WESTWOOD PARK, WIGAN, Greater Manchester

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Oxford Archaeology North
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Hyder Consulting

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SUMMARY

During May and June 2003, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and visual inspection survey of Westwood Park, Wigan (centred SD 5844 0447), on behalf of Hyder Consulting. The assessment was required to inform the planning process in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the area for commercial and industrial use.

The desk-based assessment examined the relevant sources, both primary and secondary, including maps, plans and journals, as well as referring to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). A total of 18 sites of archaeological interest was identified, seven of which were already recorded on the SMR. Many of these sites related to Westwood Park, and included buildings, gardens, associated farmsteads, cottages, a possible coal extraction site, a road and a railway. The visual inspection identified a further two sites of potential archaeological interest, both of which were small post-medieval industrial sites.

The impact of the proposed development on the sites of archaeological potential is not known, except in the case of those which will be affected by the proposed road scheme, since no details are as yet forthcoming for the proposed development. Of all the sites of archaeological potential identified by this assessment, it is recommended that eight sites are evaluated, three sites are subject to building survey, and two sites are subject to photographic and topographic survey. The sites to be evaluated are Westwood House (Site 4) which was the main house of the Westwood estate, an early farmstead and its successor (Sites 5 and 15), a tip-run (Site 11), Westwood Cottages (Sites 13 and 14), possible buildings associated with Westwood Park (Site 16), and a possible coal extraction site (Site 20). The buildings to be surveyed are Little Westwood (Site 3) which is thought to have eighteenth century origins, Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7) and an associated brick outbuilding (Site 8), and the Lodge to Westwood House (Site 10). The grounds of Little Westwood (Site 3) and the walled garden of Westwood Park (Site 9) are to be surveyed photographically and topographically.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to express thanks to Hyder Consulting for commissioning the work, and to the staff of the County Record Office at Preston, the Wigan History Shop, Wigan Archives, and the Geology Unit at the University of Manchester, all of whom provided assistance during the course of the project. Further thanks are due to Norman Redhead at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Sites and Monuments Record, and to Phil Powell, Wigan Conservation Officer, for their help and information.

The desk-based assessment and visual inspection survey were undertaken by Jo Dawson. The report was written by Jo Dawson, with drawings produced by Adam Parsons. The project was managed by Alison Plummer, who also edited the report.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Hyder Consulting submitted a planning application to Wigan Council Planning Authority for the development of the Westwood Park area (centred SD 5844 0447), for commercial and industrial use. In order to inform the planning process, an archaeological assessment of the site was requested by the Assistant Archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit (GMAU). It was recommended that the archaeological work comprised a desk-based assessment of the site accompanied by a visual inspection survey. A project brief was issued to this effect by GMAU (Appendix 1), in response to which Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) produced a project design for the required work (Appendix 2). Following the formal acceptance of this project design, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work, which was carried out in May and June 2003.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.2.1 The study area is situated within the parish of Ince, which lies to the south of Wigan in the most westerly part of the county of Greater Manchester (Fig 1). The southern and eastern extent of the site is bounded by railway lines (although the former is dismantled), and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal lies to the north and west (Fig 1). The Royal Sun Alliance complex, formerly Girobank, lies to the north-east on the site of the former Westwood coal-fired power station.

1.2.2 The study area is located within the central part of the Lancashire Coal Measures, which extend from the Mersey Valley in the south to the Lancashire and Amounderness Plain in the north-west (Countryside Commission 1998, 127). The solid geology comprises productive coal measures, with sandstone and marls to the south (Ordnance Survey 1951 (b)). The drift geology is glacial and post-glacial (Countryside Commission 1998, 128).

1.2.3 The study area occupies a relatively low-lying and flat parcel of land, with heights of around 30m above mean sea level (Ordnance Survey 1978). The surrounding landscape is dominated by the effects of mining activity, and comprises a complex mosaic of degraded farmland, scattered urban centres, active mineral sites and derelict or reclaimed workings, and ‘flashes’, which has imparted a strong and distinctive identity to the area (ibid). The area has a network of seven subsidence flashes covering an area of 620 acres: Scotsman’s Flash, Pearson’s Flash, Westwood Flash, Turner’s Flash, Ochre Flash, Bryn Marsh and Horrock’s Flash (Smith 2002). The flashes are lakes caused as a direct result of mining subsidence, and provide a visible reminder of nineteenth century extraction methods.
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (Appendix 2) was submitted by OA North in response to a request by Hyder Consulting for an archaeological desk-based assessment and visual inspection survey of the site of the proposed development in the area of Westwood Park, Wigan (SD 5844 0447). The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. Detailed study was focused upon the area of proposed development (Fig 2), while land within 1km was studied in more general terms. The principal sources of information were the SMR, maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record: the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held in Manchester, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area, and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within Greater Manchester, and for each entry a short note was obtained, which was added to the site gazetteer (Appendix 3) and marked on a location plan (Fig 8). Reports by Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit and the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, secondary published sources and digital aerial photographs were consulted where relevant.

2.2.3 Lancashire County Record Office (Preston) (CRO(P)): the County Record Office in Preston was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. Tithe maps for the study area and its surroundings were consulted, as well as a suite of Ordnance Survey maps. Secondary sources were also investigated.

2.2.4 Wigan Council Planning and Development Department: Phil Powell, Conservation Officer at Wigan Council Planning and Development Department was consulted about conservation areas, listed buildings and buildings of local archaeological or historical value within the development area.

2.2.5 Geology Unit, University of Manchester: vertical aerial photographs held by the Geology Unit of the University of Manchester were consulted.

2.2.6 Wigan History Shop: extracts of modern maps and plans of the proposed development area were obtained from Wigan History Shop.

2.2.7 Lancaster City Library: the volumes of the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Archaeological and Historical Society were consulted in Lancaster City Library.
2.2.8 *Wigan Archives:* Wigan Archives was consulted regarding the types of information held for study area. However, a preliminary examination concluded that nothing significant would be added to the information already gathered from other sources within the scope of this project.

2.2.9 *Oxford Archaeology North:* OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out in the locale under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), and as OA North. These were also consulted where necessary.

2.3 **VISUAL INSPECTION SURVEY**

2.3.1 A visual inspection survey of the site was undertaken on 30th May 2003. It was aimed at the identification of any previously unrecorded sites by walking across the site in a systematic fashion. Where possible, the site was walked in 30m transects, although the presence of private property, dense woodland and wetlands meant that for some areas this was not possible. Known sites of archaeological potential were also visited where possible. A photographic record of the site was taken simultaneously.

2.4 **ARCHIVE**

2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation’s code of conduct.

2.4.2 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the appropriate Country Record Office on completion of the project. Two copies of the report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester SMR in Manchester within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.
3. BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 Introduction: the historical and archaeological background is principally compiled through secondary sources and is intended to put the results of the assessment into a wider context.

3.1.2 Prehistory: there is very little evidence for prehistoric activity in Wigan and the surrounding area. Two stray finds are recorded: a Neolithic polished stone axe was found in the town (Jackson 1936, 74), and a Bronze Age axe hammer, now lost, was discovered in the Bottling Wood area to the north-east of Wigan (Nevell 2001, 7).

3.1.3 Roman: an assemblage of Roman artefacts, including pottery and coins, discovered in the nineteenth century during construction work in the Wallgate, King Street and Darlington Street area (Hannavy 1990, 8), provided some indication of Roman activity. These chance finds have since been corroborated by various excavations conducted in Wigan over the last twenty years or so (3.1.4 below), all to the north of the site (Nevell 2001, 7-8).

3.1.4 A series of archaeological trial trenches excavated in 1981 near Darlington Street produced a few possible Roman artefacts, but no structural remains were identified (Holdsworth and Reynolds 1981, 2). A hearth, discovered during excavations in the Wiend in 1982-3, was the first Roman feature in Wigan to have been subject to detailed archaeological investigation (Tindall 1983, 2). These same excavations eventually revealed the remains of what has been interpreted as a Roman military industrial site, comprising a series of timber buildings, furnaces and hearths and a metalled road (op cit, 29-30). It is considered likely that Roman remains existed near the summit of the hill in Wigan town centre before being largely destroyed by Georgian and Victorian cellars, while in situ Roman deposits have been revealed under more than two metres of overburden further down the slope (ibid). These deposits added weight to a suggestion that Wigan may be the Roman Coccium of the Antonine Itinerary, although further work is required to confirm this. Indeed, whilst the main phase of activity appears to have come to an end by the early years of the third century, basic questions remain regarding the chronology and nature of Roman occupation in the area (Buxton and Shotter 1996, 77).

3.1.5 There are several Roman roads that radiate out from Wigan, including an uncertain road north to the industrial site at Walton-le-Dale, and a road south to Wilderspool (Shotter 1997, 35). The line of the former was located during archaeological work carried out near Standish in 1986 (GMAU 1987, 3). Another early route ran from Wigan east to Manchester, although this has been almost entirely obliterated by later development (Hall et al 1995, 119). None of these roads, however, take a course across the study area.
3.1.6 **Medieval:** the Doomsday Survey of 1086 recorded that much of the area surrounding Wigan was considered empty bogland of little value (ibid). However, Wigan soon became established as an important agricultural producer, and in 1245 the town was granted the status of a borough by Charter of Henry III (Hannavy 1990, 33). By the mid-thirteenth century, Wigan was one of the larger chartered towns of historical Lancashire, along with Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester and Warrington (White 1996, 129). This status was retained through the fourteenth century, as a second Charter was issued by Edward II in 1314. During this period, Ince appears to have been held by a family of the same name. However, the manor was conveyed to John Gerard at the start of the fifteenth century (Mannex 1854, 584).

3.1.7 The physical remains of medieval Wigan have been uncovered in several excavations within the town; cultivation soils and a timber-lined well or cistern were excavated at the Wiend (Jones and Price 1985, 29), while post-holes and pottery dating to the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries were uncovered at Chapel Street (GMAU 1987, 2).

3.1.8 **Post-medieval:** both Wigan and Ince appear on Saxton’s *Map of Lancashire* (1577). During this time, Wigan was emerging as a major centre of pewtering and textiles, particularly woollen bedding textiles, linen, calicoes and checks (Finlay 1985, 174; Tindall 1985, 23). Brass and bell workshops also became established; the first Wigan bellfounder is thought to have started work in 1592 (Crossley 1947, 225). The prosperity of the town was alluded to by Leland in *c*1536, who described Wigan as being ‘as big as Warrington and better builded’.

3.1.9 Wigan is depicted as a comparatively large settlement on Speed’s map of 1610, although it is described as a little market town in 1651 (Fetherstonhaugh and Haswell 1914, 206). The first detailed map of the area is that produced by William Yates in 1786. It is interesting to note that none of the flashes that dominate the modern landscape appear on Yates’ map. The flashes are a direct result of the area’s dominant post-medieval industry - coal mining.

3.1.10 Coal was one of the main commodities behind the economic prosperity of Wigan. Indeed, the Wigan coalfield has been described as the most important of the seventeenth century Lancashire coalfields (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 357), partially on account of rich deposits of cannel coal. Cannel burns with a bright flame and produces very little ash, and was thus in great demand for household use and invariably sold for a higher price than ordinary coal. Productive seams of cannel were mined at Haigh, to the north-east of Wigan, and Ince to the south-east.

3.1.11 The export of coal from the area was severely hampered by poor communications until the completion of the Douglas Navigation, the origins of which may be traced back to the early eighteenth century. The route, which was to link Wigan with the rapidly growing market for coal around the Irish Sea, was surveyed in 1712, and a Bill was presented to Parliament in 1713. The navigation was not completed, however, until 1742, when it rapidly generated a coal trade with Ireland (Clarke 1994, 43). In 1774, Wigan was connected to Liverpool by the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal,
although this route in part used a section of the Douglas Navigation. In 1820, a direct route to Manchester was created by the opening of the Leigh Branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which crosses the northern and western edges of the study area. During the 1860s, over a million tons of coal per annum were carried via the canal to Liverpool from the Wigan and Douglas Valley collieries (ibid).

3.1.12 The transport network expanded considerably during the mid-nineteenth century with the development of the railways. The first of these was the main line which crosses the eastern boundary of the study area. A significant impact on Westwood Park was wrought by the construction of the Pemberton Loop line, the route of which forms the southern extent of the study area.

3.1.13 By 1874, over 140 collieries were operating in the Wigan area, two of which, Moss Colliery and Ince Hall Colliery, were situated close to Westwood Park. Moss Colliery commenced during the 1860s with the sinking of two shafts to a depth of c580 yards, where the Cannel Seam was intercepted. By 1954, 650 people were employed at Moss Colliery, producing 160,000 tons of coal per annum (Ashmore 1982, 101). The Ince Hall site comprised a colliery, coke ovens and chemical works (ibid). Subsequent to its closure in the twentieth century, the site has been reclaimed as William Foster Playing Fields.

3.1.14 In addition to mining, a range of other industries was established in the area; iron works, forges manufacturing spades, shovels and edge tools, and railway wagon works were all operating in Ince during the nineteenth century (Slater 1885, 641). The population of Ince increased dramatically during the early nineteenth century; a total of 962 people lived within the township in 1801, which increased to 3670 by 1851 (Mannex 1854, 584).

3.1.15 Westwood Park covered much of the proposed development area during the nineteenth century, with extensive grounds including fish ponds, a walled garden and woodland plantations (Fig 3). The origins of the Westwood estate are uncertain, but it seems to have originally been part of the Manor of Ince. When William Gerard of Ince died childless in 1743, the Manor of Ince and the other remaining Gerard estates were split between his two sisters (Bridgeman 1893, 45). One of the sisters, Mary Gerard, married John Walmesley, and they had a son in 1752, Richard Walmesley of Westwood House, who died in 1790 (ibid). ‘Westwood’ is marked as a building on Yates’ Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, published in 1786, which provides the earliest cartographic reference for the house. It was described in 1854 as ‘a handsome mansion, the seat of William Gerard Walmesley’ (Mannex 1854, 584).

3.1.16 A comparison of the 1849 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3) with that of 1909 (Fig 4) shows some changes to the study area. The expansion of the railway system is shown clearly, with the appearance of the Pemberton Loop line and the Westwood Park sidings, the construction of which seemingly caused the obliteration of the fish ponds associated with Westwood House. The House is not named on the 1909 edition map, although an expanded group of buildings to the north is depicted as Home Farm (Fig 4). Within the north-eastern part of the study area, Little Westwood appears as Westwood Hall, and
Westwood Cottages have been constructed to the north. Wigan cemetery was also established to the south-east of the study area in the intervening 60 years, and Westwood Athletic Grounds were established. Westwood House Lodge also appears to have been built between 1849 and 1909, whilst the flour mill near the junction of the Leigh Branch and the main line of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal is no longer marked on the 1909 map.

3.1.17 Few new developments are depicted upon the 1929 edition map (Fig 5), other than some additional buildings at Bryn Mount. Similarly, few developments are shown on the 1938 edition map (Fig 6), whilst Westwood Athletic Grounds are absent from the 1951 edition map (Fig 7).

3.1.18 Comparison of the current street patterns in Wigan with those shown on the 1929 Ordnance Survey map shows enormous changes, some of which are a direct result of a programme of extensive slum clearance. Wigan’s slum clearance programme was approved in 1955, aimed at demolishing 2104 substandard houses, follows a general pattern of post Second World War slum clearance within Lancashire (Newman 1996, 164). Streets of terraced houses to the east and west of the study area, together with Westwood Cottages (Site 13) and Ormandy’s Houses to the north-west all appear to have been demolished during this period. However, it is uncertain whether this was a direct result of slum clearance, or the effects of subsidence in the area.

3.1.19 In 1948, the Westwood coal-fired power station was opened, situated on the north-east boundary on the study area. The cooling ponds and cooling towers associated with the power station extended to the south-west, spanning the entire study area, until their demolition in the late twentieth century. Coal for use in the power station was obtained from Plank Lane Colliery, situated close to the Leigh Branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. This cargo formed the last commercial traffic to use the canal, and continued until 1972, when the quality of the coal was deemed unsuitable for power station use (Clarke 1994, 232). The power station closed in 1972, and the site was redeveloped as the Girobank complex, which is now owned by the Royal Sun Alliance.
4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

4.1.1 A total of 20 sites of potential archaeological interest, many of which relate to Westwood Park, were identified within the study area. These are discussed below and listed in Table 1 and Appendix 3; site locations are depicted on Figure 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No</th>
<th>Type/Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enclosed plots with buildings (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Westwood Park, estate</td>
<td>18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Westwood Hall, dwelling and gardens</td>
<td>18th-19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Westwood House (site of), house</td>
<td>18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Intake (site of), farmstead</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crowshaw Cross (site of), cross</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Westwood Gardens Cottage, dwelling</td>
<td>18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Outhouse, Westwood Gardens</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Walled garden, Westwood Park</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lodge to Westwood House</td>
<td>Post-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tip-Run</td>
<td>Post-medieval?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Brick Wall, next to Westwood Park Sidings</td>
<td>19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Westwood Cottages (site of)</td>
<td>Post-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Westwood Cottages (site of)</td>
<td>Post-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Home Farm (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Buildings? (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Road (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Fish Pond (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Westwood Park Sidings (site of)</td>
<td>Post-1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Earthworks (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Summary of assessment results

4.1.2 Westwood Park: the house and gardens of Westwood Park (Site 2) are believed to date to the eighteenth century, since the oldest surviving building,
Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7), is of that date (3.1.16 above). The main house, Westwood House (Site 4), is no longer standing. The site had an entrance with a lodge (Site 10) and a bridge across the canal from Poolstock Lane to the north-west; both the lodge and the drive are no longer extant, although Lion Bridge survives. The lodge appears from cartographic evidence (3.1.16 above) to have been built at a later date than Westwood House, probably during the second half of the nineteenth century, and seems to correspond with a reduction in the size of the estate grounds. Remains of the walled garden (Site 9) associated with Westwood House survive, although nothing remains of one of the fish ponds, which was a feature of the grounds (Site 18). Several other ponds were present within the study area, although these appeared to be of natural origin, possibly the effects of mining subsidence. Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7) is linked to a single storey brick building, possibly the brick outhouse (Site 8) identified by the SMR.

4.1.3 The construction of the Pemberton Loop railway line was a significant stage in the development of Westwood Park, and seems to mark the beginning of industrial encroachment into the study area. The Intake (Site 5), possibly occupying the same site as Home Farm (Site 15), was also a component part of the Westwood estate, although no visible remains of the farm survive. The site of Crowshow Cross (Site 6), after it was moved from its original position, was within the grounds of Westwood Park.

4.1.4 The vestiges of the Westwood estate are represented by Westwood Park Gardens, which are surrounded by cooling towers (now demolished), sewage works, and reservoirs to the south.

4.1.5 Westwood Hall and Westwood Cottages: the earliest cartographic evidence for Westwood Hall (Site 3) is a tithe map of 1841 (DRL 1/41), which marks the site as Little Westwood. It appears as such on the 1849 edition Ordnance Survey map as Little Westwood. The 1909 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4) shows some expansion to the buildings and marks the site as Westwood Hall, suggesting that it underwent some alterations or a change of ownership during the second half of the nineteenth century. It lies close to the former Ince Hall Colliery, and was perhaps the colliery owner’s residence. Westwood Cottages (Sites 13 and 14), now demolished, were situated to the north of Westwood Hall. These are likely to have been built during the late nineteenth century, and were probably miners cottages.

4.1.6 Allotments, earthworks and sidings: a series of buildings in enclosed plots of land extend along the south side of the continuation of Westwood Road (Site 1). Cartographic evidence indicates that they all date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, and none survive.

4.1.7 A series of earthworks (Site 20) of unknown origin lie in the north-east of the site. The configuration and close proximity of banks and hollows may possibly relate to small-scale shallow coal extraction. The earthworks do not appear on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map, however they are shown on the 1908 and 1929 edition maps. They do not appear on the current map.
4.1.8 Westwood Park Sidings (Site 19) and an associated embanked road (Site 17) lie in the south of the site. Neither site appears on the 1849 edition Ordnance Survey map, however both appear in 1908 and 1929 editions, but they are no longer extant.

4.2 **Visual Inspection Survey**

4.2.1 During the visual inspection it was possible to visit the previously recorded Sites 3, 7 and 10. All of these were photographed (Plates 1, 2 and 4, respectively), their condition noted, and observations made.

4.2.2 In the case of Site 7, brick foundations were identified in addition to the elements that the site was known to comprise (Plate 3). One previously unrecorded site was identified in an area of dense saplings – a probable tip-run assumed to be of post-medieval date (Site 11, Plate 5). This comprised a linear bank, c2m in height, composed of industrial residues. Dense vegetation within this area precluded a detailed inspection, although preliminary inspection of the constituent residues suggested them to be smithing waste.

4.2.3 Brick structures thought to be associated with the dismantled Pemberton Loop railway line were discovered (Site 12). The site was unbounded on its western side on the ground. The site showed some degree of modern disturbance in the form of dirt car tracks, particularly in the west where the cooling towers used to stand. Vehicles had also been over some areas of the site, and were apparently engaged in digging bore-holes while the visual inspection took place.

4.2.4 In general the site was a rich environment, full of areas of dense saplings, and tall grassland and marshland with a great variety of plants including orchids. All sites are described in *Appendix 3*. 
5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 STATUTORY SITES

5.1.1 Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7) is designated to be of architectural or historical significance as a Grade II Listed Building.

5.2 NON STATUTORY SITES

5.2.1 Whilst there are a wide number of methodologies for assessing archaeological significance, that with the greatest legal standing is the Secretary of State’s criteria for the scheduling of ancient monument, outlined in Annex 4 of PPG16 (Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990)). In the following, the known or possible archaeological remains within the study area which may be directly affected by the proposed development are considered using those criteria.

5.2.2 Period: all of the known sites within the study area are likely to date from the eighteenth century and later. Possible exceptions are Sites 5 and 15, which relate to a farm or farms of uncertain, but potentially medieval, origin.

5.2.3 Rarity: the assessment has confirmed the study area to have been an important agricultural centre during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods (3.1.6 above), although industrial activity, and particularly coal mining, had become dominant by the nineteenth century. Very little detailed information is available regarding rural settlement in the area during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, and, in this respect, the following sites may be considered to be of regional rarity:

- the Intake Farm (Site 5)
- Home Farm (Site 15)

5.2.4 Documentation: the historical development of the study area can be traced reasonably well from the eighteenth century using cartographic sources. Further documentary research may provide additional information, including more precise dating of the construction of buildings within the study area. However, it is considered unlikely that this would modify the outline provided in this assessment.

5.2.5 Group Value: the identified sites represent various activities within the study area, and include the juxtaposition of domestic, agricultural and industrial usage; coal mining, iron-working, the transport system that served the industries, evidence for the dwellings of the people who worked there, and the estate of the people who owned them.

5.2.6 Survival/condition: the full extent of survival and condition of below-ground archaeological remains within the study area is unknown.

5.2.7 Diversity: the known sites relate principally to the industrialisation of the study area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
5.2.8 **Potential:** the potential for the study area containing remains other than those identified in this report is considered to be low.

5.3 **Significance**

5.3.1 Using the above criteria of period, rarity, documentation and group value, the study area contains known and possible non-statutory remains of a regional or high local importance. These remains are:

- Westwood Park Estate (Site 2)
- Westwood Hall (Site 3)
- The Intake (Site 5) and Home Farm (Site 15)
- Westwood Park Walled Garden (Site 9)
- Westwood House Lodge (Site 10)
- Tip-run (Site 11)
- Westwood Cottages (Sites 13 and 14)

5.3.2 Other non-statutory sites within the study area are considered to be of lesser, local significance.
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 The archaeological impact of the proposed development may be assessed as being direct or indirect.

6.1.2 Direct: this would involve an alteration to the physical condition of the site, which might be either positive or negative. Whilst a positive impact might, for instance, remove possible threats to its survival, a negative impact would involve damage or destruction to a site.

6.1.3 The sites that will be directly affected by the road scheme element of the proposed development are Sites 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18 and 19. The impacts, where known, of the proposed development scheme upon the sites identified by this assessment are summarised in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Type/Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enclosed plots with buildings (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
<td>Will be affected by formal footpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Westwood Park, estate</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Will be directly affected by proposed road scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Little Westwood, dwelling and gardens</td>
<td>18th-19th century</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Westwood House (site of), house</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Intake (site of), farmstead</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Will be directly affected by proposed road scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crowshaw Cross (site of), cross</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Will not be affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Westwood Gardens Cottage, dwelling</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Outhouse, Westwood Gardens</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Walled garden, Westwood Park</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
<td>Will be directly affected by proposed road scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lodge to Westwood House</td>
<td>Mid-19th century</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tip-Run</td>
<td>Post-medieval?</td>
<td>Will be directly affected by proposed road scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Brick Wall, next to Westwood Park Sidings</td>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>Will be directly affected by proposed road scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Westwood Cottages (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Westwood Cottages (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Home Farm (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
<td>Will be affected by overall development, details unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1.4 **Indirect:** this would involve an alteration to the setting of the site. Indirect impacts can be positive or negative, and may be temporary (i.e., lasting for the duration of the groundworks or other works for the development) or permanent.

6.1.5 Precise details of the proposed development within the study area have yet to be formulated. However, any development within the study area may potentially have a direct impact. A reduction of the ground level, for instance, may affect the sub-surface archaeological resource.

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 All recommendations are given in the table below. It is recommended that the following sites are evaluated: The Intake (Site 5) and Home Farm (Site 15). RCHME level II building survey should be carried out on Little Westwood (Site 3), Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7), and the Lodge to Westwood House (Site 10). Photographic and topographic survey should be carried out on the gardens of Little Westwood (Site 3), the walled garden (Site 9), and the tip-run (Site 11). It is also recommended that selected samples of the component industrial residues are recovered from the tip-run to establish their nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No</th>
<th>Type/Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enclosed plots with buildings (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Westwood Park, estate</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>Nothing specific, see component parts: Sites 5, 9, 10, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Little Westwood, dwelling and gardens</td>
<td>18th-19th century</td>
<td>RCHME Level II type building survey; visual/topographic survey of gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Westwood House (site of), house</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Intake (site of), farmstead</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Evaluate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crowshaw Cross (site of), cross</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Westwood Gardens</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Date/Phase</td>
<td>Work Undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Outhouse, Westwood Gardens</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Walled garden, Westwood Park</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
<td>Photographic survey and plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lodge to Westwood House</td>
<td>Mid-19th century</td>
<td>RCHME level II building survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tip-Run</td>
<td>Post-medieval?</td>
<td>Photographic and topographic survey and selective sampling of component industrial residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Brick Wall, next to Westwood Park Sidings</td>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Westwood Cottages (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
<td>Evaluate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Westwood Cottages (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1908</td>
<td>Evaluate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Home Farm (site of)</td>
<td>Pre-1849</td>
<td>Evaluate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Buildings? (site of)</td>
<td>Pre 1908</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Road (site of)</td>
<td>Pre 1908</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Fish Pond (site of)</td>
<td>Pre 1849</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Westwood Park Sidings (site of)</td>
<td>Pre 1908</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Earthworks (site of)</td>
<td>Pre 1908</td>
<td>No further work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Ordnance Survey 1929 Lancashire Sheet 93.12, 25” : 1 Mile

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Plate 2: Westwood Gardens Cottage, Site 7
Plate 3: Brick foundations with tree growing over large vertical slate slabs, next to Westwood Gardens Cottage, Site 7

Plate 4: Lodge to Westwood House, Site 10
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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF
APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford
Archaeology
North

May 2003

WESTWOOD PARK, WIGAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Hyder Consulting for an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of a proposed new industrial/commercial development, for the Westwood Park area south of Wigan.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Hyder Consulting (hereafter the client) have proposed the development of Westwood Park area, Wigan (centred SD585045) for commercial and industrial use. Six known archaeological sites are within the study area. These are recorded on the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments. The sites include Westwood Hall and associated structures and park, and a colliery.

1.2 An archaeological programme of work is to be undertaken with the purpose of informing the Environmental Impact Assessment required by Wigan Planning Authority. A brief for the work was issued by the Assistant Archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit, Sites and Monument Record.

1.3 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 17 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.4 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological and historic resource of the proposed development area. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment: an outline scan of the existing resource will be undertaken.

2.3 Visual Inspection: this will be undertaken following the desk-based assessment in order to relate the existing landscape to research findings.

2.4 Report and Archive: production of a report following the collation of data during section 2.2 and 2.3 above.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.

3.1.2 Documentary and Cartographic Material: this work will comprise a rapid desk-based assessment of the existing resource. It will include an appraisal of the data in the SMR, appropriate sections of County histories, early maps (printed and manuscript), and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular attention will be paid to field and place names recorded on early cartographic sources relating to
estate and parish boundaries, field boundaries, woodlands and routes, as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity and transformation of the historic landscape. All available published and unpublished documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The Lancashire Record Office (Preston) will also be consulted.

3.1.3 In addition to the above, the following will be consulted:

(i) Wigan MBC conservation officer (Phil Powell) for listed Buildings and Conservation Areas;

(ii) Wigan History Shop;

(iii) Wigan Archives Service;

(iv) Geology Unit, University of Manchester for aerial photographs.

3.1.4 Physical Environment: a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken in order to set the archaeological features in context. Any engineering and/or borehole data relating to the site will also be examined.

3.2 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.2.1 Visual Inspection: following the desk-based assessment a level I walkover survey (Appendix 1) will be undertaken of the proposed industrial/commercial area to relate the existing landscape to research findings. Archaeological features identified within the landscape will be recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately positioned with the use of either a GPS, which can achieve accuracies of \( \pm 0.1 \)m with respect to the OS national grid, or by manual survey techniques which will tie in new features to features already shown on the relevant OS map.

3.2.2 Health and Safety: OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.2.3 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

3.3 ARCHIVE/REPORT

3.3.1 Archive: the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd
For the use of Hyder Consulting © OA North: October 2003

The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. Wherever possible, OA North recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.

3.3.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the Greater Manchester SMR within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

3.3.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format), if required.

3.3.4 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.

3.3.5 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.
4 PROJECT MONITORING

4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the GMAUSMR Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 OA North could commence the desk-top assessment within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the client.

5.2 The desk-based assessment is expected to take in the region of five days to complete.

5.3 The visual inspection will take one day in the field to complete.

5.4 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the Assistant County Archaeologist at GMAUSMR

5.5 The client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

6 STAFFING

6.1 The project will be under the direct management of Alison Plummer BSc (Hons) (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

6.2 The desk-top assessment and visual inspection will be undertaken by Daniel Elsworth MA (OA North Project Supervisor). Daniel has a great deal of experience in documentary research, and in particular for the north of the country.

Normal OAN working hours are between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments hours maybe made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OAN staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.
APPENDIX 1: LEVEL 1 SURVEY

The survey outlined is based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993).

**Level 1 Survey (Assessment)**

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) typically undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection, which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description, which should record type and period and would not normally exceed c. 50 words.

The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

**Level 1a**

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (eg pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of ± 10m (8 figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.
Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracies of better than +- 1m. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.
APPENDIX 3: SITE GAZETTEER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Close to Westwood Road Swing Bridge (Site of)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 58305 04800 to SD 58470 04700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR no</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Buildings in enclosed plots of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey 1908, 1909, 1929 and 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Series of enclosed plots, some of them having small buildings, along south side of continuation of Westwood Road. The plots and buildings vary in number between the years 1908 and 1938. All buildings demolished by 1948.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The north end of the site lies within or close to the proposed development area and may be affected, while the south part lies within the Girobank complex and will not be affected. More specifically, the construction of the formal footpath leading south from the canal may affect these remains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Westwood Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 5830 0460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR no</td>
<td>5480.2.0 - GM6473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Park, house and formal garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>AD 18th Century - Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>SMR; Roberts and Currie 1994, 43-4; Yates 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The Westwood estate dates to the eighteenth century and was originally 43 hectares in area, comprising house, grounds and park. The main house for the estate was Westwood House (Site 4), which has been demolished. The Leigh Branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs along the western and northern boundaries of the site. There were open fields on all other boundaries, with main London North Eastern railway line to north and east. The site had an entrance with a lodge and a bridge across the canal from Poolstock Lane to the north-west, with a second entrance across the main railway line to the east. There was a boundary belt with walks to the east, and the Westwood House was roughly central to the site with productive gardens, pleasure grounds and an orchard. A block of woodland with path system linked the pleasure grounds to the fish ponds. By the late nineteenth century the park had been cut by the Pemberton Loop line and the southern part had been reduced. The northern part remained but encroachment was rapid and the site appeared to lose its cohesion. The site survives only partially as Westwood Park Gardens, surrounded by cooling towers (now demolished), sewage works, open cast mining and reservoirs to the south. Remnants of the former parkland remain in the form of stray purple rhododendron bushes in amongst saplings to the north of the dismantled railway line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Most of the surviving part of Westwood Park will be directly affected by this development. The main north-south road will affect tree plantations, both current and no longer extant, which formed part of the park landscape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Name: Little Westwood (Westwood Hall)  
Site number: 3  
NGR: SD 5860 0464  
SMR No: 5416.1.0 - GM6406  
Site Type: House  
Period: Post-medieval  
Source: SMR; DRL 1/41 1841; Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1849  
Description:  
This lies immediately adjacent to the disused Ince Hall Colliery, and was probably owned by the colliery company for managerial staff. Little Westwood appears on the tithe map of 1841 and on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1849. On twentieth century maps this building is called Westwood Hall (Ordnance Survey 1909, 1929, 1955). It is listed as a building of local interest by Wigan Conservation Officer, and comprises a late Georgian style villa, probably of early nineteenth century date facing north-west with an older wing to the south-east. The latter wing of three storeys is probably mid eighteenth century in date with modillion cornice and wide ground and first floor windows with stepped keystones. The older wing has sandstone slates whereas the remainder has Welsh slate roofs. The main section retains most of its late Georgian sash windows. It is an inhabited domestic dwelling in a good state of repair.  
The house has a small walled garden at its north end with a brick building backing onto it to the west. The main walled garden is on the west side of the house and is extremely overgrown. It is bounded by a brick wall in a varying state of repair. The wall is ruined in places, with the highest sections having sandstone footings several courses high. The south-east side of the grounds beyond the walled garden are bounded by plain iron railings.  
Assessment:  
The site lies within the development area and will be directly affected by the development. However, the current road scheme proposals will not significantly affect the site.

Site Name: Westwood House (site of)  
Site number: 4  
NGR: SD 58395 04370  
SMR No: 5480.1.0 - GM6472  
Site Type: House  
Period: AD 18th Century  
Source: SMR; Twycross 1847, 45-6; Croston 1891, 311; Walker and Tindall 1985, 197; Ordnance Survey 1849  
Description:  
Westwood House adjoined the walled garden (Site 9) and was the main house for Westwood Park (Site 2). The building dates to the eighteenth century with alterations, and was demolished before 1908. It was a two-storeyed brick building, rendered to look like stone. It had a private chapel. It was formerly the residence of the Walmesley family but it was later divided into two. It had a wood cornice with orgee brackets near flush wood mullion transom casements. It had channeled stone lintels with double keys. Its north side had near flush casements. The west portion had been remodelled with recessed sash windows with glazing bars and an arched entrance.
The illustration in Twycross shows a two-storey building with a symmetrical five bay front with 12 light sliding sash windows with a string course at first floor level. There is probably a plinth at ground level. There is a porched entrance with two pairs of flanking columns, one pair being engaged. There is a cyma moulded cornice. The whole building appears to be five bays square. The current condition of the remains of this building is not known.

Assessment
The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.

Site Name: The Intake (site of)
Site number: 5
NGR: SD 5840 0450
SMR no: 4716.1.0 - GM5665
Site Type: Farm
Period: Post-medieval
Source: SMR

Description
The Intake, one acre of ground in Ince adjoining the Hardacre barn. Rented by Thomas Ince to Daniel Gloover for the life terms of Daniel Glover and his sons. The yearly rent was 618d, two hens at Christmas and two days shearing in harvest time. William Glover also gave ten pounds, a smithy and a barn already erected and a house yet to be built in payment for the Intake and the Hardacre barn. Note: This may be on the same site as Site 15.

Assessment
The site lies within the development area and will be affected by it. Specifically, the site lies close to the site of the proposed north-east roundabout, and may be affected by its construction.

Site Name: Crowshaw Cross (Post-medieval), Ince-in-Makerfield
Site number: 6
NGR: SD 5842 0438
SMR no: 4075.1.0 - GM4951
Site Type: Cross
Period: Post-medieval
Source: SMR; Taylor 1902, 236

Description
Ince Cross near Wigan. Up to around 1841 the cross was situated at Cross Street, off Warrington Road in Lower Ince, a short distance from Ince Old Hall. The site is known as Crowshaw Cross. Mr W Ashton writes (sometime before 1901) that ‘this cross up to about 60 years ago stood a short distance from the old Hall of Ince. There are few men living yet who can remember it and one who helped to remove it to Westwood House, where the Lord of the Manor of Ince lived’ (Taylor 1902, 236). “The cross stood near my house in a big stone until about 9 years ago when it was broken down”. The broken cross helped to from a foundation for a road - the stone base was taken away and broken - later used for road making. Grid reference is for grounds of Westwood House.
Assessment
Although the site of the cross within Westwood Park lies within the proposed development area, no part of the cross remains, and as such the site will not be affected by the proposed development.

Site Name: Westwood Gardens Cottage
Site number: 7
NGR: SD 5849 0435
SMR no: 4218.1.0 - GM5117
Site Type: House
Period: AD 18th Century
Source: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1929
Description:
An eighteenth century house with dressed stone and stone slate roof. It is two storeys high with quoins and two bays. The first floor has a sill band. It has casemented windows. It has a moulded base, dropped to entrance. The entrance has an architrave and a panelled door. It has gable-end chimney stacks. In the interior there are beams and wide boarded doors with strap hinges. It was formerly the gardener’s cottage for Westwood House. It is a Grade II Listed Building.
The house has associated greenhouses and outbuildings which are included in this entry (see Fig 3).
The house is an inhabited domestic dwelling in good repair. At its south-east corner the house adjoins a brick single storey building called ‘Gardener’s Cottage’, rectangular in plan with a pitched slate roof. The yard area outside along the north side of the house is set with large rectangular cobbles and is bounded by a stone wall in places and a brick wall in others. Pieces of dressed stone lie in the yard. At the time of the visual inspection, a patio garden was being constructed along the south sides of both the stone and the brick buildings. A single storey brick garage with a slate roof is situated close to the south-west corner of the stone building. To the north of the stone building, beyond the brick wall which bounds the yard, are the footings of a ruined rectangular brick building. There is a large tree growing inside the ruin, incorporating enormous vertically placed slates into its trunk.

Assessment
The house lies within the proposed development area and will be directly affected by it. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.

Site Name: Brick Outhouse
Site number: 8
NGR: SD 5849 0432
SMR no: 3215.1.0 - GM3991
Site Type: Outbuilding
Period: Post-medieval
Source: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1929
Description:
Brick outhouse belonging to the gardener’s cottage which was part of Westwood estate.
It was not clear which building this referred to. It is possible that it is the single storey rectangular brick building adjoining Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7), which is described under that entry.

Assessment
The outbuilding lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by it. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Walled Garden remains south-west of Westwood Gardens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 58410 04320 (centred on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR no</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Walled Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Wigan Conservation Officer; Ordnance Survey 1929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Extensive remains of former heated brick, kitchen garden wall, listed as being a building of local interest. Rare in Borough. The south-east wall is a curtilage structure to the Grade II Listed Westwood Gardens Cottage (Site 7). The other walls should be considered to be of similar status.

The garden has associated green houses which are included in this entry (see Fig 3).

The north-east corner of the walled garden was seen from the outside, and included a brick buttress in a reasonable state of repair. It was not possible to see any further walling or to ascertain the overall condition of the walled garden.

Assessment
The site lies extremely close to the proposed main north-south road and will be affected by it, either directly or in terms of setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Lodge to Westwood House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 58575 04388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR no</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Wigan Conservation Officer; Ordnance Survey 1929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Mid nineteenth century lodge house, built after 1849, listed as a building of local interest. It is one-two storeys high, in red brick with stone details, and is Italianate in style. It has been modernized and extended.

The house has a brick garage to the south-west within a brick-walled garden to the south and west of the house. There is a stone trough with an iron pump at the north-west corner of the house. The grounds are separated from Westwood Lane by a seven course sandstone wall with an iron ornamental fence on top and sandstone gate pillars. To the north of the house within garden plantings is a stone pillar base with a lamp post on top. To the north of the house is a gravel area bounded by a barbed wire fence along its north side.

Assessment
The site lies within the development area and will be affected by it. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.
### Tip-run, west of Westwood Park Gardens

**Site Name**  | Tip-run, west of Westwood Park Gardens  
**Site number** | 11  
**NGR** | SD 58344 04377  
**SMR no** | -  
**Site Type** | Tip-run  
**Period** | Post-medieval  
**Source** | Visual inspection  
**Description**

Bank approximately 2m high and 10m long. Straight, with triangular cross-section. Overgrown but made up of small pieces of slag. At least three low linear banks associated with the tip-run, apparently composed of earth not slag. All banks are located within an area of dense saplings. The tip-run was created by slag being hand-barrowed and then tipped, which would have occurred during the 19th century at the latest. The tipped slag may have been from a smithy associated with the Westwood estate.  

**Assessment**

The banks lie within the proposed development area, in the path of or close to the main north-south proposed road, and will therefore be affected.

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### North side of railway embankment

**Site Name**  | North side of railway embankment  
**Site number** | 12  
**NGR** | SD 58370 04166  
**SMR no** | -  
**Site Type** | Brick Wall  
**Period** | Post-medieval  
**Source** | Visual inspection  
**Description**

Stone-topped brick wall running north from dismantled railway at right-angles to line. Old railway sleepers used to retain bank to north of railway embankment. Identical stone-topped brick wall further west.  

**Assessment**

The site lies on the edge of the proposed development area, where the proposed southern round-about is planned, and will be directly affected.

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### Westwood Cottages (north)

**Site Name**  | Westwood Cottages (north)  
**Site number** | 13  
**NGR** | SD 58610 04680 to SD 58665 04775  
**SMR no** | -  
**Site Type** | Miners’ Cottages?  
**Period** | Post-medieval  
**Source** | Ordnance Survey 1908 to 1948  
**Description**

Row of 40 back-to-back cottages, aligned south-west north-east, with four associated toilets. They are likely to have been miners’ cottages. No trace of the cottages was seen on the ground.  

**Assessment**

The site lies on the edge of the proposed development area and will be affected. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.
Site Name | Westwood Cottages (south)
--- | ---
Site number | 14
NGR | SD 58635 04660 to SD 58655 04690
SMR no | -
Site Type | Miners’ Cottages?
Period | Post-medieval
Source | Ordnance Survey 1908 to 1948

Description
Row of six semi-detached cottages running south-west north-east facing south-east. Each has a separate back yard and garden with a shed or outside toilet against the back garden wall. They are likely to have been miners’ cottages. No trace of the cottages was seen on the ground.

Assessment
The site lies on the edge of the development area and will be affected. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.

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Site Name | Home Farm, Westwood
--- | ---
Site number | 15
NGR | SD 58360 04050
SMR no | -
Site Type | Farmstead
Period | Post-medieval
Source | Ordnance Survey 1849, 1908, 1929, 1948 and 1955

Description
Collection of buildings with V-shaped bank on east side. Shown unnamed on 1849 map as buildings within an island of woodland in Westwood Park. May have originally been a farm associated with Westwood Park. No remains of the buildings were observed on the ground. Note: this may be the same as Site 5.

Assessment
The site lies close to the site of the proposed north-west roundabout and will be directly affected.

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Site Name | West of Westwood Park Lodge
--- | ---
Site number | 16
NGR | SD 58535 04365
SMR no | -
Site Type | Building
Period | Post-medieval
Source | Ordnance Survey 1908, 1929 and 1955; Visual inspection

Description
Two buildings shown on Ordnance Survey maps associated with Westwood Park. Concrete base is left on ground in overgrown area.

Assessment
The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.
Site Name    North of Westwood Park Sidings, Wigan
Site number  17
NGR          SD 58384 04050, SD 58299 04259, SD 58407 04228
SMR no       -
Site Type    Earthworks
Period       Post-medieval
Source       Ordnance Survey 1849, 1908 and 1929

Description
Earthworks, apparently a road in a cutting going under Westwood Park Sidings (Site 24). The earthworks do not appear on the 1849 map, however they are shown on the 1908 and 1929 maps. They were probably buried by a later tip, now disused, shown on modern mapping. They do not appear on the current map and it was not possible to identify them during the visual inspection.

Assessment
The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the southern roundabout.

Site Name    Fish Pond, Westwood Park
Site number  18
NGR          SD 58270 04470
SMR no       -
Site Type    Fish Pond
Period       Post-medieval
Source       Ordnance Survey 1908 and 1929

Description
Fish pond, in grounds of Westwood Park, shown in 1908 and 1929, gone by 1955. Pond in similar position shown in 1849, with smaller pond to south-east.

Assessment
The site lies close to the proposed north-west roundabout and will be affected.

Site Name    Westwood Park Sidings, Wigan
Site number  19
NGR          SD 58361 04150
SMR no       -
Site Type    Railway
Period       Post-medieval
Source       Ordnance Survey 1908, 1929 and 1948

Description
Westwood Park Sidings were built after 1849 and are shown on the 1908 and 1929 maps. They have since been dismantled and they were not clearly visible during the visual inspection. See also associated Site 12.

Assessment
Part of the site lies within area of the proposed southern roundabout and will be affected.
Site Name: East of Westwood Cottages, Wigan
Site number: 20
NGR: SD 58664 04711, SD 58678 04737, SD 58691 04686, SD 58588 04673 to SD 58639 04649, SD 58667 04632 to SD 58749 04603
SMR no: -
Site Type: Earthworks
Period: Post-medieval
Source: Ordnance Survey 1908 and 1929

Description
Earthworks of unknown origin. The configuration and close proximity of banks and hollows may possibly relate to small-scale shallow coal extraction. The earthworks do not appear on the 1849 map, however they are shown on the 1908 and 1929 maps. They do not appear on the current map and it was not possible to identify them during the visual inspection, as most of the area lay on railway property.

Assessment
The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected. However, the current road scheme proposals will not affect the site.