



Case information

Case ID	300016466		
File Reference	HGH/B/SL/277		
Name of Site	230 Auldhouse Road, Glasgow		
Local Authority	Glasgow City Council		
National Grid Reference	NS 56026 60783		
Designation No. (if any)	LB33914		
Designation Type	Listed Building	Current Category of Listing	C
Case Type	Amendment		
Received/Start Date	2015 [Drill Hall Listing Review]		
Decision Date	25/05/2016		

1. Decision

In our current state of knowledge, 230 Auldhouse Road continues to meet the criteria for listing. The statutory listing address and the listed building record have been amended.

Previous Statutory Address	230 Auldhouse Road including Gatepiers
Amended Statutory address	230 Auldhouse Road including gatepiers, Glasgow.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

230 Auldhouse Road was listed at Category C on 17/06/1992.

2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

230 Auldhouse Road was considered for amendment as part of Drill Halls Listing Review 2015-16 and was visited on 03/12/2015. The interior and exterior of the building were both seen during the visit.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

The building was found to no longer meet the criteria for listing.

An assessment against the listing criteria was carried out. See **Annex A**.

The designation criteria are published in the Historic Environment Scotland policy statement June 2016, Annex 2, pp. 51-53.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/>

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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Listing Criteria* **230 Auldhouse Road including gatepiers, Glasgow.**

1. Description

The building is a purpose built drill hall, built around 1920 with some partial demolitions to the rear and later 20th century alterations to the west gable. The building is a largely symmetrical 2-storey, 5-bay rendered brick building in an Arts and Crafts style. The principal (south) elevation has a central 3-storey advanced entrance bay with a crowstepped pediment. This entrance bay is flanked by a single bays with red sandstone Dutch gable style dormers and rounded corner bays with conical lead roofs. The first floor overhangs slightly with a dentilled detail forming a string course. The side elevations are gabled with irregular window patterns and the rear elevation has first floor windows. There is a later 20th century stair tower addition on the west gable elevation.

The windows are multi-pane glazing patterns in timber sash and case frames and there are timber entrance doors. The slate roofs have overhanging eaves and cast iron rainwater goods and the conical roofs are made of lead with thistle finials.

There is a pair of rendered brick circular gatepiers with conical stone cappings. The railings plain and later 20th century.

The interior of the building was seen in 2015, and the internal room plan layout appears largely unaltered with a hall space to the rear of the upper floor. A ground floor room has a panelled timber fireplace. The original stair was removed in the 1980s and replaced by a later external stair tower to the west elevation, and there is also a plain timber stair to the attic floor.

2. Assessment Against the Listing Criteria (HES Policy Statement, 2016) Annex 2, pp. 51-52

Criteria for determining whether a building is of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ for listing under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents]

To be listed, a building need not meet all the listing criteria. The criteria provide a framework within which judgement is exercised in reaching individual decisions.

2.1 Age and Rarity

The listed building record, written in 1992, for this drill hall at Auldhouse Road records that it was built around 1920. The exact date and the architect is not known and no newspaper articles have been found to evidence its opening. The building first appears on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1934 but is not shown on the previous Ordnance Survey map that was surveyed in 1911. Osborne in his book, *Always*

Ready, records a drill hall in Pollockshaws in 1914 as the base for “H” Company, 6th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The 1934 Ordnance Survey map shows the building was twice its current size, suggesting that when it was built there was a large main hall area to the rear which has since been demolished. This would have followed the typical layout for a drill hall. There is a separate rifle range in the garden ground to the rear, which was built in the 1970s and it is likely that the former hall was demolished at this time. The building remains in military use, with shared usage between the Army Cadet Force to the ground floor and the Air Training Corps to the upper floor.

In the late 1850s there was concern in the British Government about the Army’s ability to defend both the home nation as well as the Empire. Britain’s military defences were stretched and resources to defend Britain needed to be found. One solution was to create ‘Volunteer Forces’, a reserve of men who volunteered for part-time military training similar to that of the regular army and who could therefore help to defend Britain if the need arose.

In 1859 the Rifle Volunteer Corps was formed and the Volunteer Act of 1863 provided more regulation on how the volunteer forces were run and it set out the standards for drills and a requirement for annual inspections. Most purpose-built drill halls constructed at this time were paid for by a major local landowner, the subscriptions of volunteers, local fundraising efforts or a combination of all three. The Regulations of the Forces Act 1871 (known as the Cardwell Reforms after the Secretary of State for War, Edward Cardwell) gave forces the legal right to acquire land to build a drill hall and more purpose-built drill halls began to be constructed after this date. The largest period of drill hall construction, aided by government grants, took place between 1880 and 1910. The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act 1907 (known as the Haldane Reforms after the Secretary of State for War, Richard Haldane) came into force in 1908 and the various Volunteer Units were consolidated to form the Territorial Force. The construction of drill halls largely ceased during the First World War and in 1920 the Territorial Force became the Territorial Army. Very few drill halls were constructed in the interwar period.

In the 20th century changes in warfare and weaponry made many of the earlier drill halls redundant and subject to demolition or change to a new use. Around 344 drill halls are believed to have been built in Scotland of which 182 are thought to survive today, although few remain in their original use. Drill halls are an important part of our social and military history. They tell us much about the development of warfare and the history of defending our country. They also, unusually for a nationwide building programme, were not standardised and were often designed by local architects in a variety of styles and they also have a part to play in the history of our communities.

Built during or shortly after the end of the First World War, this drill hall at Auldhouse Road is a rare example of a drill hall constructed in this period. It is a good example of a domestic style drill hall and unusually in an Arts and Crafts style.

2.2 Architectural or Historic Interest

Interior

The interiors of drill halls were designed to be practical and largely unembellished. The main requirement was the provision of a large open space unimpeded by columns. In some cases a viewing balcony would be included. A wide entrance was also a typical feature to allow large groups of drill marching volunteers to enter and exit the building. The interior at Auldhouse Road is typical for a drill hall, with no exceptional detailing.

Plan form

The requirements for drill halls were basic – a large covered open space to train and drill as well as a place for the secure storage of weapons. The vast majority of drill halls were modest utilitarian structures. Most drill halls conformed to the pattern of an administrative block containing offices and the armoury to store weapons along with a caretaker or drill instructors accommodation, usually facing the street. To the rear would be the drill hall itself. Occasionally more extensive accommodation was required, such as for battalion headquarters where interior rifle ranges, libraries, billiards rooms, lecture theatres and bars could all be included. The original plan form of the Auldhouse Road drill hall appears to have followed the standard pattern for a drill hall described above and has been altered by the loss of the hall to the rear.

Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality

Drill halls were built in a variety of architectural styles and no individual type dominates. They were usually designed by local architects and constrained by tight budgets. They often had a strong link to their local communities and could be used for other community activities. Architectural style could reflect the streetscape of the local community and be small and modest, similar to surrounding domestic properties, or they could be more eye-catching and overtly military in appearance, particularly for larger forces or headquarter buildings.

A style of drill hall with recognisably domestic elevations began to be constructed in Scotland towards the turn of the twentieth century and was particularly prevalent for drill halls constructed following the Territorial Forces Act 1907. This domestic or informal appearance is characterised by their scale, predominantly being two storey, three bay structures with stylistic detailing focussed upon chimneys and dormer or bay windows, as seen at Auldhouse Road. The style of the building was often influenced by the architecture of the area as well as the availability of materials, and the Auldhouse Road drill hall is in an Arts and Crafts style that was particularly popular in Glasgow in the period in which it was built.

There were a number of reasons that the domestic style was favoured, including a deliberate attempt for these military buildings to appear less conspicuous, particularly those in rural or village settings, as well as restricted finances and urgency of construction. Osborne, in his book *Always Ready*, notes that the domestic design also lent itself to conversion, possibly to housing should the requirement for the drill hall be short lived (p.24).

The architect for the Auldhouse Road drill hall is not currently known, but it was often the case that regiments used local architects who were volunteers themselves to design their buildings. The drill hall has a number of good quality details, such as the paired conical roofed turrets, the dentilled string course and the shaped dormer windows. This detailing is almost exclusively on the principal elevation.

Setting

When the drill hall was built it was in a newly developing residential suburb of Glasgow, with terraces of red sandstone houses on the opposite side of the street. It was built standing alone, as the only building on its side of the road which was otherwise surrounded by a public park. This setting is largely unchanged.

Regional variations

There are no known regional variations.

2.3 Close Historical Associations

None known at present.

3. Working with the Principles of Listing (HES Policy Statement, 2016) Annex 2, pp. 53

In choosing buildings within the above broad headings particular attention is paid to:

- a. special value within building types*
- b. contribution to an architecturally or historically interesting group*
- c. the impact of vernacular buildings*
- d. authenticity*

When working with the principles of listing 230 Auldhouse Road has particular interest under a.

- a. It is a good example of a domestic style drill hall which has good quality detailing in an Arts and Crafts Style which is rare for a building of this type.

4. Summary of Assessment Against the Listing Criteria**

Built during or shortly after the end of the First World War, at a time when few new drill halls were constructed the Auldhouse Road drill hall is a rare example of its building type for its date. Unusually it is designed in an Arts and Crafts style with distinctive detailing to the principal elevation, such as the paired conical roofed turrets, the dentilled string course and the shaped dormer windows. It is a prominent building in this residential area of Glasgow because it stands on its own on the edge of a public park.

In our current state of knowledge it continues to meet the criteria for listing.

5. Category of Listing

Categories of listing are non-statutory and buildings are assigned a category (A, B or C) according to their relative importance following the assessment against the criteria for listing.

Category definitions are found at: www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/heritage/historicandlistedbuildings/listing

Category C listing is used for buildings of local importance; lesser examples of any period, style, or building type, as originally constructed or moderately altered; and simple, traditional buildings that group well with other listed buildings. In comparison to other drill halls the interest of the Auldhouse Road drill is considered to be of local importance and it has been altered, there category C is the most appropriate category of listing.

6. Other Information

N/A

7. References

Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 172885.

Maps

Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1911, published 1915) Lanarkshire Sheet X.NW (includes Cathcart, Eastwood and Govan). 3rd Edition, Six inches to the mile. London: Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1934, published 1939) Lanarkshire Sheet X.NW (includes Cathcart, Eastwood and Govan). 4th Edition, Six inches to the mile. London: Ordnance Survey.

Printed Sources

Historic Environment Scotland (2013) *Scotland's Drill Halls Preliminary Report*. Unpublished.

Osborne, M. (2006) *Always ready: Drill Halls of Britain's Volunteer Force*. Partizan Press p. 278

* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge and has been prepared for the purpose of consultation or to provide a view on the special interest of a building. This assessment is a consultation document and will form the basis of any new or updated listed building record should the structure be listed. The content of this assessment may change to take into account further information received as a result of the consultation process.

** A building may be found to meet the listing criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the list. See 'When might Historic Environment Scotland list a building' at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/listed-buildings/what-is-listing/>