

## **Housing Morphology in Manchester**

## **ROYCE COURT and SHAWGREEN CLOSE**

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Housing site location in Manchester

It is divided from the city centre by means of a railway line and river to the north west, and a highway (the Manchester ring road) to the north and east. While the ring road acts as a divisive element for the pedestrian, it permits high speed vehicular access to and around the city center. The site is flanked on two sides by important arterial roads, Stretford Road leading to the Hulme and the Hulme Arch as well as the external ring road and Chorlton Road connecting the site to the Manchunian Way and thereby providing easy vehicular access to the rest of the city.

The site is surrounded on the north by St Georges Park, residential buildings and an Old age home. It is flanked on the east by semi-detached residential blocks and the adjoining Shawheath Close on the west is being developed as a complete residential scheme. The site of the housing estate has a Public house and a number of mixed used facilities to the south.

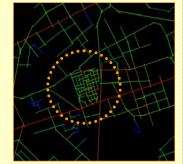




remained unaltered during the regeneration process.

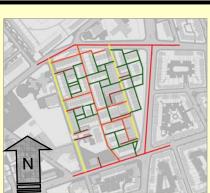
The built form and layout is derived from a much similar layout exhibited by the site since the 1940's. An imperial edition map, 1948-1976, shows the existence of the Stretford road flanking the site on the south and a street, "Russel street" cutting through the site, this feature being observed in the housing site today. Prior to the Hulme regeneration, the Chorlton road flanking the site on the east and the Royce road to the north came into existence and the Streford road regained its original form after the Hulme regeneration.

	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4	TYPE 5	TOTAL
Housing unit type	highrise	terraced	terraced	terraced	slab block	
Purpose built/converted	purpose built	purpose built	purpose built	purpose built	purpose built	
No. of households	84	84	27	43	36	274
Avg. Area per plot	351.396 sq.m	53.39 sq.m	25.8- 73.62 sq.m	54.37 sq.m	48.6854 sq.m	
No. of households per plot	84	1 or 2	1	1	4	
No. of plots	1	57	27	43	9	164
No. of floors per plot	13	3	2	2	4	
Total site area						40,500 sq.m
Total area of building foot print						7,612 sq.m
No. of car park spaces						120
No. of dwelling entrances						274
No. of non-dwelling entrances						- 1



Global Integration (Rn)











Open public Space
Residential Premise

**Road Type** 

Maze Index

Front through path (no vehicles) -

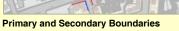
Through Back Path (for Pedestrians only)

Cul-de-Sac road (Pedestrians and vehicles) \_\_\_ Cul-de-Sac road front path (Pedestrians only)

Cul-de-Sac road rear path (Pedestrians only) -

**Door Types** 

Main Entrance Back Door Gate / Gar Service Door



Active frontage Door & winds Doors only Windows onl

Area distribution

Vertical access Car park

17.16%

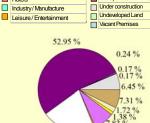
28.22 %

6.09 %

20.61 %

20.33 %

7.58 %

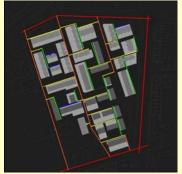


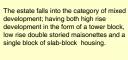
**Land use Ground Floor** 

Commercial / Public offices
Community Facilities

Emergency Services/LawHotels

Education





The scheme is inward looking, i.e. facing away from the street, and thus, the dynamics of resident – visitor relations are internal to the scheme. By internal relations, we mean that the interface between people in the role of either visitor or resident is facilitated only within the enclosure provided by the built mass.

No. of convex spaces

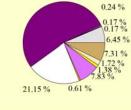
XIII	BIII
HAAA	
THE	
N KY	

Spatial analysis - axial integration

7.54 % 7.00 %



Spatial analysis - convex integration





Land use First Floor

## Depth 2 DEPTH 3 66 HOMES DEPTH 4 20 HOMES

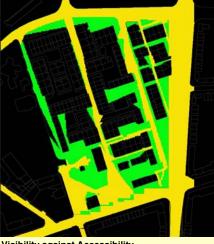
Mean depth = 2.295

In egeometry of the estate cirrers from the traditional model of street housing in many ways. The first of these is the predominance of inward looking blocks, facing small internal courts. Secondly, with the exception of the central pedestrian link, none of the paths continue through the site; lines of vision extend past the inner courts and generally terminate front on buildings. Buildings rarely open directly onto main movement routes, opening instead onto small courtyards. The movement routes are essentially labyrinthine, generating a large number of direction changes while navigating through the system.

The estate is examined in terms of syntactic values such as integration, visibility, accessibility, constitutedness and surveillance to try and determine the nature and spatial characteristics of the resident – resident and resident – visitor



**Resident-Visitor interface** Step depth from the road and built unit



1.589

Visibility against Accessibility At depth 3 from road

Visible from road, Not accessible within step 2
Visible from road

Step depth 1, from road or built unit Step depth 2, from road or built unit



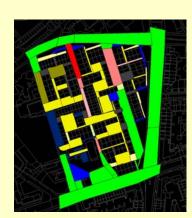
Y Map showing Indirect constitution

Back Door Direct constitution



Y Map showing Converse decomposition

Indirect Constitution



Spatial Categorisation by Integration, Constitution and Surveillance

ICM ICL IUH IUL SCH SCL SCM SUH



References: Hillier, B and Hanson, J., 1984, The Social Logic of Space, New York: Cambridge University Press, Edina Digimap services- www.edina.ac.uk, www.Manchester.gov.uk, www.shawgreentara.co.uk,