## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.0 INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting the scene of the Estates Conservation Strategy – the study area, background to the report and useful information</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Project team</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Acknowledgements</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Abbreviations</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Architect references</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summarising the key parts of the ECS – this can be extracted as standalone document for quick reference: explains what the ECS is and how it can be used, and highlights the key findings</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 The significance of the estate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The need for the Estates Conservation Strategy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 The study area</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Format &amp; purpose</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Planning context</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diagram: Key Influences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diagram: Format of the ECS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diagram: Benefits of having an ECS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 The gazetteer</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diagram: Layout &amp; How to use the Gazetteer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 Conclusions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Key conclusions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Key opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Example scenarios</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scenario 1: Proposed refurbishment project of an existing non-listed building on the Gilmorehill Campus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scenario 2: Proposed refurbishment project of an existing significant building on the Gilmorehill Campus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scenario 3: Construction of new building requires all or part of significant listed building to be demolished (not in Conservation Area).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scenario 4: Internal modifications to significant listed buildings to convert office into teaching space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Strategic maps</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Statutory constraints – listed buildings &amp; conservation areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Significance - highlighting buildings that are, and are not important. Which benefit the campus and which detract.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunities – highlighting areas and buildings where development or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.0 BUILDINGS GAZETTEER

Each building on the Gilmorehill campus: a summary of background information, recommendations. Arranged by E&B number.

8.0 POLICIES

The policy section provides the guidelines for the conservation, restoration and future use of the buildings.

8.1 Base policies

8.2 Statutory and non-statutory constraints

8.3 Retention of Significance

8.4 Repairs

8.5 Safety, vandalism and security

8.6 Restoration

8.7 Work to the Interiors

8.8 Adaptation of buildings to a new use

8.9 Additions to existing buildings

8.10 Development opportunities

8.11 Disposal and sale

8.12 Landscape

8.13 Access

8.14 Interpretation and understanding

8.15 Maintenance

8.16 Management

8.17 Community engagement

9.0 APPENDICIES

Appendix I  Historic Scotland listed building reports
Appendix II  Historical development of the university
Appendix III  Gilmorehill House
Appendix IV  Architects’ biographies
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Team
The study team from Simpson & Brown comprised John Sanders, Tom Parnell, Nicholas Uglow & Cath Richards. John Sanders is a Partner at Simpson & Brown. Tom Parnell, Nicholas Uglow & Cath Richards are architectural historians.

The study team from the University of Glasgow Estates & Buildings comprised Steve Sutton (Assistant Director (Project Services)), Mary Beaton (Senior Estates Development Manager) & Jennifer Russell (Town Planning Manager).

1.2 Acknowledgements
Simpson & Brown gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by the following persons, archives and organisations during the completion of this report (in alphabetical order):

- Sheena Dickson, University of Glasgow Estates & Buildings
- Nick Haynes
- Louisa Humm, Historic Scotland
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- Ranald MacInnes, Historic Scotland
- Judith Parson, Glasgow City Council
- George Rankin, Glasgow City Council
- Lesley Richmond & Colleagues, Glasgow University Archives
- Ruth Smith, Glasgow City Council
- William Whitfield
- DoCoMoMo
- Friends of Glasgow West
- Hillhead Community Council
- University of Glasgow Photographic Unit

1.3 Abbreviations
A number of abbreviations have been used throughout this report and are identified as follows:

GCC – Glasgow City Council
GUA – Glasgow University Archives
UoG – University of Glasgow
ML – Mitchell Library
NAS – National Archives of Scotland
NLS – National Library of Scotland
RCAHMS – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
S&B – Simpson & Brown Architects
1.4 Architect References

Please note that this report refers to ‘Sir George Gilbert Scott’ and ‘John James Burnet’ as the architects of the Thomson building. Scott was not knighted until after his building was first opened – he was knighted in 1872– but his later title has been used in order to distinguish him from one of his sons who was also an architect by the name George Gilbert Scott. References to ‘Burnet’ or ‘J J Burnet’ should not be confused with his father, John Burnet, also an architect. Whilst J J Burnet was also knighted, in 1914, the additional initial normally suffices to distinguish him before this date.

It has been the intention that references to other architectural practices use either the name of the firm at the point the building was completed, or the most commonly accepted name of the firm if the same firm designed a number of buildings across the campus. In most instances, the name used is that which is referred to in the Dictionary of Scottish Architects.
2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Conservation is all of the activities needed to care for the heritage, including work such as maintenance, repair and restoration. Conservation management can include other activities such as interpretation, creating new facilities, managing visitors, providing access, setting aside resources and involving people.”

2.1 The Significance of the Estate

The campus currently consists of 172 buildings, of which 113 are listed by Historic Scotland as being of historical and/or architectural significance. These figures include the recently acquired buildings of the Western Infirmary, which includes one listed building. This not only makes the University of Glasgow one of the largest single landowners in Glasgow, but one of the principal managers of listed buildings in Scotland.

Historic Scotland carried out a review of the University of Glasgow campus and the Western Infirmary site during 2010-11. This enhanced the list descriptions for existing listed building and added four new listings covering a total of eight buildings on the campus. The listed building reports are all included in Appendix I.

Six buildings on the campus are considered to be, or contain elements of outstanding significance. These are the Gilbert Scott building; the Pearce Lodge; the south wing of Lilybank House; number 12 University Gardens; the Mackintosh-designed interiors installed in the Hunterian Gallery; and the Wellington Church. In addition, ten buildings, or groups of buildings, are of considerable significance. There are however some buildings or areas that are of negative significance, and the overall estate would be improved were these to be redeveloped in the future. In recognition of its historical, social and architectural importance, the overall campus is therefore considered to be of outstanding significance.

The significance of the estate goes beyond the significance of individual buildings, and can be assessed in terms of its topographical and historical context. The siting of the Gilbert Scott building on the crest of the hill was a deliberate statement of the University’s significance in the city when it moved from the High Street in 1870. It used the hill and the slope above the Kelvin for its dramatic setting. It provides a stunning presence when viewed from Kelvingrove Park and Kelvingrove Art Gallery and can be seen from miles around making it an important citywide landmark.

2.2 The Need for the Estates Conservation Strategy

The University of Glasgow is at an important point in its developmental history. The growth of the campus beyond the original 21-acre site has been considerable and further expansion and development is envisaged over the coming decades. In particular, with the coming incorporation of a large portion of the Western Infirmary site after the NHS functions are relocated. The project to develop this site is a long-term vision, which will take place over the coming decades. There is the potential to relocate functions from existing buildings to new purpose-built buildings on this site. This will mean changes to the existing building stock: buildings may be repaired,
redeveloped or disposed of by the university, within certain constraints. This Estates Conservation Strategy is needed to assist Estates & Buildings in managing these changes. Reference should also be made to the strategic plan *Glasgow 2020: A Global Vision* – this document outlines the academic vision of the university.

### 2.3 The Study Area

The study area of the Estates Conservation Strategy comprises approximately 30 hectares and incorporates the original 1870 Gilmorehill campus, the extensions into Hillhead and the current NHS Western Infirmary site.

![Site plan showing study area and ownership boundary of University of Glasgow.](image)

The focal building of the campus is the original building designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott that opened in 1870. The construction of this building was of enormous importance in the history of Glasgow. The university moved to Gilmorehill after more than four hundred years on the High Street in the city centre. In a clear nod to precedent, the new development echoed the buildings that the university left behind, but it also represented its determination to expand and develop as an institution.

Various buildings were added in the immediate vicinity of what is now called the Gilbert Scott Building. It was not until the 20th century that the university began to expand northwards. Despite several masterplans proposing wholesale redevelopment of the area between University Avenue and Great George Street, none were realised. However, partial implementation of the Gleave masterplan, with the completion of some buildings, continues to cause uncomfortable collisions between the different planning systems of adjacent areas. The mix of buildings in this area includes a variety of purpose-built accommodation and buildings that were originally constructed for other purposes. As a result, the boundary between the residential character of Hillhead and the institutional character of the university campus has always been blurred.
Although in separate ownership for decades, the Western Infirmary site was purchased and developed concurrently with the Gilbert Scott building, providing a new teaching hospital and patient facilities for the burgeoning city. The majority of the original buildings designed by John Burnet were replaced in an only partly-completed redevelopment project in the late 1960s, but a number of historic buildings remain on the periphery. The character of this site is distinct from both the university-owned estate and the surrounding area.

Figure 2  Site plan of the Western Infirmary buildings

With the notable exception of buildings on the Western Infirmary site, the majority of buildings included in the study area are very well maintained as part of the ongoing maintenance programmes carried out by the University of Glasgow’s Estates & Buildings Department. This applies equally to historic buildings, later post-war buildings and more recent additions to the campus. The quality of the building stock and commitment to high quality new developments reflects the high expectations of the building users as well as demonstrating the ability of the institution as a responsible, and long-term, strategic building owner.

2.4  Format & Purpose

This Estates Conservation Strategy will assist the University of Glasgow’s Estates & Buildings team in their wider estates strategy to ensure:

1. that the conservation requirements of the campus are considered and addressed as projects are brought forward;
2. future works can be prioritised;
3. to inform & assist future campus developments;
4. a consistent approach to conservation;
5. strategic vision and implementation with support from key stakeholders, for example the City of Glasgow Council and Historic Scotland.
6. ensuring that the relationship of the university campus with surrounding conservation areas, listed buildings etc is preserved and enhanced.
The document does not provide a comprehensive analysis of individual buildings, their interiors or architectural details. Some buildings will require conservation plans to be produced before major alteration or development projects take place and have been identified in this strategy report. These conservation plans will refer to this document as a ‘parent’ document, with appropriate reference made to ensure that the overall strategic approach is consistent.

The report analyses the historical and architectural development of the university campus and demonstrates why the campus has developed over the years. An overall understanding of this history provides both evidence and precedents for future management and development and informs all other sections of the document. It helps ensure that what is important about the campus is fully understood, appreciated, and retained.

2.5 Planning Context

The ECS is not intended to replace statutory legislative constraints. Recommendations made have not been endorsed or approved by either the Planning Authority or Historic Scotland, and the usual processes will continue to be followed (see figure 3, below). Pre-application dialogue with both the Planning Authority and/or Historic Scotland as appropriate is encouraged, and the ECS is designed to inform and assist this dialogue.

![Diagram of key influences on built environment projects](image.png)

**Figure 3** Key influences on built environment projects
This section can be used as a standalone document to explain how the ECS works and as a summary of the main conclusions.

Understanding the Site

You can read this section to find out more about the history of the campus – it also informs the later sections of the report.

Significance

A summary of the significance of the campus: assesses what is important, what is less so, and areas where change could take place.

Opportunities

Sites that can be developed, options for disposal and highlighting areas where new projects could be considered that would benefit the overall campus.

Gazetteer

Arranged by E&B number, this is a quick-reference section – providing the essential information on each building or area one by one. Each entry provides a summary of background information, recommendations and policies, with hyperlinks to other sections.

Policies

The policy section provides guidelines for the conservation, renovation and future use of the buildings.

Figure 4 The organisation of this document and how to use it
Figure 5  Benefits of an Estates Conservation Strategy, compared to managing an estate without one.
2.6 The Gazetteer

A full gazetteer is included. Each building and character area of the campus is assessed individually. Each entry has a summary history, and provides links to relevant policies and historical information elsewhere in the document. The gazetteer uses the existing numbering system used by the Estates & Building Department enabling easy access to information on an entry-by-entry basis.

1. Building name
2. Relevant date(s)
3. Category of listing and Historic Scotland reference number (hyperlinked)
4. Conservation area
5. Level of significance – colour matched to plan
6. Estates & Buildings building number (hyperlinked to Google map location)
7. Architect(s) involved
8. Building materials
9. Open Space Character Area
10. College(s) & School(s) that use the building
11. Relevant illustrations – modern and historic
12. Short historical Background
13. Detailed description of the exterior, highlighting major features
15. Summary of context of the building and principal views
16. Suggested opportunities for the future
17. Key challenges in maintaining or using the building in the future
18. Summary of recommendations
19. Relevant policies (hyperlinked)
2.7 Conclusions

The well-managed campus has enormous potential to develop within the existing campus using current building stock, vacant sites and by redeveloping some buildings. This will be to the benefit of the university itself and to the wider community, as areas of negative or neutral significance are enhanced.

The demand-led approach of a research and teaching-led institution with high, and frequently varying expectations of its built environment means that change is inevitable. It is important to be able to adapt and modify historic buildings, both enhancing the buildings themselves and the campus as a whole. However, it is important to establish a balance between the historic nature of the campus buildings and the requirements for modern facilities which meet the demands of teaching and research. The long-term strategic approach to the estate means these changes are likely to continue to be of a quality that is high compared to urban environments that do not benefit from single, long-term, ownership and investment. This continued investment will provide the facilities demanded by staff and students, but will equally provide a campus that is attractive to all, and which celebrates the rich and diverse architectural heritage that defines the outward character and identity of the institution.

Should the currently unattractive and poor-quality Western Infirmary site be developed by the university using the same approach, this will be of great benefit to the West End area and to the city as a whole.

The policy section of this document will assist in the ongoing maintenance and refurbishment programmes, identifying where work should be prioritised and where intervention is either required or where it should be limited or avoided. Section 5 identifies sites and buildings where there is an opportunity for redevelopment and/or disposal.

**Key Conclusions**

- The University of Glasgow is one of the largest owners of important listed buildings in Scotland and has one of the most impressive settings.
- Most of the university buildings have been maintained in good condition. Some of the buildings on the Western Infirmary site are not in good condition.
- The Western Infirmary site presents a significant opportunity for the University to expand, develop new buildings and consolidate its estate.
- The conservation of the buildings needs to be carefully managed and carried out according to structured advice, such as the ECS.
- When projects are proposed for alteration and adaptation of existing buildings, conservation of the significant elements of each building, if any, including interiors and landscape setting, should be included if possible.
- Some of the buildings to the north of University Avenue were not custom built for the university and were bought by it for redevelopment. Some of the former sandstone terraced houses at the north of the Hillhead campus are inconvenient for use by many colleges within the university. An opportunity exists to sell some of these buildings. This disposal should be managed in the interests of the university but also in the interests of the context of the Glasgow West Conservation area.
• Some of the buildings of the mid and late twentieth century have structural and cladding failures which could affect their long term viability. These are also some of the most energy and maintenance inefficient buildings.

• Recent buildings built by the university, such as the Wolfson Medical Building, the upgraded Fraser Building, and the Sir Alwyn Williams Building, have set high standards of contemporary design and have responded much better to the surrounding historic context than buildings built by the university in the 60s and 70s.

• The spaces between buildings, hard and soft landscape, make a contribution that is as important to the overall character of the campus as the buildings themselves. In general, the university has taken care to ensure that landscaping is high quality and appropriate, particularly around the core buildings. Conservation and reinstatement of landscaping will be an important factor in the treatment of buildings for disposal in the northern part of the campus.

**Key opportunities for future consideration:**

• The Western Infirmary site is one of the largest and most important current development opportunities in Scotland.

• There is an opportunity to integrate the university better with Kelvingrove Park with the introduction of a green corridor on the site of the existing Western Infirmary. There is also an opportunity to disguise the unfortunate backs of buildings along the western boundary of the current campus by building new buildings of a similar scale.

• In the northern part of the campus there are opportunities to redevelop gap sites and poorer quality buildings that have a relatively short life in construction or have an appearance that detracts from the overall quality of the conservation area.

• There is an opportunity to reinstate landscape context around some important buildings, such as Lilybank House.

• In disposing of some terraced housing in the north part of the campus, there is an opportunity to encourage the conservation of entire terraces as unified conservation projects.

• There is an opportunity that important interiors of listed buildings could be restored in association with alteration work so that the composite of new and old provides a building of high quality to be enjoyed by the people who visit, teach and study there.

• Reduction of parking around key buildings such as Gilbert Scott, Lilybank House and Science Way.

• Increase the quality and amount of quality outdoor space.
2.8 Example Scenarios

Scenario 1:
Proposed refurbishment project of an existing non-listed building on the Gilmorehill Campus.

- Recommendation to demolish or replace unsuitable elements of the building
- Recommendation to fill gap site adjacent
- Policy to avoid poor quality materials
- Impact on setting of adjacent listed buildings
- Impact on Conservation Area
- Long-term plan for building taken into account

Consideration given to enhancement of areas adjacent to non-listed building in order to improve setting of more significance buildings and campus as a whole.
Scenario 2:
*Proposed refurbishment project of an existing significant building on the Gilmorehill Campus.*

*May Require Listed Building Consent*

Estates Conservation Strategy consulted for applicable landscape/gazetteer recommendations and policies

For Example

- Recommendation to seek alternative or better-suited use for the building
- Recommendation to demolish or adapt unsuitable elements of the building
- Policy to match quality of existing materials or if additions made these to be clearly identifiable as modern interventions
- Policy to consider reinstatement of original features or to uncover previously hidden features.

Using E&B Building reference number, navigate to ECS Gazetteer Entry. Links to relevant policies provided

Navigate to Landscape Character Area Map and click on relevant Character Area. The entry will provide a summary of recommendations and links to other relevant sections of the ECS.

Establish whether ECS provides adequate information for project – if not consider commissioning supplementary Conservation Plan/Statement for the building. This will depend largely on the extent of the proposed works.

Consultation with E&B Town Planning Manager, Historic Scotland and City of Glasgow Council will establish additional requirements over and above agreed ECS.
Scenario 3:
*Construction of new building requires all or part of significant/listed building to be demolished (not in Conservation Area).*

**Requires Listed Building Consent**

- General presumption against demolition

  - Estates Conservation Strategy consulted for applicable landscape/gazetteer recommendations and policies.

- Demonstrate that alternative approaches have been considered – and why they are unsuitable.

- Consult with building users, local architectural society, AHSS etc: present proposals and discuss options.

  - Highlight mitigative measures that could be taken i.e. full recording exercise, relocation, enhancement of other/remaining listed fabric in locale, salvage architectural details; possible façade retention

- Prepare feasibility study/strategy report to accompany application for LBC.

  - LBC granted: carry out mitigative measures, salvage architectural detailing for use elsewhere.

  - LBC declined: reconsider project or appeal
| Scenario 4:  
| **Internal modifications to significant/listed buildings to convert office into teaching space**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Requires Listed Building Consent</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estates Conservation Strategy consulted for applicable significance and policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish users requirements and survey identified space, noting significant character and original features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant/design team to use ECS when developing proposals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Every effort should be made to retain features <em>in situ</em> and to make any modern intervention fully reversible. In rare circumstances features may be removed (e.g. doors or panelling) but stored at a suitable location for future reinstatement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure AV equipment and services do not negatively affect significant key features: a solution which is sensitive and appropriate is required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early discussion with GCC to agree principles. Application submitted for LBC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LBC granted.</td>
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2.9 Strategic Maps

Figure 6  Statutory Constraints: Listed buildings in study area and parts of campus located in the Glasgow West Conservation Area (2010).
Figure 7  Significance of buildings on central campus.
Figure 8  Key areas with opportunities for redevelopment.
Figure 9  Key landmarks and arrangement of existing buildings on townscape street pattern.
Figure 10 Key views and elevations.
Figure 11  Sculptures, including fixed art works; applied sculptural friezes/tablets; listed and protected boundary railings; and missing boundary railings
Figure 12  Decade of construction/completion of buildings on the campus.
Figure 13  Key architects represented on the campus
2.10 Policies

Section 8 provides policies that have been agreed with stakeholders and which will be used by the Estates Department to inform future projects.

- **Base conservation policies:**
  Strategy – Resolution – Vision – Adoption - Conservation principles

- **Statutory and non-statutory constraints:**
  Listed building consent - Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) – Scottish Planning Policy – Conservation area - Consultation - Archaeology

- **Retention of Significance:**

- **Repairs:**

- **Safety, vandalism and security:**
  Safety – Graffiti – Security - Fire – Other disasters – Lightning - University collections

- **Restoration:**
  Restoration and conservation - Intactness and composition – Guidelines

- **Work to the Interiors:**

- **Adaptation to a New Use:**
  Intervention - Specific buildings

- **Additions to Existing Buildings:**
  Additions - Cladding - Specific Buildings

- **Development Opportunities:**
  Criteria for new buildings in historic settings – Guidelines - Specific buildings

- **Disposal and Sale:**

- **Landscape:**
  Landscape Management Plan - Setting and boundaries – Car parking & bicycle storage - Traffic management – Trees and planting – Paths and gates - Landscape design – Artwork - Signs – Specific landscape issues – Sits of Special Landscape Importance

- **Access:**
  Public Access – Access for the disabled - Access audits

- **Interpretation and Understanding:**
  Interpretation – Heritage skills training – Further research
• **Maintenance:**
  Maintenance – Maintenance plan

• **Management:**

• **Community Engagement**
3.0 SUMMARY HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

An extended version of this section can be found in Appendix II: this extract concentrates on the key themes relevant to the understanding of the existing campus.

3.1 George Gilbert Scott and the New University Buildings

Gilbert Scott was an unexpected and somewhat unwelcome appointment by the university to Scottish architects. The decision to appoint him was driven through by the Convenor of the New Buildings Committee, Professor Allen Thomson (after whom, the Thomson Building is named). Thomson was “closely connected with the London establishment and with a particular interest in the Gothic Revival, decided to side-step the competition system and offer the commission to Gilbert Scott, whose Foreign Office scheme was then being built.”

The Glasgow Architectural Society published views and criticisms from their members, (most notably Alexander Thomson) in their Proceedings, but to no avail. It is likely that Gilbert Scott’s reputation as an efficient commercial architect was also a consideration, as the efficient design and construction of the building must have been seen in the context of the previous Woodland Hill scheme that, at least in part, failed after lengthy deliberation over the proposed architectural scheme.

Gilbert Scott’s office, one of the largest in the country at the time, delivered exactly what Thomson required, essentially a Gothic Revival remodelling of the 1840s Jacobethan scheme by the Scottish architect John Baird. The layout in plan and in elevation is remarkably similar – the stylistic treatment and the length of the façade are the only immediately distinguishing features.

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1 E Williamson, A Riches & M Higgs; *The Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow*; p337 Gilbert Scott’s Gothic Revival scheme for the Foreign Office was in fact blocked by Lord Palmerston who demanded it be built with a neo-Classical façade.
Allen Thomson cut the first sod of turf in June 1866. The following April construction work started, and the Prince and Princess of Wales formerly laid the foundation stone in October 1868. The construction of the new buildings was a major project not just for Glasgow but UK-wide: the second largest structure being built at the time, after the Houses of Parliament, which was slowly approaching completion since work had started in 1840. The building was complete enough by November 1870 for the University to move from the High Street, though neither the west range nor the cross range had been built, and funding had run out. Following Gilbert Scott’s death in 1878, his son John Oldrid Scott completed the steeple, and, thanks to two gifts, from the shipbuilder Charles Randolph, and the Third Marquess of Bute, the cross range. It was not until the mid-1920s that the west range was built by J. J. Burnet.

3.2 Other 19th Century Developments

At the same time, the adjacent site was being developed by John Burnet with his Scots baronial style Western Infirmary, which opened in 1874, as incomplete as Gilbert Scott’s college building. Back on Gilmorehill, while funding was concentrated on completion of the Gilbert Scott building, there was little expansion of building

stock before 1900, and that limited to the south of Dobbies Loan, renamed University Avenue by the 1890s. Various buildings were built in the vicinity of the Gilbert Scott building, Pearce Lodge designed to include architectural fragments from the Old College buildings on the High Street.

3.3 Early 20th Century Developments & Early Masterplans

The earliest ‘masterplan’ for enlargement of the university facilities on the Gilmorehill campus came in 1901 with a site plan showing the proposed locations of a number of new laboratories, prepared by Charles E Wardlaw.

The site plan shows the buildings that had been completed by that date, and indicates the direction and scale of envisaged future development, mainly to the west of the Gilbert Scott building. The ‘Recreation Ground’ was sacrificed by the 1920s, with the Zoology Building, and the University also expanded across University Avenue, with the new Glasgow University Building in the late 1920s. The last major development before the outbreak of war, was the Joseph Black Building, designed as the largest purpose-built chemistry building in Britain, though only two thirds was complete by 1939.

Figure 19 Site plan of the University grounds in 1901 showing proposed new buildings. Scran/GUA
3.4 Development Planning

1948 Sir Frank Mears

Figure 20 Axonometric projection view showing Frank Mears’ proposed redevelopment, 1948. GUAM

Figure 21 Site plan showing Frank Mears’ proposed redevelopment, 1948. GUAM
Sir Frank Mears was one of the leading planners of the mid-20th century in Scotland. Heavily influenced by his father-in-law, the noted town-planner, biologist and sociologist Patrick Geddes, they worked together on a number of projects. Geddes’ promotion of the importance of high-quality interventionist urban planning, with an emphasis on the appreciation of vernacular and local identity, was a theme also picked up by Mears, and one which remains influential today. In one of his most ambitious schemes, Mears proposed major redevelopment of the Gilmorehill and Hillhead areas for the University in the immediate post-War years. This is the earliest scheme that involved the wholesale appropriation of the section of Hillhead between University Avenue and Great George Street.

Mears carefully noted what were considered to be the most significance buildings on the campus – shown in figure 21 in black. He proposed the retention of these, with large-scale phased demolition and redevelopment of the other buildings in order to create a significant extension of University accommodation. Of particular note was the retention of most of the buildings south of University Avenue, with only the north and south terraces of Professors’ Square and the Bower Building being replaced. Additions proposed included a projecting wing from the east end of the Gilbert Scott building to meet University Avenue, and the extension of the Kelvin Building more or less on the lines of what was eventually built.

North of University Avenue was a different matter – Mears proposed retaining only the Union building, Wellington Church, McMillan Reading Room, and the Observatory on University Gardens: all of the former residential buildings were to be replaced. Furthermore, Mears recognised the potential of the University to require even more space for expansion, and recommended a ‘proposed reserved area’ that extended westwards to Byres Road, including a re-appropriation of the Western Infirmary. Interestingly, Mears did not propose a realignment of the Hillhead grid, with most of the street pattern being retained.

1960-62  
J.L. Gleave

Figure 22  Site plan presented to the University Court by J L Gleave in 1962.  GUA
Immediately prior to the publication of the Robbins’ report (see 3.5, below) Joseph Lea Gleave completed his masterplan proposals for the University. In many ways it followed neatly on from Mears’ plan from fourteen years earlier.

Gleave’s masterplan made slightly more headway than its predecessor. One of the key principles was for redeveloped buildings to be aligned on the Gilbert Scott building rather than the pre-existing street layout. This followed through in William Whitfield’s library and Hunterian Gallery, Gleave’s own Fraser building and the Adam Smith building. Although Gleave died in 1965, the successor firm of Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners designed a number of buildings for the University, including Mathematics, Boyd Orr, Geology and a small extension to the Thomson Building.

One of the more interesting aspects of the Gleave masterplan is the concern for pedestrian access to the various campus buildings on either side of University Avenue. Gleave proposed two high-level pedestrian walkways – one on the alignment of the existing Eriskay Road connecting the west end of the Gilbert Scott Building and the proposed library, and another at the east end of University Avenue linking the higher-level area outside the Thomson Building with the first floor level of what was later to be the Rankine Building. Along with the again-proposed demolition of the terraced houses of University Avenue and almost all of the buildings south of Great George Street, the proposals created a large pedestrianized area stretching across the full-width of the campus, with the University Library taking pride of place as a ‘Northumbrian Castle’ focal point at the centre.

Like Mears before him, Gleave proposed the retention of very few of the buildings north of University Avenue – again the McMillan Reading Room, Union & Wellington Church were to be retained, with Lilybank House also being retained by Gleave, reflecting perhaps the growing appreciation of Alexander Thomson. What is more remarkable about Gleave’s approach is his greater responsiveness to the topography of the site: this is demonstrated in the staged Hillhead blocks to the north of the site, the crowning effect of the library and the multi-level pedestrian walkways.
Figure 24  c1972-4 model showing Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley proposals for the redevelopment of Hillhead. GUA

Figure 25  c1972-4 model showing Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley proposals for the redevelopment of Hillhead. GUA

The exact date of this development plan from Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley is not known – the model is undated, but does show both the Boyd Orr building as an existing building (completed 1972) and notes their Cumbernauld office which was closed in 1974.

The model itself appears to show a more ambitious scheme than its predecessor design by J L Gleave, taking the university development right up to the east side of...
Byres Road. Whilst the complete redevelopment of the area to the north of the library and refectory is again proposed, what is particularly interesting is the ‘retreat’ from the proposed demolition of the remaining townhouses of University Gardens: numbers 1-14 had all been listed in December 1970. The majority of townhouses on the south side had of course already been demolished and replaced with the Mathematics building and the Boyd Orr tower, but whilst Wilson & Womersley appear to have accepted the significance of University Gardens, Lilybank House (also listed in December 1970) is shown to be replaced with a large block extending to the line of the also-to-be-demolished Lilybank Gardens (not listed until 1985). Further evidence that suggests that the University was not to be dissuaded by the presence of listed buildings is demonstrated by the proposed demolition of nos. 58-69 Oakfield Avenue, also included in the 1970 listings.

The dominant form of the redevelopment appears in the block behind Byres Road (effectively on the site of Ashton Lane), and the block on the south side of Great George Street: low-lying hexagonal blocks, some with open courtyards, linked by taller blocks weaving their way along the length of each hexagon. This highly geometric form was a dominant theme of a number of similar projects of this time – perhaps most successfully seen in Sir Basil Spence’s Scottish Widows building next to Holyrood Park in Edinburgh. The block facing Byres Road appears to be a simple design, with the block on the site of Lilybank Gardens laid out in tiers, following the rise in the ground level. An octagonal building, on a similar scale to the Reading Room was proposed for Oakfield Avenue, as well as a block to link the Mathematics Building with the Boyd Orr building.

The model also shows the proposed Phase 2 block of the University Library – essentially a mirror image of what was built, doubling the size of the building, and complemented by an early design for the Hunterian Art Gallery.

Although none of this scheme was executed, it is interesting to note other works by the same firm. The practice is of particular interest with its connection to the development of Phase 1 of Cumbernauld Town Centre: Hugh Wilson was Chief Architect and Planner from 1956 onwards. Furthermore, the firm produced a development plan for the Victoria University of Manchester in 1966, recommending large scale redevelopment and pedestrianization.

They also designed the Precinct Centre, Manchester, opened in 1972, which was a key part of their development plan. This large red-brick development straddles two city blocks and reaches eleven stories on the north elevation, perhaps giving a loose indication of the scale of what was planned for the University of Glasgow.
3.5 Post-War Expansion of the University

Lionel Robbins (figure 26) was a noted economist of the 20th century. Having been based at the London School of Economics from 1925, he became renowned for his work during the Second World War, advising on the economic conduct of the war, and acting as the UK delegate at conferences that took the decision to found the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He was also a member of the committee that negotiated the Anglo-American loan agreement of 1945 that was crucial to the recovery of the UK economy in the post-war years. He became a life peer in 1959.

The Robbins Report, published in 1963, is often referred to as the document that led to the expansion of the university sector in the UK in the 1960s. The report ‘sold more copies than any other government document’.

The implications for the University of Glasgow, and other existing universities, were considerable. The number of matriculated students at Glasgow had grown reasonably steadily since moving to Gilmorehill: 1,279 students in 1870-71, with significant increase after the First World War, taking the student numbers above 4,000 in 1919-20. The growth over the next four decades was more sedate, reaching 7,521 by the time the Robbins Report was published. After this, the rate of expansion sped up noticeably, with the total number of matriculated students reaching five figures by 1974.

The pressure was on to construct a significant number of new buildings. With the land to the south of University Avenue entirely occupied by University buildings by the late 1950s, the University began to acquire more sites to the north, with pre-existing houses, and demolishing them for new purpose-built buildings.

3.6 Recent Developments

Most recently, building projects have been characterised by a rejection of 1960s and 1970s destruction of pre-existing streetscape. The building of the BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre with Biomedical Research Centre (Sir Graeme Davies Building), and Wolfson Medical School, re-established former building lines, and the lost Sutherland Street. The refurbishment of the university refectory (Fraser Building) resolved the disjuncture between the building and the street lines.

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4 A L Brown & M Moss; The University of Glasgow: 1451-2001; p118
4.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Introduction

The Burra Charter provides the following definition of cultural significance:

‘Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.’

The following assessment of the heritage value of the University of Glasgow campus is based upon an analysis and understanding of the historical development of the site, including the tangible documentary and physical evidence, as well as intangible historical, and social associations. This is discussed in section 3 and in the gazetteer entry for each building in section 7.

The assessment of significance establishes the importance of the building as a place of cultural heritage. This helps to establish parameters for appropriate and sensitive ongoing use and redevelopment of the campus, whilst respecting the historic fabric. The grading of significance identifies key elements of the campus, as well as those which may be of an intrusive nature – that is, those that adversely impact upon the appreciation of elements of greater significance and should be changed or removed.

Each building, or element of the building, has been graded according to its significance as an individual item within the overall context of the site.

This information informs policies, or guidelines, which should be met in order to ensure that in any future changes to the campus appropriate respect is paid to the site and its components.

The assessment of significance is the result of analysis and discussion between all members of the study team and with full consultation with key stakeholders including Historic Scotland and Glasgow City Council. The wider consultation exercise also sought to gain opinions from other specialist groups as to the appropriateness of this assessment – these have been fully noted in the consultation report in Appendix V, and incorporated into the following assessment accordingly.

The various elements of the campus have been assessed and graded to assist with the future conservation and management of the site and its elements.

Grading of the individual elements of a site is based on the contribution each element makes to each component of significance, (i.e. historic, archaeological, architectural and aesthetic, landscape, social and spiritual etc) whether it be at a local (Glasgow), regional (Scotland), national (United Kingdom) or international level.

4.1.1 Elements of Outstanding Significance

A building or element of international importance, or a fine, intact (little altered) example of a particular period, style or type that embodies the importance of the building or site overall.

4.1.2 Elements of Considerable Significance

A building or element of regional (Scotland) or national (United Kingdom) importance, or a good example of a particular period, style or type with a high degree of intact original fabric that contributes substantially to the importance of the building or site overall.
### 4.1.3 Elements of Moderate Significance
A building or element of local (Glasgow) importance, or an element that contributes to, but is not a key element to the importance of the building or site overall.

### 4.1.4 Neutral Elements
An element which neither contributes, nor detracts from the importance of the building or site overall.

### 4.1.5 Negative Elements
A building or element which detracts from the overall significance of the building or site overall.

### 4.2 Table of Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UoG No.</th>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Listed</th>
<th>Assessed Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>James Watt Building Nano Fabrication Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Upper storeys:</strong> <strong>Negative</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Pearce Lodge A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>James Watt Building (north) B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>James Watt Building (south)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Thomson Building</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Gilbert Scott Building A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>McIntyre Building</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Security Office</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>107-119</td>
<td>Professors’ Square 1-13 B</td>
<td>B</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Bower Building (Botany) B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Kelvin Building (south) B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Estates &amp; Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Officers Training Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Principal elevations:</strong> <strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Joseph Black Building A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Graham Kerr Building (zoology)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>Davidson Building</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>West Medical Building B</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Dumbarton Lodge</td>
<td>C(S)</td>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Anderson College</td>
<td>B</td>
<td><strong>Principal elevations:</strong> <strong>Considerable</strong></td>
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<td>Pontecorvo Building</td>
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<td>Virology Building</td>
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<td>Robertson Institute of Biotechnology</td>
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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Central Research Facility</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>Joint Research Facility</td>
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<td>Wolfson Building (link)</td>
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<td>170</td>
<td>Wolfson Medical Building</td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>Biometrical Research Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>Gilmorehill Halls</td>
<td>B</td>
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</tr>
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<td>202</td>
<td>Glasgow University Union</td>
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</tr>
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<td>203</td>
<td>Rankine Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Stevenson Building</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>205 &amp; 207</td>
<td>54 &amp; 56 Gibson Street</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Sir Charles Wilson Building</td>
<td>C(S)</td>
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<td>5 University Avenue</td>
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<td>Glasgow University Union Extension</td>
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<td>218 - 224</td>
<td>57 - 69 Oakfield Avenue</td>
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<td>62 - 76 Oakfield Avenue</td>
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<td>70 University Avenue</td>
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<td>65 - 73 (Odd Nos) Southpark Avenue</td>
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<td>Southpark House</td>
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<td>Ivy Lodge, 63 Gibson Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>264 - 265</td>
<td>85 &amp; 89 Gibson Street</td>
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<td>Florentine House</td>
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<td>Fraser Building (Hub)</td>
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<td>280</td>
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<td>281 - 289</td>
<td>2 - 10 University Gardens</td>
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<td>Mathematics Building</td>
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<td>Boyd Orr Building</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>Gregory Building</td>
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<td>297</td>
<td>Modern Languages Sir Alexander Stone</td>
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<td>Queen Margaret Union</td>
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<td>Sir Alwyn Williams Building</td>
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<td>Lilybank House</td>
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<td>Hunterian Art Gallery</td>
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<td>Mackintosh int: Outstanding Main gallery: Outstanding</td>
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<td>Library</td>
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<td>CCNI centre</td>
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<td>50 - 68 Hillhead Street</td>
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<td>339 - 341</td>
<td>73, 79, 81 Great George Street</td>
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<td>Hetherington Building</td>
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<td>25 – 29 Bute Gardens</td>
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<td>36 Glasgow Street &amp; 15 Hillhead Street</td>
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<td>1 Horslethill Road</td>
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<td>503</td>
<td>124 Observatory Road</td>
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<td>504 - 505</td>
<td>13 Thurso Street</td>
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<td>Gnd elevation: Moderate Remainder: Neutral</td>
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<td>507</td>
<td>77 – 81 Dumbarton Road</td>
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<td>89 Dumbarton Road</td>
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<td>Assessed Level of Significance</td>
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<td>St Andrew’s Building (south block)</td>
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<td>St Andrew’s Building (west block)</td>
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<td>St Andrew’s Building (north-east block)</td>
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<td>St Andrew’s Building (north entrance extension)</td>
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<td>Lister House, 22 Winton Drive</td>
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<td>825 - 827</td>
<td>Dalrymple Hall Annex, 17-19 Belhaven Terrace West</td>
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<td>874 - 876</td>
<td>Macbrayne Hall, 11-15 Park Circus Place</td>
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<tr>
<td>W01</td>
<td>Pathology, Bacteriology &amp; Immunology</td>
<td>C(S)</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W02</td>
<td>McGregor Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W03</td>
<td>Outpatients Building</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
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<td>W04</td>
<td>Department of Surgery</td>
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<td>Street elevation: Moderate</td>
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<td>W05</td>
<td>Gardner Institute of Medicine</td>
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<td>Street elevation: Moderate</td>
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<td>W06</td>
<td>Western Clinical Research &amp; Education Centre (former Tennent Institute)</td>
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<tr>
<td>W08</td>
<td>G Block</td>
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<td>Elder Memorial Chapel: Considerable</td>
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<td>W09</td>
<td>Medical Research Centre</td>
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<td>W10</td>
<td>Bone Metabolism Unit</td>
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<td>Ground storey: Neutral</td>
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<td>W11</td>
<td>Beatson Oncology Centre</td>
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<td>W12</td>
<td>Anaesthesia Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W13</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W14</td>
<td>Western Infirmary Lecture Theatre</td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W16</td>
<td>Radionuclide Dispensary</td>
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<tr>
<td>W17</td>
<td>Administration Building</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W18</td>
<td>Workshop &amp; Stores</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orgnl fabric: Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Production Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington Church</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
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</table>
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4.3 Significance of Buildings On Central Campus
4.4 Significance of Buildings On Outlying Areas of the Campus
## 5.0 OPPORTUNITIES

### 5.1 Table of Strategic Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>Landscape Character Area</th>
<th>Relevant constraints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officer Training Corps (123) drill hall and Estates &amp; Buildings (122)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car park site and Gregory Building (296) on Lilybank Gardens</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West Conservation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Margaret Union Building (298)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rankine Building (203), Stevenson Building (204) and Glasgow University Union Extension (212)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site between Library (326) and tenement (328)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site to north of Fraser Building (271)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Smith Building (322), surrounding and adjacent site to south</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site at north east end of Bute Gardens</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetherington Building (345)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterian Art Gallery (324) sculpture court</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and sites at west end of University Avenue</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings Glasgow West CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacological Production Unit building</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings on corner of Dumbarton Road/Church Street</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vicinity of listed buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buildings and plots on Thurso Street</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Infirmary buildings and sites</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>High significance buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and site to west of Church Street</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Key Areas with Opportunities for Investment and Intervention
6.0 OPEN SPACE CHARACTER AREA GAZETTEER

6.1 Open Space Character Areas Summary List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area No.</th>
<th>Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gilbert Scott Building Quadrangles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Professors’ Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gilmorehill South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gilmorehill North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Science Precinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>University Gardens &amp; Lilybank Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>McMillan Reading Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>University Avenue East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hillhead Houses &amp; Villas</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Lilybank House</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Library West &amp; Bute Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>University Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Biomedicine Triangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dumbarton Road &amp; Church Street Corner</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thurso Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WI</td>
<td>Western Infirmary Site</td>
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</table>
6.2 Open Space Character Area Map

[Map diagram showing various areas labeled CA1 to CA15, with KELVINGROVE PARK indicated at the bottom]
## Gilbert Scott Building Quadrangles

### Key buildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>104 Gilbert Scott Building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Character Area 1

### Notable features:

- **Sculpture:** *Three squares gyratory* (G. Rickey 1972)
- Railings
- Mature Trees
- Good quality stone paving
- 19th century lamps

---

*Not to scale*
**Description and Principal Features**

This area is the double courtyard of the Gilbert Scott Building (104), separated by the vaulted and pillared cross-range undercroft of the Bute Hall. It is dominated but not overwhelmed by the verticality of the building. There are several types of benches, attractive 19th century pattern lampposts and lamps fitted to the walls, and original railings. There are several small trees in the west quad, and one large tree in the east. The grass centres of each quad are surrounded by attractive and original deep sandstone gutters, those in the west quad rearranged in the 1920s for the building of the west range. There is a sculpture by George Rickey, *Three Squares Gyratory* (1972) in the west quad. The area is paved in attractive original flagstones. However, those in the undercroft of the Bute Hall have been replaced by unpleasant coloured and textured concrete. This area feels like the heart of the University of Glasgow, both architecturally and aurally, its calm order regulated by the chiming of the college clock. It is uniform and harmonious, and one of the most successful landscape character areas of the campus, along with 2, 5 & 7.

**Current Use**

This is a place of transition from within the building itself and for from CA 4 to CA 3. The enclosure of the space, largely shelters it from the wind, and the benches are well used in fine weather.

**Boundaries and Views**

The area is surrounded by the ranges of the Gilbert Scott Building (104), but each quad is visible through the undercroft. To the south, two vaulted portals frame views over Kelvingrove Park into the Clyde Valley.

**Opportunities**

This is one of the most successful character areas of the university and longer term opportunities are few. The provision of art and sculpture could be increased and colour could be introduced by subtle planting in planters and boxes.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations**

Reinstate flagstones in the undercroft of the Bute Hall. Regularise the type of benches, the existing cast iron and timber being the most appropriate pattern.

**Key Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Professors’ Square

**Key buildings:**
- **104** Gilbert Scott Building
- **107-119** 1-13 Professors’ Square

**Notable features:**
- Boundary walls & railings
- Sculpture: Slate urn (Andy Goldsworthy)
- High quality stone paving
- Mature trees
- Lion & Unicorn Staircase (A listed) 1690s

---

[Map of Professors’ Square]

[Images of various features at Professors’ Square]

*Not to scale*
Description and Principal Features

This area is largely gardens around the roads and pavements of Professors’ Square. It is mainly flat and is dominated and controlled by the tall terraced buildings of the square, and the west range of the Gilbert Scott Building (104). It has fine and well maintained original railings, 19th century pattern streetlamps and bollards, and the pavements of the square itself retain original flagstones. There are also attractive deep sandstone gutters, with mounting blocks, bridging to the asphalt of the street. The garden in the square has trees of various maturities set in grass with a slate urn sculpture by Andy Goldsworthy. The west of the area, behind buildings 111-117, is paved with glaring cream concrete slabs, but does have appropriate benches. However, the ground-level lighting is apologetic and could be of stronger design to enhance the character of the area. The area to the north and north-west of buildings 107-110 is less formally arranged with trees and meadow planting, especially around the path to the gate into CA 12. The small rear yards of the buildings are enclosed by fine walls, some are used, but most have a neglected air. The area is pleasantly planted with grass and hedges. This calm area resonates to the chimes of the college clock in the steeple of the Gilbert Scott Building (104) and one of the most successful landscape character areas of the campus, along with 1, 5 & 7.

Current Use

Professors’ Square is heavily used for car parking and access to buildings. The area to the west is a well-used pedestrian thoroughfare, with the north gate to CA 12. Benches are well used in fine weather.

Boundaries and Views

To the north, the area looks on to the warm toned houses of CA 6, across CA 12. To the east, it looks into CA 4, and is dominated by the Gilbert Scott Building (104). To the south, around the Principal’s Residence (118-119), the view opens dramatically onto the Clyde Valley over CA 3 and Kelvingrove Park. To the west, the area is bounded by the Kelvin Building (121) and Bower Building (120).

Opportunities

The provision of art and sculpture could be increased. The use of the yards to the rear of the buildings should be considered. The area to the north of buildings 107-110 and the north west corner could be enhanced with landscaping.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Consider solutions to restricting the number of parked cars in front of the buildings as these detract from one of the finest areas of the university. Replace some missing railings, improve paving and lighting design behind buildings 111-117.

Key Policies

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<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10</td>
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</table>
Gilmorehill South

Key buildings:
104 Gilbert Scott Building
102 James Watt Building
126 Davidson Building

Notable features:

- Gates, piers & railings
- Sculptural fragments: Old College (mid 17th century) Pearce Lodge (101)
- Sculpture: The Progress of Science (Eric Kennington c.1959) James Watt Building south (102)
- Lord Kelvin’s Sundial (B listed)
- Flagpole & viewpoint
- Sculpture: DNA (Charles Jencks) Dumbarton Lodge (128)
- Mature trees

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This area is the south area of the campus much of which is visible from Kelvingrove Park. It slopes up from Pearce Lodge (101) in the east, to a high point in front of the main entrance to the Gilbert Scott Building (104). From there, it slopes down more steeply to the west, and curving pleasantly around the southern science buildings, before ending at Dumbarton Lodge (128). In front of the Gilbert Scott Building (104), the ground drops down a steep grass bank with attractive terraces and planting to the Kelvingrove Park boundary. To the west there is mature border planting with hedges, bushes and trees. As a whole, the area has well maintained and attractive 19th century pattern lampposts, bollards and some railings to the south west. However, the railings to the south of the Kelvin Building (121) are not particularly appropriate, and the appearance of the floodlights of the Gilbert Scott Building (104) has been poorly considered. The hard surface materials are asphalt and glaring cream concrete paving slabs, with some patches of gravel, which are generally appropriate, the amount of yellow line painting is intrusive on such a narrow road. There is an ugly enclosure of plant to the east of the James Watt Nano-Fabrication Centre (100) which detracts from the character of the area. The high point in front of the Gilbert Scott Building (104) has a flagpole and modern polished marble benches.

Current Use

Heavy use for car parking, access to buildings. The more enclosed western end accesses the science precinct from the south of the campus and is a busier thoroughfare than the more open central area and eastern end.

Boundaries and Views

The views south from the centre of this landscape character area are the most spectacular on the campus. The view is dramatic in its breadth and distance, rather than its focus on particular landmarks. From the east, the view encompasses Woodlands Hill, the Clyde Valley with distant views of Lanarkshire, the Kelvingrove Museum and the Kelvin Hall building to the west. To the north, only university property is visible, and the area looks into CAs 8, 12, 1, 2 and 5. To the west, the view is dominated by the grey monochrome Phase I building of the Western Infirmary in CA WI.

Opportunities

The Davidson Building (126) does not enhance the character of the area and should be considered for redevelopment. The looming presence of the Phase I hospital building is equally detrimental. The provision of art and sculpture could be increased.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Consider solutions to restricting the number of parked cars, especially in front of the Gilbert Scott Building (104) as these detract from one of the finest areas of the university. The appearance of the floodlights of the Gilbert Scott Building (104) should be better considered, and paving should be upgraded and regularised. To the south of the Kelvin Building (121), railings should be replaced with a more appropriate pattern, and ivy should be stripped from the trees.

Key Policies

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | Section 8.2 |
| Restoration: | Section 8.6 |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape: | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 |
Gilmorehill North

Key buildings:

103 Thomson Building
104 Gilbert Scott Building
105 John McIntyre Building

Character Area 4

Notable features:

- Quincentenary gates, piers, railings & boundary walls (B listed)
- Hunter Memorial (B listed)
- Flagpoles
- Mature trees
- High quality stone paving
- Red telephone boxes (type K6)

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This open area is in front of the Gilbert Scott Building (104). It dips down to Pearce Lodge (101) to the east. The area has the B listed Quincentenary Gates ceremonial entrance to the university from University Avenue, and the Hunter Memorial with flagpoles and a small planted area adjacent to the John McIntyre Building (105). The quality of the surfaces varies from attractive grass, cobbles and paving, to less attractive asphalt, some in need of repair. The area slopes down in quite a steep grass bank to the railings which mark the boundary to CA 12, with saplings and more mature trees. There are attractive 19th century pattern streetlamps and bollards, and a pair of attractive K6 pattern telephone boxes. Floodlights are located high on poles, which, in the context of the trees, are probably less obtrusive than the ground-mounted alternative.

Current Use

This central area of the campus is a pleasant north-facing grass bank, a generally well managed car park, with building access. The area is fairly calm, with limited vehicular traffic. Pedestrian activity is relatively limited, primarily related to direct access to related building rather than as a principal thoroughfare.

Boundaries and Views

To the north the area is bounded by very well maintained and attractive B listed railings. Though these railings form a hard barrier to CA12, they are visually permeable to CAs 7 and 9. To the east, the area slopes down to adjacent CA 3, with Pearce Lodge (101) marking the boundary, and with and CA 8 and the trees of Kelvin Way beyond. To the south, the Gilbert Scott Building (104) closes the view and dominates the area. To the west, the buildings and trees of CA2 are visible, with the unattractive chimney of the Western Infirmary incinerator and boiler house, adjacent to Workshop and Stores (W18) in the Western Infirmary (CA WI).

Opportunities

Regularise surfaces of roads and pavements and improve kerbstones to provide coherence to the area.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Consider floodlighting provision and location. Remove gravel areas under flagpoles. Reduce car parking provision on the road down to Pearce Lodge (101).

Key Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Science Precinct

Key buildings:

- **121** Kelvin Building
- **123** Office Training Corps Building
- **124** Joseph Black Building

Notable features:

- **Mural**: zoological frieze (artist unknown c.1936) Joseph Black Building east (124)
- **Railings**
Description and Principal Features

The character of this enclosed area is defined by its generally low-rise buildings, planned compactly on the site. The area slopes down to the south-west. Science Way is the main thoroughfare of the area and is one of the most pleasant internal streets of the campus. There is attractive border planting with saplings, shrubs and hedges. The surface of the roadways is asphalt, there are paths of brick and less attractive slab paving. 19th century pattern bollards, and original art deco character railings around the Joseph Black Building (124). A grille covering the entrance to a disused mine is visible. There is a functional service yard used by Estates & Buildings (122) at the centre of the area, which has machinery and temporary though well maintained timber sheds. This yard is well screened from Science Way, but more visible from the Joseph Black Building (124).

Across the facades of this building, numerous pipes and tubes are routed into various parts of the building from compressed gas cylinders standing in the areas. Though the building has a deliberately industrial aesthetic, on balance, external trunking would be better removed. However, in terms of the character of the CA, the pipes and cylinders have a satisfying scientific appearance, though larger extraction units in the areas are detrimental to the character. Despite this however the area, largely defined by Science Way, is one of the most successful landscape character areas of the campus, with well integrated and coherent buildings and border planting, giving a great sense of place. The other successful landscape areas are 1, 2, & 7. This is a very enclosed area, of human scale which contrasts to the larger and more open adjacent CAs 3 and 12.

Current Use

This is a busy area for building access, as a pedestrian thoroughfare, and with vehicles accessing the Estates & Buildings (122) service yard. There are too many cars parked adjacent to the Joseph Black Building (124) which are visually intrusive and disrupt vehicle circulation.

Boundaries and Views

The boundaries of this area are largely defined by the buildings, though to the north, the area looks out onto CA 12, and to the south CA 3. To the east lies CA 2 though it is not really visible. To the west, the unattractive the Western Infirmary (CA WI) is seen from the west access to the Joseph Black Building (124).

Opportunities

The drill hall of the Officer Training Corps (123) and Estates & Buildings (122) are aesthetically unattractive buildings in close proximity to the A listed Joseph Black Building (124). The character of the area would be greatly enhanced if these buildings were replaced, and the volume of the drill hall reduced. However, in any redevelopment, the way that the tripartite façade of the Joseph Black Building (124) unfolds as the pedestrian or driver passes it, should be retained. Though the service yard is fairly concealed, it would be better removed to another location.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Regularise paving, and reduce parking provision. Clean areas, and remove unsightly bins from in front of the Joseph Black Building (124).

Key Policies

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | Section 8.2 |
| Restoration: | Section 8.6 |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape: | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 |
University Gardens & Lilybank Gardens

Key buildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>280-292</th>
<th>1-14 University Gardens</th>
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<tr>
<td>300-316</td>
<td>1-17 Lilybank Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>Boyd Orr Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Character Area

Glasgow West Conservation Area

Notable features:

- **Building sculpture**: Knowledge & Inspiration (W. Pritchard c.1960) Modern Languages Building (297)
- **Sculpture**: fragment of Ballachulish granite (presented 1977)
- **Mature Trees**
- **Good quality stone paving**

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

The character of this area is diverse, with buildings from the 1880s to very recent. The character area includes the former communal gardens of University Gardens and Lilybank Gardens, with a car park area on the site of a demolished terrace. The character of the remaining terraced houses and their side of the streetscape are the most consistent and important, with warm toned facades set behind front garden walls, many missing their railings. This character is only compromised by the unattractive Queen Margaret Union Building (298), which has badly chosen hard landscaping surfaces and railings. However, the character of the other side of the streetscape is inconsistent and generally unattractive, dominated by the monochrome Boyd Orr (295) and Mathematics (294) buildings. The presence of portacabins (319), the oddly designed Gregory Building (296) and the unmaintained, roughly surfaced car park to the north are all detrimental to the character of the area.

The ground drops from the north east to the west & south west, in three terraced levels, the upper two combining in front of the Sir Alwyn Williams Building (299). At this point, vehicular through access is prevented by modern brushed steel bollards and a change in surface treatment, with excellent modern cobbling and modern lampposts. The roads and pavements are asphalt, with sloping areas of grass and mature trees between the upper and lower roads of University and Lilybank Gardens. Both gardens are missing their railings. There are concrete benches, some recent, with one running the full length of the pavement in front of the Mathematics Building (294). This is contemporary with the building and one of the more successful parts of its design. If this bench were not essentially north facing, it would be a positive element in the character area.

Current Use

The area is a busy pedestrian thoroughfare, with building access and well-used car parking. Building density is good, apart from the portacabins in front of the Boyd Orr Building (295) and the gap site car park to the north west. However, none of the buildings on this side of the streetscape makes effective use of their respective sites, with especially unsightly views under the Mathematics Building (294).

Boundaries and Views

To the north, the area is bounded by red sandstone tenements on Great George Street, with views continuing into a residential area. To the east and south-west, the buildings form a visual boundary, though to the south the view is open to CAs 12 & 2, crowned by the steeple of the Gilbert Scott Building (104).

Opportunities

The redevelopment of the poorly designed Mathematics (294), Boyd Orr (295) and Gregory (296) buildings, with adjacent car park sites to the north and south in CA 12, presents a major opportunity for enhancing the delightful character of the other side of this area. The Queen Margaret Union (298) should also be redeveloped, as it spoils the view from the south east into the area. There is an opportunity to reinstate original features of the communal gardens, such as boundary walls and railings.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Restrict car parking to the end-on area in University Gardens south-east, reinstate missing railings and boundary stones.

Key Policies

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints:   | Section 8.2 |
| Restoration:   | Section 8.6 |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape:     | Section 8.12 |
| Maintenance:   | Section 8.15 |
| Management:    | Section 8.16 |
McMillan Reading Room

Key buildings:
271 Fraser Building (Hub)
272 McMillan Reading Room

Glasgow West Conservation Area

Notable features:
- Sculpture: To be set and sown in the garden (Christine Borland 2001)
- Sculpture: Diagram of an object (Misty 1990)
- Railings
- Cobble glacis around Hunterian
- Good quality stone paving
- Gatepiers & boundary walls

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This pleasant area is at the centre of the campus and is dominated by an area landscaped with grass bounded by roads and buildings, centred on the McMillan Reading Room (272). The circular plan of this building and the nature of its setting make the area feel like the centre of the campus. The area slopes gently down from the Fraser Building (271) to CA 12 and University Avenue, and is dominated on all four sides by adjacent buildings of varied architectural type and period. The central landscaped area is largely grassed, and planted with hedges and trees, with modern lamps and benches with anatomical blocks by Christine Borland. Paving of the pedestrian areas is in a variety of materials including asphalt, bricks, slabs, reused cobbles and concrete. There are modern brushed steel bollards and handrails. The boundary wall around the central area has lost its original railings. To the east, there is a discrete parking area for a few cars, indicated by bollards and a different surface treatment. There are also good quality 19th century railings around Wellington Church. The area is well maintained and is one of the most successful landscape character areas of the campus, along with 1, 2 & 5.

Current Use

Busy pedestrian thoroughfare with roads and building access, and with a good urban density of building.

Boundaries and Views

To the north, the area is bounded by the Fraser Building (217), with longer views into residential CA 9. To the east, the area is bounded by the monumental Wellington Church. To the south, it looks across CA 12, into CAs 4 & 2. To the west, the area looks into CA11.

Opportunities

This is one of the most successful character areas of the university and longer term opportunities are few. The surfaces and landscaping of the pedestrian area of Hillhead Street should be considered.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Consider whether the provision of railings around the central landscaped area is desirable. Regularise finishes of pavements to provide coherence to the area, and improve the surface treatment of some paths that cross the grassed central area.

Key Policies

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
University Avenue East

Key buildings:

202 Glasgow University Union
203 Rankine Building

Character Area

Glasgow West Conservation Area

Notable features:

- Building sculpture: 150th anniversary of founding of Regis Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics (Lucy Baird 1990) Rankine Building (203)
- Early 20th century street lamps
- Boundary walls and railings
- Gatepiers

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This busy area forms a gateway into the campus from the east. This area is characterised by several purpose-built University owned buildings and two churches, now university departments, and 5 University Avenue (208), half owned by the university. The buildings present vertical façades to the street, with strong lines and a sense of direction, as University Avenue sweeps around Glasgow University Union (202) into CA 12. The area was clearly laid out for a high volume of wheeled vehicles and traffic flow is easy. The combination of sweeping lines and vertical emphasis, gives a sense of drama, as one moves from this enclosed and canyon-like area, into the contrastingly open CA 12. Materials are asphalt for the road and mainly unattractive concrete for the pavements. There are raised and planted flower beds on the traffic islands to the south, which echo those at the west end of University Avenue in CA 12. There are tall and elegant early 20th century pattern street lamps. The area is well balanced, but a place of transition.

Current Use

This area is well used by cars and for pedestrian access to buildings. It is the easternmost edge of the campus.

Boundaries and Views

To the north and north west, the area looks into CA 9, the residential uplands of Hillhead, with warm-toned sandstone terraces. This view, and that into the area from the east, is marred by the unsightly Glasgow University Union Extension (212). To the east, the area is also largely residential, though more open and less regular. The view down Gibson Street is closed by the St. Andrews Building (510). To the south, the area looks between C(S) listed gate piers down the tree-lined Kelvin Way into Kelvingrove Park, with a more open prospect to the southwest and CA 4.

Opportunities

Redevelop Glasgow University Union Extension site (212) and the Rankine Building which looms unattractively around the B listed Glasgow University Union (202).

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Increase planting on traffic island beds and remove advertising hoarding rig. Reinstate original pattern railings outside building 5 University Avenue (208).

Key Policies

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<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td>Section 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration:</td>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>Section 8.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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**Hillhead Houses & Villas**

### Key buildings:
- Hillhead High School
- 251 South Park House

### Character Area

#### Glasgow West Conservation Area

**Notable features:**
- Gatepiers, boundary walls & railings
- Cast iron electricity substation boxes

---

*Not to scale*
Description and Principal Features

The character of this area is predominantly residential, though many of the buildings are owned and used by the university. The quiet tenements and terraced houses with a few detached villas date from between the 1840s (Florentine House, 266) and the 1930s (Hillhead High School), and are predominantly of warm yellow sandstone. Most buildings are of two or three storeys and fairly low, though the south west is dominated by the towers of the Library (326) and newly redeveloped Fraser Building (271). This building’s horizontal emphasis fits the grain of the area better than the library. However, the white render of its north façade is out of character with the area, designed as a concealed rear elevation which is currently too prominent in the context of a carpark. Also, the varied silhouette and prominent siting of the Library make it a dramatic central architectural event to the Hillhead area, rather than an inappropriate intrusion. There is a very busy, but very narrow passage between the Library (326), and 68 Hillhead Street (328), leading to CA 11.

In the rest of the area, the land descends gently from the north, where Hillhead is at its highest. On the broad streets of grid-plan blocks, many buildings have pleasant boarders or front gardens with walls, many missing their railings. The area has not changed significantly since the buildings were completed in the late 19th century, except in the south west. Throughout the area, there are early 20th century cast iron Glasgow Corporation electricity substation boxes. Streets and pavements are predominantly asphalt, though back lanes are roughly paved with poorly maintained rubble. This fairly uniform surface texture breaks up in the in the south west, with a variety of paving slabs, brick surfaces, gravel and a very inappropriate patch of astro-turf between 68 Hillhead Street (328) and the Library (326).

Current Use

Residential with street parking, though many buildings are owned and used by the university. In the south west, there is an area of car parking to the north of the Fraser Building (271) on a site that could be better with some development at the east and west ends. Apart from this site, the area has a good building density and is well planned.

Boundaries and Views

To the north, east and west, the area looks into residential areas. To the south west, the area is bounded by the towers of the Library (326) and the tall tenements, buildings 328-339. To the south, the area looks into CAs 7, 4 and 12, with the eye drawn to the gables and steeple of the Gilbert Scott Building (104).

Opportunities

Domestic buildings should be largely returned to domestic use to enhance the character of the area particularly in improving the planting and maintenance of gardens and yards. The area around Florentine House (266) should be landscaped and the railings reinstated to regain the character of a suburban villa garden. The site between it and the Fraser Building (271) should be developed to maintain the building density established to the north, and to conceal the back of the building. The gap between the Library (326) and 68 Hillhead Street (328) should be developed to conceal the ugly roughcast elevations of the library.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Consolidate surfacing on back lanes, repointing required on many boundary walls, most of the mid 20th century streetlamps should be repainted, pavement surfaces could be improved and regularised to provide coherence to the area. Missing railings should be replaced, planting could be enhanced and trees should be pruned more regularly.

Key Policies

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | Section 8.2 |
| Restoration: | Section 8.6 |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape: | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 |
Lilybank House

Key buildings:
320 Lilybank House

Glasgow West Conservation Area

Notable features:
- Sculptural stair: Queen Margaret Union (298)
- Mature trees

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This area is the former garden of the mid 19th century villa, Lilybank House (320) and retains this character, though it has been degraded by neglect. The house itself sits on the highest point and the rest of the area drops away to the west and south. There is a screen of mature trees on the grassed bank below the grassed terrace adjacent to the house. There is then a coped retaining wall, and a further terrace to the west, used as a tennis court in the mid 20th century, which now contains the university wildlife garden. There is a pond, rough paths of compacted gravel and raised beds framed with railway sleepers and masonry fragments. There is another screen, of unmanaged saplings, shrubs and bramble before the final terrace, with a compacted gravel north south path that seems to lead nowhere. This terrace ends at the retaining wall of the gardens behind the houses of Lilybank Terrace, where the ground drops significantly. To the south the ground also drops away behind the Queen Margaret Union (298) and Modern Language (297) buildings, and is traversed by unattractive concrete slab paved paths and steps with black painted handrails.

Current Use

This area has an air of neglect and is a poor setting for a category A listed building. Some of it is open and empty grass with trees, while the broad central terrace contains the university wildlife garden. There is evidence of vandalism. The lower terrace to the west appears not to have been used for some time. However, the paths to the south are very well used, forming a thoroughfare between CA 6 and 9, and the area is therefore conspicuous.

Boundaries and Views

To the north, the area looks into Lilybank Terrace which at time of writing was being restored. To the east, the Adam Smith Building (322) looms unattractively over the pleasantly asymmetrical villa, and to the south the area looks onto the poorly maintained roofs of the Queen Margaret Union (298), the view being dominated by the towering Boyd Orr Building (259). To the rear of the Queen Margaret Union (298) is a remarkable concrete panel fire escape with continuous roofs with a sculptural quality. To the west, the long view over the ridges of Lilybank Gardens, with Dowanhill to the north, is interrupted by the unmanaged screen of saplings, shrubs and bramble.

Opportunities

The whole area should be landscaped to restore some of the character of a villa garden. The Queen Margaret Union (298) should be redeveloped, with careful consideration given to the route of the pedestrian path and steps from University Gardens in CA 6 to CA 11.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Consider the position and maintenance of the wildlife garden, and if it retained in the same position, install signage to indicate its presence. Prune unmanaged border. Consideration should be given to replacement of concrete paths and tubular handrails with sympathetic materials.
Key buildings:

- 322 Adam Smith Building
- 326 Library
- 345 Hetherington Building

Glasgow West Conservation Area

Notable features:

- Boundary walls
- Mature trees
Description and Principal Features

This is an area of great architectural diversity, varied textures and grains, differing surface treatments and overall an area that entirely lacks coherence. It is most obviously scarred by the partial implementation of the Gleave master plan in the early 1960s, as the buildings aligned on the 19th century street plan intersect at apparently irrational angles with later buildings, and a largely derelict gap site has been created between the houses of University Avenue, the Hunterian Art Gallery (324), and the retaining wall to the south of the Adam Smith Building (322). This latter area is particularly unattractive. The area slopes down slightly from Gibson Street in the north past the attractive Bute Gardens houses (348-352), with planted front gardens and low boundary walls, missing their railings. Opposite, this pleasant character is eroded by the Hetherington Building (345) on the east side of the street which is poorly set on its site (does not respect building line, for example), surrounded by inappropriate gravel, and where the pavement has been removed for parking. The areas between the Adam Smith (322) and Library (326) buildings are surfaced in a variety of predominantly poor materials, though there are benches, some saplings and mid 20th century streetlamps on the 19th century street plan. There is a busy, but narrow passage between the Library (326), and 68 Hillhead Street (328), leading to CA 9. The west area of the site bounds the entrance façade of Lilybank House, listed category A, with dense car parking, surfaced poorly in concrete. This is the least attractive area of the central campus.

Current Use

A very well used pedestrian area, heavily used car parking, building access, with van parking and temporary masons' yard in the gap site to the south. The poor quality of the gap site is highly conspicuous due to pedestrian routes from CAs 6, 10 & 7. The density of buildings to available area is low, and the site is used poorly.

Boundaries and Views

To the north, the area looks into residential Hillhead, with its warm toned terraces and tenements. To the east and south, the area is bounded by buildings, and dominated by the towers of the Library (326). But, from the gap site to the south, the attractive CA 7 is glimpsed. To the west, the area is bounded by Lilybank House and CA 10.

Opportunities

Develop gap site to the south of the Adam Smith Building (322), possibly associated with the redevelopment of the building itself. Open up the front of Lilybank House (320) to provide an appropriate context for this A listed villa. Develop corner plot gap sites at the north end of Bute Gardens. Redevelop Hetherington Building (345), restoring the pavement to Bute Gardens, with opportunity to reinstate building line to Great George Street.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Prevent parking in front of Lilybank House (320), replace lost railings, paint lampposts, unify paved surfaces to give the area coherence, reconsider landscaping around Library (326).

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<th>Section 8.1</th>
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University Avenue

Key buildings:
- **104** Gilbert Scott Building
- **272** McMillan Reading Room
- **296** Boyd Orr Building
  
Wellington Church

Character Area 12

Glasgow West Conservation Area (partial)

Notable features:
- Quincentenary gates, piers, railings & boundary walls (B listed)
- Other gatepiers, railings & boundary walls
- Mature Trees
- Early 20th century street lamps
- Building sculpture: St. Kentigern & symbols of the four nations (sculptor unknown 1886-8) John McIntyre Building (105)
- Building sculpture: 150th anniversary of founding of Regis Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics (Lucy Baird 1990) Rankine Building (203)
- Building sculpture: memorial tablet to Joseph Black (sculptor unknown) Joseph Black Building (124)
- Building sculpture: St. Kentigern & symbols of the four nations (sculptor unknown c.1930) Joseph Black Building (124)

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This area is the central east-west spinal road through the campus, with an undulating asphalt road and pavements flanked closely by buildings and railings at the east end, and opening up to the more varied west. It follows the natural line between the north slope of Gilmorehill and the south slope of Hillhead. The area sweeps up from the east, levelling out at the university Main Gate, and swinging down again to the west, where it meets Byres Road. The Wolfson Building (170) draws the eye to the southwest, into University Place which is blocked to traffic as a car park. However, the main thoroughfare of University Avenue runs to the north west, with a car park in front of the 1860s houses of Ashton Terrace. Materials include asphalt, and some good quality paving, but there is much pavement surfacing in concrete. There are some areas of cobbles mainly around Botany Gate, and a very poor and inappropriate compacted red gravel surface in the car park to the south of the Mathematics Building (294). The tall and elegant early 20th century pattern street lamps and the well maintained B listed railings to the south provide the area with much of its character. It is an area flanked by others of great architectural variety. To the west however, it is dominated by the monochrome Boyd Orr (295) and Mathematics (294) buildings, out of scale with the area and in relation to each other. Buildings to the south are low rise of two or three stories and masonry built. There is almost no planting to the east, but there are planted beds and borders to the west, including many rose bushes and saplings, and some grassed areas adjacent to the Boyd Orr Building (295).

Current Use

The area is a busy pedestrian, vehicular and bus thoroughfare, with car parking between the Boyd Orr (295) and Mathematics (294) buildings, and on University Place. Building density is low in the west, with several apparent gaps, especially the car park adjacent to Boyd Orr (295) and Mathematics (294).

Boundaries and Views

To the north, the area is bounded by university property of diverse characters in CAs 6, 11, 7 and 9, with views up into the residential Hillhead area. To the east, the area sweeps into CA 8 and the leafy northern fringes of Kelvingrove Park. To the south, the area is bounded by the hard and conspicuous line created by the B listed railings of CAs 4 & 2, which are raised above the level of the pavement. Also to the south, the area is bounded by the walls of buildings in CA 5, and the oddly oriented Botany Gate, which forms a positive transition to Science Way. To the west, the curvilinear Wolfson Medical School (170) leads the eye into the unattractive car park of University Place in CA 13, while University Avenue runs to the north west. Both western views are terminated by the buildings on the other side of Byres Road.

Opportunities

Re-develop the Boyd Orr (295) and Mathematics (294) buildings and their adjacent car park. Opportunity to redevelop west end of University Avenue, using open space created after realignment of the street, in order to create a more appropriate gateway to the campus. This area is not owned by the university, but by Glasgow City Council and any project would necessitate collaboration with them.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Suggest reopening of University Place to through traffic, with would necessitate smoothing out the odd kink in the pavement and railings at Botany Gate. Increase provision of beds for planting, improve and regularise pavement surfaces. Replace railings between University Gardens and University Avenue.

Key Policies

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| Management: | Section 8.16 |
Key buildings:

171 BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre
172 Biomedical Research Centre – Sir Graeme Davies Building

Notable features:

- Good quality stone paving
- Suspended deck garden
Description and Principal Features

A recent development on the western edge of the campus, this area is characterised by tall new buildings on a flat site. The two parallel aligned principal buildings are connected by a bridge over a well-paved pedestrian street, with some attractive hedge and sapling planting on its edges and distinctive modern streetlamps. A triangular area between BHF Cardiovascular (172) and the Wolfson Medical School (170) is grassed with hedges and benches. There is a lower-level car park to the north of BHF Cardiovascular (171), accessed from University Place, partially covered with an attractive and imaginative timber deck garden, apparently suspended from a steel mast. The low-rise Pharmaceutical Production Unit to the south, built in yellow-orange brick with a dark panelled mansard roof, has a functional aesthetic character that conflicts with the adjacent university buildings. The paved area to the south is frequented by skateboarders. The area is balanced and uniform.

Current Use

The area is a well used pedestrian thoroughfare, as well as providing access to BHF Cardiovascular (171) and the Biomedical research Centre (172). University Place is a car park.

Boundaries and Views

The buildings and their bridge frame an access route south west to north east. To the north east, trees and a car park lie in front of a terrace of attractive late nineteenth-century houses in CA 12. To the east, the area is bounded by the back of tenements on Byres Road. To the south is the boundary with the Western Infirmary (CA WI), with its unattractive concrete block boiler house and incinerator, with tall flue and plant. By contrast, to the south east, the attractive Joseph Black Building (124) is visible.

Opportunities

Acquire and develop Pharmaceutical Production Unit. Redevelop unattractive boiler house and incinerator, flue and plant in the Western Infirmary (CA WI). Reopen University Place to through traffic.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

This is a recently created CA and there are no immediate recommendations to improve its character.

Key Policies

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<th>Constraints:</th>
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<th>Opportunities:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.1</td>
<td>Section 8.2</td>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
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<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Management:</td>
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<td>Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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Dumbarton Road & Church Street Corner

Key buildings:
129 Anderson College
130 Pontecorvo Building
131 Virology Building

Character Area 14

Notable features:
- Gatepiers and railings

Not to scale
**Description and Principal Features**

This character area consists of a variety of courts overshadowed by tall buildings of varying quality. The most well maintained part, is the court to the east of Anderson College (129), overshadowed by the blank wall of the adjacent Beatson Oncology Centre (W11), and the Robertson Institute of Biotechnology (133) tower. It is paved in slabs and bricks, with a raised planted bed. There are numerous very tall 19th century pattern lampposts, and original railings around Anderson College (129) and flanking the gate piers to Dumbarton Road. The area around the base of the Pontecorvo Building (130) and Virology (131) is characterised by poor quality paving of slabs, cobbles and concrete in varying states of disrepair. The court between these buildings and Anderson College (129) is dank, neglected, and not used, except for car parking and conspicuous bin storage, giving this part of the area a poor atmosphere. The court between Virology (131) and the east end of Moy Street is poorly surfaced in asphalt, and has practical metal gates, parking and plant. The unattractive nature of this area is created largely by the poor quality surrounding buildings.

**Current Use**

Public streets, building access and some car parking. With the exception of the court to the east of Anderson College (129), the other courts make poor use of the space available.

**Boundaries and Views**

To the north, the area is bounded by the Medical Research Centre (W09) and Moy Street, which looks east into the Western Infirmary (CA WI). To the east, the area is bounded and overshadowed by the Beatson Oncology Centre (W11). To the south, the area looks into the industrial character CA 15 and buildings on the banks of the River Kelvin. To the west, the area is bounded by the domestic scale buildings of Church Street.

**Opportunities**

Enhancing the character of this area requires the removal of the existing buildings of neutral or negative significance. The court to the east of Anderson College (129) could be opened up by the removal of at least part of the Beatson Oncology Centre (W11). It could also become a route to a redeveloped area to the north on the Western Infirmary site (CA WI). Previously, Anderson College looked up the grassy hill towards the Western Infirmary. The other parts of the area could be improved by redevelopment of both the Pontecorvo Building (130) and Virology (131), to make better use of the site available, and removing the dank and neglected courtyards.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations**

Replace surfaces around Pontecorvo Building (130) and Virology (131).

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<tr>
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<td>Section 8.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Section 8.16</td>
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Thurso Street

Key buildings:
504-505 13 Thurso Street
507 77-81 Dumbarton Road Annex

Character Area 15

Notable features:
None

Not to scale
Description and Principal Features

This area has a weak industrial character urban streetscape, in contrast to the surrounding areas which are more residential. Thurso Street slopes down from the north to meet Dunaskin Street, with the River Kelvin to the south. To the west are back courts of neighbouring tenements and the notable Partick Sewage Pumping Station is to the east. The buildings are generally low rise, apart from the towering Rank Hovis building, and adjacent 13 Thurso Street (504-505). To the east and south-east, tall student residences were being built at time of writing. The area is surfaced mainly in asphalt, with plots 1 & 2 Thurso Street of textured concrete, slab paving and asphalt. Plot 1 Thurso Street is bisected by a timber fence, the north half a neatly paved area, delineated from Dumbarton Road with a low timber railing, serving no apparent purpose. Plot 3 Thurso Street is poorly surfaced in loose red gravel. The pavements are largely bordered by fencing of practical industrial character and of various patterns and colours, and some mid 20th century streetlamps. There is no planting.

Current Use

Frequently used access to University of Glasgow Transport Services, car park, garage and industrial buildings and service yards. The buildings on the site do not take advantage of the available space on the site, leaving it feeling vacant, with a poor urban density. Adjacent areas to the east and west are largely residential and this industrial corner sits oddly in between.

Boundaries and Views

To the north this area looks up to CA 14, over Dumbarton Road, and up Church Street. This view is dominated by the Pontecorvo Building (130). To the east, the area is bounded by the student residences being built at the time of writing, and to the south by tall 13 Thurso Street (504-505), and the adjacent Rank Hovis building. To the west, the view is down Dunaskin Street, into a largely low-rise residential area.

Opportunities

Enhancing the character of this area presents an opportunity for redevelopment. If the area is to remain in its current use, then is it possible to imagine better solutions and improved use of the sites available. However, the area could be redeveloped, and a residential character could be established.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations

Remove fence on plot 1 and use whole site to Dumbarton Road. Improve fencing, repair pavements.

Key Policies

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| Constraints:   | Section 8.2  |
| Restoration:   | Section 8.6  |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |

Landscape: Section 8.12
Maintenance: Section 8.15
Management: Section 8.16
Western Infirmary Site

**Key buildings:**

- **W08** G Block/CPB Labs
- **W13** Phase I

**Character Area**

**Notable features:**

- **Standing remains:** 1870s Western Infirmary
- **Mature trees**

*Not to scale*
This area is the open and gently sloping site around the buildings of the Western Infirmary, characterised chiefly by car parking. The character of the adjacent architecture is diverse and generally unattractive, with buildings, temporary and permanent, dating from the 1890s to the 1990s, in various states of repair. The area appears unplanned with many wasted corners. The ground slopes down gently from the north, dropping more steeply around Phase I (W13), to Dumbarton Road. The area is surfaced in a variety of materials, mainly concrete and asphalt roads, with paved, brick, and concrete paths. The central part has many patches of planting with hedges, shrubs, saplings, and grass. In the south-east quadrant, there is more extensive grass with some mature trees, which probably survive from the 1870s landscaping. There are a variety of bollards, including many in unattractive white plastic, a variety of railings, mainly late 20th century and some unsightly concrete fencing to the north. There are unattractive floodlights mounted high on poles. In the area to the east and immediately adjacent to G Block (W08) there are the standing ruins of the west wing of John Burnet’s Western Infirmary, including chamfered window cills and a round-headed arch.

This area is the vehicular (cars, service vehicles and ambulances) and pedestrian access to the Western Infirmary and car park. The car parking area, with much space lost for vehicle turning, is largely in the north-east quadrant of the area, with the remaining three quadrants being crossed by access routes. The area immediately to the east of the continuous buildings in the west part of the site is distinctly unplanned with ad hoc extensions to buildings, plant and portacabins. The buildings themselves in the west part, are densely interlocked and the result of continuous development from the 1890s to the present day. There are numerous small courts, areas and lightwells between these buildings, and it is difficult to judge where one building ends and another begins. Overall, the site is large, but it could be used much more efficiently, which would also improve its aesthetic character.

To the north, the site is loosely bounded by the Workshop and Stores (W18) and the incinerator plant and boiler house, but the good quality buildings of CA 13 are seen beyond. To the east, the area is bounded by the back of the buildings of CA 5, and a pleasant view into CA 3, with the Gilbert Scott Building (104) beyond. To the south and west, the site is dominated by buildings that have lost their intended and original context, G Block (W08) and Phase I (W13). However the key difference between them, apart from their aesthetic qualities, is the immediate context of adjacent buildings. Phase I stands alone, and imposed on the landscape, where as G Block follows the grain of the landscape, and is integrated into the later buildings to the west. G Block and these buildings occupy the remainder of the site to the west.

The acquisition of this site presents the greatest opportunity for the university to expand its campus. The university should seek to acquire the site as far as Church Street. In the redevelopment of the site, certain key buildings should be respected, and the character and setting of the 19th century buildings in the west enhanced and retained. The character of the south-east quadrant of the site, and the adjacent CA 3 and Kelvingrove Park should be drawn further into this area.

Increase planting, improve lighting, regularise surfacing, remove unsightly plant to the west of the area.

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7.0  BUILDINGS GAZETTEER

For building numbers and locations, refer to current University of Glasgow Gilmorehill and Hillhead campus map
Figure 27 Site map showing boundary and building numbers UoG
James Watt Nano Fabrication Centre

Summary History:
This two-storey extension was built in 1953 by J. Keppie, Henderson & Gleave, on top of the 1920 extension to the J. J. Burnet and J. Oldrid Scott building to the north. The building is named after the engineer James Watt, who acted as mathematical instrument maker to the university in the mid eighteenth century.

Exterior Description:
Four storey building. The lower extension of the James Watt north building has an arcade of near semi circular arches underneath a broad parapet. The building has been extended upwards in the mid twentieth century with two further storeys built of brick with panels of glazing and vertically boarded timber panels in between. The architecture is, therefore, of a fine stone built lower part and a less high quality brick box on top.

Condition:
The condition appears fair. The stone part has been repaired and cleaned.

Context & Views:
On the west side, this building faces onto a narrow service lane between it and the Thomson Building. On the east side is a modern yard full of plant and surrounded by railings. This is entirely functional and detracts from the appearance of the main part of the quality of this building.
Opportunities:
- Redevelop/clad/extend upper storeys.
- Conservation/reuse of lower storeys.

Key Challenges:
- Condition of upper storeys – limited life building.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
It is possible to imagine a better architectural solution could be found for the top two storeys of this building, either by recladding or by rebuilding. It is also possible that an additional storey could be built on top without detracting from the appearance or significance of the campus. The mid-20th century building has been too deferential to the materials around so that it does not read properly as a separate building. The bricks are too close in colour to the colour of stone. Although, in some circumstances, this can be seen as a benefit. The architecture of the original building is so strong that the addition could have had its own architectural personality.

Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
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<tr>
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**Pearce Lodge**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>A. G. Thomson</td>
<td>Stone, slate</td>
<td>Character Area: 3</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Current Use(s):** Offices

**Summary History:**
Designed and built by A.G. Thomson 1885-8, the building is in Scots baronial style and incorporates stonework elements from the original Old College buildings on the High Street, demolished in 1870. These elements, which include a gateway and inscribed panels were salvaged by the generosity of the engineer and shipbuilder Sir William Pearce, after whom the building was named. The boundary walls, gatepiers and railings were constructed in 1889. It was occupied by the Department of Naval Architecture until 1907.

**Description:**
Three storey lodge building containing masonry from the Old College. There is a circular tower with tall conical roof at the north west corner which contains the stair. There is an arch entrance with rusticated Gibbs surround. A variety of Scots Classical and Scots Renaissance detailing.

On the east side is a balcony supported on massive brackets with a nineteenth-century arcade below. On the south side is a carved panel and other Scots Renaissance detailing. Top floor has a room which is lined with vee-jointed boarding and has curving roof trusses.

**Condition:**
The building does not appear to have been repaired particularly but is in fair condition. Some repointing is needed. The chimneys on the block to the south west have been rebuilt using new stone. In the gate between this building and the engineering building there is a small tree growing out of the cope. There are instances of small-scale masonry decay which should be brushed back and conserved, particularly the important stones from the Old College. The balcony on the east side has trees growing from its upper surface and one part of the front edge of one of the brackets has fallen off. At the upper level on this gable there is some cement smeared over stone, some of which has fallen away. The chimneys on the north side have also been rebuilt.
**Context & Views:**
The building is in a very important position on University Avenue and associated with some very high quality gates and gate piers to the east. It forms an introduction to the Gilbert Scott Building and the stone built blocks to the east of it.

**Opportunities:**
- Improved appearance following conservation.
- Better presentation of significant interior
- Role in improved University Avenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Challenges:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Conservation and repair of masonry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Access to upper levels</td>
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**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
Repair and continued use as offices. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**
| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | ECS Policies 6-8, 10-11 |
| Significance: | ECS Policies 12 |
| Repairs: | Section 8.4 |
| Safety: | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration: | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors: | Section 8.7 |
| Access: | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation: | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
James Watt Building (North)

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** J. J. Burnet & J. Oldrid Scott

**Main Building Materials:** Stone, slate

**Open Space Character Area:** 3

**School(s):** Services/Admin/Support

**Building Number:** 102

**Listing:** 32919

**CA?** B

**Significance:** Considerable

**Begun 1901**

**Declaration No** 32919 B

**Considerable**

**Current Use(s):** Computing services

**Summary History:**

Built from 1901 by J. J. Burnet and J. Oldrid Scott, and extended in 1908. It was extended again in 1920, when an arcaded range was added to the south (see building 100). The buildings are named after in the engineer James Watt, who acted as mathematical instrument maker to the university in the mid eighteenth century. The Scots Renaissance style of this building reflects the character of the Old College buildings on the High Street.

**Exterior Description:**

A tall, stone built Baronial style building of four storeys. The north east corner has a gablet with Scots Renaissance detailing responding to the architecture of Pearce Lodge, to which it is connected by a rusticated vehicle and pedestrian archway. The side facing east is clearly intended to be one of the principal fronts of the university. It has an octagonal stair tower at the centre flanked by gables and a Scots Renaissance tower with stone-roofed circular corner turrets. At the base of the wall are two large semi-circular lunette windows, which have been glazed with poor quality glazing. The arrangement of windows is informal but with some symmetrical distribution. The building is essentially a romantic composition.

It is clear from the stone that the two eastern windows on the third level up (the entrance level) have had their sills raised and must have previously lit a double height room.
**Interior Description:**

Inside there is door height panelling in the entrance hall and a herringbone pattern parquet floor. The stair is at the centre of the building and contains typical Burnet detailing, like the dolphin head newel post. The stair has a lift inserted into it. The entrance lobby has a suspended ceiling and it is possible that original plasterwork survives above this level.

In the 1960s or 70s, the interior appears to have been refitted, but the quality of the Burnet work is still evident. It is possible that the lift is a fairly early insertion. There are dolphin ends to the handrail to the lift on level 2, as well as the entrance level at level 3. The remaining interior appears to be heavily altered.

The building is entered from the west over a bridge, again in Scots Renaissance style, through a massive door case with a broken pediment.

**Condition:**

The condition of the building is fair but there are clearly some elements where an overhaul is needed. There are slipped and missing slates on the octagonal turret to the east. There are areas, particularly at the bottom of the wall, where significant areas of stone repair are needed, particularly where cement has been smeared over stone and where pointing has been lost. Some more stone repairs are required at fractured or eroded stones, particularly where previous cement repairs have fallen off. There is some vegetation growing from the head of the pediment over the west door. Above the pediment is an area of severely eroded stone and joints to be repointed. External metalwork and windows are due for repainting. On the north side there are some trailing cables.

**Context & Views:**

Between the Thomson Building and the west façade, there is a narrow lane. To the north west and north is the parkland context for the university generally, including one large tree. There are Arts & Crafts style railings immediately next to the northern part of the west wall.

To the east there is a parking area in the road. The immediate context in the area is stone slabs and granite kerbs, all of which are appropriate materials for the base of this building.

**Opportunities:**

- Internal overhaul/conservation of key features and spaces.
- Improved paving to surrounding area.

**Key Challenges:**

- Reglazing of lunette windows
- General repair and conservation

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Repair and continued use as a university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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James Watt Building (South)

**Dates:**
Begun 1957

**Listing:**
Unlisted

**CA?**
No

**Significance:**
Moderate

**Building Number:** 102

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
Keppie, Henderson & Partners

**Main Building Materials:**
Brick, stone

**Open Space Character Area:**
3

**School(s):**
Engineering

**College(s):**
Science & Engineering

**Current Use(s):**
Mechanical and aerospace engineering

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**Summary History:**
Built by Keppie, Henderson & Partners (1957-8), it replaced the octagonal chemistry building by Sir George Gilbert Scott, known as the Abbots Kitchen, the design based on Abbots Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey. The bas-relief *The Progress of Science* is the last work of Eric Kennington (1888-1960), English sculptor, painter and war artist.

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**Exterior Description:**
Large, six storey high building, with a double height ground floor. It is a typical mid twentieth-century building clad in both sandstone and limestone. On the eastern face the ground floor masonry is rock faced, rising through ashlar to a concrete balcony. Above this point is a concrete-framed building with flush metal glazing. The upper part of this elevation is most visible from Kelvingrove Park. On the south side the architecture is a mix of limestone and sandstone with the main entrance close to the re-entrant corner. A block extends to the south west. This block extends beyond the building line of the Gilbert Scott Building, as suggested in the 1948 Mears university master plan. On the southern gable of this block is a tall, bas-relief limestone panel contemporary with the building. This south west block has a concrete frame clad in limestone with metal framed windows.

On the western side, adjacent to the Gilbert Scott Building, is the loading bay and the back of the building.
**Interior Description:**

Inside the mid twentieth-century style survives largely intact. In the south western block some contemporary style architecture has been introduced to form a social area. The interior is not significant and even the stairs are underplayed in design terms. The lecture theatres have been refitted. On the corridor extending north east past the workshops some original finishes have been retained, including a suspended ceiling and grey and white linoleum flooring. The laboratory interiors are double height and, in some cases, retain a quality which is contemporary with the building. Some of the corridors are lined with tall lockers.

The entrance is on level three. On level six some original finishes survive. Originally the east and west stairs were open to the corridors running east-west. These upper corridors most closely retain the original feel of the building. From the eastern stair there is a view over Kelvingrove Park towards Park Circus.

**Condition:**

The building appears to be in good condition. There are some stone elements that have broken away and there may be a persistent problem between metal frame windows and rust heave with consequent damage to stone surrounds. The large areas of metal windows are single glazed and there is no secondary glazing. Some limestone cladding panels on the east side are showing rust at the junctions which might indicate rusting fixing positions. The condition of the cladding panels, concrete frame and roof has not been established for this report.

The general appearance of the building appears good with no serious decay noted. The external metalwork is rusting in places and needs repainting. This is one of the more elegant mid twentieth-century buildings on the campus.

**Context & Views:**

To the east and south, is an access road beyond which the land falls down through the heavily wooded bank of Kelvingrove Park. To the west and north are service areas.

**Opportunities:**

- Improved landscaping.
- Possibility for improved links/expansion to north west.

**Key Challenges:**

- Possible defects in cladding fixing and at interface between metal frames and masonry.
- Repair and maintenance.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Repairs and continued use as a university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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Thomson Building

**Summary History:**

Designed in 1900-1 by J. J. Burnet and named in honour of Allen Thomson, Regius Professor of Anatomy, 1848-1877, the building extended and replaced anatomy accommodation first provided as part of the Gilbert Scott building. The building was extended again in 1901. Parts of this extension were demolished with the construction of the James Watt South Building. Dorward, Matheson, Gleave & Partners extended the building to the north, covering a courtyard space and adding an upper storey to the entrance elevation in 1977.

**Description:**

The Thomson Building is set over two principal levels and incorporates rooms in the lower level of the east wing of the Gilbert Scott Building. The principal entrance is on the north elevation, set in a re-entrant angle and denoted by a commemorative carved panel above.

Originally consisting of little more than a lecture theatre and laboratory, positioned as a single-storey extension to the east of the Gilbert Scott building, J. J. Burnet extended the building with a two-storey administrative block to the north. In addition, his design created a generous top-lit museum space and provided further laboratories to the east and south at the beginning of the twentieth century. The principal entrance door opens to a narrow corridor, off which are small rooms used by the CIDS Biomedical Incubator, with a stair case leading to additional accommodation on the first floor used for similar purposes. The Museum of Anatomy is at the centre of the building complex and is double-height with an upper gallery level accessed both from small stairs within the museum space and from the principal stairs serving the lecture theatre and north block. The museum also currently acts as a through route from the north block to the laboratory spaces to the south and east. The laboratory spaces are primarily single-storey top-lit spaces...
providing the required discretion for the research and teaching functions of the building.

Immediately to the south of the museum is the original lecture theatre space first constructed by Gilbert Scott, and since altered. Access to the upper tiers of seating is provided by the principal stair in the central hallway. This hallway in turn links to the teaching spaces located in the in-filled courtyard space (originally the student entrance), office accommodation in the lower level of the Gilbert Scott Building (which are also provided with a separate staff entrance), and to the laboratory spaces at the rear of the building.

The Gilbert Scott-era laboratory space has been partitioned to provide access to the later laboratory spaces. The latter south range of laboratories added by Burnet were partially demolished with the construction of the James Watt South Building – the remaining laboratory spaces were subsequently subdivided to provide smaller research spaces, a library and an additional storey added to provide office accommodation.

To the south, the rear laboratory space leads via a lobby space and short link block into the side of the Gilbert Scott Building, creating a small enclosed courtyard space used for storage. The corridor leads to a subdivided laboratory space, an partitioned-off refrigerator room and a final laboratory space that retains its original Gilbert Scott interior character.

With several phases of construction the Thomson building is particularly complex and difficult both to understand and navigate. In addition, access and safe egress routes are currently inadequate. As a result, a project to address these issues commenced in late 2010, starting with a Conservation Plan that discusses the historical development of the building in more detail.

**Condition:**

The condition of the Thomson Building is very good overall. The stonework and pointing is good, with only very few areas requiring minor works. Similarly, the roof is in excellent condition having been recently overhauled using high quality materials.

The interior of the building is also in good condition overall. Although many areas are heavily used they are all well-maintained. The museum is the most significant interior space and is in good condition, albeit with later alterations that are of lesser quality that may require attention in the medium term.

**Context & Views:**

The Thomson Building is immediately adjacent to, and comprises part of the main Gilbert Scott Building. The scale and architectural treatment of the building clearly delineates the Burnet-designed components, and ties the building more closely to the adjacent James Watt North Building which was also designed by J. J. Burnet and constructed at the start of the twentieth century. As the Thomson Building is surrounded on three sides by neighbouring buildings it has few visible elevations, and its presence on the campus is particularly discrete – appropriate given its function. With few windows apart from rooflights, views from the building are restricted to those from the north block, which is itself heavily screened by mature trees.

**Opportunities:**

- Improved internal circulation/entrance.
- Improved display/interpretation of collection.
- Restoration/new servicing of important museum interior.
- Removal of 1970s extension.

**Key Challenges:**

- Complexity of building.
- Fire escape
- Minor repairs and maintenance

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

See conservation plan Thomson Building, University of Glasgow (Simpson & Brown Architects, January 2011).

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | ECS Policies 6-8, 10 |
| Significance: | ECS Policies 13 |
| Repairs: | Section 8.4 |
| Safety: | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration: | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors: | Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9 |
| Adaptations: | Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2 |
| Additions: | Section 8.9 |
| Access: | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation: | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
Gilbert Scott Building

**Dates:**
Opened 1870

**Listing:**

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**Significance:**

**Building Number:** 104

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
George Gilbert Scott
J. Oldrid Scott
J. J. Burnet

**Main Building Materials:**
Stone, slate

**Open Space Character Area:**
1
2
3
4

**School(s):**
Creative Arts & Cultures; Humanities
Geography & Earth; Business;
Social & Political;
Services/Admin/Support

**College(s):**
Arts
Science & Engineering
Social Sciences
Services/Admin/Support

**Current Use(s):**
Hunterian Museum, offices, university departments

**Summary History:**

Designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott from 1864, the building was largely complete by 1870, when the university moved from the High Street and into this building in November. The double-courtyard layout was based on unexecuted designs for the university from the 1840s by Glasgow architect John Baird. Following Scott’s death in 1878, the tower, spire, Bute and Randolph Halls were completed by his son, J. Oldrid Scott, 1887-91. The halls were financed by gifts from Charles Randolph and the Third Marquess of Bute.

The western court was open to Professors’ Square until the addition of a closing range 1923-9 to the designs of J. J. Burnet, including his War Memorial Chapel, and incorporating the Lion and Unicorn Staircase, a 1690s fragment from the Old College. The Hunterian Museum was housed in the north east range until the teaching collections were removed to the Thomson (103) and Graham Kerr (125) departmental museums in the early twentieth century, and the art collection to the Hunterian Gallery (324) in 1971.

The building postdates Scott’s design for the St. Pancras Station Hotel, London, and the interiors of both buildings display structural ironwork with great frankness. The design is largely in Scott’s own style of Scots Gothic, conspicuously using the motif of a central tower, recalling university, civic and monastic buildings in Scotland from medieval times onwards. French and Flemish influences are also clear, and these latter influences, referring to late medieval guild and town halls, allude to success in commerce and the highly developed forms of Gothic architecture found of the late medieval period.
Massive Gothic Revival building surrounding two quadrangles. At the centre block is the Bute Hall. University departments are arranged around the quadrangles. At the south of each quadrangle is a gateway with stone vaulting within. The corners are marked by four storey Gothic Revival towers with round turrets at the corners. Due south of the Bute Hall is a main entrance way surmounted by the main tower of Glasgow University which has a perforated spire. The architecture is a mid Victorian reworking of a typical university college layout. The original departments are well served by spiral stairs.

At the centre of the university, underneath Bute Hall, is an open pillared and vaulted hall which is one of the most characteristic areas of architecture within the university. The surface of this area is granolithic, a mix of cement and granite chippings, but is not original to the building of the Bute Hall. The scheme was left incomplete with the west side of the west quadrangle completed to a different but complementary Gothic Revival design by J. J. Burnet. At the centre of this block is the university chapel.

The central southern access is through a vaulted pend. It has had glazed doors introduced as a draft proofing measure. The architecture is consistently early French Gothic. It is entirely built in sandstone apart from some red marble columns.

Within some openings are timber screens with linen fold below and upper parts glazed, including stop chamfered joinery. Within the main south entrance hall there are a number of stone label stops left uncarved which could be carved. The unfinished appearance of these is more distracting than fresh carving would be. This also applies to the bosses which now have lights suspended from them.

To the east of the south entrance is a large staircase, with some carved and some uncarved elements. This staircase is an important space and its conservation should be considered carefully. There is a characteristic use of Gilbert Scott enriched “I” beam to support the upper section of stair. This stairway contains important university portraits. Some interiors have been significantly altered relatively recently. Along the upper level of the south block is the Turnbull Room. This contains late nineteenth century Classical panelling and a spectacular vaulted ceiling. There are some elements of fine furniture in these rooms. The corridor and lobby areas have fine bracketed beams.

The Melville Room also contains Classical panelling and a very elaborate Scots Baroque fireplace surround which has possibly been salvaged from Old College. At the centre is the Randolph Hall with fine Italian marble style fireplaces in tall panelling. Above this elaborate Gothic ceiling with relatively new painting in it.

Bute Hall has a timber Gothic ceiling, aisles and important stained glass in the windows. The arcade is a mix of iron and timber. To the north of the Bute Hall is another fine staircase, different in detail to the one to the south east of the Bute Hall. This has a timber ceiling with coves.

The northern part of the block contains the bow ended room at the north side which is the introduction to the Hunterian Museum. It has a spectacular ceiling and is an aisled room like a chapel. There is a model of the original Hunterian Museum at Old College.

To the east is a further large room with iron columns and brackets in the form of arches but timber structures in between. This is an aisled and galleried exhibition or museum room. It has had a high quality recent refit. This is an important example of Gilbert Scotts’ use of essentially Victorian materials to form a Gothic Revival space. In this room he has pushed the use of modern materials to the limit. Although the refit is of high quality, the original decorative paint scheme is of historical interest and should at least be recorded.

The architecture of the large room to the west is the same. There is another high quality but different contemporary architectural intervention in this space. Some more traditional architectural colouring has been used.

Also in the central part of the north block is a concert hall which uses the main north bow and the level under the entrance to the Hunterian Museum. There are further massive rooms occupying the entire north sides of the quadrangles below the Hunterian Museum. These have iron columns and iron beam ceilings. There are iron columns with an enriched capitals apparently with Victorian colouring although this would be worth checking. The eastern room has a contemporary subdivision.

The western room at this level has been subdivided. Some stairs and interiors survive. One with characteristically Burnet detailing at the entrance of the Department of Management. This is similar to the north stair in the Thomson Building.

Most of Burnet’s interior, however, appears to have been refitted. To the north and south of the chapel are
characteristic Burnet stairs with thistle motifs in the iron newel posts.

The chapel lobbies are vaulted and contain niches. The bosses from which the light fittings are now suspended have been left boassted for carving. There are further uncarved elements in the outer porch.

The chapel is one of Burnet’s best interiors. There is a timber roof with massive hammerbeams and suspended light fittings. The interior lining is a combination of stone and plaster. The plaster has been painted white which might not be the original colour and the use of white in these walls is unfortunately garish. There are spectacular stalls facing each other across the chapel in a collegiate arrangement.

There is a stone holy table/altar surrounded by a war memorial in arcading for the 1914-18 war. The pulpit, lectern and other joinery is of a high standard of woodwork and carving for its date. The carved panels at the base of each wall shaft have a more Arts & Crafts feel than the Gothic of the rest of the building and may have been carved considerably later. There is good quality stained glass. At the west internal wall at the high point, an empty niche.

The symbolism of the carving within the chapel is explained on a drawing mounted on the western ends of the stalls. The drawings are by John Burnet Son & Dick, Architects Glasgow. Carving has been completed in the porch to the south west of the chapel. Masonry from Old College has been used towards the south end of the west side. To the south of the chapel is a large hall with gallery and a screen with leaded glazing.

At the south western corner of the Gilbert Scott building is another massive stair in the department of accounting and finance. To the south west is a main lecture theatre which retains curving seats, panelling and is the room which contains the bow window at the centre of the south west tower. This is a room of considerable significance. Most of the interiors in the south blocks of the two quadrangles have been subdivided and altered, although original stairs remain. Some contemporary interventions have been made, for instance at the finance office.

On the eastern block of the east wing is the Department of Geography. Again, there have been considerable alterations. The best surviving spaces are the spiral stairs. The stairs towards the north end of this block make interesting use of iron beams and have an interplay of stairs which is probably more than entirely utilitarian. The rest of the other spaces within this department have been altered so that original features appear more by mistake than intention, such as the appearance of trusses in the entrance lobby to rooms 501-503.

The upper lengths of the stairs to the courtyard are timber rising into the attics. Some original doors survive in the attics, also the names of original departments, such as “Midwifery” on the central stair on the west side of the eastern block. In the upper levels there are some areas of staining under leaking junctions in the roof.

Some large rooms remain, such as the geography lab. There is some boxing in of beams on this side and evidence of water staining on the east wall. It is probable that there were more double height rooms in this block but they have been subdivided by the insertion of floors. In the north east corner are lecture theatres which have been subdivided with modern finishes.

**Condition:**

The condition of the buildings is almost universally good. A substantial repair project to the roof and masonry is being carried out to the north block of the east courtyard. In general, the windows have been kept painted, the masonry has been repointed and in good repair. The roofs were not inspected in detail but are generally in fair condition. On any building of this scale and complexity there are bound to be some points of poor condition but, overall, the university is maintaining the Gilbert Scott Building with considerable skill and care.

At the offset course at the lowest level there is considerable staining where the offset catches rainwater. It is possibly most noticeable on one of the most pronounced offsets of the Burnet designed blocks of the chapel and the buildings to the north and south of the chapel.

The pipe to the west side of the south west corner of the tower is split and appears to be overflowing. The condition of the masonry is slightly poorer on the tower and it is possible that the rolling programme of repairs has not reached this point. Repainting is required on some pipes, notably to the south block of the east courtyard.

Some masonry repairs are still required on the east face of the east courtyard, east block. For instance where hoodmoulds are missing from the upper level windows, to repoint open joints and to remove redundant fixings. The joinery of dormers should be overhauled and repainted as necessary.
The east courtyard face of the east block also requires some overhaul, although masonry is generally in good condition. One pipe close to the north east corner next to the Geographical and Earth Sciences Department door is overflowing. There is a broken pipe on the west side of the Bute Hall to the north of the north buttress. There are some overflowing pipes which are saturating masonry at the south east corner of the south west tower.

Context & Views:

The quadrangles contain stone paving and grass which is an entirely appropriate finish for these buildings. Around the outside there is a service yard to the east between the Gilbert Scott Building and the James Watt south building to the east. The area to the east is the loading bay for the James Watt south building and so this is unlikely to change.

To the south of the main block the general quality of the architecture and its relationship to the bank down to Kelvingrove Park to the south is spoiled by the preponderance of tarmac and car parking. It is a great pity that one of the finest elements of the whole university should be so disfigured by the quantity of car parking around it.

At a greater distance and when screened by trees, this front of the building is the signature image of Glasgow University. It is partly due to the remarkable tower design but also to the overall scale and profile on its hilltop setting.

The context to the west faces onto Professors’ Square. There is more stone balustrading and stone walls with copes on this side, and some lanterns which appear to be part of the Burnet design. The immediate context for this site is tarmac. It might originally have been hard surfacing, such as setts or gravel on this site. Once again, the car parking on this site spoils the views of the university buildings.

The north side, the building is not so much of a set piece. In fact, it is difficult to view the full length of the building other than from directly north of the central bow. The landscaping here is more appropriate than on the south side and it seems probable that the landscape was intended to be a hard surface. Around the central bow is an area of setts laid in fan shapes which provide an appropriate landscaping context. Elsewhere, tarmac is a slightly unfortunate material next to a building of such significance but it is not as intrusive as on the south side.

Opportunities:

- If the administrative accommodation were relocated elsewhere, there would be the opportunity to return parts of the building to academic use.
- Carving incomplete elements.
- Improved Landscape/public realm.

Key Challenges:

- Mismatch of key spaces being used for administrative purposes.
- Completion of stonework repairs and ongoing maintenance burden of major historic building.
- The problem of car parking.
- Recording of original elements such as decorative schemes.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

A conservation plan is required to ensure that future alterations are in the interest of the conservation of this building. It should include an audit of interior spaces, surviving interior features and furniture. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
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<td>Section 8.4</td>
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<td>Restoration:</td>
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<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
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**John McIntyre Building**

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<th>Main Building Materials:</th>
<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Burnet</td>
<td>Stone, slate</td>
<td>4 12</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</tbody>
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**Current Use(s):** Student Services, the Student Representative Council

**Summary History:**

Designed by J. J. Burnet from 1886, this building was extended twice by the architect in 1893 and 1908. Initially the students’ union, its construction was financed by John McIntyre, after whom the building takes its name. It served as the Men’s Union building until 1930, when the new union opened at the east end of University Avenue. In 1931, the Queen Margaret Union moved in and remained there until 1969.

**Exterior Description:**

A rectangular block, of two storeys. The building is an odd mix of broadly Tudor style with some Gothic, including an empty niche at the entrance on the south side and with Norman Shaw derived detailing and massing in the south east gable. The masonry is honey-coloured stugged ashlar with Scots slated roof pitches. On the south west gable there is a panel which has been left for carving. There are main doors to the north and the south. The canopied door to the north forms the main pedestrian entrance with the completion date 1887 carved above. The south part of the building was a single roof originally but was subdivided, possibly in the 1960s. There is a tower close to the main gate. This stylistic reference for this building is the collegiate architecture of Oxford and Cambridge.

**Interior Description:**

The nominal Gothic style continues inside with a galleried hall in the eastern block, now used as the cafe. A considerable amount of boarding and panelling survives. There have been numerous ad hoc alterations, but the stairs have Gothic balustrading. The northern stair also contains a lift, inserted without impacting physically on the architecture. This is the grander of two stairs and has Arts & Crafts style plaster flowers and other decoration. There is some good quality carving on the newel posts of the stair.
The upper part of the north block is the Williams Room. This contains the original ceiling and south aisle, together with the entrance to three large dormers. This is a significant space.

Condition:
The external condition of this building is good. The roof has been repaired recently. The masonry is fair. There are significant areas of pointing required on the foot of the walls and some windows are in poor condition and should be re-glazed. Painting is required to some external masonry elements.
The internal condition is apparently fair structurally. There are some signs of water penetration but this has probably been solved by the recent roof repairs.
The decorative condition of the interior is poor with most surfaces damaged by consistent and intensive use and many ad hoc additions and alterations. Services of various different dates have been introduced with little regard for the architecture of the building. There are many notices and other additions, which are out of sympathy with the original architecture.

Context & Views:
This is the university building which most closely addresses University Avenue at the core of the university. To the west is the main gate for vehicles. To the east is the main visitor gate and war memorial. The building has the quality of a high standard utility building which is deliberately deferential to the Gilbert Scott Building to the south. On the south side are roads and paving. The paving has been well designed and includes spaces for cars.

Opportunities:
- Recovery, repair and conservation of significant interior spaces.

Key Challenges:
- Interior design and use needs to restore tension between original intention and current use.
- Appearance of internal servicing
- Redecoration

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Repairs and continued use. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:
| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 6-8, 10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 13 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors | Section 8.7 |
| Adaptations | Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
**Security Office**

<table>
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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Unknown

**Main Building Materials:** Stone, concrete

**Open Space Character Area:** 2

**School(s):** Services/Admin/Support

**College(s):** Services/Admin/Support

**Current Use(s):** Security office

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**Summary History:**

This building was built in 1973 as the security office, in masonry but with a flat roof. The present pitched roof was added with an extension c.1995. Its squared rubble walls with ashlar dressings are intended to match the adjacent John McIntyre (105) and Gilbert Scott (104) buildings, but have a mechanical and machine-finished appearance, too perfect and regular to blend in.

**Exterior Description:**

Single storey building with stone walls and slate roof. The building is next to the main gate. It appears to have been built in two parts.

**Condition:**

The building is in fair condition. Moss needs to be cleared off from the roof and the gutters cleared.

**Context & Views:**

The position of this building is an important site. It is part of the function of the building that it has to be close to the main gate so that the main gate can be supervised. Architecturally, the building has been designed to be as innocuous as possible, built nominally of similar materials to the adjacent buildings. Unfortunately, the standard of design is not commensurate with the surrounding buildings.

To the south of the building are a wall and a grass bank. The wall is made of cast stone with concrete copes. There is also a gate control lodge apparently of a similar design to the security central services building.
### Opportunities:
- Improvement to appearance of gate and barrier in context of general landscape/public realm work.

### Key Challenges:

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

The architecture of these buildings could be better. They are at a prominent position in the university. The building and gate lodge fails to meet an architectural opportunity. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Additions</td>
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<td>Access</td>
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<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</table>
## Professors’ Square buildings

| Dates: | Completed 1870-1 |
| List: | 32926 |
| CA?: | No |
| Significance: | Considerable |
| Building Number: | 107-19 |

| Architect(s)/Practice(s): | George Gilbert Scott |
| Main Building Materials: | Stone, slate |
| Open Space Character Area: | 2 |
| School(s): | Critical studies, Law, Services/Admin/Support |
| College(s): | Arts, Social Sciences, Services/Admin/Support |

**Current Use(s):** Offices, Vice Principal, departments of divinity, law

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**Summary History:**

Professors’ Square comprises 13 terraced townhouses designed by George Gilbert Scott, completed in 1870-1 shortly after the main building. They were built for the professors who had been provided with similar tied accommodation at the earlier High Street campus in the predecessor buildings of Professors’ Court.

A more detailed historical development can be found in the 2011 Conservation Plan.

---

**Exterior Description:**

The south and west terraces face inwards to the open landscaped area at the centre now planted with trees, whilst the paired townhouses on the north side are accessed on the side elevations and face northwards over the River Kelvin and Kelvingrove Park. The Principal’s Residence, in the south pair of townhouses, is the only building still in residential use and is more elaborate in plan and elevation – appropriate both to its use and to its position adjacent to the south front of the Gilbert Scott Building.

All the townhouses are three-bay blocks set over three floors plus attic over a sunken basement, and the floor plans are mirrored in paired groups. They are all constructed in rock-faced rubble with ashlar dressings, slate roofs and predominantly timber sash and case windows (metal-framed casement windows are found to stairwells). The alternating floor plans are reflected in the elevations, in particular by the rhythm of the slightly advanced principal bay of each townhouse all of which are topped by crowstepped gables.

All of the entrance plats are in situ, with original doorways retained even where not in use. The original
Ironmongery is all in place, including the cast-iron railings and lamp-standards. Other details such as the carriage steps over the original stone gutters are still extant. A more detailed description is provided in the 2011 Conservation Plan.

### Interior Description:

The interiors of the majority of the townhouses have been altered, reflecting their administrative and academic uses, but the residential character is maintained along with many original features such as fireplaces, joinery and plasterwork. A more detailed description is provided in the 2011 Conservation Plan.

### Condition:

The condition of the majority of the buildings is fair or good. The buildings have been well-maintained but there are some minor issues such as slipped slates or paintwork needing repainting. A fuller assessment of condition is in the 2011 Conservation Plan.

### Context & Views:

The position of these buildings is a particularly important site immediately adjacent to the main Gilbert Scott Building. The context of the site as part of the Gilbert Scott-designed campus of 1870 is of particular note, and the south elevation of the south block was clearly intended to be viewed as part of the whole composition. The views from the north and west blocks are focused inwards to the landscaped area in the centre of the square, and to the Burnet-designed Memorial Chapel which latterly enclosed the west quadrangle of the Gilbert Scott building and forms the east side of Professors’ Square. The south block has spectacular views across the River Kelvin and Kelvingrove Park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Key Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Conservation of significant interiors.</td>
<td>• Appearance of parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conservation of most complete house interior.</td>
<td>• Contract in internal planning, between original townhouse design and current use as university departments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Access.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Internal orientation.</td>
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### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

See conservation plan Professors’ Square, University of Glasgow (Simpson & Brown Architects, February 2011).

### Key Policies:

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Interiors:</td>
<td>Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9</td>
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<td>Adaptations:</td>
<td>Section 8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
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</table>
Bower Building

**Dates:**
Begun 1900
Extension: 1937

**Listing:**
32917

**CA?**
No

**Significance:**
Moderate

**Building Number:**
120

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
J. J. Burnet & J. Oldrid Scott
Extension: unknown

**Main Building Materials:**
Stone, slate

**Open Space Character Area:**
2
5
12

**School(s):**
Life Sciences

**College(s):**
MVLS

**Current Use(s):**
Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

**Summary History:**
Designed in 1900 by J. J. Burnet with J. Oldrid Scott as consultant, to house the department of Botany, then accommodated in the Gilbert Scott Building (104). It was extended with an annexe in 1937, including the Stevenson Laboratory. It is another campus building in Scots Renaissance style recalling the Old College buildings of the High Street. The building takes its name from Frederick Bower, Professor of Botany in the nineteenth century. It was severely damaged by a fire in 2001, and restored 2001-5.

**Exterior Description:**
A sandstone building of two large storeys in Scots Renaissance style with a laboratory or greenhouse building clad in limestone added to the south east. A further building of brown brick has been added on the eastern end but this is later than the main east extension to the north. The main east extension uses a similar architectural language and materials to the Joseph Black Building. These extensions are not particularly noticeable and are hidden by shrubs and trees. The side facing north is fairly symmetrically disposed around the porch which is marked “Botany”.

**Condition:**
The condition of the building is good. There have been significant campaigns of stone repair, particularly to the gables on the east side possibly following fire damage. The condition of the limestone cladding on the conservatory extension is badly stained due to part of the cope above, having broken away. It should be
reinstated. The conservatory does not appear to be in particularly good condition and needs an overhaul and repainting of the joinery. The eastern wing is not in particularly good condition. The rooflights are covered in felt and there is advanced decay caused by rusting reinforcement bands to the east. Windows have been replaced with white painted panels.

The historic significance is concentrated on the exterior, as the interior was entirely replaced recently following the fire. The modern windows do not match the original arrangement. Their colour is unlikely to match the original. The building would look better with a more authentic colour on the external joinery.

Context & Views:
The front of the building is an important part of the approach up to the core of the university along University Avenue. To the north side there are railings and a paved area, all of which form an appropriate and strong edge facing University Avenue. To the north west is Botany Gate which is set at right angles to the Officer Training Corps building. There is granite set paving directly north of the building. To the west more granite stepped paving and Caithness slabs, all of which form an appropriate context for this façade and an appropriate link between this building, the Officer Training Corps and Estates Office to the west. This paving sets an attractive precedent for paving to the remainder of Science Way.

Opportunities:
- Repaint external joinery appropriate colour.

Key Challenges:
- Condition of extension. 1930s extension.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building is in good condition. Only the exterior is of importance in conservation terms, the interior having been completely altered. Repairs are needed to the later blocks to the east. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

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<tr>
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**Kelvin Building (South)**

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<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Miller</td>
<td>Stone, slate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Physics &amp; Astronomy</td>
<td>Science &amp; Engineering</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Physics & Astronomy

**Summary History:**

Originally the department of Natural Philosophy, this building is by James Miller 1903-6. It is in the Jacobean style, with typical strapwork details, transom & mullioned windows and a high central gable, recalling, but considerably grander than the Old College buildings on the High Street. It takes its name from the scientist William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy 1846-99.

**Exterior Description:**

The original stone faced building extends to the north east. A block has been introduced into the north side of the south block, which seems to have been built after the construction of the later part of the Kelvin Building to the north west and north. It is brought into a courtyard which has been designed, in the 60s, to include an elegant and organically shaped lecture theatre. Scars of earlier buildings on this site can be seen on the west side of the north east block.

**Interior Description:**

The stairway in the lobby is elegantly designed with curved ends which do not quite meet the surrounding wall. The foyer is an attractive and elegant design which is largely retained. The lecture theatre retains its 1950s/60s finishes.

James Miller’s original interior to the front porch through to the stair survives, including tiled walls to the stair. The architecture is simple but good quality. Particularly on the stair there are some Glasgow School Baroque flourishes. The upper parts of the corridors seem to retain their cornices but have been painted black with lighting track introduced. Windows and doors with etched glass also survive. In the secondary stairs there is an attractive and interesting combination of steel and stone steps. The lecture theatre in the north east block is a late 20th century insertion which has involved radical alteration to the original building.
Condition:
To the right of the front door one of the windows has been replaced with vents. This is to the detriment of the appearance of the building as it is possible to use the less noticeable form of a sash window with vents behind. Joints require raking out and repointing, particularly at the lower level on the south side. One stone urn is missing from the door case on the south side. There have been stone repairs at balustrade level.

Context & Views:
The main faces of this building are southwards towards the approach to the core of the university. The secondary front faces westwards towards Science Way. The west side is detailed to be less important than the south side and is now dominated by the north west extension to the building. The large number of pipes disfigure this building but are probably not worth removing. The bright white window colour on this building and on the Western Medical Building are unlikely to be the original colour. It is quite possible that the architect intended a lot of the character and colour of the building to be in the joinery and for the colour to contrast with the stone colour.

This building presents a very strong symmetrical façade southwards towards Dumbarton Way. It is by the same architect as the west medical building. Both buildings have had to come to terms with the sloping ground, but with an been entirely different design approach. Where the West Medical Building is an informal grouping, climbing the slope, with little architectural emphasis of the main door, the Kelvin Building presents a symmetrical front cut into the slope. This gives it the rather unsatisfactory nature of a symmetrical front sunk into the ground. The building faces south. If built more recently it would probably have faced towards Science Way.

Opportunities:
- Development/ alteration to courtyard.
- Reinstate original external paint colours.

Key Challenges:
- Impact of internal servicing on significant interiors.
- Remove intrusive external alterations.
- External masonry restoration.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Research into the window colours should be undertaken on this building. Repairs and continued use as a university building. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:
| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | ECS Policies 6-10 |
| Significance: | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs: | Section 8.4 |
| Safety: | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration: | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors: | Section 8.7 |
| Adaptations: | Section 8.8 |
| Landscape: | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access: | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation: | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.2 |
**Kelvin Building (North)**

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<td>B</td>
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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Basil Spence & Partners  
**Main Building Materials:** Concrete & limestone  
**Open Space Character Area:** 2  
**School(s):** Physics & Astronomy  
**College(s):** Science & Engineering  
**Current Use(s):** Physics & Astronomy

**Summary History:**

Basil Spence & Partners extended the Kelvin Building by James Miller 1903-6, first in 1947-52 to the north, to house the synchrotron particle accelerator, next in 1959 with the western teaching block, including its cantilevered lecture theatre, and finally in 1966-8. This final phase by Spence, Glover & Ferguson, added the top storey with accommodation for a library and museum, to display equipment from Lord Kelvin's laboratory.

**Exterior Description:**

This is a concrete framed building clad in limestone. The material is an odd choice given the predominance of sandstone in the university generally and in contrast with the older sandstone part of the building. There is a sandstone bull nosed base course and slate clad columns on the side facing west towards Science Way. Despite the rather bland white quality of the limestone, this is one of the more successful 1950s buildings on the campus. It is of much higher architectural quality than the Davidson Building, for instance. Throughout this block there are details that give this building a particular quality. Included in this is the shape of the projecting lecture theatre in the courtyard, supported by half arches with a glazed plant room underneath, the corner entrance with its kidney shaped column, the detailing of the entrance foyer and stair, the serpentine escape stair leading to lecture theatre 3.2 at the north east corner. The top storey has a modern oddly UPVC gutter.

**Condition:**

Good, though the limestone panels are stained. Roofs not inspected.
The Kelvin Building extension is a good example of a university building of its date. It fits in well with its context and, as first conceived was a sensitive and intelligent extension to the original Kelvin Building and created a pleasant courtyard with it. Subsequent additions and changes have diminished the quality of the courtyard so that it has come to have the character of a back yard. However, this poor appearance does not affect the quality of the campus overall.

**Opportunities:**
- Further alterations/development in courtyard.
- Replacement of top storey.

**Key Challenges:**
- Possible deterioration in the future of cladding system fixings.
- Staining to limestone cladding.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
The extension of the building upwards has a poor appearance from University Avenue but this does not mean that it is impossible to extend the Kelvin Building upwards, just that the current top floor is of temporary appearance and would be better with a different design, such as curtain wall glazing. The attempt to make the temporary walls look like the limestone below are misguided and spoils the design of the elegant building below.

In the medium term some cleaning of the limestone will be required together with some maintenance of the metal frame windows.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Management</td>
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Originally, before the second edition Ordnance Survey 1894, the northern part of the building was built as a gymnasium, with three trefoil-headed rectangular window openings and a cupola in the roof. The architect is unknown, but it is in Gilbert Scott’s Scots Gothic style of building 104, and therefore probably dates from c.1880. Some of this building is now part of the Officer Training Corps building (122). The east-west range of Estates & Buildings, situated to the south, was erected at some point between the 1930s and 1951. The original range was extended north into an L-plan in 1967, almost doubling the building in size, and connecting it to the Officer Training Corps building (123). It is typical post-war design, in that its primary emphasis is utility and economy of construction, and was probably not architect designed, despite is close proximity to Spence’s excellent Kelvin Building, Hughes & Waugh’s Joseph Black Building (124), and the stone former gymnasium building.

**Exterior Description:**
Two storey brick built with some render and some slate faced walls. Flat roofs with mansard roof on south range. Metal window frames, and some unattractive UPVC. Service yard to west.

**Condition:**
Good, flat roofs not inspected.
This building does not look good in the context of the listed buildings around it.

**Opportunities:**
- Potential development site.
- Potential for improved public realm that responds to surrounding significant buildings.

**Key Challenges:**
- Integrate redevelopment with masterplan for surrounding buildings.
- Existing materials have short life and will need periodic replacement.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building could be redeveloped. Since the building has negative significance in the context of the buildings around it then redevelopment is recommended. This does not however preclude the inclusion of a service yard, if well screened from general view.

The building to the west, the Joseph Black Building 124, is not necessarily built to be seen but since this is a listed building, a building on the site of the estates and buildings office should respond to the principal views and lines of the Joseph Black Building. This would mean responding to the various building lines and the views towards the centre of each block, and view towards the stair towers between the blocks generally to the south west of this site.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Section 8.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
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Officer Training Corps

Summary History:
This single building is made up of several parts, grouped by a single name. Originally, before the second edition Ordnance Survey 1894, the eastern part of the building was built as a gymnasium, with three trefoil-headed rectangular window openings and a cupola in the roof. The architect is unknown, but it is in Gilbert Scott’s Scots Gothic style of building 104, and therefore probably dates from c.1880. Some of this building is now part of Estates & Buildings (122). The 1913 Ordnance Survey shows an extension to the west, and that the boundary of the adjacent sports field had also been moved. The present entrance to the building dates from shortly after 1913 by Dr. Colin Sinclair, begun in 1912, but by the 1932 Ordnance Survey, the current footprint of the building was established. All of these parts of the building are in a gothic or Scots renaissance style. The drill hall to the south was rebuilt by Monro & Partners in 1986, in a design based on utility rather than aesthetics, and its only redeeming quality is that it is virtually invisible from University Place.

Description:
This building has two distinct parts. That facing University Place is a two storey masonry building of several phases broadly in a gothic and Scots renaissance style, with 19th century metal windows and timber sash and case in the western part. The main entrance from University Place is in this western part with the carved and coloured coat of arms of the “Glasgow University OTC” over a gothic entrance, with parapets and turrets at either side of a central gable. To the north east, the gymnasium building has a gable wall to University Place...
with a large slated timber cupola. The rectangular windows with mullions next to Science Way are from a later period.

The other part of the building is a 1980s extension to the south, built in yellow-orange brick on a concrete frame, and partly rendered in buff-coloured roughcast. It has small double glazed window units in gray frames and a gray Ruberseam roof. Further to the south, the building has a slated mansard roof with dormers.

**Condition:**

There have been significant repairs to this building, including stone repairs particularly at the north west block. The loss of the full line of the ceramic ridges is unfortunate, as are alterations to form vents in the cupola. The brick and render block to the south is in fair condition though there is some staining to the brickwork.

**Context & Views:**

This building helps to define University Place towards the entrance next to the Bower Building. It is a stone building built against the street line and forms a stronger definition of University Place than the listed Joseph Black building to the west. From a distance it is the cupola over the north west block which makes an important contribution to the streetscape. The brick and render block to the south creates a poor quality context for the adjacent Joseph Black Building (124).

**Opportunities:**

- Redevelopment of southern part (drill hall).
- Potential for improved public realm that responds to surrounding significant buildings.

**Key Challenges:**

- Integrate redevelopment with masterplan for surrounding buildings.
- Exterior materials of drill hall extension have a short life span.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building is complicated and a conservation plan should be commissioned in which the history of the building can be established, examined and analysed to assess the relative significance and to what extent it should be altered. In general terms, however, the part of the building which is stone and faces onto University Place should be retained. The drill hall to the rear is of neutral significance and could be redeveloped to the benefit of the university campus. The stone front facing University Place is an important part of the general context of the university around Botany Gate.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 8, 10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 14, 15 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors | Section 8.7 |

| Adaptations | Section 8.8 |
| Additions | Section 8.9 |
| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 |
Joseph Black Building (North)

**Dates:**
Completed 1950s
Top storey begun: 1963

**Listing:**
32918

**CA?**
No

**Significance:**
Considerable

**Building Number:** 124

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<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright &amp; Kay</td>
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**Current Use(s):**
Forensic medicine and science.

**Summary History:**
Originally the Institute of Chemistry, this is the last of the complex of three buildings on a butterfly plan designed in 1936 by Hughes & Waugh, and completed in the 1950s. This part of the building was the department of Inorganic Chemistry. The building was extended by an additional timber storey, allowed for in the original design, probably by Alexander Wright & Kay at the same time as the upper extension to the east part of the building, 1963-6. It is one of the first buildings on the Hillhead Campus executed not in masonry, but narrow roman-style bricks. The design was clearly influenced by Erich Mendelsohn’s German Metal-Workers Union Building, Berlin, 1929, especially in the glazed stair towers, which also allude to Mackintosh’s School of Art. Hughes & Waugh also stated that they were influenced by Gropius & Meyer’s 1914 Deutsche Verkbund Model Factory, Cologne. It was one of the largest purpose built chemistry buildings in the UK when completed, won a RIBA bronze medal, and in 1997 it was refurbished and renamed after the university’s mid eighteenth-century lecturer in chemistry, Professor of Anatomy & Botany and Professor of Practice of Medicine, Joseph Black.

**Exterior Description:**
Facing University Place are simple but attractive Art Deco style railings and a strongly detailed asymmetrical gateway. Because this building is an adjunct to the central block and because it faces the boundary of the university area to the west, this building does not have a strong entrance. The building is U shaped with its open end facing west towards the hospital. There are single storey buildings within the U shape, originally a top-lit laboratory space. There is an attractive detail at the north east corner of the courtyard which is a
chimney with expressionist detailing in brick. Original doors survive together with most of the original external joinery. It appears to have been painted red-brown. It is possible that the original colour was a red-maroon colour which has faded to brown. Paint section analysis would confirm the original colour.

The most architecturally audacious parts of this building are the link stair connections between the central block and the two side blocks. These have sweeping stairs passing through a near semi-circle with three storey high vertical window panels between them which are subdivided into a large number of horizontal panes. Externally, there are ugly yellow corrugated sections on the tops of both stair towers which are not original, though are of the same volume as original brickwork which appears to have been removed.

This pavilion block has an attractively detailed panel inscribed “1728 – 1799 Joseph Black M.D. Pioneer of Modern Chemistry. He was lecturer in chemistry 1756-1766, professor of anatomy and botany 1756-1757, professor of practice of medicine 1757 – 1766 in this university. 1953”

**Condition:**

The general condition of this block is fair. Some elements disfigure the block, such as the alterations to attach cabling and the ducts for ventilation. At the south east corner and along the south side an additional storey has been added. It is not clear if the parapet has been lowered to allow this storey to be constructed. A lift block has been added to the north of the stair and link block between this north block and central block of the Joseph Black Building. This block disfigures the building and should be removed if possible. The upper storey could be left in place but the external cabling and pipes should be removed. The architecture of this building is utilitarian but with some subtle refinements, such as the angled fronts to the main brick piers in the surrounds of windows. The original colour of the joinery around these buildings should be researched. At the northern end of the east side is a main entrance door set asymmetrically on a pavilion end. This has characteristic 1950s copes to either side of the stair which are damaged and should be repaired. To the north and north east are Art Deco style railings.

**Context & Views:**

The building does not address University Place particularly strongly but does have a regular fenestration for the pavilion block to the east.

**Opportunities:**

- Redevelopment or restoration of single-storey laboratory space.
- Relationship to development of the Western Infirmary site.
- Relationship to redevelopment to the east.
- Restoration of external colours.

**Key Challenges:**

- Relocate external services.
- Previous alterations of poor appearance.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Although this building is listed, it would be possible to carry out considerable alterations to it without affecting its significance. These alterations might include opening out the courtyard and either forming a glazed atrium or restoring the top-lit laboratory space. Some alterations are desirable, such as removing pipes, vents, other alterations and cables. There are some characteristic interiors to the later additional storey and other extensions and these should be retained where possible. The yellow corrugated sections on the top storey of the stair towers disfigure them and should be removed. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
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</table>
Joseph Black Building (Central)

**Summary History:**

Originally the Institute of Chemistry, this is the second of the complex of three buildings on a butterfly plan designed in 1936 by Hughes & Waugh, completed before the Second World War. It is one of the first buildings on the Hillhead Campus executed not in masonry, but narrow roman-style bricks. The design was clearly influenced by Erich Mendelsohn’s German Metal-Workers Union Building, Berlin, 1929, especially in the glazed stair towers, which also allude to Mackintosh’s School of Art. Hughes & Waugh also stated that they were influenced by Gropius & Meyer’s 1914 Deutsche Verkbund Model Factory, Cologne. It was one of the largest purpose built chemistry buildings in the UK when completed, won a RIBA bronze medal. In 1997, the entire complex, it was refurbished and renamed after the university’s mid eighteenth-century lecturer in chemistry, Professor of Anatomy & Botany and Professor of Practice of Medicine, Joseph Black.

**Exterior Description:**

This building has a more complex plan than the north block. Building 135 to the west is a lower building in a similar style but slightly different materials. A more black coloured brick has been used. It is probably an extension. There is a symmetrically arranged front. It is unlikely that this building was intended to be seen from the hospital side. At the centre of this west front there is a panel of later brickwork and this suggests that it replaces a band with similar detailing to the block to the east. There are also regularly arranged windows at ground level. A fire escape door has been cut through. The pavilion blocks to either side of this elevation are symmetrically arranged and appear to be later in date. On the north side the concrete bands have been painted. This painting changes the subtle architectural design.

This block does not present a front either to the hospital or to the other university buildings. There is a large utilitarian building intended to provide university accommodation without the kind of decorative embellishment of other earlier university buildings. The main architectural character is concentrated in the
Staircase links between blocks. On the north east side of this building is interesting architectural detail with the piers between windows extended upwards and the windows given glazed faceted heads with lead covered buttresses between.

Original external joinery appears to have been painted red-brown. It is possible that the original colour was a red-maroon colour which has faded to brown. Paint section analysis would confirm the original colour.

The most architecturally audacious parts of this building are the link stair connections between the central block and the two side blocks. These have sweeping stairs passing through a near semi-circle with three storey high vertical window panels between them which are subdivided into a large number of horizontal panes. Externally, there are ugly yellow corrugated sections on the tops of both stair towers which are not original, though are of the same volume as original brickwork which appears to have been removed. The library was extended in 1982 in a similar style to the original building.

**Interior Description:**

Within the north west stair is one of the two original porters lodge, both of which should be retained. The stairs have an attractive characteristically 1950s quality. The remainder of the interiors retain some 1950s period detail, particularly around the stairs. Generally the 50s detail within this block should be respected. The main lecture theatre and associated toilets have been altered with the exception of some 1950s door surrounds, doors and handles.

**Condition:**

This building appears to be in fair condition. Its appearance is disfigured by ducts, cables and minor alterations. There are some points where cast stone and concrete lintels have cracking and spalling due to rusting reinforcement. This does not appear to be a major problem across the extent of the building.

**Context & Views:**

As the central element of the butterfly plan, this building draws the view from Science Way and University Place, and directs the eye around the complex. Its elevation to the Western Infirmary, including the Joint Research Facility (132) is unobtrusive.

**Opportunities:**

- Relationship to development of the Western Infirmary site.
- Relationship to redevelopment to the east.
- Restoration of external colours.

**Key Challenges:**

- Relocate external services.
- Previous alterations of poor appearance.
- Concrete elements damaged by reinforcement.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Although this building is listed, it would be possible to carry out considerable alterations to it without affecting its significance. Some alterations are desirable, such as removing pipes, vents, other alterations and cables. There are some characteristic interiors to this and other extensions and these should be retained where possible. The yellow corrugated sections on the top storey of the stair towers disfigures them and should be removed. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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Joseph Black Building (East)

**Summary History:**

Originally the Institute of Chemistry, this is the earliest of the complex of three buildings on a butterfly plan designed in 1936 by Hughes & Waugh, completed before the Second World War. The building was extended by an additional timber storey, allowed for in the original design, by Alexander Wright & Kay 1963-6. It is one of the first buildings on the Hillhead Campus executed not in masonry, but narrow roman-style bricks. The design was clearly influenced by Erich Mendelsohn’s German Metal-Workers Union Building, Berlin, 1929, especially in the glazed stair towers, which also allude to Mackintosh’s School of Art. Hughes & Waugh also stated that they were influenced by Gropius & Meyer’s 1914 Deutsche Verkbund Model Factory, Cologne. It was one of the largest purpose built chemistry buildings in the UK when completed, won a RIBA bronze medal. In 1997, it was refurbished and renamed after the university’s mid eighteenth-century lecturer in chemistry, Professor of Anatomy & Botany and Professor of Practice of Medicine, Joseph Black.

**Exterior Description:**

Although using the same architectural language, this block has a different layout from the central or north block. The side facing eastwards is aligned and has architecture which addresses the Kelvin Building and the Zoology Building. This block is also U shaped in plan with the open side facing the lane between this block and the zoology building. There are service buildings at ground floor level which could be removed to create an atrium or other building in this space, although the buildings are part of a category A listed building and...
should be carefully recorded before alteration. The building has been extended upwards. This is possibly indicated both by a change in the type of brick and also by the timber superstructure. Stylistically this appears to relate to the work of the 1960s although the central block within the courtyard has a superstructure which looks earlier. On the southern face are incised and painted drawings of animals, apparently painted at the request of the zoology department.

The most architecturally audacious parts of this building are the link stair connections between the central block and the two side blocks. These have sweeping stairs passing through a near semi-circle with three storey high vertical window panels between them which are subdivided into a large number of horizontal panes. Externally, there are ugly yellow corrugated sections on the tops of both stair towers which are not original, though are of the same volume as original brickwork which appears to have been removed.

**Interior Description:**

Although later, the fully timber lined quality of the upwards extension and the south block is attractive, significant and worthy of retention. The head of the south east stair is a characteristic 1960s timber and glazed glass screen. This detail is repeated on the half landing stair below. The difference between 1930s and 1960s detailing is obvious.

**Condition:**

These buildings appear to be in fair condition. Their appearance is disfigured by ducts, cables and minor alterations. There are some points where cast stone and concrete lintels have cracking and spalling due to rusting reinforcement. This does not appear to be a major problem across the extent of the building.

**Context & Views:**

This block is the most visible from Science Way and from further south. It has a pleasant planted border adjacent to Science Way with hedges and saplings. It is contrasted sharply to the north with the unattractive Estates & Buildings (122), but to the east is the category B listed Kelvin Building (121), and to the south the category A listed Graham Kerr Building (125).

**Opportunities:**

- Relationship to redevelopment to the east.
- Restoration of external colours.

**Key Challenges:**

- Relocate external services.
- Previous alterations of poor appearance.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Although this building is listed, it would be possible to carry out considerable alterations to it without affecting its significance. These alterations might include opening out the courtyard and either forming a glazed atrium or an open space. Some alterations are desirable, such as removing pipes, vents, other alterations and cables. The desirability of removing the upper storey extension on the south block is uncertain, as it detracts from the purity of the original building, even though its addition was planned by the architects. There are some characteristic interiors to this and other extensions and these should be retained where possible. The yellow corrugated sections on the top storey of the stair towers disfigures them and should be removed. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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### Graham Kerr Building

**Dates:**
- Begun: 1923

**Listing:**
- 32928

**CA?:**
- Yes

**Significance:**
- Considerable

**Building Number:**
- 125

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<td>Life Sciences</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):**
- Ecology, environmental and evolutionary biology, zoology museum

---

**Summary History:**

Originally the department of zoology, and was designed and built by J. J. Burnet, 1923-7. Named after Sir John Graham Kerr (1869-1957), Regius Professor of Zoology. Stylistically, the design is a fusion. Its east and south façades are boldly rusticated in an Edwardian French baroque style, while the north façade is stripped back in detail, modern and functionalist. The internal spaces are clearly delineated in the external composition by a combination of carefully massed volumes and fenestration.

---

**Exterior Description:**

Architecturally, this is one of the most elegant buildings on the campus. The main front is to the west. This is an asymmetrical baroque front with detail characteristic of Glasgow School classicism. It also relates to late 19th century American design. On the south side, the inventive architectural detail continues with the shape of the lecture theatre and toilets below expressed in windows getting progressively larger to the west. To the west of the lecture theatre, the walls are windowless, enclosing a courtyard and the top-lit museum. This south west block is disfigured by a fire escape stair. Beyond this, to the west, is block 134.

---

**Interior Description:**

The architectural detail continues on the interior with incised *fleur de lis* in the porch, the original entrance screen and stair, which has a lion head facing the entrance and other detailing typical of Burnet. The entrance screen was not a double screen originally, the inner screen having been added. The glazing within the entrance screen had etched lines on it. Historic photographs of the interior show the tiled walls in the entrance hall with stripes, which could be recovered by the removal of paint. The museum originally had a fully glazed flat ceiling which has been covered over, with the surrounding spaces partitioned off. Some of
the original display cases may remain but most of the display cases look more recent.
The lecture theatre has been altered to its detriment. Some of the original panelling survives on the south and north walls but new seats have been introduced and an inappropriate balustrade on the gallery to the east. Polystyrene tiles have been fitted to the ceiling. On the first floor is the library, apparently with original bookcases, a 1960s style staircase on the corridor leads to the extension.

**Condition:**
The condition of this building is good. The walls are in excellent condition (roofs not inspected). On the north side some windows have been cut through the plinth. Some of the original vents have been replaced with those of lesser quality. To the west is a lab block with glazed ceilings set back in two tiers at ground and first floor level. There is a mix of traditional materials with concrete, partly because the laboratory has been subdivided by the addition of a floor. To the west is extension building 134 which covers the west wall of the original architecture and is of poor appearance. This west side of the building was less architecturally significant because it faced the limits of the university campus but it still had the same materials and general detailing as the other sides.

**Context & Views:**
This building fits well into its context with trees and bushes to the south facing the lane through to the Infirmary and forming an informal but severe point of arrival at the head of the university drive which curves up from the south west. The south of the building defers to the more expressive West Medical Building, though trees now partially obscure this. On its eastern side the Graham Kerr building forms the start of Science Way.

**Opportunities:**
- Restoration of museum and entrance hall.
- Alterations associated with redevelopment of adjacent building 134
- Relationship to development of the Western Infirmary site.

**Key Challenges:**
- Removal and re-planning of building of negative significance, building 134.
- Extension of building westwards.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building is one of the most significant on the campus and it should be subject to a detailed conservation plan to fully establish its significance and identify the opportunities for internal and external restoration and development.

Generally, the interior of the courtyard is not significant and could be altered to the benefit of the building. Certain alterations affect the significance of the building, like the museum interior and the extension above the museum. There is little point restoring the original appearance of the lecture theatre, but the entrance hall, stair and interior of the museum should be restored. Some alteration to the west side of this building is desirable because the current extension (building 134) is unsightly. The planning of the building must be considered in the context of a possible major extension westwards into the hospital site.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Repairs</th>
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<td>Section 8.1</td>
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<td>ECS Policy 13</td>
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Davidson Building

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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Keppie & Henderson  
**Main Building Materials:** Stone, lead  
**Open Space Character Area:** 3  
**School(s):** Life Sciences  
**College(s):** MVLS  
**Current Use(s):** Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

**Summary History:**
Built 1963-4 by Richard De’ath of Keppie & Henderson, this building is in the Festival of Britain style. It is built partly on top of the University Boilerhouse (132), designed by Jack Coia, 1952. It takes advantage of the site, with its eastern tower closing the view from the higher ground to the east, and it takes its height from the adjacent West Medical Building (127). The building housed the Biochemistry department until 1994.

**Exterior Description:**
A linear block running east-west with a single storey lecture theatre to the north. The concrete frame is clad in stone panels, with glazing set in timber units. The massing of the building at its eastern end commands the view from the Gilbert Scott building, and emphasises verticality. To the west, the linear glazing of the south façade gives the façade more horizontal emphasis.

**Condition:**
The condition of this building is fair. However, some of the vertical concrete fins between the windows on the east tower have partially disintegrated. There are some pipes added on the south side which disfigure the elevation generally. In general, the cladding panels, window frames and windows are bearing up reasonably well. The external joinery needs repainting.

**Context & Views:**
There are other campus buildings that use this architectural language better and this is not a good example of the style. Neither composition, proportion or detailing are attractive. The building is in a prominent position both in views across Kelvingrove Park and in the approach Dumbarton Drive up to the Gilbert Scott building. This is the least attractive building on this south western approach route.
### Opportunities:
- Redevelopment, recladding or extension

### Key Challenges:
- Condition of external concrete

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
The building appears to be serviceable and well used. Recladding, upwards extension by a storey, demolition of the lecture theatre, or a small eastwards extension are all possible and could, if carefully detailed, improve the appearance of this building. One of the least attractive qualities about this building is the flat roof to the east, used for the parking of vans. The location of bins in the most visible location possible.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
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<td>Section 8.8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Section 8.9 and subsection 8.9.3</td>
</tr>
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West Medical Building

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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
James Millar

**Main Building Materials:**
Stone, slate

**Open Space Character Area:**
3

**School(s):**
Life Sciences

**College(s):**
MVLS

**Current Use(s):**
Biomedical and Life Sciences, biology

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**Summary History:**
Originally the departments of Materia Medica and Physiology, this large Scots Renaissance style building was designed by James Millar 1903-6 and recalls the Old College buildings in the High Street. It is contemporary with Millar’s Natural Philosophy building (121), executed in broadly the same style. Additions and alterations from 1949 by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia, and in the 1950s internal alterations included the conversion of the forensic medicine lecture theatre into labs. Alterations in the 1960s included a new extension on the north west corner and the main lecture theatre was refurbished in the 1980s. The original east elevation survives, and is now one wall of the atrium for the Wolfson Building (Link) (136), a courtyard infill building designed by the Holmes Partnership, completed in 1996.

---

**Exterior Description:**
The entrance hall has been subdivided and the ceiling covered. To the north, the stair has had various additions and alterations which detract from its significance. Quite a lot of original joinery survives. The eastern end of the building was clearly partially refitted in the 1960s, and a ramp rises to an upper level addition. In general, the architecture of the corridors with panelled dados, timber doorcases and original doors, in some cases retaining their original etched lines, has survived.

At the north west corner a flat roof block has been extended upwards by another storey and covered in slate. Although the extension itself is fairly innocuous, the unfortunate effect of this block is that it hides the elegant timber cupola and curving lecture theatre block which is the main western part of this building. This part of the building is currently undergoing repair and is a single large space, with large windows to the north and south, and the octagonal cupola above. Between the lecture theatre and the main western block is a colonnade with an odd number of columns. This has glazing behind to enclose an escape stair.
### Condition:

This building is in fair condition but some slates are missing. Some repointing is required to joints. The southern wall has some stone decay and some cement patching, particularly at low level. There are disfiguring pipes and cables.

### Context & Views:

This building forms an important element in the approach from the south west along Dumbarton Way, and the curved lecture theatre and cupola is the key view closer along this route. The building is also important in the context of views towards the Gilbert Scott building, with its tower rising through trees. The south façade is more regular and less intended to be seen close up than the north façade entrance front, which closes the view from Science Way.

Given its size, the Western Medical Building is a surprisingly unfocused building. It has interesting detail but overall is not particularly architecturally important. This seems to have been the case from the start, with a perspective drawing showing it to be a contextual building rather than a focal one. It was a building designed to be seen looking towards other buildings, rather than looked at directly. The only two places where this changes are at the old door at the southern end of Science Way and the curved end to the lecture theatre with its cupola.

### Opportunities:

- Limited internal restoration.

### Key Challenges:

- Repairs to stone and roof.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

General repairs, suitable redevelopment of the lecture theatre interior. The cupola has been carefully and well repaired. The netting over the glazing in the colonnade between the lecture theatre and the main western block should be removed. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ECS Policies 6-8, 10</td>
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<td>Section 8.4</td>
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<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>Section 8.6</td>
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<td>Section 8.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>Section 8.8</td>
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<td>Section 8.13</td>
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<td>Section 8.14</td>
</tr>
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<td>Management</td>
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Summary History:

This building was built after 1876 by John Burnet, as part of the Western Infirmary. However it was clearly conceived as a double lodge, to serve both the Infirmary and the university, partly as it faces both directions and as on the 1896 Ordnance Survey when it first appears, it is shown as two buildings. It stands on the former line of what is now Dumbarton Road, which was rerouted to the south c.1876 with the building of the Partick Bridge 1876-8. This wide masonry and cast iron bridge was designed to ease traffic flow, and replaced the old and narrow stone bridge, built c.1800, which remains to the east.

This building was later added to by J. J. Burnet, but the style remained the Scots Baronial style of his father’s hospital buildings, with crowstepped gables, window mullions and corbelling. In 2002, it was extended and adapted by Page\Park Architects, and opened as a Maggie’s Centre.

Exterior Description:

Red sandstone lodge building with large brick faced extension to the north and east. Recent alterations have included the addition of lead and glass upper extensions into the former roof space.

Condition:

Good condition. The lime staining on the cement mortar in the flanking walls to the west side of the garden is unfortunate.
This is one of the most successful recent architectural projects at Glasgow University. The original lodge has been repaired with the interior largely gutted. The building has been extended with a high quality contemporary design by Page\Park Architects. In the garden to the north is a Helix sculpture, by Charles Jencks.

Opportunities:
- Better relation to area of entrance to hospital site.

Key Challenges:
- Preventing theft of lead from roof surfaces.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building is currently leased as a Maggie’s Centre. If the centre is to move from the building, it could be appropriately adapted for use as a university building. Ideally, the building could be used by university security as a gate lodge. The alterations and extension by Page\Park are good quality conservation of moderate significance, but could be removed in future alterations.

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
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Anderson College

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**Current Use(s):** Molecular and cellular biology and the Glasgow International College

**Summary History:**

Designed by James Sellars of Cambell Doqlas & Sellars, 1888, and completed by Honeyman & Keppie in 1889. Sculpture is by the Scottish sculptor Pittendrigh MacGillivray. Additions were made in 1895, and additional alterations 1936-7 by Keppie & Henderson. Further alterations were begun in 1954 by Keppie, Henderson, & Gleave. Recent alterations Boswell, Mitchell & Johnston 1992-4. Originally a building for medical training, the style is derived from the early Italian Renaissance in its detailing, especially the transom and mullion windows, and the balcony to Dumbarton Road. This style connects the advances in medicine in the late nineteenth century, to the advances of fourteenth century Italy.

**Description:**

Anderson College is a façade retention to the south and east with an entirely new interior and new walls to the west and north. The only point of design quality within the interior is the steel stair which is a good quality characteristic contemporary idiom. The only parts of the structure which could reasonably be protected by listing are the south and west exterior walls. The outside walls are sandstone, with attractive massing, particularly around the entrance rising to a baroque chimney connected by an arch. On the main elevation facing south towards Dumbarton Road a large sculpted tympanum panel.

**Condition:**

The condition of the original masonry is fair. There have been a considerable number of stone indent repairs, presumably carried out in the early 1990s. Some further pointing is needed at plinth level facing Dumbarton Road. On the side facing eastwards towards the courtyard more masonry work is required to remove bushes.
and to overhaul and repaint rainwater pipes. The roofs, slated pitches and lead pitched roofs have probably all been renewed in the 1990s and are in reasonably fair condition. The roof over the porch has some weeds growing in it and should be checked.

**Context & Views:**

To the east are modern hospital buildings, the Beatson Oncology building (W11). To the east and to the corner of Dumbarton Road and Church Street is the biology building. To the north and north west are other university medical buildings placed quite close with narrow back lanes. The main front faces Dumbarton Road and this is the part that should be protected and respected in neighbouring developments.

**Opportunities:**

- Redevelopment of new building behind the façade which is of considerable significance.

**Key Challenges:**

- Masonry repair
- Relationship to development on adjacent sites.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building has a sustainable use. It is in good condition and could be retained in use by the university or fairly easily converted to other commercial or office uses. If the Beatson Building to the east of Anderson College is redeveloped, the context of Anderson College must be considered according to a development brief. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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Pontecorvo Building

**Summary History:**
Originally the Department of Genetics, this building is by Basil Spence & Partners, 1961, and completed by Thomas M. Gray of the successor firm, Sir Basil Spence, Glover & Ferguson 1966. The site was previously occupied by a typical West End tenement containing 6 shops and 9 flats. It is not a typical Spence building as it does not display Spence’s usual care with detailing and materials. In 1994, the building was renamed after Professor Guido Pontecorvo, the university’s first Professor of Genetics from 1955-68.

**Exterior Description:**
This building is a nine storey concrete framed tower, clad in tesserae finished panels to the north and south, and concrete aggregate faced panels to the east and west. It has a flat roof with a concrete lintel expressed to north and south. The concrete frame is exposed at the lowest level.

**Condition:**
The condition of this building appears fairly poor (roof not inspected). The cladding panels on both the tesserae and aggregate sides are distorted and there is some iron staining where fixing points are rusting through. There is some evidence of spalling from the concrete at the top of the building. A new stair or lift connection has been added on the east side in the gap between this building and Anderson College fairly recently. On the south side a considerable amount of tesserae is falling from the cladding panels. The windows are in fairly poor condition and relatively flimsy construction. They have not been painted or maintained.
The Virology Building (131) and this building form a group and are by the same architect. They both are on a corner site which is highly visible and could produce a considerable effect on the general townscape of Dumbarton Road and Church Street. There is a bridge link between them at second floor level. When new, these buildings probably looked good, but their materials are not of high quality and have significantly deteriorated in appearance. They are not up to the standard of other buildings on Church Street, particularly the listed hospital buildings to the north.

**Opportunities:**
- Prominent site for redevelopment.
- Should be redeveloped in connection with the Virology Building (131).

**Key Challenges:**
- Spalling concrete, tesserae falling off and fixings of facing panels rusting.
- Of poor appearance generally.
- Recording.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building has some significance, mainly because it was designed by the important Scottish architect Basil Spence. It is characteristic in its detailing and use of materials. However, it is not a good Spence design, its materials are failing, and is a difficult building to adapt. It is unlikely that another use could be found for it sufficient to justify the considerable cost of repairs. If this building is retained and repaired it should be repaired and overhauled using materials which respect its original architectural design. However, the balance of function, condition and the opportunity for a building which fits better with its context outweighs the significance of the building in architectural historical terms. Therefore, the building overall has negative significance. The outcome which is probably best in conservation terms is redevelopment of this site as long as high quality of design and an appropriate response to the townscape and to the adjacent listed building are achieved.

Redevelopment of this site, if carried out to appropriate quality, could have an overall benefit. The relationship between this building and the adjacent B listed Anderson College (129) next to it is poor. The side of this block to the east and west of Anderson College should be considered carefully. If the Pontecorvo Building is demolished and redeveloped, then a new building on this site should be no higher than the attractive tenement block on the opposite corner of Church Street, with a cornice at the same height as the corbelled cornice of Anderson College. However, a building on this corner could rise in height towards the north. There is a precedent for this in the 1992 rebuilding of the interior and north west part of Anderson College.

If demolished this building should be recorded photographically.

**Key Policies:**

**Base Policies:**
- Section 8.1

**Constraints:**
- ECS Policies 8, 10

**Significance:**
- ECS Policy 16

**Repairs:**
- Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11

**Safety:**
- Section 8.5

**Opportunities:**
- Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3

**Disposal:**
- Section 8.11

**Access:**
- Section 8.13

**Maintenance:**
- Section 8.15

**Management:**
- Section 8.16
**Summary History:**
This building is by Basil Spence & Partners in association with Peter Glover, 1961. It was purpose-built as accommodation for virology, and was intended to be connected to the Pontecorvo Building (130), though the glazed bridge has the appearance of an afterthought. The six bays to the north were added by the architect, shortly after the building was completed. The recessed balcony on the top storey is a typical characteristic of buildings of this period.

**Exterior Description:**
This building is four storeys high, finished mainly with tessereae panels, with a recessed balcony on the top floor of the elevation to Church Street. There is a green slate clad part on the ground floor that breaks the façade and projects onto the pavement area. The entrance is recessed to the north of this projection. The rear of the building faces east and is also clad with tessereae panels. To the rear there is a two storey utilitarian wing, also with tessereae panel walls, a copper roof and end elevations (north and south) clad with slate. There is a dark red brick base course. The six bays to the north are an extension which are nominally in the same character as the original but detract from it.

**Condition:**
The condition is reasonable, though the current appearance is poor. The external cladding has severe problems with loss of tessereae finish and some bursting through and rusting of ferrous fixing points. Some external ducting has been fitted and the windows are in poor condition.
Context & Views:
The Pontecorvo Building (130) and this building form a group and are by the same architect. They both are on a corner site which is highly visible and could produce a considerable effect on the general townscape of Dumbarton Road and Church Street. There is a bridge link between them at second floor level. When new, these buildings probably looked good, but their materials are not of high quality and have significantly deteriorated in appearance. They are not up to the standard of other buildings on Church Street, particularly the listed hospital buildings to the north.

Opportunities:
- Prominent site for redevelopment.
- Should be redeveloped in connection with the Pontecorvo Building (130).

Key Challenges:
- Spalling concrete, tesserae falling off and fixings of facing panels rusting.
- Of poor appearance generally.
- Recording.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building has neutral significance, mainly because it was designed by the important Scottish architect Basil Spence. However, it is not in good condition and it has been extended northwards. It is probable that the cost of an architecturally correct restoration of this building might influence a decision to redevelop this site. A redevelopment should be clad in stone, considered in the context of existing surrounding materials and Anderson College, although this building’s west side dates from the early 1990s. Any development that increased the height of the building, would be justified by the precedent of the extension of Anderson College to the east and by the hospital buildings to the north. However, Church Street would look unbalanced if the street elevation were significantly taller than the existing building. If demolished this building should be recorded in detail photographically.

Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td>ECS Policies 8, 10</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Section 8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
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</table>

Opportunities: Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3
Disposal: Section 8.11
Access: Section 8.13
Maintenance: Section 8.15
Management: Section 8.16
## Robertson Institute of Biotechnology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates:</th>
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<th>CA?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opened 1992</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRM Kennedy &amp; Partners</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>Leased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current Use(s):** Institute of Biotechnology

---

### Summary History:

The 1896 Ordnance Survey shows the Anderson College (129) boundaries extending to the north, precisely marking the footprint of the present building. The site was open and faced up the slope to John Burnet’s Western Infirmary. It remained undeveloped until between the 1932 Ordnance Survey map, and the 1950 National Grid map, when northwards extensions, including a vaulted pend, were added to Anderson College, and connected to the Virology building by the 1963 National Grid map. The present building was opened in 1992, designed by GRM Kennedy & Partners, costing around £4 million. It is named after the Robertson Trust, who provided the funds for the building, and previously in 1988 endowed a new Chair in Biotechnology.

---

### Description:

Six storey tower, brick faced, post modern influenced style. The building is articulated by the use of red brick with horizontal banding to the lower two storeys and yellow brick for the storeys above.

---

### Condition:

This is a recent building and appears in fair condition, although there is evidently some problems with the windows and window seals.

---

### Context & Views:

To the east is the Beatson Medical Institute but this presents the back and a blank rendered wall facing this building. To the south is Anderson College. To the north is one of the western routes into the hospital sites and to the west a back lane between this and the Virology Building (131).
### Opportunities:
- Creation of pedestrian route from Anderson College (129) court to the area to the north.

### Key Challenges:
- Relationship to possible redeveloped site to east and west.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
The building has neutral significance. The context would be improved if it were replaced by a building of higher quality.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Adaptations:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
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<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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Central Research Facility

<table>
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<td>No</td>
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<th>College(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NJSR Horspool</td>
<td>Brick, panels, stone</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Life Sciences</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Current Use(s): Extension to the Graham Kerr building

Summary History:
This extension was opened in 1994 and built by NJSR Horspool architects. It is a functional envelope of new research spaces accessed from the Joseph Black Building (124) and Graham Kerr Building (125). However, as it is more visible from the south, in the context of the latter A listed building, the southernmost part of the building is clad in masonry and has a slate mansard roof.

Description:
Five storey brown brick and proprietary panel building. This building appears to have been constructed on the understanding that it would not be visible and hidden by hospital buildings. Its current prominence is unfortunate.

Condition:
The condition seems fair. There are some slipped slates on the slate hung section facing west. Some of the cladding materials are not long life. Scaffolding has been introduced around the head of the building. Presumably as edge protection.

Context & Views:
The relationship of this building to its context is very poor. At the moment, this building has car parking for the hospital immediately next to it.
### Opportunities:
- Redevelopment to create better relationship to Western Infirmary site.

### Key Challenges:
- Poor appearance.
- Planning relationship to existing Graham Kerr building (125).
- External cladding material failure.
- Roof edge maintenance protection.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building should be hidden or removed. This offers an opportunity for redevelopment facing westwards towards a redeveloped hospital site. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
<th>Additions:</th>
<th>Section 8.9</th>
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<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
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<td>ECS Policy 16</td>
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<td>Section 8.13</td>
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<td>Section 8.4</td>
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<td>Section 8.15</td>
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<td>Safety:</td>
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<td>Section 8.16</td>
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**Wolfson Building**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Completed 1996</td>
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</table>

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Holmes Partnership  
**Main Building Materials:** Glass  
**Open Space Character Area:** 3  
**School(s):** Life Sciences  
**College(s):** MVLS

**Current Use(s):** Medical teaching and research

---

**Summary History:**

This building was designed by the Holmes Partnership, completed in 1996. It was built partly on top of the University Boilerhouse designed by Jack Coia, 1952, retaining its principal flue within the fabric. It fills the courtyard between the West Medical Building, retaining its east façade within the atrium, and the Davidson Building.

---

**Description:**

This building is virtually invisible from the university campus as it is concealed by other buildings on three sides. The fourth is a curved façade of glass and propriety panels, canted out over a cream masonry base course of two stories. The building is seven storeys high, but takes its height from the adjacent buildings. There is a triangular internal atrium with a glazed roof with the east wall of the West Medical Building forming one of its walls.

---

**Condition:**

Good recently constructed building.

---

**Context & Views:**

On the north side this building fills a narrow gap between pre-existing buildings and so is not particularly visible. There is a curved wall which is, unfortunately, slightly at odds with the architecture of the Davidson Building but generally hidden by the Davidson Building lecture theatre. On the south side there are five levels of curved wall with proprietary panelling and stone cladding to the west and below. This is a very prominent building when seen in the context of equally prominent stone building to the west and stone clad and framed building to the east.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities:</th>
<th>Key Challenges:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Relationship to probably changes to appearance to the Davidson Building (126).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Replanning might need to be considered if alterations are proposed to the buildings on either side.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Additions:</th>
<th>Section 8.9</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Access:</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs:</td>
<td>Interpretation:</td>
<td>Section 8.14</td>
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<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptations:</td>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</table>

- Section 8.1
- ECS Policies 8, 10
- ECS Policy 15
- Section 8.4
- Section 8.5
- Section 8.8
- Section 8.9
- Section 8.10
- Section 8.13
- Section 8.14
- Section 8.15
- Section 8.16
## Wolfson Medical School Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates:</th>
<th>Listing:</th>
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<th>Significance:</th>
<th>Building Number:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designed 2002</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<table>
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<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reiach &amp; Hall</td>
<td>Glass, render</td>
<td>12 13</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Current Use(s): | |
|-----------------| Medical school |

### Summary History:

Designed by Reiach & Hall, 2002. It was awarded Best Public Project in the Scottish Design Awards, a Dynamic Place Award and a RIBA Regional Architecture Award in 2003. This building was the first on this triangular site. Historically, it was enclosed by Ashton Road to the north and University Avenue to the south, and traversed north-south by Sutherland Street. It was acquired in the 1960s by the Western Infirmary, and tenement housing was demolished to make way for residences, partially built on the position of Sutherland Street. University Avenue was rerouted to the north in the 1970s, and the triangular site changed shape, and the roads their names. The residences themselves were demolished in 2000, and the university began developing the site, this building being the first, followed by the BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre (171) and Biomedical Research Centre (172) opened in 2006.

### Description:

This is a four storey building, with one key façade, facing east down University Avenue. This façade, above a recessed ground storey entrance loggia, is a curved and canted bow, with curtain-wall glazing. It rises up by nearly a storey to the north, giving the elevation a wedge-shaped profile. The eastern elevations are less intended to be seen and are white render on a concrete frame, with small gray-framed windows giving strongly horizontal or vertical emphasis to different parts of the elevations. The north east elevation is largely clad in sandstone, responding to the 1860s terraced houses to the west, and buildings 171 and 172. It is irregular in plan and fits the plot available.

### Condition:

Good condition – recently constructed.
### Context & Views:

Together with buildings 171 and 172, this building forms an attractive and successful group on the triangular site between University Place and University Avenue. This building’s main elevation faces towards the open junction of University Place and University Avenue. The elevation of the north side is a less successfully detailed but still looks well as a group with building 172, and in the context of the older domestic buildings opposite. The south western facing sides of this building are rendered and clearly not intended to be seen from a distance in the same way as the north east and south east sides. The north west and south west sides are the back of the building.

### Opportunities:
- Completion of the site by redeveloping the PPU on University Place.

### Key Challenges:
- Acquisition of PPU building.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Redevelopment of the PPU building to the south west, although not in university ownership is highly desirable. A new building on this site should follow the same scale, height, architectural language and materials as buildings 170 – 172. It would cover the back of 170 and should complete the formation of an attractive open space to the south of buildings 171 and 172.

### Key Policies:

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 8, 10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Additions | Section 8.9 |

| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 |
### BHF Cardiovascular Centre & Sir Graeme Davies Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates:</th>
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<th>CA?</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<td>Opened 2006</td>
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<table>
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<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
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<th>College(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boswell, Mitchell &amp; Johnston</td>
<td>Ceramic panels, concrete</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current Use(s):** Medical teaching and the Glasgow Biomedical Research Centre

---

**Summary History:**

Opened in 2006 by the Princess Royal, this pair of buildings followed the construction of the Wolfson Medical School (170), designed 2002. Historically, the whole site was enclosed by Ashton Road to the north and University Avenue to the south, and traversed north-south by Sutherland Street. It was acquired in the 1960s by the Western Infirmary, and tenement housing was demolished to make way for residences, partially built on the position of Sutherland Street. University Avenue was rerouted to the north in the 1970s, and the triangular site changed shape, and the roads their names. The residences themselves were demolished in 2000, and the university began developing the site. Their alignment and central pedestrian street, marks the vanished Sutherland Street.

---

**Description:**

Five storey block with main axis running roughly north-south. The central three storeys have ceramic cladding. The ground floor has grey concrete block construction. The top floor is recessed and seems to be an encasement for a ventilation plant. At the southern end is a projection facing University Place. This projection is faced with good quality sandstone cladding and metal framed glazed projection. Building 172 has the same materials as 171. On the south elevation there is a well detailed panel of sandstone cladding. Buildings 171 and 172 are connected together by a bridge which forms an interesting quality in the new footpath which has been created between these buildings.
Condition:
Good – recently completed buildings.

Context & Views:
The position of this development has been carefully planned. Although it does not pick up the line of University Place to the west with a particularly strong line, the built form is in line with the tenements to the west. The building creates a new context at an angle to University Place which runs through past building 172 towards University Avenue. Building 170, the Wolfson Medical School building, also responds to this group. The PPU needs to be redeveloped to complete the design intention of this group. Until this happens the north side of University Place has an unfortunately incomplete character. If this building is developed then the triangular space formed by buildings 171 and 172 could form an attractive context for these buildings and the appearance of University Place and, in turn, the context of the listed buildings such as the Joseph Black building to the south east. This triangular space could form a termination for the extension of Kelvingrove Park through the Western Infirmary site as suggested in the campus plan.

Opportunities:
- Completion of the site by redeveloping the PPU on University Place.

Key Challenges:
- Acquisition of PPU building.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Redevelopment of the PPU building to the south west, although not in university ownership is highly desirable. A new building on this site should follow the same scale, height, architectural language and materials as buildings 170 – 172. It would cover the back of 170 and complete the formation of an attractive open space to the south of buildings 171 and 172.

Key Policies:
| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | ECS Policies 8, 10 |
| Significance: | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs: | Section 8.4 |
| Safety: | Section 8.5 |
| Additions: | Section 8.9 |
| Landscape: | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access: | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation: | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 |
Gilmorehill Halls

**Dates:** Designed 1876  
**Listing:** 32251  
**CA?:** Yes  
**Significance:** Moderate  
**Building Number:** 201

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** James Sellars  
**Main Building Materials:** Stone, slate  
**Open Space Character Area:** 8  
**School(s):** Creative Arts & Cultures Services/Admin/Support  
**College(s):** Arts Services/Admin/Support

**Current Use(s):** Offices, media department and theatre

---

**Summary History:**

Designed as Anderston Free Church by James Sellars, 1876-8. The church, latterly known as the Gilmorehill Church of Scotland, closed in 1959, was acquired by the university, and 1961-3 altered for use as examination halls by Keppie Henderson & partners. In 1996-7, SBT Keppie converted the building into the School of Creative Arts & Cultures. The tower, which was supposed to close the vista at the east end of University Avenue, was never completed. The five clearstory windows bear a close resemblance to those used at St. Jude’s Woodlands Gate by John Burnet, 1874-5.

---

**Description:**

A former church building, Gothic Revival style using sawn sandstone. The main church space has been subdivided horizontally to provide a theatre at the upper level with offices below. There is a cinema in the former church hall to the north. The conversion is an elegant one with the original aisles subdivided and curtain wall glazing to provide offices. Some stained glass remains in the southern gable window. The upper part of the original church survives, including the coffered ceiling but this is partly obscured by an iron superstructure.

---

**Condition:**

The wall to the street is in a fairly poor condition and the railings need overhauling and repair with reinstatement of missing elements. The disabled ramp is quite poor in quality. Substantial masonry repairs have been carried out on the building and the condition is fair. On the upper levels of the buttresses between the windows, the masonry is wet and there are trees growing from the masonry. Some of the roofs are in fairly poor condition, most notably the pitch facing north over the hall which has some slates out of position. Substantial repointing is required at the low level of the hall block. The best elevation of this building is the one facing south. This is hidden by a garden with dense vegetation.
Context & Views:

The context of this building is important. It is a very visible building and forms a view closer along the north-west running part of University Avenue. The most important part of this view closer was to have been the tower over the porch to the south west. This was not completed. Together with the lack of pinnacles at the main run of arches into the church to the north of the tower, this gives the building a rather shorn appearance. This is unfortunate in such a prominent position. Proper conservation of this listed building should be to put the pinnacles back. The incomplete tower offers an opportunity for some degree of architectural completion. This could be an artwork or some other structure on top of the tower.

Opportunities:

- Project to address the appearance of the tower.

Key Challenges:

- Repair of exterior finishes.
- Masonry features.
- Unfinished character of the tower.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

Repair and continued use as university department. Consideration should be given to restoration of the absent pinnacles and of the appearance of the tower. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Section 8.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</table>
### Glasgow University Union

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CA?</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<td>32252</td>
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<td>Arthur &amp; McNaughton</td>
<td>Stone, slate</td>
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**Current Use(s):** University students’ union

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### Summary History:

The main range of the building is by Arthur & McNaughton, 1929-31, and the extension of 1965 was designed by Keppie, Henderson & Partners. Before the 1920s, the Glasgow University Union was accommodated in the John McIntyre Building. The architectural style is a stripped-back Jacobean and Scots baronial, and its strapwork panels recall the Old College buildings. In massing and detailing, it subtly references the university work of Burnet, and institutional buildings by Mackintosh.

### Exterior Description:

The main elevation faces east across the junction between University Avenue and Kelvin Way. It has a prominent and well designed gable to the south. This gable takes most of its architectural detail from the two inglenooks to the fireplaces at the first floor level. This produces very striking, shallow and windowless bays. The west side is the rear of the building and faces a service yard. It is rendered with stone margins around the original windows. There have been various extensions at ground floor level on this side, also rendered. The two storey block to the north west appears to be part of the original scheme. To the north is an extension (building 212).

### Interior Description:

Panelling and detailing survives in the snooker room, complete with red marble carved fireplace. Panelling also survives in the shop and buffet. The end wall of the shop appears to be a later partition it is not clear if this is an original wall position. The entrance hall retains original detailing and this is an important interior. It includes a Jacobean strap work panel above the fireplace, possibly based on Craigievar or Glamis but with the arms of Glasgow at the centre. Most of the original detail survives in this entrance hall. The main element which detracts from it is wiring, inserted furniture, and possibly paint colours.
The bar is also a near complete original interior panelled to a picture rail level and with its joinery for ceiling and fireplace all in place.

There is a memorial dated 1887 on the stair which predates the building. On the first floor to the north is the debating chamber, essentially a theatre design in Glasgow Neo Classical style. The important interiors continue throughout the first floor, notably in the James Bridie Library. The fireplace in this room appears to have had its tiles replaced but otherwise this room contains its original finishes, possibly including the *fleur de lis* painted on the walls. There is a painting in this room by Fyffe Christie. It has been relocated from the Citizens Theatre. The reading room is now a bar and contains similar detailing and replaced tiles on the fireplace as the library.

The Elliot Library to the west has a 1950s fit out. There is some broken glass in the main central window on the east face. The gents’ toilets on the ground floor are extensive and fully tiled. The original phone booth survives immediately inside the front door.

The billiard room has a much simpler ceiling and has possibly been altered. The board room, also on the top floor, retains its original panelling which is up to picture rail height. The curtains and pelmets might also be original. All share an Art Deco styling. This is most obvious in the odd square ionic capitals to either side of the fireplace recess.

**Condition:**

The condition of this building is variable. Some of the newer extensions at the back are in poor condition, particularly with cracks in the render which are supporting ferns to the north and might indicate structural failure in the single storey blocks to the south.

On the outside the external metalwork, including windows and pipes, all need to be repainted. The gutters and downpipes are not working effectively, particularly to either side of the turrets to the entrance. The pipe next to the south turret appears to have been leaking. This is causing saturated masonry at the base of the wall with ferns growing out. Gutters need to be kept clear and the flat roofs to the rear are also not fully maintained.

The internal panelling needs an overhaul. Old photographs show that it was darker originally and it might need French polishing. Some minor pieces of timber are missing and should be reinstated.

The walls to the south are not in particularly good condition. There are a lot of open joints and some displaced masonry. The building has a large amount of trailing cable on its elevations which should be tidied up. In front of the building are two lanterns made of wrought iron with thistle motifs and Art Deco lanterns above. There is some broken glass in these lanterns. They should be restored to working order.

**Context & Views:**

The building is in a prominent position and its front face addresses the junction of University Avenue and Kelvin Way. It is a strong symmetrical front but this is not easy to appreciate unless viewed from the opposite side of the road. The building is set at an angle to the rest of the grid of streets and forms open space between it and the Gilmorehill Halls. To the south are views into Kelvingrove Park.

The south gable is a strong architectural element and is more easily seen from the neighbouring pavement than the main front. To the south is a small area of grass and there are stepped masonry walls around the east and south sides. These appear never to have had railings.

The north face of this building was not intended to be seen. The extension (building 212) stops short of it leaving an ugly area of exposed render, some of which has been covered with graffiti. The building would be much better if the building on the plot to the north of it met its northern wall as originally intended.

**Opportunities:**

- Redevelopment to rear.
- Connection to development on site of the Rankine Building (203).

**Key Challenges:**

- General internal and external repairs.
- A full review of how existing use relates to protection and possible restoration of original interiors.
**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The front of the building should be repaired and the principal interiors repaired with some restoration. The correct urban context should be restored to the north side.

The back of the building could sustain significant redevelopment, including amalgamation with the adjacent buildings to the north, west and north west. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

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<tr>
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<td><strong>Restoration:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Section 8.6</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Interiors:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</strong></td>
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**Rankine Building**

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**Building Number:** 203

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Keppie, Henderson & Partners

**Main Building Materials:** Concrete aggregate panels

**Open Space Character Area:**
- 8
- 9
- 12

**School(s):** Engineering

**College(s):** Science & Engineering

**Current Use(s):** Civil and electronic engineering

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**Summary History:**

Designed by Keppie, Henderson & Partners 1969, this building is named after the Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, Macquorn Rankine (1820-72). It was intended to provide additional accommodation for the Department of Civil Engineering.

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**Description:**

A five storey building over a double height basement block. It is one of the most prominent buildings in the university. It is built with strong horizontal architecture involving aggregate faced cladding panels at each floor height, apparently supported on the exposed ends of a concrete structure. The windows have been altered to UPVC frames.

Around the windows are strips of mosaic. On the southern gable there is a sculpture by Lucy Baird to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Regius Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics at the University of Glasgow.

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**Condition:**

The basic condition of the building needs to be checked. There are many places where tesserae are falling away from the mosaic strips. There are some places where repairs have been carried out to the cladding panels or where there are obvious points of local damage. The windows are in good condition having been replaced. The roof was not inspected.
To the east are a yard and a massive freestanding chimney. The yard is untidy. It might be possible to solve an architectural problem for both buildings if the yard became a useable internal space, such as an atrium. This would depend on the requirements for deliveries to the Rankine Building.

The west face of the building is towards the former houses on Oakfield Avenue. The building retains a pavement but in front of the building is a recessed area which contains highly visible ventilation plant and the poor appearance of a felt covered flat roof. The concrete wall and railings in front of the Rankine Building appear to be a later addition or an afterthought. This wall also has poor appearance.

**Opportunities:**
- Possible development to connect to the Glasgow University Union building (202).

**Key Challenges:**
- Condition of exterior.
- Walls and landscape finishes.
- Appearance of back yard.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building is considered to have negative significance so could be demolished and redeveloped in a way which would improve the architectural quality and significance of the campus in general. If this work is carried out, consideration should be given to salvaging the artwork on the side of the duct tower next to University Avenue.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
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<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Stevenson Building

Summary History:
Designed by Keppie, Henderson, and Partners, 1960, this building was named after Sir Daniel Macaulay Stevenson (1851-1944), university Chancellor 1934-44, and major benefactor, having made his fortune in shipping and coal. With a 25 metre swimming pool, it was the university’s main sports facility until 1996, when a new complex was completed on the Garscube Campus.

Description:
This is a multi level building built of a mix of brick at the lower level and stone above. The window panels within the building have been overhauled and replaced. Some of the stone is apparently a recladding. Some areas around the entrance look older and are built of cast or artificial stone.

Condition:
The building is apparently in good condition. Some moss build-up over the front door canopy. There is some staining but the building has been repaired and substantially overhauled recently.

Context & Views:
For a large modern building, the building fits in reasonably well with its context. It is bigger than the buildings on Oakfield Avenue opposite to the west but there is a sufficient width in the street for the building not to be dominating. There is a similarity of materials in stone which also helps this relationship, although the large area of blank glazing is an unfortunately alien feature in the street. The area of glazing has a larger area than the front of any individual house opposite. The relationship between this building and the adjacent block to the north on the other side of Gibson Street (218) is also fair. The Stevenson Building is not higher.
than the corner building on the terrace of Oakfield Avenue and the relationship is fair. The Stevenson Building in its current appearance does not adversely impact on the appearance or domestic use of the buildings around.

The immediate context of the Stevenson Building is also fair. To the west is a brick paved pavement with space for bikes, to the north are a row of trees and tall railings, both of which contribute to the domestic quality of the surrounding streets rather than detract from it.

To the east is a lane. This lane separates the Stevenson Building from the negative building of the Glasgow University Union extension. Consideration should be given as to whether this lane is needed and whether the Stevenson Building could be extended onto the site of the Glasgow University Union extension (212) so that an even run of stone and glass finishes could be created between Stevenson, the union extension site, the Sir Charles Wilson building (206) and the tenements beyond.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>• Proposals could be developed in connection with development opportunities to the east and south.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The building is in good condition and in good use. It could remain independent of its surroundings but it is possible to imagine that it has a role in the full conservation and planning of the Rankine Building to the south and the Glasgow University Union to the east and south east.</td>
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54 & 56 Gibson Street

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<td>c.1870</td>
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<td>Stone</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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Current Use(s): Residential

Summary History:
The buildings date from 1867-70 and are fairly typical examples of Glasgow tenements of the mid century, with restrained classical window and cornice detailing, with French-style channelled rustication on the ground storey.

Description:
This building is four storey tenement, with a shop at the street level of No. 56. This is probably contemporary with the original building as the door to the communal stair is not in the centre of the façade. There are tiles in the entrance stairs. Considerable signs of alterations. The sides facing Gibson Street are ashlar fronted with moulded detail around some windows and projecting canted bays. To the rear is a dressed rubble stone wall.

Condition:
Generally fair. Roof not inspected. There has been considerable structural repair in the tenement block to the west. The chimney has been taken down and rebuilt with a rendered finish.

Context & Views:
Typical tenement building. The building faces onto the street with a small garden area for the ground floor flat in front of it. It is typical, good quality, background street architecture.
### Opportunities:
- Disposal for residential use

### Key Challenges:
- Continued repair and maintenance

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Keep in residential use.

### Key Policies:

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<td>Management:</td>
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</table>
Summary History:

Designed and built by Hugh Barclay of H. & D. Barclay 1889-95 as the Hillhead Congregational Church. It was recently converted into a conference and lecture building and is named after Sir Charles Haynes Wilson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor 1961-76.

Description:

This is a recent and high quality conversion from a church to form a lecture theatre which seats 300. It was built of sawn sandstone with green, probably Lakeland, slate roofs. It is in the Gothic Revival style and has a confident use of Gothic forms arranged to suit a Presbyterian plan.

The building is of moderate significance externally. The interior is considered to be neutral in significance, although the conversion work has been carried out to a high standard.

Condition:

The building is in good condition. A finial is missing from the central gable facing west. There have been significant lead and slate repairs, and also a thorough programme of masonry repairs.

Context & Views:

This building is most important for its context. It sits on the corner of University Avenue and Gibson Street, and forms an effective and interesting corner building.

Part of the contribution of the building to its context is in its railings. The two-tone painting of the railings is...
distracting. The original colours should be checked but it seems probable that they were originally a single
colour.

The context of the building is not particularly good when viewed from the north east. This shows the eastern
elevation of the building, which was not intended to be seen as prominently as it is now, and was built
against a lane. The redevelopment of the site adjacent as the Hillhead Primary School has allowed this
elevation much more prominence than it should have and this means that this building will give the long-
term impression of a gap site. This is unfortunate but there is little that can be done about it in conservation
terms. Another point which makes this view poor is the quality of the student union extension (Building 212).
Looking across the University Avenue - Gibson Street junction, the Charles Wilson Building addresses the
corner well, as do the tenement buildings to the north east and north west of the junction. The Charles Wilson
Building would form an effective street with the Stevenson Building on Gibson Street but the University
Union extension seriously detracts from this view because it is of a different material with completely
different construction techniques, light and shade, and proportions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Recovery of original external colours</td>
<td>• Restoration of minor missing elements</td>
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</table>

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

Repairs as above, including finial and railings, and continued use as a university lecture facility. The views of
this building should be considered in development of adjacent sites.

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<th>Key Policies:</th>
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5 University Avenue

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<td>Stone</td>
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<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

| Current Use(s): | Residential accommodation |

**Summary History:**
This striking tenement first appears on the 1913 Ordnance Survey. On the earlier 1896 Ordnance Survey, the site between the Gilmorehill Halls (201) and the Sir Charles Wilson Building (206), both then in use as churches, is a gap site, with villas on the opposite side of University Avenue. The building is impressively designed with a strong central emphasis, and vies with the churches for architectural dominance of the sweeping east end of University Avenue. It is in the contrast of this tall and square façade with the pointed gables of the churches that this building is so striking in its context.

**Description:**
Six storey tenement building built of fawn ashlar sandstone to University Avenue and rubble to the east wall. The window joinery is painted green. The building is an elegant, Glasgow School tenement building in a freestyle baroque. It is good quality street architecture up to the general standard of University Avenue domestic buildings.

**Condition:**
The building is not in particularly good condition and needs an overhaul of external metalwork and repointing of masonry. The roofs were not inspected. The tenement is one of a pair. The tenement to the south appears not to be part of the university’s land holding.

**Context & Views:**
The building’s main façade faces east onto University Avenue, and towards the Glasgow University Union (202). The east side of the building is the rear of the building and is visible from Gibson Street and Otago Street. The curve in University Avenue means that when approaching from the west the eye is drawn along...
the façades of the Gilmorehill Halls (201), this building and the Sir Charles Wilson Building (206). The contrast between the gothic styles and scale of the former churches with this building’s free classicism is important to maintain and enhance by repairs to all three buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities:</th>
<th>Key Challenges:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Disposal for residential use.</td>
<td>• Repairs and maintenance of good quality background building that provides context for the former churches</td>
</tr>
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**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
The building should be repaired and remain as residential accommodation. However, it need not be owned by the university in the future. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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### Glasgow University Union Extension

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**Current Use(s):** University students’ union

**Summary History:**
Designed by Keppie, Henderson & Partners, and opened in 1965.

**Description:**
Brick building with steel or concrete frame, on concrete columns. There is a metal clad projecting storey to the north and east.

**Condition:**
The building is in fairly poor condition. The metal cladding looks insecure and some windows have been boarded up. Window frames have not been painted and the building is generally under maintained.

**Context & Views:**
The building does not harmonise well with its neighbour, the Glasgow University Union Building. It leaves a blank, grey rendered wall.

**Opportunities:**
- Redevelopment
- Function/relationship with Glasgow University Union Building (202).

**Key Challenges:**
- A new building needs to address the context of the buildings in the other three corners of the junction and the views along Gibson Street.
This building has negative significance. The streetscape and surrounding buildings would look better if this building were replaced with a building of better appearance and quality.

This building offers an opportunity for redevelopment on an important site. A new building on the site should be built up against the wall of the Glasgow University Union. It should also meet with the building line set by the buildings on Bank Street and the corner of the Glasgow University Union.

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57-69 Oakfield Avenue

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**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices

**Summary History:**
A grandly proportioned terrace of houses from 1868, similar to those on Southpark Terrace. They were built on land formerly part of the Hillhead House estate which lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feuded for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. This terrace was completed three years after the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865, and one year before Hillhead was granted burgh status in 1869, before being absorbed into Glasgow in 1891.

**Description:**
The two houses to the north and south are advanced as six bay end pavilions. To the north is an ashlar gable in fair condition. To the east the ashlar rear elevation rises to four storeys above a basement to the north. There is an additional sub basement on all but the two northern houses.

The door colours were probably originally green. The original colour of the windows is not known. The windows seem to be consistently single pane open sashes, upper and lower, throughout the block. Some ornate plasterwork survives internally in the entrance halls and main rooms. The plasterwork and stair detail appears to be consistent throughout the block.

**Condition:**
The building is in good condition, well maintained and has had extensive stone repairs. The roof was not inspected. There is a leaking overflow pipe on the back of the southernmost house.
Context & Views:

To the rear of the buildings is a car park which covers their entire back gardens. Beyond this is a cobbled lane. There is a stone retaining wall between the car park and the lane. This retaining wall does not have railings but the walls to the north and south had railings originally.

To the west the general garden quality is retained. There are railings throughout but they are not the original ones, although the heads of the railings are appropriate to the architecture of the block.

Opportunities:

- Disposal for residential use.

Key Challenges:

- United appearance and paint colour.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

This block could be relatively simply converted back to residential use. Compared with the buildings to the south at Oakfield Avenue, they will need less assistance to achieve a satisfactory, unified, visual result during and after disposal. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints:   | ECS Policies 6-10 |
| Significance:  | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs:       | Section 8.4 |
| Safety:        | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration:   | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors:     | Section 8.7 |
| Adaptations:   | Section 8.8 |
| Disposal:      | Section 8.11 |
| Access:        | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation:| Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance:   | Section 8.15 |
| Management:    | Section 8.16 |
Formerly referred to as Oakfield Terrace, the buildings date from the mid 1850s, and appear on the first edition Ordnance Survey, c1856. They are divided into two parts: buildings 62-70, and 72-80 Oakfield Avenue. Building 63 marks a return elevation to Gibson Street. J.J. Burnet made additions for himself to No. 70 University Avenue in 1891.

They were built on land formerly part of the Hillhead House estate which lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. These buildings are among the first to be built, around ten years before the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865.

Modest terrace of houses. The block to the north has an informal villa front, called Ivy Lodge. The southern houses have retained their decorative balustrade. It is not clear if the northern group ever had a balustrade. The doors of No.68 & 70 have bays breaking forward. Unlike the north end, the south end continues the architectural style of the east front to form an attractive terminating block, with a later Glasgow School baroque door and fanlight. It is symmetrically arranged but without symmetrical spacing. This block is an important part of the setting for the spectacular architecture of Wellington Church.

The terrace is not as visually coherent as it should be due to different amounts of stone cleaning various
blocks and also different standards of repair. It is clear that there have been considerable alterations to the buildings before university ownership. The windows appear to have been four-over-four throughout, except those in the northern part of the block which appear wider and have lying panes.

To the rear, the houses have generous garden plots. The rear elevations are also ashlar and the brick dividing walls between house plots survive. There are some mature trees in these gardens. The rear walls next to the lane are brick with the exception of one house. Some minor extensions have been added generally at low level. One house rises to an additional storey in height at the back.

No.62 has fair quality domestic joinery, plasterwork and stair intact. Numbers 64, 66 & 74 also have some domestic plasterwork and an identical stair to No.62. The stair details seem to be consistent throughout the terrace. No. 70 University Avenue, altered by J. J. Burnet, has an inner screen with fine leaded glass and some Glasgow baroque finishes to the lobby west of the entrance hall. The stair, however, is similar to the other houses in this terrace. No.76 has an early twentieth-century front door but has otherwise remained in broadly its original arrangement. No.78 is not in university ownership and is possibly used as a house.

**Condition:**

The condition of the masonry is fair, though poor quality repairs have been made, particularly to buildings in the south part of the terrace. The masonry has been patched with cement and then painted in many places. This will cause long term damage and some cement is beginning to fall off next to the door of No.80. There is some underlying water damage in the rest of the block and some poor quality cement repair on No.74 and No.76. There are other areas of stone decay further north in the terrace. Most of these are associated with gutters at parapet level having leaked in the past.

Some of the rainwater conductors are UPVC and look too small to conduct away the required amount of water. In No.70 one pipe is UPVC and breaking away from the wall. Some of the outshots are in poor condition. The condition of the roofs was not inspected.

The rear elevations are generally in fair condition. The slating and leadwork on the west facing pitches of the main blocks are in good condition. Gable-wall chimneystacks have been generally removed, but where they survive they have been rebuilt with a rendered finish. The rear of one house is in poorer condition than the rest with an overflowing pipe above the back door and several areas of cement repair over the stone surface. Repair work was being carried out to Ivy Lodge at the time of the survey.

**Context & Views:**

The context facing east is of a group of gardens now opened up without divisions indicating the position of the original houses. However, in many cases the walls and steps survive, often replaced in concrete. The railings have been removed from the full length of the street, including the house which is not in university ownership but with the railings surviving at the corner next to University Avenue. These should be reinstated for the full length of the street. If these houses were returned to domestic use then it should be expected that fuller planting will occur so that the front gardens approach the fully grown quality of No.78. Although it is desirable that these buildings are returned to being houses, they face directly on to the Rankine Building which overshadows them. The domestic context at the rear of these buildings survive. The southern houses have a view of the magnificent side elevation of Wellington Church.

**Opportunities:**

- Reinstall terrace context to front garden area.

**Key Challenges:**

- Recover homogenous quality of terrace.
- Repairs and maintenance.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

These buildings could be returned to domestic use. Their future will have to be considered in response to the Rankine Building. However individual elements should be repaired and restored, such as railings, chimneys and masonry repairs. It might be possible to sell the buildings with an agreement which could be supported by the local authority. A short study of the house altered by J. J. Burnet should be commissioned to understand its significance. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.
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### 65-73 Southpark Avenue

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#### Architect(s)/Practice(s): Unknown

#### Main Building Materials: Stone, slate

#### Open Space Character Area: 7 9

#### School(s):
- Services/Admin/Support
- Creative Arts and Cultures Humanities
- Social & Political Sciences Business

#### College(s):
- Services/Admin/Support
- Arts
- Social Sciences

#### Current Use(s): Departmental offices and teaching

**Summary History:**

This terrace of modest houses dates from c.1852 and appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey, c.1856, as Viewfield Terrace, on Ann Street, before the street was renamed Southpark Avenue. They were built on land formerly part of the Hillhead House estate which lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s.

**Description:**

Stone built, ashlar fronted terrace of five houses. The terrace has been altered in various ways, possibly before being bought by the university. It also varies in design slightly. No.65 retains 6 over 6 sash windows which was probably the original arrangement throughout. No.67 has tall doors, which also might have been the original arrangement to this particular house. No.69 has a later screen on its outer doors. The door at No.71 is similar to No.65. No.73 is different to the others because it has a canted bay rising the full three storeys. There is a door and screen but it is to a different design than No.69. All five houses are reached by flights of stairs. There are two different types of railings to the stairs. Numbers 65, 69 and 73, all of simple design. Numbers 67 and 71 have more characteristic mid nineteenth-century railings involving interlocking circles. It is odd that the same pattern has been used on both houses considering that this is probably an alteration.
The south end of the terrace is terminated by a gable, not intended to be seen originally, but probably intended to be covered by further building. The chimney appears low and it has possibly been reduced in height. The north elevation is a symmetrical arrangement clearly intended to address the junction with Gibson Street.

To the rear of No.67 is a surprising construction of brick built on narrow iron piers. The drama of this construction has been reduced slightly by a loading bay or garage built underneath.

Internally there are some details of quality, such as cornices. The addition to No.67 has a high ceiling with rooflights. In the main stair there were some iron balusters of quality. The front room of the principal floor of No.67 has an enriched coffered plaster ceiling, heavily clogged with paint. The entrance hall also has some good plasterwork. Similar plasterwork to No.67 survives at No.71.

**Condition:**

The building is in fair condition. There have been stone repairs to the walls and extensive and thorough roof repairs. The walls to the rear lane are pointed in cement and need repointing and repair. The brick extension to No.67 has some structural failure immediately above the easternmost beam.

In the past there has been some poor quality repair, including a kind of cement paint over the whole Southpark Avenue elevation and this has damaged the appearance to the buildings, but it is probable that trying to repair or clean the stonework would cause more damage than currently exists. The fanlight above No.71 front door is badly buckled.

**Context & Views:**

The terrace retains its urban domestic context to some extent. To the front and north are areas of grass with paths. The paths are laid with concrete paving and so are not entirely as they would have been originally. In addition, there is no articulation of the original divisions between the various houses. There are four trees in the front gardens. These trees are sufficient distance away not to impact on the conservation or condition of the houses.

Next to the pavement is a low wall. The railings have been removed from this wall. The overall appearance of the area would be improved by reinstatement of these railings.

The area to the north was the garden of No.65. It is now more open than originally intended. Reinstating railings would help recreate the sense of enclosure but this area also needs some garden planting.

**Opportunities:**

- Internal repair/restoration of key spaces such as entrance halls and stairs.
- Reinstatement of railings
- Disposal for residential use.

**Key Challenges:**

- Reinstatement of garden character to front gardens.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

These five houses could be returned to domestic use. It should be noted, however, that the terrace to the north is owned by the adjacent school. It addresses Southpark Avenue in a way which still looks like houses but it is unlikely to be returned to domestic use for the foreseeable future because the school has invested a considerable amount by building an extension for almost the full length of the back elevation. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

- **Base Policies:** Section 8.1
- **Constraints:** ECS Policies 6-10
- **Significance:** ECS Policy 14
- **Repairs:** Section 8.4
- **Safety:** Section 8.5
- **Restoration:** Section 8.6
- **Interiors:** Section 8.7
- **Adaptations:** Section 8.8
- **Additions:** Section 8.9
- **Disposal:** Section 8.11
- **Access:** Section 8.13
- **Interpretation:** Section 8.14
- **Maintenance:** Section 8.15
- **Management:** Section 8.16
Summary History:

A double villa of c.1850, which appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey, c.1856, with a separate coach house to the north. The building is built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. This villa is one of the earlier developments, around fifteen years before the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865.

Exterior Description:

Originally a semi detached pair of two storey, three bay houses. On the east side is a double portico with a stone balustrade above. This double villa sits in defined grounds. To the north is an elegant temple style stone coach house. The gable elevations are less designed than the east side and are four storeys in height, including the basement. The west side is simply detailed and probably always intended to be the back of the building.

Interior Description:

The building has been much altered, though the entrance halls retain decorative plasterwork. In the south east room (room 202), a fine cornice survives in late Victorian taste. At the western end is probably the original buffet recess of the dining room, though the fireplace has been lost. In room 206 there is a false ceiling. Above this are the remains of elaborate egg and dart and enriched ceiling decoration which probably runs over the whole area of this room.

The stair retains original balustrade and newel posts. At the stair head is fine stained glass skylight with enriched plaster surround. There is precisely the same arrangement over the north stair. The lower lengths of
stair for the northern house have been removed. On the upper level the original four panel doors and some cornices survive. Apparently all fireplaces have been removed. The first floor front room of the north house has the remains of enriched cornicing but this has been lost along the eastern side, possibly due to water ingress. Further original features may be hidden above suspended ceilings. On the first floor landing of the south house there is an impressive mirror, originally an overmantle.

In the north house the basement and north floor have been opened up with the removal of the ground floor to form a television studio. Above the gallery is a suspended ceiling which might conceal further decorative plasterwork.

**Condition:**

The condition of the building is watertight but the external masonry is water damaged and eroded. The dormers are in better condition than the walls below. The condition of the south gable is better than the east side but there are some areas which need to be repointed. The north gable has various stones with spalling faces, which adversely affects the appearance rather than being a serious cause for concern. The numerous external pipes require repainting. There is a large amount of signage, lights, security equipment, cables and pipes added to this elevation which detract from its appearance.

The windows and door of the ground floor of the northern house have been infilled with block and render. Some balusters are missing around the area of the southern house. On the west side the external areas are fair with some eroded stonework and parts to be repointed. The ground floor windows have been blocked and are now duct extracts.

The condition of the coach house building is fair but needs some repairs. The rainwater pipe is missing from the north side and the wall is becoming saturated. There is some stone decay on the west side.

**Context & Views:**

Around Southpark House is the original extent of the garden associated with the two villas. The ground has been built up to the south east but the original gate piers survive. The gates have been replaced with poorer quality recent gates. Some trees survive along the bank facing Southpark Avenue. The railings along the eastern side have however been lost.

To the south is a car park over the entire area of the garden on this side. To the west, the original garden area has now been dominated by plant for the studio but has some small trees left. To the north is the temple form coach house with car parking. It is possible that there was a matching garage to the south originally. To the north west and south west the building is dominated by the four storey stugged wall gables of the tenement building to the west.

**Opportunities:**

- Disposal as two houses.
- Restoration of significant interiors.

**Key Challenges:**

- External repair and removal of services.
- Reinstatement of garden character to surrounding ground.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building could be returned to two houses as originally designed. The grounds associated with the house would make it an attractive place to live although the house was not intended to be so overshadowed by the tenements to the west. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 6-10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors | Section 8.7 |
| Adaptations | Section 8.8 |
| Additions | Section 8.9 |
| Disposal | Section 8.11 |
| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.2 |
# 85 & 89 Gibson Street

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**Current Use(s):** Residential and departmental

**Summary History:**

Built c.1880, these tenement buildings are good examples of their type in a mid-century Italianate style. They were clearly built in the expectation that the adjacent villa, Florentine House (266) and Southpark House (251) opposite, would be demolished and their plots developed into similar tenements. These tenement buildings only have finished elevations to the streets, and at the time would have been the same scale as the surrounding houses. However, in the 1890s, the massive and distinctive tenements on Hillhead Street (328-341), and at the top of Gibson Street were built, dwarfing these modestly scaled tenements. They are built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feu’d for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named this central east west street after himself. The street originally continued to the west, and formed the principal approach to Lilybank House (320).

**Description:**

Three storey tenement, ashlar fronted to Gibson Street and on the return to Southpark Avenue. The eastern gable is a three storey canted bay. It is the main decorative element of the exterior. The scar where other buildings against Southpark Avenue extended southwards is evident. To the rear the building is generally rubble stone with a slated roof in a complex form. To the east is the rendered wall where buildings have been removed and a rendered bay, which appears to be an inserted stairway.
**Condition:**

The condition of the building is fair. Ridges are zinc rather than lead but the slating generally appears fair. However, under this complex roof arrangement there may well be some leaks. Some saturated masonry is evident. The south face has cable and creeper, and some alterations. The masonry on the south side has also been smeared over with cement patching. There are various areas of staining around the rainwater pipes on the north side, particularly on the western of the two pipes of no.85 which appears to have been repaired and painted at various stages but is now overflowing. All external joinery and metalwork needs to be repainted on this building.

**Context & Views:**

The south side faces onto a small drying green and back yard. There is another yard to the east with a brick wall. Further south is a tarmac area with parking and loading bay for the Fraser Building. There is one well established tree, an area of dense shrubs and a hedge separating the drying green from the parking area. It might be possible to regard the eastern end of this area as a gap site which could be partly filled to improve the relationship between this building and the Fraser Building, and also to cover the ugly scar where a former building has been removed.

On the north side are trees in a basically domestic context facing Gibson Street. The trees are now over mature for the amenity of the flats. Railings have been lost along Gibson Street.

**Opportunities:**

- Disposal for residential use.
- Relationship to potential development site to south and south east.

**Key Challenges:**

- External repair and appearance of services.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

These buildings could be returned to residential use. The south aspect would need to be considered in any redevelopment of the site to the north of the Fraser Building (271), so as to ensure that the building is not entirely overshadowed. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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<tr>
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<td>Section 8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal:</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
</tr>
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<td>Access:</td>
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<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
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</table>
Florentine House, 53 Gibson Street

Summary History:
This building was built c.1828 with a small formal garden to the south, and is one of the earliest buildings in the area. The building is built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. The street originally continued to the west, and formed the principal approach to Lilybank House (320). In the second edition Ordnance Survey c.1894, the building appears with east and north extensions, and surrounded by terraced houses, which were demolished in the late 1960s.

Description:
Freestanding three bay stone villa, two storeys high, in classical style. The front elevation towards Hillhead Street is ashlar stone, with the other sides harled. There is a lower two storey extension to the south east. All roofs are slate. Remnants of domestic interiors survive in the stair and entrance hall but the building has been largely altered internally.

Condition:
The condition is generally fair. There is some minor stone decay with the masonry to the east crudely pointed with cement. The roof looks in fair condition but with some undulations suggesting movement in the roof trusses. The hips are zinc, but should be lead, and the chimney pots have been lost. External timber and ironwork needs to be repainted. The front of the building is handsome but it is disfigured by signs and an alarm boxes. There are ferns growing on the cornice on the north side and also a small tree, which should be removed. Further vegetation is growing from the gutters on the east side.

On the extension cement elements have been lost from the window sills. The gutters are UPVC.
### Context & Views:

To the south east is an ugly, unused garage in poor condition which should be removed. The area to the south is now part of the car park associated with the Fraser Building and has lost its domestic context. This has exposed ragged ends to the original boundary wall, which is unfortunate, and also various poor quality paving and landscape using setts and gravel, all of which are inappropriately poor quality for the context of a listed building. Some moulded copes have been recycled for use as kerbs. There are missing railings that should be reinstated. The boundary wall to the north is tall. It is in fair condition but has been pointed with cement.

### Opportunities:

- Disposal for residential use.
- Remove garage.
- Development on area to south

### Key Challenges:

- Reinstatement of garden character to surrounding ground.
- External repair and upgrading of poor quality existing repairs, such as cement and UPVC.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

This is a B listed building and should be overhauled internally and externally to recover its significance. The building is domestic in scale and it might be possible to return it to domestic use. The building needs repairs to masonry but not on a large scale. The landscaping around the building is poor and of insufficient quality for this building. The garage to the south east should be removed. The landscape to the south is too open and it would be possible to consider the space between this building and the Fraser Building as a gap site for development. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

### Key Policies:

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<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Constraints</td>
<td>ECS Policies 6-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</table>
Fraser Building, the Hub

Summary History:
Originally built as the university refectory building by Frank Fielden & Associates, begun 1966, it was finished in flint aggregate panels with exposed granite on a concrete frame. It was built on the site of the glasshouses that remained from the gardens of Hillhead House, Florentine Lane and several houses, including No. 68 Southpark Street, altered from 1906 by Charles Rennie Mackintosh, demolished 1963. In 1982, this building was refurbished, and in 2005-9 redeveloped by Page & Park, opened by Sir William and Lady Marion Fraser, the former principal then chancellor of the university in the 1990s. The building is commonly known as the Hub, and previously as the refectory. Contemporary with the mid 1960s university library, the orientation of the building deferred to the alignment of the Gilbert Scott building, setting it at an odd angle with Hillhead Street and Southpark Avenue, an aspect deliberately removed in the redevelopment.

Description:
A concrete framed and clad building, recently extended on the east, west and south sides to a high standard of contemporary design. The building is three storeys high. It is clad with glass and metal framing on the south side.

Condition:
The condition is good. The building has recently been completed.
**Context & Views:**
The building faces south and has entrances at east and west ends. The north side is the back of the building and has a service bay near the north east corner. To the west and south are some of the main student pedestrian areas of the university. To the north is an area for parking which is a gap site, and exposes the north rear elevation of the building which was not designed to be visible. The eastern gable addresses Southpark Avenue well. The area to the north east between this building and Florentine House could be regarded as a gap site.

**Opportunities:**
- Area for development to the north-east and north-west

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
Continue present use. The site to the north should be developed and the rear of the building made less conspicuous.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Section 8.5</td>
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<th>Interpretation:</th>
<th>Maintenance:</th>
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<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
<td>Section 8.12</td>
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**McMillan Reading Room**

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<td>Hughes &amp; Waugh</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Library reading room

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**Summary History:**

Conceived by Hughes & Waugh 1936-39, the building was awarded a RIBA bronze medal in 1949. Built on the site of Hillhead House dating from the 1850s - not to be confused with Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street - and its former garden walls and gatepiers remain to University Avenue. Conceived as the centre of a quadrangular development on axis with the main entrance, and aligned with the Gilbert Scott Building, the wider scheme was never realised due to the Second World War. Used as ancillary accommodation for the library in the main building until the construction of the current Library in the late 1960s. Re-landscaping and sculpture around the building by the artist Christine Borland, 2001.

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**Description:**

Two storey plus basement cylindrical building of brick with metal framed windows and a saucer dome. A ramp has been formed to the north door. Internally the building is a remarkable almost unaltered example of a 1930s reading room including light fittings. The radiators applied to the piers at the upper level are an unfortunate addition. The roof covering is probably not the original material.

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**Condition:**

The condition of this building is fair. There are some places where ferns are growing out of brickwork, particularly in the arch above the main south door. Brickwork at the upper stages is clearly saturated and will need better waterproofing, possibly DPMs built into the masonry. There is some rusting around the base of the windows and also at the band between ground and first floors. There is some damage to bricks in the walls in the surrounding landscape.
Context & Views:

It is surrounded by grass and trees except for a paved area to the north east. Recent landscaping has been associated with this paved area.

The building sits in an open space but it was not designed to be as visible as it is now. The context now is elegant, including good quality designed landscape involving artistic use of mortuary slabs. A concrete paved path runs across the south western side of the reading room. There are twin lightning piers in Art Deco style which are in poor condition near the top. Railings which are contemporary with the building also need repair at the copes at their base. Due south of the library is a pair of nineteenth-century gate piers, in line with the centre of the Gilbert Scott Building, which are the only remaining elements of Hillhead House.

Opportunities:

Key Challenges:

- Interior restoration to reading room.
- External repair.
- Repair lights and railings.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

The building should be repaired externally. This is a category A listed building and some restoration and conservation work would be appropriate inside. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

Base Policies: Section 8.1
Constraints: ECS Policies 6-8, 10
Significance: ECS Policy 13
Repairs: Section 8.4
Safety: Section 8.5
Restoration: Section 8.6
Interiors: Section 8.7

Opportunities: Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3
Landscape: Section 8.12
Access: Section 8.13
Interpretation: Section 8.14
Maintenance: Section 8.15
Management: Section 8.16
Summary History:

This building is by Robert Ewan & Sons, 1902, and is one of the two buildings in the terrace not by J. J. Burnet. The style is loosely Italian or French renaissance. It may be the work of either the father or his eldest son, as Robert Ewan Jnr. was made a partner in the firm in the same year. Most of the other houses of University Gardens are by J. J. Burnet and erected between 1882-4, the last, No. 14, added in 1904. In common with may corner plots, this building was built late in the development of the terrace, probably due to the extra expense of two façades and the uncertainty of the plots to the north which in the c.1894 and 1913 Ordnance Survey maps are conspicuously undeveloped. However, it is clear that this building does not have a strong conclusion to the north east, and was intended to set the lines of more houses on Hillhead Street. It is odd that Burnet was not asked to develop the entire terrace in one design from the 1880s, but this must relate to the different ownership of the plots. The street was initially known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House.

Description:

An end block to the terrace, of four storeys, differing in design to the adjoining terrace of University Gardens. The stonemasonry is a light coloured sandstone. High quality and little altered entrance hall and stair. The architecture is not as inventive as the rest of the terrace. The entrance hall is reached through a bay which has good quality tile work and a mosaic floor. It is probable that stained glass has been removed from the windows.
Condition:

Some spalling stone, especially under the cornice, which should be brushed off. The east elevation is stained with some eroded stone under the parapet. The roof and leadwork appears less recently repaired than other University Gardens houses but the slating has apparently been overhauled. The weathervane is damaged. Exterior paintwork is in poor condition. The railings are missing from the front wall although some survive on the wall between Nos. 1 and 2 University Gardens. A further railing survives close to the door.

Context & Views:

The former house occupies a corner plot and has two important elevations. The yard has an electricity substation in it. The extent of the yard survives. The north elevation is more prominent than intended.

Opportunities:

Key Challenges:

- Reinstatement of railings.
- General repair.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

Repairs, including stone repair, weathervane, and repainting. Continued use as university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
<th>Interiors</th>
<th>Section 8.7</th>
</tr>
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<td>Section 8.5</td>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2-5 University Gardens

Summary History:
The first four houses of the north terrace, built by J. J. Burnet, 1882-4. The style is restrained but eclectic Glasgow free style, fusing the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts detailing. The second edition Ordnance Survey c.1894 only shows these houses on the north side of the street, Nos. 6 onwards being built later. Initially, the street was known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House.

Description:
Three storey with attic terrace, ends emphasised with bay windows. At the eastern end is an octagonal turret which is similar to that to the west of No. 8. Generally of the same design as the terrace to the west. The dormers are consistent across the four houses, as are the outer door details. Some of the inner door details have been altered. No.3 has heraldic devices possibly added, in cast concrete under the first floor bay window. The detail under the balcony is shallow vaults with coffers. This might have been an original detail which has been lost in the houses further west.

To the rear this block is three storeys with shallow bay windows. The condition is generally sound. Some graffiti and a lot of trailing wire should be removed. The walls to the backyards have been lost with the exception of Nos. 2 and 3. There is a construction line evident between 2 and 3.

No. 2 has stained glass in its first floor windows. The interiors are remarkable, particularly the stair which has quasi chinoiserie attenuated balusters and woven timber balustrade. Embossed paper to the dado rail also survives. Each baluster has a deeply modelled pendant boss. There is also good quality stained glass and wide ionic derived capitals. The service room survives at the first floor landing. It has excellent stained glass in the door depicting pomegranates. The ground floor has a buffet recess and shallow but elegant plasterwork on the ceiling. No.3 has similar planning and interiors as no.2 but a more impressive entrance fireplace. It has the same arrangement and detailing to the stair but it does not have the same stained glass.
No.4 has its original entrance hall ceiling and marble columns between it and the room to the west. The entrance hall fireplace has interesting tiles. The stair is of white marble with some inlaid mosaic at the landings. The detailing is not the same as no.3 but has some good stained glass, including an abstracted peacock motif on the first floor landing. There is further leaded and stained glass in the rooflight. The first floor room with the bay (seminar room 202) has a simple fireplace but a remarkable plastered ceiling of interlocking arabesques. The joinery survives in an unpainted condition and most of the ironmongery survives, including some brass hinges. No.5 shares the plan of no.4 but has most of the detailing of nos.2 and 3.

**Condition:**

The external condition is fair. There is some spalling stone which should be brushed off rather than indented. The stone is in worse condition on the projecting bay of No. 5. The balustrade has been heavily coated in cement and is badly stained. The waterproofing of the balustrade should be considered in detail. The bay of No. 4 has a split stone which possibly indicates the expansion if an iron dowel. The roof is in fair condition and has apparently been repaired with new lead and vents through the slating.

**Context & Views:**

The rear elevations are more visible than they should be because the yard walls have been lost but, in general, they are hidden by the side of the Hunterian Gallery.

**Opportunities:**

- Study, record, evaluate and repair interiors.

**Key Challenges:**

- Appearance of external services.
- Masonry repair and restoration.
- Replace railings.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Repairs, including replacing railings to street, and repainting. Continued use as university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Repairs</th>
<th>Safety</th>
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<td>Section 8.7</td>
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### 6 & 7 University Gardens

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<td>Stone</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Creative Arts &amp; Cultures; Critical Studies; Humanities</td>
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**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching

### Summary History:

These two houses by J. J. Burnet are part of the second development phase of the street, between the second edition Ordnance Survey c.1894, and the last house, No. 14, added in 1904. Initially, the street was known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House. The style is restrained but eclectic Glasgow free style, fusing the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts detailing, this pair of houses being some of the simplest of the terrace with Nos. 9 & 10.

### Description:

Two terraced houses, each three bays wide. These are an important part of the terrace but have less architectural detail than the blocks that terminate the terrace or indicate the change in direction to some other parts. The design is nominally similar to the houses to the west.

The dormers have been altered and on No. 6 appear to have been changed entirely. It is possible that detail has been removed. It has elegant stained glass in its front door. The interior is of fair quality with some good period detailing. The joinery has been painted black which might be the original arrangement. There are interesting Glasgow School windows to a bridge arrangement above the second floor landing. In the ground floor main room there is a good quality fireplace.

No.7, Hepburn House, has the date 1896 carved into the keystone above the door. It has been altered and heraldic panels seem to have been added to the door and the first floor balustrade. The interior is largely similar to No. 6, but some has been altered in a decorator’s early twentieth-century gothic taste with a gothic fireplace on the entrance hall.
**Condition:**

Generally in fair condition. Some spalling stone but not many requiring indents. The rainwater pipes should be overhauled. Some stone damage has been covered with cement on the projecting balcony at first floor level. Dormers should be overhauled. It is possible that some detail is missing from the dormer pediments. The slating, chimneys and leadwork appear to be in fair condition.

The condition of the back is fair. The roof has been overhauled. Some trailing cables. To the back of No. 7 is a pavilion building which is of higher quality than the other rear extensions. It has a round headed dormer facing the yard, bearing an inscription.

**Context & Views:**

The rear of this building is now very prominent due to demolitions. This should be addressed by new development on the site to the south of the Adam Smith Building.

**Opportunities:**

- Study, record, evaluate and repair interiors.

**Key Challenges:**

- Appearance of external services.
- Masonry repair and restoration.
- Replace railings.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Repairs, including replacing railings to street, and repainting. Continued use as university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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<th>Section 8.1</th>
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| Interiors | Section 8.7 |
| Access    | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
## 8 University Gardens

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- **Architect(s)/Practice(s):** J. J. Burnet
- **Main Building Materials:** Stone
- **Open Space Character Area:** 6
- **School(s):** Creative Arts & Cultures
- **College(s):** Arts
- **Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching

### Summary History:

This house by J. J. Burnet is part of the second development phase of the street, between the second edition Ordnance Survey c.1894, and the last house, No. 14, added in 1904. The style is restrained but eclectic Glasgow free style, fusing the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts detailing. The precise orientation and direction of the street appears to have been unknown from the outset and the design of this house strongly marks a change in direction, with its bay and octagonal turret tucked in at the corner. Initially, the street was known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House.

### Description:

This is a wedge shaped house at the point where University Gardens changes in alignment. It is two storey to the rear and three storey plus attic to the front facing University Gardens. The style is similar to the blocks to the north west. The building forms a pavilion at the corner of University Gardens. It includes elegant detailing typical of Burnet. The door has the same elegant fanlight as other houses on University Gardens. The style is slightly more Glasgow School Classical than the houses to the north west. To the rear of the house is a yard which has a brick extension in it. The walls against the lane are brick with large ceramic copes.

This building has a high quality interior, particularly the spatial relationships around the stair hall. The entrance hall is generous with a broad fireplace which has now been covered over. The joinery has been painted.

### Condition:

The condition is fair. The roofs have been repaired. Stone to the rear is in good condition. Some stone erosion and staining underneath the cornice on the front elevation.
## Context & Views:

The rear of this building is now very prominent due to demolitions. This should be addressed by new development on the site to the south of the Adam Smith Building.

## Opportunities:

- Study, record, evaluate and repair interiors.

## Key Challenges:

- Appearance of external services.
- Masonry repair and restoration.
- Replace railings.

## Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

Repairs, including replacing railings to street, and repainting. Continued use as university department.

## Key Policies:

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**9 & 10 University Gardens**

**Dates:**
c.1900

**Listing:**
32931

**CA?**
Yes

**Significance:**
Considerable

**Building Number:**
288-9

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
J. J. Burnet

**Main Building Materials:**
Stone

**Open Space Character Area:**
6

**School(s):**
Humanities

**College(s):**
Arts

**Current Use(s):**
Departmental offices and teaching

**Summary History:**

This pair of houses by J. J. Burnet are part of the second development phase of the street, between the second edition Ordnance Survey c.1894, and the adjacent No. 12, by Salmon Son and Gillespie, 1900. The style is restrained but eclectic Glasgow free style, fusing the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts detailing, this pair of houses being some of the simplest of the terrace with Nos. 6 & 7. Initially, the street was known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House.

**Description:**

A pair of three bay houses. They have projecting bays on the first floor. The architecture is nominally Glasgow School but not as expressive as the block to the north. At the southern end is a polygonal turret next to chimneys. There are four gothic dormers. The main external architectural detail is in the fanlights above the doors. Unlike the buildings to the north and south, the projecting cornice course is made of timber. The timber brackets were originally painted red and should be repainted. At the rear of the buildings is a broad brick built service block.

No.10 has stained glass surviving in ground floor windows. The interiors of both are good quality Glasgow School style with unpainted joinery. The entrance hall fireplaces have broken neo-Baroque pediment.

Photographs from the building in 1901 in domestic occupation survive and are mounted on the stair with some research text. These are an excellent record. This house has historical significance as the residence of John Hunter.
**Condition:**
Generally good. The stone is in better condition than the houses to the north. This might be because there are fewer water holding details. A programme of maintenance has been carried out to the roof finishes. It is possible that finials have been removed from the dormers. Some interconnection between the houses has been made to form a fire escape.

The rear of the buildings is fair and the roofs have been overhauled. There is some graffiti at high level at the back of No. 10.

**Context & Views:**
The rear of this building is now very prominent due to demolitions. This should be addressed by new development on the site to the south of the Adam Smith Building.

**Opportunities:**
- Study, record, evaluate and repair interiors.

**Key Challenges:**
- Appearance of external services.
- Masonry repair and restoration.
- Replace railings.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
Repairs, including replacing railings to street, and repainting. Continued use as university department.

**Key Policies:**
- **Base Policies:** Section 8.1
- **Constraints:** ECS Policies 6-10
- **Significance:** ECS Policy 13
- **Repairs:** Section 8.4
- **Safety:** Section 8.5
- **Restoration:** Section 8.6
- **Interiors:** Section 8.7
- **Access:** Section 8.13
- **Interpretation:** Section 8.14
- **Maintenance:** Section 8.15
- **Management:** Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1
**12 University Gardens**

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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** J. Gaff Gillespie  
**Main Building Materials:** Stone  
**Open Space Character Area:** 6  
**School(s):** Critical Studies; Humanities  
**College(s):** Arts  
**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching

**Summary History:**

This building is by J. Gaff Gillespie of Salmon Son & Gillespie, 1900, and is one of the two buildings in the terrace not by J. J. Burnet. Compared to the firm’s other work in the same period, the style is restrained, and harmonises well with the other buildings. Though essentially it fuses the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts like the Burnet houses, specifically, the plasticity of the masonry around the front door and the corbels supporting the balcony are influenced by the contemporary work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The Glasgow School style projecting front door bay becomes a glazed octagonal turret above with a shallow ogee roof, a common motif of Mackintosh office buildings of the period. By the time these houses were built, it seems the decision had been taken that this side of University Gardens and that of Lilybank Gardens would not join up as a terrace, unlike the opposite side. Initially, this street was known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House. The other houses were erected between 1882-4, and the last, No. 14, in 1904. It is odd that Burnet was not asked to develop the entire terrace in one design from the 1880s, but this must relate to the different ownership of the plots.

**Description:**

3 storey plus attic ashlar stone building. Possibly originally designed as a termination to the University Gardens terrace but now forms an excellent group with its neighbours. It is Glasgow Style, particularly around the door, bay above the door and the tower detail to the north. The entrance is one of the University of Glasgow’s most overt Glasgow School details.

The dormer has possibly been altered.

To the rear yard buildings have been altered. The difference in date and colour of stone between this building and the building to the south east is evident. Otherwise the detailing is similar with the exception of window astragals.
This building has an exceptional Glasgow School interior, including stained glass, carved newel posts, a remarkable stair, and a settle which has been relocated to the entrance hall. The entrance hall has a marble floor and fireplace with De Morgan tiles and beautiful carved capitals. Almost all original details appear to survive.

**Condition:**

Roof has been reslated and new leadwork fitted. The cupola is covered with copper. The finial is a replacement to a different design but still elegant and appropriate. Mixed colours on the windows between green and white. There is some spalled surface to the masonry but this can be brushed back generally and does not require indents.

Several stones in the rear elevation have been covered in cement and should be indented. Some pointing is required. On the rear blocks there is some loss of render and some vegetation growing from masonry, particularly on the south facing gable. The roofs to the rear have a much shallower pitch than the front.

**Context & Views:**

The rear of this building is not intended to be seen as clearly as it is now.

The area in front of the building has lost its railings which should be reinstated. There is odd paving with sets to the north of the door. The area to the south has a small garden. The pillars are consistent with the terrace to the south east.

**Opportunities:**

- Study, record, evaluate and repair interior and furniture.

**Key Challenges:**

- Masonry repair and restoration.
- Replace railings.
- Ensure that use is compatible with interior finishes.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building is one of the most important interiors in Glasgow and should be assessed in a conservation plan. The conservation plan should establish how the building can continue to be used as a university department but have its precious interior managed in its conservation interests. Repairs, including replacing railings to street, and repainting. Continued use as university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints   | *ECS Policies 6-10* |
| Significance  | *ECS Policy 12* |
| Repairs       | Section 8.4 |
| Safety        | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration   | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors     | Section 8.7 |
| Access        | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation| Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance   | Section 8.15 |
| Management    | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
Summary History:
This building is by J. J. Burnet & Son, completed 1904, and was the last of the terrace to be built. Burnet’s earlier houses on the street, initially known as Saughfield Crescent as it was sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House, date from 1882-4, with continued development until 1904. It is odd that Burnet was not asked to develop the entire terrace in one design from the 1880s, but this must relate to the different ownership of the plots. The style is restrained but eclectic Glasgow free style, fusing the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts. The tall triangular gable is particularly influenced by the Scots renaissance, and this feature produces a strong emphasis at the end of the building, though it was clearly not intended to terminate the terrace. However, by the time this house was built, it seems the decision had been taken that this side of University Gardens and that of Lilybank Gardens would not join up as a terrace, unlike the opposite side.

Description:
3 storey plus attic over basement. Stone built ashlar fronted Glasgow style building.
The detailing of the porch, porch bay and balcony is very fine. The building has an excellent interior with unpainted panelling surviving and very good detailing around the stair. There is also surviving stained glass in the entrance hall and rooms on the first floor.

Condition:
Fair condition. Some stone erosion at balcony level between ground and first floor. Some minor spalling stones but few requiring replacement. At the top of the bay window some stones have been replaced with cement and should be indented with natural stone. The bay window requires overhauling and the sashes look...
like replacements.

The roof slating looks fair. Possibly recently reslated, some vents have been introduced. Consider improvement to water distribution from first floor balcony in case this is still allowing water through to the stonework and causing it to decay. A chimney has been rebuilt and covered with cement. Some of the render is falling off from the eastern outshot. This should be replaced and consideration given to a lime coloured masonry paint on this block and on the more recent block on the adjacent plot to the south east.

There is some cracking on the eastern gable running up the centre of the gable and one eroded mullion stone which requires replacement. There is further loss of render on this gable.

Context & Views:

The north wall is a blank gable where this terrace was intended to continue. The upper part rendered along with the back which suggested that the terrace was not completed or that there was a gap here. The gap between this building and the Alexander Stone Building is sufficiently narrow for the north gable to be not visible or prominent.

The east side is clearly the back. It has a rendered face elegantly arranged with stone lintels and sills. The original window colour appears to have been green.

A rainwater pipe on the front elevation is broken with the access hole coverplate missing.

Opportunities:  
- Study, record, evaluate and repair interiors.

Key Challenges:  
- Appearance of external services.
- Masonry repair and restoration.
- Replace railings.
- Water distribution from balcony level.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

Further conservation advice is needed in a conservation plan.

The interior is of such quality that some elements of restoration should be considered including original paint colours. Establish cause of stone decay at first floor balcony and repair. General repairs, particularly to rear blocks. The rear of this building is more visible than it should be. The railings should be reinstated to the street front. A panel in the gable could be carved. If the gable had a finial, this should be reinstated. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:

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**11 & 13 University Gardens**

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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** J. J. Burnet

**Main Building Materials:** Stone

**Open Space Character Area:** 6 12

**School(s):** Humanities Services/Admin/Support

**College(s):** Arts Services/Admin/Support

**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching and the Postgraduate Research Students’ Club

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**Summary History:**

The first two of eight houses of the south terrace, built by J. J. Burnet, 1882-4. Initially, the street was known as Saughfield Terrace, as opposed to Saughfield Crescent, sited on the former gardens of Saughfield House. The style is restrained but eclectic Glasgow free style, fusing the neo-Baroque with Arts & Crafts detailing. Ordnance Survey maps show that only eight houses were built on this side of the street, leaving the terrace incomplete to the west, adjacent to the west side of Lilybank Gardens. Six of the houses were demolished 1969 for the Mathematics Building, though this building retains the established streetline. The building has some historical significance as the site where Frederick Soddy first introduced the concept of isotopes in 1913, commemorated on a plaque on the building.

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**Description:**

A pair of semi detached villas in a free classical style. The University Gardens entrance façade has a double Doric porch. The south east elevation of this building is a dynamic example of Glasgow School Classicism, romantic and asymmetrical, designed as the end of a long terrace. However, it has now rather lost its meaning because most of the terrace has been demolished. The south west side of the building was intended as the rear rubble walling to the northern part of the elevation and a timber two storey bay window. The north west side, formerly abutting the rest of the terrace, is rendered. The roofs are slated with some lead roofs.

The entrance hall of No. 11 is high quality, carrying the architecture of the portico into the house. The floor is terrazzo floor with inlaid flowers, patterns and a border, the remainder covered with lino to its detriment. Poor alterations to the entrance hall detract from the overall significance of the building and restoration is desirable. To either side of the door are leaded lights which have been painted over. The baroque stair and
over door pieces survive. Some stained glass elements within the stair are boarded over, possibly for fire separation. On the first floor, there is a good quality Glasgow School Baroque interior with a marble fireplace with segmental-headed chimney piece. The bay to the south has more mannerist details and some simple stained glass elements. The ceiling has brackets and a central circle. On the ground floor, the south east room was the dining room and retains its buffet table recess, with a simple egg and dart cornice, applied plaster rose and tree ornaments on the walls in Arts & Crafts taste. The fireplace is Baroque but is intentionally fairly small for the room. The interior of No. 13 is less elaborate than its next door neighbour and appears to have been altered. The principal rooms were not inspected.

**Condition:**

The roof is in fair condition. There is some damage to the lead ridges. The gutter is leaking on the east side. Ducts have been added to the roof and to the south west side. The masonry, windows and doors are generally in fair condition. There are many disfiguring pipes and trailing cables on the south west side, particularly at low level, which should be removed. The original colour of the windows is unlikely to have been white and a stronger colour would considerably improve the appearance of the building. On the entrance front, there are some areas of poor quality cement repair, particularly towards the north east corner. There appears to be a persistent leak towards the centre of the cornice on the front of the building. Some weeds are growing above the portico. There are numerous scaffolding and other holes which should be pointed. Some graffiti needs to be removed.

**Context & Views:**

The north east façade to University Gardens has retained its urban context, including Greek pattern railings. The arch supporting the entrance plat of No. 13 has been infilled, but No. 11 survives open. The south east side elevation of the building is the most prominent, and an important architectural element on University Avenue. It is unfortunate that decorative carving was not completed. Immediately to the south, is a tall balustraded wall covered in ivy. The south west façade originally faced other houses across Ashton Lane, which have been demolished. It was not intended to be seen and is now too prominent.

The southern corner of No. 11, with the Bower Building, contributes significantly to the character of University Gardens, and frames as it rises up towards the Gilbert Scott Building. Architecturally, and in terms of townscape, this is an asset. the north west face of the building, unattractively rendered in cement, is visible, with a yard adjacent. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Opportunities:**

- Restoration of key interior spaces.
- Reinstatement of external paint colours.
- Completion of carving on panel.

**Key Challenges:**

- Back of the building too visible.
- Architectural expression of the end of a terrace that has been demolished.
- External services.
- Inappropriate materials used in previous external repair.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Repaint external joinery and ironwork in original colour. Replace plastic pipes in cast iron. Consider removing white paint at the portico or repainting in colour closer to the masonry. Some repairs as noted under condition. Consider completing carving on the south east elevation, not necessarily in Edwardian style. It is desirable that the buildings become the terminating block of a terrace, or the adjacent site to the north west considered for development. A new building would not need to repeat the same architecture, but, some lines and levels including eaves and ridges should be followed.

**Key Policies:**

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Summary History:
Built for the department of Mathematics, this building is by J. L. Gleave & Partners, 1969. The north west façade keeps the same building line as Nos. 15 to 25 (odds) University Gardens, by J. J. Burnet 1882-4, demolished to make way for this building. The external volumes reflect the centrally placed lecture theatre, and flanking library and administrative block.

Description:
Four storey concrete frame, clad in aggregate and concrete panels. The ground or basement floor is below the level of University Gardens, but a full storey to the south west.

The most interesting architectural elements are the bridge and portico from University Gardens, but the audacity of this architecture is spoiled by a plywood enclosure introduced underneath the bridge. The other interesting element is the bench seat, running along the front of the elevation, forming a barrier, and the stair which has a 1960s period charm.

Condition:
The condition of the building is fair (roof not inspected). There are some signs of fixing failure to the cladding panels and some fixings that are rusting. Some of the upper surfaces of concrete are rusting to its visual detriment. There is some graffiti. Some cabling has been fitted to the face of the building, together with wires and spikes to prevent birds roosting.
**Context & Views:**

Although the building faces University Gardens it presents a unattractive blank and uncompromising facade. There is an even more blank face to the south west, nominally the rear of the building. The building is not an attractive design, made worse by its colour, surface texture and surface staining. This building presents its back towards one of the most prominent approaches to the core of the university from the west, though both back and front are very similar. The significance of the main route through the campus would be improved by its removal and replacement with a building which reinstated the terrace and respected the building lines and heights generated by Nos. 11 & 13 University Gardens to the south east.

**Opportunities:**
- Site for development.
- Reinstatement of terrace quality.

**Key Challenges:**
- Possible fixing and cladding failure, and decay of concrete.
- Poor appearance.
- Rear elevation faces main views.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The demolition, replacement, or redevelopment of this building would be in the interests of the conservation of the site overall and particularly the context of the listed buildings to the south, and those on University and Lilybank Gardens. The building is of negative significance overall in terms of its architecture and its relationship to its surrounding buildings, though the alignment of its façade to University Gardens retains the original street line. This building, together with the Boyd Orr Building (295), and the car park on University Avenue, could be considered a potential development site. It provides a significant opportunity to enhance this part of the campus, and reinstating the original street layout should be carefully considered.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 8-10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 16 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |

| Opportunities | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 |
Boyd Orr Building

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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Ivor G. Dorward

**Main Building Materials:** Concrete and aggregate panels

**Open Space Character Area:** 6 12

**School(s):**
- Computing Science
- Psychology
- Creative Arts & Cultures
- Life Sciences
- Medicine
- Maths & Statistics
- Services/Admin/Support

**College(s):**
- MVLS
- Science & Engineering
- Arts
- Services/Admin/Support

**Current Use(s):** Central teaching facility

**Summary History:**
Designed in 1972 by Ivor G. Dorward of Dorward Matheson, Gleave & Partners to provide general teaching accommodation, and for first year science. Built on the site of the late nineteenth-century Italianate terraced houses of Ashton Road, and their service lane, Ashton Lane, as part of the rerouting of University Avenue in the 1970s. It is named after the Nobel laureate Lord Boyd Orr of Brechin (1880-1971) Chancellor of the university 1946-71.

**Description:**
Eleven storey concrete framed tower, clad in two types of aggregate panel, with exposed concrete and copper. Lecture theatres project from the lower storeys, one the largest in the university. There is a two storey lobby. The building originally housed Computing Science and laboratories for psychology, biotechnology and biochemistry.

As a work of architecture the building has some audacity and it presents a monumental character, particularly in views in the approach towards the university from the west. The building has a surprising combination of competing elements for architecture of this style and date, particularly compared with the adjacent mathematics building by the same architects. The mixture of styles, cladding panels of different types, variety of window forms all give the building an untidy appearance which does not have the clarity of
the best architecture of its period. The entrance to the south is between lecture theatres and is given further character by a two storey concrete column. The glazed stair bay rising above the south entrance is oddly detailed, like a building from the 1950s. However, there are some inventive details, particularly around the lecture theatres at main concourse level. The lecture theatres project with the columns below hidden by glazing, although it is not clear if this was the original detail or if the round columns were intended to be seen more clearly when the glazing was not so dirty. On the sides of the lecture theatre projections are some interesting vertical copper clad louvers.

**Condition:**

The condition of the building is fair. As with any large concrete framed or clad building there is a possibility of hidden damage to cladding panel fixings. On the south side at the lecture theatre there is iron staining on the concrete surface.

**Context & Views:**

The relationship between this building and the two storey Italianate terrace of Ashton Road to the west is stark. The terrace has been brutally cut off with an ugly rendered gable end. On the south side, the Boyd Orr Building does at least present its main face towards University Avenue with a properly detailed secondary entrance to University Gardens. In this sense, it is better than the adjacent Mathematics Building. At its base, the Boyd Orr Building forms a termination to Ashton Lane. It is unfortunate that this lane terminates in the quality of a service bay.

**Opportunities:**

- Redevelopment and recovery of street pattern/context that respects the B listed houses to the north west

**Key Challenges:**

- Possible fixing and cladding failure, and decay of concrete.
- Poor appearance.
- Character of Ashton Lane.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The demolition, replacement, or redevelopment of this building would be in the interests of the conservation of the site overall and particularly the context of the listed buildings to the north west. The building is of negative significance overall in terms of its architecture and its relationship to its surrounding buildings. This building, together with the Mathematics Building (294), and the car park on University Avenue, could be considered a potential development site. It provides a significant opportunity to enhance this part of the campus, and a development that responds to the original street layout should be carefully considered.

**Key Policies:**

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**Current Use(s):** Earth Sciences and Archaeology

### Summary History:

Built by Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners, 1980, this building sits on the site of the late nineteenth-century terraced houses of eastern Lilybank Gardens, demolished in the early 1970s as part of the rerouting of University Avenue. Unlike the Boyd Orr Building, the rear of the building respects the route of Ashton Lane. The finishing of the building in brick on concrete frame reflects the change in architectural style, rejecting exposed concrete, in the late 1970s.

### Description:

This block rises from two to four storeys on the side facing University Gardens. It is faced with brown brick. The architecture has a horizontal emphasis with bands of windows to each storey. The main internal space is the stair which is an interesting arrangement in shuttered concrete although now covered with textured paint. A mosaic panel derived from geological forms is mounted on the wall of the entrance lobby opposite the main door.

### Condition:

The condition of this building is fair although there is some distortion between panels on the north side around the expansion joint. The external joinery needs to be painted.
**Context & Views:**
The building makes the most of a curving site by using geometric chamfered forms. The elevation to Aston Lane is five storeys high with a yard under tall concrete pillars. Some extension or alteration is evident to the south.

**Opportunities:**
- Possible development site.

**Key Challenges:**
- Possible structural movement.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
Repairs and continued use as a university department. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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### Modern Languages Building

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<tr>
<td>W. N. W. Ramsay</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>6 10</td>
<td>Humanities, Creative Arts &amp; Cultures, Law</td>
<td>Arts, Social Sciences</td>
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**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching

**Summary History:**

One of the first commissions for the university by W. N. W. Ramsay, of McNair, Elder & Ramsay, 1953-9, this design won in competition with submissions from Spence, Coia and Johnston. The bronze sculpture mounted high on the front elevation is *Knowledge & Inspiration*, by Glasgow stained glass artist, mural painter and sculptor, Walter Pritchard (1905-77). The building was built on an undeveloped site in University Gardens, but the street elevation keeps the building line, height and stone colour of the houses. Oddly, it seems that the north east terrace of University Gardens and that of Lilybank Gardens were not intended to join up, unlike those opposite, creating the re-entrant angle negotiated by the Queen Margaret Union (298). The Modern Languages Building is also known as the Sir Alexander Stone Building, after the lawyer and bibliophile who endowed several teaching and fellowship endowments, and donated his collection of 600 mainly nineteenth century volumes, principally on English literature and Scottish history.

**Description:**

A three storey front to University Gardens rising to four storeys to the rear. This building is a characteristic 50s building with sleek, refined, historicist detailing derived from Scandinavian modernism. The architecture is simple and elegant, and it is a carefully considered reaction to the houses formerly opposite in University Gardens. This is an undemonstrative building which has been designed with considerable care and is uniformly in the spirit of its age.

Windows on the north side have been altered at second floor level although the window openings remain as originally designed. Internally the lobby and stair retain some 1950s style which should be valued. There are
a number of subtle details such as the sweep at the foot of the stairs, a curve to pass around the column and the detailing around the foyer including curved glass. The original clock has been replaced. At the head of the steps up to the front door are stone seats. The rest of the interior is relatively simple and the lockers, stair and toilets are of note. On top of the building on the north block is a double height room, originally the library. The interior detail has been lost from this room but the overall quality is preserved.

One constraint about the use of the building is the way Ramsay organised its multiple levels in response to the steep bank. The modern designer will be confronted with difficult issues to provide level access to all areas of this building.

**Condition:**
The condition of this building is fair. A significant amount of money has been invested in this building recently (roof not inspected).

**Context & Views:**
This building continues the building line of the Burnet terraces to the south east, and was deliberately built in a stone of a similar hue. The adjacent gable of No. 14 is rendered but the gap between the two buildings is sufficiently close for there not to be a feeling of a gap site and the character of a stone facade continues.

**Opportunities:**
- Development within the courtyard to unify the building.

**Key Challenges:**
- Access to various levels internally.
- Future external repairs.
- Removal of external services.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
Some pointing is required at lower level near to the door. Some cabling and loose wires on the north side should be removed. The railings on the north side should be painted. There is some recent graffiti on the building both near the north east corner and on the south side. On the southern end of the north block the masonry has been painted, possibly as a measure against graffiti but the wall is as disfigured as it would be by graffiti where paint has peeled off. Notice boards are in poor condition.

It would be possible to carry out quite extensive redevelopment of this building for instance, by infilling the courtyard which would not affect its significance but bring a more comprehensive use. Possibly the problem with this building is that there is a group linear blocks for offices off corridors.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Management:</td>
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Summary History:

Built by Walter Underwood & Partners, 1968, it was erected on a site formerly occupied by the university observatory, built in the early twentieth century and demolished in the early 1960s, along with No. 20 Lilybank Gardens. The observatory building was built on a previously undeveloped site in University Gardens. However, its street elevation kept the building line of the earlier terrace of houses, which oddly was not intended to line up with Lilybank Gardens, unlike the houses opposite. The union building similarly keeps the building line, continued from the adjacent Modern Languages Building, but also steps forward, to the south west, to align with the houses of Lilybank Gardens.

Description:

A five storey concrete framed and clad building. Oddly, for a late twentieth-century building, only two of the storeys are the same design. The building has its principal axis at right angles to University Gardens which means that it has been built against the urban grain. It is not a building of sufficient material or architectural quality to justify this prominence.

The most interesting architectural element in this building is the escape stair to the north which includes a canopy over the top flights, possibly entirely a decorative element.

Condition:

The condition of this building is fairly poor. It is not clear how well the cladding or frame is fixed or whether these fixings are in a good condition. There are some splits and joints, and evidence of some panels having been replaced. There is graffiti on the building and a need for significant repairs to windows and doors. The
building has a poor appearance, mainly due to the lack of compatibility between its use and its architecture. Some windows are boarded over internally. On the back of the building there is a significant amount of graffiti. The building also has faced-fixed cables, broken glass and some cladding panels missing from the basement at the south west corner.

The lower part to the south is of poor appearance from the trees to the east because it presents a large area of flat roof, now covered in moss and broken glass.

Context & Views:
Part of the street elevation continues the building line of the Burnet terraces to the south east, but the change in direction is stark. In the context of the Modern Languages Building and the Burnet terraces to the south east, the choice of finishing is drab. The part of the building that steps forward into University Gardens, is a poor termination of the view from the south east.

Opportunities:
- Redevelopment.

Key Challenges:
- Poor appearance and condition.
- Possible fixing and cladding failure, and decay of concrete.
- External services.
- Appropriate architecture if redeveloped.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building is poor in appearance, colour and is of pointless complexity, and the site should be redeveloped. The Sir Alwyn Williams Building (299) to the west illustrates the difference between an elegantly designed building and this rather fussy design. A new building in this position is an interesting and important architectural challenge. In the meantime, issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

Key Policies:
| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints: | ECS Policies 8-10 |
| Significance: | ECS Policy 15 |
| Repairs: | Section 8.4 |
| Safety: | Section 8.5 |
| Adaptations: | Section 8.8 |
| Additions: | Section 8.9 |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Access: | Section 8.13 |
| Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
| Management: | Section 8.16 |
### Summary History:
In the mid 1960s, No. 20 Lilybank Gardens was demolished for the Queen Margaret Union (298), and Nos. 18 and 19 followed in the early 1980s, leaving a wedge-shaped gap site. This remained until this building was built by Rieach & Hall and opened in 2007. It is named after the scientist Sir Alwyn Williams, Principal and Vice Chancellor 1976-88. The north east terrace of University Gardens and that of Lilybank Gardens was not intended to join up, unlike those opposite, and this building negotiates the junction with 17 Lilybank Gardens dramatically with a plan that steps around the corner, presenting two angled façades to Lilybank Gardens.

### Description:
A new building on five levels with horizontal louvers on the exterior. Architecturally, the building is of high quality and the way that it fits in with and sets a contrast to its surroundings is very well judged. The architectural detail is elegant.

### Condition:
The condition of the building is good. There are some unfortunate trailing wires. Some vegetation to be swept away from the front of the steps.

### Context & Views:
The design of this building has responded well to its immediate context both towards the street and towards the existing listed buildings at Lilybank Gardens to the east. It is joined to both adjacent buildings which helps it form the quality of a street. The transition between Victorian house and contemporary university building is particularly well handled in views along Lilybank Gardens.
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**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Maintenance as above under condition and retained use as university department.

**Key Policies:**

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1-17 Lilybank Gardens

**Summary History:**
This terrace was completed between 1880 and 1893, and was the work of several different architects, though the buildings are of similar design. Nos. 1-15 were completed by 1883, and it seems Nos. 16-20 were not added until 1893. Nos. 18-20 were demolished in the 1960s for the Queen Margaret Union, which perhaps was not as large as originally intended, as in 2007, the Sir Alwyn Williams building was opened, filling the gap between No. 17 and the Union. Oddly, it seems that the north east terrace of University Gardens and that of Lilybank Gardens were not intended to join up, unlike those opposite, and the gap between No. 14 University Gardens and No. 20 Lilybank Gardens stood undeveloped for much of the early twentieth century.

**Description:**
A terrace of houses of two storeys with attics. The overall architecture and materials are similar, though there are subtle changes between the work of different architects. The buildings are uniformly faced with ashlar stone. All have two storey bay windows, with slated mansard roofs. There are timber dormer windows, bays above the stone bays below, and round-headed in between. Some of these dormers may be an alteration following the purchase of the entire terrace by the university. The terrace curves to the south east at Nos. 16 and 17.

No. 1 is a taller and larger house which also addresses Great George Street. It has patterned stained glass over...
the front door. Nos. 6–9 have a more Greek quality with fine etched glass in their front doors. No. 12 has patterned stained glass in its upper sashes. Most of the interiors appear relatively plain with some enriched cornices and roses surviving. Where original plasterwork survives it should be respected. Some stairs and balustrades survive. The stair has been removed at Nos. 15 and 16. It survives in Nos. 9-12 and 14, and No. 13 to first floor level, where there is a bay window with stained glass between it and room F133. The plasterwork in the front hall of number 11 is unusually elaborate. The plaster in the drawing room above has been replaced in the early twentieth century. Between Nos. 16 and 17 there is a good quality stained glass panel which has probably been salvaged and relocated to this position. It is of the quality of work associated with Daniel Cottier. There has been a consistent intervention carried out in the 80s, judging by the style of the doors and screens.

The rear of the terrace faces a lane which runs between Lilybank Gardens and the red sandstone church to the east. Against the lane are masonry walls with timber gates in-between. The condition of the masonry throughout is good. There have been substantial repairs. There are many cement mortar repairs on the rear elevation particularly towards the centre. Further south the masonry wall has been replaced by a brick wall. There is some graffiti on this wall. The buildings have had substantial and comprehensive roof repairs, though chimneys to the rear have been demolished, even on No. 1 where the chimneys would have been more prominent. The chimneys have been retained on the west side. These have generally been rebuilt and rendered.

**Condition:**

The condition of the building is generally fair. There are some places where there is water staining and some stone decay from overflowing rainwater goods. Some cement patching and surface stone spalling and repointing is required but generally the stone on these buildings is good. The condition of some of the windows is poor, including failed mastic. All external joinery needs to be repainted. The external metalwork also should be repainted. The terrace is remarkable for having preserved its railings which enclose front gardens.

**Context & Views:**

This terrace is one of the most aesthetically pleasing on the campus and conservation area. It gently curves along a natural line in the topography, commanding a view to the west. It used to face another terrace across the gardens, which are now without their surrounding railings. The loss of the western terrace reveals the unsightly backs of the buildings on Byres Road.

**Opportunities:**

- Disposal for residential use.

**Key Challenges:**

- Audit of key interior features.
- Condition and repairs.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The original colour of the window joinery should be determined. The original colour was probably not white. There is some evidence of red paint similar to the doors, for instance on the windows of No. 11.

Although the building is well used as a university department, there is an overall desirable objective that these buildings return to their original use as houses. This should involve subdivision on the original dividing wall lines. An audit should be made of original features such as cornices, stained glass, hand rails, balustrades either in situ or relocated. These features should be retained in conversion. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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These temporary structures were instated in 2001.

Single storey prefabricated structures, with flat roofs and painted gray.

Fair but of poor appearance.

They fill an intended gap between the Mathematics Building and the Boyd Orr Building. Since the Mathematics Building (294) and the Boyd Orr Building (295) have negative significance, the location of these structures does not particularly matter. However, it does block the views and disrupts the relationship between buildings which was intended by the architects.

- Development site.
**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

These structures are of negative significance, especially in their proximity to category A listed buildings of University Gardens and the C(S) listed buildings of Lilybank Gardens. If the Mathematics or Boyd Orr buildings are to be considered for development, the removal of these structures should be considered as integral to improving the appearance of the new buildings.

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Lilybank House

**Summary History:**
A much extended villa of the 1830s, appearing on the first edition Ordnance Survey, c.1856. It was rented by John Blackie Jnr., the Glasgow publisher and Lord Provost, who commissioned the south extension and new entrance from Alexander ‘Greek’ Thomson 1863-5. It is typical of his distinctive style, with a clear division of shelter and support, and an interest in asymmetric massing, creating a picturesque effect. The two storey extension to the north is by Honeyman & Keppie c.1894, with further work by Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh, 1908. The current footprint of the building with both extensions appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1894. It is claimed to be the only building worked on by Glasgow’s most famous architects, ‘Greek’ Thomson and Mackintosh. It was acquired by the university before the 1913 Ordnance Survey map of Glasgow, and used as the Queen Margaret Hall until the new building for the union c.1968.

**Description:**
Two storey villa with wings. The general style is Italianate but with characteristic Greek derived detailing on the southern wing and spectacular Egyptian column chimney pots. Architecturally, the most important part is the west gable of the south block which is the three bay tetrastyle temple gable of Thomson’s extension. The west elevation was the garden façade of the building.

The entrance hall has an inventive ceiling typical of Thomson, with an atrium style rooflight. This is an
important interior and deserves careful consideration and possible restoration of paint finishes. The block to the north does not contain Thomson finishes although the top floor of the northern wing has some Glasgow School brackets and roof trusses. There is some Thomson style etched glass in the door to the north of the entrance hall.

The Thomson detail continues in the south east room which was the dining room with Thomson stencilled paint work in the buffet recess. This has been left in its found condition which is good conservation practice. The ceiling also has Thomson detailing. There is some peeling and recent water staining, together with cracks in the ceiling of this room. The fireplace has been lost. The lobby also has Thomson detailing and a circular roof light. There are advanced cracks in this ceiling.

**Condition:**

Masonry repairs have been carried out. There is some spalling in the masonry which needs to be brushed back. Alterations have been made to the roof with timber dormer extensions. These detract from the overall appearance of the building to a minor extent.

**Context & Views:**

The west side has an even number of bays and faces onto a garden with trees and a terrace. This area retains the quality of a villa garden despite the proximity of other university buildings and lack of planting. A flight of wide garden steps drops from the terrace to the south.

In contrast, the context of the east entrance front has been subsumed within the landscape setting of the Adam Smith Building. This is inappropriate for a building of this quality.

**Opportunities:**

- Possible disposal for residential use.
- Restoration of key spaces, entrance hall and Thomson dining room.
- Analysis and recording.

**Key Challenges:**

- Appearance of roof dormers.
- Recovery of villa context.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Further restoration of Thomson interiors. Further analysis of surviving Thomson work. It would be possible to subdivide this building if returned to domestic use. It is important to recover the villa context of the entrance front. An appropriate landscape quality should be recovered for this building, particularly around the high quality entrance porch. A conservation plan for this building should be commissioned. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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The building is by David Harvey, Alex Scott & Associates, opened in 1967. It was built on the grounds in front of Lilybank House, which adjoined Bute Gardens. Along with several other buildings north of University Avenue, it takes its alignment from the Gilbert Scott Building following the Gleave masterplan by the university in the early 1960s, which ignores the pre-existing street pattern of the area.

Description:
6 to 7 storey, concrete clad purpose built university building. The front door is at the foot of the stair between office blocks to the north and teaching rooms and library to the south.

On the lowest landing of the main stair is a mosaic signed G. G. Within the library is a slate plaque commemorating the construction of the building. The lecture theatre has been altered. There is some architectural detail on the north stair with apertures cast into the concrete at each landing. The concrete has been left with its shutter marks expressed.

Condition:
The condition is fair. There is some staining on the concrete cladding (roof not inspected). A mosaic panel appears secure. Some windows have been replaced with UPVC. The multiple levels in the building present significant access problems.
**Context & Views:**

The context and relationship between the Adam Smith Building and its neighbours is not good. The west side dominates and relates poorly to the more architecturally important Lilybank House. The building is surrounded by unattractive car parking. The relationship between the Adam Smith Building and the rear of University Gardens is also poor, leaving an open and untended wasteland. The back of the building faces west. The front of the building has a Basil Spence style porch which faces towards the goods entrance of the library. The building is aligned with the Gilbert Scott Building and fails to accord with the street line of Bute Gardens to the north.

25-29 Bute Gardens (348-352) was intended to continue southwards but the visual junction between them and the Adam Smith Building is poor.

**Opportunities:**
- Redevelopment

**Key Challenges:**
- Access
- Appearance and relationship to surrounding buildings
- Possible fixing and cladding failure, and decay of concrete.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The demolition, replacement, or redevelopment of this building would be in the interests of the conservation of the site overall and particularly the context of Lilybank House (320) and 25-29 Bute Gardens (348-352). The building is of neutral significance overall in terms of its architecture and its relationship to its surrounding buildings. This building, together with the waste ground to the south, behind the A listed buildings of University Gardens (285-291), could be considered a potential development site. It provides a significant opportunity to enhance this part of the campus. Opening up a view of the façade of Lilybank House (320) and responding to the original street layout should both be carefully considered.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 8-10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 15 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |

| Opportunities | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 |
**Hunterian Art Gallery And Mackintosh House**

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<td>7 11</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery

---

**Summary History:**

Designed as the second phase of the University Library of the late 1960s, this building is by William Whitfield, begun in the early 1970s. It was designed to house the collections of William Hunter (1718-83), initially housed in the purpose-built neo-classical museum by William Stark, 1804, on the High Street, financed by Hunter’s bequest of £8000. The collection moved to the Gilbert Scott Building in 1870, with some collections dispersed to departmental museums. The name of the Hunterian Museum was extended with the words ‘Art Gallery’ in 1976, in response to the university’s large collection of fine and applied art, including the salvaged interiors of Charles Rennie Mackintosh’s house, built in the 1860s and altered by Mackintosh c.1906. This house, 78 Southpark Avenue (street names and plot numbers changed several times), was acquired by the university in 1946 with its furniture, and demolished 1968 to make way for the Fraser Building (271). Its interiors were recorded, and many elements removed, before demolition. The interiors were reassembled and some elements made from new in the concrete shell attached to the Hunterian. Along with several other buildings north of University Avenue, this building takes its alignment from the Gilbert Scott Building following the Gleave masterplan of the early 1960s, which ignores the pre-existing street pattern of the area.

**Description:**

A concrete-faced building with rendered elements, particularly the drum stair tower and the elements where the Mackintosh House bursts through the 1970s shell. This is a clever and elegant design. This is brutalism at its best and most expressive.

The architecture is particularly strong across the southern side against University Gardens Lane. On this side the architecture alludes to the outer parts of curtain walls of the fortress of the library. The rooflights are visible as sloping sided copper clad boxes rising above the roof. The west façade is the service side and is less
carefully designed. It is linked in with the service part of the library.

Important recreated Mackintosh interiors involving nineteenth-century door cases and Mackintosh alterations. They have been relocated to this site. The colours on walls, etc. reapplied. The site contains an important collection of Mackintosh furniture. The alterations and relocation of this interior to its new position was a significant event in the history of Mackintosh study and appreciation. In the upper floors the combination of modern building and Mackintosh interiors becomes more evident with a hexagonal rooflight and more general display gallery of Mackintosh and related artefacts. The interior provides an interesting visitor experience. Its authenticity is carefully judged and it is clear which elements have been relocated from the original building. It is well presented and well looked after in this location.

The art gallery interior is also an important and thoughtful design with flexible screens and tall coffered rooflights. This gives diffused light from the north tower to the gallery. The gallery contains important paintings, sculpture and furniture. The original narrow, vertical windows at intervals has been covered up. The arrangement of walls internally has changed. There are doors by Eduardo Paolozzi into the art gallery. The main stairs are in the drum tower which is prominent on the eastern side. On the upper floor, the day lighting was originally by vertical windows but this aesthetic has been lost, now that it is covered by shutters and blinds.

**Condition:**

The condition of the building is fair. There are some cracks and splits in the building, particularly of the service block to the west. Repairs have been made to the rendered elements on the main front to the east. The base of the wall to the south has some weeds growing out of it and needs some maintenance. There is some graffiti, ventilation equipment and signage, that detract from the purity of this building.

**Context & Views:**

The base of the wall to the south facing lane is remarkable architecture where the organic form of a castle based on rocks is implied by vertical strips of sets. The original context as a landscape is preserved as a series of steps on the east side. The building responds well to the open area to the east with grass between it and the McMillan Reading Room. The expression of the outside of the Mackintosh House has become an unintended visual joke as the high-level walkway was never completed to the elevated front door, which gives an indication of the building inside. The context of this building to the west is not designed. It faces onto a gap site between the southern end of Adam Smith and the back of the lane behind University Gardens.

**Opportunities:**

- Possible alteration or redevelopment.
- Link to development on the site to the west.

**Key Challenges:**

- Long term conservation of Mackintosh interiors.
- Economic sustainability of visitor attraction.
- Long term conservation concerns of location affecting sustainability of Mackintosh House.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The conservation of the Mackintosh interior and artefacts should be considered. If the Mackintosh interior were to be moved, the significance of the existing building would diminish because the exterior is an expression of the Mackintosh interior. The building is significant in the history of Mackintosh study and appreciation, and thus is historically significant in its existing form. Some repairs are required to the base along the south side to remove weeds to remove redundant vents and access points. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Section 8.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
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</table>
Library

Summary History:

Designed by William Whitfield, completed 1968, to replace outgrown library accommodation in the north west of the Gilbert Scott Building. Originally, the footprint was intended to be square, rather then T-plan, but the northern half was completed by another architect. With a loose design brief that required flexible internal space and a striking external appearance for the culmination of the new buildings north of University Avenue, Whitfield drew inspiration from the organisation of spaces and volumes at Langley Castle, Northumberland. The castle has a core of free space, with services organised into the surrounding towers. The original Profilit glazing emphasised the verticality of the building, an aspect lost with the recent re-fenestration and the addition of floors. Along with several other buildings north of University Avenue, this building takes its alignment from the Gilbert Scott Building following the Gleave masterplan by the university in the early 1960s, which ignores the pre-existing street pattern of the area. The southern walls of this building are built on the former southern approach to Lilybank House (320), which was connected to the southern end of Bute Gardens.

Description:

Multi-storey university library with various additions. The predominant building material is concrete with a metal clad upwards extension on the top floor and framed glazing to the restaurant block to the north. Inside the building, to the north, the original William Whitfield stair survives complete with concrete shuttered walls. This is a significant survival and should be retained. Also to the north is a new restaurant and social area, with many *ad hoc* alterations and repairs.

The stairs to the south east are also expressive architecture, around lift tower. The shuttered concrete in this stair has been painted.
Condition:
Some reinforcement is showing through where concrete has burst away. Some windows appear to be leaking. The condition of the building needs investigation for a full understanding. There is some suggestion that concrete cladding panels are in poor condition. On the stair and access towers there are open joints and some signs of concrete cladding panels being out of line. The concrete is badly stained, particularly to the north and this includes moss build up around windows on the north facing side.

Context & Views:
The main entrance is to the east side on the south end of Hillhead Street. The building impresses by its bulk to the south and has a designed relationship with the Huntarian Gallery by the same architect. The rear of the building is to the west and this has an informal, and not particularly successful, relationship towards the Adam Smith Building. The relationship with the surviving part of Hillhead Street is not particularly satisfactory because when it was built, it was expected that Hillhead Street would be entirely demolished. The domestic character of Hillhead Street comes to an abrupt stop at the north east corner of the library.

Opportunities:
- Re-cladding in longer life material.

Key Challenges:
- Possible fixing and cladding failure, and decay of concrete.
- Appearance of concrete panels.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
When the university library was constructed it was cutting edge and high quality architecture. It has now been so altered that this can no longer be considered to be the case. The appearance of the library is now an unfortunate mix of materials in various states and condition. Some of the metal frames in the alterations are rusting. Some of the older concrete is patched and stained. Cladding is a possible solution to some of the technical problems with the surface decay of the building. Although cladding will not recover the original high quality and cutting edge aesthetic of this building, it is possible that a cladding scheme on this building could at least unify it as a single piece of architecture. Cladding should follow the same lines as the existing panels.

Key Policies:
Base Policies: Section 8.1
Constraints: ECS Policies 6-10
Significance: ECS Policy 14
Repairs: Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11
Safety: Section 8.5
Restoration: Section 8.6
Interiors: Section 8.7
Adaptations: Section 8.8
Additions: Section 8.9 and subsection 8.9.3
Access: Section 8.13
Interpretation: Section 8.14
Maintenance: Section 8.15
Management: Section 8.16
CCNI Centre

**Summary History:**

Opened in 2008 to house the University’s Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, this building is built on the former garden plots of Nos. 56-64 Hillhead Street, and its west elevation follows the line of the vanished wall that would have enclosed them from Bute Lane. These 1890s tenement buildings on Hillhead Street were built across the west extension of Gibson Street which formed the principal approach to Lilybank House.

**Description:**

New building built of pink rendered walls and some red sandstone set into the back of the tenements facing Hillhead Street. The building has a flat roof.

**Condition:**

Good recently completed building. Flat roof not inspected.

**Context & Views:**

The building has two elevations that face Bute Lane to the north and west, and is built onto the rear of a Hillhead Street tenement. This building is virtually invisible.

**Opportunities:**

- Necessary change of use to former tenements, buildings 328-341.

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**

Unknown

**Main Building Materials:**

Concrete and stone

**Open Space Character Area:**

11

**School(s):**

Psychology

**College(s):**

Science & Engineering

**Current Use(s):**

Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging
**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

If the Hillhead Street tenement (328-334) is returned to domestic use then it might be necessary to remove this building because it would compromise domestic use at the lower levels.

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50-68 Hillhead Street & 73-81 Great George Street

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Current Use(s): Departmental offices and teaching, student residence and nursery

Summary History:
Built c.1890, the Hillhead Street part of these tenement buildings was built across the west extension of Gibson Street which formed the principal north approach to Lilybank House. Nos. 70 and 72 were demolished in the late 1960s for the university library. They are built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feuded for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street.

Description:
Four storeys plus attic block originally containing flats. They face Great George Street and Hillhead Street. The buildings are built of fawn coloured ashlar sandstone on its main faces with prominent semi circular bays. Some leaded glass survives in the accommodation office at No. 73 Great George Street, and at No. 81 Great George Street. The roof is slated but not particularly visible apart from the semi circular bay roofs and what appears to be an extension at the roof of 66 and 68 Hillhead Street. Interiors have characteristic Glasgow stair halls and plasterwork. There is some important surviving stained glass in doors and to stair halls.

Condition:
The condition of the building is generally fair. Some stone repairs have been carried out. Other stones have been repaired in render. The original windows survive throughout and have been painted black. Some of the leaded glass is bowing and will need to be repaired. There are some ugly cement repairs around the doors to 60 and 62 which should be removed.
**Context & Views:**

The building retains an important domestic context facing Hillhead Street despite its current use. It forms an important part of the conservation area character together with the buildings opposite. It is a higher specification and more elaborate design than the buildings facing Hillhead Street further north. The railings and most of the original joinery has been retained. The front gardens are not particularly well maintained but do contain plants which contribute well to this high quality street.

The west gable of the north block has been rebuilt, together with the Hetherington Building. Similarly, at the southern end of the building next to University Library is an unfortunately ragged end covered with cement, nominally similar to the Brutalism of the library. These are unfortunate terminations both for the buildings and for the context of adjacent buildings.

**Opportunities:**

- Possible disposal for residential use.
- Development adjacent to building 341 and 328.

**Key Challenges:**

- Repairs.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Consider the southern end of the terrace to be a gap site which could sustain a new building. An audit should be made of original features such as cornices, stained glass, hand rails, balustrades either in situ or relocated. These features should be retained in conversion. Repairs to leaded glass and masonry.

It would be possible to return this building entirely to domestic use. This would be an appropriate use but the houses at the southern end, such as No.66 and No.68, might be considered to be overshadowed by the library building.

**Key Policies:**

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<td>Section 8.7</td>
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</table>
**Summary History:**

Originally known as the Basic Arts, this building was completed in 1983 to a design by Dorward, Matheson, Gleave & Partners. It is named after Sir Hector Hetherington, Principal 1936-61. It is the most recent campus building that required the demolition of nineteenth-century buildings for its construction. The masonry copes of the front garden walls and some flights of steps remain. Unlike the adjacent Adam Smith and Library buildings, this building does not take its alignment from the Gilbert Scott Building, a requirement of the Gleave masterplan of the early 1960s, but follows the historic building line of the pre-existing street pattern.

**Description:**

Three storey block built of light pink brick with metal clad bay windows extending up through a concrete tiled mansard. The entrance is to the south in a single storey block and there is a further single storey block to the north with broad, metal clad fascia.

**Condition:**

The condition appears fair. The flashings on the roof require overhaul or replacement.

**Context & Views:**

The building is of poor appearance and does not respond well to its context. It fails to respond to the confident tenement buildings to the north. The stone retaining wall around the building and the kerb
predates the Hetherington Building and indicates positions of individual houses facing Bute Gardens. Some of these walls are close to collapse, and should be reset. These walls have lost their railings.

The landscaping around the Hetherington Building makes little recognition of neighbouring buildings, and the pavement has been lost for car parking.

The Hetherington Building does not respond well to the houses opposite in Bute Gardens, nor the tenements on the other side of Bute Lane. The gable on the neighbouring building on Great George Street has been rebuilt in brick and although some care has been taken to produce an appearance with deep reveals, it is still an unsatisfactory junction.

**Opportunities:**
- Redevelopment.
- Recover domestic character of the area.

**Key Challenges:**
- Condition of former front garden walls.
- Short life span roof materials

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

The Hetherington Building is a poor quality and unattractive building which responds poorly to its surroundings. It has negative significance. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

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### 25-29 Bute Gardens

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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** John Nesbit  
**Main Building Materials:** Stone  
**Open Space Character Area:** 11  
**School(s):** Social & Political Science  
**College(s):** Social Sciences  
**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching

**Summary History:**

This short terrace of houses, probably by John Nesbit, 1907, is in the Arts & Crafts style. Some of Nesbit’s contemporary work has neo-Baroque detailing, but with a similar lack of mouldings. Despite the end elevation window openings, the terrace was evidently intended to be continued by further buildings both to the south and the north. The terrace sits on land formerly the policies of Lilybank House (320), and its south elevation sits on the north edge of the north drive to the house.

This terrace preserves original layout of the nineteenth-century street pattern, unlike the adjacent Adam Smith and Library buildings, which take their alignment from the Gilbert Scott Building, following the early 1960s Gleave masterplan.

**Description:**

A terrace of five moderate sized two storey plus basement houses built with red sandstone. The style is stripped back Classical with Art Deco qualities. The buildings have an unusual flat roof. Original details appear to survive consistently throughout the buildings including patterned leaded glazing in the upper parts of all windows facing Bute Gardens. The door of No. 29 is a surprisingly exuberant design and includes a Glasgow School key plate and stained glass. The stair detailing is an abstracted late Glasgow School style, with diamond and triangular forms. The entrance hall of this house also has patterned leaded glass in the gable wall, suggesting that it was intended that a building would be built on the other side of a lane rather than against the gable.

No. 27 has Scots renaissance style plasterwork in the ground floor room on the street façade and has stained glass in the front door. In the back of Nos. 27 and 26 there is a plaster frieze with square roses and thistles supporting ribbon panels, possibly originally intended to have painted text. There are other panels of stained glass mounted in the entrance hall of No. 25. The north elevation is red brick.
### Condition:
The condition of the buildings is fair with the red sandstone bearing up well. There is possibly some structural movement at the north east and south east corners where some metal straps have been introduced. Flat roof not inspected. On the backs of the buildings there have been extensive but badly carried out masonry repair, where cement mortar repairs have been made over stone.

### Context & Views:
To the rear of the buildings are yards with brick walls against Lilybank Terrace Lane. Bute Gardens is now most prominent on the sides which were not intended to be seen – the north and south ends. The gardens survive to the front of the building. To the north, the elevation is not aligned with Great George Street to the north.

### Opportunities:
- Disposal for residential use.
- New development to north.

### Key Challenges:
- Relationship to development to the north
- Relationship to development on the site of the Adam Smith building
- Conservation of decorative elements

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Some railings survive but all railings should be reinstated. The area to the north of Bute Gardens should be regarded as a gap site which would be better filled with buildings to reinstate the urban context.

### Key Policies:

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**Current Use(s):** Departmental offices and teaching and student residential

**Summary History:**

This terrace of houses, 1862, is one of the early blocks on the developing Hillhead estate. It is similar to the Oakfield Avenue houses, 1868. The buildings were intended to attract higher status purchasers and were designed as a unified palace block, with their own access road and planted border, set back from Southpark Avenue. The detailing is in the Renaissance classical revival style, with French rustication on the ground storey and decorative window cases on the first, emphasising a non-existent piano nobile. They are built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. This terrace was completed three years before the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865, and seven years before Hillhead was granted burgh status in 1869, before being absorbed into Glasgow in 1891.

**Description:**

Houses in a fine three storey ashlar stone terrace with advancing central and pavilion blocks. The university does not own the whole terrace. The buildings generally retain original doors, and glazed inner doors. It is probable that the interiors retain some plasterwork of quality, such as the dentilled cornice in the entrance lobbies of Nos. 8 and 11.

One length of balustrade survives between ground and first floor on No.6 (not in university ownership) but this indicates how the entire front was intended to appear. The bracket blocks to this balustrade survive elsewhere.
**Condition:**
The block has been cleaned with the exception of the part owned by the Catholic Chaplaincy which occupies the three southernmost houses, Nos. 13-15. The masonry is apparently in fair condition. There are some poor quality cement repairs.

To the rear, the buildings are in fair condition. There are few alterations. The original windows have been six over six sashes. Roof not inspected.

**Context & Views:**
To the east is the original raised and tree lined terrace above Southpark Avenue. The pavement is an unfortunate mix of concrete and tarmac. The terrace itself is also unfortunately tarmac. There is a retaining wall at the base of a short bank at the base of Southpark Avenue. The railings have been lost from this retaining wall, however retained for the full length of the terrace itself, providing an attractive context for the front of the building. To the rear are brick yard walls. Most of these are intact although some have been widened to form vehicle access. There is an electricity substation behind No.3

**Opportunities:**
- Disposal for residential use.

**Key Challenges:**
- Masonry repairs and replacement of lost railings.
- Work to unify the appearance of the terrace, gardens and street.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
These houses could easily be returned to use as individual houses. Some of the houses which are not in university ownership have had significant investment as single private houses.

**Key Policies:**
- **Base Policies:** Section 8.1
- **Constraints:** ECS Policies 6-10
- **Significance:** ECS Policy 14
- **Repairs:** Section 8.4
- **Safety:** Section 8.5
- **Restoration:** Section 8.6
- **Interiors:** Section 8.7
- **Adaptations:** Section 8.8
- **Additions:** Section 8.9
- **Disposal:** Section 8.11
- **Access:** Section 8.13
- **Interpretation:** Section 8.14
- **Maintenance:** Section 8.15
- **Management:** Section 8.16
### 56 Great George Street

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<td>Stone</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Residential

**Summary History:**

This building is the south end of a development erected between the first and second edition Ordnance Surveys, probably in the late 1860s. This tenement building is repeated at the north end of the terrace, on the corner of Hillhead Street and Glasgow Street, bookending a terrace of bay windowed houses. This provision of cheaper tenement accommodation and more expensive houses, shows that the developer was providing for purchasers of varying means, and aware that the Hillhead area could not be all exclusive high end development like Southpark Terrace. Apart from distinctive and slightly Egyptian-style hood mouldings, which become a continuous string course over the two façades, other detailing on the building is in mid-century Italianate classicism. Like 85 & 89 Gibson Street (264 & 265), when built, it was expected that Southpark House (251) and its gardens would be developed, and Great George Street connected. The building is built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. The Gilmorehill House estate to the south was sold to the university in 1865, and Hillhead was granted burgh status in 1869, before being absorbed into Glasgow in 1891.

**Description:**

Three storeys over basement, ashlar fronted block. The south gable end is an elegant symmetrical arrangement around the central ground floor door. There are likely to be some original cornices and stone features. This is the end block of a terrace. The east side is the back and is built of rubble masonry.
**Condition:**

Fair. The masonry is in good condition. Roof not inspected.

**Context & Views:**

To the south and east is a well tended garden. To the west also retains its domestic garden context, including conifer trees. New railings have been reinstated where the originals have been lost. The wall to the street has unfortunately been painted which makes it different to all the other walls of the same design further north. The railings on either side of the entrance to No. 39 have been retained.

**Opportunities:**

- Disposal for residential use.

**Opportunities:**

- Disposal for residential use.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building would be suitable for returning to domestic use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Policies</th>
<th>Simpson &amp; Brown Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Restoration: Section 8.6</td>
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</table>
### 38 & 40 Hillhead Street

#### Dates:
c.1875

#### Listing:
Unlisted

#### CA?:
Yes

#### Significance:
Moderate

#### Building Number:
437

<table>
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<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

#### Current Use(s):
Student residence

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### Summary History:

This building is the widest building of a development of several tenements on Hillhead Street, with an extra pair of mullioned stained glass windows. This building is less well detailed than those opposite, bookended by 56 Great George Street (428) and its mirror image to the north, probably postdating them into the 1870s. The building is built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. This terrace was probably completed after the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865, and after Hillhead was granted burgh status in 1869, before being absorbed into Glasgow by 1891.

---

### Description:

This is a four-storey sandstone tenement with bays. The larger buildings are to the south. The chimney has been removed and replaced at the wallhead to the east face towards the street.

---

### Condition:

The masonry is in good repair. Roof not inspected.

---

### Context & Views:

The front garden is amongst the poorest appearance in the street, is otherwise a very strong terrace. It is covered with red chippings. This detracts from the general appearance. Railings have been reinstated but not to the original design. To the rear is Granby Lane and the condition is also fair. The building is finished with rubble and there is a small back green. The yard walls have been lost which detracts from the overall appearance of the lane.
## Opportunities:
- Disposal for residential use.

## Key Challenges:
- Appearance of front garden.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building would be suitable for returning to domestic use.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Repairs</th>
<th>Safety</th>
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<table>
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<th>Additions</th>
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<th>Access</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Section 8.11</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
<td>Section 8.14</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary History:

This house is the understated south end of Granby Terrace, a terrace of houses built 1856 by William Clarke, who also lived in one of them. This house was obviously intended to set the building lines for continued development to the south on the site of the house and gardens called Hillhead, as it is not designed as a terminating building. However, bay windowed tenements including 38 & 40 Hillhead Street (437) were built instead, and the exclusively high status nature of the street was eroded. The slightly unusual 1-3-3-1 rhythm of the fenestration is the emergence of a method of organising terrace elevations in the mid century, as opposed to the uninterrupted even rhythm façades of earlier buildings. The style is typically mid-century Italianate classicism. The building is built on the estate owned by the formerly adjacent Hillhead, which included much of the land to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. This terrace was completed eleven years before the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865, and thirteen years before Hillhead was granted burgh status in 1869, before being absorbed into Glasgow by 1891.

## Description:

Three storey plus basement house. Four bays wide. The detail is similar to the tenement to the north. The interior has a large scroll motif at the base of the stair.
**Condition:**
The masonry is fair. Some spalling of stone at wallhead level. The railings from the first floor balcony are missing. Roof not inspected.

**Context & Views:**
The front garden has been paved over and contains a cedar tree. The appearance could be better but it is generally in the spirit of the remainder of the street. The railings have been reinstated but not to the original design. To the rear of the nursery is a concrete panel clad escape stair which has poor appearance.

Hillhead Street is a very good example of a Glasgow Street of stone tenements. It is impressive for its uniformity and also the number of trees in the front gardens.

**Opportunities:**
- Disposal for residential use.

**Key Challenges:**
- Appearance of front garden.
- Appearance of fire escape addition.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building would be suitable for returning to domestic use.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
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<th>Repairs</th>
<th>Safety</th>
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<td>Section 8.14</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15 Hillhead Street &amp; 36 Glasgow Street</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Use(s):</strong> Departmental offices and teaching</td>
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**Summary History:**
This corner tenement was built between the first and second Ordnance Surveys, between 1856 and 1894, and is remarkable in its economy of detailing. It is the end of a block of tenements rather than houses. This suggests that it postdates the adjacent development of houses bookended by tenements 56 Great George Street (428) and its mirror image to the north, and of a similar age to those south of 28 Hillhead Street (440). The building is built on land formerly owned by Hillhead, a house situated roughly on the corner of Great George Street and Hillhead Street. Its estate lay to the north of University Avenue. The estate was feued for development from the 1830s by its owner, Walter Gibson, who named its central east-west street Gibson Street. Fashion was slow to follow, and building did not begin in earnest until the 1850s. This terrace was probably completed after the Gilmorehill House estate was sold to the university in 1865, and after Hillhead was granted burgh status in 1869, before being absorbed into Glasgow by 1891.

**Description:**
Four storey flatted property faced with ashlar stone. The entrance hall to the Hillhead Street door has enriched plaster frieze and cornice. The original etched panels in the doorcase remain, together with etched modesty glass in the original flat to the north of the original Hillhead Street door. Facing Hillhead Street on the south west corner is a bay window.

This block has been extended upwards with a mansard roof and dormers. Judging from the architecture of the next corner up it is possible that this is an original feature and that the corners have steeper roofs to include an additional flat.

**Condition:**
The condition of this block appears fair. Some external painting is needed and the roof could not be inspected.
Context & Views:
To the south are trees which are now over mature for their garden. To the west is a grassy bank with bushes around the entrance stair. The railings to both Hillhead Street and Glasgow Street have been lost and should be reinstated.

Opportunities:
- Disposal for residential use.

Key Challenges:
- Reinstall railings.
- Work to improve and maintain garden.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building would be suitable for returning to domestic use.

Key Policies:

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints   | ECS Policies 8-10 |
| Significance  | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs       | Section 8.4 |
| Safety        | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration   | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors     | Section 8.7 |
| Adaptations   | Section 8.8 |
| Additions     | Section 8.9 |
| Disposal      | Section 8.11 |
| Access        | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation| Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance   | Section 8.15 |
| Management    | Section 8.16 |
1 Horslethill Road

<table>
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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Unknown  
**Main Building Materials:** Stone  
**Open Space Character Area:** n/a  
**School(s):** Medicine  
**College(s):** MVLS

**Current Use(s):** University of Glasgow General Medical Practice

**Summary History:**
This villa was built in 1840 as Marleybank House for lawyer, Robert Sword. It was one of the earliest buildings on the estate, contemporary with the Observatory of 1841. The Observatory is the centre of the Dowanhill Estate. The estate was one of the largest in the West End with around 100 acres. It was acquired in 1850 by T. L. Paterson, and developed into a desirable suburb following the plan devised by James Thomson. This building is in the Greek revival style with a Doric portico, popularised for domestic use following its earlier nineteenth century use in public buildings in Scotland. The building was extended to the east by one bay in the late 1860s, to the detriment of the house’s symmetry, and a triangle of the gardens to the south was sold for the adjacent villa 124 Observatory Road (503).

**Description:**
Freestanding stone villa, two main storeys over basement. The entrance is to the north towards Horslethill Road, with a Doric porch. It would be symmetrical apart from an extension at the north east corner of the building. This extension on its eastern side is symmetrical with a pediment which addresses address Huntley Gardens, laid out after the building of the house. There is also a small outshot on the south side. To the stair hall there is a stained glass panel of figures in the Glasgow School style, probably by Daniel Cottier. Inside, most original fixtures and fittings survive.

**Condition:**
The condition of the building is good. It is well maintained. Unfortunately, the stone has been cleaned by abrasion on the north side and this has involved some irreversible damage to the flutings of the Doric columns to the porch.
### Context & Views:
This building retains its domestic villa surroundings, and its east elevation addresses Huntley Gardens. There are trees around the boundary to the north and east, although a house would probably have had more hedges. The roads up to the building are tarmac and larger than would normally be the case for domestic use but the general context is of a garden and is appropriate to the building. Against the street are railings but these are not the original ones. These railings need to be repainted. Gate piers survive. To south and east are extensive gardens which are well screened.

### Opportunities:
- Disposal for residential use.
- Limited development in the grounds.

### Key Challenges:

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
There is a possibility of investigating the gardens for possible development, but this would have to be very restricted in nature and carefully considered within the grounds of a listed building.

### Key Policies:

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<th>Significance</th>
<th>Repairs</th>
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<td>Section 8.13</td>
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</table>
Summary History:
This villa was built between the date of the first edition Ordnance Survey, c.1856, and the second edition, c.1894, named Elmslie, a spelling contradicted on the gate piers as Elmslea. The small outshot to the north was added in the mid twentieth century. The style is typical mid-century Italian Renaissance, with voussoirs creating a pointed arch tympanum over the semicircular windows. This effect is oddly contrasted by other windows in a more perpendicular gothic style, segmental with deep hood moulds. This building is contemporary with other mid-century villas in the immediate vicinity, built close to the Observatory at the centre of the Dowanhill Estate. This estate was one of the largest in the West End with around 100 acres, was acquired in 1850 by T. L. Paterson, and developed into a desirable suburb following the plan devised by James Thomson.

Description:
A two storey villa with its own grounds. The majority of the main interiors appear to survive, but with the loss of many fireplaces. The exterior survives almost unaltered. It is in Italianate style and has an elegant fretted timber porch at the south east corner. The building is remarkable for having retained most of its external ironwork.

Condition:
Good. It is unlikely that the present colour of external ironwork and joinery reflects the original colours, however black would be equally inappropriate, especially for ironwork. Roofs not inspected.
Context & Views:

This building retains its domestic villa surroundings. Around the building are gravel paths which are more in keeping with the architecture than the tarmac paths around 1 Horselethill Road. There are also ornamental shrubs against the bank to the roads on the west, south and south east sides. Some of the bushes close to the house are overmature. To the north is a substation built on the original drive, behind the blocked gate piers which should be reopened.

Opportunities:

- Disposal for residential use.

Key Challenges:

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

The building is in good condition and could remain so in its current use. The building might be quite large to return to single domestic use on a relatively small plot of land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Policies:</th>
<th>Simpson &amp; Brown Recommendations:</th>
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<td>Maintenance: Section 8.15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management: Section 8.16</td>
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</table>
13 Thurso Street

**Summary History:**
The lower part of this building c.1883 was built as a horse tram depot by the Glasgow Tramway & Omnibus Company and is the only surviving example from the early period of the Glasgow tram networks, which was one of the first in Britain, established 1872. In 1894 the Glasgow Corporation took over running the network from the independent companies, and built a new set of depots. On the second edition Ordnance Survey c.1894, the building appears with its c-plan stables to the east, and a single track spur from the main tramline on Dumbarton Road. By the 1949 map, it is labelled as a corn mill, and must have been acquired by the adjacent Scotstown Grain Mills, present on the ordnance survey continuously from the c.1857 first edition. They must have added the concrete upper structure to the brick ground storey in the early twentieth century. Thurso Street itself, originally called Queen Street, continued south west past the front of the building in the same alignment as its façade, onto Scotstown Mill Road. In the 1970s, when the mills expanded north to the corner of Dunaskin Street, the road was erased and 13 Thurso Street became a corner site.

**Description:**
A five storey industrial building with four storeys of accommodation over a high ground floor used for garages. This is a substantial concrete frame upper structure on a brick ground storey. The ground floor has pleasant detailing of a three bay brick arcade. Above this level the building is rendered or mass concrete.

**Condition:**
The condition is fair for an industrial building. Probably not sustainable in the long-term future without considerable repair. The appearance of the building is generally poor with the exception of the arches at the ground floor facing Thurso Street.
Context & Views:
The university’s own garages on Dumbarton Street annexe to the north west. The Rank Hovis industrial buildings to the west. Recent changes in this area suggest that the Rank Hovis use is becoming anachronistic with a pleasant area of housing further west and with a building site and the university’s own site to the north east.

The land to the south of this building is immediately onto the banks of the River Kelvin. The appearance of this part of the River Kelvin is not particularly good. There is a small weir and these views could be improved and made more attractive.

Opportunities:
- Relationship to River Kelvin.
- Redevelopment.

Key Challenges:
- River Kelvin improvements.
- Nature of building structure.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Only the ground floor arches facing Thurso Street are of moderate significance. The remainder of the building has negative significance and replacing the upper structure would improve the area.

Key Policies:

<table>
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<th>Base Policies</th>
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<td>Restoration</td>
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<td>Adaptations</td>
<td>Section 8.8</td>
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<tr>
<th>Additions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Opportunities</td>
<td>Section 8.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>Section 8.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Plot 3 Thurso Street**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Adjacent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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</table>

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** n/a  
**Main Building Materials:** n/a  
**Open Space Character Area:** 15  
**School(s):** n/a  
**College(s):** n/a

**Current Use(s):** Car park for Transport Services

---

**Summary History:**
This site was formerly the stables and yard of the c.1883 horse tram depot, now 13 Thurso Street (504/5). The stables were demolished by the 1930s, leaving a gap site between the tenements on the corner of Thurso Street and Dumbarton Road. The tenements were demolished in the 1970s, and an industrial building stood on the bank of the River Kelvin until recently when student accommodation was built.

**Description:**
This is gap site is an open gravel area surrounded by metal chain link fencing.

**Condition:**
Poor surfacing.

**Context & Views:**
To the west is the transport services and other building 504/5. The appearance to this car park is one of scarring. The site is otherwise surrounded by a building site, not in the ownership of the university.

**Opportunities:**
- Development.

---

**Key Challenges:**

---

Previous View
**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Potential development site with building 504/5.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Policies:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Policies:</td>
<td>Section 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td><em>ECS Policies 8, 10-11</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposal:</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>Section 8.12</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**77-81 Dumbarton Road**

**Dates:** c.1970  
**Listing:** Unlisted  
**CA?** No  
**Significance:** Negative  
**Building Number:** 507

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architect(s)/Practice(s):</th>
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<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Brick, corrugated asbestos cement</td>
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<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Transport Services, university archive services and business records office.

**Summary History:**

Built in the early 1970s for the university on the site of tenements demolished in the late 1960s.

**Description:**

3 storey brick building on concrete frame with glazing at street level, projecting two storey metal frames, glazed curtain wall above. To the south, is a separate garage of brick and of industrial character. The first floor and pitched roof are largely clad in corrugated asbestos sheets. It has small timber-framed windows set in concrete panels, and doors to admit large vehicles. The east elevation to Thurso Street has a ramp to first floor level.

**Condition:**

The condition is fair although there is some damage to the metal cladding system and open joints in the brick gable to the east. The roller shutter fascia at ground floor is badly distorted. The building has a flat roof, not inspected, which must renewal periodic renewal. The condition of the garage building to the rear is fair given its use but asbestos cement sheeting should be considered a relatively short life material.

**Context & Views:**

The Dumbarton Road building is similar to no. 89 Dumbarton Road (509) but slightly less prominent in views from the east due to the curve in road. The garage building behind is unattractive and very prominent on the corner of Dunaskin and Thurso Street, oddly set back from the latter street line behind plots 1 & 2 which are small service yards. The context is industrial backlands with a noisy industrial process in the Rank Hovis building to the south. However, housing has been created recently to the south west on Dunaskin Street.
### Opportunities:
- Redevelopment.
- Development associated with neighbouring sites.

### Key Challenges:
- Short life materials.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
The building has negative significance. In terms of overall context in streetscape both parts could be replaced by a better building. By an agglomeration of plots 1 & 2 Thurso Street, 71-75 Dumbarton Road and buildings 509 and 507, this area could form a development site. In the meantime, issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td>ECS Policies 8, 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>ECS Policy 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs:</td>
<td>Section 8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptations:</td>
<td>Section 8.8 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposal:</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access:</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Plot 1 & 2 Thurso Street, 71-75 Dumbarton Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates:</th>
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<th>CA?</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>Building Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plots: c.1970</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-75: c.1855</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Main Building Materials:</th>
<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plots: n/a</td>
<td>Plots: Tarmac and paving</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Plots: Leased space</td>
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<tr>
<td>71-75: Unknown</td>
<td>71-75: Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>71-75: Not UoG property</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Use(s):</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle and skip storage.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary History:
Gap sites of former tenement building, demolished in the 1970s. The tenement building to the north west is mid-nineteenth century and appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey surveyed 1857, but oddly did not form part of a single development, standing alone and unconnected to any adjacent buildings. The building has almost no detailing and was evidently designed as economically priced accommodation, probably over two shops which were converted into flats accessed from the single communal entrance in the 1980s.

### Description:
Plot 1 is an open space facing Dumbarton Road with advertising stand and covered with concrete paving. It is divided east west by a timber fence, and to the south of the fence, the surface is tarmac. Plot 2 is surfaced in concrete and surrounded by metal fencing.

71-75 Dumbarton Road is a four storey sandstone tenement with bay windows at the outer edges and string courses. It is ashlar to the street, unattractive render to east and west, and squared rubble to the rear. There are also iron C-profile bracing beams with the ends of tie rods on the rear elevation. The ground floor of the Dumbarton Road elevation is unattractive as it has been rendered with scribed masonry joints.
**Condition:**
Low value materials. Condition of fencing adequate. Some damage to render on the side of ramp to Dumbarton Street and its garage. 71-75 Dumbarton Road clearly has structural problems which have required structural tying on the rear south wall. To the rear are plastic gutters which are full of grass and not maintained. All of the windows have been replaced, apparently by a single owner. The ground floor has poor appearance facing Dumbarton Road. The upper floors have fair appearance, apparently as pairs of flats, one to either side of the common stair. Some stone repairs are required on the top floor. The appearance of the roof which is concrete tiles is poor but probably sustainable. This block would look better with windows reinstated to the original pattern.

**Context & Views:**
Construction site to east. To the north is a view along Church Street and to the south the Rank Hovis factory.

**Opportunities:**
- Re-use of tenement.
- Redevelopment of site.
- Development associated with regeneration of Dumbarton Road and with redevelopment of Pontecorvo Building.

**Key Challenges:**
- Decay of materials.
- Maintenance.
- Appearance of ground floor of tenement.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This site is a possibility for development. The view along Church Street will be important, as will the view along Dumbarton Road. This site should be seen in the townscape context of the Pontecorvo building. These are sites that could form a strong articulation at point that Dumbarton Road changes from the parkland setting associated with the River Kelvin and the fully urban character of Dumbarton Road to the west. Developments on these sites would be prominent and so need to be high quality architecture. There is an opportunity to place complimentary buildings on these sites. By an agglomeration of plots 1 & 2 Thurso Street, 71-75 Dumbarton Road and buildings 509 and 507, this area could form a development site.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies: | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints:   | *ECS Policies 8, 10-11* |
| Safety:        | Section 8.5  |
| Opportunities: | Section 8.10 |
|                | Disposal:    | Section 8.11 |
|                | Landscape:   | Section 8.12 |
|                | Maintenance: | Section 8.15 |
### 89 Dumbarton Road

<table>
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<th>Main Building Materials:</th>
<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Social &amp; Political Science</td>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
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</table>

| Current Use(s): | |
|-----------------| Departmental offices |

#### Summary History:

Built in the early 1970s for the university on the site of tenements demolished in the late 1960s.

#### Description:

Two storey brick block, six bays wide with stair access and door at eastern end. Off licence on ground floor. Recessed upper storey.

#### Condition:

Apparently fair condition. Some repairs have been necessary over the main door. Some cracking has been repointed above the upper level windows. Windows have been replaced. The building has flat roofs which will probably require periodic replacement.

#### Context & Views:

This building is lower than its original intended context which was of three or four storeys of tenements over shops. The building has negative architectural significance and does not contribute architecturally to its context. In townscape terms it could be replaced by a considerably better building. It is visible obliquely along Dumbarton Road, particularly from the wider road to the east. A better building on this site could enhance the architecture of the area.
Opportunities:

- Redevelopment.
- Contribution to regeneration of Dumbarton Road including recovery of standard height of adjacent tenement block.

Key Challenges:

- Repair and maintenance of short life materials.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building has negative significance. A replacement, better quality building on this site is desirable in terms of overall streetscape. The preferred height of new buildings is set by the tenement block on Dumbarton Road to the east, although it could respond to the higher tenements further west. Ultimately, it would be desirable that this building and the Salvation Army building immediately to the west, and one further two storey building, were redeveloped with a building appropriate to the streetscape which could be up to the height of 109 Dumbarton Road. By an agglomeration of plots 1 & 2 Thurso Street, 71-75 Dumbarton Road and buildings 509 and 507, this area could form a development site.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Sections and subsections</th>
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<tr>
<td>Base Policies</td>
<td>Section 8.1</td>
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<td>ECS Policy 16</td>
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<td>Repairs</td>
<td>Section 8.4</td>
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<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
St. Andrew's Building (south block)

**Dates:**
Built 1913

**Listing:**
CA? Yes

**Significance:**
Moderate

**Building Number:**
510

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
Walter Robert Watson

**Main Building Materials:**
Stone

**Open Space Character Area:**
n/a

**School(s):**
Education

**College(s):**
Social Science

**Current Use(s):**
College of Education

**Summary History:**
Built 1913 by Walter Robert Watson of Cowan & Watson for the Glasgow & West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, established in 1908. The college’s premises in Bath Street were presumably immediately inadequate, as it had been formed by the amalgamation of two other schools, and they acquired the undeveloped site in Park Drive. The building is well detailed in the neo-Baroque style, a style which alludes to confidence and progress, and considered appropriate in buildings for educational institutions at the turn of the twentieth century. The building is also evidently influenced by the practical Beaux-Arts method of design, the key benefit of which was its functional approach to plans and elevations. The college was renamed Queens College in 1975, and after broadening its remit to education from the late 1960s, it was incorporated into the university at the end of the twentieth century.

**Description:**
A three storey red sandstone building with copper clad mansard above and basement below. The style is oddly mixed with the railings in a Greek style and the railing piers almost Gothic. The original entrances were to the south but have been altered with a new entrance formed to the north facing Eldon Street. The original block has three bays left uncarved at the western end of the main facade. The windows appear to have originally been crittal framed with central opening lights. These are painted a cream colour but this is unlikely to be the original colour. All of the first floor windows and some of the ground floor windows have been altered with similar glazing pattern but a different profile and in UPVC which gives an unfortunately appearance. The south front has a regular rhythm. It was symmetrical before the three western bays were added.

The east elevation is less formal, although there are roughly symmetrically arranged pediments. The use of Baroque detailing is more inventive on this side. Only one of the windows has been altered.
The corridor has been refitted in a post modern manner. The stair in the west block has a minimal 1950s style channel. Many of the rooms appear to have been subdivided with inserted ceilings but one store room indicates the position of one of the original south doors. The entrance here is off-centre, had a terrazzo floor and relatively simple run cornices. The eastern of the two entrance halls has been lost entirely.

**Condition:**

The condition of the building is apparently fair. Some stone repairs have been carried out at parapet level. The copper cladding is badly stained in some places.

**Context & Views:**

Railings survive next to the pavement. The east side of the building is built directly next to the pavement of the steeply sloping Park Avenue.

**Opportunities:**

- Recovery of original external appearance, including paint colours.
- Redevelopment of parts of the building with neutral or negative significance.
- Development of land to the north.
- Possible disposal.

**Key Challenges:**

- Development or alterations associated with a B listed building.
- UPVC windows.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building could remain in college use but is relatively easily convertible to another use without diminishing its quality. Reinstatement of the original window forms on the south elevation would considerably help its appearance.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration:</td>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interiors:</td>
<td>Section 8.7</td>
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<td>Section 8.8</td>
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<td>Additions:</td>
<td>Section 8.9</td>
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<td>Disposal:</td>
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<td>Interpretation:</td>
<td>Section 8.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.2</td>
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</table>
St. Andrew’s Building (west block)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c.1970</td>
<td>33548 B</td>
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<td>Negative</td>
<td>510</td>
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</table>

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** Unknown  
**Main Building Materials:** Concrete  
**Open Space Character Area:** n/a  
**School(s):** Education  
**College(s):** Social Science  
**Current Use(s):** College of Education

**Summary History:**
This building is an extension to the 1913 Glasgow & West of Scotland College of Domestic Science. The site acquired by the college on Park Drive, originally called Cliff Terrace, was undeveloped, but three houses had been built on the north west end in the second half of the nineteenth century. The houses were acquired by the college, and their garden plots and service lane developed with a gymnasium extension to Eldon Street by James M. Monro & Son in 1938. The 1951 Ordnance Survey shows the entrance stairs of the three houses remaining in place, however they were subsequently entirely demolished in the 1970s for this new building, which advances forward of the old street line, though retains the 1938 extension. The new building was built following expansion of the remit of the college from the late 1960s, and after the college was renamed Queens College in 1975.

**Description:**
A three storey concrete faced block above a double height basement. The basement appears to have had sandstone reclad into its wall surface. The block stands above piloti. Behind it is a dramatic and tall brick wall with blind articulation. There is a slightly recessed attic level. To the north is a two storey gymnasium building set at an angle. The characteristic 1930s detailing of the exterior is also evident in the single room interior.

**Condition:**
The condition appears fair. In any concrete clad building it will be important to understand the condition of the fixings. Some of the window frames need overhaul and repainting.
**Context & Views:**
There are railings against the street. To the west are trees and grass. The building is at the top of a tall bank and it would dominate the street below if it were not for the trees.

**Opportunities:**
- Redevelopment associated with the use of the older building to the east.
- Disposal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Challenges:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Development or alterations associated with a B listed building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Condition and materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adaptability to new use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building is of fair quality architectural design, although not in keeping with any building around it. It might not be particularly easily adaptable to a new use. If not, and if a new use is needed, it is possible to imagine a better building constructed on this site. Issues discussed in Condition, above, should be addressed.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Section 8.8</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities:</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disposal:</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
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<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.2</td>
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</table>
### St. Andrew’s Building (north-east block)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Listing:</th>
<th>CA?</th>
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<tr>
<th>Architect(s)/Practice(s):</th>
<th>Main Building Materials:</th>
<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Alexander McCrory</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Current Use(s): | |
|-----------------| College of Education |

#### Summary History:
This building is the north east extension by Andrew Alexander McCrory with Building Design Partnership (BDP) in 1976, to the 1913 Glasgow & West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, called Queens College after 1975. The building was the site of Nos. 8-10 Park Avenue, built in the second half of the nineteenth century, demolished in the 1970s.

#### Description:
This is a four storey red brick building with glazed curtain wall to the east and west, and a copper fascia at the eaves. A full height brick fin containing a staircase is on the north elevation, appearing like a buttress, and carries the sign for the building.

#### Condition:
The condition appears fair. Some efflorescence from brickwork at the lower level underneath the offset below the curtain wall glazing.

#### Context & Views:
To the east is directly onto the street and to the north is a car park.
### Opportunities:
- Disposal.
- Redevelopment associated with the other parts of the building and the land to the north of the north entrance extension.

### Key Challenges:
- Development or alterations associated with a B listed building.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This is fair quality architecture although it does not respond well to other buildings around it. If the use of the original building changes it is possible to imagine that this site could be redeveloped to provide a better architectural solution.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Repairs</th>
<th>Safety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.1</td>
<td>ECS Policies 6-10</td>
<td>ECS Policy 15</td>
<td>Section 8.4</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
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<table>
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<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Disposal</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.10</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. Andrew’s Building (north entrance extension)**

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** RMJM

**Main Building Materials:** Glass

**Open Space Character Area:** n/a

**School(s):** Education

**College(s):** Social Science

**Current Use(s):** College of Education

**Dates:**
- Begun 2002

**Listing:** CA?
- Yes

**Significance:**
- Moderate

**Building Number:** 510

---

**Summary History:**

This block is an extension to the north façade of the 1913 Glasgow & West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, called Queens College after 1975. It is a recently built, slim extension by RMJM, which improves circulation within the building, with additional corridors, staircases and lifts, and provided a new entrance from Eldon Street. The houses on Eldon Street, which were built of masonry salvaged from William Burn’s Post Office buildings, but were demolished in the 1980s, opening up a view to what had been the rear elevation of this building.

**Description:**

Four storey rendered face block with curtain wall glazing. This lights an entrance at the east foot of the wall, main stair, and various internal balconies above. It conceals various extensions at roof level, built before the west and north east extensions. The detailing inside the building is robust and economic, particularly on the stairs.

**Condition:**

Although this is a new building its condition is not perfect. There is staining on the render.

**Context & Views:**

The building faces onto a grassed area adjacent to Eldon Street. Its economic architecture gives it a rather blank appearance, looking like the back of a building rather than its new entrance. The way that the rear of the original building has been finished to the east is clumsy.
### Opportunities:
- Redevelopment of the land north up to Eldon Street.

### Key Challenges:
- Development or alterations associated with a B listed building.
- Staining of render.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This is a fair quality piece of architecture although it does not respond well to other buildings around it. If the use of the original building changes it is possible to imagine that this part of the building could be redeveloped to provide a better architectural solution.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Adaptations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Section 8.13</td>
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<td>Repairs</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
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<td>Section 8.15</td>
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<td>Safety</td>
<td>Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lister House, 22 Winton Drive**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>CA?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Designed 1974</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
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**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** W. N. Ramsay  
**Main Building Materials:** Concrete  
**Open Space Character Area:** n/a  
**School(s):** Services/Admin/Support  
**College(s):** Services/Admin/Support  

**Current Use(s):** Student residence

### Summary History:

Designed by Walter N. Ramsay, 1974-5, in the manner of Jack Coia. It is named after Joseph Lister (1827-1912), Baron Lister, Professor of Surgery at the university, 1860-9.

### Description:

A three storey concrete framed and clad building. It has built-in parking-bays in the east elevation under arches. The street elevation had a curved staircase with a distinctive scooped-back wallhead, and two jettied windows to the east. The building is quite extensive and forms a broad U plan.

### Condition:

The condition of the building is generally fair. The roofs were not inspected. There is some water staining and there have been obvious repairs at the shuttered concrete elements.

### Context & Views:

The building faces Winton Drive in a generally domestic context without the walls and railings of neighbouring properties. To the east are contemporary buildings developed as housing.
### Opportunities:
- Disposal.
- Redevelopment.

### Key Challenges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simpson &amp; Brown Recommendations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This building is located in an area otherwise occupied by villas. It could remain but it is in a valuable area of land with potential for significant development.</td>
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### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<td>Adaptations:</td>
<td>Section 8.8</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Disposal:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</table>
### Dalrymple Hall Annex, 17-19 Belhaven Terrace West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dates:</strong></th>
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<th><strong>Listing:</strong></th>
<th>CA?</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32475 B</td>
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<th><strong>College(s):</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Thomson</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Student residence

### Summary History:

Large houses designed by James Thomson, 1870-4, in his mature Italianate style. The Great Western Road was laid out in the 1830s and the ribbon development of terraced houses was well established by the 1870s. The houses were converted by W. N. W. Ramsay in 1965 into the Dalrymple Hall Annex, and a stair tower and single storey dining room with a pyramidal roof were added to the rear.

### Description:

Three former town houses joined together to form one hall of residence. This is one of the finest terraces in Glasgow facing the Great Western Road, accessed by its own set back road.

The building is three storeys high but with two basements below and an attic above. It is built of characteristic Glasgow light brown sandstone. The entrances to the central and eastern houses have been converted to tripartite windows but the steps running up to them remain in position.

The entrance stair to No. 19 retains Corinthian capitals and ornate plasterwork. The stair hall gives the impression of having had a late nineteenth or early twentieth century refurbishment. This includes a fine fireplace and sculpture over the mantelpiece. Most of the fine plasterwork appears to survive in the other houses, although columns have been removed from the entrance halls which have been converted to bedrooms.

There are two levels of basements and also some mezzanine levels. This means that the rear elevation rises between six and seven storeys. The rear elevation of these buildings is immense and overlooks a deep cutting. The back yards of the three houses are now filled with a dining room from the 1960s. On the rear of the eastern house is a stair built of concrete frames with brick infill panels.
Condition:
The buildings are generally in good condition. Some repairs have been carried out relatively recently. The rear stonework of the building is not in as good condition as the front, but it is still fair.

Context & Views:
The back garden context of the buildings has been built over by a single storey dining room at sub basement level. To the east are railings which are original. The area to the north is bounded by the same railings, which enclose a strip of trees which continues to the west and is entirely appropriate. In the longer term it would be desirable to reinstate the front doors to the two original doorcases of Nos. 17 and 18.

Opportunities:
- Disposal.

Key Challenges:
- Reinstall lost front door character.
- Masonry consolidation on rear elevation.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
If these buildings function well as a student residence, they should be repaired, and continue their present use.

However, the buildings could be returned to residential use, divided as flats or single houses. The Ramsay extensions to the south would probably have to be removed. They should be recorded photographically.

Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Interiors:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16</td>
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</table>
Macbrayne Hall, 11-15 Park Circus Place

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>CA?</th>
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<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Wilson</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
<td>Services/Admin/Support</td>
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</table>

Current Use(s): Student residence

**Summary History:**
These three terraced houses were designed by Charles Wilson and built 1872-3, on the street layout of 1855-6. They continue the Italianate scheme from adjacent Park Circus. The university previously owned No. 9, but now only retains the 1894 single storey mews building. No. 15 was also extended in the mid 1890s with a top-lit billiard room by John A. Campbell, both mews and billiard room being in the Glasgow style. The area is perhaps the finest town planning in Glasgow, laid out from the 1830s, with terraces and crescents arranged to take advantage of the views from the slopes of Woodlands Hill. In 1923, the Glasgow shipowner Laurence MacBrayne gifted his house, No. 11, to the university. Endowed in 1930, it was to be a hall of residence preferably for students from the Western Highlands and Islands.

**Description:**
No.15 is one half of the slightly advanced end pavilion. It has Corinthian columns in the entrance hall and a richly embossed frieze, contemporary with the construction of the building. No.13 is similar but has lost its columns, leaving only pilasters. No.11 has the fullest detail in its entrance hall, including columns, pilaster, ceiling and a black marble fireplace. It also has plaques indicating the university’s ownership and some etched glass panels to either side of the main door. One panel indicates ship building and the other chemical engineering.

The houses are three storeys over basement. The attic level has semi circular dormers which have been altered in a single campaign, including No.9 which was previously in university ownership.

The houses are wider than some of the houses further west. The vertical alignment of windows means that the rhythm of windows is not even as it is further west, and so the block is not as satisfying architecturally as the blocks facing Park Circus itself.

To the rear are single storey mews blocks, towered over by the full five storey height of the houses.
**Condition:**

Generally fair. The roofs appear fair with some new leadwork. The chimney between No.13 and No.15 has been removed. The chimney between No.11 and No.9 has been taken down and rebuilt, and covered with cement render.

The windows and doors appear to be in good condition. There is some minor staining under the cornice and a better detail might be to bring the lead over the blocking course and over the cornice, as has been carried out further west on the same block.

The mews block of No. 9 is not in good condition. There is water staining down the wall surface, the gutters are blocked and are short life UPVC.

**Context & Views:**

These three houses are part of a single architectural block which is of high quality. The railings survive. The stairs to No.11 and No.13 have been replaced in concrete. Original gardens or drying greens remain to the north. These are small but retain most of their original railings, some in poor condition.

**Opportunities:**
- Disposal of houses for residential use.
- Disposal of mews block of No. 9.

**Key Challenges:**
- Lead flashing to cornice.
- Condition of No. 9 mews block.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

These buildings could be sold for residential development. Ideally they would be used as single townhouses.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Adaptations:</th>
</tr>
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<td>Section 8.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interiors:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Section 8.7</td>
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</table>
## Pathology, Bacteriology & Immunology

<table>
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<td>Begun 1894</td>
<td>32858 C(S)</td>
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<td>Considerable Link corridor: Negative</td>
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<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
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<td>J. J. Burnet</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Pathology, bacteriology and immunology

**Summary History:**

Built 1894-6 by J. J. Burnet in a Scots Renaissance style which could flexibly accommodate the specific needs of the plan, contrasted to his father’s earlier Baronial style hospital buildings, and reflected that of many of the university buildings. The building was altered and extended by Norman A. Dick, 1933-5, of Burnet, Son & Dick in the same style.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

**Description:**

Built of fawn sandstone in a Scots Renaissance style. It is designed to be seen in the context of a tall wall enclosing a yard and a building to the north, next to the university. These are important components in the townscape facing Byres Road. The northern part of this wall and the north edge of the yard is clearly the site of a missing building. This is at the corner of university place and Byres Road.
**Condition:**

Not particularly good. Most of the windows have been replaced to the considerable visual detriment of the building. A wide window detailed like a fireplace just to the north of the main Church Street – Byres Road junction has been blocked. There are various accretions to the buildings to the south which also mar the appearance of this building. The interior was not inspected.

**Context & Views:**

The northern side is more visible than originally intended due to demolitions on the site to the north. There is more careful detailing to the western part of this elevation than to the east. An extension at the base of the intermediate tower also disfigures this elevation. The appearance of this building is further marred by extensions at roof level, the northern part disrupting the balance of the building and two storeys. The block to the east (W02) has poor appearance.

To the south east is a three storey grey concrete brick addition of poor appearance. It has negative significance and blocks the design or restoration of the original building. Also at this corner the original building has been extended up by a further storey in ash render. It would be desirable to remove this extension.

This building has high significance in townscape terms. The position of this building as the terminating point of Church Street with a strong gable but also as a view closer to White Street opposite and as an architectural incident on Byres Road.

**Opportunities:**

- Repair, restoration and re-use.
- Relationship to redevelopment of site of missing building to the north.

**Key Challenges:**

- Poor condition.
- Poor appearance of extension (McGregor Building).

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building is of such significance that it should be retained, repaired and restored. The extent of repair or alteration to the interior should be considered as part of a separate conservation plan. A conservation plan would evaluate precisely the amount of original material left and its significance. The exterior of the building would be better with the mid 20th century accretions removed. If demolished this building should be recorded in detail photographically.

A new building is desirable on the site to the north. Ideally it should retain significance by keeping the existing stone wall. A building of entirely contemporary detail is possible in this corner gap site, and indeed desirable. The architecture of the surrounding buildings is sufficiently robust to be able to be seen in the context of a new building built of recognisably contemporary materials.

**Key Policies:**

- **Base Policies:** Section 8.1
- **Constraints:** ECS Policies 6-8, 10
- **Significance:** ECS Policy 13,
- **Repairs:** Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11
- **Safety:** Section 8.5
- **Restoration:** Section 8.6
- **Interiors:** Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9
- **Adaptations:** Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2
- **Additions:** Section 8.9
- **Opportunities:** Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3
- **Landscape:** Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10
- **Access:** Section 8.13
- **Interpretation:** Section 8.14
- **Maintenance:** Section 8.15
- **Management:** Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1
**McGregor Building**

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<th>School(s):</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Brick, steel</td>
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<td>Medicine</td>
<td>MVLS</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Use(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathology, bacteriology and immunology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary History:**

This is an extension block to J. J. Burnet’s 1894-6 Pathology Building, built in the late 1950s. There are two extensions for plant equipment on the roof of the building that were not part of the original design.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

**Description:**

This building has been added on to the east gable of building W01. It is a five storey building with curtain wall metal framed glazing on the north side, and light orange brick to the east enclosing a curtain wall metal framed stair. There are some remnants of original good detailing amongst later accretions. The eastern roof-top plant housing is of timber and poor and temporary appearance, and the western housing is very tall and cement rendered with two large zinc ducts emerging from the top. There is a portacabin adjacent to the south elevation.
Condition:
The brickwork is in fair condition, but there are problems with the metal framed glazing units. There is
evidence of water ingress, and some corrosion and staining of the frames. On the north and south elevations,
the opaque panels below each storey’s windows are deteriorating. The internal silver coating of some panes
on the east elevation has partially peeled off, giving a poor appearance. There is graffiti on the roof-top plant
housings.

Context & Views:
Because the building is built onto the end of the Pathology Building (W01), it is very conspicuous from the
south, within the Infirmary car parks. Additionally, as it is significantly taller than any adjacent buildings, it is
highly visible from all sides. The building is of poor appearance from a distance, largely because of the plant
housing on the roof.

Opportunities:  
- Redevelopment.

Key Challenges:  
- Poor condition and appearance.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
Although simple and of moderate architectural ambition when built, this building is now considered to have
negative significance because it blocks an opportunity for a building of considerably better appearance.

Key Policies:
| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints   | ECS Policies 6-8, 10 |
| Significance  | ECS Policy 16 |
| Repairs       | Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11 |
| Safety        | Section 8.5 |
| Opportunities | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |

| Landscape     | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access        | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation| Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance   | Section 8.15 |
| Management    | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
Outpatients Building

### Summary History:

Built by J. J. Burnet, 1902-5 as the Western Infirmary Outdoor Dispensary, this building is in the Glasgow School Freestyle Scots Renaissance, with more neo-Baroque semicircular lunettes and voussoirs of alternating design, which enrich the architectural allusions to the late seventeenth century period of scientific development. The style also flexibly accommodates the specific needs of the plan, contrasted to Burnet’s father’s earlier Baronial style hospital buildings, and reflected that of many of the university buildings. The building was altered and extended by Norman A. Dick, 1933-5, of Burnet, Son & Dick in the same style.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

### Description:

This is part of the hospital faces Church Street. This is not owned by the university but the conservation of this building might have an effect on future university proposals. This building is single storey generally with roof expressed behind widely spaced renaissance balusters. To the south is a pair of gables to Church Street. It is possible that the northern doorway is a later alteration which copied the *fleur de lis* pattern from the southern doorway. The southern doorway has a tall pediment above it with a panel inscribed “Glasgow.
Western Infirmary Outdoor Dispensary. Within, there is a sizable top-lit waiting room hall. Its openwork timber roof structure has carved beams and decorative boarding. There are ceramic-clad arches and some original fittings. This is a building of considerable significance.

**Condition:**

The condition of the roof appears fair. The masonry requires a significant overhaul and removal of accretions, light fittings, some stone repair. The original colour of the windows was green. Some restoration might be needed to the chimneys on the double gable to the south. The extent of significant fabric remaining inside is not known. The rear part of the outpatients building has a roof in fair condition but walls subjected to very considerable alteration.

**Context & Views:**

As with the other stone buildings facing Church Street this building group is an important hard outer edge to the hospital site.

**Opportunities:**

- Restoration.
- Restoration of significant interiors.

**Key Challenges:**

- Poor condition.
- Poor quality additions to east.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

This building is of such significance that it should be retained and repaired/restored. The extent of repair or alteration to the interior should be considered as part of a separate conservation plan.

This outpatient building needs a detailed conservation plan to understand precisely the amount of original material left and its significance. The exterior of the building would be better with the mid 20th century accretions removed. If demolished this building should be recorded in detail photographically.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
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<td>Repairs:</td>
<td>Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11</td>
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<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Section 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interiors:</td>
<td>Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9</td>
</tr>
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<td>Adaptations:</td>
<td>Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
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<td>Disposal:</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Section 8.14</td>
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<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
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</table>
Department of Surgery

Summary History:

This building is the southern part of Norman A. Dick’s 1937-8 sparingly detailed building. The whole building is much larger in scale than the adjacent Western Clinical Research & Education Centre (Tennent Institute), by the same architect 1935. He was one of the partners of Burnet, Son & Dick, who by 1938 were rapidly in decline, having lost their contract with the University of Glasgow to former partner T. H. Hughes, and losing business to the better connected London partnership of Burnet, Tait & Lorne. Hughes planned later for a mirror building to the south of the Tennent Institute, but this was never begun.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronal style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

Description:

This is a stone clad building on a steel frame. It is not listed but has some quality, particularly in the two gateways.
**Condition:**
The condition is fair. Some repointing is required.

**Context & Views:**
This building forms part of an attractive and complete wall of buildings running along the eastern side of Church Street. This forms a fixed eastern edge to Church Street which is desirable to retain.

**Opportunities:**
- Refit to suit newer use.

**Key Challenges:**
- Remove temporary buildings from the roof.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building might not be listed but has some significance and should be retained as part of the listed building to the south and the masonry wall along the east side of Church Street. Therefore the façade has moderate significance, but the rest of building neutral overall. General repairs, and replacement of windows if they are not the original ones. Removal of portacabins from roof.

There is a block to the south east which has no significance and should be removed. This area has the potential to be an attractive and tightly planned group of buildings. Conservative alteration is required to investigate and make the best of this site.

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### Gardiner Institute of Medicine

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<th>Significance:</th>
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<td>Norman A. Dick</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td><strong>MVLS</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Clinical research

### Summary History:

This building is the southern part of Norman A. Dick’s 1937-8 sparingly detailed building. The whole building is much larger in scale than the adjacent Western Clinical Research & Education Centre (Tennent Institute), by the same architect 1935. He was one of the partners of Burnet, Son & Dick, who by 1938 were rapidly in decline, having lost their contract with the University of Glasgow to former partner T. H. Hughes, and losing business to the better connected London partnership of Burnet, Tait & Lorne. Hughes planned later for a mirror building to the south of the Tennent Institute, but this was never begun.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

### Description:

This is a stone clad building on a steel frame. It is not listed but has some quality, particularly in the two gateways. The rear of this building is built of yellow brick with concrete lintels. To the rear, the block is marked ‘surgery’ and there is the Alexander Elder Memorial Chapel block (part of G Block, W08). There is an unattractive and inappropriate top storey extension, which has the temporary character of portacabins, and does not compliment the building below.
Condition:
The condition is fair. Some repointing is required.

Context & Views:
This building forms part of an attractive and complete wall of buildings running along the eastern side of Church Street. This forms a fixed eastern edge to Church Street which is desirable to retain.

Opportunities:
- Refit to suit newer use.

Key Challenges:
- Remove temporary buildings from the roof.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
This building might not be listed but has some significance and should be retained as part of the listed building to the south and the masonry wall along the east side of Church Street. Therefore the façade has moderate significance, but the rest of building neutral overall. General repair, replacement of windows if they are not the original ones. Removal of portacabins from roof.

This area has the potential to be an attractive and tightly planned group of buildings. Conservative alteration is required to investigate and make the best of this site.

Key Policies:

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 8, 10 |
| Significance | ECS Policies 14, 16 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Adaptations | Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2 |
| Additions | Section 8.9 |
| Opportunities | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
This building is by Norman A. Dick, begun 1933 and opened in 1936. The Tennent Institute of Ophthalmology took its name from Gavin Paterson Tennent who provided the endowment for the building. The institute moved to Gartnavel General Hospital in the 1990s. Its simple volume is varied in the street façade with the apparent advancing and retreating of three overlapping planes. The furthest recessed plane has the centre seven bays, with the end pairs stepped forward on the next plane. In front of them both, in the third plane, is the richly sculpted ground floor, treated distinctly from the upper levels. The entrance is heavily emphasised by rich carving by Archibald Dawson. Taken together, the expression of volume, emphasis on the centre and carved detailing, give this building a neo-Baroque character. Indeed, the detailing of the relieving arch over the entrance is taken from J. J. Burnet’s Outpatients Building. Dick was one of the partners of Burnet, Son & Dick, who by 1938 were rapidly in decline, having lost their contract with the University of Glasgow to former partner T. H. Hughes, and losing business to the better connected London partnership of Burnet, Tait & Lorne.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.
**Description:**
This is a three storey stone building. It has “The Tennent Memorial 1935” inscribed on it. It has characteristic Art Deco detailing with a very interesting mix of Modern and traditional Scots design, particularly in the rich carved detailing above the door and the gryphons articulating the north and south end bays. On the south wall, original open balconies are now filled in. There is advanced cracking in the masonry at the south west corner. A scar on the adjacent building to the north suggests that there was an extension on the roof of the building, now removed. On the north side are further glazed curtain wall panels which might indicate the original appearance to the south. The east side is the rear.

**Condition:**
The condition is fair. Some repointing is required.

**Context & Views:**
This building forms part of an attractive and complete wall of buildings running along the eastern side of Church Street. This forms a fixed eastern edge to Church Street which is desirable to retain.

**Opportunities:**
- Contemporary extension on the roof.

**Key Challenges:**
- Repair and renovation of the north and south elevations.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building should be retained, at least the north, south and west elevations. The north and south elevation should be restored closer to their original appearance. It would be possible to build on the roof of this building, particularly if architectural precedent suggests it. The windows, railings and gates should be overhauled and repainted.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 6-8, 10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 13 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors | Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9 |
| Adaptations | Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2 |
| Additions | Section 8.9 |
| Disposal | Section 8.11 |
| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
**G Block/CPB Labs (Clinical Pharmacology)**

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<th>CA?</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<td>Later Extensions: Neg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elder Mmrl Chapel: Cons</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building Number:</td>
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<td>W08</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):** J. J. Burnet  
**Main Building Materials:** Stone  
**Open Space Character Area:** WI  
**School(s):** Medicine  
**College(s):** MVLS

**Current Use(s):** Clinical pharmacology, laboratories, wards

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**Summary History:**

This building was built c.1900 by J. J. Burnet, as a western extension to his father’s 1870s infirmary. The long north-south block extended further to the south than the existing finger wings of the infirmary. The eastern block of this building was built c.1910 on the connecting range between the old infirmary and the earlier extension. The porch and the single-storey extension to the south, were added in the 1980s. The Alexander Elder Memorial Chapel is by J. J. Burnet, and was added to the west elevation of the block in 1926. It has important stained glass arranged in a scheme, designed by R. Anning Bell.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

---

**Description:**

Largely six storey over basement north south range, with connecting bridges to another block to the east which has the main entrance to the building from the car park. The building is a tall building with many crow stepped gables, balustraded details and wallhead dormer windows in Scots baronial and renaissance style. It is all in good quality masonry, with dressed parapets, quoins, crow steps and window openings. Most of the
original timber windows have been replaced in UPVC, but some remain, which, though of very poor appearance show the original colour as green.

The north and east façades of the east block have been altered, and none of the alterations are good quality, good appearance or repair. There are several extractor ducts that also spoil the appearance. The east façade of this building used to connect with the demolished adjacent Infirmary building and where is connected at the ground storey, there is a masonry extension added in the 1980s, with a slate roof. To the south is a brick extension, with a dyed cement-tiled roof, and massive louvered vents.

The Alexander Elder Memorial Chapel is built in masonry with lancet windows and a crowstepped gable in the court to the east, behind the Department of Surgery (W04). The chapel is at first floor level, and set on a typical J. J. Burnet ground storey, arcaded with Diocletian windows. Internally, the interior appears entirely intact. This part of the building is of considerable significance, though it is almost entirely concealed externally, and hard to find internally.

**Condition:**

This building is in fair condition. Some overhauling to roofs will be required. Masonry generally good. The external joinery is in poor condition. UPVC windows are of poor appearance.

**Context & Views:**

This building is part of the now demolished central hospital block to which it formed a western extension. It is highly visible from the east and conceals the irregularities of the buildings further west. It is surrounded by other buildings, and car parking. It is attached to various other buildings bordering the site to Church Street which are listed. Its varied crow stepped gables are attractively set against the sky, though of considerable height.

**Opportunities:**

- Repair and reuse.

**Key Challenges:**

- Use for chapel.
- External appearance and repair.
- Ensure coherence of future use is associated with the buildings to the west.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

In order to understand this building block fully, a conservation plan should be commissioned. The building should be retained and restored. The main north-south hospital block is easier to repair and restore than the square block to the east. All of the windows should be replaced with timber windows to the original pattern and colour. The balconies at the north end of the hospital block should be repaired and restored. The escape stair is quite old but would be better removed.

On the first floor level are arches which have possibly been blocked at a later stage. It would be possible to open out these arches and form larger windows if required in the future use of the building. External pipes should be removed and reused inside where possible. The building has many accretions which are not significant and should be removed. The balconies at the southern end have the character of an addition but they should be retained since they are significant and attractive alterations.

On the eastern block accretions and pipes should be removed. There is an opportunity for some alteration at the centre of the east and north elevations where the link to the 1870s infirmary buildings existed. The carved stone at the otherwise not significant entrance block should be salvaged and reused.

**Key Policies:**

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints   | ECS Policies 8, 10 |
| Significance  | ECS Policy 13-14, 16 |
| Repairs       | Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11 |
| Safety        | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration   | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors     | Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9 |
| Adaptations   | Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2 |

| Additions      | Section 8.9 |
| Opportunities  | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape      | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access         | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance    | Section 8.15 |
| Management     | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
### Standing remains of John Burnet Infirmary

<table>
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<th>Dates:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Opened 1874, Demolished 1980s</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>W08</td>
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<tr>
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<th>School(s):</th>
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<td>Stone</td>
<td>W1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Ruins

**Summary History:**

These ruins are the remains of the western north-south range of John Burnet’s Western Infirmary opened in 1874. This range was completed before the mirroring range to the east, and the complex of buildings expanded steadily in the following decades including, a new range added to the north in the 1880s, and J. J. Burnet’s range to the west (G Block W08) c.1900. These buildings were all built in the Scots Baronial style, but the freestanding buildings to the west, including Pathology (W01) begun 1894, and Outpatients (W03) begun 1902 are more Scots Renaissance.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with this finger plan building. John Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the old Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General. This building was not demolished until the 1980s.

**Description:**

The surviving fragments of this building are in two parts; to the north is one pair of corners and to the south another pair, with the arch between them surviving. They stand to waist height, with the exception of the arch. Squared random stugged masonry, with dressed margins to surviving chamfered window cills. Some window openings are paired. Semicircular arch with quirked angle rolls terminating at the springing point with tapered chamfer stops. The ruins have clearly been consolidated with cement, and the wallheads have been capped with a course of rubble-faced masonry. In this consolidation, neither quoins, nor ashlar dressings have been respected, and there is confusion between consolidated and original material.
**Condition:**

Fair. Some spalling masonry. Pointing associated with the consolidation in cement is causing problems.

**Context & Views:**

At present, theses ruins stand in the car park of the Western Infirmary, and define two pedestrian areas. In the area to the south, the ruins enclose a brick paved area, with benches and some surrounding shrubs. This area is north of Phase I by the width of the road, and is overshadowed by the towering block. It seems out of context, and there is no interpretation of the ruins on the site. This connection to the old infirmary could be enhanced with improved paving, planting and interpretation.

**Opportunities:**

- Provide landscape context that display these fragments in a redeveloped site.
- Provide interpretation.

**Key Challenges:**

- Consolidation using visually compatible capping and technically compatible mortars.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Some conservation is required, including repointing and repair in lime mortar. Interpretation panels should be displayed.

**Key Policies:**

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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary History:

This building was built in the mid or late 1950s and appears complete on the 1968 National Grid map as part of the Western Infirmary. It is economically post-war in its style, and relies on an interesting fenestration pattern on the street façade rather than stone detailing to give character.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

### Description:

This is a pleasantly detailed mid 20th century building built of brick with stone plinths around the windows.

### Condition:

The condition is fair. Some repointing is required. Flat roofs not inspected.
Context & Views:
At the moment, it forms part of an attractive and complete wall of buildings running along the eastern side of Church Street. This forms a fixed eastern edge to Church Street which is desirable to retain.

Opportunities:
- Good quality extension to replace current extensions.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:
It is a good building in its context and should be considered for retention, though a more striking building could enhance the view from Torness Street. It could be extended upwards.

Key Policies:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints</td>
<td>ECS Policies 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>ECS Policy 14, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
<td>Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptations</td>
<td>Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Section 8.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities</td>
<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>Section 8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary History:
A plaque on this L-plan building records that it was “Erected by the British Red Cross Society Scottish Branch 1912”. Because of the topography of the sloping site, the north part of the building was set into the hill, with a retaining wall to the north. A small extension was added at the east end of the south range of the L by the 1956 National Grid map, and demolished by the 1975 map, to ease access to the newly completed Phase I (W13) from Moy Street. Most of the ground storey of this building is original, the area south of the north retaining wall having been covered over. The temporary buildings may date from the 1950s or later, and the glass entrance and road crossing roof added recently.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

Description:
The 1912 building seems to survive as a single storey building below. However on the top of its flat roofs, several temporary timber structures have been built, raised on concrete blocks. The building is now an agglomeration of ad hoc changes. There are two portacabins to the west.
**Condition:**
Generally poor condition. Flat roofs of the 1912 building were not fully inspected but are covered in a short life material. Timber wall cladding of the additions are in poor condition. Paint finishes are unmaintained and very poor.

**Context & Views:**
The building is relatively low lying. It is dominated by the Phase I building to the east. The temporary buildings on the roof of the 1912 building, and the portacabins to the east restrict views towards significant buildings to the north and west.

**Opportunities:**
- The site presents an opportunity for demolition and redevelopment.

**Key Challenges:**
- Redevelopment of this site would need to be in sympathy with buildings of significance to the north and west.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
The buildings could be demolished and the site could be redeveloped. The additions above have negative significance and the highly altered remainder of the 1912 building has neutral significance.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Management</td>
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</table>
Beatson Oncology Centre

**Summary History:**

This building first appears on the 1968 National Grid map, though the building was then essentially a T-plan, with only the central north south range extending south from the entrance block. This left a square courtyard to the east of Anderson College (129), until the pair of extra ranges were added in the late 1980s. At the same time, a pitched roof was added to the 1960s north south range. While this 1960s building is inoffensively designed in a simple post-war manner, the extensions indulge in post-modernist detailing and use inappropriate red brick.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

**Description:**

The central block has five storeys. The top storey appears to be an addition with a post Modern style pediment to the south. Lower blocks to east and west. Central block is clad in stone, part rubble but the majority being ashlar. The side blocks are later and clad with reconstituted stone on a brick base.

Against Dumbarton Road is the remains of a red sandstone wall which is probably part of the enclosure wall for the original hospital. This wall is in poor condition with many mortar repairs and requiring substantial repointing.
**Condition:**
Fair. Some decay at window surrounds. Some graffiti.

**Context & Views:**
This building is in an important position visually at the transition between Kelvingrove Park and the built up part of Dumbarton Road. Originally Anderson College formed the introduction to the built up area on the north side, which was much more consistent than this building.

**Opportunities:**
- The building has poor appearance. There is an opportunity to redevelop a much better building on this site.

**Key Challenges:**
- The building is of poor appearance and detracts from the architectural quality of Anderson College to the west.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building would be better demolished and replaced with a better building.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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### Anaesthesia Building

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Current Use(s):</strong></th>
<th><strong>Vacant</strong></th>
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### Summary History:

This building first appears on the 1984 National Grid map, though it may have been erected from the mid 1970s when the previous map was surveyed.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

### Description:

Two storey temporary timber framed building.

### Condition:

The condition of this building is poor. The paint finish is damaged. The roof finishes and wall finishes are considered to be short life.

### Context & Views:

This building is sited on the main south east access drive to the infirmary. It is also visible from Dumbarton Way, the south west drive of the university. It detracts from the appearance of both of these drives.
**Opportunities:**
- The opportunity associated with this building is demolition and the reinstatement of the quality of the drive, together with better visual and physical links between Kelvingrove Park and the hospital site.

**Key Challenges:**
- The building should be demolished because it has negative significance.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
The building should be demolished.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td>ECS Policies 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ECS Policy 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access:</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
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<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
</tr>
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**Phase I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates:</th>
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<th>CA?</th>
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<th>Open Space Character Area:</th>
<th>School(s):</th>
<th>College(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keppie Henderson &amp; Partners</td>
<td>Engineering brick, concrete &amp; aggregate panels</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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</table>

**Current Use(s):** Hospital with accident & emergency unit

**Summary History:**

This block is by Keppie Henderson & Partners, designed from 1965 and opened in 1975. By the 1950s, the Infirmary decided that a modern complex of buildings was required to replace John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital opened in 1874, increasingly outdated and in need of expensive maintenance. A two-phase programme of new buildings was planned, including extensive car parking provision, with the intention to build further larger blocks to the north, and demolish all earlier buildings along Church Street.

The balconied elevations of the building are a common elevation treatment in the period, and the projecting blocks at the intersections of the aggregate balustrade panel, give an illusion of beams projecting from floor plates. The balustrade panels are of concrete aggregate, brightened with white marble chips from Skye, and unify the panel façade behind, concealing window openings of regular but differing size. Following the opening of this building in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the cost, and partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General, also designed by Keppie Henderson & Partners. The earliest of John Burnet’s infirmary buildings remained in situ to the north of Phase I, until demolition in the mid-1980s.

**Description:**

This concrete-framed building climbs up the slope from Dumbarton Road in two rectangular plan, flat-roofed blocks of two or three stories, over basements with car parking. The walls of these southern blocks are in blue engineering brick with bands of concrete, and aggregate panels. Some of the original timber framed windows have been replaced by UPVC. These parts of the building have an upper structure clad in tesserae panels housing plant equipment with large louvered vents facing south.
The most northerly third section is an 11 storey rectangular block, the top storey stepping back from the elevations. The lower storeys are of blue engineering brick and concrete, with some visible piloti. The upper four storeys are clad in aggregate panels, with canted continuous balconies on each storey connected with balustrades and uprights. The bays vary slightly in width. The top storey is in blue brick. The entrance to the building is from the west elevation, where there is an ambulance bay, with a smaller subsidiary entrance to the north. Grey aggregate panel staircases project from several elevations of the different blocks of the building.

**Condition:**
Fair. On the eleven storey block, there is staining to the aggregate panels indicating some corrosion of the metal frame. The tesserae panels are deteriorating and unattractive. There is some vegetation growing from the wallheads. The roofs were not inspected, however as the whole building is covered by several flat roofs, these will need increasing maintenance as 1960s materials fail in the future, if this is not already the case.

**Context & Views:**
This building dominates the Western Infirmary site, conspicuously when viewed from lower ground to the south and east. As it is one part of an incomplete scheme, it does not sit easily in the context of other buildings or the site. It has a severe and windowless appearance, and the cliff-like elevations are forbidding.

**Opportunities:**
- Redevelopment.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building has lost its context, as it was never completed. A better building could stand in this position that responds better to the site and existing adjacent buildings. There are also better conceived and designed buildings by Keppie Henderson & Partners that retain their original function and were completed, like the Gartnavel General Hospital and Monklands District General Hospital. There are also better buildings of the period in general. However, it could probably be substantially altered, reduced and re-clad, but would still block views from Dumbarton Road, and limit development opportunities to the site that would benefit other buildings of greater significance on the site. If demolished, this building should be recorded photographically.

**Key Challenges:**
- Condition and appearance.
- Retention would adversely influence development opportunities on the site.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
This building has lost its context, as it was never completed. A better building could stand in this position that responds better to the site and existing adjacent buildings. There are also better conceived and designed buildings by Keppie Henderson & Partners that retain their original function and were completed, like the Gartnavel General Hospital and Monklands District General Hospital. There are also better buildings of the period in general. However, it could probably be substantially altered, reduced and re-clad, but would still block views from Dumbarton Road, and limit development opportunities to the site that would benefit other buildings of greater significance on the site. If demolished, this building should be recorded photographically.

**Key Policies:**
- **Base Policies:** Section 8.1
- **Constraints:** ECS Policies 8, 10
- **Significance:** ECS Policy 16
- **Repairs:** Section 8.4
- **Safety:** Section 8.5
- **Adaptations:** Section 8.8
- **Opportunities:** Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3
- **Landscape:** Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10
- **Access:** Section 8.13
- **Maintenance:** Section 8.15
- **Management:** Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1
## Western Infirmary Lecture Theatre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates:</th>
<th>Listing:</th>
<th>CA?</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>Building Number:</th>
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<td>Begun 1993</td>
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</table>

### Architect(s)/Practice(s):
Unknown

### Main Building Materials:
Stone, slate

### Open Space Character Area:
WI

### School(s):
Leased Space

### College(s):
Leased Space

### Services/Admin/Support:
Services/Admin/Support

### Current Use(s):
Lecture facility

### Summary History:
Begun in 1993, by an unknown architect, this poorly detailed building is in a postmodern style, loosely referring to primitive Tuscan Doric style.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

### Description:
One and half storey building faced with reconstituted stone and with profiled sheeting roofs.

### Condition:
Roofs not inspected. Condition appears fair. Some movement cracks in cladding. Finishes have been repointed.
**Context & Views:**
The building sits on the north east boundary of the unplanned and unattractive hospital site. It has some benefit in disguising the back of the Joseph Black building which was not intended to be as visible as it is today.

**Opportunities:**
- This building could be demolished and the site redeveloped. Redevelopment should be part of the integrated masterplan for the hospital site. The site offers an opportunity to develop in such a way that views are guided towards the university buildings to the north and away from the backs of the university buildings to the east.

**Key Challenges:**
- Effective and attractive redevelopment of the site.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
The building should be demolished. The site offers an ideal opportunity to improve the wider context.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Radionuclide Dispensary

**Summary History:**
This building appears on the 1994 National Grid map. The massing of its volumes, skews, and tapered chamfer stops vaguely alludes to the Scots Barional style, though it is otherwise devoid of detail and poorly balanced in its elevations.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

**Description:**
One to three storey building built into bank faced with block work and stone. The roof is covered with concrete tiles.

**Condition:**
Fair condition. Some staining on block work and salt staining. The roofs are covered in moss. Some opening up at expansion joints, would need to be repointed.
The building is generally hidden by the former nurses’ block to the west, by trees along the south west approach to the university to the south and east.

**Opportunities:**
- The use of the building provides little opportunity for change. If the use of the building is discontinued then this building of negative significance provides a possible site for redevelopment.

**Key Challenges:**
- Current use and lease. Current use means that there is an exclusion zone for building around it.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
Seek to redevelop in long term according to recommendations of a masterplan.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>Access</th>
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- **Constraints:** ECS Policies 8, 10
- **Significance:** ECS Policy 16
- **Repairs:** Section 8.4
- **Safety:** Section 8.5
Administration Building

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<thead>
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<td>Robert Love</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>WI</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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</table>

Current Use(s): Western Infirmary offices

Summary History:

Built as the Infirmary Staff Nurses Home by Robert Love, begun in 1948. The style is a pleasant stripped back modernism, with almost no detailing, except for the oddly contrasting neo-baroque doorcase in the north elevation. The modernist style of the building is rooted in avant garde architecture of earlier twentieth-century European modernism, which by the 1940s had become common practice. Love’s partner until the late 1930s, was T. S. Tait, a key British exponent of modernism in the mid-century, with his sleekly detailed St. Andrews House, completed in Edinburgh, 1939. By the date of this building, Tait was a partner in the firm of Burnet, Tait & Lorne, which had become the successful London office of the two Burnet firms, following Burnet’s death in 1938.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

Description:

Four storey building faced with stone and contains original metal frame windows.
Condition:

Some water staining, possibly from an overflow towards the southern part of the east side. Some minor cracking through masonry, particularly near to the south east corner which may be associated with foundation failure undermining.

On west side at projection towards northern end there are open joints and some movement in stone cladding near the top of the wall. This might suggest rust heave in the cladding and fixings.

Roof not inspected.

Context & Views:

The building presents its main face to the north towards the infirmary. It is currently dominated by the Phase I building to the west. On a redeveloped site, this entrance front could form a pleasant context for open space. To the east is an access road and brick wall. Both have no significance and would be better altered. To the south, the building faces onto the access avenue to the south west of the university campus. It is visible in views from this avenue.

Opportunities:

- It is assumed that the interior is capable of alteration to a number of different uses by the university. It would be possible to add to the roofscape although the original wallhead details should be preserved. Any additional storey should be detailed to be legibly different and possibly set back.

Key Challenges:

- Metal windows will require overhaul and repainting. Some structural failure at south east corner needs to be repaired. Alteration of interior may be hampered or constrained by original construction design and materials.

Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

This building is of some significance and could be retained. It could be extended upwards. The east side is the back of the building and it would be possible to extend on this face, although building on this site is constrained by the building W16.

The concrete roof and blank wall of W16 is unfortunately visible from the south west avenue from the area to the west of the west medical building.

Key Policies:

| Base Policies | Section 8.1 |
| Constraints | ECS Policies 8, 10 |
| Significance | ECS Policy 14 |
| Repairs | Section 8.4 |
| Safety | Section 8.5 |
| Restoration | Section 8.6 |
| Interiors | Section 8.7 and subsection 8.7.9 |
| Adaptations | Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2 |
| Opportunities | Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3 |
| Landscape | Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10 |
| Access | Section 8.13 |
| Interpretation | Section 8.14 |
| Maintenance | Section 8.15 |
| Management | Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1 |
Workshop and Stores

**Dates:**
c.1880

**Listing:**
Unlisted

**CA?**
No

**Significance:**

- **Original fabric:** Moderate
- **Remainder:** Neutral

**Building Number:** W18

**Architect(s)/Practice(s):**
John Burnet

**Main Building Materials:**
Stone, slate

**Open Space Character Area:**
WI

**School(s):**
n/a

**College(s):**
n/a

**Current Use(s):** Hospital service building.

**Summary History:**

This building appears on the 1896 Ordnance Survey, occupying its present position, but was probably built shortly after John Burnet’s Infirmary, in the 1880s. The 1909 Ordnance Survey shows it connected to part of the north wing of the Infirmary with a small and now demolished extension to the east.

The Western Infirmary site was planned from the 1840s and quickly became integral to the removal of the university from the High Street. Building finally commenced in the 1870s with John Burnet senior’s Baronial style finger plan hospital, contemporary to the university, and opened in 1874. It was expanded several times, Burnet and his son’s firm dominated the Western Infirmary’s building programmes from the 1840s to the late 1940s. By the 1950s, it was decided that a modern complex of buildings was required especially due to the high maintenance costs of the Burnet buildings. A two phase programme was planned, but following the opening of Phase I (W13) in 1974, Phase II was indefinitely postponed, partially due to the completion of nearby Gartnavel General.

**Description:**

This building is single storey with extensive roofs and rooflights. Towards the eastern end is an Arts & Crafts style cupola ventilator with sloping sides which has now been covered with board. The centre of this roof has been lowered. It originally extended upwards to include a ventilating ridge, greenhouse style. This is evident by the render marks on the chimney-like terminations to the ridgeline at both ends. Part of this survives on the western part.

The block to the west appears to be an extension. Originally the western termination of this building was about 4 metres further east. The original western termination appears to have an arch at both north and...
south ends similar to the arch that survives at the south end. To the western end is a two storey part although the building is quite low. Generally built of sandstone with some brick in the overhanging covered area to the south. This building has lost the context for which it was designed.

**Condition:**
The building is in fair condition although has been much altered throughout its history. Some areas of masonry require repointing. The slated roofs look fair.

**Context & Views:**
The building faces southwards into the hospital site and it presents its back towards University Place. This is unfortunate because it fails to extend the strong edge formed by the Joseph Black Building (124) further down University Place towards Byres Road.

**Opportunities:**
- Redevelopment, possibly including the significant fabric.
- Establishing a better relationship to University Place.

**Key Challenges:**
- Poor appearance cause by multiple alterations and poor quality repairs.
- Salvaging of material if demolished.
- Recording.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**
If this building is retained it should be repaired and restored. However, as a relatively low building on a potentially important site a case could be made for its demolition on the grounds that a better building which addresses University Place and fits in better with the redeveloped hospital site would be an improvement. Some architectural detail in this building could be salvaged if the building was demolished. This would include the cupola, the general stonemasonry, and the timber brackets for the overhanging roof on the south side.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td>ECS Policies 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>ECS Policies 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs:</td>
<td>Section 8.4 and subsection 8.4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety:</td>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration:</td>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptations:</td>
<td>Section 8.8 and subsection 8.8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additions:</th>
<th>Section 8.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities:</td>
<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>Section 8.12 and subsection 8.12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access:</td>
<td>Section 8.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretation:</td>
<td>Section 8.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance:</td>
<td>Section 8.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
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</table>
Pharmacy Production Unit (PPU)

Summary History:
This building was built in the 1990s by BMJ (Malcolm McLean) when the triangular site enclosed by University Avenue and University Place was owned by the Western Infirmary. Historically, the site was enclosed by Ashton Road to the north and University Avenue to the south, and traversed north-south by Sutherland Street. It was acquired in the 1960s by the Western Infirmary, and tenement housing was demolished to make way for residences, partially built on the position of Sutherland Street. University Avenue was rerouted to the north in the 1970s, and the triangular site changed shape, and the roads their names. The residences themselves were demolished c.2000, and the university began developing the site, with the Wolfson Medical School (170) designed 2002, followed by the BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre (171) and Biomedical Research Centre (172) opened in 2006.

Description:
The lower storey has fawn coloured brick. The upper storey is clad with copper.

Condition:
Apparently fair. Roof not inspected.
This building should be seen in the context of University Place and the recent development by the university around it. It was clearly considered to be a development site in the design of the other buildings around it. The site could accommodate a larger, taller building which would be the redevelopment of this part of the block. At the moment it has negative significance because it restricts and constrains the desirable development associated with the masterplanning of this area.

The building is unfortunately prominent in the general streetscape of University Place.

### Opportunities:

- Demolition `and redevelopment is desirable

### Key Challenges:

- The building has negative significance and should be demolished and redeveloped.

### Simpson & Brown Recommendations:

Redevelopment of the building to the south west (PPU Western Infirmary) although not in university ownership is desirable. A new building on this site should follow the same scale, height, architectural language and materials as buildings 170 – 172. It would cover the back of 170 and complete the formation of an attractive open space to the south of buildings 171 and 172.

### Key Policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies:</th>
<th>Section 8.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constraints:</td>
<td>ECS Policies 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>ECS Policy 16</td>
</tr>
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<td>Repairs:</td>
<td>Section 8.4</td>
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<td>Section 8.5</td>
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<td>Section 8.10 and subsection 8.10.3</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Management:</td>
<td>Section 8.16 and subsection 8.16.1</td>
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Wellington Church

**Summary History:**

Designed by T.L. Watson, 1882-4. This church is in the Greek Revival style, with its massive load-bearing columns *in antis* on the east and west façades. The raised portico with massive blocks flanking the steps, closely resembles Wilkin’s late 1820s University College London. This building post-dates most of the incredibly varied Greek Revival work of Alexander Thomson, but engages with notions of the picturesque in the very contrast that it sets to the neo-gothic university, and the variety of small-scale houses and villas that dominated the area in the 1880s. The organ was built by Forster & Andrew’s of Hull, and the war memorial was designed by J.J. Burnet, 1920-1.

**Description:**

Wellington Church is one of the greatest buildings in Glasgow and is relatively unaltered in its interior. The most significant space is the main church which is galleried and has a spectacular vaulted coffered ceiling. This space has changed little architecturally since construction. It has spectacular light fittings. The pews are an important part of the architecture of the building, both at gallery and main floor level. The holy table appears to be on a slider so that it can be moved forward and back.

The lobby is also in original and appropriate condition. The space is very well lit. There are some blinds but it is unlikely that a full blackout could be achieved.

To the north are extensive halls and vestries, all of which appear to be little altered and generally in their original arrangement.
**Condition:**

Stone masonry is in fair condition. There are signs of water staining, particularly at cornice level. It would be advisable to cover the cornice and parapet copes with lead. Some mortar repairs are required, possibly front edge of cornice, and joints below cornice on western side. Some open joints, particularly above colonnade to be repointed. Most of the stone damage is superficial and could be dealt with by brushing rather than a more invasive repair such as indenting.

Surrounding walls are in fair condition. Some repointing is required. Railings have been kept well painted. In the stone plinth walls facing University Avenue there are some open joints, some supporting ferns and weeds. These joints should be raked out and repointed.

The roof surfaces were not inspected.

**Context & Views:**

The size and appearance of the church is an important contributor to the appearance of the university. This building is not owned by the university but is now surrounded by university property.

**Opportunities:**

- Possible adaptation of use without compromising historic character or fittings.

**Key Challenges:**

- Consolidation of masonry.
- Use of interiors for other purposes that worship.

**Simpson & Brown Recommendations:**

Repairs as above. It seems possible that there could be greater integration between university use and church use if it was in the interest of both parties. Adaptation of the church building for increased public use is possible to achieve so that it could still be used by the congregation. Such adaptation would need a very detailed brief with considerable care and ingenuity to retain the rake of the floor and interior joinery, and avoid damage to the significant interior of this building.

**Key Policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Policies</th>
<th>Adaptations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.1</td>
<td>Section 8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECS Policies 6-10</td>
<td>Section 8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECS Policy 12</td>
<td>Access: Section 8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.4</td>
<td>Interpretation: Section 8.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.5</td>
<td>Maintenance: Section 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8.6</td>
<td>Management: Section 8.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section 8.7</td>
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</tbody>
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8.0 POLICIES

8.1 Base Policies

8.1.1 Strategy

ECS Policy 1 - Strategy
A strategic approach is essential in the management of a large number of historically significant buildings. Strategy is important for maintenance and specific adaptations to meet changing needs across the building stock, such as access for people with restricted mobility. A strategic approach is also important at a time when fundamental changes to the amount and location to the building stock are being contemplated. These changes include both disposal of buildings that are considered to be not entirely suitable for university use, through to the acquisition of part of the Western Infirmary site.

8.1.2 Resolution

ECS Policy 2 - Resolution
A conservation-led approach to the future repair, maintenance, conservation and management of the buildings on the campus and their surroundings should be utilised by all interested parties, based on an understanding of their significance.

8.1.3 Vision

ECS Policy 3 - Vision
Through active and informed conservation, enhancement and interpretation the Gilmorehill and Hillhead Campus should continue to be an attractive and integral part of the University of Glasgow. The buildings and landscape should have a full use either as a part of the purpose of the university or disposed of in the interest of their conservation. Some poorly designed, buildings with original design defects and poor environmental performance should be considered for demolition.

8.1.4 ‘Adoption’/ Use of the Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS)

ECS Policy 4 - Use of the Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS)
This Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS) should be used by all relevant stakeholders to help guide the conservation, use and development of the Gilmorehill and Hillhead Campus as a whole.

The ECS will be used by the Estates & Buildings Office to assist in their objectives to manage the maintenance and the development of the campus. The ECS will support the future extensive demands of a research led institution such as Glasgow University, in looking after the full extent of listed and unlisted properties under its direction and care.

The Estates & Buildings Office will use the ECS in a strategic manner, and will inform related policies and procedures, and will be updated accordingly as both internal and external requirements evolve.
8.1.5 Conservation principles

General

Buildings of significance in their townscape and urban park setting together with their interior decoration, fixtures and fittings should be regarded as a composite work of art and documents of history. The construction of a traditional building should be considered as a whole and treated in a holistic way. Its structure, materials, method of construction and patterns of air and moisture movement should be properly understood. All significant work should be preceded by thorough documentary research and physical investigation. Where possible, work should be reversible, with a minimum of damage.

ECS Policy 5 – Conservation Principles

• In general, all work should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard Guide to the Principles of Conservation of Historic Buildings BS7913:1998. The definitions of terms used in this Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS) are those set out in BS7913.

• Appropriate intervention that is minimised, with particular reference to repairs – no change should be effected without proper consideration, justification and good reason.

• Repair should be preferred to replacement.

• Repair should use like-for-like techniques and materials. Materials should be salvaged and re-used where possible.

• Priority should be given to maintaining and enhancing the integrity of the historic fabric over other regulations and requirements.

• New work should not be intrusive, and should be of the highest quality in terms of design, material and workmanship, whether it is in matching or contrasting style.

• Adequate historical research, investigative opening-up, recording and sampling should be carried out before and during work (as necessary) to inform good design and technical solutions.

• The design of repair works should be undertaken with a thorough knowledge of traditional construction history and practice.

• Repair work should be designed to be carried out safely and consideration should be given to safety issues arising from the continued maintenance of the building.

• It is essential that conservation work is carried out by experienced tradespeople. Work to culturally significant buildings should be designed, specified and inspected by a suitably experienced and accredited conservation architect. A large part of the success of any project is in the understanding of the task and sharing of experience between all professionals and all the tradespeople involved.

• Whether in repair, restoration or alteration, new work should not draw attention unnecessarily, but should be identifiable to a discerning eye.
• Particular attention should be paid to matters of detail to help preserve and enhance fabric and character including, for example, specific choice of materials, detailed location of services, methods of fixing, etc.

• Fabric or spaces to be altered or removed should be adequately recorded before works, following relevant guidelines and the record lodged with an appropriate public archive, such as the RCAHMS.

• Detailed design development should precede implementation of all on-site works.

• Any compromises proposed to the above principles should flow from an options analysis and should be fully justified and agreed by all interested parties.

See also ECS Policy 17

Harm could result from differing approaches or standards in different parts of a building, in different buildings across the campus or in the different character areas across the campus. The university is keen to establish a consistent approach to maintain quality standards, and a holistic approach is important.

Minimum intervention

A conservative approach of minimal intervention and disturbance to the significant fabric of a historic building is fundamental to good conservation. The stock of historic buildings is finite and every loss is significant. The destruction, alteration or renewal of parts of a building can be similarly damaging and should always be carefully considered and properly justified. It is important to understand and work with the fabric of a building, not against it, and to be flexible and imaginative.

The principle of minimum necessary intervention in conservation is well established. Ideally a building should be used, kept in good order and maintained on a regular basis. If a building can no longer be used for its present or former purpose, more substantial alterations will be necessary, amounting to a conversion of the building from one use to another. It can be appropriate to restore a building, or parts of it, according to its original or to a subsequent design.

Knowledge, experience and skill

The responsibility placed on an owner of historic buildings is made clear in the legislation governing their protection. All buildings should be systematically maintained and it is desirable that maintenance is planned as a regular routine, usually on a five-year cycle. Some understanding of the nature of the building and its actual or potential problems is important in devising a maintenance schedule, coupled with good specialist advice. When more substantial repairs or alterations are required, an important factor in ensuring appropriate standards is the quality of the professional advice, project management and decision-making. As building conservation becomes more science-based, so an understanding of the objective basis of the relevant treatments and processes increases in importance. This understanding needs to be added to the traditional skills of methodical recording and analysis, clear exposition and comprehension of instructions, sound craftsmanship, and appropriate experience encompassed by the project team.

Planning for repairs and other works

When work is proposed, whether or not arising from a condition inspection report, it should be well planned. Simple, small or urgent tasks, subject to funding and
consents, can often be authorised immediately, though such works should not be undertaken without proper consideration. More substantial or complex packages of work may require further investigation, outline specification and cost planning to enable funding to be secured, consents obtained and other arrangements made. To minimise disturbance to the fabric of the building, alterations and new work should wherever possible be integrated with repair work. In the case of particularly sensitive or significant buildings there may be a need for archaeological considerations, above and below ground, to be taken into account at the planning stage. Care should be taken to identify any hazardous substances in the construction, to assess any risks associated with them, if disturbed or left undisturbed, and to plan appropriate precautions. Where necessary to avoid accidental damage, vulnerable finishes or parts of a building should be physically protected.

**Inspection, survey, research and investigation**

The specification of repair and other work should be based on a genuine understanding of the building as a whole and in the context of the campus. It should follow from an inspection, such as a five-yearly inspection, and be informed by adequate measured survey drawings. If this basic information does not exist, the necessary inspection and measured survey work should be undertaken.

It will frequently be necessary, particularly where complex historic buildings are concerned, to undertake documentary research and physical investigation of the fabric, and of the site, including, in some cases, above and below ground archaeology, so that the historical development and construction of the building can be understood. Such physical investigation should be careful and as non-destructive as possible, and the results should be properly recorded. Preliminary investigation can, however, never entirely eliminate the possibility of unexpected discoveries during the course of building operations. It may also be necessary to carry out more detailed survey work and to produce large scale measured drawings of details, as a basis for the detailed design and specification of work.

### 8.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Constraints

#### 8.2.1 Listed Building Consent

The campus currently consists of 172 buildings, of which 113 are listed by Historic Scotland as being of historical and/or architectural significance. These figures include the recently acquired buildings of the Western Infirmary, which includes one listed building. 20 buildings listed category A, 51 in category B and 42 in category C(S). Listing gives a building statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension.

Listed building consent from Glasgow City Council will be required prior to any programme of alteration works to a listed building. Consultation with the Council and the university town planning manager should be undertaken early in the programme to determine any specific requirements as part of attaining listed building consent.

**ECS Policy 6 - Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission**

It is important that listed building consent is obtained and any conditions of consent fulfilled prior to works being carried out to a listed building or its curtilage. Although it may not answer specific questions raised as part of a Listed
Building Consent application, the Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS) should be used as a guide and reference tool to assist in this process. Glasgow City Plan 2 as adopted in 2009 sets out applicable local planning policy for proposed development projects including detailed development guides for alteration and repair works to listed buildings and unlisted buildings in a conservation area and should be referred to.

8.2.2 Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)

ECS Policy 7 – Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)

The SHEP, July 2009 by Historic Scotland sets out Scottish Ministers’ Policies on listed buildings and conservation areas and should be referred to.

See also guidance notes Managing Change in the Historic Environment: [Link]

8.2.3 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

This document applies the provisions of the following pieces of legislation relevant to this site:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. As Amended 2011 [Link]
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, As Amended 2011 [Link]
- Historic Buildings and Ancient Monument Act, 1953, As Amended 2011 [Link]
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1997 [Link]
- Planning etc (Scotland) Act, 2006 [Link]

It includes an explicit recognition of the need for informed conservation, to understand the significance of historic sites and the potential impacts that any proposed development might have. Policies relating to Historic Environment (policy numbers 110, 111 & 112), Listed Buildings (113 & 114), Conservation Area (115, 116 & 117) are particularly relevant to the Gilmorehill campus.

ECS Policy 8 - Consultation of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

It is important that SPP is consulted in detail to determine specific constraints and requirements that may apply to the campus.

8.2.4 Conservation Area

Part of the University of Glasgow estate is covered by the Glasgow West Conservation Area. This currently includes the area north of University Avenue and University Gardens (see figure 6). The Glasgow West Conservation Area is one of the largest in the city and includes Hillhead, Dowanhill, Partickhill, Hyndland and part of Kelvinside. Following public consultation during 2010, the Glasgow West Conservation Area Appraisal was approved on 9th August 2011. The approved Appraisal includes boundary amendments at various locations and is now considered as Supplementary Planning Guidance.
In addition, the Park Conservation Area boundary is adjacent to the University’s southern and south-eastern boundary and outlying buildings such as the St Andrews Building (510), Barclay House (857) and MacBrayne Hall (874, 875 & 876).

The Glasgow West Conservation Area is further protected by Article 4 Directions covering the following classes of development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwelling house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>The provision within the curtilage of a dwelling house of any building or enclosure, swimming or other pool required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house, or the main tenance, improvement or other alteration of such a building or enclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 7</td>
<td>The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or other alteration of a gate, fence, wall, or other means of enclave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 27</td>
<td>The carrying out on land within the boundary of a private road or private way of works required for the maintenance or improvement of the road or way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to regard a conservation area as a large or complex building, which is entirely or substantially of a single or unified design, or which is layered and narrative, made up of diverse components, yet having an overall integrity. Many such historic areas have elements of unity and diversity in different ways and to different degrees. The consistent use of a limited range of materials for roof coverings, walls, ground surfaces, and for other elements and details, can be vital to the integrity of an area. In this respect conservation areas may often have to accommodate relatively more change than individual buildings, in order to live and thrive. Whilst there will always be a strong presumption in favour of retaining existing buildings which contribute to the special interest of the area, the replacement of individual buildings can sometimes be justified. The erection of new buildings in gap sites, to provide enclosure, to enhance townscape, to provide for specific functions or for economic reasons, can also be desirable.

**ECS Policy 9 - Conservation Area**

Planning permission (or conservation area consent in the case of demolition) should be obtained for certain works to unlisted buildings that are within the boundary of a conservation area. Consideration should be given to determining the appropriate level of sensitivity of works that are near to and which may affect these Conservation Areas.

Trees in Conservation Areas are protected by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 2006. Notification of tree works must be given to the planning Authority 6 weeks prior to the date it is to be carried out. This includes pruning of trees as well as the removal of trees.
8.2.5 Consultation

Consultation with stakeholders is required for certain types of planning application. The planning system has an application hierarchy which consists of three application categories requiring different levels of action. Pre-application consultation is required for developments classed as either ‘national’ or ‘major’ and early screening of proposals in conjunction with Glasgow City Council will categorise the proposed application.

The Glasgow City Council has published Notes of Guidance [Download PDF] that discuss consultation requirements and the classes of development. The details of the thresholds for major development can be found on the Glasgow City Council webpage [Link].

The consultation process involves submission of a proposal of application notice to the planning authority, a minimum of 12 weeks in advance of submission of the planning application. The minimum requirement for consultation includes:

- Submitting a copy of the proposal of application notice to community councils who cover, or are adjacent to, the proposed development site.
- At least one public event where comments may be received regarding the proposal of application notice.
- Details of the proposal of application notice must be placed in a local newspaper.

In addition, within 21 days of submission to the local authority of the proposal of application notice, the authority may make notification of other people who should be consulted.

ECS Policy 10 – Planning Consultation and Consent

Proposed developments should be checked against the planning authority criteria as to whether they are classed as ‘National’ or ‘Major’, or by submission of a pre-application screening notice. If classed as such, the proposal of application notice and accompanying requisite consultation should be carried out in accordance of the planning authority guidance notes. All external works classed as development will require planning consent.

See also Section 8.17: Community Engagement

8.2.6 Archaeology

ECS Policy 11 – Archaeological Potential

Prior to any ground works proposals for a site on the campus, discussion should be undertaken with the Council archaeology officer to assess any possible archaeological implications of work within the site. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Historic Environment Record (HER) should be consulted to ascertain if a specific site subject to proposed development is located within an area identified as being of archaeological interest.

Refer to Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 27 - Development and Archaeology in Historic Towns and Cities
8.3 Retention of Significance

The study area includes 113 listed buildings. In addition there are many buildings or parts of buildings considered to have some significance within the campus.

The assessment carried out for the Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS) identifies some buildings as being of local, national, and international importance. Most of the buildings on the current campus are in good condition. Many of the buildings have been altered and extended but still retain the key elements that form their character.

Not all of the significance has necessarily been revealed within each building. The assessment of significance should be reviewed following consolidation and discussion of research about the buildings.

It is important to retain the overall significance of the buildings during any proposed repair or alteration works. However, it is recognised that changes will be required to the buildings in order to ensure the sustainability of the core uses of the university. Many of the buildings fail to meet the standards required to fulfil their current university use and so changes are required.

Projects to alter buildings to make them sustainable, flexible, and useful, will also provide an opportunity to retain, enhance and reveal significant features. Some areas of lesser significance may need to be altered in order to enhance an area or element of greater significance.

The buildings that are considered to have outstanding significance are generally in good condition. Some ongoing repairs and maintenance has been identified in the notes of condition included within this conservation strategy. Generally, there are few parts which are missing or have been damaged.

ECS Policy 12 - Outstanding Significance

Buildings of outstanding significance ideally should be retained in good repair. Unsympathetic alterations to original fabric should be reversed where possible. Alteration to the exterior of these buildings should ideally be kept to an absolute minimum. Original external colours on joinery and external metalwork should be restored and maintained.

ECS Policy 13 - Considerable Significance

Buildings of considerable significance should be retained and repaired. Alteration is possible in these areas of considerable significance. This may be justified particularly where an alteration is intended to protect an element of outstanding significance, and will be judged on a case by case basis. Alterations to interiors of considerable significance might be required to give the buildings a sustainable long-term use. An alteration to a room of considerable significance might be necessary, for instance, to introduce services or a vent which would not be appropriate on the exterior. However, this must be carried out in a careful, managed and considered way which is fully justified.

ECS Policy 14 - Moderate Significance

Buildings of moderate significance generally should be retained and repaired. Alterations may be possible provided they are planned and executed with care and skill. The alteration of certain buildings to ensure their sustainable long-term future use may be permissible. Alterations to interiors of moderate significance may also be required. An alteration to a room of moderate significance might be
necessary, for instance, to introduce services which would not be appropriate on the exterior.

**ECS Policy 15 - Neutral Significance**

Consideration may be given to the potential demolition, adaptation, extension or significant alteration of elements of neutral significance to provide a new use for the site.

**ECS Policy 16 - Negative Significance**

Elements considered to have negative significance should be altered for the overall benefit of the site. The removal of elements of negative significance and, in some cases, their sensitive replacement will be a benefit to the significance of the site overall.

### 8.4 Repairs

#### 8.4.1 Guidelines for Repairs

The detailing of repair and restoration work should normally match the original or existing building exactly, except where the earlier detail is manifestly bad practice and has been the cause of failure. If it is possible to improve the detail, such improvement would be justified.

Where no suitable material is available, a strategy other than like-for-like repair might have to be adopted. The use of modern substitutes or synthetic lookalike materials and the introduction of impermeable materials or membranes into permeable traditional construction is not usually good practice. Where the long term or side effects of materials or processes on a building or its occupants are not fully understood, they should normally be avoided. Sometimes, though, new materials used skilfully in non-traditional ways can facilitate the most conservative and economical repair. Untried materials and techniques, however, should be used with caution, monitored and the results made known. Previous repairs should be treated with respect, with a willingness to learn from them.

There are fundamental differences between, for example, the soft, weak, permeable materials and the patterns of air and moisture movement in the various types of 19th century building, and the hard, strong, impervious materials and patterns of air and moisture movement in modern construction. Before any work is carried out to a building its system of construction and the way in which that system may have been modified over time should be understood. Changes should be compatible with the system of construction.

The continued use of a building and its components and materials is almost always the most desirable option, in environmental and cultural terms. Components and worked materials necessarily detached in the course of work should, if possible, be reused within the building, subject to conscientious avoidance of deception. If this is not possible, they could be reclaimed for use elsewhere. The disassembly of components and the recycling of materials is preferable in environmental terms to burning for energy recovery. Dumping is always the most wasteful and least desirable option.
8.4.2 Condition

When it is necessary to provide scaffold access to a high or otherwise inaccessible part of a building, it might be sensible to carry out more repairs to that part of the building than were strictly necessary at the time if the additional repairs are likely to become necessary within the foreseeable future. Some types of building decay can be fast, for example, where water penetration affects internal plaster or timber, but most building decay is significantly slower than is often imagined. Conclusions as to the extent of decay and the significance and speed of deterioration, and decisions as to the urgency or necessary extent of repair work, can often only be reached on the basis of prior experience of the particular building, experience and professional judgment. A traditional craft-based approach to repair, replacing decayed material on a like-for-like basis is preferred, although there are occasions when it is more appropriate to use non-traditional materials and methods if these are more discreet and allow more existing fabric to remain in situ, undisturbed.

Overall, the condition of the buildings within the study area is remarkably good. This is a testament to the very thorough inspection and maintenance procedures of the University. It does however go further than this. It is clear that the people who have responsibility for looking after the building stock have a great deal of enthusiasm for the quality of the buildings and the way that they are used. This is a less tangible aspect to building maintenance than the production of reports or the quality of repairs but it is a valuable commodity from which the university derives considerable benefit. The Estates & Buildings Office and maintenance teams have a considerable stock of understanding and knowledge about the buildings and it is hoped that this Estates Conservation Strategy (ECS) will help with the continuation of this approach. The people who are responsible for the buildings, care about them more than is necessary simply to keep them in good repair.

There have been some periods in the past where buildings have been patched and buildings have been nursed along. A reasonable judgment has been made between buildings that have fairly low value to the university, are considered to be short term or have fundamental underlying problems. It is clear that the majority of maintenance effort has been placed in buildings which are seen as having a viable future for the university. Fortunately this happens to be the same group of buildings that are listed for their historic value to society in general. On these buildings which are considered to be most valuable the quality of repair and maintenance has been to an exemplary standard. Building repairs such as the repair of the roof of the Thomson building or the masonry of the Gilbert Scott building have been to the highest standards to using the best and most appropriate materials.

Figure 28 Thomson Building, repaired roof. S&B

Figure 29 Gilbert Scott Building, repaired masonry, east court. S&B
Unfortunately, the same comments on condition are not true of the buildings on the Western Infirmary site. The character of the maintenance on the infirmary site has varied from no maintenance at all on buildings which have fallen out of use, to minimal and emergency maintenance on the buildings which are still used and where leaks would affect the operation of the building. The nature of the buildings on the infirmary site, with high and complex roofs, makes them difficult to maintain. It is also much more difficult to catch up with a backlog of maintenance if it has been allowed to slip. On the infirmary site, the buildings which have been most useful to the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Primary Care Trust have not been necessarily valued as listed. This has resulted in some listed buildings in poor condition while some buildings that are more temporary or have shorter life being more carefully maintained.

**ECS Policy 17 - Repairs**

- Repair and restoration work must be based on thorough physical and historical understanding of the buildings. The design of repair works to buildings should be undertaken with a thorough knowledge of traditional building history and practice.
- The work should be designed so that it can be carried out safely and consideration must be given to safety issues arising from the continued maintenance of the building.
- It is essential that conservation work is carried out by experienced tradespeople. A large part of the success of any project is in the understanding of the task and sharing of experience between all professionals and all trades people involved.
- The repair and restoration of missing elements should be based on detailed examination of the relevant parts of the existing structure or feature. The specification of materials in building restoration should match the existing in terms of quality, materials, colour, and finishes.
- The fabric should be recorded before the restoration work is carried out. The fabric of the restored parts of buildings should have a clear but unobtrusive mark with the date of its construction.

*See also ECS Policy 5*

### 8.4.3 Condition Reports

It is recommended that the condition of any building be reviewed every five years. Quinquennial maintenance cycles have had statutory recognition for some building types for around fifty years and so are demonstrably effective in managing building stock. As a tradition, based on the commonly expected life of outside paintwork, the five yearly cycle is much older. There are many tasks for which annual repetition is too frequent and ten yearly is not frequent enough. Other intervals can be appropriate in certain circumstances, but the twice in a decade rhythm is a natural one to adopt.

This requirement to produce reports creates a very large burden on a building owner with so many buildings. The reports are written with the requirements of the Scottish Government in mind and are not necessarily ideal for informing the Estates and Buildings Department about the condition, work required or cost of repairs to any
particular building. Since the reports have to be written quickly to cover the entire extent of the estate, they are, by their nature, bound to be general. This means that general statements are made about large areas. Although this is sufficient to provide information for overall strategic planning it sometimes provides information that is so unreliable on a building by building basis that it cannot properly inform decisions about individual buildings.

An illustration of this issue is on the Stair Building (Nos. 5-11 Professors’ Square). The roofs are in fair condition and could be overhauled on all of the Professors’ Square buildings. However a surveyor, with only a short amount of time to inspect the buildings, has to assume that there are hidden problems. The surveyor will know that it is safer to overestimate the amount of repair than underestimate it. The difference in cost between stripping and reslating all of the pitches and overhauling them is large and so an unrealistic cost is attached to this particular repair element.

It is possible to imagine this reasonable judgment on an element by element basis rolled out throughout the whole building stock to give an entirely unrealistic impression of the amount of work that is required and its cost. In addition, the surveyor’s judgments are not necessarily in the interests of the conservation of each building. Conservation principles suggest that the minimum repair work required should be carried out. Again using the roofs of Professors’ Square as an example, the minimum requirement is for overhauling existing slated pitches and so it is both in the interest of proper conservation and minimum expenditure that these roofs should be overhauled, not stripped and reslated.

It is important to find a way of adopting conservation-based condition reporting so that the buildings are better understood. This is a major task because there are so many buildings of importance. It could be prioritised according to an assessment of which buildings are most likely to reveal the kind of discrepancy between a brief and general condition survey and a more detailed conservation based condition survey such as the example of Professors’ Square noted above. It would then be possible to suggest a target list of more detailed condition assessments to be completed over a period of over 10 years and to include the buildings on the infirmary site which are to be retained.

The format of the conservation-based report should follow the English Heritage and Historic Scotland recommended formats. This is a format which has been used for historic buildings for the last eighty years and has proved to be a successful way of prioritising repairs and allowing useful costing. Each element of the building should be examined starting with the roofs, then the walls and interiors, then the surrounding land, grounds, pavements, railings, etc. The services such as boiler and ventilation plant should be inspected at the same time. The parts within each section should be undertaken in a logical order. Actions for repair should be clearly identifiable within each part of the text. Each action should then be grouped together into identifiable actions in a list of priorities. The priorities should be listed according to urgent works – work that should be carried out within one year, necessary work – work that should be carried out within five years, and desirable work – works of restoration or defects which are decaying slowly and where repair could be deferred. This list of repairs could be costed by a quantity surveyor.

For each building which has a conservation based condition assessment, this report could become the basis for subsequent surveyor’s reports. The conservation based condition report should become the basis for future reporting at five yearly intervals.
It is important to agree a standard format and brief for the conservation based inspection reports. This brief must be compatible with the type of surveyor’s reports that the Scottish Government reporting system requires although they will be considerably more detailed.

**ECS Policy 18 - Condition Reports**

The condition of all of the university’s buildings should continue to be the subject of regular inspection and reporting. Reporting on significant buildings should consider conservation issues. Recommendations should respect the conservation interests of the building fabric. The policies in this ECS should be taken into account in making recommendations.

### 8.4.4 Planning Investment

It is unlikely that there will ever be enough money available to carry out all of the desirable works to all of the buildings within a short or medium timescale. This problem has increased with the addition of the Western Infirmary site because some of the significant buildings there will require much greater investment due to lack of maintenance in the past.

The university has a record of planning investment in repair and maintenance of its buildings to the point that most of the buildings are in good sustainable condition where they can be maintained relatively easily.

**ECS Policy 19 - Planning Investment**

Investment planning will be largely based on the needs of the university to fulfil its function. However, it is clear that some buildings should be considered to have a priority because they are of higher significance historically, architecturally or aesthetically. The need for conservation and the significance of buildings should be a factor in determining investment priorities.

### 8.4.5 Materials

**ECS Policy 20 - Materials**

The construction materials in significant buildings should be respected, and repairs should be carried out with regard to the policy on repairs in this ECS. In specifying repairs or replacement of materials in any building it is important to have read the relevant guidance.

There is guidance available for almost all circumstances that might be encountered in a building of historic significance on the campus. Historic Scotland produces a number of useful guides. The Glasgow West Conservation Manual has also been cited, but this is no longer readily available.

The most significant difference in the use of building materials historically across the campus is the difference between traditional construction, and 20th century construction. Traditional masonry practice allows for absorption and expansion of moisture. 20th century construction depends on impermeable materials, such as concrete, and creating barriers to water movement within construction. When specifying materials it is important that the designer understands how the building
was intended to function technically when it was constructed and how changes in
design or operation might have changed this system.

**Brick**

Brick is likely to be an internal material, for instance, walls that are faced with stone
on the outside may have brick inner face construction which is hidden by internal
plaster.

Where bricks have decayed, brushing back is preferable to replacement because it is
difficult to make bricks match to an original in colour or texture. Brickwork can be
repointed. Original pointing should be understood by analysis but it might be
necessary to form a new pointing mix if the brick is clearly decaying compared to the
mortar surrounding it.

The university’s building stock will contain a few cases where external brickwork has
been used in a traditional way to form the outer face of a solid masonry wall. The
approach to brickwork in its traditional use is similar to that of any other masonry. In
most cases the brickwork will be a facing skin in front of a cavity which will be
drained. The use of brick as a cladding material will influence the practicality of
repair but also the specification of mortars and location of weep holes.

*Inform Guide - Repairing brickwork [Download PDF]*

**Leaded glazing**

The university contains some large leaded windows. It also has an important stock of
domestic, small scale stained glass in the windows and in the internal and external
doors of former houses. Some stained glass has been mounted in a light box between
nos. 16 and 17 Lilybank Gardens.

The most common form of decay in leaded glass
is buckling where the glass bends inwards or
doutwards from its original flat plane. The cause
of decay is usually a failure in the lead
framework caused by heating and contraction
of the lead. Windows often suffer worse buckling
when a radiator has been placed beneath them.
Secondary glazing, to protect the windows from
vandalism or to assist with heat retention, can set
up high temperature levels immediately next to
the glass. All secondary glazing installations
need to be adequately ventilated. Not all buckled
glass needs to be reglazed. A window can
sometimes buckle considerably and still be in a
serviceable condition. A general test is that if a
window sounds like a drum when it is tapped with a finger then it is generally in
serviceable condition. If it sounds “flat” then it has lost its structural integrity.
Individual broken panels of glass do not need to be replaced if they are only cracked.
If an important drawing element of a stained glass panel has a crack through it then
it can have a slim piece of glass laminated next to it to preserve the original character
of the drawing.

*Figure 30* 16-17 Lilybank Gardens. *S&B*
External glass is sometimes subject to vandalism. Methods of protecting glass from vandalism include secondary glazing or fitting mesh guards. Often, mesh guards are preferred because they do not create a blank external appearance and because they do not create overheating and ventilation problems. Stainless steel guards are less susceptible to corrosion damage than mild steel or galvanised equivalents. Guards look best if they are powder coat painted in a mid to dark grey colour so that they blend in with the leaded glass behind.

*Inform Guide - Maintaining Traditional Plain Glass and Glazing* [Download PDF]
*Inform Guide - Domestic Decorative Glass* [Download PDF]

**Rubble Stone**

Within the university buildings, rubble stone is used as a solid masonry infill between dressed stones on the earlier, generally 19th century buildings. The general forms of decay of rubble stone are loss of pointing, and erosion to the stone surface caused by mortar with excessive amounts of cement, salts from cement, and clay content in the stone itself. The stone used in Glasgow is sandstone, although a few buildings have limestone cladding, such as the Kelvin Building extension.

In the conservation of stone, it is essential to understand that the way that the stone wall works is to absorb water in wet weather and evaporate in dry weather. Traditional construction enables moisture movement, and modern construction generally forms an impermeable barrier. Cement is an impermeable material. Most defects in masonry walling and its repair result from the misunderstanding that the mortar joint is designed to prevent rather than accommodate moisture movement. The use of traditional lime mortars is essential to the conservation of stone masonry. The mortar in a joint is, to some extent, sacrificial since it is easier to repair and repoint a joint than it is to replace an eroded stone. The mortar in the joint should be softer and better at absorption and evaporation than the stones it surrounds.

Analysis of any original lime mortar is a good basis for specifying appropriate replacement mortars.

Many buildings on the Gilmorehill Campus were built in masonry towards the end of the 19th century and in the early years of the 20th century where cement was added to traditional mortar mixes in order to speed up setting/drying times. In these circumstances it would not be appropriate to match the original mortar specification if it has caused decay in the stonemasonry.

*Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 31 - Stonemasonry Materials and Skills*
*Inform Guide - Repointing Rubble Stonework* [Download PDF]
*Inform Guide - Masonry Decay* [Download PDF]

**ECS Policy 21 – Rubble Masonry Repair**

The most common type of work required to masonry is to rake out and repoint the joints. All pointing should be carried out using a lime based mortar so that the wall will have an improved ability to evaporate moisture. By using a well judged mix of lime mortar, masonry can be made to perform well technically. Some physical investigation is needed to analyse existing mortar mixes.
Ashlar Stone

Very few stone indents are still required on the buildings generally following comprehensive repair. Many buildings on the Gilmorehill Campus have flat faced dressed stones either at the corners, around windows, or across a whole masonry surface. Recommendations for repairing solid masonry walls faced with dressed stones, are different from the repair of buildings of a different structure, clad in flat faced stones.

The most common form of decay in ashlar stone is similar to the decay described above for rubble stone masonry and also has similar causes. The use of lime mortars is also essential although the work of repointing is often more technically demanding because the joints are narrower. The narrower joints require a finer aggregate. The finer joints are more likely to dry out rapidly and so require more careful protection than is generally adopted for a rubble wall.

The normal repair work to a dressed stone is to cut out the entire extent of the stone and replace it with matching stone of the same colour, weathering, characteristics and surface tooling. Often during an indenting programme stones are cut out to a particular depth, say 150mm, and secured back to the original masonry using cramps and dowels.

ECS Policy 22 - Indenting of Stone

Where dressed stones are severely damaged they should be indented with new sandstone to match the original in every respect including density and porosity, colour, texture and coursing pattern.

The conservation approach to masonry repair is not to replace every dressed stone which has a blemish on it. The stone can be technically effective within a wall and not visually distracting, even if it has lost some of its surface through erosion or by the surface peeling away. Stones should be selected for replacement where their decay affects the structural capability of a wall or where the erosion conducts water into the wall masonry.

The decay of stone is a slow process and the likely frequency of masonry repairs should be considered when stones are being chosen for indenting or renewal. It might be judged, for instance, that a building could be scaffolded again in 50 or 75 years time. Some stones will have decayed to the point where they need to be replaced the next time the building is scaffolded and so do not need to be replaced in a particular campaign.

A need to replace stones because they reinstate a missing part of the design is discussed in the separate restoration policy below.

Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 31 - Stonemasonry Materials and Skills

Inform Guide - Repointing Ashlar Masonry [Download PDF]
Inform Guide - Indent Repairs to Sandstone Ashlar Masonry [Download PDF]
Inform Guide - Masonry Decay  [Download PDF]

316 University of Glasgow Estates Conservation Strategy – Policies
**Cement and Lime**

The need for traditional mortars in repair work is described above for rubble and ashlar masonry. Analysis of original mortars should be undertaken but the results should be reviewed critically because the original mortar is not necessarily right for the stone. Often, the walls were built with a different bedding mortar from the pointing mortar used to fill the joints up to the surface of the wall.

Because mortars were designed to encourage the maximum amount of evaporation from a wall, traditional practice was to bring the mortar flush to the wall plate rather than recessed some millimetres behind it. In a wall which has eroded stone, this often means increasing the area of mortar considerably. A decision has to be made about the aesthetic issues in leaving a greater amount of mortar visible. The aesthetic quality will depend on the skill of the mason carrying out the work.

In many places on the university’s Gilmorehill Buildings, cement repairs have been made at dressed stones, generally to avoid the expense of an indent. Cement repairs are almost always poor repair and should be reversed where possible. In small localised areas lime based repair materials are available.

*Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 01 - Preparation and Use of Lime Mortars (revised 2003)*

*Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 15 - External Lime Coatings on Traditional Buildings*

*Inform Guide – The Use of Lime and Cement* [Download PDF]

**Lead**

It is relatively rare to find lead of such historic significance that it should be preserved in situ. This could apply to lead downpipes and hoppers as much as it could to roof cladding. In most cases, lead is not conserved but replaced. The reason for this is that lead has a 100 to 120 year lifespan even when it is well detailed. Replacement to contemporary Lead Sheet Association detailing is generally the best way to be certain that a roof will perform adequately.

Where graffiti exists on old leadwork, this sometimes gives useful information about previous campaigns of repair. Graffiti should be recorded and sometimes panels with graffiti should be cut out and preserved when the rest of the lead is removed. Such panels can be discretely lead burned onto the face of new leadwork or fixed in a roof space near to the access to a roof.

The plumbing and copper working industry has particularly good guidelines for successful technical design. The critical issues are to ensure that the design allows for expansion and contraction, and that the underside of the lead is ventilated because lead can be corroded by condensation. The main factor that erodes lead is organic acids at the run off points from slates and so sacrificial flashings should be inserted at all of these run off points and below the points where a rainwater pipe discharges onto leadwork. These sacrificial flashings are expected to last 20 to 30 years and should be specifically inspected during regular inspection reports.

Specification of lead and copper roofs carries a current concern of theft. Security measures should be considered wherever a lead or copper roof is designed or specified.
**ECS Policy 23 - Conservation of Leadwork**

In repair and reinstatement, leadwork should be detailed to a standard well established for historic buildings work and maintained by members of the Lead Sheet Association. Sacrificial flashings should be used at all points where water that has run over slates passes on to lead surfaces.

*Inform Guide - Roofing Leadwork [Download PDF]*

*The Lead Sheet Association [Link]*

**External Ironwork**

All cast and wrought iron surfaces should be kept painted. Where parts are missing they should be reinstated where they affect the legibility of the original design. Sometimes quite badly corroded elements can be brushed back and treated with an appropriate primer and repainted. This retention of historic fabric is preferable to replacement.

The biggest conservation issue associated with external ironwork is at its interface with stonework. If ironwork rusts where it passes into stonework, for instance at bars or at the hinges of a gate, then the rust can have a jacking effect, or heave, which displaces the masonry. Typically this is seen in gate piers. Heave can split stones which then need to be replaced. Stone masonry was often constructed using iron dowels and in places where the dowels are fairly close to the surface, such as pinnacles, finials, or within window tracery, rusting can be a cause of splits and damage.

The gates and railings across the campus are some of the most important elements. They are in fair condition but some should be wirebrushed and repainted.

In repair it is conservation practice to use non-ferrous dowels, such as bronze or stainless steel or bronze between stones. Gate hinges and crooks can be replaced in stainless steel. Bars can have their ends tipped in a metal which is less subject to corrosion, they pass into masonry sockets.

*Inform Guide - Boundary Ironwork [Download PDF]*

*Inform Guide - Maintenance of Iron Gates and Railings [Download PDF]*

*Inform Guide - Finials and terminals [Download PDF]*

*Inform Guide - The Maintenance of Cast Iron Rainwater Goods [Download PDF]*

**Paint**

A regular cycle of repainting external timber and metalwork is desirable. Some original paints will contain lead. In general, it is not desirable in conservation terms to remove all paint since the previous paint layers contain evidence about the history of the building. However, there may be circumstances where the removal of previous paint layers will allow original decorative detail to be fully expressed, without years of clogging paint, for example in ironwork. Sometimes the removal of paint layers back to bare metal or timber is the correct preparation for a paint system.

Where possible, original colours should be established and reused. Original colours can be established by a surface scrape or, preferably, by microscope paint analysis.
The surface scrape is not always reliable because it is not always clear which colours were surface colours and which were undercoats. It also does not account for colours fading.

Victorian buildings were often designed with strong colours on external joinery. The almost universal use of white is a 20th century aesthetic and is not necessarily in the interest of conservation of design of 19th century buildings. Pure white paints were difficult to achieve in historic buildings and so even where the original colour was a white, it is likely to be an off-white, cream, or canvas colour on modern colour palettes.

The choice and specification of paint colours is usually less of a risk to the overall significance of a building than repairs to longer lasting materials like stone. Because paint has to be renewed relatively frequently within the life of a building, the choice of paint colours can be more subject to contemporary taste in the appropriate appearance for a building.

Inform Guide – Internal Paint [Download PDF]

**Windows and doors**

On the older, mid 19th century buildings, windows are generally timber sash and case but there are also some metal windows, for example on the Gilbert Scott Building. On 20th century buildings, there is greater variety.

Timber sash and case windows should be conserved. If a window is in poor condition it is not necessary to replace the whole window. It is preferable to piece in repairs at damaged timber. If a sill is found to be in poor condition then a full replacement of the outer half of the sill using a hardwood, such as oak, is common and accepted conservation practice. Metal windows should be repaired in situ where possible by wire brushing and repainting the frames.

Some internal and external doors contain etched glazing. This glass should be protected and retained.

**ECS Policy 24 – Metal Windows**

Metal windows should be overhauled and painted according to the same policy as rhones and gutters. In general, vents and alterations to windows should be removed and the pane affected by the alteration replaced using float glass. Opening sections should be returned to working order.

Guidance for the conservative repair for timber windows has been produced both by Historic Scotland and by SPAB. If replacements are made they should match the section width of the original frame and sill exactly. A paint sample analysis should be carried out which would indicate the decorative history and the original colour.

**ECS Policy 25 – Timber Windows**

As with all external joinery, the sash and case windows should be kept painted to avoid decay to joinery of the frames and, in particular, the sills. All windows should be inspected as part of the maintenance process. Where sills are severely decayed, they should be replaced back to the window line with a hardwood, such as oak. In general, vents and alterations to windows should be removed and the
Secondary glazing of historic windows is often required, either to protect glazing of value, such as leaded or stained glass, or to improve the heat retention or sound deafening properties of a window opening.

**ECS Policy 26 – Secondary Glazing**

Secondary glazing on the inside of openings is possible but care should be taken to align the frame with divisions in the existing windows so that secondary glazing is not obvious.

Many doors have been altered.

**ECS Policy 27 – External Doors**

Original joinery should be painted original colours, as far as can be determined from microscope paint analysis. Replacement doors on the same building should generally be painted the same colour. Paint analysis should investigate door, frame and fanlight joinery. Individual repairs should be made to decay at doors. In situ replacement of decayed timber is preferable to wholesale replacement joinery elements.

Ironmongery which is original to doors and windows or which was fitted very early in the life of doors and windows should be retained, overhauled and reused wherever possible. There are many sources for appropriate replica ironmongery which would be compatible with the general appearance of a door or window. Although expensive, it is possible to overhaul and recondition existing locks so that they are serviceable.

**ECS Policy 28 – Ironmongery**

Where it is not possible to determine the original arrangement for the ironmongery and door handles, locks and letterboxes, the appearance of new ironmongery should not be distracting from the appearance of the doors.

Inform Guide - Maintaining Sash and Case Windows [Download PDF]

Inform Guide - Maintaining Traditional Plain Glass and Glazing [Download PDF]

Inform Guide - External Timber Doors [Download PDF]

**Concrete**

Many of the buildings built since the middle of the 20th century on the Gilmorehill and Hillhead Campus are clad in concrete. Some of these buildings are considered to be historically significant.

The most frequent cause of concrete decay is rusting reinforcement. Sometimes reinforcement has been placed too close to the surface or water has penetrated through cracks and has caused corrosion in the reinforcement bars. This rusting in turn, will tend to push off the surface and cause more cracks.
There are established techniques for cutting back defective concrete, treating reinforcement and remaking the concrete surface as a patch. However, the success of such a process will depend on the skill and sensitivity of the contractor carrying out the repair. Even if carried out to a high standard, the result is likely to produce a patchy appearance in a material which has been specified to provide an even and monochrome aesthetic. In some cases, it might be appropriate to paint a finish to hide these patches but maintaining a paint finish is not practical over a large, tall building.

The corrosion and failure of the fixings to concrete cladding panels is potentially a major problem and is discussed elsewhere in this ECS.

**Render**

Renders can either be cement or lime based. In most cases on buildings on the campus, a cement based render has been used. The main cause of failure in a cement based render is water getting in through cracks and then causing decay to the substrate of the render because it is unable to evaporate. Water trapped behind a render can decay the substrate by dissolving material, migrating destructive clays and salts, or by expansion and contraction due to freezing.

The appropriate means of conserving render is usually to cut out and patch using a similar specification to the original and attempting to replicate the surface treatment as closely as possible. In the case of thrown finishes it is often difficult to achieve a convincing match and, in a case where the aesthetic appearance of a uniform render is important, this might suggest wholesale replacement rather than patching. Patching can be disguised by paint. Traditional lime renders were designed to be finished with coats of limewash. Careful consideration should be given to disguising patch renders with limewash, microporous, or masonry paint but the future maintenance of a paint coating will be a design consideration.

**Slate**

There are a variety of slates on the roofs of the buildings on the campus. The varieties include small, thick, rough Scots slates from the West Highlands, and much thinner, more purple, Welsh slates. Other less common slates have also been used in the buildings, such as green slates from Aberfoyle, the Lake District or Cornwall. Victorian architects often specified quite strongly coloured slates sometimes to contrast with red sandstone. These strong colour contrasts have been lost to us as both slate and stone, weather and age.

Scots slate is usually single nailed which is different to the double nailed tradition in other countries and types of slate. Single nailing makes maintenance easier.

Where possible, slated pitches should be overhauled by replacing slipped, cracked, missing or any inappropriate replacement slates with second hand salvaged slates to match the existing. Where overhauling is not possible, for instance due to general corrosion of the underside of slates, extensive cracking and splitting due to poor specification of slates, or by wholesale corrosion of the nails, then stripping and reslating is recommended. Sound existing slates should be reused wherever possible. Sometimes the appearance of the salvaged slates is not the same as the second hand slates brought to the site and so it makes sense, in terms of the appearance of the
building, to reuse all of the slates salvaged from its roofs on some pitches, leaving other pitches to be entirely slated with slates from another source.

Slating should be carried out to current guidelines. Copper nails are used in Historic Scotland grant eligible conservation projects. The need for ugly ventilators is reduced by the use of a vapour and air permeable underslate felt.

In some cases, when the conservation of a design depends on an appearance of slate which matches the original appearance, it is appropriate to use newly quarried slate. A quarried Scottish slate is not available at present but similar looking slate is available from other countries, such as Spain. Some Spanish slates are marketed specifically to meet the need for repairs to Scots slated roofs. The quality of Spanish slates varies considerably and care must be taken in specification.

**ECS Policy 29 – Slates**

As many as possible of the existing slates should be reused. Maintenance of slating should continue and roof coverings should be periodically overhauled.

*Inform Guide - Repairing Scottish Slate Roofs [Download PDF]*

**Flat roofs**

Apart from metal clad roofs, there are roofs covered in felt and asphalt across the campus. On a building of significance, these types of roof are not significant and are most likely to be a replacement for an earlier roof material, such as lead. Some 20th century buildings had asphalt roofs originally. It is conservation practice for a grant eligible repair to replace materials like-for-like and this applies to asphalt roofs. However, it sometimes makes more sense for maintenance that short life materials should be replaced with materials of longer life, such as lead or copper.

The biggest effect on the appearance of a building in changing the roofing material is at the junctions at the edge of a roof.

*Inform Guides - Bituminous Sheet Flat Roofs [Download PDF]*

**Gutters and Downpipes**

Gutters and downpipes are generally in fair condition but require continued regular maintenance. The cycle of painting of all external ironwork should be between five and ten years. Each time external ironwork is painted it should be thoroughly repaired and treated with a rust inhibiting primer. Where joints are leaking they can sometimes be re-caulked in situ. Taking down of profiled gutters is to be avoided due to the large amount of consequent slating work and the difficulty of returning gutters to precisely their original position. Removing gutters for resetting often damages the cast iron elements more than the damage that the repair was originally intended to solve. Sometimes the original design of pipes and hoppers can be determined from photographs.

**ECS Policy 30 – Gutters and Downpipes**

Gutters and downpipes should be repaired wherever possible and replaced in a like-for-like basis in terms of material and design.

If any cast elements crack or are damaged then new iron elements can be cast using the existing pieces as templates.
All external metalwork should be kept well maintained and painted. Frequent inspection is required to ensure that gutters are cleared out and that pipes are not blocked.

See also ECS Policy 60

8.4.6 Masonry Cleaning

ECS Policy 31 – Masonry Cleaning

While the cleaning of exterior stonework to remove soiling is not generally encouraged, in exceptional circumstances a non-chemical based cleaning method may be implemented providing it is established that there would be no risk of damage to the historic fabric. Cleaning to remove paint from masonry may be appropriate providing it is established that there would be no risk of damage to the historic fabric.

Inform Guide - Cleaning Sandstone [Download PDF]
Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 25 - Maintenance and Repair of Cleaned Stone Buildings

8.4.7 Ventilation

Traditional buildings worked by encouraging ventilation. In simple vernacular buildings, ventilation was through the gaps around doors and windows, and was encouraged to circulate by fires in fireplaces. As construction became more complex with the introduction of new materials, such as panelling or cavities behind plasterwork, the ventilation of an entire structure became less consistent and reliable. Consideration needs to be given to the ventilation of concealed voids, particularly where there has been a history of water penetration or damp masonry. Sometimes it is necessary to introduce ventilators to skirtings or plasterwork to ventilate a void where there has not been ventilation before. Ventilation is also needed at positions where condensation would cause damage, such as under slated roofs or lead roof decks.

Inform Guide - Ventilation in traditional houses [Download PDF]

8.4.8 Dry and Wet Rot

Fungal timber decay is one of the main risks to significant buildings. However, the work required to prevent or tackle an outbreak of dry rot is often overestimated. There have been many cases where as much damage has been caused to historic fabric by repair following dry rot, as had been caused by the dry rot itself.

Wet and dry rot are types of fungal decay of timber. Dry rot is a collective term for many types of fungus with similar properties. Wet rot is a relatively primitive type of timber decay which depends on high levels of water within timber. Dry rot is a more sophisticated fungus which is able to send out spores to look for other areas of wet timber and is also able to conduct water, to a limited extent, along strands in the search for wet timber.
Critical to the understanding of dry rot treatment is an approach which recognises that dry rot is a fungus rather than a disease. Dry rot can only affect timber if it is wet. There is no point in trying to kill the fungus by burning it or by stripping out to a metre beyond the last sign of dry rot as was once recommended in the British Standard. Dry rot can only eat wet timber and so if a building is dried by ventilation or by heat levels then the dry rot can not be active.

If an outbreak of dry rot is discovered, the first action should be to consider how timber is becoming sufficiently wet to sustain rot. Typically this would be a roof leak or be associated with leaking downpipes. Other possible causes should be taken into account.

The next step should be to expose and determine the extent of the dry rot outbreak. Care should be taken not to remove all of the timber or all the plaster which is affected by the outbreak. Timber and plaster in historic buildings all contains evidence and often, when an outbreak has been allowed to dry, much of the material that has seemed to be badly affected by dry rot is in fact in a serviceable condition. The leak should be repaired and the affected area ventilated so that it can dry. Once the area has dried, the dry rot will not be able to reoccur unless there is a renewed source of moisture. The affected area should be monitored with moisture meter readings and visually over as long as possible a period, typically six months to two years. Sometimes it makes sense to leave the dry rot strands on the surface of the timber. As the area dries then the dry rot will die. The blackening and shrivelling of the dry rot fruiting bodies is a good indicator that the area is drying successfully.

It is sometimes the case that the drying process stimulates the dry rot to produce more fruiting bodies so that it can send out as many spores as possible. This should not be a problem because dry rot will only occur where other timber is wet.

*Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 24 - The Environmental Control of Dry Rot*

*Inform Guides - Rot in timber [Download PDF]*

*Inform Guide - Damp Causes and Solutions [Download PDF]*

### 8.4.9 Carving

Carved sandstone elements are the main form of decoration on 19th century and early 20th century traditional sandstone buildings. The design of buildings of this period depends heavily on the quality of its decorative, carved detail. Where carved elements such as finials are missing, then there is a strong case for reinstatement because the missing element damages the design of the building.

Some carved elements have decayed. The assessment must be made as to whether the decay of the carved element has a negative impact on the character and design legibility of the part of the building it decorates. Sometimes a freshly carved replacement carved element can have a more visually distracting effect than leaving eroded carving in place.

In some places, most notably on the Gilbert Scott Building, capital and base blocks to arched openings have been left in a rough block form ready for carving to be carried out in the future. This attitude to construction is of moderate significance historically but was fairly common in 19th century buildings. The architect would certainly have expected the carved elements in his design to be completed eventually. Where carved elements which have been left as a block are to be carved now, there is an
opportunity for contemporary reference and invention. Carving need not be a replica of Victorian carving. George Gilbert Scott was heavily influenced by the writings of John Ruskin. Ruskin placed a strong stress on the freedom of masons to express their individual skill and artistic ability in carving. Since the Gilbert Scott Building was a building designed according to Ruskinian principles, then these principles should still apply to any newly carved elements. Contemporary carving should not be visually distracting within the overall appreciation of a building but it is desirable that carving carried out at the start of the 21st century should be recognisably of its date when inspected in detail.

8.4.10 Urgent Works

ECS Policy 32 - Urgent Works

Urgent works should be undertaken as a matter of priority to prevent further deterioration of the fabric.

8.4.11 Repairs to Specific buildings

Some buildings have fundamental repairs problems which affect decisions to be made about their future.

Some buildings have a large number of poor quality repairs and alterations, which obscure or detract from the character of the original building. It is sometimes difficult to appreciate the true significance or the full visual role that a building could sustain if it is currently scarred by poor quality repairs.

These buildings include:

**Western Infirmary Buildings**

Some of the significant buildings within the Western Infirmary have been subject to a larger number of inappropriate repairs and alterations, and have been less well maintained than the buildings which have always been in the ownership of the university. This is especially the case for Pathology (W01) and the workshop and stores building (W18).

**Pontecorvo Building (130)**

The mosaic finish on this building is clearly failing. This is a fundamental problem which will require a wholesale repair and replacement which is out of proportion to the value of the building both in function to the university or its historical or aesthetic significance.

**University Library (326)**

The possible fundamental issue of support and fixing for the cladding panels needs to be fully understood. The need for protection and repair of these panels will influence the design of the exterior of this building.

**Boyd Orr Building (295)**

It is possible but not yet known that other buildings from the 1960s and 1970s share similar cladding problems with the library. The Boyd Orr Building carries the greatest risk of cladding support failure in the future but similar considerations
apply to other system clad buildings such as the Phase 1 building in the infirmary site or the Rankine building.

8.5 Safety, Vandalism and Security

The campus has no abnormal health and safety issues. At present, it is not particularly susceptible to vandalism. The security of specific buildings is particularly important, both for areas where sensitive research is carried out (i.e. laboratories) or where valuable collections are held (i.e. museums and galleries).

8.5.1 Safety

*ECS Policy 33 – Safety*

Any proposed works and final designs will need to follow appropriate safety guidelines and policies to ensure that fire and health and safety regulations are met, depending on the final use of the building.

8.5.2 Graffiti

*ECS Policy 34 – Graffiti*

Graffiti removal may be undertaken with care providing it is established that there would be no risk of damage to the historic fabric. If necessary, a specialist contractor should be consulted to test and determine the most appropriate form of removal.

*Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 18 - The Treatment of Graffiti on Historic Surfaces*

*Inform Guide – Graffiti [Download PDF]*

8.5.3 Security

The university has to consider the security of its staff and students, as well as the buildings and contents. These considerations might not always be compatible. The university must consider the security of contents of buildings as well as the buildings themselves. This applies to buildings which have important collections.

*ECS Policy 35 – Security*

Existing security procedures should continue as required on a location-specific basis. Security equipment within the buildings, or fixed to external fabric or within the grounds should not have an adverse physical or visual impact on historic fabric and should be reversible.

Decisions about the long term security of collections should be based on a significance analysis. The significance of the Huntarian collection is a complex issue. This complexity derives from being a specific teaching collection which has been expanded after Hunter’s death, and the way that the collection is split up between different buildings. In some cases the significance of a part of the collection and its custom designed room is combined to provide higher significance. In other instances the significance of the collection is higher than the building that contains it.

The contents and fixtures within the Mackintosh House are particularly vulnerable to theft, despite the high number of curatorial staff. The security and sustainability of the Mackintosh House is a particular issue which requires detailed consideration.
8.5.4 Fire

Fire is the greatest single threat to the fabric and contents of any building and, in the case of an historic building, the loss of authentic fabric in a fire is irretrievable. Management policies should minimize the likelihood of fire by the assessment and elimination of major risks and by the management and control of those risks that cannot be eliminated. Professional advice should be sought on fire precautions. Fire safety and protection measures and insurance arrangements should be regularly reviewed, at least every five years.

The following specific measures should be considered:

- Establishment of a written fire safety policy.
- Appointment of a named person to be responsible for all fire matters.
- Preparation of a fire safety manual.
- Preparation of a fire risk assessment.
- Installation of a fire detection and alarm system.
- Reviewing fire separation and compartmentation, and improving standards as necessary.
- Obtaining a fire certificate and complying with its requirements, if the use is subject to current legislation.
- Provision and maintenance of appropriate first aid fire fighting equipment.
- Ensuring that access for fire fighting is always available to all parts of the building and site.
- Fire training for all staff.
- Regular inspections of residential apartments.
- Ensuring that all building and maintenance contracts contain clear fire safety requirements, including hot work procedures, and that these are enforced.
- Formation of a salvage and damage control team, if appropriate.
- Regular liaison with the local fire service.
- Establishing that work is desirable or justified in terms of cost/benefit and disruption to historic fabric.
- Maintenance of proper records, including inventories, drawings and photographs.
- Consideration of the need for lightning protection.
- Regular inspection and maintenance of heating systems, including boilers, chimneys, flues.
- Regular testing of all electrical wiring and equipment, repairing or renewing as necessary.

It is important to consider whether the introduction of particular fire safety measures would cause irreversible damage to the historic fabric. It is often appropriate to consider alternative approaches to fire safety. Apart from the direct impact, fire
safety improvements can affect the fabric of a building indirectly, for example by inhibiting air movement through concealed voids, which is necessary to keep building timbers dry.

It is important that the interiors of buildings have fire protection and fire safety measures. The paramount importance is for the safety of the people who occupy the building but the buildings also need to be protected as works of art of cultural significance. Fire compartmentation and fighting measures need to be carefully designed. It is possible to upgrade doors to appropriate level of fire separation by using intumescent varnishes and paints. In significant interiors, all cabling and detection systems should be concealed. There is a well established practice of air sampling fire detection systems which have minimal visual intrusion on the appearance of significant rooms.

**ECS Policy 36 – Fire Plan & Detection**

Existing fire plans should be maintained and updated accordingly.

Any new installation of a fire detection system, or enhanced provision of safe routes of egress in historic buildings should be non-invasive and discreet. It must not be visually or physically intrusive within interior spaces identified as being of considerable or outstanding significance.

**ECS Policy 37– Smoking**

The existing smoking policy for all building users should be maintained and enforced to prevent accidental fire risk to the building fabric, textiles or furniture.

**Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 11 - Fire Protection Measures in Scottish Historic Buildings**

**Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 14 - The Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Historic Buildings**

**Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 22 - Fire Risk Management in Heritage Building**

**Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 28 - Fire Safety Management in Heritage Buildings**

**Inform Guide - Fire Safety [Download PDF]**

**8.5.5 Other Disasters**

Consideration should be given to the need to be prepared for, and to take precautions against, other sorts of disaster. Individual buildings can be more than normally vulnerable to flooding due to complex roof forms, extreme winds, or failure of ground conditions, while some disasters can be entirely unpredictable. In certain circumstances professional advice should be sought on preventive or precautionary measures or on the need for a disaster plan.

**ECS Policy 38 – Risk & Disaster Management Plan**

Risk & Disaster Management Plans should be maintained and reviewed as appropriate. These should be prepared with advice from specialist conservators (e.g. for stonework, woodwork, flooring, textiles, furniture etc). The plans should include priority management in the event of a disaster (e.g. fire, flood) at specific
buildings. Necessary information should continue to be passed to visitors and people attending events.

It is important that consideration be given to the different aspects of insurance cover and the appropriate advice be sought.

8.5.6 Lightning

Lightning conductors should be discrete and should be the minimum necessary to conduct lightning to the ground. This might involve two conductor tapes for a small building. The conductor tapes should be positioned in the most discrete possible positions, possibly attached to rainwater pipes. It is not standard conservation practice to attempt to meet the full British Standard for lightning conductor provision on historic buildings. The British Standard is considered to be excessive.

8.5.7 University Collections

The university holds several important collections, including the Mackintosh, Hunterian, Kelvin, and Farmer collections. Those on display generally are held in buildings or spaces within buildings which have been specifically designed to house them. However, the needs of the collection are not necessarily the same as they were when the building was built. Modern curatorial standards for the display of art and museum objects often exceed the historic design of museum spaces.

Attitudes towards the collections have also changed. The anatomical and zoological collections were collected and are displayed as teaching collections. This is an important part of the history of these collections and must be respected, but these collections have also added significance due to their place in the history of collectors and collecting and there might be some cases where this other significance contradicts their use as teaching collections. In addition, each collection has had a room or space designed for it. Each of these custom designed spaces has its own significance as a work of architecture and this significance is integrated with the location of the collection itself. The rooms that J. J. Burnet designed to house the anatomy and zoology collections are two of the most important rooms aesthetically within the university.

The history and value of the Mackintosh collection is possibly more dynamic. As well as the perceived value of the Mackintosh collection having increased considerably over the last 50 years, the fact of the university having recreated the Mackintosh House and the way that this was done are highly significant events in the history of Mackintosh appreciation and study.

8.6 Restoration

Alteration of a building, part of a building or artefact which has decayed, been lost or damaged or is thought to have been inappropriately repaired or altered in the past, the objective of which is to make it conform again to its design or appearance at a previous date.

NOTE: The accuracy of any restoration depends on the extent to which the original design or appearance at a previous date is known or can be established by research.

8.6.1 **Restoration and Conservation**

The word ‘restoration’, meaning the reinstatement of lost or missing fabric on a significant building is often a concern for statutory authorities for the historic built environment because:

- It can affect the authenticity and the historic value of a building.
- It can affect the aesthetic value of a building, especially one which depends for its interest on its narrative or picturesque qualities and on the patina of age, rather than on formal qualities of design.

Alternatively a case for restoration can be made in certain circumstances, particularly in the case of more recent buildings of formal design in which the significant work is of a single period. The following factors can support the case for restoration of a building as a whole, or a part, or a feature of it:

- There is a missing element in an otherwise complete or coherent design, for instance a house in a terrace, a wall in a house, a door in a wall, or a moulding on a door.
- There is an absence or failure of significant secondary or later work.
- There is a record of a known or proven design for a missing building, element, feature or detail.
- There is a functional, structural or constructional reason for the missing element.

New work should be carefully matched and blended with the old in order to achieve an architectural whole, but it should not be the intention to deceive or to falsify the historical record as to the age or authenticity of any part of the work. As much old work as possible should be retained, and where it survives, even in the form of small or detached fragments, it should be incorporated with the new. Substantial new or relocated work should be discreetly dated, separated from the old or otherwise made distinguishable to a discerning eye. Such identification should not, though, be visually distracting. Records of the work should be made before, during and after the project and should be maintained, properly deposited and stored.

To be compatible with the existing fabric, new material introduced in the course of like-for-like repair and restoration should match the original materials as closely as possible. Matching should not be merely in terms of colour and appearance, but of physical and chemical characteristics, composition, species, source and method of processing, as appropriate. Identical material used in repair can initially present a raw appearance in its context but it will weather sympathetically over time. By contrast, different materials, chosen to match at the outset, will often match less well as they age. Where material identical to the original cannot be obtained, the most similar available material, providing the match is reasonable, should be used.

8.6.2 **Intactness and Composition**

**ECS Policy 39 – Entirety & Composition**

The buildings on the Gilmorehill and Hillhead Campus and the setting including the gardens, walls and other structures within the landscape, should be considered as a whole, including all building components and the context of the building (or
structure). This will ensure that component elements, buildings and spaces, and the relationships between them are protected and enhanced where possible.

8.6.3 Guidelines

**ECS Policy 40 – Restoration**

Restoration may be appropriate where there is sufficient evidence.

Any repair and restoration of missing elements should be based on detailed examination of the relevant parts of the existing structure or feature. The specification of materials in building restoration should match the existing in terms of quality, materials, colour, and finishes.

8.7 Work to the Interiors

In any good building, the interior is integral with the exterior. Listing and other forms of protection apply to both the interior and exterior of buildings. Decoration, fixtures and fittings, services, plant and machinery can all be significant. In some circumstances, textiles and furniture have been made or acquired for the building, or are historically linked with it.

Care should always be taken to ensure that significant schemes of decoration are retained in situ, and if necessary carefully protected using established methods rather than destroyed and where appropriate, recorded.

Policies for the interior depend on the significance of each room. Most rooms have been altered. In some circumstances, the uncovering or restoration of historic schemes of decoration and furnishing is desirable. Furniture and textiles historically associated with a building can occasionally be protected and should, wherever possible, be kept with it. Such interiors, fittings and contents should be recorded in a conservation plan.

Interior restoration should be concentrated in the areas that are identified as having high significance. There are various reasons for interior restoration.

The basic reason for restoration and conservation of interiors is that they are of heritage value and that, as the owner of historically significant buildings, the university has a responsibility to care for them. A restored interior will provide an attractive place for the work, study and leisure of students and staff.

The university has many fine interiors. The interiors of Bute Hall and related staircases and other high importance rooms in Gilbert Scott Building could be considered to be at the core of the university. There are other important interiors which were not purpose built by the university but were in houses which have been purchased by the university, such as 12 University Gardens. The Mackintosh House interior has been removed from its location because it was considered to be of such high significance that a new building was needed for it in a different location.

The opposite to care and conservation is having interiors which are obviously of quality but which are poorly treated, for instance by having poor paint finishes, surface mounted cables, damaged decorative features and partitions. Such treatment of interiors gives a poor overall impression of the character of the university. Clearly, all interiors in a university should be in use for teaching, storage, students, staff, or as a chapel, museum, etc. but the functional requirements of a room need not
compromise its historic significance. Experience shows that if designed together, function and conservation can combine to produce high quality rooms.

Where run cornices are to be retained and painted, it is not necessary to remove layers of paint beyond that required for adequate preparation. This work is not essential to the character of the interior and it might be restricted to rooms where some degree of restoration of original character is being attempted.

8.7.1 Original Features

The decorative history of buildings interiors, such as paint and wallpapers are important to their historical understanding. Even though it is covered up, an analysis of the history of paint layers on a piece of plaster or joinery can reveal a lot about the different attitudes to decoration over time. It can also provide specific information which aids conservation and restoration of an interior. For instance, a different number of paint layers on two pieces of joinery will show that the element with fewer layers is an alteration. More generally, the paint analysis can be used to guide an approach to the decoration of the room. Although it is not always necessary to copy original colours exactly, it is relevant information in the decision involved in specifying the decoration of a room to know what the original designer and occupant of a room considers to be appropriate.

The need for alteration or upgrading to the requirements of current university use in buildings which were originally built as houses or flats should be a consideration which influences the disposals policy.

8.7.2 Paint

Where interiors of high significance are being considered, then repair and restoration should include paint colours to match the originals exactly. The specification of paints should also include a match for the type of paint - oil, distemper, etc. because the surface character of a paint layer is as important as its colour.

Interiors of lesser significance, should be restored using their original appearance as a guide. It is desirable, but not essential, to restore original colours and paint finishes.

Paint layers can be significant even if they are hidden. The interior of Lilybank House, for instance, may contain paint layers and decorative schemes specified by both Alexander Thomson and Charles Rennie Mackintosh – neither of which can be seen. The significance of a hidden paint layer should always be considered when specifying internal or external redecoration. Internally, a paint layer or finish can be significant even if it is not in perfect condition – the surviving Thomson scheme is Lilybank House is an example of this.

8.7.3 Wallpapers

Few historic wallpapers of significance were noted during the inspection for the ECS although this inspection was not comprehensive. Most wallpapers used are fairly recent in the history of the buildings and have little significance. In some cases embossed wallpapers have been used. Historically, embossed wallpapers were often used as the base for paint effects, for instance to imitate leather. In almost all cases such papers have been covered with later layers of paint. The conservation of
wallpapers is expensive to do well because it involves intensive conservation techniques and, in the case of replication of a wallpaper, making new blocks and printing in the original method. Such an approach would only be appropriate in the most significant of the university’s interiors.

8.7.4 Joinery and plaster detail

Where joinery is being replicated, the original moulding shapes should be copied exactly. The exact replication of moulding profiles also applies to moulded plasterwork, such as cornices. Paint finishes which clog or disguise the detail of moulded, modelled or carved joinery or plasterwork can be considered to detract from the design significance of an interior. In this circumstance it is reasonable conservation practice to remove paint layers although the decorative history should be recorded by microscope section analysis and the samples retained.

8.7.5 Fireplaces

Fireplaces were the focal feature of 19th century domestic interiors, a fact well demonstrated in the Mackintosh House. These fireplaces and grates are of outstanding significance.

It is sometimes appropriate to carry out a fuller restoration of the appearance of a fireplace than other elements in a room. Fireplaces can be used for ventilation by placing a ventilator across the throat of the fireplace above the lintel rather than boarding it over. In rooms where the historic appearance is important than fireplaces should be presented complete with grates.

8.7.6 Doors

Alterations to historic interiors are often required to meet contemporary regulations and operational requirements for fire escape and sound transfer. The upgrading of original doors to provide adequate fire resistance and the provision of lobbies will be subject of analysis on a case by case basis. Experience suggests that there are often less invasive ways of achieving fire separation, such as the use of intumescent strips and paint systems. Detailed discussion with building control is most likely to provide a result which is in the interest of the conservation of historic interiors. New doors should be made following original designs and specifications where possible, or to match existing doors.

Some buildings have been altered in more than one significant phase. The Thompson building is an example, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott and then altered by J. J. Burnet in two phases. In these cases it is important to use the character of the wall surrounding the door and the date of the architrave, in particular, as a guide to the appropriate character for the restoration of a door.

There are circumstances where the use of a building might make the restoration of a door or another joinery feature, impractical. Such a situation could include laboratory use where surfaces must be easy to clean and not permeable.
8.7.7 Floors

The fire separation at floors is often influenced by the thickness of plaster on ceilings. The provision for sound separation in historic floors can be more invasive than the requirements for fire separation. Both impact and airborne sound need to be considered. Sometimes carpets are sufficient to reduce impact sounds to manageable levels. Airborne sound transfer is a function of the integrity of the floor and its mass. It is possible to introduce deafening material, such as limestone chippings or ash, in between joists to increase the mass and reduce the vibration of a floor. Methods of separating a floor finish from the joists are invasive and often affect other historic joinery, such as the skirtings. If possible, methods which change the floor boarding or its level should be avoided by using other mitigatory measures.

8.7.8 Furniture, fixtures and fittings

Furniture which is not fixed to the building is not protected by listing. However, where original furniture survives in a room, every effort should be made to retain it in situ. Domestic interiors were designed to be furnished and the character of the furnishing was as much a consideration in the mind of a designer and owner as the colour of the paint or the character of the joinery and plasterwork. Reinstating furniture is not practical in the majority of cases at Glasgow University but might be a consideration in the most significant rooms. In the Mackintosh House the ensemble of fitted interior and furniture is highly significant and the significance would be diminished if furniture were separated from the interior. Historic photographs are an important record of the way that rooms were furnished and could be retained and displayed in buildings to aid interpretation. In 12 University Gardens some fixed furniture in the hall has been adapted to fit its current position and its original location should be investigated.

ECS Policy 41 – Original Features

Original features should be incorporated into proposals to alter interiors of significance. Where original fireplaces, joinery and cornices remain, they should be retained in situ and repaired. If necessary, alterations which provide a sustainable future for the parts of a building that have higher significance then it is justifiable to alter features of moderate significance. The removal of original fittings and features should be minimised but it is recognised that retention of all fitted joinery might compromise a successful design. Where original joinery or an original cornice is removed it should be photographed and the photograph referenced according to a position on the plans. This should be part of the general building record.

ECS Policy 42 – Interior Work

Work proposed to the significant interiors of the buildings should be reversible and still allow appreciation of the key spaces and details of the interior.

ECS Policy 43 – Removal of Partitions

Consideration should be made to the removal of partitions that are detrimental to the appreciation of key spaces of the interior, particularly if any future alteration project provides the opportunity to reassess the current accommodation arrangements.
Within interiors of significance and on the elevations of significant buildings, surface mounted cables and other services are often intrusive and should be redesigned to be concealed where possible.

New service installation should seek to minimise surface mounted cabling ducts and equipment in favour of unobtrusive hidden services. There may be circumstances where concealed servicing is precluded by the use of the room but the need for surface mounted servicing might be a consideration in deciding whether a historically or architecturally significant room is suitable for a particular use. Cables can disfigure the outside of buildings.

### 8.7.9 Specific Buildings

#### Graham Kerr Building (125)

The building with greatest potential for interior restoration work on the campus is the Graham Kerr Building. Despite alterations, this is the most complete and consistent building interior by J. J. Burnet on the campus. Photographs record the original appearance of the entrance hall. It is clear that original finishes survive under the coats of paint that have been applied to the tiles. The restoration of the appearance of the entrance hall to the Graham Kerr Building is desirable because it would recover an important interior which is characteristic of the work of its designer. The museum within the Graham Kerr Building has been designed specifically for its collection and is an important room designed by Burnet. It has been altered by the addition of a building above it. This museum is a significant design by Burnet and depended on control of light through its roof and ceiling panels. This important aspect of its design has been lost. Although a major element of work, it is desirable that the original design of the roof of the Graham Kerr Building is restored.

#### Western Infirmary Buildings

Many of the Western Infirmary buildings had good quality original interiors because they were by J. J. Burnet. Though the ECS has not examined them in detail, it is clear in some cases that there is survival of some of these interiors under more recent interior schemes. Where the schemes survive, there is potential to restore them. However in some buildings, for example Pathology (W01), it is probable that the interior has been subjected to more damaging change than is the case for the buildings which have been continually in university ownership. However it would be desirable to restore these interiors as far as possible or practical though restoration might affect the way that these interiors are used in the future.

#### Thompson Building Museum (103)

Guidelines and recommendations for the museum in the Thomson Building are included in the conservation plan for that building (Estates & Buildings and University Archives).

#### 11 Professors’ Square (117)

The interiors in Professors’ Square are important because they are the work of George Gilbert Scott. All of the interiors have been altered but it is possible to determine their original domestic character. Since there were strong elements of
repetition in this building, it might be considered desirable to concentrate repair and restoration on the most complete surviving house, no.11 Professors’ Square as a representation of how these interiors would look. This would allow retention of significance of a sequence of spaces and their interrelationship. There is further discussion of this issue and guidelines for conservation on all of the Professors’ Square interiors in the Professors’ Square conservation plan (Estates & Buildings and University Archives).

Glasgow University Union (202)

The university union has good quality interiors. In some rooms the character of its current use is at odds with the original character and use when the building interiors were first designed. The conservation of these interiors requires careful consideration and might affect the way that these interiors are used.

8.8 Adaptations of Buildings to a New Use

8.8.1 Intervention

The design of new work in close association with existing work of quality, always requires particular architectural knowledge, judgement, skill and care. There may be several appropriate ways of carrying out such work. New work should not damage, mask or devalue the old, either physically or visually. It should be of appropriate quality and should complement the original building. It should be reversible and, whether carefully matched, blended or contrasted with old work, should combine to form a composite building or group of buildings of overall architectural and visual integrity. Even when a particular approach is judged to satisfy all the relevant criteria, the success of the work as a whole can often depend on the fine detail, and on the skill and scholarly, aesthetic sensitivity with which it is carried out.

The following criteria apply to alteration work:

**ECS Policy 45 – Intervention**

- Sufficient survey, investigation, recording, documentary research and analysis should be undertaken in advance of design work, to ensure that the building is as well understood as reasonably possible and that the risks of accidental damage, destruction, missed opportunities or unexpected discoveries are minimized.

- Disturbance of significant existing fabric should be avoided and any unsound work retained and repaired in association with alteration work wherever possible. The need for alterations should not be used to justify avoidable damage or destruction.

- Some parts of buildings are of such quality, importance or completeness that they should not be altered at all except in the most exceptional circumstances.

- The need for alteration can sometimes justify the removal of earlier fabric which, though part of the history of the building, is not of appropriate quality, is not well integrated architecturally, and manifestly detracts from the overall quality of the architecture.

- The need for alteration can also sometimes justify the restoration of missing elements or the original layout of a building.
• Even materials now regarded as hazardous can be of historical significance, and if so may best be left undisturbed, such as asbestos. Further research is recommended, particularly with regards Health and Safety legislation before any decision is made.

• New work in alterations should always be of appropriate quality, should not draw attention disproportionately, and should contribute to the architectural integrity of the altered building as a whole.

In many circumstances it is appropriate for new work to be different and distinguishable from original fabric and to be in a natural contemporary manner. Such work should be well designed and of similar quality in terms of materials and detailed design. In other circumstances it may be appropriate for new work, even when it is not restoration according to an original or earlier design, to be carefully matched in materials, construction and details to existing work, subject to appropriate identification and records. In order to establish the best and most appropriate option, sufficient planning and advance design development is needed.

Consideration should always be given to the desirability of carrying out alterations in such a way that they could be reversed; that is, that new work could be removed and the building reinstated to its previous state without further significant damage to the pre-existing fabric. This is particularly desirable the installation of services, where the life of such cables and installations is likely to be short compared with that of the building as a whole.

8.8.2 Adaptations of Specific Buildings

In each case, where a building of heritage significance is being adapted, the quality and significance of the existing buildings should be fully understood. Some buildings, such as the Thomson Building, have a variety of significance between interiors of high quality next to extensive areas of interior with neutral significance. In this case, areas of neutral significance should be altered in preference to areas of high significance which should be restored where possible.

Western Infirmary Buildings

Consideration should be given to understanding the layout of the interior of these buildings and their external appearance as originally designed. The extent of subsequent alterations and subdivision of ward areas should be understood. It is possible that the original layout of the infirmary buildings offers greater adaptability towards a new use than the layout as altered on many occasions during the history of the building.

Thomson Building (103)

The Thomson Building has relatively large additions, in the angle formed between the north block of the Thomson Building and the north east corner tower of the Gilbert Scott Building. These buildings have negative significance and the Thomson Building would be improved by their removal. These previous additions have been intended to solve deficiencies perceived at that time at the entrance for staff and students. It would be appropriate to create a new entrance in this location which is contrasted and legible as an addition to the existing and original fabric. It would also be possible, by the removal of later additions of neutral and negative significance, to
reveal more of the original significant fabric to allow this significant design to be understood.

**Gilbert Scott Building (104)**

The Gilbert Scott Building is central to the appearance and character of the Gilmorehill and Hillhead Campus. For many it defines the image of Glasgow University. It has important landscape significance, particularly when seen from Park Hill or Kelvingrove Park and the area of Glasgow to the south of it.

The building contains some interiors of outstanding significance, such as the Bute Hall. Other interiors range from considerable significance through to rooms of neutral and negative significance.

Some parts of the interior of the Gilbert Scott Building have been very significantly altered, particularly in the southern blocks to either side of the main stair, in the eastern block to the north and south of the chapel, and in the interiors of the block to the north west. Further alterations to suit new uses, or to accommodate changes in the needs of existing uses, are possible within the Gilbert Scott Building without compromising its significance. Previous alterations have been carried out to a high standard, particularly in association with the Hunterian Museum. Alterations should be carried out in recognition of a significance analysis.

It is desirable that alterations are concentrated in these areas that have been previously altered, and have negative or neutral significance. A significance analysis will reveal large areas of the interior of the building to have neutral significance. It is permissible to alter areas of moderate or even considerable significance if they facilitate the conservation of areas and rooms of outstanding significance.

**John McIntyre Building (105)**

The John McIntyre building is currently a mix of student union offices, retail space and teaching. It has in an important and central position in the university campus. It is possible it will require adaptation for further changes. When first built, the building had good quality interiors, generally large and open in character. Where possible these larger spaces should be recovered and repaired. A large number of ad hoc alterations such surface mounted services disfigure the interior of this building. A comprehensive approach to adaptation of this building should include an overhaul of all of the services and concealing them wherever possible.

**Glasgow University Union (202)**

The Glasgow University Union is the building which possibly has the greatest disparity between its current use and conservation requirement of its interiors. The Glasgow University Union interiors are important. Some of the interiors are important individually but they are also important as a group. When the Glasgow University Union was built, the character and type of use was different to the current use. Several alterations have been made to the main interiors of the Glasgow University Union. Most of these alterations are superficial but some are not in the conservation interests of the building. Detailed consideration should be given to the future of this building. It is possible that a different use, such as offices, would be more in the interests of the conservation of the interior.

**Sir Alexander Stone Building (297)**

The Alexander Stone Building requires and could sustain considerable adaptation. It is quadrangular in form, surrounding a lecture theatre. The blocks that enclose the
quadrangle are relatively narrow and there are many changes of level. Although not listed, the exterior and interior has a particular quality which should be respected. It is possible to imagine a solution which removes the buildings within the quadrangle and redevelops by forming a much deeper floor plan that could solve the access problems in this building and create a more useful plan. The elevations facing the internal courtyard are not significant and the building could be altered to a much more flexible and adaptable arrangement if the nature of the planning of each block were addressed.

**Hunterian Art Gallery (324)**

The Hunterian Art Gallery is a building by a respected Modernist architect. It is likely to be subject to change. The main gallery space is successful in showing the Hunterian art collection. The space for showing sculpture between the Hunterian Art Gallery and the library is less well used and less successful. This space could be adapted, for instance by glazing over to create a new space and better room for the library, for exhibiting sculpture or for some other use. The west side is the back of the building and could be adapted or extended without affecting its significance.

### 8.9 Additions to Existing Buildings

#### 8.9.1 Additions

To enable a building to continue in use and to earn its keep it is sometimes necessary to alter or extend it, or to erect a new building within its curtilage, or close enough to it to affect its setting. It is also necessary for new buildings to be erected within historic urban settings or conservation areas. In some circumstances, for example when there is an obvious or identifiable gap in a larger formal or informal composition, such new work may be positively desirable on broad architectural grounds; in other circumstances it is less desirable, but necessary. However, there are some buildings and settings in which no alterations or new work of any sort should be acceptable; care should always be taken to ensure that such work is genuinely necessary and that the end result could not be achieved in an easier or less damaging way by other means.

The criteria for alteration work apply equally to additions. Careful regard should also be given to the following aspects when considering the construction of additions.

- Buildings whose external form is of considerable significance and elevations which have been carefully designed, or whose settings are particularly sensitive, may not be capable of being extended in an architecturally satisfactory way. Thorough analysis on a case by case basis will be required.

- It is sometimes appropriate for an addition to be different and distinguishable from the existing building, in which case the materials and detailing might be quite distinct. In other circumstances it may be appropriate to match the new work to the existing, in which case the new materials should be carefully matched.

- Where an addition is blended with existing work, its design should not be perceived as an end in itself, to be regarded in isolation. The composite building should be of appropriate quality throughout and should have architectural integrity as a whole and in its setting. The component parts
should be maintainable and should be expected to age, weather and generally to grow together.

- Additions should neither dominate, mask nor challenge the authority of the old, nor detract architecturally or visually from it.

### 8.9.2 Cladding

Some buildings function well but have particular problems with their exterior facing. This means that a new cladding would be proposed. Such alterations are an appropriate way to tackle particular problems such as poor insulation capability or the failure of fixings in an existing cladding or external wall facing system. The cladding system for a building should respond to the architectural design of the building beneath, not least because it needs to respond to existing window positions. The eventual appearance of the building should be considered in the same way that a new building would - in terms of its scale, appearance and location - how does it respond to the buildings and other context around it?

### 8.9.3 Additions to Specific Buildings

#### Davidson Building (126)

It is considered possible to alter the external appearance and add height to the Davidson Building without detracting from the overall significance of the campus. Some change to the external appearance of the Davidson Building could be considered desirable.

#### Library (326)

It is probable that the appearance of the library building will change. This is because the existing cladding system has rusting fixings and its long-term security can not be guaranteed. The consequence of a failure in the cladding system on the library building would be severe. As part of this study we have been able to consult with the designer of the library. We concur with his opinion that it is the proportion and grid of the library walling system which is aesthetically important. This is more important than the surface character of the concrete panels themselves. The cladding system for the library should respect the proportions of the original panels and the relationship between solid and void in the architecture of the exterior.

#### 13 Thurso Street (504)

This building that houses the university archives is of generally poor appearance. It is capable of considerable alteration to create a new building. This work is only necessary if a new use is required. In the future, the buildings and architectural context around the buildings will probably change considerably due to redevelopment. If this happens, there might be an opportunity for the university to exploit the context and relationship between the archives building to the River Kelvin to find a creative new use which significantly enhances the value of this site.
8.10 Development Opportunities

Development can enhance conservation areas. Re-development at the Western Infirmary site is desirable. Properly and strategically planned development can lead to conservation objectives being met. All new development projects should comply with national and local planning policy as set out in Glasgow City Plan 2, which provides guidance on height, scale, materials, character, sustainability, demolition and adaptation and other considerations.

8.10.1 Criteria for new buildings in historic settings

Recently, the university has achieved a high standard of new development in the context of existing historic settings. The Alwyn Williams Building and the Fraser Building both enhance the campus and the historic settings around them.

The architecture of a new building should be appropriate to, and influenced by, its site. In addition to the criteria listed in the guidelines in the policies for alterations, interventions and additions, the following points are recommended.

**ECS Policy 46 – New buildings**

Buildings should be designed for a long life and soundly constructed of durable materials chosen to suit their context. They should be flexible and capable of alteration and adaptation in response to changing needs in the future. New buildings should give rise to architecture and open space which is imaginative, innovative, and sympathetic to local traditions, and which create a strong sense of place.

**ECS Policy 47 – Urban form**

Historic settlement patterns, plot boundaries, pedestrian routes and enclosures should be respected, as should the form, texture, grain and general character of the site, and conservation area as a whole.

**ECS Policy 48 – Gap sites**

In exceptional circumstances, where there is a gap in a formal scheme, such as a missing house in a terrace or formal street pattern, it might be appropriate to rebuild to a pre-existing design.

There can be no simple prescription for good architecture. Good new buildings in historic settings should not merely be fashionable or photogenic, but should stand the test of time. Mere conformity to restrictive formulae or the dressing of modern structures in traditional guises may fail to produce good architecture.

Consistency and continuity can, however, be as important within a group of buildings as they are in a single building. As with alterations, new buildings should not draw attention to themselves disproportionately. In much the same way that successful artists have regard to the settings in which their works are to be placed and respond positively to the constraints which these contexts impose, so the designers of buildings in historic settings must draw upon their knowledge, ability and intellectual ambition.
8.10.2 Guidelines

Height and Scale

The university has, in the past, built tall buildings which are highly visible landmarks. However, the desire for height during the later part of the 20th century has been one of practical and economic need rather than the need to create landmarks. This has been the case with the Boyd Orr Building and with the library. The library design was carefully considered to create a new, powerful, profile within the area of the university to the north of University Avenue.

Within the Western Infirmary site, Phase I is significantly higher than the surrounding buildings. The university buildings associated with the infirmary site, such as the Robertson Institute and Virology Building were also designed as tall buildings relative to the area of their plots.

Arguably, the design of tall buildings represents an outmoded attitude to the appropriate development of a city fabric, even outside the conservation area. The university campus has particular landmarks, such as the tower of the Gilbert Scott Building and the library, and buildings in the future should not detract from the primacy of these architectural statements.

The height of buildings should generally be appropriate to their context. Generally, the buildings should be of a similar height to the neighbouring existing buildings. Although it is sometimes possible to build a storey higher, particularly if the top storey is recessed or differentiated as a storey for ventilation or other plant. The development of the Wolfson Medical Building and the BHF Cardiovascular and Biomedical Research buildings to the west of it are an example of a successful design decision about the height of buildings which is appropriate to their context.

Building lines vary and are not always prescriptive, but should be considered as individual projects are brought forward. In some cases, investigation of historic building lines may prove useful.

Materials

The campus buildings and hard landscapes have been built in a wide variety of materials. Generally there is a high standard of quality materials reflected in both the older listed buildings and in contemporary buildings. Both the Fraser Building and the Alwyn Williams building show how materials associated with contemporary architecture can be used to fit well within the historic setting.

Consideration should be taken of the dominant materials and colour palettes in surrounding buildings. This is particularly relevant if the surrounding buildings are considered to be of high significance, if they are listed or if they form one of the main components of the conservation area.

The materials which are most common and which give most positive character to the existing buildings are sandstone and glass. Both the university and infirmary buildings give an indication of how these materials have been used from the late 19th century and through the 20th century. These surviving materials demonstrate different attitudes to glass and cladding within the university and Western Infirmary sites, and this tradition of use of glazing systems could appropriately be continued in contemporary design.

The use of sandstone as an exterior building and cladding material is common within the university and Western Infirmary site buildings. It is a tradition that could be
successfully continued. The use of stone provides an opportunity for continuity between existing and new buildings.

Character

New buildings built to the north of University Avenue might have a different character to those on the sites to the south of University Avenue because the character of the buildings is still predominantly domestic. This character of existing buildings has an effect on the character of the new buildings built in the same context. It affects the arrangement of windows and the need for repetitive elements across a block or terrace, for instance. This does not mean that new buildings should be built to look exactly like a terrace of housing, but it does suggest that the rhythm, repetition, scale and use of materials should be influenced by the particular character of the conservation area.

By contrast, the Western Infirmary site and the university campus to the south of University Avenue have derived its character from groups of public buildings with only the houses at Professor’s Square having a domestic repetition of elements and rhythm. Even the houses at Professors’ Square are designed as massive blocks with an overall aesthetic component which goes beyond their appearance as a terrace of houses.

The larger scale of the historic infirmary buildings provides a good precedent for contemporary buildings of a matching ambition and scale.

Views within the Site

It will be important, in masterplanning areas such as the Western Infirmary, but also in designing buildings for gaps within the conservation area, to understand the principal views and focal points. The design of new buildings should respond to such views within the site. The Wolfson Medical Building is an example of a recent building which achieves this well, and has created a new landmark in the townscape.

Energy Conservation and Sustainable Construction

Embodied energy and energy conservation will be important considerations within the design of new buildings. The university has specific sustainability policies which are a key driver for managing its estate. Carbon production targets and more onerous legislation will influence all new build projects.

Demolition

There may be instances where, after due consideration, a building is proposed for demolition. This is particularly relevant to buildings which are inefficient, unsustainable and difficult to successfully convert to modern standards and operational requirements. Public buildings in the 1960s and 1970s were often designed with a limited lifespan in mind. For example it was common in this period to design with an understanding of how long a particular cladding system would last and when it might need renewal. The conversation with Sir William Whitfield, architect of the library and Hunterian Gallery, carried out for this conservation strategy illustrates the 1970s notion that buildings would change, be adapted, and have materials renewed over time.

Any building which is proposed for demolition must be assessed in terms of its significance to the campus and townscape and a full justification statement should be produced which outlines options such as re-use, adaptation, facade retention, salvaging significant materials, formal recording of the building etc. The demolition
of a building or part of a building should generally be accompanied by a comprehensive redevelopment strategy and proposal for the site. Unlisted buildings that are in a conservation area will require conservation area consent for demolition, and pre-application discussion with the Planning Authority is encouraged. See also the Glasgow City Council policy DES 3 – Protecting and Enhancing the City’s Historic Environment.

**Adaptation**

All existing buildings of whatever date or quality embody the energy used in their construction. It is a consideration that adaptation of existing buildings is more environmentally sustainable than complete demolition and rebuilding. A good example of this was the adaptation of the Fraser Building. There may however be an opportunity to remove a building or part of a building to enhance the overall campus based on a comprehensive development framework. In this instance the recycling and reuse of building materials of any building proposed for demolition should be sought and developed through a Site Waste Management Plan.

### 8.10.3 Specific Buildings and Sites

**Estates & Buildings (122)**

The building that contains the Estates and Buildings division is not of the same standard and appearance as the buildings around it. It has negative significance and presents an opportunity for redevelopment to enhance this area which has a concentration of significant buildings. Development of this area should recognise the need for more civic space and the important views along and across Science Way, towards the Kelvin Building. There is an opportunity to create new views towards the Joseph Black Building and focus on particular features, though a full view of the Joseph Black Building is not considered desirable. It should be noted that it was always intended to widen the road in front of the Joseph Black building and this should be considered in any future redevelopment of the Estates & Buildings building.

**Pontecorvo Building (130)**

This building is an important site on the corner of Church Street and Dumbarton Road. Development on this site offers an opportunity for a building which articulates the corner and respects the positive character of significant buildings on Dumbarton Road.

**Virology Building (131)**

Redevelopment of the Virology Building offers an opportunity to create architecture which responds to the rest of the buildings on Church Street, some listed, in terms of building line and building materials. Redevelopment of the Virology Building may provide an opportunity to make alterations to the Robertson Institute (133) on the adjacent plot to the north east.

**Graham Kerr Building (125) and Central Research Facility (134)**

This is one of the university’s best buildings but its extension to the west is of poor quality. The extension was built at the time when the boundary of the campus was seen to be the Western Infirmary site and the appearance of buildings from the west did not matter. With the intended developments of the Western Infirmary site, the
appearance of the west side of the Graham Kerr Building will become important. It is possible to imagine a further extension to the Graham Kerr Building to allow a new building to face towards the Western Infirmary site.

**Rankine Building (203)**

It would be possible to redevelop the Rankine Building with a new building which would enhance the character and quality of the conservation area. The rear of this building faces a triangular space between it and the Glasgow University Union. There is an opportunity for development across this site so that the use of the Rankine Building and the current Glasgow University Union building are combined.

**Glasgow University Union Extension (212)**

This building is on a prominent site within the townscape of West Glasgow, particularly in views from the east. It has negative significance as architecture and its redevelopment with a building which responds to its context appropriately is desirable.

**Mathematics Building (294)**

The Mathematics Building has negative significance. Its redevelopment with a replacement building would enhance the conservation area. A new building on this site should take greater consideration of the conservation and townscape aesthetic of the remaining houses at the south east end of the former terrace. There should be a greater visual and possibly physical connection between the new building and the existing remaining pair of houses. The adjacent car park site would also benefit from redevelopment and better integration with University Avenue.

**Boyd Orr Building (295)**

The Boyd Orr Building is a well functioning and busy building which provides some of the biggest lecture theatres available to the university. It is, however, badly planned at ground level and inhibits successful townscape and pedestrian route planning. The visual disparity between the Boyd Orr Building and the two storey houses to the west of it is stark and one of the least successful townscape interventions that the university has made in its history of the Gilmorehill Site. The Boyd Orr Building is considered to have negative significance overall - its positive qualities are outweighed by its negative ones. It is also possible that the construction system of concrete cladding on the Boyd Orr Building will necessitate a significant change of appearance, such as re-cladding, in the medium term.

Consideration should be given to the medium and long-term future of the Boyd Orr Building and the accommodation that it provides for the university. A new building on the site of the Boyd Orr Building could considerably enhance the appearance of this area, including the transition between domestic properties in private ownership, university buildings, and townscape approach from the university campus from the west. Any redevelopment should be considered with the redevelopment of the Mathematics Building, Gregory Building, and the car park site.

**Temporary Buildings next to Boyd Orr Building (319)**

These buildings have negative significance and should be removed. It is possible to redevelop this site although this is more likely to be successful when considered with the wider redevelopment of the Mathematics or Boyd Orr Building.
**Queen Margaret Union (298)**
This building is of poor appearance. It is located in a prominent and important site within University Gardens, where the quality of the adjacent architecture of the north east side of University Gardens is high. This building is considered to have negative significance and the site could be redeveloped with a new building which would enhance the campus and conservation area.

**Adam Smith Building (322)**
The Adam Smith Building responds poorly to the context around it. There is a gap site to the south of the Adam Smith Building and the building has not been designed to respond well to Lilybank House to the north west. The site could be redeveloped with a new building which would enhance the campus and conservation area.

**Hetherington Building (345)**
The Hetherington Building has negative significance within the conservation area due to its scale, design and materials. It is possible that the most appropriate use for this site is not a university building but a domestic redevelopment of flats or townhouses which could respond better to the buildings on the surrounding streets, particularly to the north. A building of greater height than the existing Hetherington Building would be appropriate in response to the surrounding buildings on the same block and within the conservation area. Careful consideration of historic building lines should be made.

**77-81 Dumbarton Road (507) and 89 Dumbarton Road (509)**
The university owns sites around Dumbarton Road that could be altered or developed on a piecemeal basis, site by site. However this approach would miss an opportunity for a more comprehensive development which could improve the urban context of Dumbarton Road. The Pontecorvo Building and sites around Thurso Street are important sites but a high quality integrated development will only be possible if the owners of neighbouring buildings and sites contribute to the development process. The opportunity is to provide a stronger entrance to the urban character of Dumbarton Road as one passes from the parkland quality of Kelvingrove Park. On the south side of Dumbarton Road are a series of lower buildings which, if developed together, could be the site of a stronger group of buildings which respond to the height of the tenement blocks further west.

**PPU Building, University Place**
This building is currently owned by the NHS. The layout of the adjacent university buildings in the triangle of land between University Avenue and University Place, was influenced by the presence of this building. The rendered rear elevation of the Wolfson Medical School was not intended to be so visible from University Place. The longer term ambition for this site would be its integration in a wider masterplan for the area, and its redevelopment. The building has negative significance, and it should be redeveloped to an appropriate height set by the Wolfson Medical School and in an architectural style continues that of the adjacent recently completed buildings, in terms of architectural quality and building materials. This site will increase in importance with the eventual redevelopment of the Western Infirmary site.

**Site to the north of Bute Gardens**
This site could be considered to be a gap site within the conservation area which could, reasonably, be developed for housing. A new building on this site should be
of appropriate quality and should respond to the conservation needs of the conservation area.

**Lilybank Gardens carpark**

This site could be considered to be a gap site within the conservation area which has the potential for development. The use as a surface car park does not fulfil its potential within the urban townscape. It should respond to the good quality green space of the gardens between it and the terrace of houses to the east. This site could sustain confident new architecture designed to respond to and positively contribute to the architecture and character of the Hillhead part of the Glasgow West Conservation Area.

**Site to the north of the Fraser Building (Hub) (271)**

Although the Fraser Building is considered to be a success in terms of architecture, particularly in response to the MacMillan Reading Room and the area around it, there are sites to the north where the transition between the building and its neighbours could be considered to be a gap site. There is a space between the Fraser Building and Florentine House which is too wide for the urban context of the conservation area and would be better filled by development.

To the north east of the Fraser Building there is a further site which could be considered to be a gap site where the gables of the tenement building, which face south towards the Fraser Building, have been left incomplete and clearly intended to have another building built against them. A new building abutting the existing building which reduces the gap between the Fraser Building and this building would be in the conservation interests of the Hillhead Conservation Area.

**Sites around the MacMillan Reading Room (272)**

The area around the MacMillan Reading Room is a well landscaped and well used area. However, it should be noted that when the Macmillan Reading Room was designed, it was not intended to be as visible as it is now. The entrance to the south was intended to be seen in-between flanking blocks which were to have been built with their southern edge facing University Avenue and with blocks returning some distance along the roads to face east and west. Development of a similar position and scale as originally intended could be justified on this site.

**Western Infirmary Buildings**

Arguably, this site is one of the most important urban development sites in Scotland, and it is one of the largest regeneration sites in Glasgow. There is a strong impact on the conservation strategy for Glasgow University for two reasons:

- The University owns listed buildings and significant spaces around the infirmary site.
- The University has purchased much of the infirmary site which contains buildings of significance, one of which is listed.

The university has buildings to the eastern edge of the Western Infirmary site, to the south, on Dumbarton Road, and to the south west, Anderson College and the Virology Building (buildings 129, 130, 131 and 133). Development on the Western Infirmary site would have to take account of the conservation requirements of the surrounding buildings. Many of the Glasgow University buildings surrounding this site are listed. Along the eastern boundary the infirmary site is dominated by four
substantial category A listed buildings – the Joseph Black building (124) and the Graham Kerr building (125). To the south west is the category B listed West Medical Building (127). The category C listed Dumbarton Lodge (128) has been successfully converted to form The Maggie's Centre. Between Dumbarton Lodge and the west medical building is the southwest driveway up to the core of the university campus which is an attractive part of its character. To the south west, Anderson College is also listed. The Virology Building and the Pontecorvo Building are both considered to have low significance, and this estate conservation strategy suggests that redevelopment of these sites is possible.

The second reason that the western infirmary site would impact strongly on the future conservation interests of the university is that the university wishes to build on the western infirmary site. Discussions between the university and the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Primary Care Trust are ongoing and the site is included within the University of Glasgow Campus Plan.

The site has its western boundary along Church Street. This street is characterised by a series of buildings built of stone which form a varied and characterful “hard edge” to the site. This wall of masonry includes three important listed buildings all considered to have considerable significance in the context of this report, and all listed category B. They include building W01; Pathology, Bacteriology and Immunology, which is much altered but has an important townscape role at the junction between Byres Road and Church Street. Further south is the Outpatients Building with high quality Renaissance Revival detailing. At roughly the centre of the east side of Church Street is building W06, the Western Chemical Research and Education Centre. This building is also listed Category B and considered to have considerable significance in this report. To either side of building W06 are unlisted buildings – building W04, the department of surgery, and building W05, the Gardener Institute of Medicine, are in a single block to the north. This building is also built of stone and forms an important architectural context to the listed buildings on either side. It is considered to have moderate significance on this site due to the quality of materials and its role in the townscape of Church Street. To the south of building W06, is a 1930s building, the Medical Resource Centre (W09). Although built of brick this building is well detailed in characteristic 1930s manner and fits in well with the buildings to the north of it.
These buildings along this eastern edge of the infirmary are closely linked to the one surviving block which was originally built at the west end of the now demolished ‘H’ shaped central infirmary block which originally passed east-west across the centre of the site. Between the buildings on Church Street and this original block are a group of enclosed spaces probably originally intended as courtyards and light wells but now largely filled by extensions.

The university owned Virology and Pontecorvo buildings form the southern termination of Church Street. The condition, lack of adaptability and lack of sympathy with the Anderson College building or the other buildings on Church Street suggest that these sites should be redeveloped.

The remainder of the infirmary site also contains significant buildings, including the administration block, near to the south eastern corner of the site. Most of the buildings of historic significance are clustered in a band along the western edge of the site. The earliest buildings on the site were the finger plan infirmary buildings, of which one wing remains (G block). The band of ground between this wing and the edge of the site facing Church Street became densely developed from the 1890s because it was the only available part of the site which had not been developed previously. A number of administration and other core buildings had to be concentrated onto this restricted band of ground. In some cases, such as the Outpatients Block, the buildings were linked to the western wing of the main infirmary block. This means that the buildings along Church Street and the surviving wing of the infirmary block form a dense group of existing stone built buildings generally of significance with some parts listed.

In conservation terms this group should be considered as a single complex entity. The existence of the west block of the infirmary has had a considerable influence on
the position of later buildings which were all built within the context of the other sprawling infirmary buildings, now largely demolished. Each building relates to its neighbour. In order to progress detailed proposals for these buildings, considerable further analysis would be needed.

The conservation part of this analysis would be a conservation plan which would consider the dating of the fabric of all of the remaining buildings and analysis into the sequence of development which has created the group of buildings that now exist. The conservation plan should consider the significance of each part. There are many accretions and additions of little significance which block views of the significant original buildings. This is particularly the case around the Outpatients Building and the Pathology building to the north where the removal of mid 20th century accretions would reveal buildings of considerable quality which could be restored. The later accretions create an untidy and poor quality to the courtyards between the buildings facing Church Street and the G block. If these later, non significant, alterations were removed it would be possible, to create a group of attractive and interesting spaces which would considerably improve the visual quality of these buildings.

It would be possible to open up routes through the buildings between Chapel Street and the core of the current infirmary site and from there into the core of the university. At the moment the history of development of the infirmary site has created two north-south divisions; along the line of buildings along Church Street and at the backs of the university buildings at the boundary of the infirmary site. Both of these barriers are not permeable either for vehicles or pedestrians. The permeability of these two blocks is desirable in the conservation of these buildings and the landscape associated with the university blocks.
An odd quality in the character of Church Street is that the infirmary buildings have the character of a university, in the 19th century sense as imposing, traditional, stone buildings built to form a strong edge against the street front. This is typical of institutional architecture, especially in the late 19th century, and is familiar in Oxford or St. Andrews, for instance. However, the buildings actually owned by the university on Church Street, the Virology and Pontecorvo buildings, are those which are the least sympathetic with this traditional perception of how a university might look.

The continuous line of buildings on Church Street is important because the buildings are so tightly fitted to their site and provide a lot of accommodation on a dense site. It would be possible to demolish the unlisted buildings but in many cases these buildings are built of stone, in fair condition, form an appropriate context for the listed buildings and are reasonably adaptable. In some cases the listed buildings are secondary and joined to buildings that are not currently listed. The design of the listed buildings would be less logical and legible if the unlisted buildings surrounding them were removed. The agglomeration of buildings forms a significant group which is both denser and more characterful than is likely if the listed buildings are retained and the unlisted buildings replaced with new buildings. The buildings are constructed close together and this is the main part of their special character. Such proximity would not be advisable and probably not permitted in a redevelopment. The tight paths and routes that would be possible through these buildings into the centre of the infirmary site could have an especially intimate character which would be impossible to create in a new development. This character is vulnerable, not only because it is difficult to create new spaces of the same intimacy that would accord with current planning policy and building standards, but there is a character in this particular historical group of buildings which is a fugitive quality associated with townscapes and not something which can be contrived in new construction.

There is relatively little greenspace across the Western Infirmary site but towards the south eastern corner are links towards the green space to the south of the university and across the various paths and roads rising from the area of Dumbarton Lodge.

8.11 Disposal and Sale

Some of the university schools, mainly within the northern part of the campus in the Hillhead Conservation Area are in accommodation which retains a residential quality. For example, 50-68 Hillhead Street and 73-81 Great George Street (328-341) are converted from flats reached by common stairs. Other departments are in former town houses.

In terms of the conservation interests of the Glasgow University buildings stock, there are many instances where turning these buildings into their original domestic use would be a benefit in conservation terms. Domestic use would encourage the repair of important fittings, such as stairs, cornices and stained glass, but it would also encourage the removal of subdividing partitions and other alterations which have compromised significant rooms. As a general principle, buildings are often in their best use as close as possible to their original use.
The suitability of these former residential properties for university use varies. With some buildings, such as the large houses on University Gardens, the size of the original rooms is large, and the stairs and corridors generous, so that the accommodation is fairly well suited to university use. In buildings where there the original rooms were smaller and the stairs narrower, the university use is a less comfortable fit.

In many cases, alterations have been made which link flats and houses through cross walls. Often this has been done to achieve a fire exit from one department to another. Elsewhere more comprehensive alterations have been made to fit in a department which is too large to be contained within an individual town house or group of flats. The most comprehensive alterations have been made between the former flats in buildings 328-341. Even with the most comprehensive alterations, the cross walls and general room shapes from the original flat or house are still evident and it would not be a huge intervention to return the alterations back to the point where the flats or town houses could be used for their original purpose.

It is possible that the original reason that the university bought many of these properties was with the aim of eventual demolition and replacement with better planned university buildings as part of the mid 20th century development strategies. The future plans of the university have now changed and many of the buildings which were probably originally intended for demolition have now been repaired, at a considerable investment cost by the university. Some of these buildings are now listed.

Some of the more significant buildings have high quality interiors in which to study. The character of the interior adds to the student and staff experience. In the case of art history teaching, it is appropriate that art history should be taught in some of the best Glasgow School interiors. However, it is clear that most university departments are not ideally suited to being fitted into existing domestic properties. If planned from scratch, the ideal plan for a university department would not be a plan which has resulted from the constraints of the former use of the building.

**ECS Policy 49 – Disposal and Sale**

If it wishes, the university should consider the disposal of buildings which are suitable for domestic use. Such a sale needs to be carried out in a way which is appropriate to the conservation of each building and the conservation area.

Liaison with key stakeholders on exit strategies for listed buildings and unlisted buildings in a conservation area is recommended.

The needs of the conservation area should be considered by the university when buildings are sold. When an entire row or terrace is offered for sale, this is one of the few times when a wholesale repair, such as the reinstatement of railings or the reinstatement of original windows and paint colours can be carried out. After a sale this desirable homogeneity is much more difficult to achieve, even within a conservation area. The university can not be expected to make changes or reinstate missing features on buildings which are for sale from a sense of altruism alone. There may be some circumstances, however, where reinstatement and renewal is in the university’s financial interest in achieving a higher price for the properties.

The university should consider the various mechanisms available for the sale of these former houses. In some houses or flats that have been relatively little altered, it might
be possible to have the university’s own works team make an overhaul of a house so that it is ready for sale. In this case, the university would, in effect, act as its own developer. Other buildings are best sold to a developer in their existing condition and internal arrangement. In this case the developer takes the risk of finding the right market and invests accordingly. With such a large number of possible houses and flats being released to the market, it might also be worth considering a joint venture between the university and one or more developers. In this way the university still takes some of the risk involved in the development and sale but could receive a consequently higher value in return. The university might also wish to retain ownership of some of the offices for rental income.

The main factor governing the conservation of the former houses would be their listing and location within a conservation area. The time when proposals are made and can be controlled from a conservation point of view would be when the Listed Building Consent is submitted, either by the university or by a developer. There may be some instances where a Listed Building Consent application could be submitted by the university in order to demonstrate to the market that a consent is possible and so increase the sale value.

There is an advantage in a variety of different methods of disposal and a variety of flats and houses for offer. In Lilybank Terrace, for instance, some of the houses had their stairs removed entirely. In those situations it might make more sense to make the accommodation into flats even though the original arrangement was as town houses. It would not be wise to release a lot of similar accommodation on to the market at the same time and a staggered disposals policy over a number of years is likely to be more successful.

8.12 Landscape

8.12.1 Landscape Management Plan

The landscape management plan Environmental Assessment of Gilmorehill Campus (2008) was been prepared by Landuse Consultants. In the perception of the quality of the campus, the treatment, investment and maintenance of the spaces between buildings are important as the buildings themselves. Where investment has been made, it has been well designed and creates and attractive and appropriate context for the buildings. This is the case for the area to the west and north west of Professors’ Square and the area around the MacMillan Reading Room.

8.12.2 Setting and Boundaries

The quality of the setting of the campus in general is very high, particularly in views from the south, from Kelvingrove Park, and from the east, from Parkhill.

The southern boundary of the university campus is well defined to the south. To the north there is no particular boundary because the university buildings are set within an otherwise domestic grid pattern of streets. It was the university’s intention, in the mid 20th century masterplan, to create a stronger northern boundary but this did not happen and would not be considered desirable now. The university buildings are also integrated rather than clearly defined at the eastern boundary of the campus. To the south west is a very clear boundary which marked the difference between the land owned by the university and the land owned by the Western Infirmary. The
university buildings were built with their backs towards this boundary and now that the majority of Western Infirmary blocks have been demolished this leaves an unfortunate appearance of university buildings along this boundary. There are important boundary treatments within the campus. The railings and gates along University Avenue make a considerable contribution to the overall character of the campus.

Further north in the Hillhead Character Area of the Glasgow West Conservation Area, the boundary treatment between domestic gardens and public roads and pavements were an important contributor to the general character. In the main, these boundary treatments have been retained although some are in need of repair. These boundary treatments are of greater visual benefit if they are consistent, for instance across an entire terrace, and if they are well maintained. The existing landscape is at its least successful where these traditional boundary patterns have been lost. The area around Bute Gardens and the Hetherington Building, and around the Adam Smith building are examples.

8.12.3 Car Parking & Bicycle Storage

Surface parking is a significant visual problem in the university campus. It is unfortunate that parking is most noticeable next to some of the highest significance buildings, such as the Gilbert Scott Building and Professors’ Square. The problem of parking can not be addressed in landscape design terms alone and is a university staff management issue. Parking will always be required for people with restricted mobility who depend on cars as their only way of reaching the university campus.

The surface parking also distracts from the visual quality of sites and buildings when the campus is quieter, like at weekends. Painted road markings and other devices that make an area obvious for parking should be avoided. Areas designated for parking should be paved attractively so that they form an appropriate context when the cars are not there, improving public realm and provision of quality outdoor space.

Where there is demand for additional bicycle storage, the chosen system and location should take into consideration any potential impact on listed buildings or on important aspects of open space character areas.

8.12.4 Traffic Management on University Avenue

University Avenue and University Place have a great potential to act as important civic space, connecting the two halves of the campus. At present the traffic dictates the character, and a better balance between pedestrians and vehicles is desirable.

The character of the road surface could be more attractive in the context of buildings, railings and gates, and a paved road surface might help to manage traffic and reduce traffic speeds. The widening of pavements and introduction of quality surface materials would positively contribute to a unified campus.

University Avenue is on the Glasgow Colleges Cycle Route. [Download PDF]
8.12.5 Trees and Planting

The campus has significant trees and planting, and in most cases the relationship between trees and building is good. This is particularly the case on University Gardens, around the Kelvin Building, and around the Gilbert Scott Building. The areas where planting and trees is most notably lacking are on the Western Infirmary site and around the Adam Smith Building. In general the planting to gardens within the Hillhead Conservation Area is good although some gardens lack management and in others trees have been allowed to dominate the garden context.

8.12.6 Paths and Gates

Where investment has been made in paths, such as around Professors’ Square buildings, the character of paths is good and appropriate to the buildings. The university contains gates which are formal, ceremonial and symbolic, as well as practical entrance ways. These include the Quincentenary Gates to the north of the Gilbert Scott Building, the main gateway for vehicles to the west of the John McIntyre Building and the Botany Gate at the northern end of Science Way. Pearce Lodge and Dumbarton Lodge with their gates were the original entrances at the north east and south west corners of the original university site.

Pearce Lodge, by reusing masonry from the demolished Old College in the High Street, emphasises the continuity between the old High Street site and the Gilmorehill site.

8.12.7 Landscape Design

As with buildings, the university has a good recent track record in landscape design led solutions to improving character areas.

8.12.8 Artwork

Around the campus, many of the opportunities for the display of public artwork have been embraced. There are opportunities for enhancing some of the existing areas and for introducing artwork into new locations. This could benefit from being managed by a campus arts strategy, which might identify new locations for public art, and existing locations which could be improved. This strategy should be formulated in consultation with staff from the university collections.

8.12.9 Signs

Greater consistency is required for the signs around the campus. A signage strategy is necessary to ensure the consistency and appropriateness of signage, and both will contribute to placemaking and the general character of the campus. Though signage is important, visual clutter, caused by excessive numbers of signs, should be avoided. Signage should be well considered and sensitive to its surroundings.
8.12.10 Specific Landscape Issues

**Kelvingrove Park**

Kelvingrove Park provides a very important context for the setting of the university campus to the south and west. Views across the park towards the Gilbert Scott Building are signature views for Glasgow University. The views across the park are also an important part of its significance. It is essential for the conservation and retention of significance of the campus that Kelvingrove Park retains its existing character and that it is well maintained.

**Western Infirmary**

The Western Infirmary is a poor landscape setting currently. However, it embodies an opportunity for a vastly improved landscape setting which could address the need of the existing listed and significant buildings on and around the site as well as taking up the opportunity that the character of Kelvingrove Park could be extended into the site.

**Landscape around Adam Smith Building (322)**

The land to the south of the Adam Smith Building is near the centre of the University buildings to the north of University Avenue but it is treated as a wasteland. This is possibly because it is considered to be at the back of buildings. The service buildings of the Huntarian Art Gallery and Museum face towards it, as do the back elevations of the houses facing University Gardens. There is a significant drop from the south wall of the Adam Smith building to the level of this area. To have an under-used area in this position is a wasted opportunity. The landscaping of this area should be considered in context of the redevelopment opportunities surrounding it. To the north of Adam Smith is an area of car park and this covers some of the original context of Lilybank House. Lilybank House is an important villa both historically due to its connections with two important architects, and aesthetically, due to the work carried out by Alexander Thomson. Some character of a villa garden survives on the western side but the entrance side has almost entirely lost its character to parking and road surfaces. This is a pity and it would be desirable, as part of an overall redevelopment plan, to reinstate appropriate landscape buffer which would be based on the character of a traditional context for the entrance front of a suburban villa.

**Landscape around Biomedical Triangle (buildings 170 – 172)**

In this block, careful and appropriate landscaping has been created which is in keeping with the recent redevelopment of this area. However, as is the case with the buildings, the landscape is incomplete and not entirely successful without a redevelopment of the PPU building which is not in the ownership of the university.

**Landscape around South Park House (251)**

South Park House is an interesting example of a double villa. When it was developed, it was not anticipated that the land to the west would be developed as tenements and this has affected the originally intended character. However, around the east side, at the entrance front of South Park House the original extent of the landscape survives. It is possible that there were symmetrical temple style carriage houses to the north and south, of which only the northern survives. At the moment the landscape context of South Park House is dominated by car parking. This is not in the conservation interests of this building. The university's attitude towards the
landscape around South Park House will be influenced by its disposals policy but it is clearly desirable that the garden quality of the area to the east, north and south of South Park House is returned in preference to the existing car parking.

**Science Way**

Although the character of Science Way is attractive at the moment, it will be affected by the development of Estates & Buildings. There are opportunities for opening up space and views towards the Joseph Black Building, though it is not considered that a full view of the Joseph Black Building is desirable. Views between Joseph Black Building and Science Way should be carefully controlled to focus on particular architectural features. The presence of car parking on Science Way negatively affects the space, and a fully pedestrianised thoroughfare would be desirable.

8.12.11 Sites of Special Landscape Importance (SSLIs)

There are landscape areas on and adjacent to the campus that are designated as SSLIs. These include, for example, Kelvingrove Park and the south slope in front of the Gilbert Scott building, Great George Street, Lilybank Gardens, University Gardens. Reference to these designations is made in the [Glasgow City Plan 2](#).

8.13 Access

Access for people with restricted mobility is not possible to many of the university buildings. There is no lift access in many of the historic or listed buildings. Access is desirable and safe emergency egress from buildings also needs to be enhanced.

8.13.1 Public access

**ECS Policy 50– Public Access**

It is important that reasonable public access is available to the key spaces of the buildings on the campus.

8.13.2 Access for the Disabled

Providing disabled access to listed buildings must be considered carefully and should be carried out following the guidelines on interventions in this Estates Conservation Strategy. There may be a difference in the access requirements between students and visitors in terms of permitted access, security and privacy which would have to be addressed in the planning of new access, such as the provision of lifts.

**ECS Policy 51 – Physical Access**

Full access to all buildings is desirable. Access should be provided to meet the needs of the various different groups who use the buildings. Where Equality Act compliant access proves difficult, a less satisfactory alternative to accessibility issues is to provide suitable accommodation elsewhere.
8.13.3 Access Audits

**ECS Policy 52 – Access Audits**

Access audits should be commissioned for specific buildings to highlight areas for improvement. An access audit may be required when considering modifications to a significant building or one within the conservation area. The recommendations of these audits should be discussed in the light of minimising adverse impact of suggested improvements to significant fabric.

8.14 Interpretation and Understanding

8.14.1 Interpretation

There may be an opportunity for the Glasgow University building stock to provide a further educational role for the public about the conservation of historic buildings.

It is recognised that it will not be possible to provide access for all visitors to all parts of the buildings for a variety of reasons such as student security, physical access restrictions, health and safety, and for ongoing operational reasons whereby access is limited to licensed users only. Inaccessible parts of the buildings are not sufficiently significant to require remote interpretation.

Those directly involved in managing the building stock, as well as occupiers should be able to understand the conservation and repair project and to appreciate the building and how it has developed.

**ECS Policy 53 – Interpretation**

The history of the buildings, their former and current role within the life and operation of the university, their architects, their original details and arrangement, and the ways that they have been adapted are all of interest and require interpretation. It is appropriate to provide some interpretation in the publicly accessible areas of significant spaces and buildings. Appendices II – IV contain information that may be useful in the preparation of future interpretation. An appropriate standard of interpretation already exists in some university departments, such as the Joseph Black Building.

8.14.2 Heritage Skills Training

In most alteration and repair projects there are opportunities to provide specialist training in conservation work during the construction phase. This could include, for example, stone repair, collections management, conservation of metalwork, joinery, glass and stained glass. Conservation professionals are committed to ongoing training and teaching of students and colleagues during involvement in such projects.

8.14.3 Further Research

More research is possible and desirable for the university stock of buildings in general. Individual buildings of significance require further research at the time that conservation plans are written, but it would be useful to have a stronger overview of what is available in the Glasgow University archives. The city council archives at the
Mitchell Library and the NHS archives also need to be investigated to understand the full picture of what is available in terms of architectural research. This research would also identify gaps in the drawn and written records.

More research might be productive into the story of the various 20th century masterplans and the acquisition of buildings in Hillhead. Such evidence might come from university written records.

The history of the Western Infirmary buildings is less well archived than the university buildings. The infirmary building site contains important buildings which should be better understood. The Alexander Elder Memorial Chapel, for instance, is an important but little known example of the ecclesiastical work of J. J. Burnet. As the functions of the infirmary are relocated to the new Southern General Hospital, this might be an appropriate time to carry out some recording of the memories and experiences of the people who have worked at the Western Infirmary. This would be an act of recording for social rather than architectural history.

One of the most important stories which has become evident during the completion of the ECS is the contribution made by the two Burnets and their architectural practice, to both the university and Western Infirmary sites. This could be the subject of a valuable architectural study which would include examination of university and infirmary records. The study could include an examination of J. J. Burnet’s own house, 70 University Avenue (236).

The university archives and the history of stock of buildings presents a very good opportunity for student research. If students are looking for research projects, then they could be directed towards the list of buildings that need conservation plans.

**ECS Policy 54 - Further Building Research**

An appropriate level of archival research and consultation has been carried out for this study. More detailed study may be possible if another research source becomes available in the future. Any new information should be used to inform ongoing management of the buildings and to update the Estates Conservation Strategy.

### 8.15 Maintenance

#### 8.15.1 Maintenance

Systematic care based on good maintenance and housekeeping is both cost-effective and fundamental to good conservation. Early action can often prevent decay and avoid the need for major intervention later. Any building is best and most economically maintained by establishing a consistent level of good repair by a carefully thought out routine of maintenance and housekeeping. It is essential that there should be easy and safe access to all parts of a building for maintenance purposes. Essential information about each building, including materials, construction, services, maintenance and housekeeping procedures, should be maintained and regularly updated. Regular inspections and checks and the results of these, along with a note of any work carried out on the building should be recorded in a log book.

The following procedures should be included:

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University of Glasgow Estates Conservation Strategy - Policies 359
• Checking, testing and servicing of building services installations.
• At least twice yearly cleaning of gutters and checking of roofs, rainwater disposal systems and drains.
• Checking of all rooms, particularly little frequented areas such as attics, cellars, roof spaces and other voids.
• Sweeping of chimneys, window cleaning etc.
• Checking of underfloor vents and other natural ventilation.

8.15.2 Maintenance Plan

It will be essential as part of the ongoing management of the building to develop a maintenance plan for the site. Immediate appropriate repair and ongoing maintenance will arrest and prevent further decay of the building fabric.

ECS Policy 55 - Maintenance & Management Plan

A maintenance schedule and budget for ongoing maintenance should be established. This should be revised on completion of an alteration project to ensure that it is accurate for the future care of the building.

There are a number of actions and issues that should be addressed in the maintenance and management plan. They include the following:

• Annual inspections for maintenance and basic maintenance tasks such as checking the roofs for slipped slates, checking and clearing flat roofs and guttering, rainwater heads, downpipes, rainwater gullies and gratings.
• Regular inspection of services by suitably qualified Estates & Buildings staff, including electrical, gas, heating, fire and other safety appliances and plumbing.
• Regular repainting as required.
• Minor repairs should be carried out as and when needed.
• Maintenance and management of any proposed extensions, external alterations or new buildings should be included and the plan updated accordingly to include them.
• Regular and thorough condition inspections should be commissioned at five year intervals.

8.16 Management

This document is the overarching conservation strategy for the university estate. However, more detailed studies focussed on individual buildings, will be required to sensitively manage many of them in the future. Future studies should however, cross reference this document.

8.16.1 Conservation Plans

A conservation plan is detailed study of a building and includes an examination and analysis of the interior and exterior of a specific building or group of buildings. A
conservation plan aims to aid the conservation of the building by providing a thorough understanding of the history, significance and issues facing the building.

Conservation plans should be produced in advance of any investment opportunities and will inform good design and considerably assist the process of planning consent. They should be used by Estates & Buildings in a strategic manner, and should be understood and agreed by consultants and contractors working on the buildings. It will be the responsibility of the buildings manager to ensure that appropriate conservation plans are disseminated to all relevant stakeholders for their information.

The following buildings are significant and complex. The management of the estate would benefit from the production of more detailed studies in the form of conservation plans for the following buildings:

- Western Infirmary site and buildings
- Pearce Lodge (101)
- Thomson Building (103)
- Gilbert Scott Building (104)
- John McIntyre Building (105)
- Professors’ Square (107-119)
- Joseph Black Building (124)
- Graham Kerr Building (125)
- Glasgow University Union (202)
- 1-10, 12, 14 University Gardens (280-291)
- Lilybank House (320)

8.16.2 Conservation Statements

The term conservation statement or conservation audit is not as clearly defined as a conservation plan. There are forms in a conservation plan should take and its format is described in international conservation charters as well as guidance from government and grant aiding bodies. Not all buildings are of sufficient significance or have sufficiently complex conservation issues to require a full conservation plan. A conservation statement is intended to describe a document which uses the same basic formula as a conservation plan in terms of understanding a building, its condition and making conservation recommendations. As with a conservation plan it would be intended to inform people who have to make decisions about the future of a building but there might not be the same exhaustive depth of research as taken for a conservation plan and recommendations might not be in the form of detailed policies. In some cases a conservation statement can be a provisional or interim statement intended to address an urgent conservation issue.

The management of the following buildings would benefit from a conservation statement:

- James Watt Building (102)
- Kelvin Building (121)
• West Medical Building (127)
• South Park House (251)
• Sir Alexander Stone Building (297)
• St Andrews Building (510)
• 11 & 13 University Gardens (292-293)

ECS Policy 56 - Advice and conservation
A conservation plan or statement is designed to provide a framework to inform the future management, use, protection, repair and conservation of the building and it should be adopted by the Estates & Buildings Office. It is not expected that the conservation plan could ever be sufficient in detail to provide for every eventuality or answer every question that might arise in the future. It should not be used as a substitute for professional conservation advice. Any professional conservation advice sought should use available conservation documents as a guide.

ECS Policy 57 – Use of Conservation Plans and Conservation Statements
The Estates & Buildings office should make reference to the conservation plan or statement for each building as appropriate, and continue to use it in conjunction with other management policies and procedures that are in place. They should ensure that the building is maintained and managed according to best conservation practice in order to preserve the building for future generations. The Estates & Buildings Office should be responsible for issuing the conservation plan to all interested parties working on, or maintaining the building for their information. The conservation plan will be a core document to enable the sensitive and appropriate ongoing use of the site and for its management. Conservation plans and conservation statements are often submitted as supporting information for project proposals in relation to applications for planning permission and listed building consent.

ECS Policy 58 – Archiving & Dissemination
Copies of the ECS and any conservation plans should be kept in the university archive and in the Estates & Buildings Office. Copies of conservation plans should also be lodged in a suitable public archive, such as Archives and Special Collections at the Mitchell Library and the RCAHMS. A copy should be made available by the university to all consultants and occupants working on or in the building, now and in the future. A digital copy should be maintained by the author.

8.16.3 Updating Conservation Documents
ECS Policy 59 – Updating Conservation Documents
Conservation plans, statements and this ECS are intended to be dynamic documents. They should be reviewed every five years to maintain their reliability. The plans should also be updated, preferably by the original author, when further information becomes available. Any new material for the project in the future should be kept in a secure location and be accessible along with the conservation plan.
8.16.4 Environment and Climate Change

The reuse of the existing buildings retains the energy embodied in their original construction. Any proposed structures should be designed to complement the existing building, but also incorporate energy efficient technologies and environmentally sound materials.

Climate change, in particular increased rainfall, will continue to cause the buildings to deteriorate. Water ingress is usually the main cause of material failure in a building. In repairing gutters and rainwater goods, the likelihood of increased rainfall should be taken into account in designing replacements. Larger gutters or a greater number of conductor pipes would both help to increase the provision for increased rainfall, but are unlikely to be acceptable alterations to the fabric of significant buildings in visual terms, as the original design did not make allowance for such alterations.

**ECS Policy 60 - Climate Change**

Design and specification of repairs and new structures should take into account the possibility of increased rainfall and wind, particularly in the detailing of gutters and rainwater goods.

*See also ECS Policy 30*

Conservation and repair work, as well as new work, will have some impact on the environment through choices of materials, design and siting of structures and choice of services for the building.

**ECS Policy 61 – Environmental Impact**

All work to the existing building and any new structures should be designed and managed to minimise adverse impact on the environment.

8.16.5 Professional Advice

**ECS Policy 62 – Professional Advice**

Suitably qualified and experienced professional advice should be employed on a consultancy basis as needed, if not already available in-house.

8.16.6 Skilled Workmanship

Inexperienced or amateur workmanship can cause irreversible damage to historic fabric, no matter how well intentioned. Relevant professional skills that may be employed at the site in the future may include surveyors; structural engineers; architects; conservation accredited architects; and stone conservators.

**ECS Policy 63 – Skilled Workmanship**

Appropriate professional or craft skills and experience should be used in all work including inspection, maintenance and repairs. Maintenance section personnel, contractors and consultants should have relevant historic environment qualification and experience.
The interior spaces and exterior that have high significance are most at risk from damage by work of unskilled workers. Some trades are more critical than others. An unskilled mason using cement can cause damage to an exterior that is difficult to reverse. Most painting is reversible.

8.16.7 Specification and preparation of contracts
As in new construction, the purpose of drawings, specifications and descriptions of work or bills of quantities is to describe the work in qualitative and quantitative terms so that:

- It can be executed in precisely the manner intended.
- It can be properly priced, cost controlled and accounted for.

The documents should, however, also provide for changes to the scope of the work owing to characteristics of the building that could not have been ascertained at the outset of the contract and for the proper financial control of these changes. They should be concise, comprehensive and easy to use in the course of the work as well as for accounting purposes, but should be so constructed as to underline the significance of the various operations to be carried out. Redundant or irrelevant material should be excluded.

8.16.8 Preliminary contracts
It can sometimes be desirable to instruct a package of work to be undertaken in advance of a main contract. This will usually be for one or more of the following reasons:

- To carry out emergency repairs in order to prevent rapid deterioration, while the project development and the preparation of contract documents is in progress.
- To provide protection for vulnerable parts of the fabric, including decorative finishes, during the course of works.
- To remove rubbish and rotten material, material that is clearly of no historical significance, or hazardous material such as asbestos.
- To give a building, or building element, that has become very wet as long as possible to dry out.
- To investigate a building for archaeological reasons, above or below ground, so that it can be as well understood as possible before work is specified, and to minimize the need for changes to the scope of work once a start is made, arising from unexpected discoveries.
- To investigate the construction and the building generally, to assess its condition more precisely and generally to eliminate or minimize uncertainty, enabling the work to be more accurately specified.
- To establish by trial, testing and analysis appropriate specifications, particularly for sensitive work.
- To trace or record drains or services, routes or concealed voids within the fabric.
• To provide temporary security and fire precautions.
• To improve the immediate appearance of a building in decay and to give reassurance that proper repair will be undertaken.

All such work, including investigation, should be carried out as non-destructively as possible. It may sometimes be appropriate simply to instruct preliminary work on a time and materials basis, or, if the work is substantial, it may be desirable to negotiate or obtain tenders on the basis of a simple specification and description of work, with or without bills of quantities.

8.16.9 Administration and overseeing of repair contracts

The administration of a repair contract may not be significantly different from that of any other building contract. However, in some historic buildings repair projects, extra supervision may be necessary; certainly more than the inspection from time to time that is appropriate to new building. The need for close attention in the course of work can be reduced by accurate surveys, thorough research and investigation in the preliminary stages of the project and by the preparation of contract documents that are related to conservation work.

Even with great care at the pre-contract stages, the need for close supervision and frequent decision making in the course of work is likely to be a feature of the more complex type of conservation projects. No matter how thorough the preparatory work, unexpected discoveries, major and minor, good and bad, are features of almost every historic building repair contract. Good communication is vital, particularly with regard to the financial implications of unexpected or forced changes, and an ability to administer such complex contracts effectively is an important professional skill.

8.16.10 Archaeology

**ECS Policy 64 - Archaeological Potential**

Prior to any works proposals for the site, discussion should be undertaken with the Council archaeology officer to assess any possible archaeological implications of work within the campus.

8.16.11 Research and Investigation

There are sound practical as well as academic reasons for the maintenance of good records. Measured surveys are expensive to undertake, so survey drawings are valuable. Knowledge of the structure, construction and sometimes complex nature of the fabric of a historic building can suggest opportunities and preclude mistakes. Survey drawings and written accounts should, therefore, always be kept up to date and maintained as part of the permanent documentation of the building. The results of any research or investigation of the building should be carefully recorded.

Methods of recording available include: photogrammetry, rectified photography, hand-measurement and thermography. Other more sophisticated non-destructive investigation techniques will also have applications in recording historic buildings. When work is in progress in any historic building, and particularly in a building of
significant age or complexity, any disturbance of the fabric or of the ground in the vicinity of the building in the course of work should be carefully watched.

8.16.12 Physical Evidence and Recording

The RCAHMS has a statutorily defined duty to record listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas for which permission to demolish/part demolish/ significantly alter has been granted, as defined in Section 7(2)(B)(C) and Section 66(3) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. The RCAHMS has three months from the date of consent to undertake such recording at their discretion.

ECS Policy 65 – Physical Evidence and Building Recording

A photographic survey should be undertaken before and during major alterations to significant or listed buildings. A general programme of building recording should be developed in consultation with Historic Scotland and the City of Glasgow Council, as required. Assessment and recording should be carried out by an experienced buildings archaeologist or historian. The results should be made publicly available by submission to the RCAHMS.

8.17 Community Engagement

The university should consider where opportunities for effective community engagement can be explored as part of any future project to alter the campus. This may be especially pertinent where the project has an impact on the wider conservation area, or on a place or space that is widely used or appreciated by community groups outside of the university. Certain projects will have a statutory level of community engagement required, but it should always be considered where non-statutory engagement might be useful. An example is the extensive consultation exercise carried out to coincide with the publication of the draft version of the ECS in 2011 which yielded a very positive response and active input to the project. This level of engagement is not likely to be required for each project, but consideration should be given as to what will be effective and inclusive, yet appropriate to the timescales and resources available.

ECS Policy 66 – Community Engagement

An appropriate level of community engagement (in the form of direct communication, public exhibitions, online resources, meetings or events, for example) should be planned as part of future projects. Consideration as to the appropriate level of engagement that will help inform both the planned project and consultees should be made, but in general a level above that which is statutorily required will often result in positive outcomes for all involved.
HBNUM: 51847

Group with Items: CAT: C(S)

Map Ref: NS 56863 to 56848 66961 66929

Date of Listing: 01.12.2011

Probably John Nisbet, circa 1907. 2-storey, 13-bay terrace of 5 villas, unusually with rounded bay windows and flat roofs. Shallow U-plan. Red polished ashlar sandstone to principal E elevation; red brick to N elevation; render to S elevation.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: 3 bays each to central 3 villas; 2 bays each to outer villas. Outer doorways in antis with panelled doors and stained glass; 2-leaf outer doors to Nos. 26-28; rounded 4-light, full-height, bay windows to each house; corniced cills to upper windows.

Timber sash and case windows with decorative, leaded, clear-glass upper sashes; timber painted dark green. Flat roofs with parapets; corniced wallhead stacks with decorative supporting brackets; cupolas over stairs.

INTERIORS (seen 2010): all 5 houses now interconnect internally. High quality Glasgow Style decorative plasterwork, timberwork and stained glass to all 5 houses, including doors, door furniture, fireplaces, ceilings, staircases. Oscar Paterson stained glass ‘The Quaint Village’ at inner door to No. 28.

GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: square red sandstone piers with cushion-moulded caps flanking entrance steps to each villa; iron railing to one side of each entrance; dwarf walls (railings missing) fronting street.

NOTES: A good example of early 20th century Glasgow Style architecture and of interest for fine interior details including stained glass and decorative plasterwork and timberwork. The terrace is also unusual for its early flat roofs. In use as University offices and teaching accommodation.

The land on which the terrace stands once formed part of the small estate surrounding Lilybank House, a classical villa of the mid 19th century. Although suggested as ‘circa 1887’ in the ‘Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow’ volume, photographs of July 1905 from the University Tower show that the site of the terrace was still undeveloped at that date. The terrace appears to be the ‘large villas’ or ‘self-contained lodgings’ referred to in ‘Home Builders’ (p.14), designed by John Nisbet for J A Mactaggart & Co. in 1907. With the exception of Lilybank House (see separate listing), all the other buildings in Bute Gardens were earlier and smaller townhouses by the same architect for the same developer, and were demolished in the early 1960s to make way for the University Library.

John Nisbet was a classmate of Charles Rennie Mackintosh at the Glasgow School of Art. He was a prolific designer of tenements, mainly for Mactaggart & Co., and designed Mactaggart’s own house, ‘Kelmscott’, in Pollockshields.

Michael Donnelly attributes the stained glass door panel (‘The Quaint Village’) at No. 28 to Oscar Paterson. Paterson worked frequently with Nisbet on other speculative developments for the Mactaggart firm, providing stock domestic panels of stained glass, notably in Hyndland. He also worked with James Salmon Jr. on a number of prestigious commissions. Paterson was widely acclaimed, particularly after 1898 when the ‘Studio’ magazine illustrated work by the firm.

Listed as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2010-11. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
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HBNUM: 51848

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT:  B

Map Ref: NS 56952 66556  Date of Listing: 01.12.2011

Possibly William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs, or his father, James Thomson, mid-later 19th century. Sandstone terrestrial globe incorporating 4 slate sundials with zinc gnomens, mounted on circular pedestal; surmounting horizontal sundial. Pedestal inscribed ‘Horas non numero nisi serenas’ (‘I only count the bright hours’); surmounting crown inscribed with astrological symbols and dates.


NOTES: Lord Kelvin’s Sundial is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Pearce Lodge, Hunter Memorial, John McIntyre Building, Thomson Building, James Watt Building and Gilbert Scott Buildings.

Also known as ‘Kelvin’s Globe’ the sundial is of interest as an unusual type of freestanding sundial, possibly designed by the pioneering mathematician and physicist, William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs (1824-1907). Thomson was Professor of Natural History at the University from 1846 until 1899. Amongst his many scientific achievements is the absolute scale of temperature, known as the Kelvin scale. He is buried beside Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey.

Originally from Torridon House (later Drewsteignton School), Bearsden, the sundial was bequeathed by Miss MacOnie to the University of Glasgow in 1964 and erected in 1971 by the architect Ivor Dorward. Anecdotal evidence (see Lloyd, p.6) suggests that the sundial was designed by Lord Kelvin for his friend, the original owner of Torridon House.

Numerous sundials in Venice (‘La Serenissima’) bear the same motto.

Listed as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2010-11.
HBNUM: 51849  
Group with Items:  CAT: C(S) 
Map Ref: NS 56765 66865  
Date of Listing: 01.12.2011


FURTHER DESCRIPTION:
S (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 8-bay with entrance straddling 2 bays to outer left; gently splayed concrete parapet to entrance stairs; panel of polished black granite to right of doorway; curved window to left of doorway; glazed 2-leaf doors; copper and bronze sculpture ‘Knowledge & Inspiration (Walter Pritchard, 1959) above to outer left. W ELEVATION: 3 angled windows at ground floor of S range; 11-bay W range with strip window at top floor. N ELEVATION: advanced stairtower to W range; regular fenestration to 5-bay N range. INNER ELEVATIONS: pitched-roofed lecture theatre at ground floor; regular fenestration to taller surrounding ranges; 5 projecting windows at top floor of W range.

Timber fixed-pane and casement windows. Flat roofs with parapets and overhanging coping.

INTERIOR (seen 2010): good period details to foyer and staircase; stone-faced wall to entrance hall; stair with narrow steel balusters and timber handrail; hardwood glazed and solid doors; some original signage.


NOTES: Of interest as a rare intact example of a 1950s higher educational building. Typical features of the period include: the
entrance with its splayed stair and parapet, curved glass and black granite panel; the angled and strip windows on the W elevation; projecting windows on the inner face of the W range; and surviving interior fixtures such as the doors and handles, thin metal stair balusters, and original signage. Fixed to the entrance elevation is the fine bronze sculpture “Knowledge & Inspiration’ by Walter Pritchard. The building makes careful use of a difficult site by maintaining the established roofline of the adjacent townhouses in the street and setting the bulkier elements of the design back into the slope behind. Whilst the design is Modernist in the Scandinavian manner, the traditional materials and subtle detailing, such as the recessed architraves, anchor the building in its historic street context.

Walter Neil Wilson Ramsay won the competition for the new Faculty of Arts building in University Gardens in 1953, but work did not begin until 1958 and the building was finally finished in 1959 at a cost of £200,000 (approximately £3m at 2010 prices). Following his success in competitions for the University of Glasgow Faculty of Arts Building and the University of Edinburgh Medical Buildings, Ramsay left his lectureship at the Glasgow School of Art to set up his own practice. He specialised in educational and church buildings.

‘Knowledge & Inspiration” was commissioned from Walter Pritchard (1905-77), Head of the Department of Murals & Stained Glass at the Glasgow School of Art, a respected stained glass artist, mural painter and sculptor.

Listed as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2010-11. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32236

Group with Items: CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 57139 66851  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

Circa 1868. 3-storey, attic and basement, 21-bay (arranged 6-9-6) classical terrace of 7 townhouses with advanced terminal pavilions. Polished ashlar, channelled at ground. Continuous band-course over ground and at eaves; string courses at 1st and 2nd floor cills.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Steps oversailing basements to recessed doorpieces. All upper windows architraved; those at 1st floor consoled and corniced with frieze of disc moulding. Flanks and rear elevation droved ashlar with continuous band courses between floors. No 69 much repaired stonework.

Plate glass timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roofs; mutual stacks; some octagonal cans.

INTERIORS (seen 1988): plaster cornice and ceiling roses remain; cast-iron balusters to stairs.

GATEPIERS, BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: square ashlar gatepiers. Low coped ashlar wall with elongated spearheaded cast iron railings to steps.


NOTES: Oakfield Avenue is part of a complete classical terrace of continuous design stretching the length of the street and dating from the mid 19th century. The terrace is well designed and the continuous unified façade makes a good contribution to the streetscape of the surrounding area which is characterised by villa developments. The interiors were characterised by high quality materials and in particular the use of elaborate cornicing and plasterwork.

Formerly listed as ‘57-69 (Odd Nos) Oakfield Avenue’. Originally known as ‘Wilson Street’. Part of Oakfield Avenue (odd numbers) B Group.
List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32250

Group with Items: CAT: C(S)

Map Ref: NS 57189 66744 Date of Listing: 20-MAY-86

Hugh Barclay of H & D Barclay, 1889-95. French Gothic aisled church with main facades to Gibson Street and University Avenue. Stugged and snecked ashlar, polished ashlar margins, bull-faced basement.

N (GIBSON STREET) ELEVATION: 3 tiers: buttressed basement and aisle; clerestory above. 5-bay aisle; centre bay with buttresses flanking gablet window; clerestory windows with Y tracery. Advanced gabled entrance bay to left of elevation with shouldered doorpiece flanked by narrow lancets. Shallow canted apse to E, with piended roof.

W (UNIVERSITY AVENUE) ELEVATION: buttresses rising to pinnacles flank gablet windows either side of gabled pointed arch portal with engaged column reveals and moulded soffit. Paired doors. Tall tracery windows above with engaged column reveals.

INTERIOR (seen 1986): much altered; modern internal partitioning. 5 polished granite columns divided nave from aisles. 2 stained glass windows to N, remain; otherwise few original fittings.


NOTES: The former Hillhead Congregational Church is a prominent and well detailed former church building in French Gothic style. The building was designed by noted Glasgow architect, Hugh Barclay of H & D Barclay. The building makes a key contribution to the streetscape of the area, with the bold design including gabled apses and buttresses making a significant contribution to a prominent corner site.

Unexecuted plans for this commission were first prepared for this building in 1884 by Bruce and Hay. Renamed Sir Charles Wilson Building when taken over by the University of Glasgow in 2007.
The Glasgow firm of H & D Barclay specialised in schools, and to a lesser degree, churches. Glasgow Academy was designed by the firm in 1878.

Formerly listed as ‘1 University Avenue/49 Gibson Street, Glasgow University, Sir Charles Wilson Building, Former Hillhead Congregational Church’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32251

Group with Items:  CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 57167 66695  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70


FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Nave; low 5-bay aisles. To W 5 tall gabled 3-light plate-tracery windows over aisles; small lancets in aisles. To E 4-clerestory windows divided by flying buttresses, lower walling also heavily buttressed. To S single storey halls at right angles to main body of church. Pointed arch doorpiece in re-entrant angle. Truncated tower rises only to 2 stages and was never completed. Pointed arch entrance with nook shafts. 2 leaded glass windows at base of tower.

Grey slate roofs.

INTERIOR (seen 1988): much altered, few original fittings survive. 5-arch arcade supported on piers separates nave from aisles. Open timber roof to subsidiary halls. False suspended ceiling to main hall.


NOTES: Designed by James Sellars, architect of the main building of the 1888 Glasgow International Exhibition (a temporary structure in the nearby Kelvingrove Park). The building occupies a prominent corner site.
Originally built as Anderston Free Church. The Dean of Guild plans of 1877 show a proposed tall and slender tower, but it was never completed. Later the building became the Hillhead United Free Church, then it was used as examination halls by the University of Glasgow before being converted to its current use in 1996-97 for the Department of Theatre, Film and Television Studies. The insertion of 7 levels within the stone shell allowed for the creation of a 150-seat cinema, theatre and rehearsal space, television studios, sound recording booths, research facilities, teaching areas and offices.

Formerly listed as ‘9 University Avenue, Gilmorehill Hall’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32252

Group with Items: CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 57128

Date of Listing: 20-MAY-86

Alan McNaughton of Arthur & McNaughton, 1929-31. 3-storey over basement, 13-bay Free Baronial students’ union building, symmetrically arranged with drum towers flanking entrance bay and corbelled balcony at 2nd floor. Ashlar, bull-faced at basement, stugged walling with polished ashlar margins and quoins.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: 2-storey drum towers flank advanced centre bay with crowstep gable and recessed tall arched mullioned and transomed window (some stained glass) rising through 1st and 2nd floors. Polished ashlar balcony (now stonecleaned) links towers over ground floor. Below, wide flight of steps to recessed doorpiece with slit windows and roll-moulded architrave. Windows transomed and/or mullioned, with strapwork pediments at towers. Small angle turrets corbelled out at 1st floor level. String-course over basement. Corbelled stone balcony at 2nd floor, with solid parapet, runs from drum towers to angle turrets. 2-bay elevation to West with canted projecting bays corbelled over ground floor, with small rectangular windows.

Small-pane leaded lights to metal pivot (vertical and horizontal) windows. M-shaped slate roofs, crowstep gables with scroll skewstone; tall axial stacks.

INTERIOR (seen 2010): numerous original details including: decorative timber fireplaces; panelled walls; parquet flooring; decorative plaster cornices; wrought-iron balusters. Imperial staircase; pilastered 1st floor stairhall; columned dining room; shallow vaulted roofs to Billiard Hall and galleried Debating Chamber.

BOUNDARY WALLS, ENTRANCE PIERS, LAMP STANDARDS AND STEPS: Low stugged ashlar wall (stepped down slope) to basement; entrance steps with parapet and piers supporting pair of decorative wrought-iron lamp standards.

NOTES: The University Union is a rare example of a little-altered Inter-War higher educational building. The design is characteristic of the development of tertiary education buildings from this period and retains a number of original features. The use of the Free Baronial style is well detailed, with a particularly prominent entrance flanked by two large round turrets. The building is prominently set within the university campus and makes a good contribution to the streetscape.

The building was designed to replace the John McIntyre Building (see separate listing) as the Mens’ Union. Stylistically, it looked back to the pre-War period, with details reminiscent of J J Burnet, C R Mackintosh and Robert Lorimer. Alan McNaughtan (1878-1952) had been an assistant to J J Burnet from 1895-1901. Funds for the new building were raised by donations to the Student Welfare Scheme, started in 1921 to reinvigorate student life. Membership of Glasgow University Union was restricted to male students until 1980. The Queen Margaret Union for female students occupied the John McIntyre Building from 1932 until a purpose-built complex in University Gardens was constructed in 1969.

A row of shops dating from the 1870s was demolished to make way for the new building.

The extension at the north end, ‘The Hive’, was designed by Keppie, Henderson & Partners in 1965.

The mural ‘West End Perk’ by Fyffe Christie (1918-79), originally sited near the entrance to the Citizen’s Theatre, was bought by the James Bridie Trust for the James Bridie Memorial Room.

Formerly listed as ‘14-42 (Even Nos) University Avenue, Students Union’.
List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
Circa 1845; S addition, Alexander Thomson (A and G Thomson), 1863-65; N addition (upper floor), Honeyman and Keppie, 1894-95; additions, Honeyman & Keppie, 1900; further work, Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh 1908; refurbished, 2005. Symmetrical 3-bay, 2-storey classical villa in style of David Hamilton. Polished ashlar.

MAIN BUILDING: E elevation: 3-bay with central advanced bay. Roll-moulded plinth. 3 ground floor windows arched, moulded over-arches on impost. 1st floor cill band. Main cornice parapet, panelled to centre. Rear elevation: 4 windows, outer in advanced bays, 2 storeys over basement. Ground floor windows as main front with continuous impost in central bays. Plain 1st floor windows. Eaves cornice, parapet.


INTERIOR: (seen 1988) original elaborate plasterwork with Greek detailing. Top lit, corniced entrance hall, anta pilastered, etched glass door to N section. Carved timber screen, elaborate cornice to SE room. Anta pillar screen, cornice to NE room.
Timber sash and case or T-pane casement windows. Grey slate roof; tall floriate incised chimneycans (Thomson).

REFERENCES:

NOTES: Lilybank House is of outstanding interest as a unique example of a building altered by two of Scotland’s premier architectural firms, A & G Thomson and Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh. The building exhibits fine work by both practices in two phases of extension to the N and S of the original house, which itself is an excellent example of a former residential villa.

Alexander Thomson (1817-1875) was a highly original architect whose early specialism in picturesque villas developed into a large and prolific practice producing all sorts of buildings, usually in distinctive neo-Greek or Egyptian styles. Famous Glasgow works include St Vincent Street Church of 1867, Egyptian Halls, Union Street, of 1870, and Grecian Buildings, Sauchiehall Street of 1867.
The firm of John Honeyman & Keppie undertook the works to convert the house to a hall of residence in 1894-95, including the addition of a storey to the N wing. Charles Rennie Mackintosh was involved with the minor works of 1908. Noted works by Mackintosh include the Glasgow School of Art, 1897-1909, Willow Tearooms, Sauchiehall Street, of 1903, and the Glasgow Herald Building (The Lighthouse), Mitchell Street, of 1895.

The villa was built for Robert Allen, a Glasgow merchant, probably around 1840. The 1858 Ordnance Survey Town Plan shows a rectangular-plan house with 2 parallel wings extending from the NE, probably forming a small service court. From 1857 the house was leased by John Blackie Jr (1805-73) of the publishing firm, Blackie & Son. Blackie bought the house in 1864. Both William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, were entertained at the house during Blackie’s period of office as Lord Provost of Glasgow from 1863 to 1866. By 1878 the house was occupied by John Burns MacBrayne, head of Bennett Browne & Co., insurance brokers. The building was altered to designs by Honeyman & Keppie to form a hall of residence for 25 women by Queen Margaret Hall Ltd in 1894. The University of Glasgow took over the hall on its merger with Queen Margaret College in 1923. The building has been in departmental use since the removal of Queen Margaret Hall to a new site at Bellshaugh Road in 1964.

Stencil decorations probably dating from 1865 were discovered in the Alexander Thomson wing of the building during refurbishment in 2005.

Formerly listed as ‘42 Bute Gardens, Lilybank House’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building numbers are derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32867

Group with Items: CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 56396 66513  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70


FURTHER DESCRIPTION: ELEVATION TO DUMBARTON ROAD: plinth. 3 W bays stone mullioned and transomed windows, ground floor cornice; 1st floor cill band, blind niche to each bay. E bay shallow projecting with tripartite window with 6-lights to ground floor, corbelled balustraded balcony above to 1st floor tripartite window with Corinthian column mullions and arched, relief sculpted tympanum springing from outer pilasters. Deep bracketted cornice. Single E return bay of raised section with niche at 1st floor. ENTRANCE BAY: Corinthian columned portico with arched entrance double-leaf panelled doors, balustraded parapet. Arched window above. Cornice, parapet. S facing raised block to right of entrance with sculpted, corniced tablet at eaves level and open, arched pedimented aedicule with parapet above. E ELEVATION: 1st bay from S projecting and pedimented; ground floor relief frieze to both sides of circular window; 6-light arched window above. 5 N bays with 4-light window to ground floor and 2-light pedimented windows with column mullion above. Sculpted relief panels to 2nd floor. Eaves cornice broken by regular raised, corniced piers. Links to Pontecorvo, Robertson and Virology Buildings.

2-pane timber sash and case windows Grey slate roof; axial and wallhead stacks.

GATEPIERS, GATES AND BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS TO DUMBARTON ROAD: tall red sandstone cluster gatepiers with obelisks; decorative wrought-iron gates; dwarf wall with decorative wrought-iron railings.
INTERIOR: (seen 2010) no original features visible.


NOTES: The Anderson’s College Building was designed by James Sellars, architect of the main building of the 1888 Glasgow International Exhibition (a temporary structure in the nearby Kelvingrove Park). Sellars died on 9th October 1888 of blood poisoning from a rusty nail piercing his foot on the Exhibition site. Anderson’s College Medical School was completed by John Keppie of Honeyman & Keppie, another major Glasgow architectural practice. The building has two important relief sculpture panels by James Pittendreigh MacGillivray, later the King’s Sculptor in Ordinary for Scotland.

Anderson’s Institution, one of the predecessor bodies of the University of Strathclyde, was founded in 1796 from a bequest by John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy (1757-1796) at the University of Glasgow. The founding principles of the College were to create a place of ‘useful learning’ for the working men and women of Glasgow. A medical institute followed in 1800, which became a distinct body, Anderson’s College Medical School (from 1913 the Anderson College of Medicine), in 1887. The College was absorbed by the University of Glasgow in 1947.

The building began as two L-plan ranges containing teaching rooms, a library and anatomy and surgery museums. Later additions were constructed within the ‘L’ to form a near rectangular-plan.
List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
CIRCA 1828. 2-STOREY, 3-BAY CLASSICAL VILLA. POLISHED ASHLAR. CENTRAL DORIC DOORPIECE AT HEAD OF SHORT FLIGHT OF STEPS, CORNICE BLOCKING COURSE.

SASH AND CASE WINDOWS IN ARCHITRAVES, MAINLY 12-PANE GLAZING. RUBBLE REAR AND SIDE ELEVATIONS WITH ASHLAR QUOINS. SEMI-EXTRUDED STAIRWELL. CORNICED END STACKS.

INTERIOR: CAST-IRON BALUSTERS TO STONE STAIRCASE.

GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: FLUTED, CAPPED GATEPIERS.


Formerly listed as ‘53 Hillhead Street, Florentine House’. Also known as ‘Florentine Bank House’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32886

Group with Items: CAT: C(S)

Map Ref: NS 56614 66700  Date of Listing: 15-JAN-85

John Cunningham, Lindsay and Benzie, A G Robertson, David Wylie, 1880-93. 17 houses remaining of a terrace (originally 20 houses). 5 similar styles of 2-storey, attic and basement houses. Yellow sandstone ashlar.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: NO 1: John Cunningham, 1883. 3 full storeys and tall basement corner block. Ashlar, droved to basement channelled to ground floor. Entrance in Great George Street, anta pillared portico with pierced parapet. 4-bay elevation, wider E bay, canted to 1st floor, cornices between floors, main dentilled cornice and blocking course continue into W 2-bay Lilybank Gardens elevations. Single bay with similar canted window. NOS 2-5: John Cunningham, 1880. 2-storey and attic (basements to Nos 2 and 3) 2-bay. Channelled to ground floor. Door at head of steps, narrow side lights, full-height canted bay, Mansard roof, dormers. NOS 6-9: A G Robertson, 1880. 2-storey and attic, 2-bay. Tall doors with elongated pilasters dividing from side lights, single windows above with Thomsonian dwarf Ionic pilaster in 1/3 architraves. Full-height canted bay. Mansard roof, dormers. NOS 10-15: Lindsay and Benzie (Nos 10-13), 1881-83. 2-storey and attic, 2-bay, wide 2-leaf panelled doors, full-height canted bay. Mansard roof, dormers (1 arched). NOS 16-17: David Wylie, 1893. 2-storey and attic over basement. 2-bay S with double-leaf panelled door and 1 window, 2 windows in 1st, full-height canted bay to N. Mansard roof with 3 dormers, 2 small and arched.

INTERIORS: (Nos 4-7 seen 2010). Buildings are now interconnected, but numerous original details survive in each house including: room plans; elaborate decorative plasterwork; timber balustraded staircases; timber dado panelling; marble and timber fireplaces; glazed vestibule doors with etched or stained glass; stained glass upper sashes; timber paneled shutters.

Plate glass timber sash and case windows. Grey slate Mansard roofs with dormers.

BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: Boundary walls and entrance steps with decorative cast-iron railings.

NOTES: Lilybank Terrace is a long terrace of high quality townhouses, dating from the late 1880s and retaining a number of exterior and interior details from this period. The development of terraced townhouses is characteristic of the second phase of residential development in the Hillhead area, following the earlier construction of large detached villas. The terrace is well detailed with a characteristic Classical design, including prominent canted bays. The interiors survive relatively unaltered, with good detailing including elaborate cornicing and some timber dado panelling, all of which are characteristic of this period of development.

Of interest as a long terrace of high-quality townhouses of the 1880s, retaining many interior features of the period.

The street was laid out by Waddell and Fletcher on the lower grounds of Lilybank House and set around a central garden. The W side of the terrace was demolished circa 1970 to make way for the University’s Boyd Orr Building and later Geology Building (1980).

Formerly listed as ‘1-17 (Inclusive Nos) Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website [www.gla.ac.uk](http://www.gla.ac.uk).
Circa 1855. 2-storey, partial basement, 15-bay classical terrace of former houses (now University of Glasgow teaching buildings and offices) with 2-storey, 3-bay house (No. 63 Gibson Street) attached to N. Polished ashlar sandstone to terrace, droved sandstone to No. 63 Gibson Street, channelled at ground floor. Ground floor band course; 1st floor cill course; cornice; pierced parapet to S; blocking course to N. Small single storey service wings to rear.

ELEVATION TO OAKFIELD AVENUE: alternating right and left entries, each at head of steps, entrance bays advanced at Nos. 68 and 70.

NO. 63 GIBSON STREET: 3-bay house. Central Doric portico with cornice, parapet and architraved windows; W bay advanced, E bay canted; ground floor windows corniced. 2-bay E elevation of house linked in design with terrace.

Timber sash and case windows, mainly 8-pane glazing. Slated valley roof with stair cupolas; mutual stacks.

INTERIOR (No. 63 Gibson Street partially seen 2010): decorative plasterwork, including cornices to principal rooms and elaborate brackets incorporating cherubs to stairhall; cast iron balusters to stair; timber-panelled entrance hall; panelled doors; painted fireplace to former dining room at ground floor.

GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: pyramidal-capped gatepiers to No. 63 Gibson Street; droved ashlar retaining and boundary walls with coping (railings missing).

NOTES: Oakfield Avenue is part of a complete classical terrace of continuous design stretching the length of the street and dating from the mid 19th century. The terrace is well designed and the continuous unified façade makes a good contribution to the streetscape of the surrounding area which is characterised by villa developments.

Nos. 62-70 Oakfield Avenue are linked in design with Nos. 72-80. The terrace opposite was one of the first to be demolished as part of the University of Glasgow’s redevelopment plans in the 1950s – it comprised a row of 3-bay houses with central doorways.

Formerly listed as ‘62-70 (even nos) Oakfield Avenue and 63 Gibson Street, Hillhead’. No. 63 Gibson Street is also known as Ivy Lodge. The street was formerly named Oakfield Terrace (pre-1920s).

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building numbers are derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32889 ITEM NO: 2726

Group with Items: CAT: C(S)

Map Ref: NS 57050 66753 Date of Listing: 22-MAR-77

Circa 1855; additions by J J Burnet (for himself) at No. 70 University Avenue, 1891. 2-storey and partial basement, 19-bay classical terrace of 3-bay houses except No. 74, 4-bay with entrance in 2nd bay from right. Polished ashlar, channelled at ground floor. Ground floor band course; 1st floor cill course; cornice pierced parapet. Small single storey service wings to rear.

E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: alternating right and left entries each at head of steps.

S ELEVATION (RETURN TO 70 UNIVERSITY AVENUE): 3-bay with central entrance. Single storey canted wing to W channelled, corniced with prieded roof.

Timber sash and case windows, mainly 8-pane glazing. Slated valley roof with stair cupolas; mutual stacks.

INTERIOR (No. 70 University Avenue and 80 Oakfield Avenue partially seen 2010): decorative plasterwork, including cornices to principal rooms; cast-iron balusters to stairs; panelled doors; painted glass fanlight to No. 80 Oakfield Avenue; clear and pale leaded glass vestibule doors after the manner of Oscar Paterson to No. 70 University Avenue.

GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: coped gatetiers to No. 70 University Avenue; droved ashlar retaining walls with coping (railings missing) to Oakfield Avenue; rubble boundary walls to University Avenue.

NOTES: Oakfield Avenue is part of a complete classical terrace of continuous design stretching the length of the street and dating from the mid 19th century. The terrace is well designed and the continuous unified façade makes a good contribution to the streetscape of the surrounding area which is characterised by villa developments. No. 70 University Avenue (formerly No. 18) is of historical interest as the former home of the architect Sir John James Burnet (1857-1938). The extension to the west was added by Burnet in 1891. The Glasgow Post Office Directory of 1866 lists another architect, John James Stevenson (1831-1908), as living at No. 12 Oakfield Terrace (now No. 72 Oakfield Avenue).

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), Anatomical (Thomson) Building (1900-01), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

Nos. 72-80 Oakfield Avenue are linked in design with Nos. 62-70. The terrace opposite was one of the first to be demolished as part of the University of Glasgow’s redevelopment plans in the 1950s – it comprised a row of 3-bay houses with central doorways.

Formerly listed as ‘70-80 (Even Nos) Oakfield Avenue and 70 University Avenue, Hillhead’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building numbers are derived
from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32906

Group with Items: CAT: C(S)
Map Ref: NS 57031 66823 Date of Listing: 15-JAN-85

Circa 1852. 2-storey and basement, 15-bay classical terrace of 5 townhouses. Painted ashlar, droved to basement. Ground floor level band course; eaves cornice, blocking course.

W (SOUTHPARK AVENUE) ELEVATION: Pilastered doorpieces each at head of steps to right. Ground floor windows corniced. Architraved windows to upper floors. No. 73 full-height canted bay. Decorative cast-iron balustrades to entrance steps.

N (RETURN) ELEVATION: 3-bay, mostly blind windows with 12-pane glazing and blind basement windows.

REAR ELEVATION: basement raised to full ground floor. Some extensions.

Timber sash and case windows, 12-pane to No. 65, plate glass to other houses. Grey slate roofs; mutual and wallhead stacks.

INTERIORS (No. 11 seen 2010): original plan form intact; elaborate decorative plasterwork (including cornices, ceiling roses and corbels) to principal spaces; cast-iron balusters and timber handrail to stair; painted stone (possibly marble) fireplaces to former dining and drawing rooms; timber panelled doors and shutters.

BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: Ashlar cope to street (railings missing). Rear, side and mutual rubble boundary walls.


NOTES: Southpark Avenue is a good example of an early terraced development in the Hillhead area, composed of well detailed townhouses. The townhouses are well detailed with a number of architectural features, including prominent channelled ashlar ground floors and corniced eaves courses. The houses also include well detailed interiors with elaborate plasterwork. The regular and
relatively unaltered façade makes a good contribution to the streetscape of the surrounding area. The houses are now in use as University departmental buildings, but retain many fine interior features from the period of their construction.

Formerly listed as ‘65-73 (Odd Nos) Southpark Avenue’

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32907

Group with Items: CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 57004 66888

Date of Listing: 22-MAR-77

Circa 1850. 2-storey, basement and attic, 6-bay classical double villa. Polished ashlar sandstone, droved to basement and sides. Architraved windows; ground level band course; ground floor cill band; plain entablature; cornice forming 1st floor corbelled cill band with aprons; eaves cornice; balustraded die parapet.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Central paired entrance (N altered) at head of steps oversailing basement area, 2-bay Doric portico columns paired in centre, triglyph and panel frieze, mutule cornice, balustraded die parapet. 1st floor windows corniced; ground floor windows blocked at N. 6 segmental-headed dormers. Plain return elevations with irregular fenestration, parapet over outer bays. Dormers to rear elevation. Balustraded parapet walls to basement area.

4-pane timber sash and case windows. Grey slate piended roof.


FORMER STABLES: Located to N of house. Stable with pedimented gables; rubble with ashlar dressings and coping.


NOTES: Southpark House is an unusual example of a double villa design, and a surviving early villa from the original residential development of Hillhead. The double design was developed to provide tow houses for father and son William Govan. This type of large detached villa would have characterised the early phases of development in this area. The villa is well detailed with particularly
prominent paired entrances with a Doric portico. The villas are prominently set on ground rising above the road, and make a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area.

The double villa was constructed circa 1850 for William Govan Senior and William Govan Junior. The father and son were partners in the muslin manufacturers, William Govan & Son. The house was the last of the large villas to be built in Hillhead before the more intensive developments of terraces and tenements.

The 1858 Ordnance Survey Town Plan shows Southpark House set in a large symmetrical (but undivided) garden extending between Ann Street (now Southpark Avenue) and Hillhead Street.

Formerly listed as ‘64 Southpark Avenue, Southpark House’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32908

Group with Items:  CAT: B

Map Ref:  NS 57070  Date of Listing:  15-DEC-70

67025

1862. 3-storey and basement, 42-bay palace block of Renaissance-detailed townhouses with raised and advanced central and terminal pavilions. Bays arranged 6-12-6-12-6, end and central bays raised and advanced. Polished ashlar, droved to basement, channelled at ground floor. Ground floor band and cornice courses; 1st floor cill course; cornice; parapets to pavilion blocks.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Each entry at head of steps oversailing basement area, recessed architrave. Ground floor cornice band. 1st floor cill band corbelled with projecting cills in advanced bays; windows architraved, consoled and corniced with disc frieze. Plain 2nd floor windows in recessed margins, 4 N return bays repeating main detailing with central narrow arched window (blocked). 4 S return bays as N return with blind windows in 2nd bay at ground and 1st floor, and 3rd bay. Stugged ashlar rear elevation with single later canted bay.

Plate glass timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roofs; mutual stacks.

INTERIORS (No. 11 seen 2010): original plan form intact; elaborate decorative plasterwork (including cornices, ceiling roses and corbels) to principal spaces; cast-iron balusters and timber handrail to stair; painted stone (possibly marble) fireplaces to former dining and drawing rooms; timber panelled doors and shutters.

BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: Decorative cast iron railings to low ashlar cope to street and entrance steps. Rear and mutual rubble boundary walls.

NOTES: Southpark Terrace is a little altered terrace of townhouses forming a unified palace fronted block which makes a good contribution to the streetscape. The block is well designed in the Renaissance style and retains the massing and architectural detail of the original design, including a prominent channelled ashlar ground floor. The buildings also retain a number of high quality interior finishes which are characteristic of the period during which they were designed, and include elaborate detailed plasterwork. Nos 2-12 are now in use as University departmental buildings and student apartments.

The Post Office Directory of shows all 15 houses occupied by 1866. Where professions are shown, the street appears to have attracted a mixture of academics, professionals and merchants.

Formerly listed as ‘Southpark Terrace, 1-15 (inclusive Nos)’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32913

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes) CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56878 66665 Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

Sir George Gilbert Scott (N, S and E elevations), 1867-1870; tower and spire finished 1891 by John Oldrid Scott. U-plan, later made into 2 quadrangles with addition of Bute and Randolph Halls, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott and executed by his son, John Oldrid Scott, and Edwin Morgan, 1878-84; West Quadrangle fully enclosed by West Range and Memorial Chapel, Sir John James Burnet, 1923-29. Lion and Unicorn Staircase, William Riddell, 1690, from the demolished High Street Old College buildings; reconstructed at Gilmorehill, Sir George Gilbert Scott, 1872; reconstructed in current location at SW end of West Range and re-oriented, office of Sir John James Burnet, 1929. Squared, coursed, local blond sandstone with polished Kenmure freestone dressings; some red sandstone and granite details. Early Netherlandish style with many 16th century Scottish details. Near symmetrical 180m S (principal) elevation with 30.5m central tower and open spire. 2- and 3- storey with attics and basements. N, S, E and W corner pavilions with pepperpot angle turrets.

S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: bays grouped 2-11-3-11-2; buttressed 3-storey end and central pavilions linked by 2-storey ranges; central entrances in 2-storey ranges to E and W quadrangles, oriels over, and crowstepped gables; central 3-storey pended roof pavilion with advanced 6-stage tower and open pierced spire. E ELEVATION: 4-storey pavilions linked by 3-storey range; full-height circular stairtower at NE angle of SE pavilion. N (UNIVERSITY AVENUE) ELEVATION: symmetrical; central pavilion formed by apsidal end of Hunterian Museum set in flanking single bays with polygonal pier buttresses, conical roof; 3-bay links flanking with arched entrances at ground floor; 7-bay buttressed ranges (Hunter Halls and Kelvin Gallery) with basement and cusped tracery windows; 2-bay links with crow-stepped dormers; 4-storey outer pavilions. W (PROFESSORS' SQUARE) ELEVATION: 4-storey, symmetrical 10-bay range (1923-29) between earlier outer pavilions (1867-70) with W end of chapel raised and breaking forward at centre of range (see Chapel description below). Ground floor and 1st floor windows vertically linked in groups of 4 set in arched sections with colonette mullions, cill band. Staged, gabled buttresses linked by pierced parapet, elliptically arched ground floor breaking forward. Parapet finials over blank niches. LION AND UNICORN STAIRCASE: 1690 balustraded scale and
platt staircase relocated to the West Range S of the University Chapel in 1929; sculpted lion and unicorn finials at the first platt; ball finials to other newels.

EAST QUADRANGLE INNER ELEVATIONS: 2-storey and attic with crow-stepped dormers to E elevation; stair turrets with helm roofs, NE corner galleryed tourelle; shaped headed entrances; cusped tracery. S elevations: simple detailing, 2-storey and attic with central ribbed arched entrance from S front through vaulted undercroft. SW corner advanced section with turret. N elevation: stepped buttressed frontage of Hunter Hall; NW corner squinch turret with blind arcading at base. WEST QUADRANGLE INNER ELEVATIONS: repeats arrangement to S and N of East Quadrangle. Rear elevation of West Range similar to main front excluding projecting ground floor/raised basement taking up terrace. BUTE HALL: elevated on open rib-vaulted, columned undercroft oriented N-S linking the 2 earlier elevations. 5 bays of symmetrical design to E and W; stepped buttresses, richly detailed geometrical windows clasped between circular stair tourelles with narrow loop lights and galleried tops. Plinth, cornice, arcaded parapet, crow-stepped ends.RANDOLPH HALL: continuous in design with Bute Hall to N. Crow-stepped gables to E and W with cusped lower windows and intricate Y-tracery above.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL: Nave and chancel. String moulded, arched entrances to N and S, buttressed to left and (in S entrance) to right. Corner turret. 4-light arched W window with finials, set back gable with flanking spirelets. Ground floor elliptically-arched section carrying balcony with pierced parapet in front of blind arcade. East elevation: similar to W elevation above ground floor with tripartite E window, semi-extruded flanking entrances with solid parapets. Slate roof; flèche.

Casement windows, mainly 2-light, cusped with colonettes in groups of 2 or 4; leaded lights. Grey slate roofs; gabletted dormer windows.

INTERIORS: (principal spaces seen 1988; minor revisions 2010).
PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE (S range): compartmental ceiling; giant arcade with clustered colonettes to open well staircase carried on decorative cast-iron beams; wrought-iron balustrade; rib-vaulted ceiling; white marble standing figure of Adam Smith by Hans Gasser, 1867. UNIVERSITY COURT: oak panelled room with elaborately carved chimneypiece. HUNTERIAN MUSEUM AND BUTE HALL STAIR: open well staircase; ashlar and cast-iron construction, faced with marble; highly decorative wrought-iron rail; coved and compartmental ceiling. HUNTERIAN MUSEUM ENTRANCE
HALL: apsidal hall, arcade with aisles; timber open wagon roof.  
HUNTERIAN MUSEUM GALLERY: double-columned gallery and 
ceiling of open cast-iron construction; stylised stiff-leaf columns with 
rosettes, brackets, and joists; carved timber arched balusters; timber 
wagon roof with column corbelled brackets at ends. White marble 
seated figure of James Watt by Francis Chantrey, 1823. KELVIN 
GALLERY (FORMER LIBRARY): similar details to Hunterian 
Museum Gallery. RANDOLPH HALL: forms ante room to Bute Hall, 
separated by richly carved timber screen; timber paneling; blind 
arcaded S wall and barrel roof stencilled; canopied niches and 
quatrefoils. BUTE HALL: clustered cast-iron columns stencilled with 
fleur-de-lys; arched gallery; panelled roof; organ gallery. Stained 
glass: Edward Burne-Jones and Henry Holiday, 1893-1903; Morris & 
Co., 1901; Douglas Strachan, 1907; Gordon Webster, 1970. 
CHAPEL: nave: boldly corbelled engaged shafts, wide 2-light 
windows. Wide chancel arch with elaborately detailed corbel to 
shallow chancel with arcading. 2-bay, arched transeptal galleries with 
Communion table with carved symbols of the Apostles. Stained 
Glass: 4 W windows Saints Andrew, Columba, Kentigern and Ninian 
by Douglas Strachan. Faculty stained glass in N wall: Law, History 
and Literature by Gordon Webster, 1954.

REFERENCES: Ordnance Survey, Large Scale Town Plan: Glasgow, 
1894; Glasgow University Archives, Drawings Collection, Main 
Building Ref. GB 0248 GUA BUL/6/1/1-320, Bute Hall Ref. 
BUL/6/4/1-30, West Wing & Chapel Ref. BUL/6/5/1-240; RIBA 
Library, Drawings Collection, George Gilbert Scott contract & working 
drawings, design for great hall, 1867-70, working drawings for fore hall 
to great hall, design for great hall, 1875-76 (refs. PA1708/ScGGJ[44]/1-
24, DR10/3/1-2, DR72/1/1-7), Scott & Scott design & working drawing 
for Bute Hall (ref. PA1739/ScGGJ+ScIJ[3]/1, DR72/3), John Oldrid 
Scott drawings for Randolph Memorial Hall and contract drawing for 
completing tower & spire, 1887 (ref. PA1738/ScIJ[23]/1,2,4,5); RIBA 
Library, Scott Family Collection, John Oldrid Scott Account Books 
1873-1916 (ref. ScJO/1-3); Mitchell Library, Dean of Guild Collection, 
spire drawings Ref. 1/399; R W Billings, The Baronial and 
Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 4v; D H Weir, J Veitch, 
J B Cowan, Memorials of the Old College of Glasgow, (1871); Building 
News (10.08.1883); Architect (21.10.1887); Building News 
(06.07.1888); Building News (18.01.1901), p. 86; A Ross and J Hume, 
"A new and splendid edifice": the architecture of the University of 
Glasgow, (1975) pp. 15-18; D Walker ‘Scotland at the Turn of the 
Century’ in Edwardian Architecture & its Origins (A Service, ed.), 
(1975) p. 211; A Gomme & D Walker, Architecture of Glasgow, (2nd 
revised edition, 1987), pp. 46-47, 169-170, 177, 249; C McKean, D

NOTES: Gilbert Scott Building is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Pearce Lodge, Hunter Memorial, John McIntyre Building, Thomson Building, James Watt Building and Lord Kelvin’s Sundial.

Of interest as an outstanding example of later 19th century Gothic Revival architecture by a leading British architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott. A number of the interior spaces are exceptional for their decorative schemes. The building also incorporates the fine Lion & Unicorn Staircase of 1690 from the Old College in the High Street and work of the highest quality by other major architects, including John Oldrid Scott and Sir John James Burnet.

By the 1840s the University’s remarkable 17th century High Street buildings were much decayed and the surrounding area had become a disreputable part of town. The University made the controversial decision to sell the High Street site to pay for new buildings in a more fashionable location. The first scheme to build a magnificent college in Woodlands failed when the Glasgow, Airdrie & Monklands Railway Company were unable to complete the purchase of the High Street site.

A subsidiary of the North British Railway Company offered £100,000 for the High Street site in 1863. This time the transaction proceeded and the Gilmorehill lands were purchased for £65,000, along with the adjoining Donaldshill site for the new Western Infirmary. Controversially the commission for the new Gilmorehill building was offered to George Gilbert Scott without competition in October 1864. The first turf was cut on 6 June 1866 and the (incomplete) building was occupied for the academic session in November 1870. Throughout the building process there were frequent alterations to the

‘PAGE NO’ 40
plans and disputes over costs. The old Gilmorehill House served as a site office during construction before demolition in 1870. With the exception of the spire, the original U-plan scheme was completed in 1872. Three sides of a residential square were constructed at the open W end of the quadrangle (see separate list description for ‘1-13 The Square’).

Major benefactions by Charles Randolph and the third Marquess of Bute enabled Scott to work up designs for the projected second phase of halls dividing the large central quadrangle into two. Scott’s design was implemented posthumously from 1878 by his second son, John Oldrid Scott, and his Clerk of Works, Edwin Morgan. Following completion of the Bute and Randolph Halls in 1884, the last phase of the original plan was the addition of the spire in 1891 to a modified ‘open’ design by John Oldrid Scott.

John James Burnet was first appointed to complete the western range of the Gilbert Scott Building in 1913, but it was 1923 before work began on construction of the War Memorial Chapel and West Range. Modelling for stone carving was undertaken by Walter Gilbert and modelling for wood carving and internal fittings by Archibald Dawson. The Chapel was dedicated on 4 October 1929. The West Range was originally occupied by the Faculty of Arts.

The Lion & Unicorn Staircase was designed in 1690 by William Riddell for the old college buildings in the High Street. The staircase was salvaged from the High Street site and re-erected at Gilmorehill in 1870. It was moved to its current location and re-configured (with a left turn, rather than the original right turn) in 1929 on construction of the Memorial Chapel and West Range.

The rich decorative schemes of the Randolph and Bute Halls were restored in 1985.

Formerly listed under 3 separate entries: ‘1 Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, Main Block: Quadrangles, Bute Hall, Randolph Hall, Hunterian Museum, Library’; ‘1 And 1c Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, West Range And Memorial Chapel’ (HB 2749); and ‘1 Gilmorehill, University Of Glasgow Lion and Unicorn Staircase’ (HB 2757). Also formerly part of Kelvingrove Park West B-group.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building numbers are derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32916

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 57010 66623  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

John Burnet & Son with John Oldrid Scott as consultant, 1900-1; extended John Burnet & Son, 1908; extended to rear, Dorward, Matheson, Gleave & Partners, 1977. Single storey front (N) range and 2-storey rear blocks to university teaching and research building (Anatomy Department) with Scottish Renaissance and Baronial details. Deep, near rectangular-plan. Squared and snecked, stugged, blond sandstone; ashlar dressings. Plinth; parapet.

ENTRANCE WING AND STAFF ROOMS: W ELEVATION: simple recessed architraved entrance with commemorative panel over in architrave (partially concealed by later building) balustrade over, bipartite window to left, strapwork pedimented window above, crowstepped gable with stack. N ELEVATION: 5 bays with W gable as W elevation at 1st, simple ground floor windows; 1st floor glazed cat-slide roof with ashlar piers; small turrets to E and W of E 3-bay section. E return plain. OTHER ELEVATIONS (to rear of entrance wing): not seen.


NOTES: Thomson Building is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Hunter Memorial, John McIntyre Building, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial, Pearce Lodge, James Watt Building and Gilbert Scott Buildings.

A laboratory building designed by the notable architect, John James Burnet. John Oldrid Scott (second son and successor to the architect of
the Main Building, George Gilbert Scott) acted as consultant, providing the initial sketches. The detailing takes its cue not from the Gilbert Scott Building, to which it is attached, but from Pearce Lodge, which incorporates a number of elements from the demolished 17th-century university buildings in the High Street. The contemporary Bower and Thomson Buildings were designed in similar style. In preparation for his work at the University and Western Infirmary, Burnet undertook a tour of the USA in 1896 in order to study American laboratory designs.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), John McIntyre Building (1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

The building was named in honour of Allen Thomson, Regius Professor of Anatomy from 1848 to 1877. Thomson was a key figure in the removal of the University from the High Street to the new site at Gilmorehill. He cut the first sod on the Gilmorehill site on 6th June 1866.

The building houses the Anatomy Museum, now known as the Laboratory of Human Anatomy. The building was extended in 1908. A second extension to the rear was designed by the architects Dorward, Matheson, Gleave & Partners and completed in 1977.

Formerly listed as ‘1D Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, Anatomical Building’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived
from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
John James Burnet with J Oldrid Scott (consultant), 1900; extended, T Harold Hughes, date unknown. 2- and 3-storey university botany teaching building with Scottish Renaissance and Baronial details. 2 parallel rectangular-plan E-W ranges linked by N-S range and glazed-roofed infill; later extensions to E. Squared snecked rubble sandstone; ashlar quoins, plinth and dressings.

ELEVATION TO N: 3-1-3 bays centre breaking forward. Central keystoned, arched entry with rusticated open and broken pedimented doorpiece, sculpted tympanum with Glasgow Coat of Arms, tall window above and crowning broken pediment with sculpture flanked by obelisks. OUTER BAYS: corner corbelled turrets with pepperpot roofs. W bays: overall architraves vertically linked, corniced 1st and 2nd floor windows; tripartites above divided by angled strips with sculpted stops. E bays: 1st 2 bays from E tripartites at ground and 1st floors in vertically linked architraved panels, panelling between floors, cornice stepped up over higher central window; 3rd bay from E as W bays; upper floors as W bays. Remaining elevations, plainer with irregular fenestration using window and turret details of main elevation. Double pile with crowstepped gables and apex stacks; ventilating cupola.

3- and 4-light stone mullioned and transomed sash and case or casement windows.

INTERIOR: largely destroyed by fire in 2001 and reconstructed 2004-5.

of the University of Glasgow, (2009), p43-45; ‘University Glasgow Botany’ search at www.scottisharchitects.org.uk (accessed 03-03-2010); building history: www.universitystory.gla.ac.uk/ (accessed 03-03-2010).

NOTES: See separate list descriptions for the nearby structures enclosed by the University Avenue boundary railings, gatepiers and Quincentenary Gates, including the Gilbert Scott Building, The Square, Thomson Building, John McIntyre Building, Pearce Lodge, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial and Hunter Memorial.

The Bower Building was designed by the notable architect, John James Burnet. John Oldrid Scott (second son and successor to the architect of the Main Building, George Gilbert Scott) acted as consultant. The Bower Building was badly damaged by fire at the upper levels in October 2001, but repaired and reopened in 2005. The detailing takes its cue not from the main Gilbert Scott Building, but from Pearce Lodge, which incorporates a number of elements from the demolished 17th-century university buildings in the High Street. The contemporary James Watt North Building and Thomson Building were designed in similar style. In preparation for his work at the University and Western Infirmary, Burnet undertook a tour of the USA in 1896 in order to study American laboratory designs.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the James Watt Engineering Building (1901), Anatomical Building (1900-1), John McIntyre Building (1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

The building was opened on 13th June 1901 by Sir Joseph Hooker. It was later named after Frederick Orpen Bower, Professor of Botany from 1885 to 1925, who was responsible for its construction. Originally it contained two large teaching labs, an herbarium, a small
library, a museum, a 300-seat lecture theatre, staff offices and a workshop.

Formerly listed as ‘1E Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, Department of Botany’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32918

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  
CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56614  
66700  

Date of Listing: 15-JAN-85

T Harold Hughes with D S R Waugh, 1936-9; completed 1950-54, Alexander Waugh & Kay (the latter designed additional timber upper storey, 1963 and 1966); Reading Room extension, 1982; refurbishment 1986-1993; refurbishment of main lecture theatre and most laboratories, 2004-06. 3-storey Art Deco university teaching and research building. Butterfly-plan with wings radiating from central body linked by curving vertically glazed stair towers. Machine-made narrow ‘Roman’ yellow brick, with reinforced concrete banding and construction.

2 main entrances to N into boldly glazed carved stairwells, with lettering above doors, flanking physical chemistry block, full-height vertical stairlights; several further entrances with plain doorpieces and die walls. Projecting glazed ground floor with windows set in brick piers in central physical chemistry block. Simple ground level mouldings, ground and 1st floor bands. EARLIER PART TO SE: tripartite window to SE elevation with relief memorial panel to Joseph Priestley (1733-1804). 2nd floor frieze to S wall with incised animal carving. LATER NW BLOCK TO UNIVERSITY PLACE: Joseph Black (1728-1799) memorial tablet on N wall, semi-engaged podium, corniced.

Metal-framed windows, mainly 3-light horizontal with concrete mullions. Flat and shallow-pitched roofs; prominent modern ducting pipes.

INTERIOR: (seen 2010). Original room plan largely extant. Much refurbished and modernized. Curved principal and subsidiary staircases with metal balustrades. Brass Art Deco door handles to corridor firedoors and Main Lecture Theatre doors. Some 1950s timber-panelled corridors and teaching rooms; also some surviving parquet flooring.

GATEWAY AND RAILINGS TO UNIVERSITY PLACE: Metal gates and railings with chevron design.

REFERENCES: Ordnance Survey, Large Scale Town Plan: Glasgow, 1949-51; Glasgow University Archives, Drawings Collection Ref. GB 0248 GUA BUL/6/19/1-72; RCAHMS, RIAS Collection, T H Hughes

NOTES: The Joseph Black Building forms an A-Group with the Graham Kerr Building (see separate listing). The Joseph Black Building is an outstanding example of a purpose built mid 20th century higher education building. The architectural design of the building is unusual, with an innovative plan form composed of wings linked by large glazed stair blocks. The use of materials is also unusual for its date, with a bold use of exposed brick and concrete. The large sweeping staircases, housed in round towers are characteristic of a design which includes some Art Deco features. The interior also contains some Art Deco details, a number of which are retained in situ, including timber panelling and some doors and door furniture.

Of interest as a rare example of a mid 20th-century higher educational building. Also of interest are the unusual use of brick and concrete and the large sweeping glazed staircases of the linking blocks. Some Art Deco and 1950s and 1960s features remain internally.

The building was designed in 1936-8 as the Institute of Chemistry, but only two of the projected three wings were constructed before the outbreak of the Second World War. The third wing (Inorganic Chemistry, facing University Place) was not completed until 1954, following the death of the original architect, Professor T Harold Hughes of the Glasgow School of Art, in 1949. The discovery of mine workings further delayed completion. At the time of construction it was the largest purpose-built Chemistry facility in the UK. Novel features included special foundations to eliminate vibrations from University Avenue, a large central chemical and equipment store, a 400-seat lecture theatre with projection facilities, and special isolated
laboratories for dangerous experiments. The same architects were responsible for the contemporary McMillan Reading Room.

The building was re-named in 1997 after Joseph Black (1728-1799), University Lecturer in Chemistry from 1756 to 1766, who first identified carbon dioxide and carried out pioneering research on latent and specific heat.

Formerly listed as ‘1f Gilmorehill, University Of Glasgow, Chemistry Building (Including Inorganic, Physical, and Organic Chemistry) Former "Institute Of Chemistry"’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32919

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes) CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 57034 66604 Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

John James Burnet with J Oldrid Scott (consultant), 1901 and 1908; arcaded range to S (fronting Engineering Avenue), John Burnet, Son & Partners, 1920; S range heightened in brick, J Keppie, Henderson & Gleave, 1952. 3-storey and basement university teaching building with Scottish Renaissance and Baronial details. Near rectangular-plan of 2 parallel E-W ranges. Squared and snecked, stugged, blond sandstone; ashlar quoins. Stepped plinth; string courses; parapets; decorative strapwork window pediments; pepperpot angle turrets; crowstepped gables; tall offset chimneys. Decorative vehicular and pedestrian archway linking to Pearce Lodge to N.


2-, 3- and 4-light stone mullioned sash and case windows with strapwork pediments. Pitched slate roofs.

INTERIOR: (public spaces seen 2010). Room plan largely as original. Timber panelling and parquet flooring to entrance lobby; decorative wrought-iron balustrade and carved fish-head terminal to handrail of main stair. Numerous 20th-century alterations to finishes elsewhere.

REFERENCES: Ordnance Survey, Large Scale Town Plan: Glasgow, 1909-10; Glasgow University Archives, Drawings Collection Ref. GB 0248 GUA BUL/6/6/1-130; Mitchell Library, Dean of Guild Collection, drawings registered 28/09/1899, ref. 1/7416; Builder (29/06/1901), p640; Architects Journal (27/06/1923); Builder (22/07/1949), p123; Builder (21/07/1950), p109; D Walker ‘Scotland

NOTES: James Watt Building is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Hunter Memorial, John McIntyre Building, Pearce Lodge, Thomson Building, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial and Gilbert Scott Buildings.

The James Watt North Building was designed by the notable architect, John James Burnet. John Oldrid Scott (second son and successor to the architect of the Main Building, George Gilbert Scott) acted as consultant. The detailing takes its cue not from the Gilbert Scott Building, but from Pearce Lodge, which incorporates a number of elements from the demolished 17th-century university buildings in the High Street. The contemporary Bower and Thomson Buildings were designed in similar style. In preparation for his work at the University and Western Infirmary, Burnet undertook a tour of the USA in 1896 in order to study American laboratory designs.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), Anatomical Building (1900-1), John McIntyre Building (1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

The original range of the James Watt Building was extended southwards in 1908 to a plan previously approved by Burnet to form a
The building is named after James Watt, the famous engineer and inventor, who worked as a mathematical instrument maker to the University between 1756 and 1764. The James Watt North Building is currently (2010) in use by Computing Services; the S extension is occupied by the James Watt Nanofabrication Centre.

Formerly listed as ‘1g Gilmorehill, University Of Glasgow, Engineering Building’. See separate listing for Pearce Lodge.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32920

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 56923  66688  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70


FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Central cenotaph containing sculpture of St Kentigern and inlaid bronze memorial text (‘In gratam memoriam fratrum de scientia naturali et medendi arte optime meritorum Gulielmi 1718-1783 et Johannis 1728-1793 Hunter quorum uterque famae venator aesterna hic collegium chirugorum Londini region ille Glasguae almnus idem et ditator matrem studiorum universitatem musaeo condito ornavit’); flanking wings containing medallion portraits of William and John Hunter; lower flanking walls.


NOTES: Hunter Memorial is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial, Pearce Lodge, John McIntyre Building, Thomson Building, James Watt Building and Gilbert Scott Buildings.

This memorial was designed by one of the UK’s foremost architects, Sir John James Burnet, to prominent alumni of the University of Glasgow, William Hunter (1718-83) and his brother, John Hunter (1728-93).
The Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery was named after William Hunter, who bequeathed his substantial collection of anatomical and pathological samples, coins, books, manuscripts, botanical and geological specimens and other materials to the University. He was a student at the University from 1731 to 1736, and became a leading anatomist and medical teacher in London. John Hunter was a pioneer of careful observation and scientific method in medicine, and regarded as one of the leading scientists and surgeons of his day. He was appointed Surgeon to King George III in 1776 and Surgeon General in 1789. The Hunterian Society and the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London are named after him.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), Thomson Building (1901), John McIntyre Building (1908), University Chapel (1923-29), and Zoology Building (1923). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Snr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

The Hunter Memorial was unveiled by Mrs. George R Mather, widow of the brothers’ biographer, on 24th June 1925.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011.
John James Burnet (Burnet, Son and Campbell), 1886, 1893, 1908. English collegiate Gothic style former students’ union building. Rectangular-plan around a central covered courtyard. 2-storey with 3-stage NW tower. Squared and snecked stugged sandstone; polished ashlar dressings and window mullions.

MAIN HALL at E end (1886) oriented S-N. 2 x 6 bays 2 and 4-light windows with stone mullions and transoms; plate tracery with cusping to upper windows at SE and N, cusping to smaller windows. Gables to N, SE, and S (1903), latter with stack; canted bay with stepping above 1st floor to S elevation; bellcote over S end. ELEVATION TO UNIVERSITY AVENUE: 1886 continuous in design with hall. 9 bays arranged 5-2-2. Central 5-bay range linking tower to hall; 4-light stone mullioned and transomed windows at ground floor, tripartite windows above; 3-stage squat tower, to left elliptically arched entrance with relief panels over, 2 plain tripartite windows to right; 2 tripartite cusped windows with raked cills above, 1st floor single central bipartite window. 2 x 2-bay gatekeeper's lodge at NW corner with irregular fenestration of varying sizes; dormer, crow-stepped gable to University Avenue. Elliptically-headed entrance with panelled timber door to left. Arched carriage entrance with elliptical central entry flanked by pedestrian arches, stepped parapet. ELEVATION TO W RETURN: 1893. 2-2-2 bays; 2 S bays projecting, central 2-bay outshot; tripartite and bipartite windows. ELEVATION TO S: 1908 5-bay section linked to main hall. Tall 15-light windows to ground floor, small 4-light windows to 2nd floor; arched entrance to SE.

INTERIOR (seen 2010): Numerous original details including decorative plasterwork, timber panelling and stair balustrades, stained and leaded glass, open braced timber roof structures.


NOTES: John MacIntyre Building is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Hunter Memorial, Pearce Lodge, Thomson Building, James Watt Building, Gilbert Scott Buildings and Lord Kelvin’s Sundial.

See separate list descriptions for the adjoining boundary railings, gatepiers and Quincentenary Gates, and also nearby buildings enclosed by the railings, including the Gilbert Scott Building, The Square, Thomson Building, Bower Building, Pearce Lodge, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial and Hunter Memorial.

The former Student’s Union is an early example of the influential ‘Low Look’ style in a public building by one of Scotland’s premier architects, John James Burnet. This unusual style of long, low ranges with squat pyramid-roofed towers was characteristic of the Burnet practice in the late 1880s and 1890s.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), Anatomical (Thomson) Building (1900-01), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

The building is named after Dr John McIntyre, who gifted £5000 in memory of his wife, Ann, towards the construction of a new students’ union. The building remained in use as the men’s union until 1930, when the current Glasgow University Union building was opened at the corner of University Avenue. In 1932 the Queen Margaret Union moved to the John McIntyre Building. Since 1969, when a new Queen
Margaret Union building was constructed in University Gardens, the McIntyre Building has been used as the headquarters of the Student Representative Council.

Formerly listed as ‘3 Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, John MacIntyre Building, University Avenue, former Students’ Union’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32923

Group with Items: CAT: B
Map Ref: NS 56710
66650
Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

James Miller, 1903-06; extended Basil Spence & Partners (architects) with Crouch & Hogg (engineers), T-plan ranges to N in 1947-52 and rectangular-plan range to W in 1959; rooftop extension to W range, Basil Spence, Glover & Ferguson, 1966-68; rooftop extension to N range, later 20th century. Scots Renaissance style university research and teaching building with classic Modernist style extensions. 1906 building: quadrangular-plan (infilled) with lecture theatre block extending from NE angle. Snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. Extensions: Z-plan arrangement forming a further quadrangle with the 1903-06 building; steel frame structures with cavity brick walls and external leaf of smooth Portland stone (upper storeys) and rock-faced Blaxter stone (lower zone); timber clad penthouse on W range; concrete frame cantilevered lecture theatre, with timber cladding, to courtyard.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF 1903-06 BUILDING: MAIN S ELEVATION: 4-1-4 bays, outer bays breaking forward, with 3-bay returns; elliptically-headed basement windows; central entrance head of steps with swept parapets; columned doorpiece with strapwork pediment; tripartite window with outer pilasters, corbelled cill, sculpted pediment above, central coped gable. Outer bays fluted Ionic pilasters on raked cill band rising from ground to 1st floor; coped pediments to E and W returns, balustraded die parapet. Cupola over centre with segmental headed niches. E AND W ELEVATIONS continue detailing in simplified form with canted bay window in N bay of E return corniced axial stacks.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF SPENCE EXTENSIONS: steps to Portico in antis on single column at NW corner; concrete balcony and metal railings to entrance hall windows; strip windows to W range; regular arrangement of windows in bays to N range. Lecture Hall at NE angle with external concrete staircase and balcony. Splayed and cantilevered Lecture Theatre to internal courtyard.

Sash and case windows, mainly 4-light with stone mullions and transoms. Slate roof. Spence extensions: metal-framed casement windows. Full-height windows, with timber mullions, to foyer.
INTERIOR: (seen 2010). Panelled entrance hall and staircase; granolithic floors; tiled dados to corridors; exposed steel girder barrel roof to former main lecture theatre (subdivided, 1991). Spence extensions: concrete spiral stair with terrazzo treads and steel and timber balustrades; terrazzo flooring; steel cage lift; plywood ceiling panels. Main lecture theatre (Room 222) with timber and steel desks and plywood wall panels; timber doors with glazed panels and stylised handles.


NOTES: The Kelvin Building was designed by the notable architect James Miller, with extensions by the internationally renowned Basil Spence & Partners. The building also has historical significance as the former home of the ‘synchrotron’, an early particle accelerator, commissioned in 1954.

James Miller won a number of important competitions, including those for the Glasgow International Exhibition and Glasgow Royal Infirmary in 1901, the Materia Medica & Physiology Building for the University of Glasgow in 1903, the Bombay Museum (unbuilt) in 1908 and the Gleneagles Hotel in 1913. As a result of these and other successful commissions, Miller built up a large architectural practice with offices in Glasgow and London specialising in railway, medical and bank buildings. Basil Spence was responsible for a number of
high-profile buildings including the rebuilt Coventry Cathedral (1951-
62), University of Sussex (1959-75), Household Cavalry Barracks
London (1970), Chancery of the British Embassy in Rome (1964-71)
and the New Zealand Parliament extension in Wellington (1964-
1977).

Miller’s building of 1903-06 drew on the form and orientation of the
adjacent Gilbert Scott Building, although on a much reduced scale,
with 17th century detailing in the style of the University’s previous
High Street buildings. The University Court preferred the design for
its ‘simplicity and suitability beside the existing buildings’. Initially
the complex contained 3 quadrangles: 2 small quads behind the S
range and a larger quad to the W of the surviving lecture theatre wing.
The NW corner of this quadrangle was demolished for the Spence
link/extension of 1959.

Spence’s Natural Philosophy building extension was a landmark in
Scottish architecture, heralding the period of reconstruction and
university expansion. It provides the link between the pre-war and
post-war approaches to Modernism by demonstrating the connection
between the Classical and the geometric Purism of Le Corbusier.
Tradition is acknowledged in the rusticated lower and opaque upper
zones, while the whiteness of Modernism is emphasised with Portland
stone. The sculpted column at the portico is a direct reference to
Corbusier, which also suggests that the building might be a concrete
structure, rather than steel. It was the architect’s first university
contract, one of the first post-war university buildings, and the first
major contract for Spence’s new practice. The first phase on the N of
the site, begun in 1948, was for the internationally important research
work of Professor Dee, a leading figure in particle physics.
Structurally demanding, it housed the 300 million watt Synchrotron,
which generated gamma rays. Phase 2 links the first extension to the
1906 Miller building and contains mainly teaching facilities,
including a 150-seat concrete lecture theatre.

The building is largely externally unchanged, including the metal-
framed windows, and retains many original internal features,
including the lift and the massive metal doors to the synchrotron
chamber. Some original Spence-designed furniture is still present. In
2006, internal alterations were made to the W block to provide
computer labs.

Formerly listed as ‘1J Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, Natural
Philosophy Building’.
List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32924

Group with Items:  CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 56650 66568  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

James Miller, 1903-06; additions and alterations Gillespie, Kidd and Coia, 1949. Scots Renaissance university department building. 2-, 3- and 4-storey; asymmetrical plan. Squared, snecked Giffnock sandstone, polished ashlar dressings.

MATERIA MEDICA: E block: entrance block; free-standing gateway to lower level (see below), balustraded parapet to steps, architrave, strapwork pedimented entrance. Giant Ionic pilasters rising through 2 floors above with crowning balustraded parapet with sculpted panel; irregular fenestration, coped gable with date panel (1906) to left. Plain 2 x 4-bay E block advanced with blank N wall framed by Ionic pilasters. 10-bay W extension with large 4-light ground floor windows, tripartite above, parapet with raised dies; plain westernmost bays framed by Ionic pilasters 5-bay return with segmental gables.

PHYSIOLOGY BUILDING: low level entrance with strapwork pediment; regular 12-pane glazing in 7 windows above surmounted by balustrade; recessed section with short open colonnade surmounted by balustrade; advanced, single storey section to W with windows framed by pilasters, upper floors set back with segmental crenellations; short low battlemented section with later roof. W elevation: crow-stepped gable flanked by pepper-pot turrets, gable geometric window lower W building surmounted by aedicular cupola; polygonal turret. Rear elevation to S: curving section at SW: giant aedicular window: 4-storey, 8-bay section with giant Ionic pilasters rising through 3rd and 4th floors, regular window arrangement recessed, plain 4-bay section; 2-bay advanced coped gable section with oriel at 4th floor.

2-, 4- and 6-light sash and case windows with stone mullions and transoms and glazing bars. Grey-blue Westmoreland slate roofs.

INTERIOR: (public spaces seen 2010). Panelled timber dado to corridors and stair hall; granolithic floor; cast and wrought iron balusters to stairs; brass handles to 2-leaf panelled and architraved laboratory doors; ceilings lowered in many areas; plain moulded plaster cornices where original ceilings visible.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GILMOREHILL CAMPUS BUILDING B2, WEST MEDICAL BUILDING INCLUDING ENTRANCE GATEWAY
ENTRANCE GATEWAY: Doric-columned pedestrian gateway with strapwork pediment and urn finials to N.


NOTES: The West Medical Building is a fine example of purpose-built medical laboratories and departmental facilities by the noted Glasgow architect, James Miller. The design is well detailed in Scots Renaissance style with an asymmetrical plan form. The building is detailed in pale buff snecked Giffnock sandstone.

Miller won a number of important competitions, including those for the Glasgow International Exhibition and Glasgow Royal Infirmary in 1901, the Materia Medica & Physiology Building for the University of Glasgow in 1903, the Bombay Museum (unbuilt) in 1908 and the Gleneagles Hotel in 1913. As a result of these and other successful commissions, Miller built up a large architectural practice with offices in Glasgow and London specialising in railway, medical and bank buildings.

£75,000 was raised through the University’s Ninth Jubilee Appeal for the construction of a new faculty building for Physiology, Materia Medica (pharmacology), Forensic Medicine and Public Health. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the building on 23 April 1907.

Miller took advantage of the slope on this prominent site to break up the composition of the large building into smaller units of differing heights. The strapwork pediments are reminiscent of features of the mid 17th-century University of Glasgow buildings in the High Street, whilst the leaded dome at the west end of the building is more late 17th-century Baroque in character. The Wolfson Link (Holmes
Partnership, 1996) and Davidson Building (Keppie, Henderson & Partners, 1963) adjoin to the east.

Formerly listed as ‘1H Gilmorehill, University Of Glasgow, Materia Medica And Physiology Building’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
A G Thomson, Architect & Civil Engineer, 1887. 2-storey and attic, rectangular-plan, Baronial lodge and teaching building with single storey former Janitor’s House adjoining to S. Conical-roofed stairtower to NW angle; decorative mid 17th-century sculptural fragments from demolished Old College (High Street) incorporated into exterior. Polished and droved ashlar sandstone. Base course; eaves cornice; architraved openings with strapwork pediments.

**FURTHER DESCRIPTION:**

N (UNIVERSITY AVENUE) ELEVATION: arched entrance to loggia with rusticated surround; 2 similarly treated windows to right. 1st floor elaborately sculpted pedimented panel flanked by semi-engaged urns; 2 windows to right with strapwork pediments and massive corbel table in front, similar dormers above; E gable with inscribed panel. NW stair tower with dormers and pepperpot roof. E ELEVATION: arcaded loggia, windows with corbel table above; crow-stepped gable with eaves course and window. S ELEVATION: arched entrance set in relieving pilasters to loggia, carved panel above; regularly placed, strapwork pedimented windows and dormers; lower single storey building to S similarly detailed rusticated quoins, skewputs. W ELEVATION: crow-stepped gable, similar detailing; rope moulding date panel "ANN DOM 1658" tall, narrow corniced gable stacks.

Small-pane timber windows, some sash and case some fixed pane with top hoppers. Pitched slate roof; crowstepped gables; tall offset diamond-plan stacks.

**INTERIOR:** (seen 2010). Original room plan largely extant. Simple cornicing to most rooms. Stone spiral stair. Large attic teaching room with braced timber roof structure; timber lining boards; plain timber fireplace (blocked); decorative iron vent.

**REFERENCES:** Ordnance Survey, *Large Scale Town Plan: Glasgow*, 1894; Glasgow University Archives, Drawings Collection Ref. GB 0248 GUA BUL; R W Billings, *The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, 4v; D H Weir, J Veitch, J B Cowan, *Memorials of the Old College of Glasgow*, (1871); A Ross and J Hume, *‘A new and splendid edifice’: the Architecture of the*
NOTES: Pearce Lodge is part of an A-Group with McMillan Reading Room, Gatepiers, Railings, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial, Quincentenary Gates, Hunter Memorial, John McIntyre Building, Thomson Building, James Watt Building and Gilbert Scott Buildings.

Pearce Lodge is of particular significance for the incorporation and replication of mid-17th-century sculptural fragments from the Old College buildings in the High Street (demolished in the 1870s for creation of a railway goods yard). The fragments bear testament to the high quality and magnificence of the Renaissance Palace-style complex used by the University until its removal to Gilmorehill.

The building is named after Sir William Pearce of the Fairfield Shipping & Engineering Co., who provided the money for the rescue of decorative elements of the Old College and their incorporation into the new lodge at Gilmorehill. Alexander George Thomson, the architect and civil engineer, had previously campaigned unsuccessfully against demolition of the Old College buildings.

Most of the decorative masonry fragments are from the High Street frontage of Old College of 1654-60 by John Clerk. The N and E elevations of Pearce Lodge form an approximate reproduction of the old High Street central gateway and its flanking bays with consoled balconies. The Royal Coat of Arms was reputedly added to Old College in 1660 to celebrate the restoration of Charles II.

Formerly listed as ‘1K Gilmorehill, University of Glasgow, Pearce Lodge, comprising Gateway, Janitor’s House and Classrooms’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32926

Group with Items: CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 56837 Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70 66711

Sir George Gilbert Scott, 1868-71; Principal’s Lodging porch added by Honeyman & Keppie, 1898. 3-storey, attic and basement terraces of townhouses for 12 professors and the Principal on 3 sides of a square (4 houses to N terrace; 7 houses to W terrace; 2 houses to S terrace) in Early Netherlandish style with 16th-century Scottish details. Rock-faced rubble with ashlar dressings, ground level band course. Stone-mullioned and transomed single, bipartite, and tripartite windows. Crowstepped gabled entrance bays (predominantly paired) and bargeboarded gabled dormers.

S SIDE (INCLUDING PRINCIPAL’S LODGING): 5-bay, outer bays raised and advanced; irregular fenestration; crowstepped gables in outer bays; 2 dormers; return elevations with central gables, arched entrances. Rear elevation: double gable, E advanced with full-height canted bay. W SIDE: 15 unequal bays, 3rd and 4th, 9th and 10th, and 15th bays advanced with crowstepped gables; arched entries with continuous dripmoulds over window lights arranged 3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3; 2-light attic windows shaped windows to 1st floor to gables. Plain return and rear elevations. N SIDE: 12 bays arranged 2-2-4-2-2, 3rd and 4th, 9th and 10th bays advanced and raised with paired crowstepped gables; detailing similar to W side.

2-pane timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roofs. Corniced gable and mutual stacks.

INTERIORS: (seen 1988) Plain, many altered. Carved timber staircase balusters, some timber or marble chimneypieces.

CARRIAGE STEPS: approx. 150mm thick sandstone slabs forming pavements and roofs to coal cellars; circular cast-iron coal-hole gratings. Sandstone slabs projecting over stone road gutters to form carriage steps.

RAILINGS AND LAMP STANDARDS: decorative cast-iron railings to street and steps over basement areas. Cast-iron lamp standards with barleysugar motif built into the railings.

BOUNDARY WALLS: buttressed and coped bull-faced sandstone boundary walls to rear (W) of Nos. 5-11.

NOTES: See separate list descriptions for the nearby structures enclosed by the University Avenue boundary railings, gatepiers and Quincentenary Gates, including the Gilbert Scott Building, Bower Building, Thomson Building, John McIntyre Building, Pearce Lodge, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial and Hunter Memorial.

The Square is an outstanding example of later 19th century Gothic Revival architecture by a leading UK architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott. The Square (originally ‘Professors’ Square’), three terraces of houses for 12 professors and the Principal, formed part of the scheme for relocation of the University from the High Street to Gilmorehill in the late 1860s and early 1870s.

Joseph Bignell of Scott’s London office sent plans of the professors’ houses at Gilmorehill to the Building Committee in Glasgow in early 1868. The estimated cost of £30,200 was of some concern. The design provided for seven terraced houses on the west side of the square and four houses on the north side. By spring 1868 the two houses on the southern side of the square, including the house for the Principal, were also on the drawing board. However, arguments over costs delayed completion of the houses until 1871. Prior to the completion of the Bute and Randolph Halls, West Range and Memorial Chapel, Professors’ Square faced into the single large quadrangle formed by the main Gilbert Scott buildings.

The pioneering mathematician and physicist, William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs (1824-1907), lived at No. 11 for much of his long tenure as Professor of Natural History until 1899. The house was the first in the UK to be lit by electricity, using a carbon arc system installed in 1881.
Apart from the Principal’s Lodging, the houses are now all in departmental or administrative use.

Formerly listed as ‘1-13 (inclusive) Professors’ Square and Principal’s Residence, University of Glasgow’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building numbers are derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32927

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes) CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56939 66756 Date of Listing: 15-JAN-85


FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Tall arched, relief keyblocked, stepped entrance bay with simple doorpiece and 2-leaf doors at head of stair with graduated parapet walls, vertical glazing above; swept brass handles to glazed timber doors. Narrow, vertically linked windows with band between and dripmoulds, set in advanced panels. Rear entrance with simple die walls oversailing basement area. Drum supporting shallow saucer dome set back from parapet.

Metal windows. Domed roof; decorative rainwater goods.

INTERIOR:

RAILINGS, LAMP PIERS, GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALLS: Ground level parapet wall with wrought-iron railings and 2 brick pier lamp standards with metal lamps. Coped boundary wall to University Avenue; bracketed pedimented caps to gatepiers (replacement gates).

Harris, M Reilly & G D Ruxton, Architectural Treasures of the University of Glasgow, (2009) p. 57; ‘Reading Room’ building search at www.scottisharchitects.org.uk (accessed 03-03-2010).

NOTES: McMillan Reading Room is part of an A-Group with, Lord Kelvin’s Sundial, Gatepiers, Railings, Quincentenary Gates, Hunter Memorial, John McIntyre Building, Thomson Building, Pearce Building, James Watt Building and Gilbert Scott Buildings.

This is an exceptional example of a purpose built reading room designed for a higher education setting and dating from the mid 20th century. The building exhibits an innovative design style, particularly in its use of brick and concrete, and survive relatively unaltered, including a large number of interior fittings. The building is set on a prominent site within the university campus, with the entrance on axis with the gatepiers and boundary wall from Hillhead House which was formerly located on the site. The reading room would have formed the centrepiece of a redeveloped quadrangle of university buildings, but this plan was never realised. Nonetheless the building retains a prominent setting with surrounding landscaped grounds further contributing to its interest.

The Reading Room won the RIBA Bronze Medal, for the best building in Scotland 1936-49. It was funded from a bequest in memory of alumni, Robert and Edith McMillan, and cost £20,000 (approximately £575,000 in 2010). It was designed to house 565 of the 3000 undergraduates then matriculated at the University. The Reading Room was originally intended to stand in a courtyard formed by new University offices, lecture rooms and an art gallery, but the outbreak of the Second World War put an end to the building programme. The same architects were responsible for the contemporary Joseph Black Chemistry Building.

The Reading Room stands on the site of Hillhead House, a villa of circa 1850 built by the muslin manufacturer and calico printer, Andrew Dalglish. The walls and (repositioned) gatepiers fronting University Avenue presumably date from the construction of Hillhead House.

Formerly listed as ‘82 University Avenue, University of Glasgow, Reading Room’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32928

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56625  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

Sir John James Burnet (Burnet, Son and Dick), 1923-27; later additions to W. 2-storey and basement, neo-Baroque university department and museum building. Asymmetrical U-plan with single storey infill and later range to W. Polished ashlar, all channelled. Plinth with keyblocked basement window architraves. Ground floor level band course. Continuous parapet breaking through. Louvred cupola over entrance range.

E ELEVATION: central entrance bay breaking forward with recessed architrave, panel over "ZOOLOGY 1923", stairlight above breaking through open segmental pediment. Plain walls to right and left of entrance.

N ELEVATION: 12 bays separated by pilaster strips; casement windows with glazing bars.

S ELEVATION: continuous plain wall running into W lateral section with keyblocked, blind window, axial stacks, slate roof.

Steel-framed casement and hopper windows. Grey slate pibended roof to N and E ranges; replacement Mansard roof over Museum wing and later W range. Cast-iron rainwater goods.

INTERIOR: (seen 2010). ENTRANCE HALL: glazed timber vestibule doors with brass fixings; later inner vestibule screen; granolithic floor with contrasting margins; plain cornice and compartmental ceiling. MAIN STAIR: broad scale and platt stair; iron balusters with timber handrail and carved beast heads, decorative newel finials. UPPER STAIR HALL: granolithic floor; coved ceiling. MAIN LECTURE THEATRE: tiered, curved seating (replacement); timber paneled walls; timber balustrade to rear of seating; original window blind mechanism in place. ZOOLOGY MUSEUM: large rectangular-plan room in the form of a temple; timber floor; colonnaded walls; compartmental ceiling. LABORATORY: large N-facing windows.

REFERENCES: Ordnance Survey, Large Scale Town Plan: Glasgow, 1933-34; Glasgow University Archives, Drawings Collection Ref. GB 0248 GUA BUL/6/16/1-127; Architects Journal (21/09/1927); Builder

NOTES: The Graham Kerr Building forms an A-Group with the Joseph Black Buildings (see separate listing). The Graham Kerr Building is an outstanding example of a largely unaltered work by the notable Glasgow architect, Sir John James Burnet. The building marks a transition between the Baroque characteristics of his earlier buildings and the early modern direction of his practice at this period, and has a design which is characterised by this evolution in style, including the deeply channelled ashlar facings.

The different functions of parts of the building are expressed externally through massing and detailing, including the stepped windows (S elevation) to the raked Main Lecture Theatre. Norman Dick (architect with Burnet’s practice) was largely responsible for the details of the design. Key surviving features of the original building include the microscopy laboratories with their large metal-framed windows for “good northern light”, the Museum, Main Lecture Theatre and Main Staircase. Originally the Museum was top-lit by diffuse light from a cupola above – the roof was later altered.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: John McIntyre Building (1886), Bower Building (1900), Anatomical (Thomson) Building (1900-01), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), University Chapel (1923-29) and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow
Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

The building is named after Sir John Graham Kerr (1869-1957), a Cambridge evolutionary embryologist, who was appointed to the Regius Chair of Natural History (Zoology) in 1902. He was especially interested in marine biology and Scottish natural history.

Formerly listed as ‘1L Gilmorehill, University Of Glasgow, Zoology Building’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32929

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 56866 66759  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

Robert Ewan, 1902-03. 3-storey and attic, Renaissance-detailed corner block. 3 x 2 bays with single storey building to rear. Square, projecting, canted corner bay. Modillion cornice.

E (RETURN TO HILLHEAD STREET) ELEVATION: single storey, projecting porch with cornice and die balustraded parapet. Keyblocked, corniced windows, single and bipartite above, architraved at upper floors. Pedimented dormer breaking through parapet.

CORNER BAY: 1st floor window pedimented, balustraded balcony, bipartite windows above with sculpted tympanum and finial in attic. Mansard roof.

S (UNIVERSITY AVENUE) ELEVATION: canted bay rising from ground to 1st floor in 2nd bay from E, panelled aprons, pedimented at 1st floor. Bipartite windows above with keyblocked, pedimented dormer with finial. Keyblocked, pedimented window 1st floor, 1st bay from E.

Timber sash and case windows. Piended slate roofs; corniced mutual stacks.


BOUNDARY WALLS: coped boundary walls; small curved run of cast iron railings to left of entrance; other railings now missing.

NOTES: 1 University Gardens forms an A-Group with 2-10 University Gardens, 12 University Gardens, 14 University Gardens and 11-13 University Gardens (see separate listings). 1 University Gardens is a high-quality Renaissance townhouse on a prominent corner site, and a key part of a terrace including works by John James Burnet and J Gaff Gillespie (see separate listings). The townhouse is well detailed and makes innovative use of a prominent corner site with a chamfered corner bay with prominent pedimented ashlar attic storey and corner pilasters. The building makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and exhibits characteristic architectural detailing which responds in style to the John James Burnett block further down University Gardens (see separate listing) in style. The interior is also well detailed, with a number of features, including elaborate plasterwork, which are characteristic of this period of architectural design.

Formerly listed as ‘1 University Gardens’. Originally known as ‘Saughfield Crescent’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32930

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes) CAT: B

Map Ref: NS 56741 66785 Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

John James Burnet (Burnet Son and Campbell), 1882. 3-storey and attic pair of classical townhouses (formerly part of a terrace to NW) with simplified Renaissance details and paired columned portico. Polished ashlar, channeled at ground floor, rock-faced rustication to basement; squared rubble rear elevation. Ground floor level band course; ground floor cill course; modillion eaves cornice with dentil band; architraved windows.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: NE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 4-bay. Painted paired Tuscan portico with paired columns in centre; cornice parapet. 1st floor 2 outer oriel s with cast-iron plant boxes; balustraded parapets. Central windows corniced. SE ELEVATION: canted corner bay to outer right with central bipartite corniced window; bracketted solid balcony at 1st floor; regular windows at ground and 2nd floor; multi-light attic windows, canted in centre bay between linked, corniced wallhead stacks; 2 further bays to outer left with 2-bay rear return continuing main elevation detailing; corner bay to outer left canted above ground floor. SW ELEVATION: irregular disposition of windows; 2-storey canted bay to outer left. NW ELEVATION: blank (rendered).

Timber sash and case windows; mainly 4-pane glazing. Grey slate roofs; 3-storey SW section with independent piended roof; corniced wallhead stacks.

INTERIOR: (No. 11 seen 2010). Numerous original features including plasterwork and timberwork. Tiled vestibule floor; Tuscan columned entrance hall; coloured glass panel below stair; turned timber balustrade to stair; decorative plasterwork and pedimented timber fireplace to principal room at 1st floor; timber panelling, dentilled cornice and decorative plasterwork to attic room, top-lit by cupola.

BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS: Balustraded boundary wall, solid corner section with bracketted panel lettered "UNIVERSITY GARDENS". Die walls flanking entrance with cast-iron parapets.

REFERENCES: Ordnance Survey, Large Scale Town Plan: Glasgow, 1894; Mitchell Library, Dean of Guild Collection, Ref. H/151; A

NOTES: 11-13 University Gardens forms an A-Group with 2-10 University Gardens, 12 University Gardens, 14 University Gardens and 1 University Gardens (see separate listings) 11-13 University Avenue is a little-altered example of domestic architecture by Sir John James Burnet, one of Scotland’s leading architects. No. 11 also has historical interest as the birthplace of the term ‘isotope’. The paired townhouses are well detailed with a classical design scheme and some simplified Renaissance detailing, making a good contribution to the surrounding streetscape.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), John McIntyre Building (1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects. Nos. 11 and 13 University Gardens were built as private residences. Further houses were built by Burnet on the other side of the street (then Saughfield Crescent).

The houses were built on the lands of Saughfield House. No. 11 was first occupied by George Thomas Beilby, father-in-law of the radiochemist, Frederick Soddy (1877-1956). At a dinner in the house
in 1913, the physician Margaret Todd suggested the term ‘isotope’ (Greek for ‘same place’) to Soddy, who went on to win the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1921 for his work on radioactive decay and the theory of isotopes. From 1922 to 1997 the house was occupied by the University of Glasgow’s Student International Club, and named after the club’s first chairman, shipping magnate George Service (1864-1940). Since 1997 No. 11 has housed the Humanities Advanced Technology & Information Institute. No. 13 housed the Hetherington Research Club, the first university research club in the UK, from 1954 to 2010.

Formerly listed as ‘11-13 (Odd Nos) University Gardens’. Originally part of 11-25 Saughfield Terrace. No.11 also known as ‘George Service House’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building numbers are derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32931

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56858  66762  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

John James Burnet (Burnet, Son and Campbell), 1882-96; kitchen outhouse at No. 7 added by Campbell Douglas & Paterson, 1905. 3-storey and attic, 26-bay Renaissance terrace block of townhouses.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: 1st, 15th, 26th bays canted. Each entry at head of short flight of steps with corniced parapet walls. Battered ground floor; cill band. 1st floor bracketted balustraded balcony, canted bay windows with balustrade over in 5th, 7th, 12th, 13th bays. Corbelled turret in 1st E bay rising full-height with plain narrow windows, glazed attic level with 3- and 4-light windows, independently roofed. 1st floor windows keyblocked, pedimented, broken pediments in main canted bays. Plain 2nd floor windows with aprons, tripartite over 1st floor bay windows. Modillion cornice. Balustrades over central bays.

NOS 9 AND 10: similar treatment with simplified decoration, 8 bays. Shallow S turret rising into attic with polygonal roof and simple glazing. Dentilled oriel windows at 1st floor in 2nd and 7th bays from S. Architraved and corniced paired entries at Nos. 8 and 9. Kitchen outhouse with segmentally pedimented half dormer to rear at No 7, Campbell Douglas and Paterson, 1905. Sandstone and brick scullery wings to rear.

Slate roofs; gabled dormers; corniced mutual stacks.

INTERIORS (seen 1988): numerous original features including: NO 2: Fretwork cast-iron balusters, carved pendants, columns. Curved timber entrance hall chimneypiece. Marble staircase up to 1st floor. Leaded side lights, to entrance. 1st floor stained glass to left of landing. NO 3: coupled column entrance hall chimneypiece. NO 4: arched stair landing with coupled columns. NO 5: similar to Nos 1 and 2. NO 6: 1st floor marble lined bathroom with marble fixtures and fittings. NO 7: carved stone entrance chimneypiece. Various elaborate timber chimneypieces. Figurative tiled fireplace in 2nd floor rear room. NO 8: Edwardian Baroque entrance hall, chimneypiece. NO 9: similar to No 8. NO 10: timber columned staircase.
BOUNDARY WALLS AND ENTRANCE PIERS: boundary walls and piers with cushion caps flanking entrance steps; cast-iron railings now missing.

‘OUT’ PIER AND STEPPED GARDEN WALL FRONTING UNIVERSITY AVENUE: decorative drum pier at E junction of University Avenue and University Gardens, inscribed ‘UNIVERSITY GARDENS’ and ‘OUT’. Stepped wall with replacement railings enclosing garden at University Avenue; returns in at W junction of University Avenue, inscribed ‘UNIVERSITY GARDENS’ and ‘IN’.


NOTES: 2-10 University Gardens forms an A-Group with 1 University Gardens, 12 University Gardens, 14 University Gardens and 11-13 University Gardens (see separate listings) University Gardens are of outstanding interest as a virtually intact high quality terrace of townhouses by the nationally significant architect John James Burnet. The architectural design is executed in high quality materials and exhibits a range of features in the Renaissance style, including a prominent balconies and canted bays. The interiors are highly detailed and are characterised by high quality plaster and timber work and elaborately detailed chimneypieces. The design is characteristic of Burnet’s move to the so called ‘free style’ of architecture which rejected a scholarly use of historicist styles in favour of a freer use of traditional architectural methods and motifs, as seen in the combination of architectural devices in the design for University Gardens.
Dean of Guild records show that Nos. 3-4 were commissioned by William Young from John Burnet & Son, and Nos. 6-10 by John Napier from John Burnet, Son & Campbell. The occupants of Nos. 2-5 in 1893 were a mixture of merchants and professionals: Henry Fairlie, industrial chemist; Andrew M’Onie, engineer; James Mann of Mann, Byars & Co, retail warehousemen and manufacturers; and Robert Berry, LLD.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), Anatomical (Thomson) Building (1900-01), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

Formerly listed as ‘2-10 (Inclusive Nos) University Gardens’. Originally known as ‘Saughfield Crescent’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32932

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes) CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56779 66821 Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

J Gaff Gillespie (Salmon, Son & Gillespie), 1900. 4-bay, 3-storey and attic Art Nouveau terraced house with bell-cast turret. Polished ashlar sandstone, channeled at ground floor; ground floor cill band; simple recessed architraves to ground floor windows.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Entrance at base of full-height canted bay, 2nd from N; architraved, corniced. 1st floor round-headed window N bay, solid corbelled balcony in front with decorative wrought-iron panel. Dentil band, cornice over S bays, canted bay breaking through cornice with cill band, multi-light fully glazed attic windows divided by timber strips, projecting eaves, bell-cast roof. Raised section to left attached to turret.

Sash and case windows, multi-pane glazing. Slate roofs; gabled dormer; gabled mutual stacks.


BOUNDARY WALLS AND ENTRANCE PIERS: boundary walls and piers with cushion caps flanking entrance steps; cast-iron railings now missing.

www.scottisharchitects.org.uk and www.scran.ac.uk (accessed 03-03-2010).

NOTES: 12 University Gardens forms an A-Group with 2-10 University Gardens, 1 University Gardens, 14 University Gardens and 11-13 University Gardens (see separate listings). 12 University Gardens is of outstanding interest as a near intact example of the work of a prominent Glasgow architect, John Gaff Gillespie (1870-1926) and of the use of the Art Nouveau, ‘Glasgow Style’ which characterised development in the city during this period. The building is a fine example of the work of one of the members of the so called ‘Glasgow Style’ which also included Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The architectural design is characteristic of this style with a use of strong abstract forms and clean organic shapes and lines. The design of 12 University Gardens is characterised throughout by the interpretation of this style, particularly in the prominent entrance tower with curved bell-cast roof and in the fittings of the interior. The building also exhibits the interest of the designers who formed part of the Glasgow Style in historic techniques of construction and design motifs. This is particularly evident in the oak beamed entrance hall, and the use of some classical design features to the exterior, such as the dentilled cornice which links the building to its setting adjacent to the classical villa at 14 University Gardens (see separate listing).

Dean of Guild records show that No. 12 was commissioned by William S Workman (of George Smith & Sons, merchants and shipowners) from Salmon, Son & Gillespie. The house was acquired by the University in the 1950s.

Principal works of the Salmon, Son & Gillespie firm include the Marine Hotel at Troon (1897), the Glasgow Savings Bank at Anderston Cross (1899), and Lion Chambers in Hope Street (1904).

Formerly listed as ‘12 University Gardens’. Originally known as ‘Saughfield Crescent’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
HBNUM: 32933

Group with Items: A-Group (see Notes)  CAT: A

Map Ref: NS 56773  Date of Listing: 15-DEC-70

John James Burnet (Burnet, Son and Campbell), 1904. 3-storey and attic, asymmetrical 3-bay Renaissance terraced house. Polished ashlar, channelled at ground floor.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Anta pillars and pilasters flanking doorway and canted bay to right forming portico and supporting 1st floor solid parapet with cast-iron plant boxes, single light and tripartite windows in N bays. Canted bay rising from 1st to 2nd floor in N bay with windows in recessed margins, corbelled out at 2nd floor. Set back tripartite gabled dormer with tall, narrow, attached stack to right. Plain windows in S bays. 2nd floor modillion cornice in S bays, corniced tripartite dormer above.

Timber sash and case windows with glazing bars, 6-pane upper sashes to 1st floor windows. Slate roof; corniced mutual and wallhead stacks.


BOUNDARY WALLS AND ENTRANCE PIERS: boundary walls and piers with cushion capped pier to right of entrance steps; short length of cast-iron railing to left of entrance; other railings now missing.


NOTES: 14 University Gardens forms an A-Group with 2-10 University Gardens, 12 University Gardens, 1 University Gardens and 11-13 University Gardens (see separate listings) 14 University Avenue is of outstanding interest as a virtually intact high quality townhouse by the nationally significant architect John James Burnet. The architectural design is executed in high quality materials and exhibits a range of features in the Renaissance style, including a prominent doorpiece flanked by anta pilasters and a ground floor portico. The interior is highly detailed and survives with little alteration. Details of note include a columned ground floor room and staircase with elaborately carved newels. The design is characteristic of Burnet’s move to the so call ‘free style’ of architecture which rejected a scholarly use of historicist styles in favour of a freer use of traditional architectural methods and motifs, as seen in the combination of architectural devices in the design for University Gardens.

Of outstanding interest as an intact high-quality townhouse by the major Glasgow architect, John James Burnet. The house is now in use as a University departmental building, but retains many fine interior features from the period of its construction.

Dean of Guild records show that No. 14 University Gardens was commissioned by William Bottomley from John Burnet & Son. Bottomley was a patent agent of the firm Bottomley & Liddle.

John James Burnet was one of Scotland’s leading architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Son of another architect, John Burnet Senior, he trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Burnet was a pioneer of the stylistic move from historicist styles to a tradition-based, but free-style architecture. He developed enormously successful and influential practices in Glasgow and London, designing a number of eminent buildings including the Fine Art Institute, Athenaeum Theatre, Charing Cross Mansions, Atlantic Chambers and Clyde Navigation Trust Offices in Glasgow and the Kodak Building, the second and third phases of Selfridges, Adelaide House, and the King Edward VII Wing at the British Museum in London. Burnet was knighted for the latter project in 1914. Commissions for the University of Glasgow included: the Bower Building (1900), Anatomical (Thomson) Building (1900-01), James Watt Engineering North Building (1901 and 1908), University Chapel (1923-29), Zoology Building (1923), and Hunter Memorial (1925). The
neighbouring Glasgow Western Infirmary also employed Burnet Sr and John James Burnet for a number of projects.

Formerly listed as ‘14 University Gardens’. Originally known as ‘Saughfield Crescent’.

List description updated as part of review of the University of Glasgow Hillhead Campus, 2011. The building number is derived from the University of Glasgow Main Campus Map (2007), as published on the University’s website www.gla.ac.uk.
APPENDIX II

Historical Development

II.1 Establishment of the University

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451, at the request of the young King James II (1430-60). Despite succeeding to the throne in 1437, he was only just beginning to establish himself as ruler, taking over from the succession of regents who had governed Scotland throughout his minority. James II persuaded Pope Nicholas V to issue a Papal Bull founding the university at Glasgow Cathedral. Thus the fourth-oldest university in the English-speaking world was formed.

That the university was formed at Glasgow Cathedral perhaps confirms that the true inspiration behind the foundation of the university lay with the then bishop of Glasgow, William Turnbull. He had studied at the University of St Andrews (founded 1413) and abroad, and would therefore been aware of the benefits that such an institution could bring to the west of Scotland.

In the mid-fifteenth century, Glasgow was a well-established, yet small town of approximately 2,000 inhabitants. When the university first started classes in October of 1451, 'over fifty students' were enrolled. Classes were held in a variety of buildings – in buildings around the cathedral, rented buildings in Rottenrow and at Blackfriars kirk. Further accommodation was later rented from James, Lord Hamilton in buildings to the north of Blackfriars on the High Street: it was these buildings that were then gifted to the university by Hamilton in 1460, forming their first permanent site that was to be their premises for the next four centuries.

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1 The struggle for political power during James II’s minority was particularly fierce, with infighting between various Douglases (‘Red’ and ‘Black’), Crichtons and Livingstons. One such outcome was the Black Dinner at Edinburgh Castle in 1440 where the young 6th Earl of Douglas and his brother were murdered by their great uncle, who went on to inherit the Earldom. In turn, his son, the 8th Earl, was murdered by James II at Stirling Castle in 1452 – prompting an effective civil war in Scotland between the King and the Douglasses culminating in the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455 where James II finally defeated his foes. That the University of Glasgow was formed in this period of instability is in many ways remarkable.

2 A L Brown & M Moss; The University of Glasgow: 1451-2001; p1

3 Ibid, p4
II.2 The High Street Site: ‘Old College’

The buildings donated by Hamilton continued to serve the new university well for the next two centuries, being replaced only in the mid-seventeenth century by a smart collection of new buildings. Further additions were made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but an engraving by John Slezer gives us an impression of the commanding nature of the earliest purpose-built accommodation (figure II-4).
Figure II-5 General Roy’s Survey map of 1747-55 showing the extent of Glasgow at that date, with the Old College site circled. NLS/British Library

Figure II-6 Detail of inset on 1773 map by Charles Ross showing the Old College buildings. NLS

The study of the Old College buildings is important in the appreciation of the existing campus. That the university moved its entire operations after 400 years on the same site is in itself remarkable and indicative of the bold nature of the university and its determination that unsuitable location should not hinder its academic activities. Furthermore, from an architectural point of view it gives a clear precedent as to why the existing buildings were designed as they were. The double-quad formation of the Gilbert Scott Building as completed is clearly linked to the double-quad arrangement of the seventeenth-century buildings on the High Street. In addition, today’s Professors’ Square has clear precedent with the earlier Professors’ Court. This gives clear evidence that whilst the university needed more space, and new buildings, a clear indication of continuity and appreciation of the university’s built heritage was still important. The fact that the more distinctive architectural features from the old campus were salvaged and re-used…

- Library (William Adam)
- Hunterion Museum (William Stark)
- Hamilton Buildings (Peter Nicholson)
Figure II-7  1838 view of Professors’ Court.  
Scran/GCL

Figure II-8  1838 view of Hunterian Museum (left) and library (centre).  
Scran/GCL

Figure II-9  R W Billings engraving showing quad and tower.  S&B

Figure II-10  R W Billings engraving showing entrance elevation and gateway.  S&B

Figure II-11  View of Old College and High Street by Wm Simpson, c1860s.  UoG: The Hunterian

Figure II-12  1852 view of quadrangle by S Bough.  UoG: The Hunterian
II.3 Development of the West End

Figure II-13 General Roy’s Survey map of 1747-55 showing the West End area at that date, with familiar names such as ‘Partick’, ‘Byres’ ‘Hind Land’ & ‘Horslett Hill’ noted. NLS/British Library

Figure II-14 Charles Ross map of 1773 showing the West End area. Note the existence of ‘Hillend’ and the bridge over the River Kelvin at Partick. NLS

Prior to the early 19th century, there had been little development of the West End, with the majority of small hamlets concentrated around the main road between Glasgow and Dumbarton which crossed over the Kelvin at Partick, just down river of the present Partick Bridge. Partick had been the site of a summer palace used by the Bishops of Glasgow, to whom the area had been gifted in 1136 by David I. After the Reformation in 1560, the land passed into private hands and it is thought that Partick Castle, constructed in 1611, was built on the site of the palace. The castle stood until around the 1830s. A number of mills had been established alongside the Kelvin but aside from that, the majority of the area was entirely rural in nature.
Figure II-15  Thomas Richardson map of 1795 showing the West End area. Note the change or correction of ‘Hillend’ to ‘Hillhead’.  NLS

Figure II-16  William Forrest map of 1816, the first map evidence of Gilmorehill, built c1802. NLS

One of the most important markers in the development of the West End area of Glasgow was the construction of the Great Western Road. The New Anniesland Turnpike Act was given royal assent on the 19th August 1836 and the road was opened for public use in late 1840. Although never a commercial success, it was crucial to the development of the West End suburbs and to the relocation of the University to Gilmorehill.

Prior to the construction of the road, attempts at fusing the estate of Hillhead, to the north of Gilmorehill, had been largely unsuccessful. Impressive houses had been built on large plots at the extremities, but the development of the smaller plots on a grid layout had been limited.
The 25-inch 1st Edition OS map from 1858 shows the development of the area around Gilmorehill making rapid progress: Charles Wilson’s Woodlands Hill development has made excellent progress, and his laying out of the ‘West End Park’ (Kelvingrove) had already proven a great success. Development on either side of the Great Western Road are also shown having made progress, especially around Hillhead where most of the street layout as existing today has been laid out. The large villas of Lilybank, Southfield and ‘Gilmourhill’ are also shown: but all appear to be in the process of fusing their lands. What was to become University Gardens and Lilybank Gardens have been laid out.

Of particular interest in discussion of the existing University campus is the apparent laying out of a new road sweeping around the south and east of the grounds of Gilmorehill House, linking Dumbarton Road and what is now University Avenue – perhaps the early stages of the proposed fusing of the lands for housing. Furthermore, on Donaldshill to the west another road appears to be laid out parallel to Church Street, bisecting what is now the Western Infirmary site but what would otherwise have been another city block.

**Figure II-17** OS map of 1858 showing the West End. Note the Great Western Road in the north west, with the street pattern being formed by new developments. Byres Road is also named ‘Victoria Street’ – a name that was never fully accepted locally. *NLS*

**Figure II-18** Detail of 1858 OS map showing extent of developments on the north side of what was later University Avenue. *NLS*

**Figure II-19** Detail of 1858 OS map showing laying out of road through what was later developed as the Western Infirmary. *NLS*
II.4 Gilmorehill Pre-University

The earliest evidence of development of the Gilmorehill campus site is shown on William Forrest’s map of 1816, showing Gilmorehill House that had been constructed c1802. The mansion was built for the West Indies merchant Robert Bogle, who died in 1822. Bogle’s estate extended to approximately sixty-acres, stretching to Byres road in the west and taking in the lands of Donaldshill. After remaining in Bogle hands for the next two decades, the estate was sold in 1845 to the Glasgow Western Cemetery Co (later known as the Gilmorehill Co) which intended, initially, to build a cemetery on the hill.

The proposal to build a cemetery ultimately succumbed to the same economic crisis that was to scupper the University’s earlier planned move to Woodlands Hill in the 1840s (see section II-5 below). The property was then taken over by a committee of shareholders, who in realising the potential value of the property if put to residential use, held a competition in 1848 (figures II-22 - II-25).

![Figure II-20 Detail of William Forrest’s 1816 map showing Gilmorehill House, the property of ‘Bogle Esq’. NLS](image1)

![Figure II-21 Detail of 1858 OS map showing ‘Gilmourhill House’. NLS](image2)

![Figure II-22 Sketch elevation showing view from east of John Dick Peddie’s competition entry for housing on Gilmorehill, 1848. RCAHMS](image3)
The competition was won by the architect-engineer James Wylson, but neither his, nor any of the other competitors’ schemes were carried forward.

Gilmorehill House remained standing, and was let out, becoming a hydropathic institution in 1856. After being sold to the university along with the rest of the estate, the building was used by the building contractors as an office, before being finally being demolished c1870.

Figure II-23 Site plan showing layout of John Dick Peddie’s competition entry for housing on Gilmorehill, 1848, titled ‘Plan for Feuing the Lands Belonging to The Gilmour Hill Company’. RCAHMS

Figure II-24 Site plan showing site layout of other competition entry.

Figure II-25 Site plan showing site layout of other competition entry.

Figure II-26 Gilmorehill House with the new university buildings under construction behind, 1870. GUA
II.5  The Move Westwards

The University of Glasgow first attempted a move westwards in the 1840s. It was not a move considered lightly, not one that was greeted with universal acclaim: Lord Cockburn, who commented on many architectural issues of the day, argued that the University should restore their distinguished buildings on the High Street, accusing the professors’ plans as being selfish. Nevertheless, it was apparent that the only way funds for new or refurbished accommodation could be found was by selling their existing site and moving to a new one. This wasn’t the only consideration, with the increasing industrialisation of the area around the High Street, the general deterioration of the neighbouring streets, and the lack of space to expand, the Old College site was proving increasingly unsuitable, despite its long and distinguished heritage.

![Perspective view showing John Baird’s Jacobean design for the proposed University buildings on Woodlands Hill, c1846-9. Note how the overall massing, fenestration and layout is similar to the existing Gilbert Scott Building.](image)

Investigations were carried out regarding the purchase of the Woodlands Hill area, on the east side of the River Kelvin, with the land purchase and construction of new accommodation to be funded by the sale of the Old College site to the Glasgow, Airdrie & Monklands Railway Company. An offer was placed by the railway company in 1845, with an Act of Parliament allowing for both the new railway and the disposal of college property passed the following year – the agreement was that the railway company would both purchase the site and develop the buildings on behalf of the university. The Glasgow architect John Baird was commissioned to produce designs for the buildings but “the professors found fault with them all.” The sale fell ultimately fell through with the collapse of ‘Railway Mania’ and subsequent lack of available finance, but it was the delay in committing to a final design that was perhaps the major factor. After consulting Charles Barry, Augustus Pugin & Edward Blore, with the latter amending Baird’s proposals, a compromise design that met the professors’ expectations and the treasury’s budget wasn’t settled until 1849, by which

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4 E Williamson, A Riches & M Higgs; The Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow; p335  
5 The Superintendent of Police, quoted in The Buildings of Scotland, p335 noted in the 1840s that the College was ‘situated in an old and decayed part of the city where the very poorest of the population reside or where, as is usual in such localities, there is a very large number of whisky shops, little pawn or houses in which disreputable persons of both sexes are harboured, crimes and disorder are a daily occurrence.’ It is probably fair to point out that this was largely the result of the shifting of the city’s centre in a general westward direction, with the High Street no longer functioning as such from the 18th century onwards.  
6 Ibid.
point shares and investment in railway companies had collapsed. Despite their procrastination, the University proceeded to sue the railway company for breach of contract for the sum of £12,000. With the collapse of the Woodlands Hill scheme, the site was quickly put to alternative use. The celebrated Glasgow architect Charles Wilson laid out what is now known as the Park Circus development, along with the adjacent ‘West End Park’.

The next opportunity to move wasn’t to come until twenty years later: the purchase of the 60-acre estate of Gilmorehill went through in 1865, with the University purchasing the estate for the sum of £81,000 – nearly ten times the price paid by Robert Bogle over the years 1801-3. The sale of the Old College site was again arranged with a railway company – this time the Glasgow City and District Railway who had made an offer of £100,000 to buy the site in 1863. The new railway lines, goods and passenger stations were opened in 1882, by which point all buildings on the site had been completely cleared.

Figure II-28 1858 OS map showing the Old College site and College Green.

Figure II-29 The same area depicted on the 1893 OS map, showing the domination of the area by the railway goods yards.

Figure II-30 Satellite image overlaid with shaded area (both colours) depicting approximate extent of the Gilmorehill Estate purchased by the University in 1865 (approximately 60 acres). The area in red was sold to the Corporation and the University retained the area in blue (approximately 21 acres). Google/Edited by S&B

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7 J G Smith and J O Mitchell; *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*; 2nd Edition 1878
According to the *Buildings of Scotland*, the sale price was £65,000
To offset the purchase price of the Gilmorehill estate, the University had already planned an arrangement with the Municipal Corporation who were to purchase the land that wasn’t required by the University for their new buildings. Approximately 21 acres, comprising the prime land of the estate, was retained by the University.

Interestingly, around the same date the University purchased the Clayslaps grounds on the south side of the River Kelvin, to be used for the construction of a new hospital. Ultimately it was decided the most suitable location for the new Western Infirmary was the grounds to the west of the site of the new University – the area that presumably had been part of the Gilmorehill estate but which had been conferred to the Corporation. An exchange thus took place, with the Corporation taking the Clayslaps grounds: this became the site of the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum 35 years later.

II.6 George Gilbert Scott and the New University Buildings

Gilbert Scott was an unexpected, and to local architects somewhat unwelcome, appointment by the university. The decision to appoint Gilbert Scott was driven through by the Convenor of the New Buildings Committee, Professor Allen Thomson (after whom, the Thomson Building is named). Thomson was “closely connected with the London establishment and with a particular interest in the Gothic Revival, decided to side-step the competition system and offer the commission to Gilbert Scott, whose Foreign Office scheme was then being built.”

Unsurprisingly, this did not go down with local architects. The Glasgow Architectural Society published views and criticisms from their members, (most notably Alexander Thomson) in their *Proceedings*, but to no avail. It is likely that Gilbert Scott’s reputation as an efficient commercial architect was also a consideration of Thomson’s – the efficient design and construction of the building would have been seen as important in the context of the previous Woodland Hill scheme that, at least in part, failed after lengthy deliberation.

Gilbert Scott’s office, one of the largest in the country at the time, delivered exactly what Thomson required – essentially a Gothic Revival remodelling of John Baird’s scheme. The layout in plan and in elevation is remarkably similar – stylistic treatment is the only immediately apparent distinguishing feature.

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8 E Williamson, A Riches & M Higgs; *The Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow*; p337  Gilbert Scott’s Gothic Revival scheme for the Foreign Office was in fact blocked by Lord Palmerston who demanded it be built with a neo-Classical façade, but the debate was
Allen Thomson cut the first sod of turf in June 1866. The following April construction work started, and a formal foundation-stone-laying ceremony was held in October 1868, with the Prince and Princess of Wales doing the honours. The construction of the new buildings was a major project not just for Glasgow but UK-wide: the second largest structure being built at the time⁹, after the Houses of Parliament that was slowly approaching completion since work had started in 1840.

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II.7 Other 19th Century Developments

- Completion of the spire
- Completion of the Bute & Randolph Halls
- Professors’ Square
- Pearce Lodge
- John McIntyre Building

II.8 Early 20th Century Developments & Early Masterplans

The earliest ‘masterplan’ for enlargement of the university facilities on the Gilmorehill campus came in 1901 with a site plan showing the proposed locations of a number of new laboratories, prepared by Charles E Wardlaw.

The site plan shows us the buildings that had been completed by that date: from east to west these included what are now called the James Watt Building North (opened 1901); Thomson Building (opened 1901); John McIntyre Building (opened 1886); Bower Building (opened 1901) and the Gymnasium (uncertain date of completion, but depicted on 1894 OS map).

Figure II-36 Site plan of the University grounds in 1901 showing proposed new buildings. Scran/GUA
II.9  Development Planning

1948  Sir Frank Mears

Figure II-37  Axonometric projection view showing Frank Mears’ proposed redevelopment, 1948. GUA
Figure II-38 Site plan showing Frank Mears’ proposed redevelopment, 1948. GUA

1960-62 J.L. Gleave

Figure II-39 Site plan presented to the University Court by J L Gleave in 1962. GUA
Figure II-40  Model showing proposed redevelopment of Hillhead by J L Gleave, c1963. GUA

c1972-74  Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley

Figure II-41  c1972-4 model showing Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley proposals for the redevelopment of Hillhead. GUA
The exact date of this development plan from Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley is not known – the model is undated, but does show both the Boyd Orr building as an existing building (completed 1972) and notes their Cumbernauld office which was closed in 1974.

The model itself appears to show a more ambitious scheme than its predecessor design by J L Gleave, taking the university development right up to the east side of Byres Road. Whilst the complete redevelopment of the area to the north of the library and refectory is again proposed, what is particularly interesting is the ‘retreat’ from the proposed demolition of the remaining townhouses of University Gardens: numbers 1-14 had all been listed in December 1970. The majority of townhouses on the south side had of course already been demolished and replaced with the Mathematics building and the Boyd Orr tower, but whilst Wilson & Womersley appear to have accepted the significance of University Gardens, Lilybank House (also listed in December 1970) is shown to be replaced with a large block extending to the line of the also-to-be-demolished Lilybank Gardens (not listed until 1985). Further evidence that suggests that the University was not to be dissuaded by the presence of listed buildings is demonstrated by the proposed demolition of nos 58-69 Oakfield Avenue, also included in the 1970 listings.

The dominant form of the redevelopment appears in the block behind Byres Road (effectively on the site of Ashton Lane), and the block on the south side of Great George Street: low-lying hexagonal blocks, some with open courtyards, linked by taller block weaving their way along the length of each block. This highly geometric form was a dominant theme of a number of similar projects of this time – perhaps most successfully seen in Sir Basil Spence’s Scottish Widows building next to Holyrood Park in Edinburgh. The block facing Byres Road appears to be a simple block, with the aforementioned block on the site of Lilybank Gardens laid out in tiers, following the rise in the ground level. One small octagonal building, on a similar scale to the Reading Room was proposed for Oakfield Avenue, as well as a small block to link the Mathematics Building with the Boyd Orr building.

The model also shows the proposed Phase 2 block of the University Library – essentially a mirror image of what was built, doubling the size of the building, and complemented by an early design for the Hunterian Art Gallery.
Although none of this scheme was executed, it is interesting to note other works by the same firm. The practice is of particular interest with its connection to the development of Phase 1 of Cumbernauld Town Centre: Hugh Wilson was Chief Architect and Planner from 1956 onwards. Furthermore, the firm produced a development plan for the Victoria University of Manchester in 1966, recommending large scale redevelopment and pedestrianisation.

**Figure II-43** View showing University of Manchester Precinct Centre, designed by Hugh Wilson & Lewis Womersley. *Google Streetview*

They also designed the Precinct Centre, a key part of their development plan which opened in 1972 (figures II-44 – II-45). This large red-brick development straddles two city blocks and reaches eleven stories on the north elevation, perhaps giving a loose indication of the scale of what was planned for the University of Glasgow.
II.10 Post-War Expansion of the University

Lionel Robbins was a noted economist of the 20th century. Having been based at the London School of Economics from 1925, he became renowned for his work during the Second World War, advising on the economic conduct of the war, and acting as the UK delegate at conferences that took the decision to found the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He was also a member of the committee that negotiated the Anglo-American loan agreement of 1945 that was crucial to the recovery of the UK economy in the post-war years. He became a life peer in 1959.

The Robbins Report, published in 1963, is often referred to as the document that led to the expansion of the university sector in the UK in the 1960s. The report ‘sold more copies than any other government document’10.

The implications for the University of Glasgow, and other existing universities, were considerable. The number of matriculated students at Glasgow had grown reasonably steadily since moving to Gilmorehill: 1,279 students in 1870-71, with significant increase after the First World War, taking the student numbers above 4,000 in 1919-20. The growth over the next four decades was more sedate, reaching 7,521 by the time the Robbins Report was published. After this, the rate of expansion sped up noticeably, with the total number of matriculated students reaching five figures by 197411.

The pressure was on the university therefore to construct a significant number of new buildings:

- Boiler House
- James Watt South
- Modern Languages (Alexander Stone)
- PE (Stevenson)
- Virology
- Davidson
- Gilmorehill Halls
- Refectory (Fraser/Hub)
- Genetics (Pontecorvo)
- Adam Smith
- QMU
- Library Phase 1
- Mathematics
- Rankine
- Boyd Orr
- Hunterian Art Galley
- Geology
- Hetherington

Figure II-45 1964 Portrait of Lionel Charles Robbins, Baron Robbins (1898 - 1984), NPG

11 A L Brown & M Moss; The University of Glasgow: 1451-2001; p118
## II.11 Summary Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1451</td>
<td>University of Glasgow founded by Pope Nicholas V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1460</td>
<td>Buildings on High Street purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650s</td>
<td>High Street buildings demolished and rebuilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Lion and Unicorn staircase by William Riddell completed in original location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c1802</td>
<td>Gilmorehill House constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>John Baird commissioned to design new building for the University on Woodlands Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>The Glasgow Western Cemetry Company purchases Gilmorehill with intention to construct cemetery. Project falls through and changes name to ‘Gilmorehill Company’ and holds competition for fuying of estate for residential use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Glasgow, Airdrie &amp; Monklands Railway company purchases Woodland Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Sale of High Street site to Glasgow, Airdrie &amp; Monklands Railway company falls through: move to Woodlands Hill cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Glasgow City and District Railway offers £100,000 for High Street site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Gilmorehill estate purchased by the University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1866</td>
<td>First sod cut by Professor Allen Thomson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1867</td>
<td>Construction on the new buildings starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1868</td>
<td>Foundation stone laid by the Prince &amp; Princess of Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Main building opens to staff and students</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Bute and Randolph Halls completed by J O Scott and Edwin Morgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Spire completed by J O Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Phase 1 of McIntyre building completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Hillhead Congregational Church, by H &amp; D Barclay, completed. The building is later taken over by the University and is now the Sir Charles Wilson Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Bower Building, by J O Scott &amp; Sir J J Burnet, completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Thomson Building, by Sir J J Burnet, completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1906 Kelvin Building, by James Miller, completed
1907 West Medical Building, by James Miller, completed
1914-18 First World War
1923 Graham Kerr Building, by Sir J J Burnet, completed
1925 Hunter Memorial, by Sir J J Burnet, completed
1927 Memorial Chapel, by Sir J J Burnet, consecrated
1939 Two wings of Joseph Black Building, by T S R Hughes & D S R Waugh, completed
1939-45 Second World War
1948 Frank Mears publishes his proposals for the redevelopment of Hillhead for the University.
1952 Phase 1 of Basil Spence & Partners extension to Kelvin Building completed
1954 Third wing of Joseph Black Building completed
1959 Phase 2 of Basil Spence & Partners extension to Kelvin Building completed
1962 Virology Building, by Basil Spence & Partners, completed
1963 Davidson Building, by Keppie & Henderson, completed
1966 Additional storey added to Joseph Black Building by Alexander Wright & Kay
1966 Pontecorvo Building, by Basil Spence & Partners, completed
1967 Adam Smith Building completed
1969 Rankine Building, by Keppie & Henderson, completed
1969 Queen Margaret Union, by Walter Underwood & Partners, completed
1969 Mathematics Building, by Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners, completed
1972 Boyd Orr Building, by Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners, completed
1980 Gregory Building, by Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners, completed
1983 Hetherington Building completed
2002      Wolfson Medical School building by Reiach and Hall is completed
2005      BHF Cardiovascular Research Centre & Biomedical Research Centre (Sir Graeme Davies Building) by Boswell Mitchell & Johnston is completed
2005      Refurbishment of former Hillhead Congregational Church as the Sir Charles Wilson Building completed
2007      The Sir Alwyn Williams building by Reiach and Hall is completed
2009      Redevelopment of The Hub (Fraser Building) by Page & Park is completed

II.12 Key Architectural Figures in the History of the University of Glasgow

John Baird (1798 – 1859)
The University of Glasgow would have been John Baird’s largest building in Glasgow, and certainly a highlight of his career. Although not built, with Baird’s design being jettisoned even before the Woodlands Hill project fell through, it is important to recognise the genesis of his design found in today’s Gilbert Scott building.

Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-1878)
The following is an edited extract from the Dictionary of Scottish Architects (www.scottisharchitects.org.uk).

George Gilbert Scott was born on 13 July 1811 at Gawcott, Buckinghamshire where his father the Rev Thomas Scott was curate; his mother Euphemia Lynch was born in Antigua, and her mother's family were Gilberts. He was educated, or rather self-taught, at home, but received instruction in drawing from a Mr Jones. At the age of fourteen he went for a year to his uncle Samuel King at Latimer who taught him both architecture and mathematics. Early in 1835 Scott's father died and he set up practice on his own, initially specialising in workhouses, assisted by William Bonynthom Moffatt who was taken into formal partnership in 1838.

Scott built his first church in 1838. His reputation was established when he won the competition for the Martyrs’ Monument at Oxford in 1840, and still more when he designed the large St Giles Camberwell in best Camden Society Gothic in 1842-44. In 1844 Scott made his first continental tour, and in
the following year, 1845, he won the competition for the Nikolaikirche in Hamburg. In that same year Caroline Scott, George’s wife, broke off the partnership with Moffatt, who had become extravagant and unreliable, Scott thereafter largely abandoning the workhouse side of the practice to concentrate on church building, gaining the commission for St John's Cathedral Newfoundland in 1846. His Scottish practice began in 1853 when Alexander Penrose Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, commissioned him to design St Paul's Church at Dundee, a continental hall church with a 220-foot spire and an apse.

In 1855 Scott won the competition for the Hamburg Rathaus and his successes in the Whitehall competitions of 1856 established his reputation for large public buildings leading to the commission without competition for the Albert Institute at Dundee and the University of Glasgow, both in 1864. St Mary's Church in Glasgow followed, again without competition, in 1870 but he had to compete for St Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh, the commission for which was received in 1873. St Mary's was a remarkable design which reflected the immense increase in his scholarship associated with his Royal Academy lectures from 1868 onwards, published after his death in 1879.

Scott was admitted FRIBA on 3 December 1849 In 1851 he was largely responsible for the establishment of the London Architectural Museum. He was elected ARA in 1855 and RA in 1860, having been awarded the RIBA's Royal Gold Medal in the previous year. He was knighted in 1872 and was President of the RIBA 1873-76. Although in fragile health Scott remained firmly in charge of the practice until his sudden death from a heart attack on 27 March 1878.

Scott's practice was inherited by John Oldrid Scott. He completed his father's Scottish projects, modifying the design of the spire at the University of Glasgow and acting as consultant for new buildings at the university until 1901. He died on 30 May 1913.
**Sir John James Burnet (1857-1938)**

John James Burnet was born on 31st May 1857, the youngest of the three sons of the architect John Burnet. After approximately two years' training in his father's office, he moved to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. At the end of the course Burnet made an extended tour of France and Italy, returning to Glasgow at the end of 1876 to assist his father.

The Beaux Arts influence in Glasgow from the late-1870s on was marked, with contemporaries of Burnet such as John A. Campbell, R.D. Sandilands, John Keppie, and A.N. Paterson all studying there.

Campbell joined Burnet as a partner in 1886 and they, along with Charles Rennie Mackintosh and James Salmon became the most important of a considerable group of men who developed a new Scottish architecture until the end of the Edwardian period.

His father retired around 1890 and the style of the architecture of the practice changed markedly in a conscious attempt to compete with London practices in national competitions. In 1896 he made his first visit to the USA to study laboratory and operating theatre design, but Burnet had become interested in American architecture, and particularly American domestic architecture, at least a decade earlier.

In 1903-04 Burnet’s career took on a new dimension when the Trustees of the British Museum selected Burnet to design the Edward VII Galleries from a list of seven names submitted by the RIBA. In 1905 Burnet established a London base in the name of John J Burnet, and by the same year he had developed a master plan which, if completed, would have extended the Museum on all four sides.

By this time Burnet was spending only a few days a month in the Glasgow office but was still responsible for all the designing, his assistants working up his schemes. The Glasgow office was responsible for the Alhambra Theatre (1910-11), amongst other significant projects. On completion of the King Edward VII Galleries in 1914, Burnet was awarded a knighthood.

After the war, the London office worked on Selfridge’s Oxford Street store, while in Glasgow there were schemes for Glasgow University Chapel and Zoology Building. Burnet was still largely responsible for these designs, but his role gradually diminished through the late-1920s. Eventually he was forced to retire through serious illness, and he passed away in 1938.

The following is a list of buildings by John James Burnet at the University of Glasgow campus at Gilmorehill:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>80 Oakfield Avenue</td>
<td>With John Burnet Snr, as private residence of J J Burnet (alteration to earlier building)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1882-1884 2-11 & 13 University Gardens Originally Saughfield Terrace

1886 John MacIntyre Phase 1 Hall and elevation to University Avenue (L-plan)

c1890 Gate Lodges, Dumbarton Road Alterations to gate lodges by John Burnet Snr

1893 John MacIntyre Phase 2 SW extension (Making U-Plan)

1895 Halls of Residences Unexecuted design

1900 Bower Building With J O Scott

1901 James Watt North With J O Scott

1901 Thomson Building

1904 14 University Gardens

1908 John MacIntyre Phase 3 Infill of U-plan creating square block

1908 James Watt Extension

1911 Gymnasium

1922 James Watt Extension

1923 Graham Kerr

1925 Hunter Memorial

1929 University Chapel & Gilbert Scott Chapel dedicated in 1929
West Range

James Miller (1860-1947)

Kelvin Building
West Medical Building

Thomas H Hughes (1887-1949) & David S R Waugh (1906-2002)

Reading Room

Joseph Black
**Sir Basil Spence (1907-1976)**

Kelvin Building North

Virology

University Chapel & Gilbert Scott

West Range

**Joseph L Gleave (1907-1965); Allen S Matheson (1926-) & Ivor G M G Dorward (1927-1983)**

1969 Mathematics

1972 Boyd Orr

1977 Anatomy Extension

1980 Geology Building

1983 Hetherington Building

Drawing from DMG&Partners dated 1981

**Sir William Whitfield (1920-)**

1968 University Library

1980 Hunterian Art Gallery
APPENDIX III

Gilmorehill House

Entry in The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry; J G Smith and J O Mitchell; 2nd Edition 1878

Sourced from the Glasgow Digital Library: http://gdl.cdlr.strath.ac.uk/

L. Gilmorehill

ON the lands of Gilmorehill, the magnificent new buildings for the University are nearly completed. The mansion represented at great disadvantage in the photograph, and now entirely removed, faced the south. Its precise position was close to the south-west angle of the common hall within the western quadrangle of the University. The house was erected by Robert Bogle, junior, West India merchant, about the year 1802, and from its elevated position, as well as imposing style of architecture, formed a conspicuous and attractive object. The lands around the mansion extended to about sixty acres, and were purchased by Mr. Bogle from different proprietors in 1800 and 1803. The general boundaries were the river Kelvin on the east; partly a bend of that stream, and partly the road to Partick on the south; the "Byres Road" on the west; and the lands of Hillhead on the north.

Mr. Bogle laid off a large portion of the grounds in the vicinity of the mansion, in ornamental plantings, shrubberies, and walks; while extensive walled gardens contained grape, peach, and greenhouses, besides other accessories to a gentleman's country residence. An extensive court of offices was built on the northern side, screened from view of the house and entering off what was the cross-road from Hillhead, now "University Avenue." The approach to Gilmorehill House was from the new Partick road, a few yards west from the bridge over the Kelvin, with handsome gate and lodge. In its prime, Gilmorehill was a beautiful place, and the residence of Mr. Bogle, a great many years, till his death.

A short review of its previous history may not be undesirable. What has been generally known since Mr. Bogle's proprietorship as "Gilmorehill," includes also the lands called "Donaldshill" lying immediately to the west of, and bounding the former property. But, when both became united in Mr. Bogle's person, he gave the name of Gilmorehill to the mansion he had erected, as well as to the whole estate.

During the protectorate of Cromwell, the Duke of Lennox granted a charter of "Gilmour-hill" in favour of John Hamilton. After several intervening owners, these lands became the property in 1720 of Walter Gibson, formerly Provost of Glasgow, well known in old Glasgow story. In 1742 Gilmorehill was purchased by Hugh Cathcart, one of the leading Glasgow merchants enumerated by M'Ure as connected with "the great company which arose, undertaking the trade to Virginea (sic),
Carriby-islands, Barbadoes, New England, St. Christophers, Monserat, and other colonies in America\(^1\) - a singular enough conglomeration. Mr. Cathcart's town residence was the curious looking, antique edifice, now removed, on the east side of Stockwell, near the north end, figured in Stuart's views. After this old merchant's death, his eldest son, William, a merchant in Jamaica, sold Gilmorehill and other lands in the vicinity in 1771 to Thomas Dunmore of Kelvinside, another extensive Glasgow merchant, whose son, in his turn, nine years later, conveyed Gilmorehill to Dr. Thomas Lithan of the East India Company's service, who had become also owner of Kelvinside about the same time. Finally, Gilmorehill was purchased by Mr. Robert Bogle, junior, as already stated, in 1800.

When Mr. Bogle acquired the lands, they were occupied partly as a farm, and partly as a printfield, under leases nearly expired.

Donaldshill anciently belonged to the old family of the Grays of Dalmarnock, and was formerly called "the Brewlands." This property carried right to "the salmon, or cruive-fishing, and other fishings, in the water of Kelvin." In 1786 John Gray, the last of that family in Dalmarnock estate, granted a feu charter of Donaldshill to the widow and to the sister of William Ross, farmer in Stobcross, who soon after disposed of the lands to William Robb, printer and bleacher at Meadowside and Dalsholm. In 1702 he became unfortunate. His trustee was Mr. Walter Ewing M'Lae, father of the late Mr. James Ewing of Levenside, who sold Donaldshill the year following to Mr. John Mair, merchant in Glasgow, afterwards of Plantation. From this gentleman, the lands were purchased by Mr. Robert Bogle, jun., in 1803, and, as already said, incorporated with his previously acquired property of Gilmorehill adjoining.

Mr. Bogle died about 1822, leaving large estates in the West Indies, as well as in Scotland. His eldest son, Archibald, made up titles to his father, in Gilmorehill\(^1\), and in the year 1845, memorable for the mania which prevailed for all sorts of Joint-Stock Companies, he sold Gilmorehill, at a large price, to one of these speculative undertakings, for the purpose of a rural cemetery. This lugubrious association took the title of "The Glasgow Western Cemetery Company," afterwards modified to that of the "Gilmorehill Company."

But besides Gilmorehill lands, the promoters acquired a considerable slice of the adjoining grounds of Hillhead, chiefly for the advantage of a better approach from the north.\(^1\)

The scheme, however, did not succeed. A sudden panic which took place in the money market, as a natural consequence of excessive speculation, caused the collapse of almost all the embryo companies, and stopped the prosecution of sepulchral Gilmorehill. No interments ever took Place there. But the grounds were thought likely to rise in value, and were placed under the charge of a committee of

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\(^1\) A younger son was the late Mr. James Bogle, Dean of Guild in 1847, so much respected, both as a citizen and a magistrate. While Dean, among other valuable services, he made a thorough revision of the Roll of Members of the Merchants' House, so as to ascertain and distinguish those deceased, the want of which had long occasioned much inconvenience. This Mr. Bogle did personally, at no small degree of trouble and labour, as the amended printed Roll, so constructed, testifies. He also made a peculiarly interesting contribution to local history, in a splendid folio volume of coloured representations of many curious edifices in the old districts of the city, with descriptive letterpress, for private circulation, titled, "Relics of Ancient Glasgow Architecture." This worthy gentleman died suddenly, 3rd May 1855, at his residence in Athole Place.
shareholders, who, during a number of years, let the house of Gilmorehill, and the lands, for various temporary purposes. The gradual extension of the city westwards, and the formation of the West End Park, gave an impetus to the value of the Gilmorehill property. This resulted in the sale of the whole, to the College of Glasgow, in 1865, at a very large increase beyond the sum paid by the Gilmorehill Company, eighteen years previously. On the other hand, the College authorities contemplated an arrangement with the Municipal Corporation, completed only some years later, whereby the latter were to take over at cost price, and under certain restrictions, as to their occupation by buildings, such portions of the lands as the College did not require for University purposes, thus relieving the Senate of the University of about one half of the sum paid to the Gilmorehill Company. The quantity of ground finally retained by the College is about twenty-one acres, including the summit of the eminence, and affording by far the finest site for the new University in Glasgow or its vicinity. Nearly at the same time, the authorities of the University made purchase of a piece of ground in the property of Clayslaps, lying to the south of the river Kelvin, and opposite the College grounds, as the site for a new hospital intended to supply curative relief to the sick poor in the western part of the city, and to be available for clinical instruction in the Medical School of the University. Subsequently, however, a more eligible site to the west of the College was acquired in excambion for the Clayslaps ground, and on it the new Hospital, now styled the Western Infirmary, has in part been erected according to plans of Mr. John Burnet, Architect, Glasgow, at an expense of about £80,000 sterling, raised by public subscription; the remaining parts of the building being expected to be completed by the generous aid of the late Mr. John Freeland of Nice, who, in addition to subscribing during his lifetime with his brother, Mr Robert Freeland, no less than £10,000, bequeathed other £40,000 for this purpose.

The turning of the first sod, to prepare the ground for the erection of the new University buildings on Gilmorehill, was performed by Professor Allen Thomson, chairman of the Building Committee of the University, on Saturday, 6th June, 1866, at twelve o'clock, in presence of a select party. The spot selected was a few yards from the south face of the fine old mansion, and in the place now occupied by the tower of the University.

Building operations were actually commenced in April 1867, and when they had already made considerable progress, the foundation stone was laid, below the entrance to the great hall, on Thursday, 8th October 1868, by their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, before a concourse of no less than twenty thousand spectators, placed on a platform erected within the buildings.

The cost of this magnificent edifice, designed by the celebrated architect, Sir G. Gilbert Scott together with the professors' houses and accessories, and including a contribution of £30,000 to the funds for the erection of the new hospital, may now be stated at about £500,000. Of this large sum £117,500 is furnished by the University from funds accruing from the sale of the old College and other sources; £126,000 had, with unparalleled liberality, been contributed by the inhabitants of Glasgow and the neighbourhood when the first edition of this volume was issued; and £120,000 had been promised in aid by the Government, to be voted by Parliament in six annual grants of £20,000 each. To complete the whole undertaking, including the great public hall and staircase, about £136,000 was required. It was then expected that the sum considered requisite would be raised by further subscriptions from
well-wishers to the Great Centre of Learning in the West, an expectation which is now in the fair way of being realized by the munificence of the present Marquis of Bute, who has expressed his willingness to contribute £45,000 sterling, being the estimated cost of the Grand Hall, while upwards of £62,000 towards meeting the deficiency has been promised in response to a renewed appeal to the liberality of the citizens of Glasgow, so that now on festive occasions the Senate and Members of the University can truly pledge the ancient and customary toast of the College - "Resurgat in gloria Alma Mater."

The rise that has taken place in the value of these lands since the beginning of this century is very remarkable. In 1800, and 1803, the price at which Mr. Bogle purchased Gilmorehill and Donaldshill was £8,500; whereas, in 1865, the sum paid by the College for the same properties, without any buildings thereon except the old mansion house now photographed, was £81,000, or nearly ten times more.

The lands of Hillhead have since been almost covered with buildings, and now form an important suburb. A few words regarding their former history. About two hundred years ago these lands belonged to Robert Campbell of Northwoodside, Dean of Guild in 1679. He was second son of Colin Campbell, the first of Blythswood, and was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John Napier of Kilmahew, Dumbartonshire, and sister of the Countess of Glencairn. By this marriage Robert Campbell had an only child, who became the wife of the second James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and had sixteen children. She died in 1709 at the early age of thirty-four. The second wife of Robert Campbell was eldest daughter of the first James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and granddaughter of Lord Bedlay. By this second marriage Mr. Campbell had again only one daughter, Janet, who became the wife of Thomas Haliburton, advocate, proprietor of Dryburgh Abbey and Newmains, Berwickshire, to whom she had a large family. Robert Campbell died in 1694, aged forty-seven, and was succeeded in Hillhead and other lands by this second daughter last referred to, under a special deed. In 1698, while she was in minority, a crown charter was carried through in her favour, embracing Hillhead, Byres of Partick, Keppoch, and Northwoodside. After her marriage to Mr. Haliburton she sold all these lands, and removed to her husbands estates in Berwickshire. The purchaser from her, of Hillhead and Byres of Partick, was Andrew Gibson, then the tenant, and the date was 17th June, 1702. These lands have continued with Mr. Gibson's descendants ever since, subject to the feus, which they have latterly given off. One other interesting circumstance is perhaps worth a niche. Robert Campbell's second wife survived him, and, in the third year of her widowhood, married Patrick Coutts, from Montrose, then "a merchant burgess of Edinburgh." She had several children to Mr. Coutts, the eldest of whom, John, was Provost of Edinburgh in 1742. His sons founded the celebrated banking-houses of Coutts & Co., in that city and in London. In the former Sir William Forbes and Sir James Hunter were fellow-apprentices, and succeeded to the business of Coutts & Co., of Edinburgh, which they carried on some years under that title, but changed it in 1773 to the well known firm of Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, & Co. Their former partner, Thomas Coutts (youngest son of Provost John), carried on the London firm of Coutts & Co. independently, which is still extant, the chief partner now being his daughter. Thus, the widow of Robert Campbell, whose jointure lands were Hillhead, was grandmother of Thomas Coutts, the millionaire London banker, and the munificent Lady Burdett Coutts is her great-granddaughter.
APPENDIX IV

Architects’ Biographies
Name: Hugh Barclay

Designation: Architect

Born: 8 February 1829

Died: 25 November 1892

Bio Notes: Hugh Barclay was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire on 8 February 1829, the son of Hugh Barclay, sculptor and his wife Margaret Buchanan (W J Johnston) or Agnes R Marshall (Iain Paterson). He was articled to William Spence in 1845 and around 1854 he and another apprentice at Spence's, Alexander Watt, formed the partnership of Barclay & Watt. They established a reputation very early, first with the remarkable triple-arched cast-iron façade at 60-66 Jamaica Street in 1856-57 which took Baird and Spence's early experiments with cast-iron facades into a more three-dimensional form, and then with the refined and original classicism of the Ewing Place Church in Waterloo Street and the Corinthian Corn Exchange reconstruction on Hope Street, both in 1858. In or about 1857 James Sellars joined the practice as an apprentice, followed on 1 January 1861 by Hugh's much younger brother David, born 1846; both became members of Alexander Thomson's circle, David writing a memoir of him in 1904. The connection with Thomson was clearly a close one: David Barclay was married to Jane Ewing Walker, daughter of John E Walker, stabler and cab-hirer and Alexander Thomson's most important client. During his apprenticeship David started drawing under the painter A D Robertson and at the end of it undertook the continental study tour which was the foundation of his French and German influenced neo classicism.

The early success of the Barclay & Watt practice was not sustained into the next decade. By the mid-1860s they appear to have been seriously short of commissions. James Sellars left for James Hamilton's, although at least for a time some sort of working relationship remained, Dr Colin Sinclair (who joined the firm some years after Sellars's death) being uncertain as to its extent; and at or about the same date Alexander Watt left to re-commence practice on his own account with an office at 67 Renfield Street. But by January 1871 Hugh's business had picked up sufficiently for David to become a partner, their first joint work being the very sophisticated Italian Romanesque Duke Street United Presbyterian Church. The Convalescent Home at Kilmun followed in 1873 and in 1875 the firm made its name for a second time with the Albany Academy in Ashley Street which established their reputation for educational buildings and set a pattern for a long series of rather Germanic Italianate-profiled board schools with sophisticated neo-Schinkelesque banded rustication, pilastrades, architrave frames spanning several bays, unfluted Ionic columns and herms were their favourite motifs. Considerable numbers of their schools were built for the Glasgow area school boards throughout the later 1870s and earlier 1880s: Melville Street (1878), Pollokshields (two blocks, 1879 and 1882), Abbotsford Place, (two
blocks again, 1879 and 1893), Springfield (1881), Harmony Row and Rutland Crescent (1883) and Hillhead High (1884), all in Glasgow, and Jean Street (1883) and Clune Park (1886) in Port Glasgow, the grandest of them being the privately funded new building for Glasgow Academy at Kelvinbridge (1878). Of these Rutland Crescent was virtually indistinguishable from the work of James Sellars.

In 1879 Charles Barry, Junior, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, awarded the Barclays the commission for the new Municipal Buildings at Greenock. It was then by far the most ambitious project of the kind undertaken in Scotland, with a central public hall and an internal carriage drive closely modelled on English precedents, and one which escalated during construction when the Municipal Buildings in Glasgow threatened to put it in the shade. In deference perhaps to the assessor's known preferences, its facades were more Renaissance than Greek with domed corner towers, pedimented attic pavilions, and a 250-foot tower crowned by a Corinthian peristyle, all liberally enriched with granite-shafted columns and caryatid figures. It took the firm into the premier league and enabled it to ride out not only the severe recession of the 1880s but the professional disaster of David's arrest on a charge of culpable homicide (of which he was acquitted) following the collapse of a playshed at Pollokshields in 1882. The brothers won the competition for the unbuilt municipal buildings opposite the Clark Town Hall in Paisley in 1883 and secured the commission for the giant Sellarsesque Greek Ionic temple of St George-in-the -Fields in 1885, clearly designed as a challenge to Thomas Lennox Watson's Roman Corinthian Wellington UP Church of 1882.

In the later 1880s the Barclays abandoned pure neo-Greek detail in favour of straightforward Italian palazzo treatments first seen at Annette Street School in Govanhill in 1886, but best exemplified at Lorne Street, Govan (1892) which has Ionic aedicules, fluted dwarf attic pilasters and diamond panels. These buildings were still very chaste in design but after Hugh's death in 1892, uninhibited competition with the Northern European early Renaissance forms of architects such as James Thomson and his sons became the norm: indeed David set the pace for it in his competition win for J & P Coats Central Thread Agency Buildings on Bothwell Street in 1891, a long façade of thickly crowded aedicules, gables, turrets and chimneys which completely outdid the pioneer Glasgow examples of the genre, Thomas Lennox Watson's Citizen Building of 1889 on St Vincent Street Place and Alfred Waterhouse's Prudential Building on West Regent Street of 1890. Much more impressive as architecture than the Central Thread Agency was the giant Cumming and Smith warehouse of 1892 on Sauchiehall Street with its towering façade of deep giant arched recesses, extruded bay windows and dwarf-colonnaded eaves gallery, the arched recesses being enlarged and enriched red sandstone variants of those of his brother's cast-iron façade in Jamaica Street of thirty-five years earlier.

Hugh Barclay married Helen Thomson who was born c1836 or 1837 and
they had three children: Hugh M, born c.1867, David born c.1874 and Flora, born c1878. In person Hugh Barclay was a man of impressive presence with a full beard. Unlike his brother, he never sought membership of the RIBA. He died intestate in Glasgow on 25 November 189

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200060
**Name:** John Burnet (senior)  
**Designation:** Architect  
**Born:** 27 September 1814  
**Died:** 15 January 1901  

**Bio Notes:** John Burnet was born at Craighead House, Kirk o' Shotts on 27 September 1814, the son of Lieutenant George Burnet of the Kirkcudbright and Galloway Militia, and his wife Margaret Wardlaw, who was the daughter of a Dalkeith merchant John Wardlaw. He was educated at Dunipace Parish School and thereafter apprenticed as a carpenter, graduating to architecture through experience as a clerk of works with a Mr Smith, architect and builder, who can be safely identified with John Smith, originally of Alloa and after 1826 of Glasgow, as Burnet's earliest clients were in the Alloa-Clackmannan area. Such architectural training as he had probably came from Smith's son James. Burnet commenced practice on his own account in 1843 with free churches at Shandon, Alloa and Clackmannan, all in a simple round-arched Italian style. By 1845 he was sufficiently prosperous to marry Elizabeth Hay Bennet, the daughter of Lindsay Bennet, merchant, Leith. She was an ambitious lady and a driving force behind the practice. Within a few years he had taken his younger brother William Cadell Burnet (born 1828) into the practice as pupil and for a time assistant, but the latter preferred to settle in London, sharing an office with another brother, George, who was a merchant there, and subsequently transferred his business to the United States.

Burnet was essentially self-taught from a large and important library which included Durand, Letarouilly and Viollet-le-Duc. He rose in prominence in the mid-1850s with the pure Greek temple of Elgin Place Church, with the Clapperton/Middeton warehouse in Miller Street, which was remarkable for its central well and laminated timber roof structure, and with Madeira Court on Argyle Street, which was strongly influenced by Charles Wilson's work. Thereafter his practice flourished in part as a result of success in limited competitions, but he seems to have had good connections among the Glasgow merchants and shipowners for whom he designed large baronial houses at Auchendennan, Arden, Kildalton and the giant Kilmahew in the mid-1860s. By that date he had also become an accomplished Gothic designer, most notably at Woodlands Church and the Glasgow Stock Exchange, where he exploited features from William Burges’s London Law Courts design - his brother William was architectural clerk to the competition - a skilful plagiarism which did not escape Burges's attention, although he seems to have allowed the matter to pass without comment. In his final years he was responsible for three of the city's most important buildings: the Clydesdale Bank, the Merchants' House and the Cockerell-inspired reconstruction of the Union Bank, in the later stages of which he was assisted by his son John James, certainly after his return from Paris at
the end of 1876 and probably earlier. He was Glasgow correspondent of the Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary from about 1860, perhaps through connections formed by his brother. He is known to have travelled and sketched in Germany, France and Italy but dates are lacking. His visits to Germany probably related to the education of his son George who studied at Heidelberg in the mid-1870s, while those in France certainly related to his son John James's education at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts from 1871 onwards.

Burnet was elected FRIBA on 4 December 1876, his proposers being John Honeyman, John Macvicar Anderson and Wyatt Papworth, editor of the Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary, but within a year his active role as an architect came to an end with the return of his son John James from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts: Henry Edward Clifford may have had a significant role even earlier, as may Burnet's nephew William Landless. In 1886 John Archibald Campbell, also returned from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, became a partner and c.1889 the elder Burnet went into semi-retirement at the age of seventy-five. Outwith the office his interests were sketching and fishing. He died in Glasgow on 15 January 1901, leaving moveable estate of £3,210 5s 2d. He was predeceased by his eldest son George Wardlaw Burnet, Sheriff Substitute of Aberdeen who died as a result of the collapse of his bamboo bicycle; by his second son Lindsay Burnet, who was a mechanical engineer; and by his daughter Elizabeth. Only John James and Margaret (Mrs John Edwards) survived him.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=100033
Name: (Sir) John James Burnet

Designation: Architect

Born: 31 March 1857

Died: 2 July 1938

Bio Notes: John James Burnet was born at Blythswood, Glasgow on 31 May 1857, the youngest of the three sons of John Burnet and his wife Elizabeth Hay Bennet. The family were 'Independents', i.e. Congregationalists. His mother was the driving force in the family, ambitious for both her husband and her sons. John James was educated at the Collegiate School and the Western Academy in Glasgow, and at Blair Lodge Academy, a once-famous private boarding establishment at Polmont: unlike his parents and brothers who were all very tall, he grew only to about 5' 10''. After approximately two years' training in his father's office from 1871, his parents seem to have intended him to study at the Royal Academy Schools under Phené Spiers whom his father knew as Glasgow correspondent of the Architectural Publication Society: the connection was probably made through his father's younger brother William Cadell Burnet who practised in London and it was doubtless in his office that he was to have been placed. In the event Spiers advised him to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris rather than at his own School. Initially his parents did not approve, not so much because of the expense but because France was Catholic, the Commune was only just over, and the political relationship between the United Kingdom and the new Third Republic was not encouraging. But first his mother and then his father were won over, and in the autumn of 1871 his father took him to Paris to meet his future master Jean Louis Pascal, who was then about to become patron of the Atelier Blouet-Gilbert-Questel and had just succeeded Lefuel as Chief Inspector for the completion of the Louvre. In 1920 Burnet recalled their meeting:
'I will never forget the sight of this short well-built man, his coat off and a cigar in his mouth, who rose from his desk as one of his assistants led us up the long and lofty gallery which formed his office in the new buildings to present one letter of introduction from his former pupil Phené Spiers. His fine intellectual head with his rather long black hair and keen though kindly eyes, and his beautiful courtesy as he greeted my father in perfect English as a brother artist immediately won my admiration.'
In Pascal's atelier Burnet respected his parents' warning about Paris to such a degree that his cheerful moral rectitude earned him the petit-nom of 'Joseph' while his Scottish complexion brought that of 'confiture de groseilles'. There is, however, considerable conflict of information about the dates of Burnet's time in Paris. These are usually given as 1874-77, which are those in 'Who's Who in Glasgow' 1909 and in 'Who's Who in Architecture' 1914, 1923 and 1926. These were presumably supplied by Burnet himself; but his FRIBA nomination paper gives the date of his entry as 1872, which was probably the year of his entry to Pascal's atelier as a
probationer. The records of the Ecole show that he passed the entrance exam in 1874. Thereafter his progress was very rapid; he reached the première classe in the following year and completed the course in 1876, gaining his Diplôme du Gouvernement in architecture and engineering. But the 'Architect's Journal' of 2 June 1920 gives the date of his first meeting with Pascal as 1874, while the RIBA Journal of 26 June 1920 gives the date as 'the latter half of 1877', probably really 1871 or 1872 and a misreading of Burnet's handwriting. In the RIBA Journal Burnet gives the period he spent with Pascal as 'nearly three years' whereas his nomination paper indicates four, but that perhaps excludes the time he spent in Paris as an assistant with François Rolland.

In Pascal's atelier, Burnet found that 'it did not seem to take [Pascal] an instant to realise the possibilities of any sketch that his pupil might put before him, and he always left us either happily convinced that our sketch was not worth further trouble, or with our eyes opened to artistic possibilities in it of which we had not dreamed, giving us courage to go through the days and nights required to make the finished drawings. He had a wonderful power of accepting the conception of his pupil and helping him to develop it in his own way...'.

While at Pascal's Burnet developed a close friendship with a more senior pupil, Henri Paul Nénot, with whose family he may have lived as there is record of his affectionate acknowledgement of their kindness: very unusually his Ecole dossier does not give the address of his lodgings. Both Pascal and Nénot were to remain lifelong friends, the former visiting the Burnets in Glasgow and later in London. While the influence of Nénot was to be obvious at Burnet's Glasgow Athenaeum, in later years Burnet felt that he had not been influenced stylistically by Pascal; and while this is superficially true, Pascal's love of sculptural treatment and his teaching both left their mark on Burnet, as did the Ecole's emphasis on logic. In Goodhart Rendel's words, he acquired 'a tremendous love of order and system. He never lost hold of the essentials and thought no one in England knew anything about them. He used to say that nothing should be done without a decision behind it.'

At the end of the course Burnet made an extended tour of France and Italy, returning to Glasgow at the end of 1876 to assist his father with the new façade and secretary's department at the Union Bank in Ingram Street. Although he was still in Paris when the overall design was finalised in April 1876, and although he never claimed any responsibility for it, it appears in the lists of his works published when he received the Royal Gold Medal in 1920 and again when he died in 1938. It was not completed until February 1879, giving him ample time to refine its superb detailing.

The first building which Burnet himself regarded as his own was the Fine Art Institute in Glasgow, which he won in competition in May 1878. Its stated aim was to combine 'Greek with modern French Renaissance' and
the inclusion of a magnificent frieze by the Mossmans was well calculated to appeal in Glasgow where Thomson, Sellars and the Barclays had ensured that Greek still had a strong hold. Although the interior was pure Greek with a Pascalesque use of sculpture in the stairhall, the yellow and brown decorative scheme with pine woodwork stained a golden colour had elements of Japonisme, a recurring theme in Burnet's interiors.

For the Glasgow Municipal Buildings competitions of 1880-82 Burnet produced superb schemes, that for the second being unique in having a cour d'honneur, but they attracted no favour from the assessors, mainly because they departed from Carrick's outline plans but perhaps also because their Beaux-Arts classicism was far removed from the assessors' Italianate tastes. Much of the quality Burnet's designs would have had, had he been called upon to build them, was realised in both the façade and the interiors of the Clyde Navigation Trust building in 1882-86, even although his full intentions for this incrementally built structure were never realised because of the First World War.

The Clyde Navigation Trust commission enabled the Burnet practice to weather the recession better than most. On 3 January 1881 Burnet was admitted ARIBA on the strength of his diplôme, his proposers being John Honeyman, Charles Barry and his father; and in the Spring of 1881 Burnet made a second tour of France and Italy with his advocate brother George, on this occasion sketching little and simply taking in what he saw. In the following year, 1882, his father took him into partnership, the practice title now becoming John Burnet & Son; and in the year after John Archibald Campbell rejoined the practice from Pascal's atelier, having gone there on Burnet's advice in 1880. Although in their earlier years they were close friends, they were very different in both background and personality: Campbell was the son of a Glasgow merchant who had died early and a grandson of William Campbell of Tullichewan at Alexandria, tall, bearded and very reserved in manner, his family and business connections being such that he did not need to seek publicity. Theodore Fyfe, who was with them both as apprentice and assistant, remembered them as working independently, collaborating only on some competition projects, for which they tended to send in separate designs. Others remembered them consulting each other for advice. Neither Burnet nor Campbell ever fully clarified Campbell's contribution to the partnership but Shawlands Church, the Ewing Gilmour Institute and the Free Church at Alexandria and a competition design for the Free Church at Elie are known to be Campbell's, and the Tullichewan Arms at Alexandria must be presumed to be his.

In the same year, 1886, Burnet married Jean Watt Marwick, youngest of the four six-feet-tall daughters of Glasgow's Town Clerk, Sir James Marwick: like the Burnets, the Marwicks were Congregationalists. She was a classic late Victorian beauty with an enchanting smile but although she was a wonderful hostess when occasion demanded, she was a hypochondriac and spent much of her time in bed. There were to be no
children of the marriage, but as Burnet's brother George died early when
Sheriff Substitute of Aberdeen, they undertook the education of his children
John and Edith.

The year 1886 was also an auspicious one for the practice. Burnet
established a national reputation by winning the competition for the
Edinburgh International Exhibition of that year with a domed scheme
which, on a much smaller scale, recalled the façade of Leopold Hardy's
Paris Exhibition building of 1878. He also secured the commission for the
new Glasgow Athenaeum, the façade of which drew inspiration from
Nénot's Grand Prix design for an Athenée.

Both these buildings were pure Beaux-Arts and very sculptural in
treatment. But both Burnet and soon Campbell found that while such
treatments were readily acceptable for great public projects and
particularly cultural ones they had to be more adaptable for private client
work, especially when domestic. Saughfield Terrace (now University
Gardens), begun in 1882 or earlier, had pure Beaux-Arts details but had
Glaswegian canted oriels above its first-floor balcony: Charing Cross
Mansions, designed in 1891, had the outline and sculptural grande horloge
of a Parisian Mairie, but again Glaswegian canted oriels were integrated
into the composition and the fenestration as a whole answered the function
of the rooms within rather than being strictly to rule as it would have been
in France.

From the autumn of 1886 until early in 1889 there was a third Beaux-Arts
architect in the office, Alexander Nisbet Paterson, whose family, like
Campbell's, was extremely well-off: they were muslin merchants. He was
the younger brother of James Paterson the French-trained Glasgow School
painter, and an excellent watercolourist whose skills in presentation were
to be seen in the perspectives of the new buildings on the Duke of
Hamilton's Arran estate in the late 1880s. But prior to the elder Burnet's
retirement the French schooling of the three leading practitioners in the
office brought some problems in its day-to-day running. Neither Burnet nor
Campbell was at all cost-conscious and French building science scared the
elder Burnet stiff as inappropriate for the Scottish climate and a foreign
language to the Scottish building trade. The frustration and delays endured
by Alexander McGibbon and William Kerr in drawing out the tower of St
Mollio's at Shiskine with hollow walls, only to be told to redraw them solid
by the elder Burnet, a procedure repeated over several weeks, became the
stuff of office legend.

The elder Burnet retired in 1889 or 1890 at the age of seventy-five.
Thereafter the architecture of the practice changed radically. Both Burnet
and Campbell realised that they had to adapt to the London scene if they
were to keep abreast of fashion and have any chance in national
competitions, most of which had London assessors, Waterhouse in
particular. Superb designs with cylindrical corner turrets on the Norman
Shaw model were produced for the Central Thread Agency in Glasgow and for the North British Hotel in Edinburgh but neither found favour with the clients. This dramatic shift in style was first seen at Burnet's Athenaeum Theatre of 1891-93 which pioneered the redevelopment of Glasgow's narrow houseplots as tall elevator buildings. Although American in general concept, it took Burnet's work into a sculpturesque neo-Baroque, some of the details of which derived from Shaw but was overall closer to the work of John Belcher and Beresford Pite, both of whom shared Burnet's enthusiasm for the sculpture of Michaelangelo and Alfred Stevens. As at the Fine Art Institute, the interior had a Japanese colour scheme in Burnet's favourite colours - azure blue, yellow and gold.

In 1895 Burnet's neo-Baroque was developed in a more academic form at the single-storey telling room added to his father's Savings Bank. Its doorway was, very unusually, directly based on an English Baroque source, the porch of St Mary's Church at Oxford, but with some remarkable 'New Sculpture' by George Frampton. To further his experiments in neo-Baroque the Burnets made a further study tour in Germany and Italy in that same year: he saw Italian architecture completely anew, writing long letters to Campbell with (in Fyfe's words) 'the fresh delight of a debutante about her first ball'. Burnet Baroque, and the giant arch and canted bay theme of the Athenaeum Theatre in particular, were rapidly assimilated by Burnet Son & Campbell's competitors. By 1900 it had become the common language of Glasgow building and even spread to Edinburgh where Burnet's former assistant Andrew Robb Scott adopted the features of his North British competition design in the hotel buildings he designed for William Hamilton Beattie on the east side of North Bridge.

In 1896 the Burnets made their first visit to the USA in the company of Dr Donald Mackintosh of the Western Infirmary. Old contacts at the Ecole made introductions easy and Burnet became a member of the American Beaux-Arts Cosmos Club and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects; but by that date he also had family connections there, his uncle George and his sons, and his younger accountant brother-in-law James Marwick who had settled in New York: he became auditor of Illinois and Ohio, and founder of the giant firm of Marwick, Mitchell and Peat which had a London office. The primary purpose of the 1896 visit was to study laboratory and operating theatre design, but Burnet had become interested in American architecture, and particularly American domestic architecture, at least a decade earlier. American shingle-style influences had first appeared in his domestic work in 1886 at the Edinburgh International Exhibition manager's house, Corrienessan at Loch Ard and Nunholme in Dowanhill, and still more in his competition designs for the Clyde Yacht Club at Hunger's Quay in 1889. This low-profiled big-roofed broad-eaved style quickly spread into Burnet's ecclesiastical work at St Molio's, Shiskine (1887), Dundas Memorial Church at Grangemouth (1894), the Gardner Memorial Church at Brechin (1896-1900), and the MacLaren Memorial Church at Stenhousemuir and the Burnet family's own church...
Broomhill Congregational in 1899-1908, all with squat pyramid-roofed towers and mixed Romanesque and late Gothic detail. They were a low-cost easy-to-heat alternative to the tall Early English Dunblane Cathedral-inspired churches with which the practice had made its name in ecclesiastical architecture at Port Glasgow and Shawlands, and most famously at Glasgow Barony for which Burnet had won a major competition assessed by John Loughborough Pearson in 1886. With the earlier of these church designs Burnet and Campbell were assisted by Andrew Robb Scott.

Burnet Son & Campbell's low-profiled idiom also had a brief vogue in their public buildings, most notably at Campbell's Ewing Gilmour Institute at Alexandria in 1888, and, rather later, at Burnet's Public Library and Museum in Campbeltown, built in 1896-98. In style these were a distinctive Scottish renaissance which had its origins in the addition they made at William Burn's neo-Jacobean Auchterarder House in 1886. It was brilliantly exploited at Baronald, Lanark, in 1890, at the Pathological Institute of the Western Infirmary in Glasgow in 1895 and at Alloa Public Baths in 1899. Altogether bolder and more original than the work of Rowand Anderson and his school in this vein, Burnet and Campbell Scots Renaissance was as rapidly assimilated by their competitors as Burnet Baroque, most notably by the practice's former assistants Clifford and Paterson, and by Honeyman & Keppie, but in the hands of lesser practitioners the idiom could become seriously debased: except at Fairnalie, built in 1904-06, Burnet did not pursue it into the twentieth century.

In 1897 Burnet's partnership with John Archibald Campbell was dissolved by mutual consent. Of that event Burnet's niece Edith observed that 'drink had something to do with it': but they remained friends although by that date Campbell had become closer to Keppie, whose bachelor lifestyle was similar to his own. While it is unlikely to have had any real bearing on the break-up, Quiz's article on the partners in September 1893 had been a mischievous attempt to exploit any difference there might have been between them, describing the Athenaeum Theatre as 'a little like its author, clever but a trifle "cocksure"' and Campbell's Free Church at Alexandria as being 'as good as has been done by the firm as far as it goes, Barony not excepted'. Whatever personal differences there may have been, the initiative for the dissolution probably came from Campbell as he had not succeeded in establishing his own identity as an architect. The division of the practice was carried out in a very civilised way, the staff being given some say in which partner they wanted to stay with, and Campbell quickly established a larger clientele, designing in a style subtly different from Burnet's. It is also probable that Campbell had begun to become concerned by the practice's very high running costs which must have eroded profits. Fyfe provides a vivid picture of the drawing office which, like William Leiper's, was given a studio atmosphere with good pictures and sculpture: 'Burnet rarely worked at a drawing board except in his house. His spruce and perfectly turned out figure and his active spryngy step could be seen passing through the office occasionally though prevailing custom made the
senior draughtsmen take sheaves of drawings and tracings into the principal's room. This was seeing "Johnny", sometimes a matter of trepidation. To the pupils he was an awful mystery and a supreme man, though very human, and he always said he didn't mind a "yell" as it showed that a man was enjoying his work and they felt lucky enough to get a passing smile from him once a month. On the comparatively rare occasions when he sat down at some draughtsman's desk he usually sketched out isometric diagrams with a soft pencil on tracing paper and after he had left the junior staff crowded round and reverently regarded these masterpieces, as such they generally were of their kind; for a capacity to turn any aspect of construction or design inside out in sketch form I have never known anyone who could touch John James Burnet - he was in a class by himself.'

Projects always started with small-scale pencil sketch designs, the equivalent of the Ecole's esquisse, and for a short period about 1895, he experimented with photographic enlargement of these from 1/8th to 1/2 scale lest the draughtsmen did not interpret them boldly enough, until his office manager George Galloway became seriously concerned at the bills incurred. Legend has it that he showed them to Burnet's father, but by that date he was rarely seen in the office. To quote Fyfe further:

'He was a master in the art of designing on tracing paper, which means that his fastidious taste was never satisfied till he had gone through a process of trial and error that to his draughtsmen seemed inexhaustible; and he never expected any tracing - however slight - to be destroyed until all possible use for it had disappeared. This and his insistence on scale by rigid adherence to the most minute facts of the small scale in the half-inch and so on to full-size drawings were the mainsprings of his design methods ... It was a commonplace that he would not look at a scheme (he would say "I can't see it") unless it were presented to him in every possible aspect and drawn to "the millionth of an inch" in exactness.'

Others recorded how the final result was studied under a large reducing glass and sometimes even miniaturised to 1/8th again and compared to the esquisse to ensure that the qualities of the original concept had not been compromised. If a scheme failed to satisfy, all these tracings were laid aside and a fresh start made, no matter how much time had been spent on them.

Inevitably the practice never made much money but the staff - far more numerous than in any other Glasgow office - learned much from these design methods. Burnet took his role as a teacher very seriously and the staff would regularly receive an individual 'pep talk' with both standing, always with the exhortation to study the classics and frequent reference to his books, those of Paul Letarouilly being particular favourites.

Burnet was elected President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects in 1897. This necessitated his being a Fellow of the RIBA, the GIA being an allied society. In December 1897 Burnet's RIBA membership was raised to FRIBA, his proposers being Campbell Douglas, John Honeyman and Richard
Phéné Spiers. This event was somewhat overdue as his father had been admitted as long ago as 1876, and Burnet himself had been elected ARSA in 1893. His hesitation in joining the RIBA probably related to the registration 'profession or an art' disputes, but it had become essential because of the wider professional links he had established in France and in America. At some point in his career, either in 1896 or perhaps earlier at an Ecole reunion, he had become a friend of the American architect Charles Follen McKim and other leading American architects of the Beaux-Arts School. The impact of McKim's work on Burnet was to be seen only briefly in his remodelling of his father's Glasgow Savings Bank with a colonnaded top floor in 1898-1900, but the wider impact of his 1896 visit to the USA was soon evident in two seven-storey elevator office buildings designed in 1899, such buildings having become practicable with the enhanced electricity supply from Port Dundas Power Station in 1897. Of these Atlantic Chambers was a dumb-bell plan building extending back from Hope Street to Cadogan Street. Its Hope Street elevation was kept very simple with a central chimneybreast dividing a low eaves gallery with the deeply shadowed cornice favoured by Sullivan and the Chicago school; this feature was repeated on the Cadogan Street elevation which had close spaced canted bays again of Chicago derivation. At the much larger Waterloo Chambers, which was originally to have been two storeys higher, a very American galleried atrium plan was adopted. Its façade was much more deeply modelled than at Atlantic Chambers, with a double-height broad-architraved entrance, Greek Ionic columns rising from canted bays and again a dwarf eaves gallery at the top, all clamped together between narrow pylon bags which were soon to become a feature of his more monumental compositions.

Although these buildings were at the time the finest exemplars of the new elevator office building genre in Glasgow, they did not lead to further commissions for similar buildings, a field in which Burnet was quickly overtaken by his former partner Campbell, the unrelated Frank Burnet & Boston and most of all by James Miller, an ex-Caledonian Railway employee who had gradually superseded him as architect to that company. It was in Edinburgh, not in Glasgow that the ideas in the Waterloo Chambers façade were to be developed, first at the Civil Service and Professional Supply's department store of 1903-07 and then at R W Forsyth's store in 1906-10. In Glasgow Burnet's one major commercial building was McGeoch's ironmongery warehouse where the facades were the finest British expression of the Sullivanian concept of a mullioned grid of windows, here married to a baroque doorpiece with Michaelangelesque figures of tradesmen by Phyllis Archibald and a very Glasgow oriel bay solution to the turning of the corner. It had no progeny in Glasgow at the time, and it was to be in London that Burnet developed the concept further.

Although Burnet and Campbell had occasionally submitted designs for English competitions they had had no success in extending their practice south of the Border. But in 1903-04 Burnet's career took on a new
dimension when the Office of Works headed by Lord Windsor as First Commissioner and the Trustees of the British Museum selected Burnet to design the Edward VII Galleries from a list of seven names submitted by the RIBA, their decision being made on the basis of folios of photographs of executed work. In 1905 Burnet established a London base in the name of John J Burnet only at 1 Montague Place, a grace-and-favour house rented to him by the Museum, which was initially both house and office; and by the same year he had developed a masterplan which would have extended the Museum on all four sides and laid out a very Parisian British Museum Avenue on the north axis. To develop these schemes Burnet took south with him Thomas Smith Tait, a pupil of James Donald, who had been recruited as his personal assistant in 1902, and Andrew Bryce; and he also brought in the classical scholar Theodore Fyfe, a former pupil and assistant who had established his own practice in London. Only the Edward VII Galleries, which had been funded by a bequest made in 1899, were actually carried out. Burnet adopted the Ionic order of Smirke’s colonnades in a subtly updated form, but the façade as a whole reflected contemporary French and American ideas drawing some inspiration from Ginain’s Faculté de Médecine in Paris, but more on the scale of Louis Duc’s Palais de Justice, lengthened from nine bays to nineteen.

While the British Museum was building Burnet received two major London commissions for commercial buildings. The first of these was the curved frontage General Buildings in Aldwych, built in 1909-11 in a simplified version of his eaves galleried Glasgow style with superb sculptural details by Albert Hodge. The second was the Kodak Building on Kingsway, built in 1910-11, where his client, George Eastman was American and unafraid of a modern solution. Several alternative sketch schemes were handed out to the senior draughtsmen in the London office and that developed by Tait was preferred by the client. It followed the familiar Burnet formula of the two-storeyed base but the design of the upper floors, giant pilasters enclosing steel-framed glazing with metal spandrel panels, was a drastic simplification of anything Burnet had designed before and the familiar eaves gallery was now replaced by a deep Egyptian cavetto cornice. The basic concept appears to have been drawn from Albert Kahn and Ernest Wilby’s Owen Building at Detroit, built in 1907, which Burnet may have seen on his second visit to the USA in 1908. Although Burnet himself did not develop the Kodak bay design further, it was to be the prototype of countless commercial buildings of the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in Glasgow.

By the time the Kodak building was under construction Burnet was spending only a few days a month in the Glasgow office where the main responsibility was in the hands of William John Blain, James Wilkie Weddell and a senior draughtsman called Bow who never had his own practice. There is a hint in James Miller’s obituary that Burnet approached him with a view to merging their Glasgow practices but at that date Miller’s was the more successful and he preferred to remain independent. But in 1907
Burnet recruited a pupil of Peddie & Washington Browne who had studied in Paris from 1905, though not at the Ecole as he claimed to have done. He was Norman Aitken Dick, big, red-haired, stand-offish and somewhat short of temper, who was an extremely fast draughtsman. Most importantly he had money at a time the practice needed it, and in 1909 he bought a ten-year partnership which was confined to the Glasgow practice of John Burnet & Sons, a development which was a matter of some disappointment to Blain and Weddell. At that date Burnet still did all the designing and Dick’s role was essentially that of office manager and chief draughtsman for the major projects the Glasgow office now had in hand: the Alhambra Theatre, an austere twin-towered design of red brick banded with black and panels of white-glazed tile towards the top, built in 1910-11; the Sick Children’s Hospital at Yorkhill, again red brick with a very American glazed porte-cochere; and in 1913-22 the Albert Kahn-like Wallace Scott Tailoring Institute at Cathcart, an American garden factory with broad-bayed pilastrades stretched between corner pylons, a brick version of the British Museum colonnades with the spandrels of the windows patterned in the French manner. All three of these buildings were American in inspiration, directly related to his second study visit to the United States in 1908 which was concerned with warehouse and hospital design and a third late in 1910 which was primarily concerned with museum and gallery design on which he produced a detailed report to Sir Frederic Kenyon, the new Director of the British Museum, in March 1911. Also in America at that time was William Forsyth, the son of his most important private client, Robert Wallace Forsyth, who had returned full of ideas on the organisation of industry for the Wallace Scott Tailoring Institute. But their inspiration may not have been wholly American: also of significance was a visit to Germany and Austria later in 1911, in the course of which he saw the work of Otto Wagner and his circle and just possibly that of Peter Behrens.

The completion of the King Edward VII Galleries in 1914 brought Burnet a knighthood and the bronze medal of the Paris Salon, followed by the Gold in 1922. In parallel with this cascade of honours, Burnet was belatedly elected RSA in 1914, and ARA in 1921. He was now an influential figure at the RIBA, although never its President, securing the Royal Gold Medal for Pascal in 1914, for Rowand Anderson in 1916, and for Henri Paul Nénot in 1917, and working closely with Sir John Simpson to expand the RIBA’s links with Europe and the United States. He also had a major role in the founding of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, his friendship with Simpson resolving the RIBA Council’s initial opposition to Rowand Anderson’s Institute of Architects in Scotland being granted a charter: Simpson was then President of the RIBA. But in the practice itself there had been problems with the Office of Works and the British Museum Trustees over a leak in the roof - which was eventually traced and rectified - the strength of the floors and most seriously fees; as ever Burnet’s perfectionism had cost money. The year 1912 had also been marred by the first of two serious rows with Tait. In July it was announced that Tait and James Mitchell Whitelaw, a brilliant draughtsman who had joined the
London office in 1907, had come second in the unofficial 'Builder' competition for the completion of the rebuilding of the Regent Street Quadrant in conformity with Shaw's Piccadilly Hotel. Burnet was not best pleased: his consent to enter had not been sought and more seriously the bay design was based on Burnet's Civil Service and Professional Supply and Forsyth department stores. But they survived and after Whitelaw was drowned at Bournemouth in July 1913 the matter was allowed to drop. But early in 1914 there was a much more serious disagreement when Burnet discovered that Tait had been helping Trehearne & Norman with their new buildings on Kingsway to augment his income as he had married Constance Hardy, the daughter of a London stationmaster, in 1910 and his son Gordon had been born in 1912. Tait abruptly left for New York to work as an assistant with Donn Barber, leaving his wife and son Gordon at home. Burnet quickly regretted their disagreement and appealed to him to return home as junior partner but he declined. When he did return it was as chief draughtsman to Trehearne & Norman on the Kingsway buildings, an appointment which ended in 1915 when he joined the drawing office in the arsenal at Woolwich. After Whitelaw's death Theodore Fyfe moved into Burnet's office on a full-time basis to complete such work at the Museum as was still outstanding and later to help design the Institute of Chemistry in Russell Square. Fyfe's family believe that a partnership with Burnet was then in prospect and it may well have been, but that possibility died with the First World War. Neither the London nor the Glasgow offices had much work after 1915 and by that year the quarrel with Tait had been made up, Tait assisting Burnet on an evening and weekend basis from that year. But throughout the war the Burnets suffered increasing financial hardship and by 1918 some of their most loved possessions had had to be sold, the departure of their tapestries being found particularly distressing and regretted for the rest of their lives.

After the war the London office recovered rather more quickly than the Glasgow one, thanks to Harry Gordon Selfridge who had entrusted Burnet with the completion of his Oxford Street store, the first section of which had been designed by Francis Swales and built by Robert Atkinson. The work was carried out in association with Albert D Miller of the Chicago firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, and although the bay design had been predetermined, some Burnetian features were introduced. The Imperial War Graves Commission allocated him the cemeteries in Gallipoli, Palestine and Suez in January 1919, the last not without an unfortunate disagreement with Lorimer: a further offer of cemeteries in France had to be declined because of commitments at home. For these cemeteries Burnet made a tour of the sites in March 1919, followed by a further visit in April 1922 and a third in April 1925 to inspect the final stages of the work.

To carry out these works, the large Forsyth building, Vigo House, on London's Regent Street in 1920-25, and the First Church of Christ Scientist for which he had made the original designs during the war, Burnet needed to rebuild his office staff. The pre-war arrangement with Fyfe, who had
become architect to Chester Cathedral, was not pursued further. Tait returned full-time and was taken into partnership; David Raeside, his office manager who had survived war service in the Middle East, also became a partner, the London practice now becoming Sir John Burnet & Partners although still not completely separate from the Glasgow one. There the situation was more complicated. There were several major commissions due to go ahead: the implementation of the 1913-14 scheme for Glasgow University Chapel as a war memorial, the enlargement of the Wallace Scott factory and additions to the Sick Children's Hospital. Although Burnet was initially glad to get Dick back, having had difficulty in securing his release, the previously good relationship between them did not last. Burnet's niece Edith had hoped for a place in the London office, and her husband Thomas Harold Hughes, whom she had married in 1918, had hoped for a partnership there; but Tait and Raeside demurred at Hughes joining the London office and there was no separate female lavatory at Montague Place. The problem was briefly resolved by giving Hughes a partnership in Glasgow but Dick disliked him as much as Tait, openly referring to his refined wash drawings and their brown ink script as the 'pansy productions of that wishy-washy College of Art b****r'. As a result Hughes worked entirely alone in a small first-floor room with the door closed, almost exclusively on war memorials. The catalyst for the end of this unhappy state of affairs was the firm's trusted chief clerk, Duncan, who withdrew the moneys held on behalf of contractors and disappeared. Burnet and Dick had to make good the loss, the latter by repurchasing his partnership, and for the good name of the firm Duncan was not reported to the police. The Glasgow practice then became Burnet Son & Dick. Hughes withdrew to teach at the Glasgow School of Art, succeeding Fulton as head of school in 1922. After the departure of Hughes, James Wallace, a big man who had been a pupil of Neil Campbell Duff and an assistant with Thomson & Sandilands, joined the office. The Glasgow Cenotaph and the fine Zoology building and chapel at the University were all successfully completed: these were designed by Burnet himself with the aid of James Taylor Thomson, originally an assistant of Lorimer's, who had returned from Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's practice in the USA, and the accomplished draughtsmen Walter J Knight and James Napier, but the enlargement of Forsyth's in Edinburgh and the extension of the Sick Children's Hospital were largely the work of Dick and Wallace on their own. Apart from the University Chapel, the most important Glasgow commission was the North British and Mercantile Building on St Vincent Street of 1924-26, which Burnet had planned to be his final masterpiece. It was a brilliant design, in some degree influenced by the classical work of Charles Holden at its arcaded ground floor, but the building of it was beset with problems, at least partly because Burnet was over-committed in London, his health was failing and he was not in the Glasgow office often enough. Knight, the draughtsman initially engaged on it, incorrectly interpreted Burnet's jointing of the plinth as channelling and Burnet insisted on the granite work being recut; and because of an error in the design of the steelwork in relation to the staircase window, the steel frame had to be partly
dismantled and modified. To correct these defects the Glasgow partnership had to pay the contractors something like £10,000. Dick had already been at loggerheads with Burnet on a number of other issues and this final disaster brought about the effective dissolution of the Glasgow partnership in the late 1920s, although the practice title was retained.

In London Burnet's design role had gradually diminished. He had still been very much in charge on the War Graves (his work for the Imperial War Graves Commission continued until 30 September 1928) and at the French classical-modern Vigo House, which is a reflection of his visit to Paris to see Pascal, Nénot and recent French work en route to the Middle East in March 1919. He also had a considerable influence on Adelaide House, the mullioned grid of which was a post-war development of McGeoch's even if the details were both more classical and more Egyptian: Burnet had sent Tait out to Port Tewfik to take a look at Egyptian architecture, sensing that it was about to become fashionable. But although Burnet received the Royal Gold Medal in 1923 and was elected RA in 1925, he was now much more limited in what he could do and his role became much more supervision of the office and the contribution of ideas to work in hand. Financial anxiety during the war and after it as a result of the disasters in the Glasgow office aggravated his eczema, forcing him to wear skullcap and gloves, and limiting his ability to draw. Tait took over the design work completely at the Daily Telegraph Building and at Lloyds Bank on Cornhill, even although these still had marked Burnetian elements: only in the partial redesign of Lomax Simpson's Unilever House did Burnet have a direct hand, having been asked to deal with the commission himself.

From the early 1900s Burnet had frequently been asked to act as assessor rather than as architect, and from the time of his knighthood in 1914 his official roles steadily increased, culminating in his appointment to the international jury for the League of Nations Building at Geneva in April-May 1927. He sat in distinguished company with Victor Horta, H P Berlage, Koloman Moser, Josef Hoffman and Ivar Tengbom. But they could not agree and when they all had to nominate their own preferences Burnet placed Giuseppe Vago first. In the event the effective architect in the compromise team was his old friend Nénot who consulted him on the final design.

A serious illness ultimately made it necessary for Burnet to retire completely, but he could not afford to. His secretary Helen Lorne solved the problem by persuading her brother Francis Lorne to return from the United States and buy a partnership, his position at Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Associates having been badly affected by the financial crash in 1929. Burnet then became a consultant, retaining a significant financial interest in the practice, and appearing only about twice a year in a chauffeur-driven Rolls Royce for purely business meetings. Until 1935 he retained Killermont, a large Arts and Crafts house in extensive grounds at Rowledge, near Farnham, Surrey. But in the mid-thirties he bought the much smaller
Colinton Cottage so that he could be nearer his nephew and niece and Lady Burnet's Marwick relatives in Edinburgh. His niece Edith altered it to suit their needs and there the Burnets received visits from the greater Burnet family of assistants from their Glasgow days and kept in touch with developments in the Burnet Tait & Lorne office. One of his visitors recalled that in his retirement at Colinton 'he had no profession and no recreation - nothing of interest for him to turn to, no hobbies of any kind. He passed through life with one all-absorbing interest which burned him dry'. He died on 2 July 1938, leaving moveable estate of £13,725 11s 1d. His remains were cremated and buried with the Marwicks in the fine classical enclosure he had designed for them at Warriston Cemetery.

Burnet had held membership of The Western Club, the University Club and the Art Club in Glasgow; the Northern Club, Edinburgh; and the Arts Club, London.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200088
Name: Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners

Designation:

Born: 1964

Died: 1987

Bio Notes: Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners was formed when Ivor G Dorward and A S Matheson were assumed into the practice of Joseph Lea Gleave. Gleave died in 1965 and his son, David S Gleave, was taken in in 1971.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=400570
Name: Robert Ewan

Designation: Architect, Engineer

Born: c. 1828

Died: 13 February 1917

Bio Notes: Robert Ewan was born about 1828, the son of Charles Ewan, wood merchant, and his wife Jean Smith. From 1862 he was an assistant of J Russell Mackenzie in Aberdeen. Whilst still an assistant he was commissioned to design the Strathearn Hydropathic at Crieff which was promoted in 1866 by an Aberdeen company. He was later to become a director. He appears in the Aberdeen directories between 1865 and 1870 but sometime thereafter he commenced practice in Glasgow initially from his house at 7 Albert Drive, Crosshill. His connection with Crieff remained strong; he designed St Columba's Episcopal Church in 1877 and supervised the erection of John James Stevenson's Free Church there in 1882. In 1885 he was commissioned to build the giant Singer sewing machine works at Kilbowie, his practice remaining predominantly industrial thereafter. His Glasgow Herald obituary does not tell us much beyond the fact that he was well known in the district and was prominent in local affairs having been a member of the Cathcart Landward Committee, the District Committee for Renfrewshire and the Parish Council.

Ewan had a son of the same name, born in 1870 when he was still in Aberdeen: Robert Junior was articled to him in 1889, studying at Glasgow School of Art, and was taken into partnership in 1902. A second son, Charles, born in 1872, followed the same career path two years later, studying at the Glasgow Technical College.

The elder Robert Ewan died on 13 February 1917 at Marylee, 10 Manse Road, Old Cathcart, aged 89, his wife Annie Smith having died the previous year. The business was continued by his sons Robert Junior and Charles.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200603
Name: Robert Ewan (junior)

Designation: Architect

Born: 1870

Died: 29 May 1946

Bio Notes: Robert Ewan Junior was born in 1870, the son of Robert Ewan of Glasgow and his wife Ann Smith. He was articled to his father in 1889, remaining as his assistant until 1902. He studied at Glasgow School of Art from 1887 to 1896 and from 1897 to 1901, and travelled in Liverpool, Bordeaux and Nantes, probably with his brother Charles who was two years his junior and was also apprenticed to their father. Robert Junior was taken into partnership by his father in 1902, and Charles followed two years later. The two brothers were admitted LRIBA on 20 March 1911, their proposers being Henry Edward Clifford, John Gaff Gillespie and John Hamilton.

Like his brother, Robert Junior does not appear to have married. They lived together at their parents' house, Kilmailing, 10 Manse Brae, Marylea, Cathcart until Robert's death from senile dementia at the Southern General Hospital, 1301 Govan Road on 29 May 1946, aged seventy-six.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200604
Name: Frank Fielden

Bio Notes: Frank Fielden was Professor of Architecture at the University of Strathclyde in the 1960s.

Fielden died in 2001 in Chichester.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=401996
Name: John Gaff Gillespie

Designation: Architect

Born: 17 September 1870

Died: 7 May 1926

Bio Notes: John Gaff Gillespie was born on 17 September 1870 at 76 Abbotsford Place, Tradeston, Glasgow, the eldest of at least nine children of Alexander Gillespie, a Gorbals baker who originated from Duntocher, and his wife Margaret Gaff from Polmont. He was articled to James Milne Monro from 1886 to 1891, concurrently attending classes at Glasgow School of Art, and he won the Glasgow Institute of Architects prize in 1889 jointly with Charles Rennie Mackintosh. This brought him to the notice of William Forrest Salmon, by then in charge of his late father's firm James Salmon & Son, who engaged him in 1891. Like Mackintosh at Honeyman & Keppie, Gillespie was given design responsibility very early, notably at the free Flemish Renaissance Scottish Temperance League building in 1893 and the West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon in 1895, by which time Gillespie was in charge of most of the design work. He was made partner in the same year, the everyday work of the practice having grown as a result of Forrest having secured some of the business of the British Linen Bank, whose architects were usually J M Dick Peddie & Washington Browne.

Forrest's son James Salmon (Junior) joined the family firm in March 1895, having previously commenced his apprenticeship there before moving to William Leiper's office and subsequently touring the continent. For the next few years and even beyond the individual design responsibilities of Gillespie and James Junior are not always easy to separate. James became a partner in 1898, but neither his nor Gillespie's name was acknowledged in the practice title until November 1903 when the firm became Salmon Son & Gillespie. Unlike the diminutive James Junior, Gillespie was very tall, slim and clean-shaven with a calm, equable temperament.

Probably due to the influence of Forrest Salmon, who was a Governor of Glasgow School of Art, President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects 1892-94, and a member of the RIBA Council, both Gillespie and James Junior were admitted directly to Fellowship of the RIBA on 3 December 1906, Gillespie's proposers being Monro, Thomas Lennox Watson, Leiper and Forrest Salmon. By this time both Gillespie and James Junior had travelled extensively, Gillespie's nomination paper recording travel in Italy (one month in 1902) and Spain and Morocco (one month in 1905).

By the early 1900s Gillespie and Salmon's styles had begun to diverge, Gillespie's work tending to be a simplified free classic and Salmon's still a sculpturesque art nouveau as seen in the alternative elevational treatments.
in the competition for the new Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College competition of 1901, both partners adopting a highly simplified arts and crafts style for domestic, cottage hospital and golf clubhouse work. But from 1904 when they received the commission for Lion Chambers both Gillespie and James Junior had become interested in the possibilities of reinforced concrete, working closely with the structural engineer Louis Gustave Mouchel, the British-based representative of Francois Hennebique. Within the firm Forrest seems to have been responsible for the 'scheming out' of commissions, the detailed design work being delegated to Gillespie or to his son James. Forrest was latterly known as the commercial traveller adept at moving in Parish Council School Board and clubland circles to obtain directly commissioned work for the practice which spent much of its time on designs for national and local competitions, none of which it succeeded in actually winning until 1908 when William Leiper selected their design for Stirling Municipal Buildings which was mainly Gillespie's work. Construction was, however, some years away and in the summer of 1911 Forrest began to suffer from cancer; he died on 7 October.

While the Finance Act of 1909 had probably affected the prosperity of the practice as it had so many others, Forrest Salmon's will proved the catalyst for the dissolution of the partnership in June 1913. The will made no provision for James to inherit his share of the practice; instead, it remained part of his trust estate and entitled his stepmother, Forrest's second wife Agnes Cooper Barry, to a share of such profits as the firm had at that time. Gillespie now became senior partner and as James Junior had spent all his income on foreign travel and motoring (as a letter to his brother Hugh of 18 August 1910 records) he could not afford to buy out either Gillespie or his stepmother. Gillespie bought out Agnes's trust estate interest, retaining the office in Mercantile Chambers, the archive and the Stirling commission. James moved out to a rented flat at 48 Jane Street, Blythswood Square which was both home and office, apparently without even a secretary. He retained the commission received in 1909 for the Admiralty Village at Cove Farm, Greenock of which only a few houses had been built in 1910, and was allowed to revive the name of the firm as it had existed prior to 1903, James Salmon & Son, later abbreviated simply to James Salmon FRIBA.

Gillespie died on 7 May 1926, leaving estate of £1,950 4s 11d to his wife Agnes Harriet Spencer, whom he had married late in life on 14 September 1923 at 4 King's Park Avenue (then his or her house). His executor was William Alexander Kidd, his partner since 1918. Born in 1879 he had joined the practice in 1898 as an apprentice from Greenock. He became chief draughtsman sometime before 1911, when he was admitted LRIBA, his proposers being Salmon, Gillespie and Harry Edward Clifford. Kidd continued the practice under the same name and a year later took into partnership Jack Antonio Coia, who had joined the firm in 1915 before working in several London offices, and had only recently returned to Glasgow. Kidd died later that same year, and Coia continued the practice alone under the same name of Gillespie Kidd & Coia. The entire archive of
the Salmon practice was sent for pulping when Coia was interned in 1940.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at *Dictionary of Scottish Architects*:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200544
Name: Joseph Lea Gleave

Designation: Architect

Born: 5 August 1907

Died: 16 January 1965

Bio Notes: Joseph Lea Gleave was born in Manchester in 1907, the son of James Gleave, farmer, and his wife Hannah Lea. He studied part-time at Manchester University School of Architecture from September 1923 to September 1927. He was articled to James Theodore Halliday in Manchester and then subsequently an assistant to Francis Jones (1927-28) and Thomas Cecil Howitt in Nottingham (1928-30). From February 1930-May 1931 he was an assistant with Jones & Dalrymple.

In 1931 at the age of twenty-three he won the international competition for a monument to Christopher Columbus in the Dominican Republic and was awarded the University’s degree of MA honoris causa in the same year: this led in 1932 to his appointment as senior assistant on the School of Architecture at Edinburgh College of Art, quickly followed by promotion to head of the School of Architecture and Town Planning in 1935. Gleave's period as Head of School was interrupted by war service in Ack Ack Command in which he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel: initially he had formed the 94th Ack Ack manned by the College's remaining students. On his return to the School he had redesigned the Columbus Memorial in 1946-47 and is said to have assisted his father-in-law William Hardie Kininmonth with the design of Renfrew Airport.

In 1948 Andrew Graham Henderson invited Gleave to join the Keppie & Henderson practice which then became Keppie Henderson & J L Gleave, Gleave taking over Henderson's house, Lincluden, at 14 Dalziel Drive. He was initially engaged on housing, schools and the new Engineering Building of the University of Glasgow but quickly made himself the leading designer of hospitals in Scotland with the innovative Vale of Leven Hospital built in 1952-55 and generally revitalised the practice recruiting the best students from his friend John Needham, Head of School at Dundee.

Although the practice was hugely successful, serious differences arose between Gleave and the two senior partners, Henderson and Alex Smellie. These arose from Gleave's predilection for all-night working to meet deadlines (he came in to review the results at 4am) and Henderson's preference for multi-disciplinary teams and a more ordered work-flow. Matters came to a head early in 1958 after he won the competition for the Queen Mother's Hospital for Children at Yorkhill, Glasgow in his own name and he left to establish his own practice, J L Gleave, taking Ivor Dorward and the commissions for the Queen Mother Hospital and Prestwick Airport with him.
Gleave was proposed for election as ARIBA in 1931 by James Theodore Halliday Francis Innes Jones and John Hubert Worthington but does not appear to have been admitted until 1953, just after establishing his own practice the year before. He was elected RSA in 1959. He served on the councils of both the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland and the Royal Institute of British Architects and was appointed to the Royal Fine Art Commission, Edinburgh's Princes Street Panel and the Historic Buildings Council; he was also the University of Glasgow's Consulting Architect for the redevelopment of Hillhead and together with Ivor Dorward designed a number of the buildings.

Gleave's hectic life style eventually affected his health. Cancer was diagnosed in the spring of 1964 and he died in the Western Infirmary in Glasgow on 16 January 1965. He was survived by his wife Margaret Grierson Sutherland and his son David. The practice was continued by Ivor Dorward and A S Matheson who had been assumed into partnership in 1963, the name changing to Dorward Matheson Gleave & Partners. Gleave's son joined in 1987 when the name changed again to Matheson Gleave Partnership, prior to being merged with Young & Gault.

Gleave's Columbus Monument was eventually completed in 1992 twenty years after his death

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=206874
Name: Thomas Harold Hughes

Designation: Architect

Born: 1887

Died: 9 November 1949

Bio Notes: Thomas Harold Hughes was born in 1887, the son of Thomas Hughes, a Staffordshire potter and his wife, Catherine Ann Walton (or Watton?). He was educated at Alleyne's Grammar School Uttoxeter and articled to Jones & Hilton of Burslem from 1904 to 1908. In the latter year he gained a scholarship to the Royal College of Art under Professor Arthur Beresford Pite, in whose office he assisted. There he became King's Prizeman, National Competition Prizeman, RIBA Silver Medallist (essays), City of London Guilds Institute Medallist, and Royal College of Art Travelling Scholar. He passed the qualifying exam in 1910 and was admitted ARIBA on 27 March 1911, his proposers being Pite, Alfred Bowman Yeates and Arthur Clyne of Aberdeen.

Prior to formal admission Hughes had obtained a place in the office of George & Yeates in 1910, but in the same year, on Pite's recommendation, he was recruited by Robert Gordon's College in Aberdeen to initiate a school of architecture, and it was there he met his future wife Edith Mary Wardlaw Burnet, who was one of his first students. In the ensuing years he spent some time travelling in France and elsewhere.

During the First World War Hughes was a captain first in the Artists Rifles and then in the Royal Engineers where he was largely responsible for the manual on Map Reading and Field Sketching, published in 1916. A further volume of Map Work was published in 1918 with V Seymour Bryant as co-author and Oxford University Press as publisher.

On demobilisation Hughes married Edith Burnet. They hoped to be allowed to join Sir John Burnet's London office but Tait demurred at Hughes being given a partnership and Montague Place did not then have a separate lavatory for female staff. Hughes was offered a partnership in the Glasgow office instead, his time there being chiefly spent on war memorials. Incompatibility with Burnet's more senior Glasgow partner, Norman Aitken Dick, who referred to him as 'that College of Art b****r' for all the staff to hear, caused him to work alone in an upstairs office. Matters became much worse when the Glasgow practice ran into serious financial difficulties as a result of the unauthorised withdrawal of clients' fund due to contractors by the chief clerk, Duncan, who had absconded. To preserve the good name of the firm, the police were not called and the partners had to make good the loss. In the event most of the money was provided by Dick when he repurchased his partnership in 1920. This event resulted in Hughes resigning his partnership to teach at the Glasgow School of Architecture.
where he succeeded James Black Fulton as Professor and Director when the latter died in April 1922, an event which was followed by a dispute with Professor Charles Gourlay over their respective roles: the Governors had to provide Gourlay with a specification of his duties which established Hughes's jurisdiction over him.

After Gourlay died in 1926, Hughes took over Gourlay's responsibilities at the Royal College when the title of the combined chairs became simply architecture (building construction being omitted): a BSc Degree course had been instituted in 1924. These changes were at least partly related to differences with the Governors at Glasgow School of Art and John Keppie in particular.

In 1921-23 Hughes swiftly established a reputation as a writer on architectural history and town planning, beginning with a series of articles in the RIAS Quarterly on Scottish Architects of the past. These were well-informed by the standards of that time. Concurrently he collaborated with the self-taught Oxford polymath Edward Arnold Greening Lamborn (1877-1965) on ‘Towns and Town Planning, Ancient and Modern’ published by Oxford University press in 1923.

Lamborn was radical elementary school headmaster who was also a poet, dramatist and mathematician. He had no formal qualifications of any kind but he had a profound knowledge of medieval architecture, English local history, heraldry and archaeology and had already written ‘The Story of Architecture in Oxford Stone’. Lamborn was highly regarded within the University and, very unusually, had an Honorary MA conferred on him in 1921.

The brief preface of ‘Towns and Town Planning’ gives no indication of how the writing was shared, but Lamborn was presumably responsible for that on English towns in the middle ages. Although only 152 pages long the book covered the subject in a succinct well-informed way from Roman times and became a standard text for teaching purposes. It established his reputation in Oxford even before it was published, his first commission from an Oxford College being restoration and alteration work at Merton in 1922-25. Thereafter he to a large extent succeeded Sir Thomas Graham Jackson and Basil Champneys as one of the preferred architects for work on Oxford College and University buildings, but this led to further problems with the Governors at Glasgow School of Art as he was too often absent. Nevertheless he superseded Dick as architect to Glasgow University and from 1938 he worked in partnership with David Stark Reid Waugh, who also taught at the Glasgow School. When the Second World War broke out Hughes sent out fee accounts for work extending back several years and was asked to submit further accounts for work which had to be abandoned. The payments were taxed at wartime surtax rates and in common with several other architects at that time Hughes found he had worked for something like three years for virtually nothing. This contributed to a
serious breakdown in health in 1941 which forced him to retire as Director of the School of Architecture in 1942, his Glasgow University work being taken over by Alexander Wright, although Waugh was to continue the practice after the war and later became Head of Architecture at Glasgow School of Art.

Edith Burnet Hughes's practice remained independent of him and after the Second World War they led semi-separate lives, Edith being based in Edinburgh and Hughes mainly in London, but it was in Edinburgh at 30 Royal Circus, the home of his wife, that Hughes died on 9 November 1949 of cerebral thrombosis. He was cremated at Warriston. The Hughes had three daughters. The marriage was said not to be an altogether happy one, but Edith retained a profound respect for him, and even more for his work. Professor William James Smith remembered him as 'a colourful, somewhat elusive personality ... he was a good companion and generous host with a nimble wit and a keen sense of humour'.

Opinion on Hughes's teaching tended to be sharply divided. Archibald Doak, Margaret Brodie and others found him an outstanding teacher but to Ninian Johnston the standard of teaching at the School was terrible, partly due to Hughes's frequent absences from the School on Oxford business. In 1935 Hughes gave a keynote address to the RIBA conference in Glasgow entitled 'The Modern Movement - A False Start', in which he questioned both the propriety and practicality of imitating concrete forms in brick and render and the practice of copying the latest tricks from the magazines. It was criticised by one of his students, and by Raymond McGrath in the RIBA Journal as 'reactionary' and 'mediaeval' but it did all too accurately identify the weathering weaknesses of much 1930s building. Although by temperament a classicist his Chemistry Building at the University of Glasgow, brilliantly fitted into a difficult left-over site, was one of the finest and most original modernist buildings of the late 1930s.

Publications:

'Map Reading & Panorama Sketching' (1916)
'Map Work' (London: Oxford University Press, 1918) - joint author with V Seymour Bryant
'Towns & Town Planning' (London: Clarendon Press, 1923) - joint author with E A G Lamborn

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=201631
Name: John Keppie

Designation: Architect

Born: 4 August 1862

Died: 28 April 1945

Bio Notes: John Keppie was born in Glasgow on 4 August 1862, the fourth child and elder son (his brother James was born c.1866) of John Keppie, a wealthy tobacco importer who came from Haddington and had houses in Hillhead and Prestwick. His mother was Helen Cuthbertson Hopkins, who originated from Galston, Ayrshire. Keppie was educated at Ayr Academy. He was brought up in Prestwick rather than Hillhead. He was articled to Campbell Douglas and Sellars c.1880 and somewhat unusually attended classes at the University of Glasgow as well as Glasgow School of Art. Although his dossier is missing he appears to have enrolled at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Atelier Jean Louis Pascal in 1885 and remained there until at least the autumn of 1886 when he travelled in Northern Italy. He did not return afterwards as his nomination paper states that he spent one year with Pascal. As an accomplished draughtsman and a fine watercolourist he had remarkable success in the Tite Prize competitions, winning its silver medals in that year and again in 1887. On his return to the Campbell Douglas & Sellars office he assisted Sellars with the firm’s entry for the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888, the competition for which had been advertised in January 1887 and was won on 31 March 1887 with a weather-boarded design with galvanised metal domes in a Moorish, probably basically French colonial, idiom.

While Exhibition buildings were completed on schedule the project was fraught with difficulties as Campbell Douglas became seriously ill and was unable to come downstairs to the office for months. This put a severe strain on Sellars and Keppie, and while on site a nail pierced Sellars’s boot. This was neglected from want of time and ultimately brought about Sellars’s death from blood poisoning on 9 October 1888.

Campbell Douglas was then barely recovered. He decided to take his chief draughtsman Alexander Morrison into partnership. Keppie had worked more closely with Sellars, and by what appears to have been an amicable arrangement he was taken into partnership by John Honeyman whose practice was then chronically short of work and money: he effectively refounded the practice, Douglas having allowed him to take the commission for the uncompleted Anderson’s College of Medicine with him as a setting-up commission. Douglas & Morrison retained the other work of the practice, although over time more clients migrated to Keppie’s. The matter was handled discreetly and nothing of what this unusual arrangement was about became common knowledge.
At the end of his first year in practice Keppie's father died and he and his brother found themselves responsible for their mother and four sisters: of his sisters he was closest to the youngest, Jessie, born in 1868. While his father's death gave Keppie and his brother both the money and the freedom to do what they wanted, these family responsibilities also proved a bit of a tie. He had hoped to marry Helen Law but in the event she became engaged to the painter E A Walton.

In the early to mid 1890s Herbert McNair, whom he had inherited from Honeyman, and Charles Rennie Mackintosh, whom he had inherited in April 1889, were frequently guests working week-ends at Prestwick, while Jessie brought a circle of friends from Glasgow School of Art who were put up at two bungalows rented by her brother at Dunure ('The Roaring Camp'). There Mackintosh formed some sort of attachment to Jessie, while the well-off MacNair courted Frances Macdonald. In the event Mackintosh transferred his affections to Frances's elder sister Margaret and with that event this group (The Immortals) seems to have disbanded: Mackintosh, MacNair and the Macdonald sisters forming a smaller group known as The Four. Keppie did not marry any of Jessie's circle, and after what may have been a disappointment with Bessie MacNicol, one of whose paintings he bought, he never married. From an early age he became a close friend of the painter Edward Atkinson Hornel, habitually bringing in the New Year with him at Kirkcudbrightshire. Within the architectural profession he was closest to John Archibald Campbell, another product of Pascal's atelier, who was also a bachelor. Until Campbell died in 1909 he was an occasional houseguest at Bridge of Weir for golf.

Although Keppie remained a superb draughtsman and watercolourist, from the early 1890s Keppie was at first content to let Mackintosh do most of the designing, particularly on competition work. Even after Mackintosh left Jessie for Margaret, an event which apparently caused Jessie long-lasting distress, this arrangement continued although the working weekends at Prestwick necessarily came to an end: personal problems were set aside in the desire to win competitions and build up the practice.

On 1 January 1901 John Honeyman was deemed to have retired although he was in fact in the office a great deal in 1902-04 because of the joint commission with Dr Thomas Ross to restore the choir and transepts of Iona Cathedral for the Iona Cathedral trustees carried out in 1902-04. Charles Rennie Mackintosh was then taken into partnership, the practice title becoming Honeyman Keppie & Mackintosh from 1901. The partnership agreement may have taken some time to negotiate as it was retrospective, drawn up in Keppie's handwriting as late as 10 October 1901. For the first three years, from 1901 to 1903, Honeyman was to receive half the practice's profits. From the remaining half Keppie was to be paid two-thirds and Mackintosh one third. Honeyman was then bought out and for the next two years, 1904 and 1905, Keppie was to receive three-fifths of the profits and Mackintosh two fifths. Mackintosh thus did not have to put up any
capital, but the equal division of the profits was to lead to problems later as Keppie's clientele was much larger, and was to remain so.

Mackintosh's partnership had the perhaps unexpected effect of a redivision of design responsibilities within the practice. Keppie returned to the drawing-board for his own clients rather than delegating to Mackintosh. Except for the completion of Glasgow School of Art and the firm's commission for Scotland Street School, Mackintosh thereafter designed for his own clients only. This resulted in a series of free Renaissance and Scots Renaissance buildings for Keppie's clients in the style Keppie and Mackintosh had developed some eight to nine years earlier, ideas from old competition projects sometimes being recycled as at Parkhead Cross Savings Bank. Some of these buildings, particularly the McConnell buildings on Hope Street were of considerable merit if rather less up to date than those of Burnet Campbell and Paterson; others like Simpson's on Sauchiehall Street had somewhat ungainly proportions and crowded details. But professionally Keppie's stock rose: he was belatedly admitted FRIBA in 1904, and event which may have been connected with Alexander Beith McDonald's proposal to employ him as assessor for the Mitchell Library in 1904, a competition which was conducted according to RIBA rules.

Keppie was soon to find that a brilliant designer with an international reputation was not always the right partner for a more mundane Glasgow clientele. Mackintosh's commissions for interior work in Germany and Austria led to Mackintosh suggesting that he might spend part of the year in Vienna which Keppie declined to agree to. That occasioned some disappointment but it blew over. The relationship between Keppie and Mackintosh was much more seriously strained at Scotland Street School, where in November 1905 the School Board of Glasgow wrote a rebuke which made any further commission from the Board unlikely. Nevertheless relations between them were still good enough for Keppie to propose Mackintosh for Fellowship of the RIBA in September 1906 and even get Burnet to sign his nomination paper: this document is of some interest as he allowed Mackintosh to state that he had been a principal since 1898 to ensure his admission after only five years as a partner. He also lent Mackintosh a substantial sum to enable him to buy and remodel his house on Florentine Terrace in that same year. But further problems were to arise with the building committee of Glasgow School of Art in February: the real problem after the School was completed in 1909 was that thereafter Mackintosh had very few commissions of his own, a situation aggravated by the increment tax on new developments in the Finance Act of 1909: newly commissioned work was halved in 1910 and again in 1911, remaining at a low level through 1912 and 1913. This made success in competitions for public projects all the more important and Mackintosh's inability to complete the firm's invited submission for the Jordanhill Training College in time became the catalyst for the dissolution of the partnership. Mackintosh had no drawings at all for the demonstration school element of the competition. It was drawn out by Andrew Graham Henderson whom
Mackintosh had recruited in May 1904, and on whom Keppie had increasingly come to depend. Henderson told Keppie that he would not stay if Mackintosh remained as partner: Keppie was not a man to respond to threats from staff, but Mackintosh's depression and lack of commissions did cause him to make an analysis of the accounts of the partnership from 1901 to 1912. This showed that Mackintosh had introduced £4,934 of new business during that period and Keppie £16,303, and Mackintosh's share of the profits had been £5,467. Nothing ever leaked out about what was said. The partnership is believed to have been dissolved in June 1913 although Mackintosh still represented the firm at a meeting in July when Henderson's design for the demonstration school was accepted, the commissions for the main school College and the hostels going to David Barclay and Andrew Balfour. Mackintosh then left to set up his own practice although the partnership was not formally dissolved until June 1914. A month earlier Keppie had sent Mackintosh a cheque for £250 as his share of the competition awards. The surviving correspondence from these years does not suggest any animosity on either side. It was not until 1920 that Keppie gently hinted to Mackintosh that the house in Florentine Terrace might be sold.

On the dissolution of the partnership with Mackintosh, the practice reverted to being simply Honeyman & Keppie with Keppie as sole partner. Henderson won the major competition for the reconstruction of Glasgow Cross in 1914 but was called up for military service shortly thereafter, Keppie allowing him a retainer of £216 p.a. In 1916 Henderson was shot through the right elbow and had to learn to draw with his left hand. He then returned to the office as partner, the practice taking the title of John Keppie & Henderson.

Henderson did most of the design work from 1917 onwards, Keppie's role becoming more managerial. But he was elected RSA in 1920 and continued to take a very active role in professional matters, particularly as a governor of Glasgow School of Art. He had been Deacon of the Incorporation of Wrights at the Trades House in 1906 and president of the Glasgow Institute of Architects in 1905. He was president again in 1919-20 and President of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland in 1924-26 and as a Council Member of the RIBA of which he became vice president in 1929. He generously endowed the John Honeyman Studentships in architecture and in Sculpture in 1923 and did much to promote the career of Benno Schotz: despite the difference in ages they became Saturday sketching companions. Ultimately Keppie's long services as a governor of Glasgow School of Art ended in his chairmanship in 1930-32: his regime was marked by a long-standing antipathy to the professor of Architecture, Thomas Harold Hughes, who escaped by transferring his service to the Royal College and setting up a joint Board of Studies in 1924.

In 1930 Alex Smellie, the practice's industrial architect and structural engineer, was taken into partnership. Thereafter Keppie spent much of his
time presiding over Glasgow Art Club where he was known as King John: he kept a watchful eye on those who came and went and mercilessly teased some of its members, particularly William Whitie, in respect of the Mitchell Library award.

Keppie's formal retirement from the practice seems to have been in 1937, but the effective date may have been in 1935 as from 1936 he exhibited from his house at 16 Hamilton Park Avenue. This house was given up after war broke out in 1939. Thereafter he lived at Haddington Park in Prestwick with his sister Jessie. In his last years he is said to have been sometimes a bit wandered and of uncertain temper, at least partly because the Second World War had curtailed his freedom to travel abroad, Spain (from 1897), Egypt (from 1900), Italy (from 1911) and Morocco (from 1933) being favourite venues for sketching and watercolours. When he was elected full Academician in 1931 it was as much for his watercolours as his architecture. At both the RSA and the RGI his exhibits were predominantly watercolours.

Keppie died at his house, Haddington Park West, Prestwick on 28 April 1945. He left £40,931 3s 6d, bequeathing £2,000 to Graham Henderson and his MacNicol picture to Glasgow Art Gallery. He was buried in Prestwick and Monkton Cemetery where a characteristic early Renaissance monument commemorates him and his sisters. As an architect he was not among the most gifted of those who went to the Ecole, but he has been an unfairly maligned man.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200838
Name: James Miller

Designation: Architect

Born: 1860

Died: 28 November 1947

Bio Notes: James Miller was born in 1860 in the parish of Auchtergaven where his father George Miller was a farmer. Very early in life his father moved to Little Cairnie, Forteviot, where his childhood was spent, his later school education being at Perth Academy. In 1877 he was articled to Andrew Heiton of Perth, soon to be joined in partnership with his nephew Andrew Heiton Granger (after 1894 Andrew Granger Heiton) who probably had some English experience (though probably not with Norman Shaw as stated by Sloan and Murray). At the end of his apprenticeship he spent some time with Hippolyte Jean Blanc before joining the Caledonian Railway engineering department initially at Perth under John Morrison Barr. He was transferred to the Glasgow office in 1888, where he designed a number of stations under the supervision of the engineer-in-chief, George Graham. These brought his work to the attention of the management and directors, and in 1890 an old school friend, Donald Alexander Matheson, a pupil of the Perth architect and civil engineer John Young, joined him in the office as resident engineer for the construction of the Glasgow Central Low Level lines.

During his period with the Caledonian Railway Miller made at least one study tour of France, Belgium and Germany and had established a small but up-market private practice. He set up full-time practice on his own account in 1892 on winning the competition for Belmont Church and rented an office at 223 West George Street, his house and office having previously been at 3 Windsor Street.

In 1894 his experience at railway work brought commissions for the stations on the West Highland Railway: Miller appears to have produced the standard design, but the actual construction and the design of some of the ancillary buildings were shared with John James Burnet and his assistant Robert Wemyss who set up practice on his own in Helensburgh in 1896. On Graham’s death in 1899 Matheson took over as engineer-in-chief, and although limited competitions were to be held for some Caledonian projects, Matheson’s influence ensured that all the major ones went to Miller.

In 1898 Miller won the competition for the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1901; in 1901 that for the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, although the assessor, Rowand Anderson, had recommended Henry Edward Clifford; in 1903 those for the Materia Medica and Physiology buildings and Natural Philosophy Buildings at the University; and in 1904 he secured the
patronage of the Glasgow & South Western Railway for its hotel at Turnberry. In 1908 he won the competition for the museum in Bombay but the commission was given to the runner-up, George Wittet. Two years later he won the competition for the Institution of Civil Engineers in Westminster and secured that for the extension of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers to match it on the opposite side of Great George Street. Miller thus came near to eclipsing Burnet in London as well as in Glasgow, but his London office at 1 Victoria Street was not reopened after the First World War.

Although Miller's written memoranda as a Royal Fine Art Commissioner show him to have been extremely thoughtful in matters of design, Miller's twentieth century practice depended for its quality of detail on a series of supremely well-chosen assistants. In the earliest years of the century these included James Carruthers Walker from 1900 until at least 1911, and James Carrick, Alexander McInnes Gardner, Thomas Andrew Millar, George Arthur Boswell, Thomas Lumsden Taylor, Balfour Abercrombie and Charles Forsyth for shorter periods of two to four years.

American influence is first seen in Miller's Hispanic American exhibition buildings of 1898-1901, which like their American counterparts were built of a hard white plaster known at the time as 'staff'. It became even more marked after Matheson's fact-finding visit to the USA in 1902. Although the younger Carrick believed that Miller had gone as well, his daughter confirmed that he had not and that his knowledge of American architecture came from Matheson and contemporary journals. American influence made its first appearance in permanent form in 1903 at Olympia House in Queen Street, uncompromisingly rectangular in form like contemporary American steel frame buildings with the high-level giant colonnade that became a feature of taller American office buildings in the 1890s. Turnberry Hotel, begun in the following year, and Peebles Hydropathic, begun in 1905, were similarly reflections of American country hotels, as was his competition win for the design of the Caledonian Railway's Gleneagles, but completion of that project became wholly the responsibility of the railway's architect Matthew Adam after the First World War.

Nevertheless Miller's public and commercial architecture tended to remain an accomplished Glasgow neo-Baroque, with occasional experiments in faience to combat the Glasgow atmosphere from 1907 onwards. American and Canadian influence reappeared at Cranston's Cinema building in Renfield Street in 1914-15 and became even more marked after Richard M Gunn became chief assistant in 1918, most notably at the McLaren warehouse in George Square in 1922, its elevations similar to those of Warren & Wetmore's Canadian Northern Station of 1917-18 in Montreal, and at the Union Bank of Scotland in St Vincent Street won in competition in 1924 with a design inspired by York & Sawyer's 1913 Guaranty Trust Building and McKim Mead & White's National City Bank of 1903-10, both in New York. Both of these buildings had pure classical detail, but from 1930
the details became more an Egyptianised Art Deco classical with a marked preference for Portland stone as a more durable alternative to faience. A monumental English brick and stone idiom was developed in parallel from the late 1920s, the product of a commission for Cadbury's Bournville and a competition win for Wyggeston Grammar School at Leicester; and from 1929 Miller took over at Crittal's Silver End development, continuing the flat roofed modern idiom introduced there by Thomas Tait and Fred McManus. After Gunn died following a period of poor health in 1933, the main design responsibility seems to have been passed to James Carruthers Walker - who had returned - until Miller's son George Miller rejoined the office. George had been educated at Fettes College and at St John's College, Cambridge as well as in his father's office and at the Royal Technical College of Glasgow. Around 1932 he obtained a place in Sir Herbert Baker's office for experience, returning c.1936 to take a hand in the design work with Walker. The practice then became James Miller & Son. From about 1933 a symmetrical horizontally proportioned modern with oblong central pavilions was adopted in parallel with the brick modernised neo-Georgian of Gunn's last years.

Miller was conservative in politics and a member of both the Conservative Club and the Junior Conservative Club as well as the Glasgow Arts Club. In their RIAS Quarterly memoir of 1948 Manson and Walker described Miller as

'Very reserved by nature, he did not enter much into public life and was well content to let others talk architecture while he was doing the job. Quick tempered, he could also be very sympathetic and understanding when the occasion demanded. He was also a hard task-master, but few of the men who passed through his hands will deny that they benefited to a remarkable degree from being employed by Mr Miller, and many of them, now successful architects on their own account later wrote to him to this effect.'

Perhaps not every Glasgow architect would have concurred with that description. The directors of the Railway companies were the most influential patrons in Glasgow. The degree to which Miller seemed to sweep up nearly every worth-while commission was resented by many while the matter of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary rankled with the assessor, Sir Rowand Anderson, and with the Glasgow architectural profession as a whole to the day he died. If, as has been remarked, he stayed out of the limelight at openings, it was because he knew his clients and knew not to step out of line. And although Miller lived relatively quietly at home, first at 19 Hillhead Street and later at Randolphfield, Stirling, which he bought in 1911, the circles in which he moved required him to entertain lavishly when the occasion demanded. His office, at 15 Blythswood Square from about 1900, was even smarter than Burnet's nearby in St Vincent Street. To their brief memoir Manson and Walker added a mysterious last paragraph: 'At one stage in his career, a famous architect made a tentative approach with a view to partnership, but after careful consideration Mr Miller decided to
plough the lone furrow, and this he did most successfully to the end of his
days.' The probability must be that the famous architect was John James
Burnet when seeking a Glasgow partner after setting up his London office
in 1904. The identity of the famous architect remained a well-kept secret
as no one else who had been in their offices knew for certain to whom this
referred.

Miller married Emelina Henrietta Crichton around 1898. George was the
only son, but there were two daughters, Mabel (Mrs Harper) and Muriel. Of
life at Randolphfield Mrs Harper recalled that Miller was a gardener, doing
much of the maintenance himself. He taught the children to play tennis -
he laid out a court for the purpose - and golf, and took them on fishing
expeditions. Gleneagles was a favourite venue, despite his disappointment
there, and he had motor cars appropriate to his clientele, a Delage and a
Hispano-Suiza driven by a chauffeur with the somewhat improbable
surname of Mustard. Like Lorimer he had classical tastes in music and was
a good violinist.

Miller never troubled himself with the qualifying exam and was admitted
FRIBA relatively late on 7 April 1902, his proposers being William Leiper,
William Forrest Salmon, both of Glasgow, and John Slater of London. While
still with the Caledonian Railway he began exhibiting at the Royal Scottish
Academy as well as at the Royal Glasgow Fine Art Institute as early as
1890; but he did not begin exhibiting regularly until 1904, three years after
his unsought election as ARSA in 1901. He was elected full academician in
1930, and throughout the following decade was an influential Royal Fine Art
Commissioner, writing a particularly interesting report on the Office of
Works designs for St Andrews House. It was a commission he did not get
despite the best efforts of Lord Weir, but as a commissioner he gave
Thomas Tait his full support. Miller was also one of the committee of seven
for the Department of Health on matters relating to housing for the working
classes.

George Miller died in 1940. His father thereafter saw no point in continuing
to practise and retired in December at the age of eighty. The practice was
continued by John Wellwood Manson from George A Boswell's office under
the name of Miller & Manson, Walker remaining only briefly as he too was
nearing retirement. Manson had studied at Glasgow School of Art and the
Royal College of Technology. He assisted the Millers with the later stages of
the Commercial Bank, the BBC Buildings and other projects, and completed
the work in hand.

James Miller died at Randolphfield on 28 November 1947, leaving the very
substantial sum of £47,931 8s 11d. Manson died on 11 October 1952. The
practice was then taken over by Frank Burnet Bell & Partners who
completed the few buildings then in progress.

NB James Miller's library was presented to NMRS in 2004, presumably a
bequest from his daughter

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at *Dictionary of Scottish Architects*:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200001
Walter Neil Wilson Ramsay was born on 1 November 1910, the son of Archibald Ramsay, railway office manager, and his wife Euphemia Craigie Mackenzie. In 1925 he began the diploma course at the School of Architecture, Glasgow College of Art where he spent three years as a day student and four years as a part-time student. He was employed by James Taylor Thomson & McCrea for four years during this period. He was awarded his Diploma in Architecture in 1933 and the Alexander Thomson Travelling scholarship in 1935, enabling him to carry out research in the British Schools in Rome and Athens for short periods of time the following two years. From 1936 to 1940 he was an assistant architect with Glasgow Corporation.

During World War II Ramsay saw active service, latterly in Syria. He spent three of the war years as garrison engineer. After demobilisation Ramsay returned to his post with Glasgow Corporation. He was admitted ARIBA on 6 May 1947, his proposers being William McCrea, William James Smith and Joseph Weekes. His obituary in the RIAS Newsletter indicates that he was also employed by Keppie & Henderson but his Nomination Papers make no mention of this. His address in 1950 was given as 42 Randolph Road, Jordanhill. It seems that he joined C J McNair & Elder briefly as partner (the name changing to C H McNair Elder & Ramsay) before setting up business on his own account.

One of Ramsay's first competition successes was the design submitted in conjunction with Gordon Biggar, then President of the Stirling Chapter of the RIAS for the Nigerian Government buildings. Their design was placed second.

In the 1950s Ramsay became a full-time lecturer at Glasgow School of Art. He subsequently had success in the competitions for the University of Edinburgh Medical Buildings and Glasgow Faculty of Arts Buildings. Ramsay then formed his own practice. He was elected FRIBA on 2 October 1968, proposed by William McCrea, William A P Jack and William John Fairweather.

In 'recent years' he gifted old GIA minute books which he had rescued after the closure of the Institute Rooms at the Art School to the RIAS archive.

Ramsay was married to fellow-architect Elizabeth Bell McLaren. He died on 15 March 1999 at Gartnavel General Hospital. He was survived by his wife...
and his son, Neil.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at "Dictionary of Scottish Architects:"

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=400684
Name: (Sir) George Gilbert Scott  
Designation: Architect, Architectural practice  
Started: 13 July 1811  
Ended: 27 March 1878  

Bio Notes: George Gilbert Scott was born on 13 July 1811 at Gawcott, Buckinghamshire where his father the Rev Thomas Scott was curate; his mother Euphemia Lynch was born in Antigua, and her mother's family were Gilberts. He was educated, or rather self-taught, at home, but received instruction in drawing from a Mr Jones. At the age of fourteen he went for a year to his uncle Samuel King at Latimer who taught him both architecture and mathematics. He was then articled to James Edmeston of Bishopsgate, London, a dissenting architect recommended to his father by 'the travelling agent to the Bible Society'. Edmeston had a good library and Scott took classes with George Maddox. About 1829 Scott was joined at Edmeston's by William Bonython Moffatt, a joiner from Cornwall who also took classes at Maddox's. At Maddox's Scott met Samuel Morton Peto of the contractors Grissel & Peto, and joined him in an unpaid capacity in 1831 to learn construction and pricing. A year later, in 1832, he obtained a place with Henry Roberts and at Christmas 1834 he took an office in Carlton Chambers, Regent Street to help an architect friend Sampson Kempthorne with workhouses. Early in 1835 Scott's father died and he set up practice on his own, initially specialising in workhouses, assisted by Moffatt who was taken into formal partnership in 1838. In the same year he married Caroline Oldrid.

Scott built his first church in 1838. His reputation was established when he won the competition for the Martyrs' Monument at Oxford in 1840, and still more when he designed the large St Giles Camberwell in best Camden Society Gothic in 1842-44. In 1844 Scott made his first continental tour, and in the following year, 1845, he won the competition for the Nikolaikirche in Hamburg. In that same year Caroline Scott broke off the partnership with Moffatt, who had become extravagant and unreliable, Scott thereafter largely abandoning the workhouse side of the practice to concentrate on church building, gaining the commission for St John's Cathedral Newfoundland in 1846. His Scottish practice began in 1853 when Alexander Penrose Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, commissioned him to design St Paul's Church at Dundee, a continental hall church with a 220-foot spire and an apse.

In 1855 Scott won the competition for the Hamburg Rathaus and his successes in the Whitehall competitions of 1856 established his reputation for large public buildings leading to the commission without competition for the Albert Institute at Dundee and the University of Glasgow, both in 1864. St Mary's Church in Glasgow followed, again without competition, in 1870.
but he had to compete for St Mary's Cathedral in Edinburgh, the commission for which was received in 1873. By that date his health had been affected by a slight stroke and family bereavements; his son George Gilbert Scott Junior having set up his own practice in 1863, he was largely assisted by his second son John Oldrid Scott, born 1841 and articled to his father in 1860, and in Scotland by two very able clerks of works, William Conradi in Glasgow and Edwin Morgan in Edinburgh. Nevertheless St Mary's was a remarkable design which reflected the immense increase in his scholarship associated with his Royal Academy lectures from 1868 onwards, published after his death in 1879.

Scott was admitted FRIBA on 3 December 1849, his proposers being Henry Roberts, Thomas Bellamy and Thomas Henry Wyatt. In 1851 he was largely responsible for the establishment of the London Architectural Museum. He was elected ARA in 1855 and RA in 1860, having been awarded the RIBA's Royal Gold Medal in the previous year. He was knighted in 1872 and was President of the RIBA 1873-76. Although in fragile health Scott remained firmly in charge of the practice until his sudden death from a heart attack on 27 March 1878.

Scott's practice was inherited by John Oldrid Scott who was admitted FRIBA on 2 December 1878, his proposers being Charles Barry Junior, George Edmund Street and Benjamin Ferrey. His nomination paper describes him as having commenced practice in 1864, i.e. at the end of his articles, although he had no formal partnership and had become principal assistant only by the later 1860s. He completed his father's Scottish projects, modifying the design of the spire at the University of Glasgow and acting as consultant for new buildings at the university until 1901. He died on 30 May 1913.

In his later years John Oldrid Scott was assisted by Charles Marriot Oldrid Scott, born 1880, and articled to Reginald Theodore Blomfield 1898-1902; he returned to his father's practice in 1902-3, but obtained a place with George Frederick Bodley to widen his experience in 1903 before returning to his father's office as partner in 1904. He completed the spires of St Mary's Cathedral but, like his father, obtained no new Scottish commissions. He either did not attempt or did not pass the qualifying exam and was admitted LRIBA in the mass intake of 20 July 1911, his proposers being George Luard Alexander, a colleague at Bodley's, Richard John Tyndall (both of whom had recently passed the qualifying exam and had been admitted ARIBA) and an elderly former assistant of his grandfather's, Charles Robert Baker King.

Charles Marriot Oldrid Scott died in 1952.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:
http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200042
Name: James Sellars

Designation: Architect, Valuer

Born: 2 December 1843

Died: 9 October 1888

Bio Notes: James Sellars was born in the Gorbals on 2 December 1843, the son of a house-factor of the same name and his wife Elizabeth McDonald. Lindsay Miller writing in 1888 records that he was articled to Hugh Barclay at the age of 13 in 1857. He remained there until 1864 when he joined the office of James Hamilton who had a significant practice in Belfast as well as in Glasgow, and remained there for three years, marrying his first wife, Mary Campbell, in 1866. Thereafter we read of him pursuing the humdrum life of an assistant in several offices until he joined Campbell Douglas's office in 1870 and was made partner by at least 1872, having married his second wife, Jeanie Moodie, in 1871. He had earned his partnership by winning the first competition for the Stewart Memorial out of fifty designs submitted in 1870, and 'awoke to find himself famous': and when the result was quashed and the competition re-advertised at half the original outlay he drew even greater attention to himself by winning that competition also on 31 January 1871. He was admitted to the Glasgow Institute of Architects in March 1872, his certificate being signed by Alexander Thomson and John Baird, and in the autumn he took a brief sketching holiday in Paris and Normandy, which he put to good use later. This visit probably related to the presence in the office from 1871 of Charles Alfred Chastel de Boinville, a pupil of A Guyot and an ex-assistant of Geoffroy of Cherbourg who had sought employment in Glasgow in the wake of the Franco-Prussian war. As Chastel de Boinville returned to Paris in 1872 it is possible that Sellars travelled with him. Sellars went abroad only twice: as Lindsay Miller observed 'when young he had not the means, when able no time.'

What Chastel de Boinville specifically contributed to the work of the practice in the year or so he spent with it is difficult to establish now, though it is possible that he had some hand in the spectacular French Gothic spire of the Queen's Park Church; but his presence coincided with a radical change in the stylistic direction of the practice in 1871-73. The Scottish Amicable building and the Claremont Street Wesleyan Church had cinquecento detailing, but at St Andrews Halls a monumental neo Greek was adopted. Superficially the design had much in common with Alexander Thomson's work in its uncompromisingly rectangular shapes and banded masonry but it also had an even more direct relationship to the post-Schinkel Berlin School, while much of the smaller detail was markedly French Beaux-Arts, a tendency still more markedly seen at Finneston Church and the Queen Insurance Building of 1877-80. Parallel developments were to be seen in the work of Hugh and David Barclay with whom Sellars retained close links, and it may be that they were the other
Glasgow practice Chastel de Boinville assisted in 1871-72, although Leiper's French Beaux-Arts Partick Burgh hall suggests him as an equally likely candidate.

These developments in the Campbell Douglas & Sellars and Barclay practices ran counter to those elsewhere in Britain, their only parallels being John Honeyman's library and museum in Paisley of 1868 and James Hibbert's Harris Library and Museum at Preston of 1882, and probably it was the esteem in which Thomson was held in Glasgow which made them possible. Also directly related to Sellars's acquaintance with Chastel de Boinville was the French-roofed New Club and his unexecuted design for rebuilding the Trades House of Glasgow which were wholly of French Second empire inspiration and closer in style to London buildings of the same date. The designs submitted in the two Glasgow Municipal Buildings Competitions of 1880-81 were similarly a fairly pure French Beaux-Arts, Sellars's tendencies in that direction probably having been encouraged by the success of the Burnet practice following J J Burnet's return from Paris late in 1877. More individual, though still with French-inspired details, were the Glasgow Herald Building and the giant City of Glasgow Bank buildings of 1878-80 where giant Corinthian orders were combined with pedimented attic features of which were probably of J J Stevenson / E R Robson inspiration. Throughout this period Douglas's design role is unclear, though he probably determined the general direction of the practice while acknowledging that the elevations were the product of Sellars's 'fertile brain and facile pencil', A N Paterson observed that at least in the earlier years of the partnership the drawings bore many annotations in Campbell Douglas's handwriting.

Douglas's practice took a further step in a Beaux-Arts direction when John Keppie, a draughtsman who worked closely with Sellars was encouraged to attend the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Born in 1862, the son of James Keppie a wealthy tobacco importer with houses in Hillhead and Prestwick, Keppie was educated at Ayr Academy. He was articled to Campbell Douglas & Sellars c.1880 and, unusually, attended classes at the University of Glasgow as well as at Glasgow School of Art. His dossier at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts is missing but he appears to have joined the Atelier Jean Louis Pascal in 1885 and remained there until at least the autumn of 1886 when he travelled in Northern Italy. He was a fine watercolourist and had remarkable success in the Tite prize competitions, winning its silver medals in that year and again in 1887. He returned from Paris to the Campbell Douglas & Sellars office without completing the course in order to assist Sellars with the firm's entry for the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888, the competition for which had been advertised in January 1887 and was won on 31 March 1887 with a weather boarded design with galvanised metal domes in a Moorish, probably basically French colonial, idiom.

In the 1880s Sellars became influenced by the work of Rowand Anderson, probably through Campbell Douglas & Sellars's continuing friendship with...
George Washington Browne. Interest in the early Renaissance work of Anderson and Browne showed first at the octagonal Free Abbey Church in Dunfermline in 1881 and progressed through Scots Renaissance and Scots Georgian influenced designs to the competition design for Renfrew County Buildings, close in design to Anderson's Edinburgh Medical School, and Anderson's College of Medicine in Glasgow which mixed Early Italian Renaissance and later Scots seventeenth century motifs, both of 1888.

Sellars's death was a direct consequence of the Glasgow International Exhibition. Campbell Douglas took severely ill and was unable to come downstairs to the office for months. James Barr, Sellars's civil engineer coadjutor recorded that 'twenty-two hours' arduous and unremitting toil was no unusual event'. At the exhibition site a rusty nail pierced his boot causing an injury that failed to clear up and was neglected from want of time. He saw the exhibition through to the opening on 8 May and was offered a knighthood which he declined, probably out of deference to his senior partner, observing that 'he couldn't live up to it': Sellars had in fact always adopted a lower profile than his senior partner, preferring not to become a Fellow of the RIBA along with Douglas when the latter was admitted on 9 June 1879, his proposers being the elder Burnet, Charles Barry Junior and his old colleague R J Johnson. The final accounts occupied Sellars for the whole of the summer and were a struggle against failing health, which a holiday in the West Highlands was too late to improve. He died of blood poisoning at his house, 9 Montgomerie Crescent on 9 October and was buried on the 11th at Lambhill where a very Greek memorial by Keppie marked his grave. A portrait of him by Georgina M Greenlees is in the Glasgow Art Gallery collection.

Sellars's interests were not limited to the practice. He designed a great deal of cast iron work for Macfarlane's Saracen Ironworks, and was secretary of the Architectural Section of the Glasgow Philosophical Society and, along with Honeyman, took a particular interest in the housing of the working classes and the poor, an interest which probably resulted in his several commissions for welfare buildings: he was also at various times Deacon of the Wrights, President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects and a liner in the Dean of Guild Court. Keppie described him as having a 'quaint repartee' something of which was to be seen in the fifty-seven pages of doggerel verse he delivered as the annual report of the 'Hoolecanae' an obscure order of owls of which he was chancellor.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200063
Name:  (Dr) Colin Sinclair

Designation:  Architect

Born:  1879

Died:  26 October 1957

Bio Notes:  Colin Sinclair was born in Glasgow in 1879, the son of John Sinclair, shipwright and Annie McGregor. His family came from Glassary in mid Argyll and in his youth he spent much of his time there with his grandparents. He was educated at Bellahouston Academy and articled to H & D Barclay just before Hugh’s death in November 1892 and remained as an assistant after completing his apprenticeship in 1897. During that period he attended the University of Glasgow where he graduated MA and studied at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College and Glasgow School of Art under Professor Charles Gourlay and William James Anderson, his travels during the holidays seemingly being limited to Normandy. In 1907 he became assistant to Gourlay at the Royal Technical College, lecturing on both philosophical and constructional subjects, but he remained part-time senior assistant in the Barclay practice. Surprisingly he either did not sit or did not pass the qualifying exam, being admitted LRIBA on 6 June 1910, his proposers being Barclay, Robert William Horn and James Campbell Reid.

Sinclair’s FRIBA nomination papers state that he commenced practice on his own account in 1911, which suggests that he became a junior partner in the Barclay firm at that date; in any case, he remained with the same firm until 1917 when he inherited it on David’s death, continuing it under the same name thereafter. His practice was small and chiefly in Argyll but this was no barrier to him being admitted FRIBA in early 1921, proposed by William Brown Whitie, John Keppie and John Watson. By that time he had become involved in several professional societies, having been a president of the Architectural Craftsmen’s Society, served as a member of the council of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, and become a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In the inter-war years he was in partnership with John Begg Campbell (born 1882) who had also been articled to David Barclay, remaining in the office for twelve years and subsequently spending a year as Clerk of Works for Stranraer High School before being appointed designer of ship interiors for the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company Ltd in Govan.

The partnership of Sinclair & Campbell ended in 1940 when Sinclair again became sole partner. Although he kept the office open he had little architectural work and was chiefly occupied in scholarly pursuits related to West Highland culture which brought him a PhD, whose title was ‘Celtic Art in Architecture’. He was one of the Scottish delegates to UNESCO from 1947 and published ‘The Thatched Houses of the Old Highlands’ in 1953. He was also a painter ‘of some ability’ in both oils and watercolours.
according to his RIBA obituarist and a composer.

Sinclair married Jessie Wilson McIntyre, daughter of John Lindsay McIntyre of the school board offices, at 193 Bath Street on 24 June 1913. Their son Iain was living at Station House, Giffen, Beith at the time of Sinclair’s death at his home 50 Ralston Avenue Crookston on 26 October 1957; he left estate of £5,255 19s 7d.

Publications (before 1920):
'Housing in the Highlands', in collaboration with Miss Campbell of Succoth
'Buildings and Dress in the Old Highlands'

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200065
Name: (Sir) Basil Urwin Spence

Designation: Architect

Born: 13 August 1907

Died: 19 November 1976

Bio Notes: Basil Urwin Spence was born in Bombay on 13 August 1907, the son of Urwin Spence, an analytical chemist employed by the Indian civil service, and his wife Daisy Crisp. He was initially educated at the John Connon School in Bombay, but in 1919 at the age of twelve he moved to Scotland and attended George Watson's College as a day pupil. After leaving, he enrolled at Edinburgh College of Art in September 1925, initially to study painting and sculpture. He soon transferred to the School of Architecture, studying design practice and town planning under Frank Charles Mears and Harry Hubbard, and architectural history and theory under John Summerson who was only three years his senior. His other tutors at the College were Sydney J Miller, Leslie Grahame Thomson and George Washington Browne. Bursaries, prize money and income as a freelance perspectivist allowed him to travel extensively in England in 1927, France in 1928 and also in Germany. In 1929 he gained the College’s certificate and exemption from the RIBA’s intermediate examination. His brilliant draughtsmanship secured him a place in the office of Sir Edwin Lutyens, whom he assisted with the designs for the Viceroy’s house, New Delhi, and while in London he took the opportunity to study at the Bartlett School of Architecture under Professor Albert Richardson.

On his return to Edinburgh Spence won the RIAS Rowand Anderson Medal during session 1930-31. In the latter year he gained his diploma from the College of Art and won the RIBA’s Silver Medal as the best architectural student in the UK.

At the College Spence made friends with William Kininmonth, who also went to Lutyens’ office. Kininmonth had previously been employed by Rowand Anderson & Balfour Paul, but when he returned from London Paul was unable to offer further work. Nevertheless, Kininmonth was given the use of a room in the office at 16 Rutland Square, and although it had only a single desk and a telephone this allowed him to take Spence into partnership in 1932. Their practice was immediately successful, thanks in part to the connections of Kininmonth’s radiologist brother and Kininmonth’s own modernist house at 46A Dick Place (1933) which proved an excellent advertisement. As well as design work the partners also specialised in presentations for other much larger practices.

Spence won the RIBA Arthur Cates Prize for town planning in 1932, tying with Robert Matthew, and then the Pugin Studentship in 1933. He was admitted ARIBA that year, his proposers being John Begg, Reginald Fairlie
and William James Walker Todd. Both he and Kininmonth secured part-time teaching posts at Edinburgh College of Art. In 1934 Spence married Mary Joan Ferris of Tiverton, Devon.

In that year Paul offered Kininmonth a partnership, which he felt he had to decline unless Spence was taken into partnership as well. Paul accepted this proposal and the Kininmonth & Spence practice was merged with Paul's as Rowand Anderson & Paul & Partners. Although business had significantly recovered, to the extent that the practice secured commissions for three country houses, Spence and Kininmonth continued teaching at Edinburgh College of Art. This arrangement continued until Paul died in June 1938.

Independently of the practice, Spence won the competition for the Scottish School of Art & Industry at Kilsyth, and received three separate commissions in respect of the Empire Exhibition held at Bellahouston Park, Glasgow, in 1938. These included the highly acclaimed Scottish Pavilion which he designed in collaboration with the Exhibition's organiser, Thomas Tait.

Spence had joined the Territorial Army in 1934 and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery on the outbreak of the Second World War. He was seconded to the Camouflage Training & Development Unit at Farnham, and later served as an intelligence officer in Normandy. After demobilization and in the absence of substantial practice work he resumed teaching at Edinburgh College of Art, but in 1945 he was appointed chief architect of the Britain Can Make It exhibition at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

The partnership of Kininmonth & Spence having been dissolved, Basil Spence & Partners was established with Bruce Robertson in November 1946. Andrew Renton became a partner in 1949 when he took charge of the practice's first London office. Robertson left the practice in 1950 to practise independently, and John Hardie Glover and Peter Scott Ferguson were taken into partnership in 1951.

Spence's career was spectacular. He was elected FRIBA in 1947, his proposers being Thomas Tait, Joseph Emberton and F R S Yorke. He leapt to prominence during the Festival of Britain in 1951 as chief architect for the Exhibition of Industrial Power in Glasgow and the designer of the Sea & Ships Pavilion, perhaps the best of all the displays on London's South Bank. In the same year he won the competition to design the new Coventry Cathedral, and he was subsequently responsible for ten parish churches. He built several schools both in Scotland and England. Although often criticised as a picturesque designer unconcerned by the dictates of structure, his nuclear physics building in Glasgow confirmed his mastery of complex technological briefs and led to some fifty university buildings in Scotland and England, including three major campuses at Nottingham, Southampton and Sussex. His remarkable versatility allowed him to turn his hand to major projects as diverse as the Hutchesontown C

By this date he was withdrawing from everyday involvement with the three architectural practices of which he was the head. Andrew Renton had left to practise independently in May 1961, with Spence continuing his own London practice in the same office at Canonbury Place. In 1963 the London practice split: the Canonbury Place office was renamed Sir Basil Spence OM RA, with his son-in-law Anthony Blee as partner and his son John Urwin Spence as consultant; and a new office was opened at Fitzroy Square as Sir Basil Spence, Bonnington & Collins, John (Jack) Bonnington and Gordon Collins having been taken into partnership as based at Fitzroy Square. These changes having been made, at the beginning of 1964 the original practice at Moray Place, Edinburgh had become Sir Basil Spence, Glover & Ferguson. Jimmy Beveridge was taken into partnership in 1968; Andrew Merrylees in 1972; and John Legge in 1973.

Spence retired in 1972, although he continued to act as a consultant to the firm. In his last years he retreated to his holiday villas on Malta and Majorca, stung by a reaction against his work which was in sharp contrast to his previous popularity, but he nevertheless remained a prolific designer with a number of foreign commissions.

Basil Spence was blessed with great charm and remarkable powers of persuasion, and he did much - especially during his Presidency of the RIBA, 1958-60 - to engender public interest in modern architecture. He was the first Hoffman Wood Professor of Architecture at the University of Leeds, 1955-57, and Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, 1961-68. He was elected a Royal Designer for Industry (Exhibitions and Interiors) in 1960, and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Art in 1962; he was also Treasurer of the Royal Academy, 1962-64, and a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission, 1956-70. Among many other distinctions from both home and abroad, he was appointed OBE in 1948, advanced to KBE (knighted) in 1960, and received the Order of Merit in 1962. He died at Yaxley Hall, near Eye, Suffolk, on 19 November 1976.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=203352
Name: Alexander George Thomson

Designation: Architect, Engineer

Born: 1823 or 1824

Died: 15 February 1904

Bio Notes: Alexander George Thomson was born on 16 January 1825, the son of William Thomson, naval officer and Caroline Montfleury. He was probably either a pupil or an assistant with Black & Salmon in Glasgow. When that partnership was dissolved c. 1853 Black took Thomson into partnership, but this had been dissolved by 1857 when Thomson designed the restoration of Penkill Castle for Spencer Boyd. In 1870-71 he opened an office in Greenock at 22 Cathcart Street and by 1882-83 had moved to 32 Cathcart Street.

Thomson practised chiefly as a civil engineer. Professor William James Smith recalled James Chalmers as having been associated, and may have been as assistant prior to commencing practice on his own account in 1882, or it may be that he bought Thomson's practice on his retirement: he certainly completed Thomson's St John's Episcopal Church at Girvan.

Thomson retired c. 1895 and died of 'old age' on 15 February 1904 at Hazelcliff, Innellan, his usual address being Hatherley, Bishop's Road, Jordanhill, Glasgow. He left moveable estate of £1,681 18s 8d. His wife Emma Elizabeth Jones had predeceased him. He is commemorated in a stained-glass window in All Saints Episcopal Church, Jordanhill by James Chalmers.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=100309
Name: Walter Underwood

Designation: Architect

Born: 19 November 1906

Died: 13 April 1988

Bio Notes: Walter Underwood was born in Shettleston on 19 November 1906, the son of Matthew Underwood, Inspector of Buildings and Annie Eliz Tait. He married Mary Campbell Gunn, daughter of David Flett Gunn, wine and spirit merchant, at All Saints Episcopal Church, Jordanhill on 31 January 1933.

Underwood was educated at Allan Glen's School, Glasgow. He served his articles with Balfour & Stewart from 1922-27. The following year he obtained a senior certificate from Glasgow School of Art and the Royal Technical College, passing 'with distinction'. He then spent 14 months as assistant to James Lochhead in Cullen Lochhead & Brown in Hamilton but transferred to a similar position with Wylie Shanks & Wylie in Glasgow. In 1934 he moved to become an assistant with Joseph Weekes, the Dumbarton County Architect during which time 'he showed marked ability in the planning and design of schools, police stations, housing schemes, public health clinics and local government administration buildings'. In he moved to Nottingham Corporation.

Underwood returned to Scotland to the post of Chief Architect to the Scottish Co-Operative Wholesale Society from at least 1939 until 1945. (some sources indicate that he worked for the SCWS in the early 1930s but his Fellowship Nomination Paper makes no reference to this). He was admitted ARIBA in 1933 and FRIBA in 1947. In April of the previous year he had joined the practice of Wylie Shanks & Wylie as partner. The firm name was not changed to Wylie, Shanks & Underwood until the death of Edward Grigg Wylie in 1954.

In May 1960 Underwood broke away and set up under the style of Walter Underwood & Partners. He took Michael Beale and T George Low with him from the Wylie Shanks practice. They operated from 2 La Belle Place. David J Leslie, James M Paton and William McLean who had been assistants with the Wylie practice left to join Underwood and became partners in 1964.

Although his architecture was very modern Walter Underwood was very much an old-school Glasgow professional gentleman. One of his last undertakings, carried out after he had officially retired, was the conservation of the village of Luss in which he took a close personal interest. He reired from the practice on 9 September 1985.

He had served as Governor of Glasgow School of Art and as President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects and Vice President of the Royal
Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

Underwood died at 1 Belmont Road, Glasgow on 13 April 1988. His death was reported by his daughter J M Staples, then of 8 Gamekeeper's Road, Edinburgh.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=204057
Name: David Stark Reid Waugh

Designation: Architect

Born: 10 January 1906

Died: 11 June 2002

Bio Notes: David Stark Reid Waugh was born on 10 January 1906, the son of George Waugh, minister of the Church of Scotland, and his wife Jane Hogg. He was articled to John Burnet, Son & Dick on 1 September 1924, studying at the Glasgow School of Architecture. He travelled in Normandy from 19 August to 10 September 1928 and received his diploma on 10 June the following year, entitling him to an exemption from the RIBA final examinations. He passed the professional practice exam on 9 July 1929 in Edinburgh, and was admitted ARIBA at the end of that year, his proposers being Norman Aitken Dick, James Miller and John Watson. At that time he was still working for the Burnet, Son & Dick firm, where he had remained as a draughtsman after completing his apprenticeship.

He later taught at the Glasgow School of Architecture, and in 1938 entered into partnership with Thomas Harold Hughes, who had been teaching there since 1922 and for whom he had been working as an assistant. Ill health forced Hughes to retire from the partnership in 1942 but the Hughes & Waugh name appears to have remained in use until at least the time of Hughes's death in 1949. By 1957 Waugh was working as D S Waugh & Associates.

He resigned his RIBA membership at the end of 1970. He died on 11 June 2002 at Ferryfield House, Pilton Drive, Edinburgh. His wife Evelyn Frances Fell or Taylor had predeceased him but he was survived by his son.

For further information, including a list of projects, see the full entry at Dictionary of Scottish Architects:

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=20163