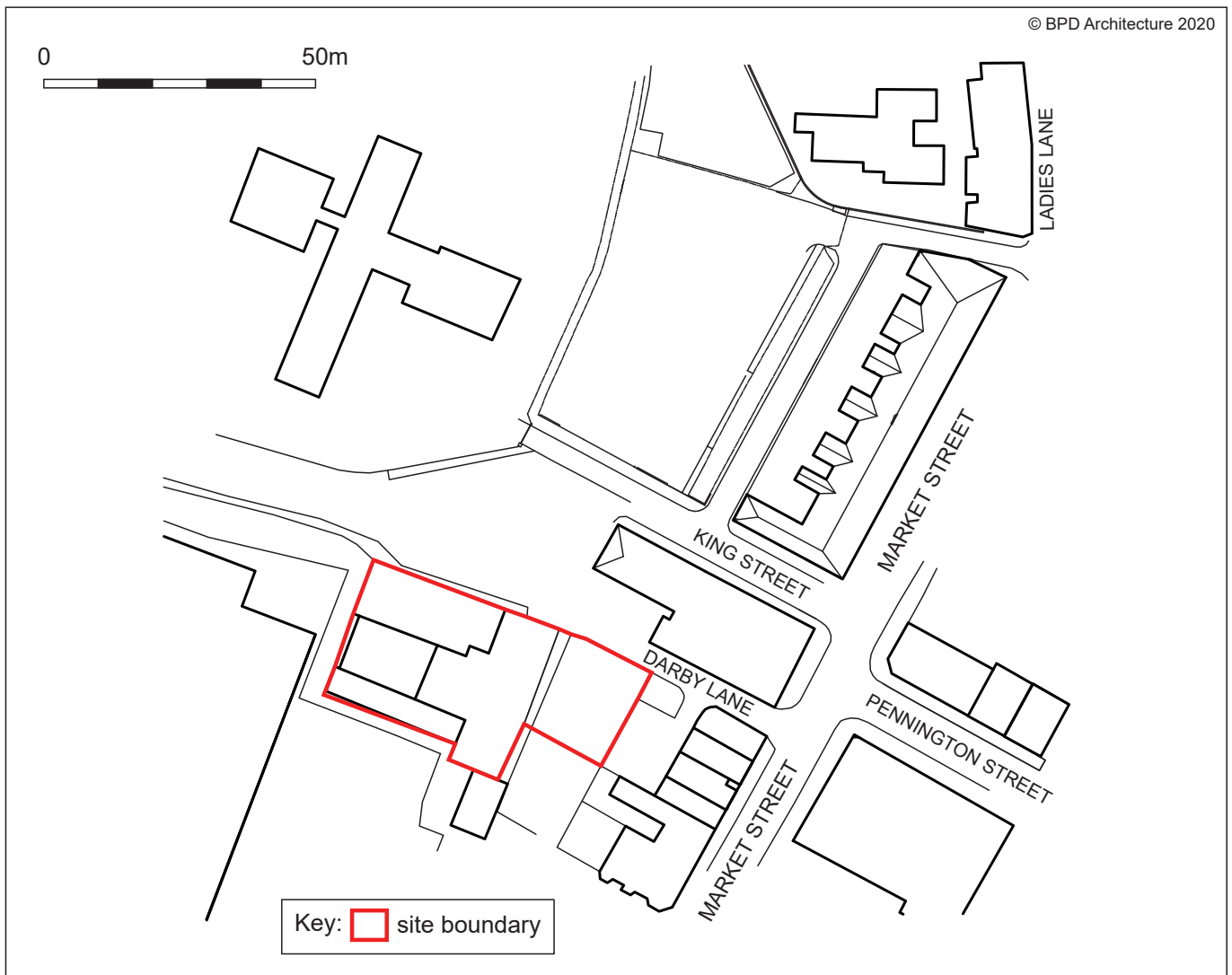
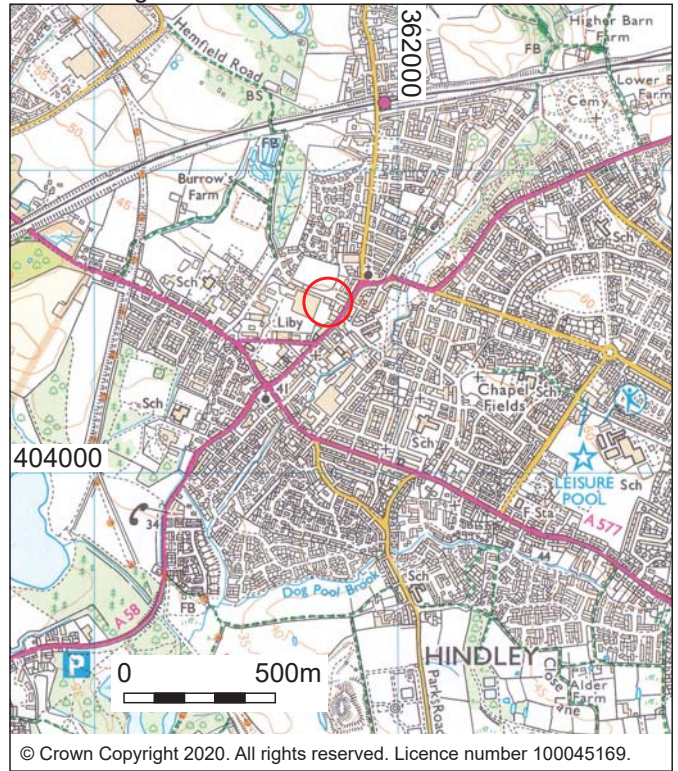
1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located in the centre of Hindley, to the west of Market Street (the A58) and at approximately 50m above sea level (Figure 1). The local geology predominately comprises thick deposits of glacial drift material beneath which is millstone grit, but this has often been disturbed by mining for coal, which occurs at varying depths (Countryside Commission 1998, 128). The area is typically very urban with considerable evidence for industrial activity, particularly that relating to coal mining, which has left considerable amounts of spoil and other evidence in places (*ibid*).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The main product of the desk-based assessment is an examination of all of the relevant documentary information about the site and this relevant Historic Environment Record (HER), which was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Historic Environment Record:** the HER for Greater Manchester was consulted – this comprises a list of all of the known sites of archaeological interest with descriptive information and a grid reference, and is the primary source for a project of this kind. A study area of approximately 500m around the site boundary was examined;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (English Heritage 2007), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. Particular attention was paid to the identification of features of historical or archaeological interest, but other relevant features were recorded such as later aspects of the site that may have impacted on the earlier remains or could constrain further investigation. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were taken.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of eight previously known sites of historical or archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and site visit (*Appendix 1*; summarised in Table 1 below). Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

Site No.	Type	Period
1	Sunday school; chapel	Post-medieval
2	Church; Methodist chapel (Listed Building)	Post-medieval
3	Hotel; public house (Listed Building)	Post-medieval
4	Cotton mill; corn mill	Post-medieval
5	Library; museum (Listed Building)	Post-medieval
6	Church; Roman Catholic chapel	Post-medieval
7	Church (Listed Building)	Post-medieval
8	Tower; industrial site; office; warehouse; cotton mill; weaving mill; weaving shed	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified within the study area

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.3*). The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered (*Section 5*) and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail, such as Yates's plan of 1786 and Hennet's map of 1830 (see below). The earliest useful maps therefore date from the mid-19th century.

3.3.2 **Yates's Map of Lancashire, 1786:** various buildings are shown at the crossroads to the west side of Hindley on Yates's map of 1786 (Plate 1). It is uncertain if any of the buildings shown represent those marked on later, more detailed maps of the area.

3.3.3 **Hennet's map of Lancaster, 1830:** it is possible that buildings shown on Hennet's map of 1830 may represent mill and factory buildings more clearly shown on later maps of the area, but this is uncertain (Plate 2).



Plate 1 (left): Extract from Yates's map of 1786



Plate 2 (right): Extract from Hennes's map of 1830

3.3.4 **Draft plan of the Township of Hindley in the Parish of Wigan, c1839:** Darby Lane is not named, but is clearly indicated on the tithe map (NA 29/218/165 c1839; Plate 4). There exist various buildings on the site, which is to the north of a large reservoir. The area appears to be part of plot 196 (Plate 4), which is described in the accompanying apportionment as 'factory reservoir and cottages', owned and occupied by John Pennington (NA IR 29/18/165 1839). Details of neighbouring plots are summarised in Table 2.

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description of Land
195	John Pennington	John Pennington	Barn Field
195a	John Pennington	William Hardman	Houses
196	John Pennington	John Pennington	Factory Reservoir & Cottages
196a	John Pennington	Thomas Harrison	Houses
197	John Pennington	John Pennington	House Garden Road Factory and Stables

Table 2: Relevant plot details recorded on the Hindley tithe apportionment (NA IR 29/18/165 1839)

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1849:** the first edition 1:10,560 edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows a similar arrangement of buildings to the south side of 'Derby Lane' as the tithe map (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).



Plate 3 (left): Extract from the tithe map of c1839



Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1849

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1890:** a 1:500 edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows the site in detail c1890 (Plate 5), split over two sheets. The site is largely filled with what are evidently terraced houses to the north and south of Darby Square, on the south side of Darby Lane. There is an open-sided structure on the east side of the site, with what appears to be a large trough against the south side of Darby Lane. This is perhaps stables or something associated with the working of metal; 'Worthington Mills (cotton)' is clearly marked to the south-west of the site. It is also noteworthy that the market place is marked in an open area to the south of site alongside Market Street.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1894:** the same site arrangement is shown on the 1:2,500 edition of 1894 as the 1890 1:500 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5).

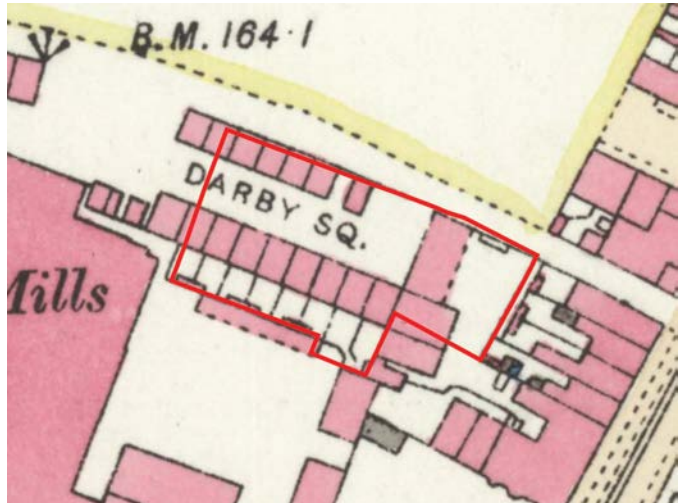


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890

Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1908:** Darby Square appears to have been cleared of houses by c1908 (Plate 7; cf. Plate 6).

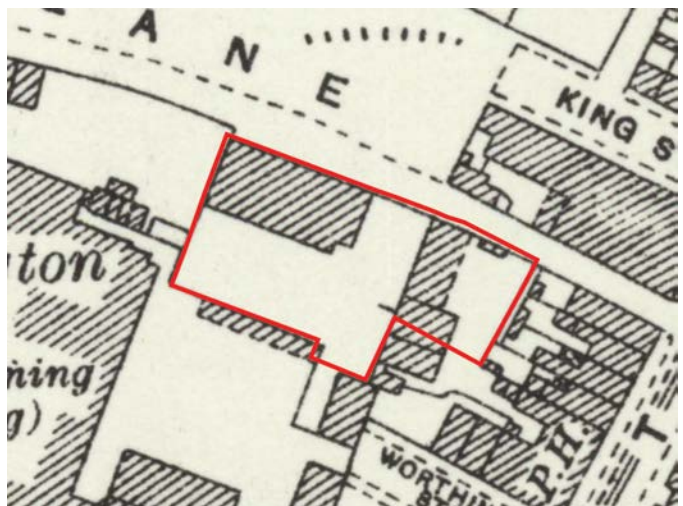
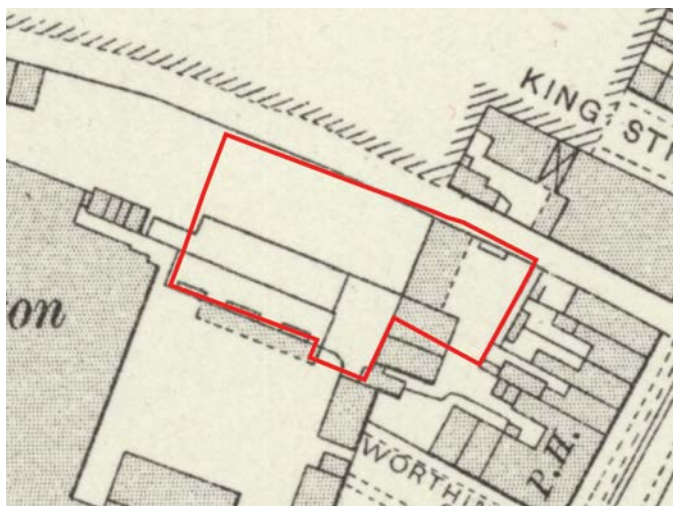


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1908

Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1928

3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1928:** a large block has been built to the north-west end of the site in the area of Darby Square and some of the property boundaries have been at least partially removed (**Error! Reference source not found.** Plate 7; cf. Plate 8).

3.3.12 **Ordnance Survey, 1947:** the Worthington Mill buildings to the south-west of the site have been demolished, and so it would appear has a long rectangular building along the southern edge of the area (Plate 9; cf. **Error! Reference source not found.**).

3.3.13 **Ordnance Survey, 1951:** confusingly, the long rectangular building along the south edge of the site, which was shown as present in 1928 (and earlier) and absent in 1947 is shown as present again in 1951 (Plate 10Plate 8; cf. Plate 9 and **Error! Reference source not found.**).

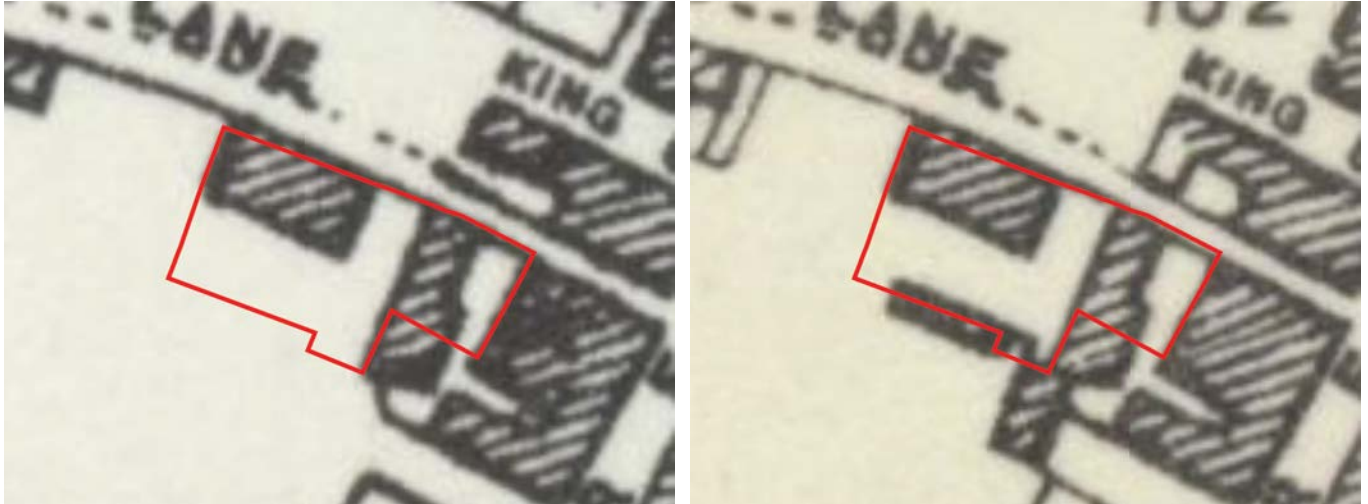


Plate 9 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1947

Plate 10 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1951

3.3.14 **Summary:** there were buildings on the site from at least the mid-19th century.

- The west end of the site occupies part of the site of 'Darby Square', an area of terraced houses that existed prior to c1839 and was cleared by the early 20th century;
- The current building to the north-west side of the site was built between 1907 and 1927;
- The east end of the site was also built over by the mid-19th century and was occupied by an open-fronted building from the late 19th to early 20th century until the mid-20th century when it was demolished.

3.4 LIDAR

3.4.1 **Lidar:** lidar imagery of the site is freely available online (houseprices.io 2021). The site is heavily urbanised and it is clear that the block of buildings to the east end of the site has been flattened (Plate 11; cf. Plate 10).



Plate 11: Lidar imagery of the site

3.5 Previous Archaeological Work

3.5.1 There has been no previous archaeological work within the study area. The closest is an assessment carried out for the M6-M61 Link road, which passed to the north and south (The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit 1991).

3.6 Site Visit

3.6.1 **Site Arrangement and Character.** the site at present comprises an area of tarmacked car park on the east side, where it is approached from Darby Lane (Plate 12 and Plate 13) and bounded by a thick wall on the west side, and a red brick building of two storeys, occupying the north-west corner (Plate 14 to Plate 18). This has a single storey section on the west end and modern single-storey structures to the south; it is currently mainly in use as a garage (Plate 19). The brick in the front (north) façade is noticeably different to that used in the other walls, suggestive of some sort of phases of rebuilding or alteration. The east elevation still has the remains of a first-floor loading door with hoist demonstrating that the building, at least partly, served as a warehouse.



Plate 12 (left): The car park at the east end of the site, viewed from the north-east



Plate 13 (right): The car park at the east end of the site, viewed from the east



Plate 14 (left): The north elevation of the building in the north-west corner, viewed from the north-east



Plate 15 (right): The north elevation of the building in the north-west corner, viewed from the north-west



Plate 16 (left): The east elevation of the building in the north-west corner, viewed from the south-east



Plate 17 (right): The east elevation of the building in the north-west corner, viewed from the east

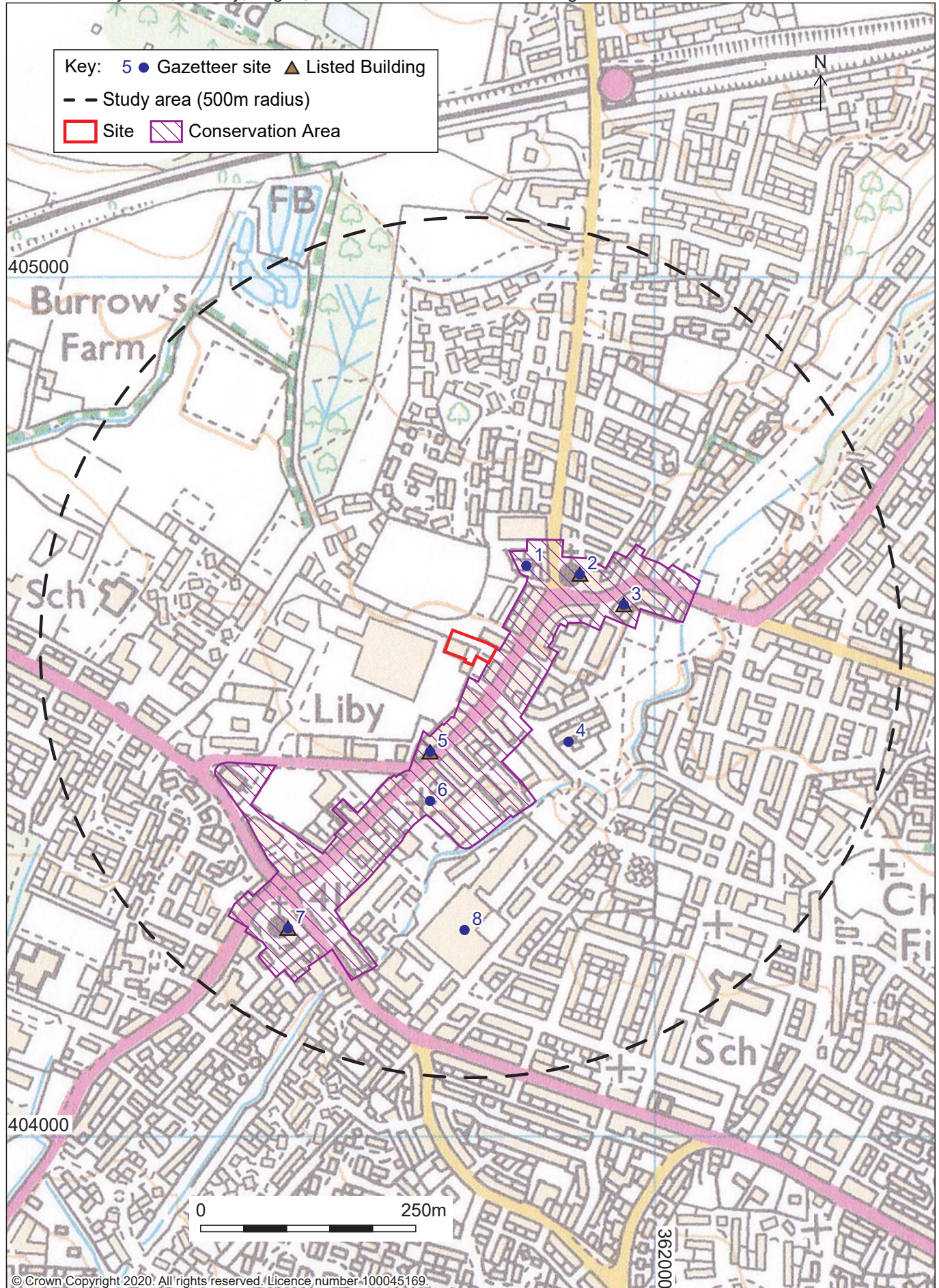


Plate 18 (left): The south elevation of the building in the north-west corner, viewed from the south



Plate 19 (right): The modern additions to the building in the south-west corner and the garage forecourt

3.6.2 **Constraints:** there were no obvious constraints to further archaeological work being carried out on the site although it is likely that there would be some contamination from the current garage. However, any earlier remains would undoubtedly have been impacted upon by the current structures and construction of the car park. In addition, any features of historic interest within the interior of the extant building are likely to have been destroyed or damaged by the most recent uses of it.



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Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

4. Site History

4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above (see *Section 3*) where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

4.1.2 **Prehistoric Period (c12, 000BC – 1st century AD):** during the earliest period of human occupation of the North West settlement was transitory in nature, with groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers moving from site to site, perhaps seasonally. Evidence for the earliest phases of activity in the area, during the Late Upper Palaeolithic, shortly after the end of the last Ice Age (c12,000 BC) is very limited in the North West as a whole, with the best evidence comprising finds of artefacts and animal bones made in caves surrounding Morecambe Bay (Young 2002; Barrowclough 2008; 46-48). Nearer to the site, but still a considerable distance away, is the discovery of an intact elk skeleton near Poulton-le-Fylde in North Lancashire, which was dated to this period (Hallam *et al* 1973). In the closer environs of Hindley evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), is more readily identifiable, but even then only typically comprises scattered finds of the diagnostic tool type of the period – microliths. Locally these have tended to be found on the Peninne uplands where they have eroded from peat (Cowell 1996, 21; Spikins 1999) rather than the lower and more urban areas, although this is in part at least likely to be because of later remains covering and destroying them. Areas next to major rivers and wetlands are generally found to be likely locations for such remains (Middleton *et al* 1995; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). However, recent evidence for essentially permanent settlements during this period has been found at a number of sites, typically in coastal locations including at least one in the North West (see for example Pitts 2009), but other ‘settlements’ of this period could be present in other locations.

4.1.3 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), populations appear to have become more settled, large-scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the general region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the country. However, identifying a distinct difference in many cases between sites of late Mesolithic type and early Neolithic based on the lithic technology can be very difficult (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 29), although the introduction of pottery is a typical marker. During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period and continued in use, largely unchanged, into the Roman period (Philpott 2006).

4.1.4 The earliest evidence for prehistoric settlement in the more local area includes a variety of stray finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date found in the 19th and early 20th century, as well as three flint flakes found during excavations at Millgate in Wigan in 2008 (Miller and Aldridge 2011, 8). There is otherwise little evidence of the nature of any settlement at this time, most of which will probably have been destroyed by later activity.

4.1.5 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** there is no specific evidence for Roman occupation or settlement at Hindley, although in nearby Wigan recent excavation revealed extensive evidence for a probable fort (identified as *Coccium*) with a bath house, the extent of which had only been hinted at previously (Shotter 2004, 40). The Roman road between the fort of *Mamucium*, in Manchester, and Wigan is considered to run through Hindley but the route has now been substantially built upon (Margary 1957, 101-102).

4.1.6 There is limited evidence for occupation in the area in the post-Roman and early medieval period, although it is apparent that there was a degree of continuity associated with the major Roman sites of the area (the fort at Manchester for example; Bu'Lock 1974). The first part of the name Hindley contains the Old English element ‘hind’ meaning deer (Ekwall 1922, 102), but this does not indicate any form of settlement existed in this period. It is conceivable that the second part also derives from the Old Norse

'hlāw' meaning a hill or mound (*op cit*, 12), sometimes a burial mound, but this does not necessarily fit with the order in which the name is constructed.

4.1.7 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD): although the evidence demonstrates that the wider area was occupied from the prehistoric onwards, Hindley is first specifically mentioned by name in the early 13th century (Ekwall 1922, 102). Prior to the Norman Conquest Hindley is considered to have been one of 15 berewicks of the royal manor of Newton before becoming part of the Barony of Makerfield (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 106-111). It remained as such, with various local families as tenants, until 1330 at which point it was granted to Robert de Langton (*ibid*). The Langtons held at least part of it until the 18th century (*ibid*).

4.1.8 Post-Medieval Period (16th century AD – present): Hindley's development is dominated by its post-medieval history, especially its industries. Coal mining became an important factor, as it did with much of the local area, from an early date, with the first record of coal mining or digging dating from 1528 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 106-111). The description suggests that squatters on land to the north of the town simply dug coal where coal seams outcropped (The Conservation Studio 2008, 7). During the 17th century the town gradually developed, with the establishment of a grammar school by 1632 and a chapel in 1641 (*ibid*). The town was further altered when "*The Commissioners of the Parliamentary Church Survey of 1650 recommended that Hindley was separated from Wigan and a new parish created incorporating Abram*" (*ibid*). By the end of the 17th century, it was a thriving industrial settlement although still with an agricultural basis: "*Parish registers... reveal that typically residents described themselves as Yeomen, independent farmers who supplemented their income by spinning and weaving. Blacksmiths, whitesmiths, nailers, wheelwrights, badgers and husbandmen also appear regularly and demonstrate the essentially rural basis of the local economy*" (*ibid*).

4.5.2 All eight of the previously recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the HER within the study area are of post-medieval date and include places of worship and related buildings (**Sites 1-2 and 6-7**), industrial sites (**Sites 4 and 8**), a hotel (**Site 3**) and a library/museum (**Site 5**). Of particular relevance to the site is the former Worthington Mills, which stood immediately to the south-west (see *Section 3.3*). This was established early in the 19th century by a John Pennington, and remained in his family for some time (Leyland 1872, 10). The Pennington family are said to have built their first cotton mill in about 1804 (Lowe 1989, 6), although it is not clear if this was the one at Hindley.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential of these remains and for any further, as yet unidentified, remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 1*).

5.2 Significance of Known Resource

5.2.1 Eight sites of historical or archaeological interest are recorded on the HER within the study area; however, none are within the proposed development site.

5.2.2 There are four Grade II Listed Buildings in the study area: the Church of St John and the Hindley Library and Museum, both on Market Street, the Lord Nelson Hotel on Bridge Street, and the Church of St Peter on Atherton Road (see *Appendix 3*). Grade II Listed Buildings are statutorily protected and deemed to be of local significance.

5.2.3 While no previously recorded sites of archaeological interest are present within the study area it is apparent from the map evidence that the site was occupied initially by a collection of cottages (and other buildings of uncertain type to the east) and latterly by the building that is still present. The level of significance of these features is only relative to the site itself and the local area. These have been assessed, according to the criteria used for Scheduled Monuments (see *Appendix 1*), as high, medium, or low. An average of these has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site (see Table 3 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low).

Site	Cottages etc	Extant building
<i>Period</i>	M	L
<i>Rarity</i>	L	L
<i>Documentation</i>	M	L
<i>Group value</i>	H	L
<i>Survival/condition</i>	L	H
<i>Fragility/Vulnerability</i>	M	H
<i>Diversity</i>	M	L
<i>Potential</i>	M	M
Significance	M	L-M

Table 3: Significance of the sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area

5.2.4 In consideration of these two sites it is important to note the increased archaeological research into workers’ housing that has occurred in recent years, particularly in the Greater Manchester area (Miller and Wild 2007). Much of this was associated with textile mills, and it is clear that the examples from Hindley belonged to the adjoining Worthington Mills, which was established early in the 19th century. Additional documentary research, in the census returns for example, could reveal a considerable amount about the occupiers of these houses, as could further archaeological investigation. The standing building is much later, having evidently been built in the first few decades of the 20th century, and its original purpose is uncertain. Again, additional documentary research would have the potential to provide more information about this, but an archaeological investigation of the building would also prove useful.

5.3 Potential

5.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the proposed development area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3*; Figure 2) and the importance of these sites is discussed above (*Section 5.2*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be

present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 4 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low, medium, or high.

Period	Present in area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	N	L
Mesolithic	N	L
Neolithic	N	L
Bronze Age	N	L
Iron Age	N	L
Roman	N	L
Early Medieval	N	L
Medieval	N	M
Post-medieval	Y	H

Table 4: Potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 Various stages of construction and demolition on the site during the 19th and 20th century means that any earlier activity will have been heavily disturbed. These changes in themselves form part of the archaeological record, in particular the construction of the extant brick building standing in the north-west corner of the site.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 The proposed development of the site would have an impact on the two features of known archaeological interest on the site; the cottages and associated structures would be damaged by new building and the extant structure in the north-west corner would be demolished. It is not clear how much of the former survives below ground, however.

5.5.2 In the wider area the proposals would have relatively little impact on the setting of the four Listed Buildings within the study area (*Appendix 3*). None of these are visible from the site, which is screened by other buildings to the east, north and south. The site is also outside of the Conservation Area for Hindley (The Conservation Studio 2008, 14).

5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.6.1 There is clearly some potential for archaeological remains to be present, in particular those relating to the former cottages and associated buildings of early 19th century origin, which formed part of the wider Worthington Mills complex but now would comprise below-ground remains only. The extant building on the site is also of some historical interest, although of early 20th century date and uncertain original purpose.

5.6.2 It is recommended that prior to any development, including associated demolition, taking place the extant building be subject to an archaeological building recording. This would preserve the structure 'by record' and provide a better understanding of its development and function. In addition, an archaeological evaluation should be carried out targeting the structures shown on the earliest detailed mapping; some of this could only be achieved once the extant buildings have been demolished. Depending on the results of this further archaeological excavation and recording might also be considered necessary.

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Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

N.B. Coordinates for HER sites are those supplied by the HER

Site Number: 1**NGR:** SD 6185 0466**HER No:** 4176.1.0**Sources:** HER; GENUKI 2019; RCHME 1994, 97-98; Crawshaw 2011**Designation:** none**Type:** Sunday school, chapel

Description: Presbyterian Chapel (Hindley); Chapel erected by Richard Crook of Abram in 1700, and remained his property until 1717 when he executed deeds conveying 1.5 acres of land and the new edifice oratory or chapel with houses, barns and stables unto the trustees. Estate on which parsonage stands 'Bethells Tenement', purchased by trustees 1724. Chapel has walls of brickwork rendered in stucco and slate roof. Front wall south facing with three round-arched windows (c1788) with altered frames. Pre-1877 this wall extended further east with pair of round-arched doorways, wall embellished in 1877 with rusticated pilasters and Doric entablature. North wall gabled with two round-arched windows, west wall gabled with small vestry. Above east gable bell-cote with hexagonal base, superstructure now removed. Now a Sunday school. Burial ground recorded on 1848, 1907 and 1922 maps (Crawshaw 2011). The church has/had a graveyard. It was founded in 1641.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 2**NGR:** SD 6191 0465**HER No:** 4460.1.0**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2021a**Designation:** Listed Building (Grade II)**Type:** church, Methodist chapel

Description: St John's Church; Methodist church with ancillary rooms attached. 1890–1 by William Waddington & Son (a practice that specialised in nonconformist churches). Coursed rubble with red sandstone dressings. Diminishing Westmorland slate roofs. Church aligned north/south; south-west steeple over porch, storeyed north-west porch, nave, transepts, apsidally ended chancel flanked by vestries; small apsidally ended meeting hall attached aligned east/west. Entrance front is an original and bold design. Round-headed windows throughout with free, very simple tracery only to the front windows and steeple. SW steeple octagonal, the tower of four unequal storeys mostly of red sandstone with alternating blank windows and belfry openings, spire with gabled lucarnes, the whole rising out of the storeyed porch. South-east porch recessed, with similar doorway to that of the south-west porch, set under simple lancets. Interior: coffered, coved kingpost roof.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 3**NGR:** SD 6196 0461**HER No:** 4452.1.0**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2021d**Designation:** Listed Building (Grade II)**Type:** hotel, public house

Description: The Lord Nelson Hotel; public house. Late 18th century, remodelled in the mid-19th century. Brick, stuccoed to front; Welsh slate roof. Originally probably a three-unit plan, now a series of small public and private rooms dating from the mid-19th century reorganisation. Two storeys; end stacks and one off-centre forward or ridge. Exterior: Front: stuccoed and decorated in a free 16th century Renaissance fashion. Regular three-window range; rusticated ground floor; windows (two to right of

entrance, one to left) with moulded surrounds (with added embellishment to ground), sashes with margin panes, continuous sill bands. First-floor frieze of stucco strapwork panels. Rusticated quoins; console brackets to eaves cornice. The mid entrance bay projects slightly; doorway with moulded surround and dentilled cornice, door with rectangular over-light. Above, a large stucco panel in moulded surround bearing the name of the public house. Interior: half-glazed door with etched glass; internal partitions survive.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 4

NGR: SD 6190 0445

HER No: 5453.1.0

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Type: cotton mill, corn mill

Description: Lowe Mills (site of); the Lowe mill was originally a corn mill with a thatched roof, worked by horse power. About 1780–90 Mr Richard Battersby, the then owner of the mill estate, added a cotton mill to the corn mill and was the first to introduce factory labour into the township.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 5

NGR: SD 6174 0444

HER No: 4739.1.0

Sources: HER; Historic England 2021c

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Type: library, museum

Description: Hindley Library and Museum; 1886. Brick with stone dressings and slate roofs. Two storeys, with basement, six bays. The first bay (entrance) projects under pyramidal roof. Sill courses and string courses, top cornice and parapet. Second to sixth bays have flanking half-octagonal shafts capped by finials. All windows have leaded glazing with rectangular quarries. Frieze inscribed "THE LEYLAND FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM 1886". Two heraldic beasts to turrets support armorial bearings. Roof has lantern stage of five-lights to each side. Stone-coped brick basement area wall with iron rail. Interior has first floor room with arch-braced canted roof, the central section with moulded beams. To one end a large bookcase with decorative panels.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 6

NGR: SD 6174 0439

HER No: 5454.1.0

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Type: Roman Catholic Church, Roman Catholic Chapel

Description: St Benedict's Church (site of St Benedict's Catholic Chapel); a chapel in Mill Lane, now Market Street, which was erected in 1788 and was opened to public worship in 1789. Before 1789 the congregation had worshiped firstly in a chapel under the roof of Lowe Hall. Later, soon after the middle of the 18th century, the Trafford family gave the Benedictine fathers an asylum at Strangeways Hall. The church was rebuilt in 1868–69 after designs by Joseph Hansom of London in the early English style of architecture.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 7**NGR:** SD 6157 0424**HER No:** 4719.1.0**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2021b**Designation:** Listed Building (Grade II)**Type:** church

Description: Church of St Peter; 1866. By EG Paley. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Nave with aisles under lean-to roofs, south-west vestry, chancel and north-east tower and spire (ritual west is actual north). Five-bay nave has cornice to clerestory and aisles; aisles have two-light windows with Geometrical tracery and hoodmoulds with head stops; gabled buttresses have animal corbels. Porches have arches with ball-flower on quatrefoil responds with foliated capitals. Tower has diagonal buttresses with blind arches to angled top projections, three-light north window, second-stage trefoil-headed light with shafts on sill course. Bell openings have clock faces over. Top cornice with gargoyles and broach spire. Vestry is later, gabled to east and west. Interior: two wrought iron chandeliers. Organ, 1873, in original case at west end. East window dated 1870.

Period: post-medieval**Site Number: 8****NGR:** SD 6178 0424**HER No:** 4811.1.0**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1908; 1928; Williams 1986; GMAAS 2017**Designation:** none**Type:** tower, industrial site, office, warehouse, cotton mill, weaving mill, weaving shed

Description: Prospect Mill (Platt Lane Mill); marked on map (Ordnance Survey 1908) as "Platt Lane Mill" and as "Prospect Mill" on map (Ordnance Survey 1928). Originally an early 20th century weaving mill site. The main weaving shed is late 19th century and brick built. Single storey with 11x1 aisles. A smaller weaving shed, also brick built, is also on the site. There is a large warehouse on the site. Two storeys and red brick build. 12x2 bays. Late 19th/early 20th century. Large brick arch windows with stone sills in groups of two between pilasters. Italianate tower to the north-west corner. The offices are early 20th century and stand at the entrance. Single storey and 4x1 bays. There are no obvious power features on the site. The site is completed by a range of mid-to-late 20th century prefabricated buildings on the site. All the extant buildings are now used as offices (Williams 1986).

Site visited 13th December 2016. The historic buildings are in good condition although the later 20th century additions do not appear to be as good. It is not clear how well occupied this complex actually is. Good condition, partly occupied (GMAAS 2017).

Period: post-medieval

Appendix 2: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principals of Selection for Scheduled Monuments*'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high-quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3: Summary of Listed Building Information

CHURCH OF ST JOHN (METHODIST) (Historic England 2021a)

Heritage Category:	Listed Building
Grade:	II
List Entry Number:	1084312
Date first listed:	24-Sep-1990
Statutory Address:	CHURCH OF ST JOHN, MARKET STREET
District:	Wigan (Metropolitan Authority)
Parish:	Non Civil Parish
National Grid Reference:	SD 61911 04656

Description:

Methodist church with ancillary rooms attached. 1890-1 by William Waddington & Son (a practice that specialised in non-conformist churches). Coursed rubble with red sandstone dressings. Diminishing Westmoreland and slate roofs. Church aligned N-S; S.W. steeple over porch, storeyed north-west porch, nave, transepts, apsidally-ended chancel flanked by vestries; small apsidally-ended meeting hall attached aligned east/west. Round-headed windows throughout with free, very simple tracery only to the front windows and steeple. The entrance front is an original and bold design: south-west steeple, octagonal, the tower of four unequal storeys mostly of red sandstone with alternating blank windows and belfry openings, the spire with gabled lucarnes, the whole rising out of the storeyed porch, gabled to two sides, with large two-light windows to gallery level. Large round-headed doorway of several orders. Very large tripartite window to nave with smaller three-light window below, all in red sandstone. Slender south-east octagonal turret; continuous sill and impost bands throughout. South-east porch recessed, with similar doorway to that of the south-west porch, set under simple lancets. Simple single or paired tall lancets to other elevations. Transept and chancel (with canted apse), vestries and meeting hall, all under varying-roof lines form an interesting grouping when viewed from north-west.

INTERIOR: end gallery with panelled frontal; impressive roof, coffered and coved, with moulded ties and king posts, the pseudo ridge-piece made up of ventilators. Coffered panels with decorative plasterwork. Chancel with blind round-headed niches between windows. Furnishings: simple benches with shaped ends; stone front panelled pulpit; boarded dado. Coloured patterned glass throughout.

St John's Church provides the only major architectural accent in the central part of Hindley and includes design elements of considerable originality.

CHURCH OF ST PETER (Historic England 2021b)

Heritage Category:	Listed Building
Grade:	II
List Entry Number:	1287248
Date first listed:	10-May-1998
Statutory Address:	CHURCH OF ST PETER, ATHERTON ROAD
District:	Wigan (Metropolitan Authority)
Parish:	Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference: SD 61575 04242

Description:

Church. 1866. By E. G. Paley. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Nave with aisles under lean-to roofs, south-west vestry, chancel and north-east tower and spire (ritual west is actual north). Five-bay nave has cornice to clerestory and aisles; aisles have two-light windows with geometrical tracery and hood moulds with head stops; gabled buttresses have animal corbels. Clerestory has paired two-light windows. North and south gabled porches have angle buttresses, arches with ball-flower on quatrefoil responds with foliated capitals. West end has gabled buttresses flanking four-light window with shafts and small light with shafts over, head stops to hood moulds; two-light aisle west windows. Tower has diagonal buttresses with blind arches to angled top projections, three-light north window, second stage trefoil-headed light with shafts on sill course. Bell stage has sill and impost courses and paired two-light louvred bell openings with clock faces over. Top cornice with gargoyles and broach spire with two tiers of lucarnes, the lower ones of two-lights. East stair turret, the upper part canted; trefoil-headed entrance. Chancel has gabled buttresses flanking three-light east window. Enriched cornice and two-light trefoil-headed south window. Vestry is later, gabled to east and west. Interior has arcades on round columns with crocket capitals; hood moulds with head stops. Corbelled detached shafts support waggon roof. Two wrought iron chandeliers. Organ, 1873, in original case at west end, two parts flanking vestry, stalls to front and top cresting. Round font on quatrefoil column with roundels to bowl. Chancel arch on triple-shafted responds, pulpit to south with arcading. Chancel has arch-braced scissor roof and simple panelling and reredos. Arch to vestry to north. East window has good stained glass dated 1870; south aisle has unusual pictorial style window dated 1881 by D. Morette. Good stone-carved details.

HINDLEY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM (Historic England 2021c)

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1287213
Date first listed: 10-May-1988
Statutory Address: HINDLEY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, MARKET STREET
District: Wigan (Metropolitan Authority)
Parish: Non Civil Parish
National Grid Reference: SD 61740 04447

Description:

Library and Museum. 1886. By Thomas Worthington. Brick with stone dressings and slate roofs. Two storeys, with basement, six bays, the first, entrance bay projects under pyramidal roof. Sill courses and string courses, top cornice and parapet. Second to sixth bays have flanking half-octagonal shafts capped by finials. Third, fourth and fifth bays have stone two-storey bay windows with recessed curved angles; 1:2:1-light double- chamfered-mullioned windows with two transoms. Second and sixth bays have narrow windows with transoms to ground floor. All windows have leaded glazing with rectangular quarries. First bay has round-headed entrance with two-bay porch; round arches on round piers, paired to centre; angle octagonal turrets and arcaded balustrade over frieze inscribed: "THE LEYLAND FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM 1886", two heraldic beasts to turrets support armorial bearings. To first floor two narrow windows each with round tympanum and hood mould. Roof has lantern stage of five lights to each side. Stone-coped brick basement area wall with iron rail. Left return is similar, of two bays, the first projects under coped gable and has two-storey canted bay window; the second has small window and plaque to ground floor, paired two-light windows with two mullions and round tympana, with bosses and

hood moulds to first floor. Interior has first floor room with arch-braced canted roof, the central section with moulded beams. To one end a large bookcase with decorative panels, broken segmental pediment and armorial bearing (Leyland), frieze inscribed "LEYLAND COLLECTION". Adjoining room has moulded beams and fireplace.

THE LORD NELSON HOTEL (Historic England 2021d)

Heritage Category:	Listed Building
Grade:	II
List Entry Number:	1346201
Date first listed:	24-Sep-1990
Statutory Address:	THE LORD NELSON HOTEL, 26, BRIDGE STREET
District:	Wigan (Metropolitan Authority)
Parish:	Non Civil Parish
National Grid Reference:	SD 61965 04618

Description:

Late 18th century, remodelled in the mid-19th century. Brick, stuccoed to front; Welsh slate roof. Originally probably a three-unit plan, now a series of small public and private rooms dating from the mid-19th century re-organisation. Two-storeys; end stacks and one off-centre forward or ridge. Exterior. Front: stuccoed and decorated in a free 16th century Renaissance fashion. Regular three-window range; rusticated ground floor; windows (two to right of entrance, one to left) with moulded surrounds (with added embellishment to ground), sashes with margin panes, continuous sill bands. First floor frieze of stucco strapwork panels. Rusticated quoins; console brackets to eaves cornice. The mid entrance bay projects slightly; doorway with moulded surround and dentilled cornice, door with rectangular overlight. Above, a large stucco panel in moulded surround bearing the name of the public house. Interior: half-glazed door with etched glass; internal partitions survive.