

Archaeological Watching Brief on land off WINSCOMBE DRIVE, COLLYHURST

P23-119 (4707C)

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Illustrator: John Baker & Jeanine Vann Lewis



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Site Code: 4707C
NGR: 385379 , 399705

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by MOLA as a condition of planning between the 8th and 22nd of March 2023 on land off Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst, Manchester, M40 7GE. This report has been prepared by Sam Birchall of MOLA on behalf of the client Orion Heritage on behalf of Dex Construction Group Ltd.

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area, Area of Archaeological Importance, nor is it within any registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefields. There are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments.

An agreement was reached onsite to allow the archaeological resource to be assessed ahead of the groundworks due to the small size of the site. This consisted of two excavation areas targeting remains relating to the Collyhurst Hall estate, brick manufacturing or 19th Century worker's terrace housing.

Excavation area one, in the north revealed heavy truncation by demolition works in the early 21st Century, with very limited remains of terrace housing observed. No evidence of remains associated with earlier activity was observed.

The preservation conditions in the excavation area in the south were better but the surrounding area had been truncated by later the development making it impossible to extend this area. However, an 8m x 8m sample comprising of the remains of three workers terrace houses were identified and recorded in line with the methodology outlined below.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This report details the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out by MOLA on behalf of the client Orion Heritage on behalf Dex Construction Group Ltd and was completed between the 8th March 2023 and the 22nd March 2023.
- 1.2. The report supports a planning consent (130514/VO/2021) for fourteen new three story dwellings and a four storey building comprising of sixteen residential apartments, along with associated infrastructure. The works were requested by GMAAS to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost and to make this information publicly accessible.
- 1.3. The site is located on a patch of grass between King's Avenue & Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst, Manchester, M40 7GE. National Grid Reference (NGR) 385379, 399705 (Figure 1).
- 1.4. The archaeological element of the project was directed by Blair Poole of MOLA. All site staff were suitably qualified and experienced and underwent a full site induction upon arrival, with all health and safety procedures always adhered to.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Dr Robert Smith of Orion Heritage (Smith 2023), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists 2021).
- 1.6. The site code allocated by MOLA is P23-119 (4707C).

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1. Planning

2.2. In July 2021 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC 2021). Chapter 16 of this document sets out policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.3. The NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

2.4. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority is Manchester City Council, who take advice from the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). Manchester City Council abide by the policies laid out in the Manchester Core Strategy (Manchester City Council 2012). This plan was adopted in July 2012 and sets out the vision and strategy for the area to meet the future need of the district for homes and employment.

2.5. Planning consent has been granted for the erection of fourteen, three story dwellings and a four storey building comprising of sixteen residential apartment (130514/VO/2021).

2.6. In considering the archaeological implications of the proposed development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, Policies SE7 and the Manchester Core strategy (Manchester City Council 2012). GMAAS requested a planning condition be applied to consent (130514/VO/2021).

2.6.1. Condition 3 states:

- ◇ No development works shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted for approval in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority.
- ◇ Reason - To record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible pursuant to policy EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy and saved policy DC20 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (1995).

- ◇ The condition requires a phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
 - targeted 'strip, map and sample' evaluation of parts of the site; pending the results of the above, an open-area excavation.
 - A programme for post-investigation assessment to include: - production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.
 - Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance.
 - Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

2.7. Previous Works

2.7.1. A Desk Based Assessment was carried out by the University of Salford in 2021 as part of the same development & planning application (Brogan 2021).

2.8. Geology

2.8.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the underlying bedrock geology as Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, with superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till. (BGS 2023).

2.8.2. Natural substrate was encountered in Area 1 at 55.5m OD but it consisted of a mid red brown clay with mid blue grey veins unlike the BGS description above.

2.9. Location and Topography

2.9.1. The site is located to the north-east of Manchester City Centre, in Collyhurst on land between Winscombe Drive and Kingsfold Avenue, M40 7GE (Figure 1). The site area is roughly square in shape, divided into two rectangular areas of grass and a paved area along Kingsfold avenue in the north-west as well as the tarmac road, Winscombe Drive, along the south-east boundary (Figure 2). The site is bounded by Whitley Road to the north-east and by houses along Kingsfold Avenue. To the south-west the site is directly bounded by a children's play-ground and the south-east is unused scrubland with the railway 50m beyond.

2.10. Archaeology, History & Map Regression

- 2.10.1. This section is not meant as a complete history of the area, rather an indication to aid in determining the character and development of the area and define known developments. For a deeper summary of the site's history refer to the Desk Based Assessment completed by the University of Salford (Brogan 2021)
- 2.10.2. Until the Post Medieval period there is little evidence of activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, previously having been dominated by woodland or agricultural activity. With the focus of settlement to the south-west in the area dominated by Manchester city centre.
- 2.10.3. The earliest solid evidence of settlement in the broader area dates to the beginning of the Romano-British period with the erection of a timber fort about 3km west of the site in the Castleford area. The fort saw subsequent improvement and expansion throughout the period with a sizable civilian settlement growing around it.
- 2.10.4. During the Medieval period the area around Collyhurst was dominated by small agricultural settlement and forest with the main focus in the area being the fortified settlement of Manchester to the south-west.
- 2.10.5. It wasn't until the Post Medieval period that Collyhurst was significantly deforested with the land put to agricultural and pastoral use. Through the following decades the land was enclosed with the eventual construction of Collyhurst Hall between 1649 and 1681. The hall is visible on historic mapping until 1850 (Figure 3 & Figure 4) by which time it had been demolished and a Colliery and brickfield occupied the estate land. Directly south of which the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway line ran north-east to south-west and is still in operation to the present day.
- 2.10.6. The area around the site became significantly more developed during the later 19th Century. By the 1890's the area was dominated by the Vauxhall Ironworks and extensive rows of worker's terrace housing (Figure 5).
- 2.10.7. This landscape remained consistent until the 1960's (Figure 6) by which time the terrace houses began to be demolished and by the 1970's had been replaced by smaller maisonettes (Figure 7). The maisonettes were still standing on the 2003 map but were demolished sometime in the 2010's and replaced by a small, grassed area as it existed at the commencement of the works (Figure 8).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The aims of the archaeological work were to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits; therefore, ensuring their preservation by record.

3.2. This was undertaken by a programme of archaeological watching brief. To address the main aim, the general objectives were to:

- ◇ Ensure the recording of any archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological watching brief;
- ◇ Ensure that any below ground archaeological deposits exposed were promptly identified;
- ◇ Ensure the recording of all archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available;
- Undertake a programme of post-investigation assessment;
- Produce a report and disseminate the results; and make provision for archive deposition.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology for evaluation and recording please refer to section 4 of the WSI (Smith 2023).
- 4.2. While the initial methodology within the WSI was for monitoring of the works only, an agreement was reached onsite between the Project Supervisor and groundworks team and approved by Orion and GMAAS that the archaeological resource should be assessed by targeted strip areas before the ground works started as the site was too small to facilitate both simultaneously.
- 4.3. Two areas were excavated, one in the north targeting the early 20th Century workers terrace housing and possible remains relating to the Collyhurst Hall estate. The second was in the south-east of the site targeting further remains of the 20th Century terrace houses (Figure 2).
- 4.4. The areas were scanned for services using a CAT 4 by a certified member of staff and up to date service plans were also consulted. Areas with high readings were avoided with a suitable buffer in place between the excavation areas.
- 4.5. Trenches were excavated by an 20t tracked, 360-degree mechanical excavator with more delicate areas excavated with an 8t tracked excavator under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil and subsoil were removed using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket and stored separately a safe distance away from the trench edge.
- 4.6. Machine excavation was conducted to the depth of the uppermost significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.7. Any archaeological features discovered were manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Any structures were exposed and cleaned with interventions investigating their foundation and composition.
- 4.8. All finds recovered were cleaned and recorded in accordance with Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2020b).
- 4.9. All works were carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2021) the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2020a), as well as, the Historic England guidance document *MoRPHE* (Historic England 2015).
- 4.10. The site code P23-119 (4707C) was allocated by MOLA. This site code was used on all documentary archives.
- 4.11. Following completion of the fieldwork and reporting, born-digital data, such as this report, digital photographs, database and GIS data, with appropriate metadata,

will be deposited with a CoreTrustSeal Repository, currently the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), making the archive publicly accessible. Each report, once approved, is subsequently made available for inclusion and publication by digital means through Oasis. Digital archiving will follow the requirements of the receiving Museum and guidelines outlined in MOLA's Digital Data Management Policy and Procedures (MOLA forthcoming).

5. EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1. Results of the archaeological watching brief are given below. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses), cut numbers are given in [square brackets] and masonry numbers are given in [square brackets underlined].

5.2. The stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlaying made ground was observed across the site with large areas of truncation in the north, in area 1.

5.3. Area 1 (north)

5.3.1. Area 1 was in the north of the site measuring 36m x 13m. The area targeted potential remains of 20th Century terrace housing along with early agricultural features associated with Collyhurst Hall (Figure 2)

5.3.2. The stratigraphy for this trench consisted of turf and a greyish brown silty sand topsoil 0.24m thick (1001). Overlaying a layer of made ground (1002). Much of the area had been heavily truncated down to natural clay (1003) by a machine cut [1006] ranging in depth from 1m to 1.4m and filled with 2 distinct fills. A dark grey black mixed ash backfill with frequent rubble and demolition material inclusions (1007) and a mixed brown yellow clay with frequent small red brick inclusions (1008) (Figure 9 & Plate 1). This was associated with the demolition of the 1970's maisonettes in the 2010's, as illustrated by the survey and mapping data (Figure 9).



Plate 1 Wall [1004] and Truncation [1006]

5.3.3. Some limited remains of terrace housing did survive along the north-eastern limit of excavation. They were constructed into a layer of made ground (1013), a mid brown grey clay with frequent rubble inclusions. While only a limited area, the remains did line up well with the historic mapping (Figure 9). The

structures were also truncated by a modern sewer pipe running north-west to south-east within the limit of excavation and were likely further truncated to the north-east by other servicers along Whitley Street.

- 5.3.4. The remains that survived consisted of multiple short runs of wall constructed with unfrogged red brick measuring 220mm x 110mm x 80mm and bonded with an ash mortar ranging from light blue grey to dark purple grey in colour.
- 5.3.5. Walls [1010], [1011] and [1012] all related to the buildings along the south side of Whitley Drive, between the corners of Elizabeth Ann Street and Francisco Road. The north-western most wall [1012] ran parallel with Whitley Street on a north-west to south-east alignment and most likely belonged to the public house depicted on historic maps between 1949 and its demolition in the late 1960's (Plate 2 & Figure 8). It survived in the very edge of the excavation area to a height of eight courses, in a stretcher bond with light blue grey sandy ash mortar. It was constructed of unfrogged handmade red bricks. With the rest of these walls forming the foundations of the rear walls of the terrace houses.



Plate 2 Wall [1012] & truncating sewer pipe



Plate 3 Wall [1011]

- 5.3.6. Wall [1010] ran north-east to south-west for 1.6m and would likely have been the boundary wall of number 54, running along the north-west side of Francisco Street (Figure 8). The wall survived to a maximum of five courses in a double skinned Flemish bond with light blue grey sandy ash mortar.
- 5.3.7. [1011] was a 1.9 x 1m L shaped section of wall along the north-east limit of excavation consisting of a dark purple grey ash mortar and red brick rubble foundation with a maximum of 4 partial courses in a rough Flemish bond. It was truncated by a modern sewer pipe on the south-east side.
- 5.3.8. The preservation was even worse in the east with only two partial walls, [1004] & [1009] surviving. They lined up well with the house on the southern corner of Whitley Street and Francisco Street. Wall [1004] survived to a maximum of four courses in the north-east of area 1 (Figure 9). While [1009] survived to a maximum of 3 courses in a Flemish bond with a dark grey sandy ash mortar.
- 5.3.9. The Space between walls [1009] & [1010] measured 8.1m and lines up well with the route of Francisco Street. However, no remains of the road surface or related structures survived.

5.4. Area 2 (south)

- 5.4.1. Area 2 was smaller in plan than Area 1, measuring 8.5m x 8m to a maximum depth of 1.2m in the south-west of the site (Figure 2). This area was identified as holding the highest potential for surviving structures, as it lay outside the footprint of the later development. The trench identified partial remains of three terrace houses and while the structures did run beyond the limit of

excavation the area could not be extended due to buried services to the north and east (Figure 10).

- 5.4.2. The stratigraphic sequence in this area differed from Area 1 as the topsoil (1001) directly overlay the remains of the terrace houses with three layers of made ground (1024), (1025) & (2026) that the foundations were cut into (Figure 11) with archaeological remains beginning to be encountered at 56.3mOD (0.31mBLG).
- 5.4.3. The earliest layers identified in this area were three layers of made ground (1024), (2026), (2025) that the foundations of the terrace houses were constructed into.
- 5.4.4. The earliest layer (2026), measured 0.24m thick and comprising of a mixed dark grey brown silty clay with infrequent rubble inclusions. The next layer was (2025) which consisted of a 0.26m thick layer of mid grey blue clay with frequent oyster, pipe ceramic and small rubble inclusions. (1024) was a layer of mixed mid brown clay with frequent ceramic, wood, iron, glass and oyster inclusions overlayed the structures as a levelling layer, see section 6. All three layers are made ground or levelling layers to facilitate the construction of the terrace houses.
- 5.4.5. The walls of the terrace houses were built into the layers (1024), (1025) and (1026), however, no construction cuts were visible. This is most likely due to them having been infilled with very similar material making the interface difficult to differentiate.
- 5.4.6. The walls that survive in this trench formed a grid, with two lines of walls [1014], [1015], [1020] and [1023], running north-east to south-west and further two running north-west to south-east, forming six partial rooms and three yard areas in the rear (north-west) (Figure 10).
- 5.4.7. Arches of varied quality were observed in the foundation courses of walls [1014], [1015] and [1023] (Figure 11 & Plate 4). This is well illustrated by the intervention against walls [1023] and [1014] where [1014] is shown to be of poor quality and constructed directly onto the layer of made ground (2026). This was most likely an effort to save time and money during their construction.



Plate 4 Walls [1014] & [1023]

- 5.4.8. Wall [1015] was double skinned made of handmade, unfrosted red brick, bonded with a mid brown yellow sandy lime mortar in a rough stretcher bond surviving to a maximum of 6 courses with two foundation arches and measured 8.15m long and 0.26m wide. The bricks themselves measured 220mm x 110mm x 80mm. It would've been the rear load bearing wall of the terrace and was the only continuous unbroken wall with the others either abutting or roughly keyed into each other. It would once have led out into the yards at the back of the houses. This was likely mirrored by the front wall which unfortunately was beyond the limit of excavation.
- 5.4.9. The other wall on the north-east to south-west alignment was [1014] which would have been an internal dividing wall through the three houses, likely between the kitchen at the rear and a living room in the centre. This wall was a single skin of the same handmade, unfrosted red brick bonded by the same brown yellow sandy lime mortar surviving to a maximum of 9 courses. As illustrated above this wall was poorly constructed (Plate 4).
- 5.4.10. The internal north-west to south-east oriented dividing walls were inconsistent in their construction, each abutting either [1014] or [1015]. One was formed of walls [1022] and [1023] with an external portion at the rear [1016] and the other was a cohesive wall [1020]. These walls were only one skin thick despite being the division between the house units, similar to the arched foundations its likely an effort to cut costs on the workers housing.
- 5.4.11. Two short runs of unfrosted red brick protrude at a 90-degree angle from internal dividing wall [1020] in what would've been the back room of the house. These small walls measured 0.35m long with a 0.46m space

between the two. They were likely the foundation for a small fireplace. [1021] to the north-east could also have been part of another fireplace although only one side survives. There is no evidence of fireplaces in any of other rooms although they could have been situated on the opposite walls which were beyond the limit of excavation.

5.4.12. At the rear of the houses only one dividing wall [1016] remains along with an irregular brick structure [1018]. This fits with outbuildings visible on the historic mapping (Figure 10) and is most likely the lower portion of an outdoor toilet. Remnants of late 19th to early 20th century sewer pipes were present in this area. By its position along the boundary of two of the houses it's possible that this was shared by other dwellings. A further structure was identified in the south-west corner of the excavation and likely pertains to another external ancillary structure but only one corner was visible so little else could be determined.

5.4.13. All surviving elements of the terrace houses were part of the foundations of the buildings as the upper levels were destroyed during their demolition. They were directly overlayed by a 0.31m thick dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with turf.

6. FINDS REPORT

6.1. An assemblage of artefacts was recovered from an archaeological Watching Brief at Winscombe Drive, Manchester in March 2023. The finds have been assessed by Rachael Matthews of MOLA Chester on the 17th April 2023.

6.2. A total of 92 items weighing a total of 6.47kg were retained, from a single context (1024). Identified as a probable demolition spread across the southwest of the site, which the later terraced house was built upon.

6.3. Pottery:

6.3.1. 53 sherds of Post Medieval pottery were recovered from context (1024) weighing 3470g. Of these 20 sherds are Pearlglaze Ware (1780+), all tableware. The majority are from 4 plates with 2 types of willow pattern (weighing 440g), one base has the stamp 'Warranted, stone china. J+G' which is thought to be Jackson & Gosling (Ltd) dated between 1866 to 1961 (Godden, 1991 p353). Six further fragments weighing 225g were also recovered.

6.3.2. 16 sherds of Industrial slipware were recorded weighing 429g. 14 of these were from the same vessel identified as a jug and the others were bowls (1780+).

6.3.3. There were 9 sherds of stoneware weighing (976g), from the late 18th and 19th century, predominately these are from bottles and jars, with a bottle stamped 'JAMES BRADBURY' from Staffordshire (c1800-1854); with a single sherd of blue stoneware (weighing 30g), with a press moulded floral design. A single sherd of lustre earthenware (84g) with a copper lustre and blue decorated applied flowers.

6.3.4. Seven sherds of earthenware weighing 1316g were identified, with 6 sherds of black glaze, 1 clear lead glaze; including jars, pot lid and jars dating from the 18th and 19th century.

6.4. Clay tobacco pipe:

6.4.1. 23 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (weighing 133g) were recovered from the site, 15 stems and 8 bowls. All the stems were unmarked, with a single piece having green glaze on one mouthpiece. 2 bowls had leaf decoration up the seams; a 3rd bowl had the same detail on a fluted bowl with the stamp 'BEILBY' on one side and 'MANCHEST' on the other (1832-1861) (Oswald 1975); the 5th piece had a fragment of an eagle design – all the pieces were 19th century in date.

6.5. Glass:

6.5.1. 2 fragments of glass weighing 236g were retained, both a pale blue-clear colour and highly laminated. Both were bases of glass vessels, a drinking bottle and an octagonal slender vessel, likely 18th-20th century in date.

6.6.Shell:

- 6.6.1. A total of 9 shells were identified, 8 complete oyster shells weighing 871g and a single cockle shell weighing 3g. These are likely remnants from food consumption.

6.7.Metal:

- 6.7.1. 5 metal items weighing a total of 1760g were recovered from the site, a single copper alloy coin (12g) was identified, however it was heavily corroded, and no date could be ascertained -the size and weight of the item would lend itself to a modern 2p. Two lumps of slag, a corroded modern metal pipe and circular copper alloy fitting/fixture was also recorded.

- 6.8.The assemblage recovered from the site is too small to warrant any detailed statistical analysis and is not considered for any further analysis. It likely represents a single demolition event spreading of domestic waste, which dates from the late 18th to late 19th century.

- 6.9.No further work is recommended, the assemblage is suggested for discard.

7. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

- 7.1. A site on land off Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst, is proposed for redevelopment (130514/VO/2021). This report supports a planning application in reference to the archaeological condition (condition 3) ahead of the erection of 14 three storey dwellings and 1 four story building with 16 residential apartments along with associated infrastructure and services.
- 7.2. Two areas were excavated under archaeological supervision targeting areas thought to have the highest potential for preservation of remains relating to the Collyhurst Hall estate or the 20th Century terrace housing. The first area was largely devoid of any remains due to truncation by the demolition of the 1970's maisonettes sometime in the early 21st Century.
- 7.3. The partial remains of three terrace houses were identified in area 2, corresponding with number 1, 3 & 5 Francisco Street from the historic mapping (Figure 10). The overall low quality of the construction was clear in the materials and methods employed. The majority of the walls were single skin of unfrogged, hand made red brick with only the rear wall [2015] being double skinned. Three walls exhibited arched foundations, most were roughly constructed, likely an effort to save on materials and therefore cut costs.
- 7.4. No remains of cellars or coal bunkers were observed during the works, if they existed, they could've been situated along the front of the properties along Francisco or Whitley Road, in areas that has since been heavily truncated by later development.
- 7.5. No remains of earlier features relating to the Collyhurst Hall Estate were observed during the works.

8. ARCHIVE

8.1. Paper

8.1.1. The paper archive consists of:

- 1 x Context register
- 18 Context/ Masonry sheets
- 4 x Drawing Paper
- 4 x Photographic Register
- 68 x Digital Photographs
- 1 x Orthophoto plan

8.1.2. The site was found to be archaeologically sterile and therefore the archive will be deposited as a report to OASIS only.

8.2. Finds

8.2.1. The finds archive consists of:

- 1 x box of artefacts as described in section 6.

8.2.2. All finds have been put through a selection strategy during the post-excavation element of the work. Finds have been selected or de-selected according to the Museum guidance, specialist input and consulting in-house company policies.

8.2.3. All finds were recommended for de-selection and have been disposed of appropriately.

8.3. Digital

8.3.1. A copy of the report will be digitally deposited with the HER and OASIS.

8.3.2. For sites with a digital only archive, a full (selected) archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS); for sites with a companion paper archive, only selected born digital data will be deposited with the ADS.

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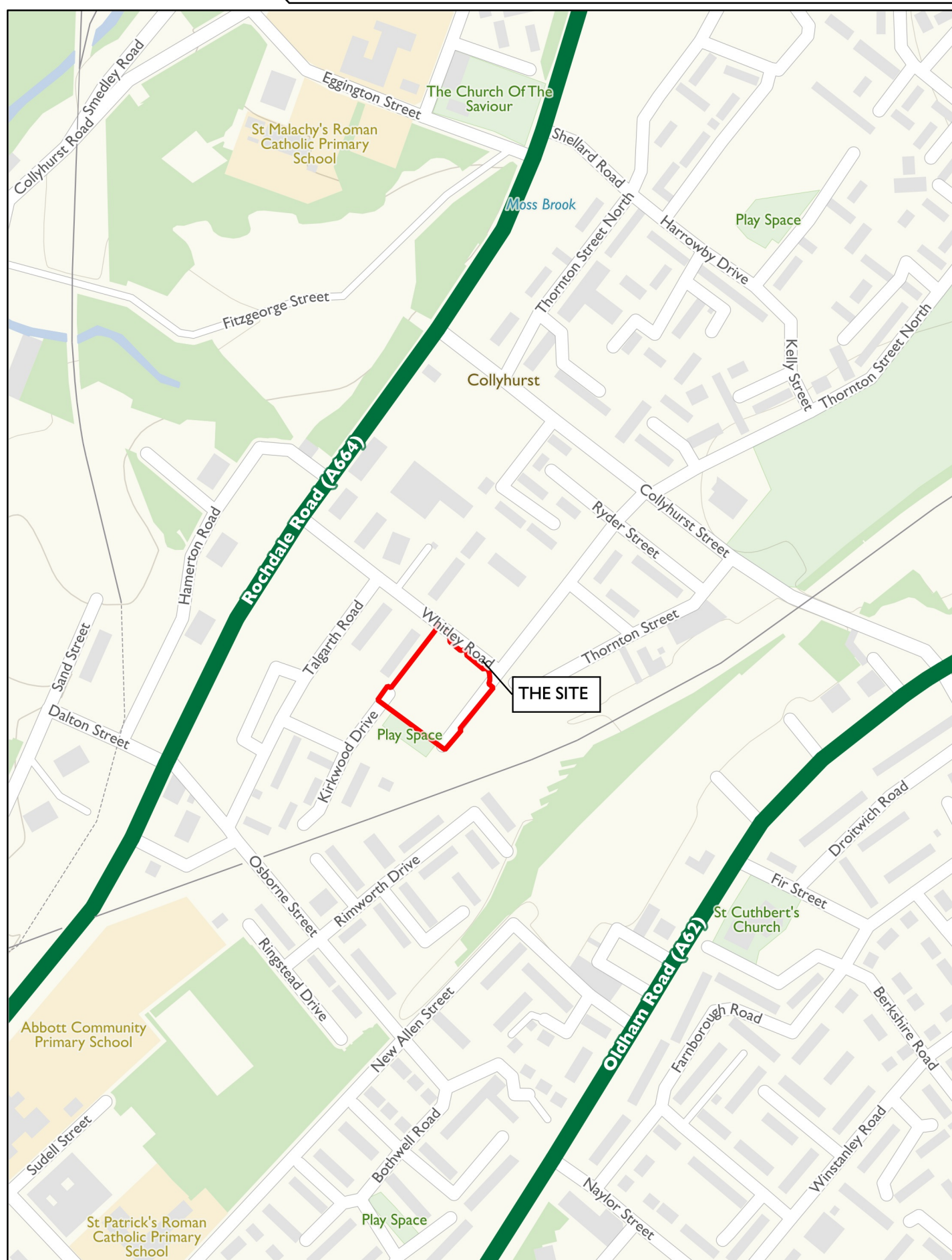
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Figures

Photographs

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



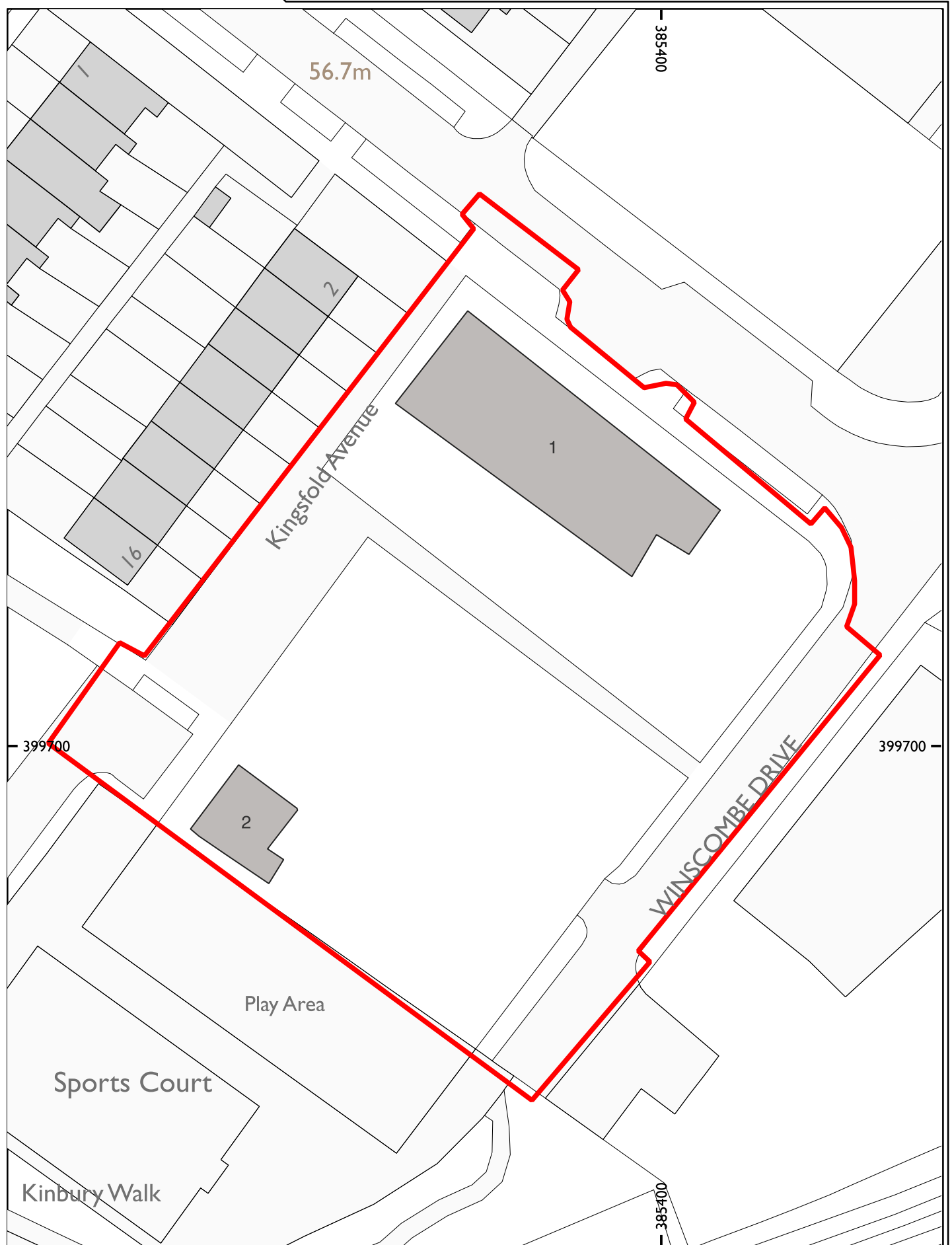
PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



-  Site Boundary
-  Excavation areas

0 25 m



PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // Site Location & Area locations

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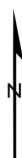
DOC REF: P23-1119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

FIGURE 3 // 1820 Johnson Map



 Site Boundary

0 50 m



PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // "Plan of The Parish of Manchester in the County of Lancashire" 1820 William Johnson

DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

FIGURE 4 // 1850 OS Map



-  Site Boundary
-  Excavation areas

0 50 m



PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // 1850 OS Map

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DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

FIGURE 5 // 1893 OS Map



Site Boundary



Excavation areas

0

50 m



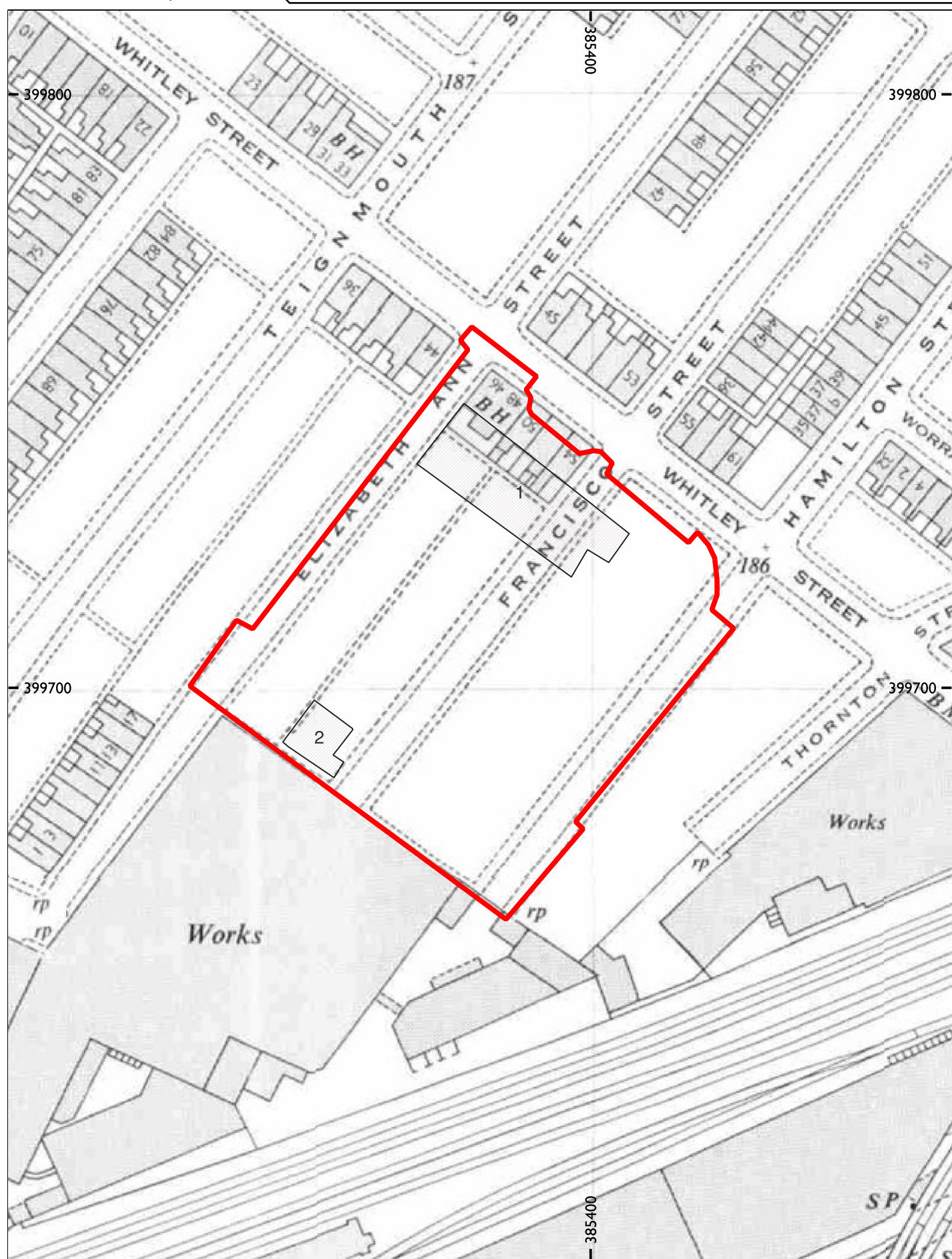
PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // 1893 OS Map

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FIGURE 6 // 1960-65 OS Map



Site Boundary



Excavation areas

0

50 m



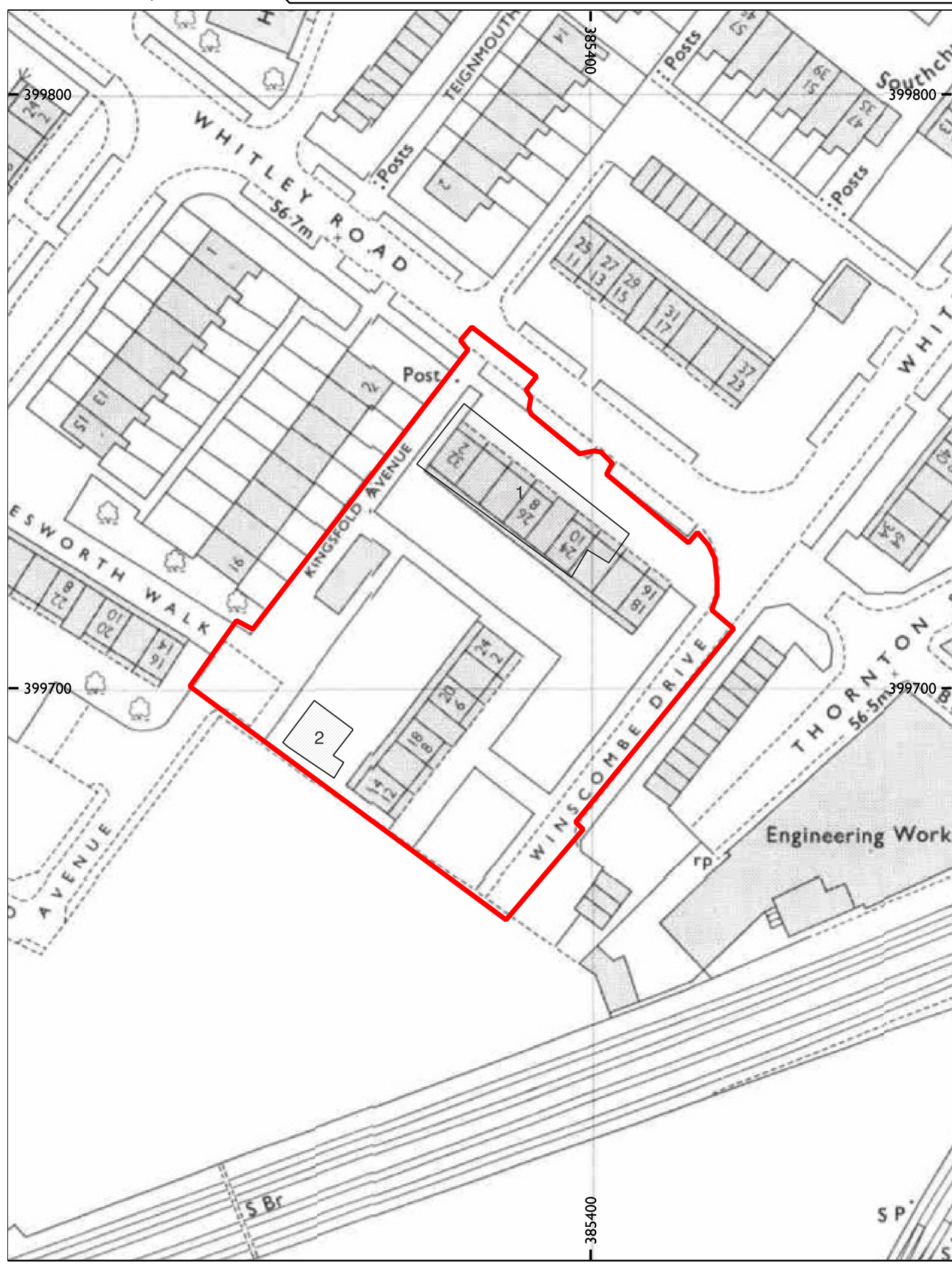
PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // 1960-65 OS Map

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FIGURE 7 // 1970 OS Map



-  Site Boundary
-  Excavation areas

0 50 m



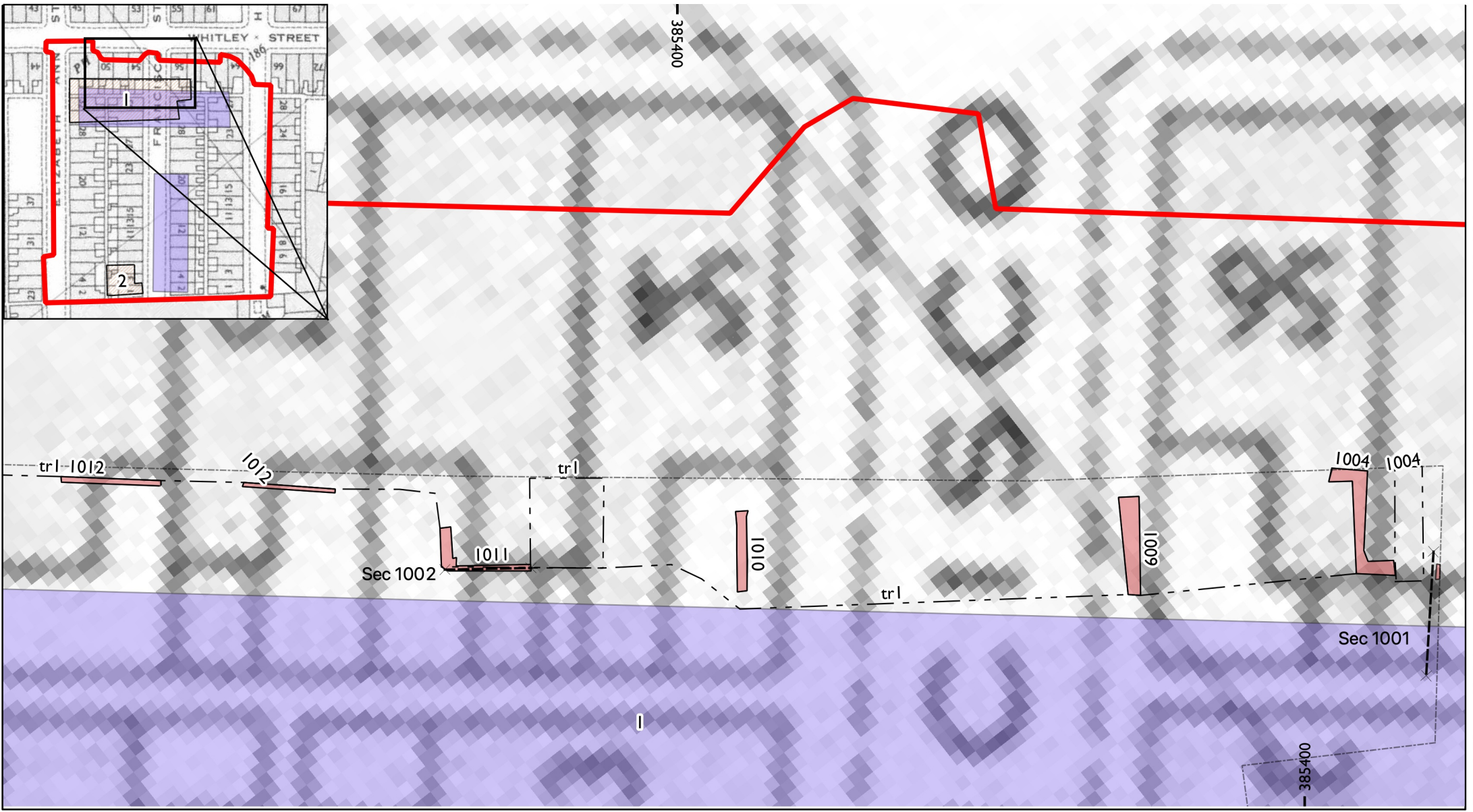
PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // 1970 OS Map

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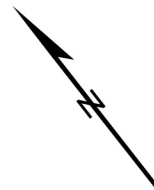
DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

A detailed street map of the area around Whitley x Street and Elizabeth Avenue. A red outline highlights a specific block. Within this block, a purple-shaded area is labeled '1' and another purple-shaded area is labeled '2'. The map shows various lot numbers and street names.



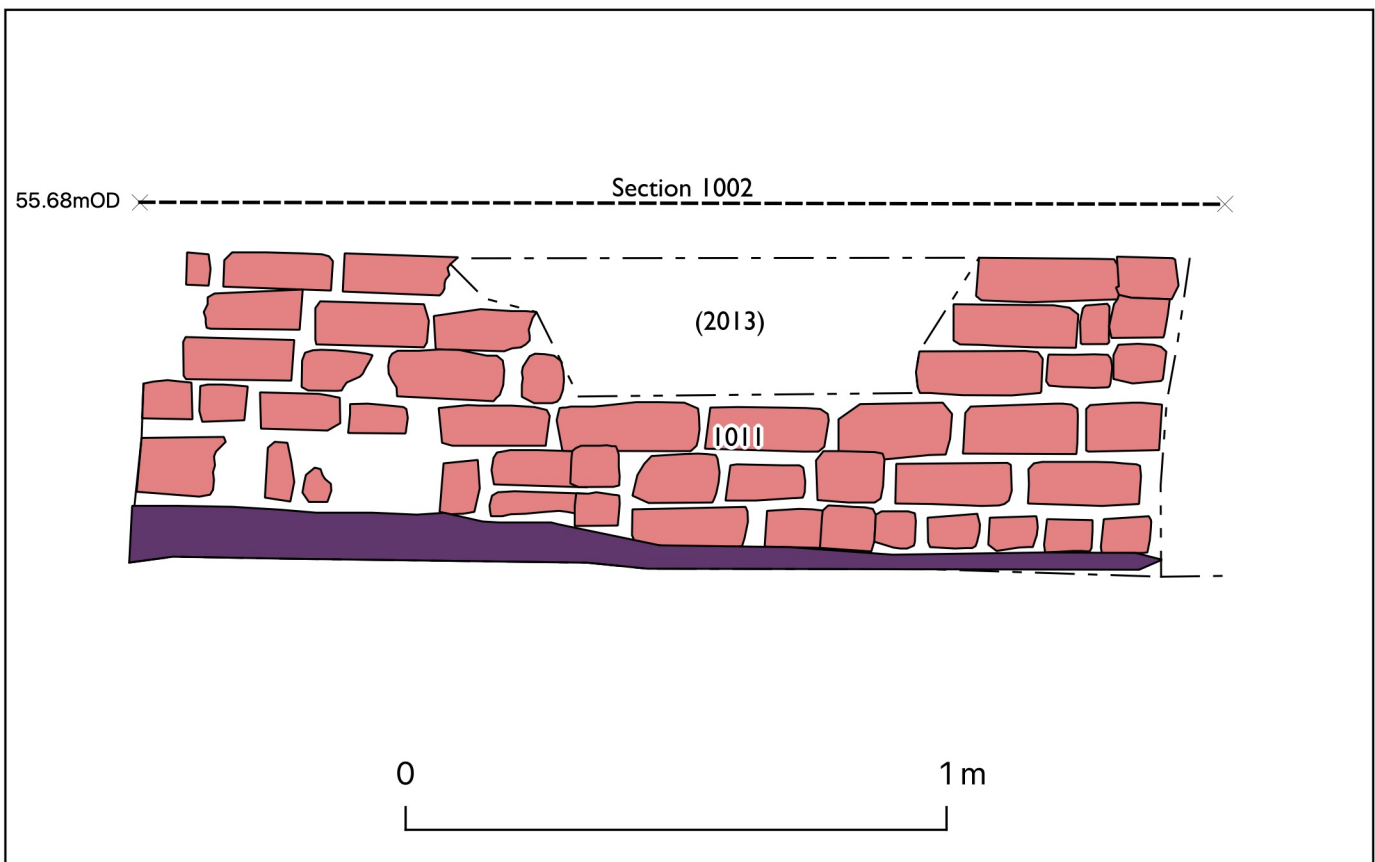
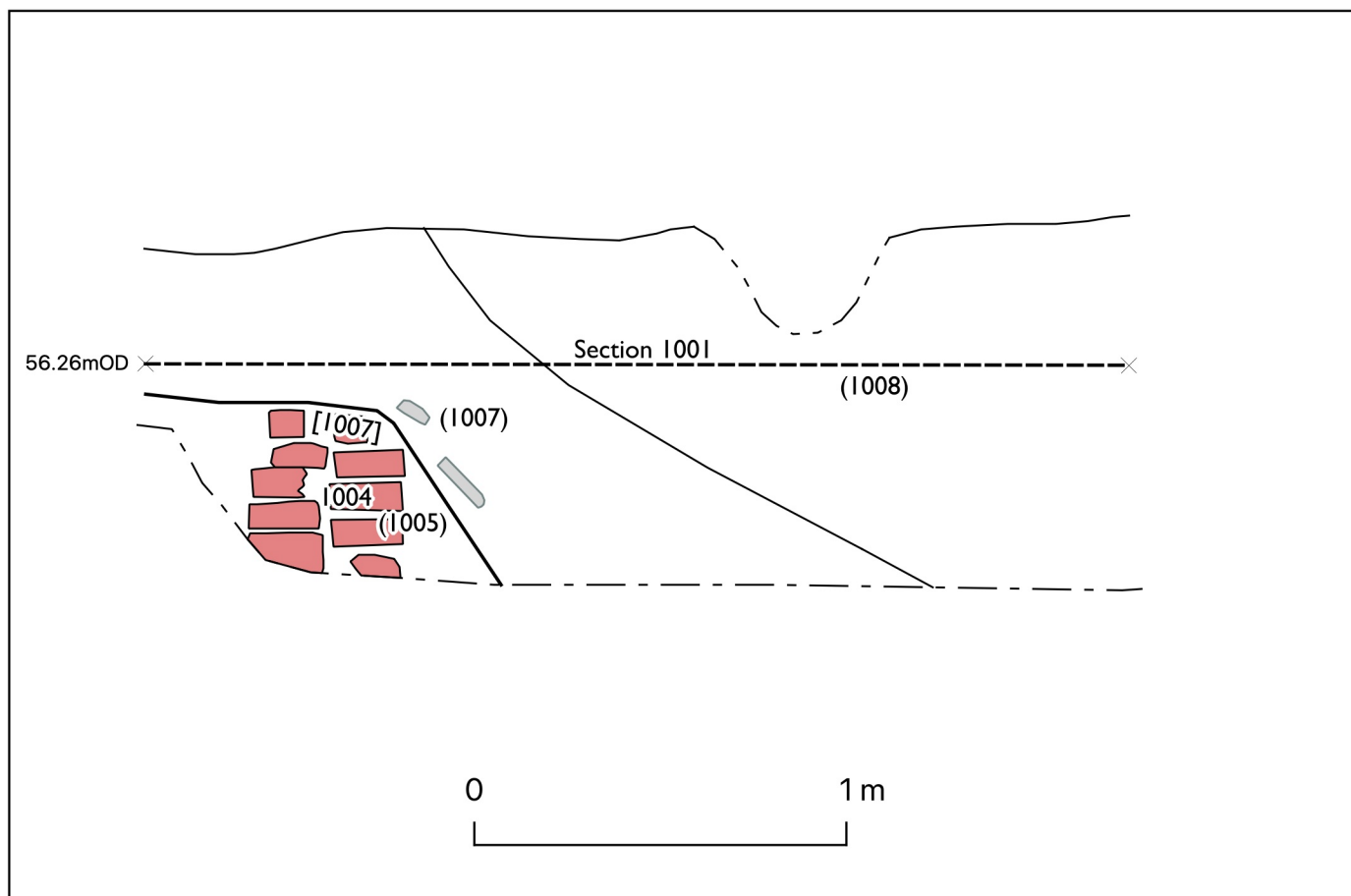
-  Site Boundary
 Excavation areas
 Truncation
 Brick

0 5 m



DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

FIGURE 9 // Area I Drawings

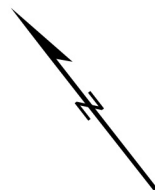
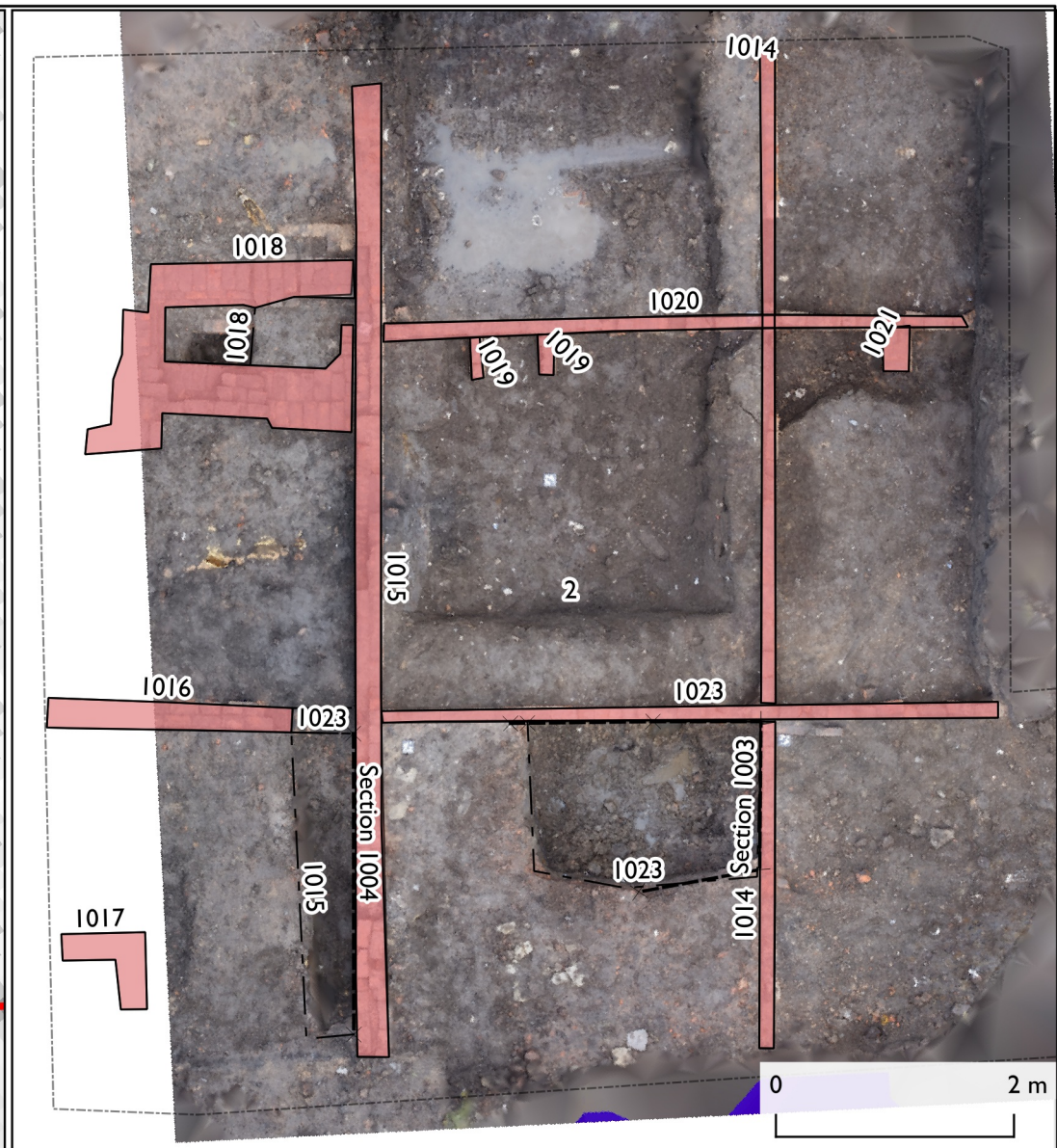
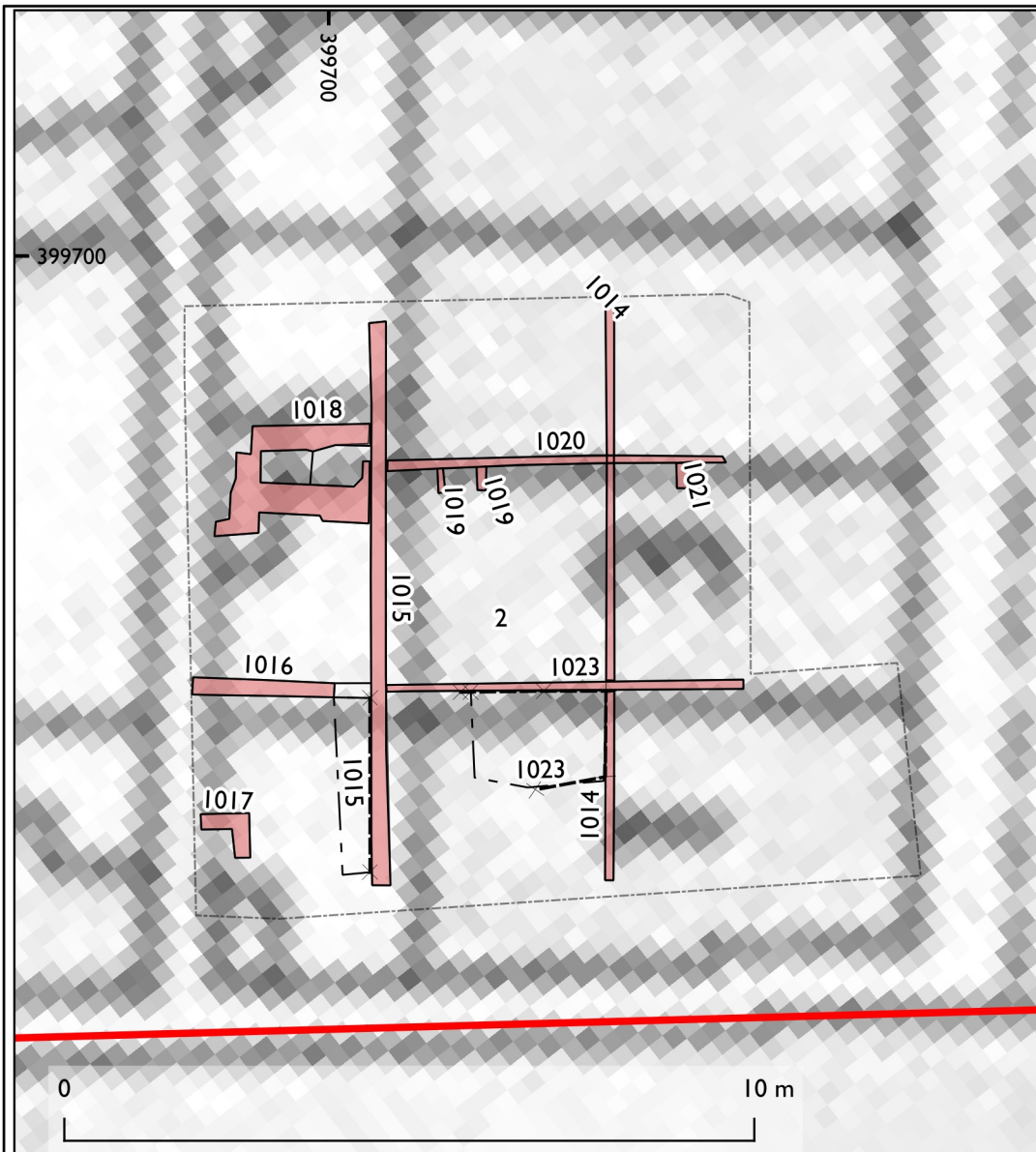


PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // Area I Drawings

DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

FIGURE 10 // Area 2 Plan & Orthophoto



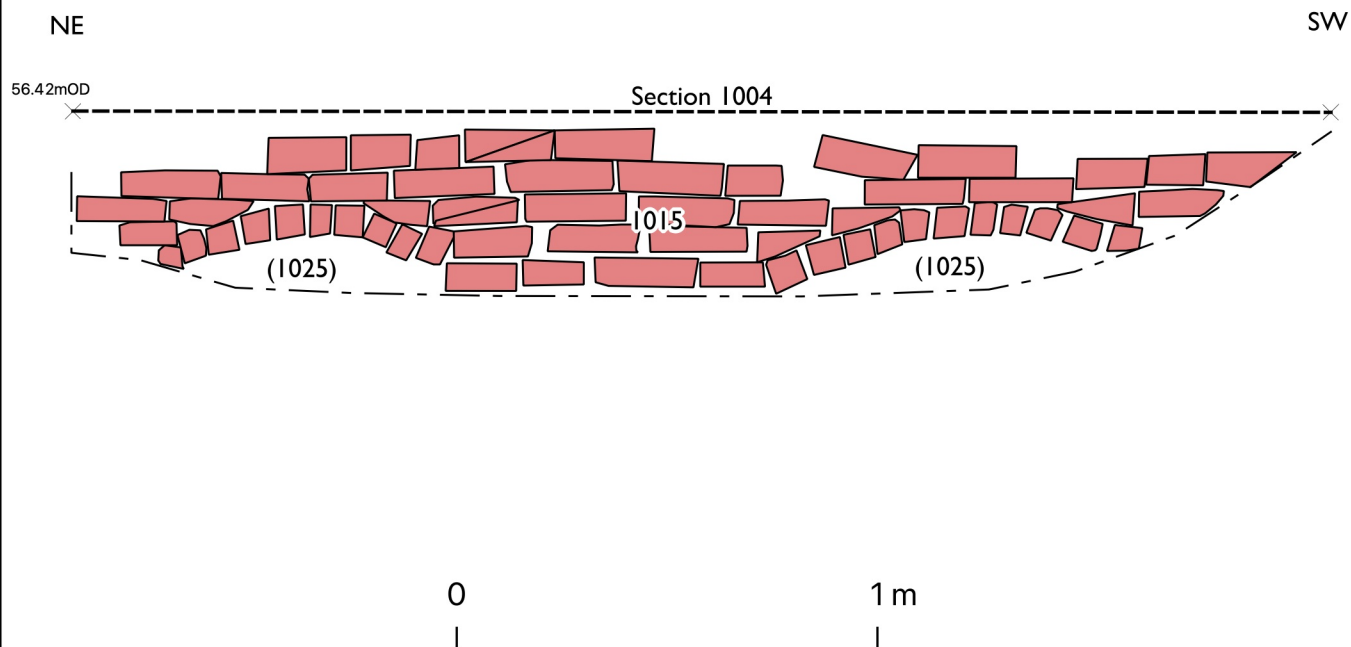
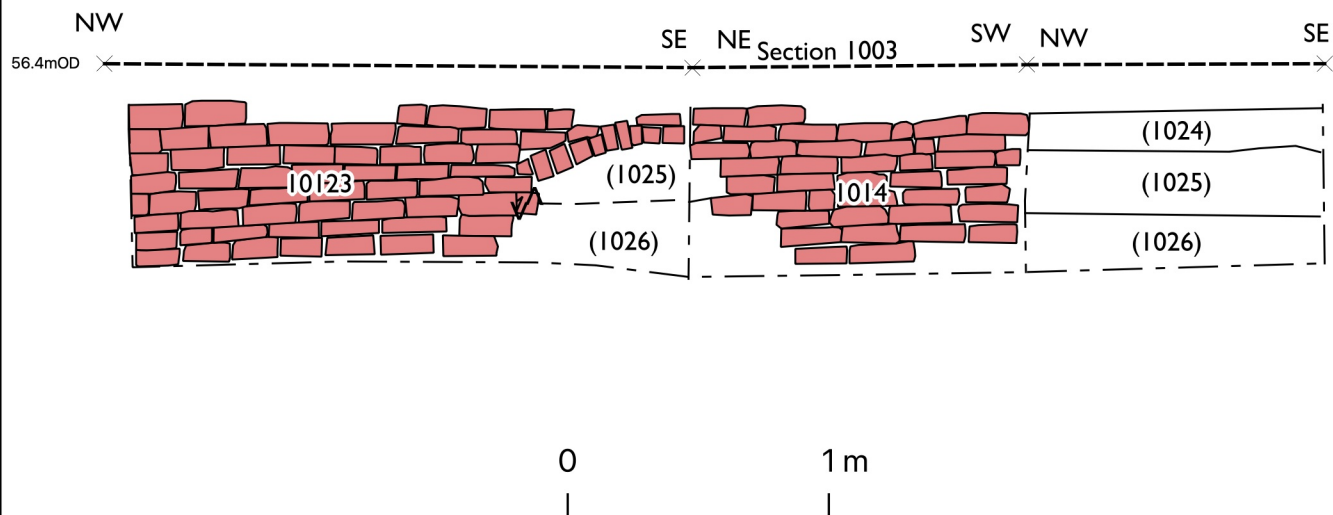
- Site Boundary
- Brick

PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // Area 2 Plan with 1949 OS map (Left). Area 2 orthophoto (right)

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PROJECT // 4707C - Winscombe Drive, Collyhurst

DESCRIPTION // Area 2 Drawings

DOC REF: P23-119 (4707C)-WBR-v1.0

