

NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE	Former Sun Foundry
REPORT: 32	280 Kennedy Street, Glasgow
PROJECT ID: 4278161	
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	Level 1 Standing Building Survey

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Former Sun Foundry

28 Kennedy Street, Glasgow

NGR: NS 59687 66008

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

Glasgow Museums

Cover Plate: Detail of cast iron bandstand facia used as corning

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Abstract

A rapid standing building survey was undertaken of two rooms within the Fyfe and McGrouther building, 280 Kennedy Street, Glasgow in response to the uncovering of unusual cast iron cornicing during demolition works. The level 1 standing building survey was commissioned by Glasgow Museums who also recovered part of the cast iron work. The relief decorated cast iron sections being used as cornicing dated to the original phase of the building, as the purpose built Sun Foundry (constructed in 1871).

Background research has shown that the sections of relief decorated cast iron, present as cornicing, were originally designed and cast for a Sun Foundry bandstand design known as 'Bandstand Number 1'. A recently restored bandstand of this design and cast by the Sun Foundry is present in Victoria Park, City of Hamilton, Bermuda.

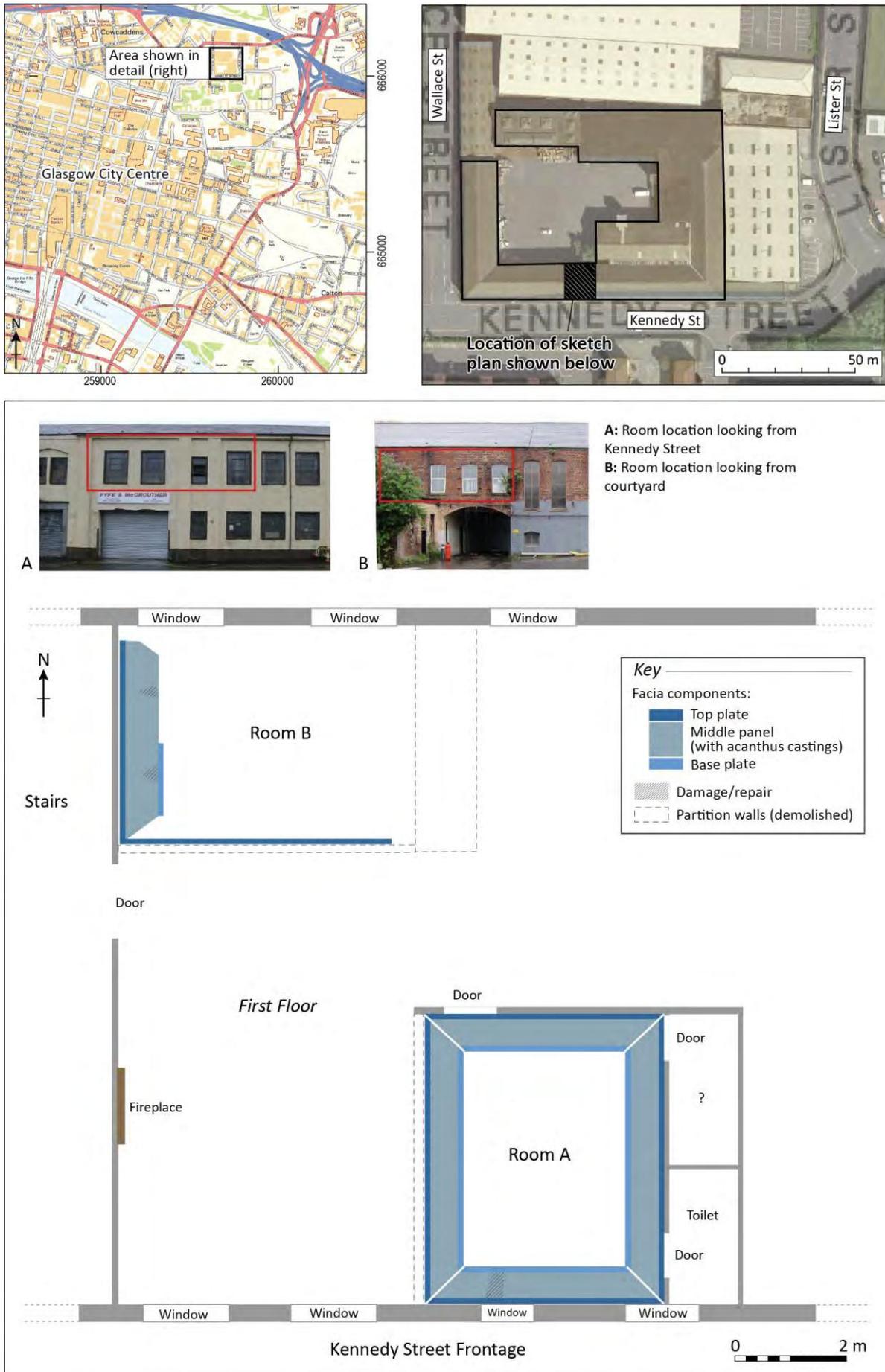


Figure 1: Site location

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of a rapid standing building survey at the Fyfe and Mcgrouther building, 280 Kennedy Street, Glasgow (Figure 1), conducted on behalf of Glasgow Museums. The work was carried out after two first floor rooms were discovered to contain relief decorated cast iron cornicing. The cast iron work was uncovered during internal demolition by Reigart Contracts ahead of full building demolition by the same company. Reigart Contracts notified Glasgow Museums of the discovery who in turn commissioned Northlight Heritage to carry out a standing building survey of the cornicing prior to its removal.

The standing building survey was carried out by Northlight Heritage on the 23rd July 2012 with a period of research being undertaken thereafter. It was clear from both pieces of work that the decorated cast iron cornicing dated to the latter half of the nineteenth century when the building was the Sun Foundry, constructed in 1871. It also became clear the sections of cast iron work were from a Sun Foundry design and cast of a bandstand fascia rather than having been purposefully made as cornicing.

1.2

The work was not carried out in relation to any planning condition and only became possible due to the realisation by the demolition contractors of the potential significance of the decorated cast iron. Subsequent to the standing building survey Glasgow Museums recovered and retained a sample of the cast iron work.

2. Site Location

2.1

The building containing the decorated cast iron sections to be surveyed was located on the northern side of Kennedy Street (Figure 1) between North Wallace Street to the west and Lister Street to the east in the Townhead area of Glasgow at NGR NS 59687 66008.

The two rooms found to contain the cast iron work were located on the southern side of the building complex (Figure 1) with one of the rooms having a window fronting onto Kennedy Street (Figure 1, photograph A) and the other with one looking onto the courtyard to the north (Figure 1, photograph B).

2.2

The building was until recently occupied by Fyfe and McGrrouther with the address of 280 Kennedy Street. During the time of survey it was lying empty and was undergoing the first stages of demolition.

3. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the standing building survey were:

- to record the decorated cast iron sections used as cornicing *in-situ*, prior to their removal during the demolition process;
- to carry out a very general inspection of the surrounding rooms & buildings in order to place the cast iron sections in their localised contemporary context;
- to conduct a short piece of historical research in order to place the cast iron sections in their correct historical context.

4. Methodology

Standing Building Survey

4.1

The level 1 standing building survey was carried out according to the recording levels defined by English Heritage (2006) and in accordance with guidelines for best practice as set out by Simpson and Connolly (2006) and the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

4.2

The level 1 standing building recording combined high quality digital photography with written descriptions and a measured ground sketch plan. The general context of the two rooms and the state of the building at the time of survey was recorded through a series of general high quality digital images.

4.3

A Canon Powershot S95 camera was used to take digital photographs during the survey. The primary survey photography of the cast iron work and its immediate environs was recorded in both JPEG and RAW format. The more general shots of the building complex being demolished were recorded as JPEG only. The photographic record is included as Appendix 1.

Historical Research

4.4

Readily available documentary sources for the Sun Foundry are scant so we are deeply indebted to Dr David Mitchell, Director of Conservation at Historic Scotland, for his generous help and advice while researching and writing this report. Unless otherwise stated most of the historical background detailed below is derived from David's doctoral thesis chapter on the Sun Foundry (Mitchell 2012). Without David's comprehensive research into the history of the company and its products, along with his identification of the 'cornice' as the fascia plates for Bandstand 1, this report would have been considerably slimmer. We are also grateful to members of the Scottish Ironworking Group, who have compiled an invaluable online resource including detailed company histories, conservation guidelines and a database of individual works from each foundry (www.scottishironwork.org).

5. Results

Historical Background

5.1

The Sun Foundry was founded in 1857 by George Smith & Co on premises at 64 Port Dundas Street, Glasgow. The historical context for the growth of iron founding in the west of Scotland during this period lay in the abundance of coal and iron seams in the area and the introduction of Neilson's hot blast furnace process for iron smelting from the 1830s onwards (Hume, 1974, 64). Individual foundries tended to specialise in particular fields such as pipe making, machine tool components or sugar pans and George Smith & Co focused on architectural and artistic ironworking. Throughout the 1860s the company gained a reputation for producing high-quality cast iron work, making gates, railings, bandstands and their speciality, ornamental fountains. The Sun Foundry's only major rival in this area was Walter MacFarlane & Co at the Saracen Foundry, for whom George Smith had previously worked as a patternmaker (Mitchell 2012, 134).

5.2

The company had achieved enough success by the 1870s to relocate to a new green field site at Townhead. The firm had received a major commission from Paisley industrialist Thomas Coats for a new ornamental fountain in 1867 but the firm struggled to cope with such a large build at the small premises on Port Dundas Street. Therefore, the new purpose-built Sun Foundry complex on Kennedy Street was completed in 1871 (Plate 1).

5.3

A trade catalogue from c.1890 shows the Kennedy Street elevation of the works replete with ornamental ironwork along the roofline, crests of the twin towers at the east and west ends of the range and the highly ornate central tower (Plate 1). The figures and carriages shown at street level have been considerably reduced in scale to make the building appear even grander but it is nonetheless a handsome and impressive facade. In addition to showcasing their work through their new premises Sun Foundry also maintained a public showroom on the corner of Hope Street and Bothwell Street in the city centre (Mitchell 2012, 136).

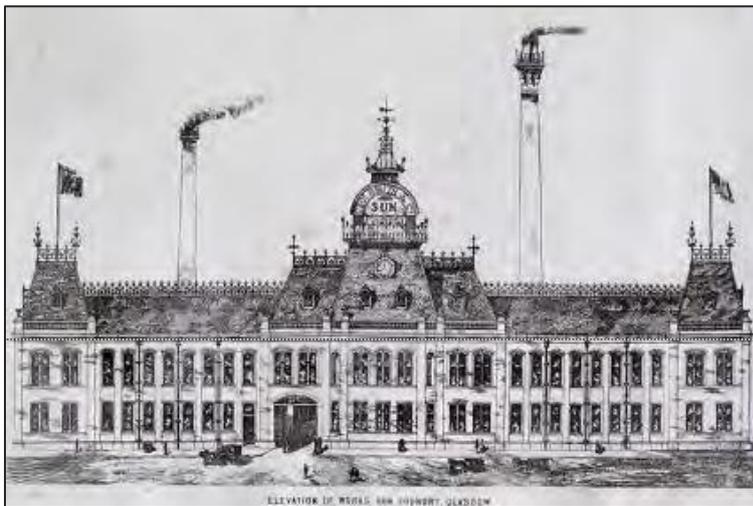


Plate 1: Front elevation on to Kennedy Street, from a trade catalogue c. 1890. Image courtesy of David Mitchell.

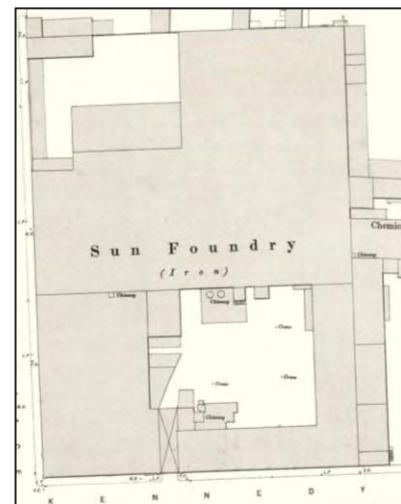


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Revision 'Town Plan' series, sheet VI.7.22. (1896).

5.4

The Scottish Ironwork Database (<http://www.scottishironwork.org/database.asp>) records 228 entries for works attributed to the Sun Foundry. An additional 71 pieces are believed to have originated from the foundry but are not confirmed as such. Fourteen of the total recorded works have been lost or demolished. The database does not provide a definitive inventory of Sun Foundry's work but does offer a useful insight into the kind of pieces produced and the markets to which they were selling. Almost all the works are exclusively made of cast iron. There is a high proportion of street furniture, such as lamp pillars and railings and also grave markers. Amongst the larger works, ornamental fountains dominate (61 known in total) and there are 11 bandstands. While many of the pieces are to be found in Glasgow, such as the clock tower at Bridgetown Cross and much of the decorative ironwork in the Necropolis, there are also examples in Sri Lanka, Australia, Guyana and the West Indies.

5.5

The death of a key company shareholder in 1875 and the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878 put a major financial strain on the company and it was officially dissolved in 1886. However, the 'George Smith & Co. Sun Foundry' name continued to be used by several parties who took over the works during the period 1886 until the company's final sequestration in 1899. The premises at Kennedy Street were vacated prior to this, in 1896, when the foundry relocated to Linwood.

5.6

Following the demise of the Sun Foundry the Kennedy Street premises appear to have continued in use as a foundry under the direction James Cowan. However, by the 1913 Ordnance Survey (OS) 2nd Revision map (Plate 3) the buildings are annotated as 'Sun Foundry (Disused)'. By the 1950s and 1960s OS map editions the site appears to have been divided up into multiple occupancies and the buildings are used variously as 'Store' and 'Warehouses' and the Road Transport Dept have taken over the buildings in the northern range (Plates 4-6). Construction and engineering suppliers Fyfe and McGruther, who were the final occupiers of the premises, may have taken ownership of the site during this period but this has yet to be confirmed (Plates 7 & 8).

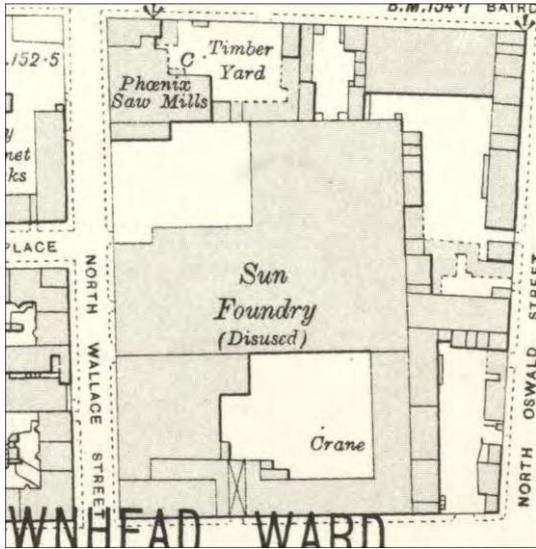


Plate 3: OS 2nd Revision scale map 1:2500 (1913)

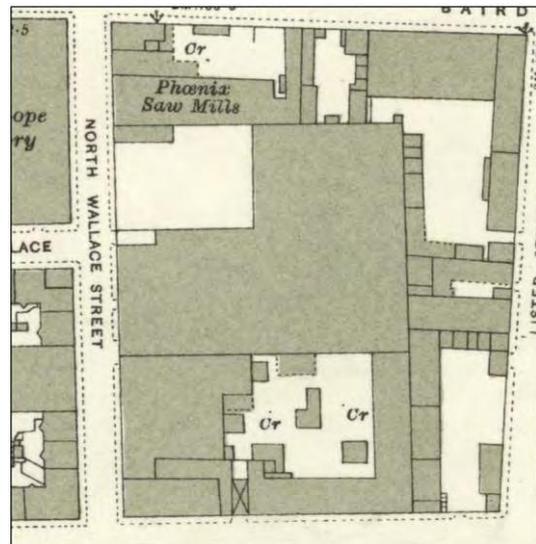


Plate 4: OS 3rd Revision 1:2500 scale map (1935)

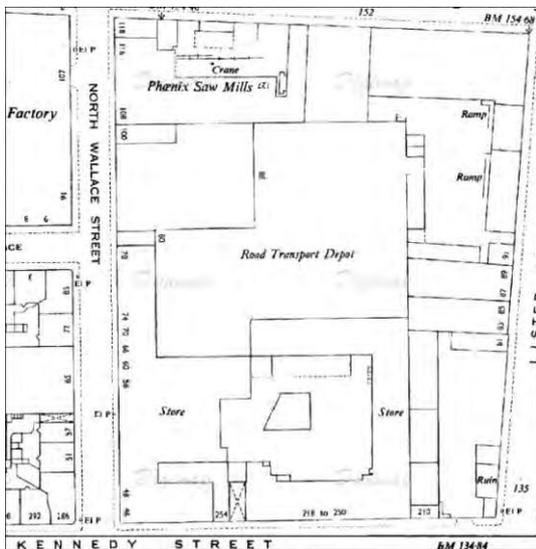


Plate 5: OS National Grid edition, 1950s

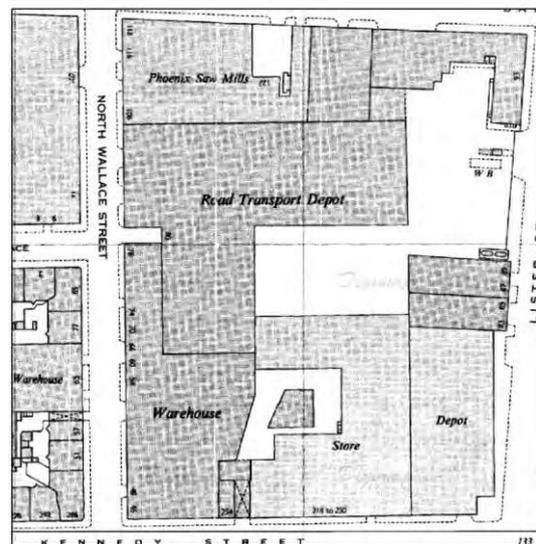


Plate 6: OS National Grid edition, 1960s



Plate 7: Looking east along the Kennedy Street frontage in 1962 (Mitchell Library: C3432). Some of the original features of the facade can still be identified. The eastern tower can be seen in the distance and the remnants of the central portion of the range (seen in Plate 1 capped with a large central tower) can be seen in the raised west-facing gable in the middle ground. New dormer windows have been inserted and windows at east and west ends are much altered. Arches over the windows and vertical columns correspond to Plate 1 illustration. The arched entrance through to the courtyard has been removed or covered over.



Plate 8: Looking east along the Kennedy Street frontage on 23rd July 2012. The roof has been reduced and altered from Plate 7 and the remnants of central tower and dormer windows have been removed. The eastern tower has been demolished (c.1970s?).

5.7

The 'cornice' found mounted around the ceiling of Rooms A and B was identified by Dr David Mitchell, Director of Conservation at Historic Scotland, as the fascia for 'Bandstand 1' (Plate 9), one of around ten bandstand 'patterns' designed by the foundry. The best known and best preserved example of Bandstand 1 can be found in Hamilton Park, Bermuda (Plate 10). The bandstand was commissioned by the Town Council of Bermuda to celebrate the 1887 Jubilee and was shipped to the island in prefabricated pieces in 1887 with construction work being completed the following year (Mitchell 2012, 158). The Bermudans capitalised on the precarious financial state of the foundry during this period and negotiated '*exceptionally favourable terms*' (Mitchell 2012, 158) for a high quality and technically difficult work. Although the metal pieces were galvanised, prolonged exposure to the salt water air of the islands took its toll and by the twenty-first century the bandstand was corroded and in need of urgent repair. The bandstand was surveyed by conservation experts in 2007 and then dismantled and shipped back to Scotland for conservation at Charles Laing & Sons foundry in Edinburgh before being re-erected and rededicated in 2011 (Plate 11).



Plate 9: Bandstand No 1, from a trade catalogue? No date available. Image courtesy of Andrew Laing.



Plate 10: Detail of the fascia on the Hamilton Park bandstand, prior to conservation. Image courtesy of David Mitchell.

Building Survey

5.8

The decorated cast iron sections were uncovered in two small rooms (Rooms A & B) located on the first floor of the southern range of rooms fronting onto Kennedy Street (Figure 1). The partition walls on the western side of Room A and the southern and eastern sides of room B had been partially removed prior to the survey. The rooms sat diagonally opposite each other (Figure 1) and had been stripped of all furnishings ready for demolition.



Plate 11: The reinstated bandstand following conservation work.

Cornicing

5.9

The cast iron work used as cornicing and uncovered in Rooms A and B comprised 3 sections. Lap joints ensured the individual sections fitted tightly together. The upper trim consisted of a long rectangular section of cast iron with grooved & flower decoration (Plate 12). This section of the cast iron work was bolted to the wooden beams in the ceiling (Plate 15). The main section of decorative cornicing slotted into this piece and was bolted in place. The decorative acanthus leaf motif found on the main panel was cast separately and bolted on to the main section. The lower wall trim consisted of rectangular sections of cast iron, 2.39 m in length and 0.25 m in width, with a bossed motif and upper and lower roll (Plate 12). Similar to the upper trim, it was bolted to the wooden frame of the wall and the main section of decorative cast iron slotted into the upper edge of the trim and was bolted into place (Plate 15). The main weight was thus distributed down through the wall.

5.10

The main section of the decorative cast iron work consisted of a curved section 0.74 m in width and cut into sections 1.48 m in length.

Room A

5.11

Room A, the south eastern most of the two surveyed rooms, measured 5.2 m north to south by 4.4 m east to west (Figure 1). Two windows were present on the southern wall fronting onto Kennedy Street. The ceiling height at the time of survey was 3.9 m while it was clear a lower false ceiling, at 3.1 m, had been removed to reveal the cast iron cornice.



Plate 12: Detail of cornice/facia on northern wall of Room A

5.12

The northern, eastern and southern walls were constructed of wood veneer panelling in their lower sections above which sat plasterboard. Where the panels had been removed on the western and part of the northern wall it was clear that the frame was constructed from a combination of iron H-beams and wood.



Plate 13: Cornice/facia on eastern partition wall & window cut by wall

5.13

The eastern wall clearly cut across one of the windows fronting onto Kennedy Street (Plate 13) indicating that it was a later insertion, while the window would have originated from the initial construction of the Sun Foundry. On the opposite side of the eastern partition wall was at least one, possibly two, bathrooms. No access was possible to this area due to the doors being jammed. The area to the west of Room A was cleared of all fittings with only the two windows onto Kennedy Street and a fireplace being present.



Plate 14: Cornice/facia at join of northern & eastern walls

5.14

The cast iron cornicing in Room A was in relatively good condition (Plate 14), was present on all four walls and was painted white although some discolouration had occurred. The only sign of damage was a roughly vertical crack on the southern wall section which had been repaired with plaster.

Room B

5.15

Room B, the north western most of the two surveyed rooms, measured 4.0 m north to south by 4.1 m east to west (Figure 1). Two windows were present on the northern wall fronting onto the courtyard. The ceiling height at the time of survey was 3.9 m while, as with Room A, it was clear a lower false ceiling, at 3.1 m, had been removed to reveal the cast iron cornice.

5.16

The southern wall had been completely removed and the eastern wall only existed as a wooden frame. Unlike Room A no cast iron H-beam frames were visible in the walls or ceiling.



Plate 15: Detail of cornice/facia construction at south western corner of Room B

5.17

The cast iron corning in Room B had, in the majority, fallen off or been removed. Only the western wall (Plate 15 & 16), contained all three sections while the southern ceiling contained the ceiling trim only. Two of the relief leaf motifs had fallen off the section mounted on the western wall. The cast iron work here was painted light blue but a cream paint was visible beneath this in areas.



Plate 16: Detail of cornice/facia on western wall

6. Discussion & Recommendations

6.1

The devastating fire which tore through the central part of the Kennedy Street range on July 25th 2012, (BBC News 27th July 2012: www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-glasgow-west-19011756) destroyed both the rooms surveyed and the building is currently undergoing complete demolition as originally planned. Prior to the fire Glasgow Museums successfully removed several sections of the facia which were taken to the Glasgow Museums Resource Centre at Nitshill, Glasgow.

6.2

The better known and longer-lived Saracen Foundry has largely eclipsed the story of the Sun Foundry, however, many experts and enthusiasts of historic Scottish ironwork believe that Sun often produced superior work:

'Sun are one of our favourites in the Scottish context. Their structures are not so prolifically found as MacFarlane's, (Saracen Foundry) yet in terms of design and quality of casting, they often surpass.' (<http://www.scottishironwork.org/georgesmith.htm>).

The facia castings for Bandstand 1 are particularly significant in terms of the level of technical and artistic skill required to achieve such an impressive piece:

'few bandstands have this type of cast iron facia detailing. Whilst it is spectacular, it is difficult to execute and construct' (Mitchell 2012, 164).

6.3

David Mitchell has already conducted a thorough investigation of the history of George Smith & Co., however, the history and development of the Kennedy Street premises may warrant further investigation. The date and circumstances under which the facia plates were put into the ceilings in Rooms A and B are unknown but they were demonstrably not *in situ* elements of the original interior fittings of the foundry. Interviews with former Fyfe and McGrouther staff may throw some light on this. The lively, geometric patterned wallpaper in Room B (Plate 16) would suggest that the false ceiling which masked the facia had been inserted by the 1970s at the latest.

6.4

In a somewhat unexpected way the discovery of the sections of Sun Foundry cast iron bandstand facias, being used as cornicing, during the demolition of the Fyfe and McGrouther building have brought to light the story of a generally unknown part of iron production in Glasgow. The Sun Foundry produced highly intricate cast iron work, evidence of which is still present around the world. Despite the former foundry being demolished the sample of the facia now stored by Glasgow Museum, along with the other known and as yet undiscovered pieces of iron work, provides us with a tangible piece of evidence of this significant iron foundry and provides a basis for possible further research into the Sun Foundry when based at Kennedy Street, Glasgow and the intriguing story of the band stand facia cornicing found there.

7. List of Sources

Maps and Online Sources

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Scottish Ironwork Group, 2003, *Technical Guidance Note 2: Assessment of ironwork*. (<http://www.scottishironwork.org/documents/tg2.pdf>)

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8. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Drawings

Dr. No.	Area	Description	Scale
1	Room A & B	Sketch plan of 1 st floor area including Rooms A & B	Sketch

Table 2: Standing Building Survey Photographs

Photo No.	Area	Description	Taken From	Format
1	N/A	Wall & ceiling trim of cornice/faccia not <i>in situ</i>	E	JPEG
2	N/A	Wall & ceiling trim of cornice/faccia not <i>in situ</i>	S	JPEG
3	N/A	Broken main section of cornice/faccia not <i>in situ</i>	N	JPEG
4	N/A	Broken main section of cornice/faccia from Room B not <i>in situ</i>	N	JPEG
5	Room A	Eastern partition wall (later addition) at window onto Kennedy street	NW	JPEG
6	Room A	Cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
7	Room A	Cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
8	Room A	Cornice/faccia on northern & eastern walls	SW	JPEG & RAW
9	Room A	Cornice/faccia on eastern partition wall	W	JPEG & RAW
10	Room A	Cornice/faccia on eastern partition wall	W	JPEG & RAW
11	Room A	Cornice/faccia on southern wall	N	JPEG & RAW
12	Room A	Cornice/faccia on southern wall	NW	JPEG & RAW
13	Room A	Cornice/faccia on southern wall	NW	JPEG & RAW
14	Room A	Cornice/faccia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
15	Room A	Cornice/faccia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
16	Room A	Cornice/faccia at join of western & northern walls	SE	JPEG & RAW
17	Room A	Cornice/faccia at join of western & northern walls	S	JPEG & RAW
18	Room A	View of room through partially demolished western wall	SW	JPEG & RAW
19	Room A	View of room through partially demolished western wall	W	JPEG & RAW
20	Room A	View of room through partially demolished western wall	NW	JPEG & RAW
21	N/A	Recording broken main section of cornice/faccia from Room B not <i>in situ</i>	N	JPEG & RAW
22	N/A	Recording broken main section of cornice/faccia from Room B not <i>in situ</i>	E	JPEG & RAW
23	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
24	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
25	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
26	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia at join of northern & western wall	SE	JPEG & RAW
27	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia at join of northern & western wall	SE	JPEG & RAW
28	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
29	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia on northern wall	S	JPEG & RAW
30	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia at join of northern & eastern wall	SW	JPEG & RAW
31	Room A	Detail of cornice/faccia at join of northern & eastern wall	SW	JPEG & RAW
32	Room B	Detail of cornice/faccia construction at south western corner of room	SE	JPEG & RAW
33	Room B	Detail of cornice/faccia construction at south western corner of room	SE	JPEG & RAW
34	Room B	Detail of cornice/faccia construction at south western corner of room	SE	JPEG & RAW
35	Room B	Detail of cornice/faccia on western wall	SE	JPEG & RAW
36	Room B	Detail of cornice/faccia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW

Photo No.	Area	Description	Taken From	Format
37	Room B	Detail of cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
38	Room B	Detail of cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
39	Room B	Detail of cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
40	Room B	Detail of cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
41	Room B	Detail of cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG & RAW
42	Room B	Detail of cornice/facia on western wall	ESE	JPEG & RAW
43	Room B	View of room through demolished southern wall	SE	JPEG & RAW
44	Room B	View of room through demolished southern wall	S	JPEG
45	External	South western corner of building, Kennedy Street/N Wallace Street junction	SW	JPEG
46	External	South facing elevation, Kennedy Street, western end at location of Room A	S	JPEG
47	External	South facing elevation on Kennedy Street, eastern end	SW	JPEG
48	External	South facing elevation on Kennedy Street, eastern end	S	JPEG
49	External	South facing elevation on Kennedy Street, western end	SE	JPEG

Table 3: General Photographs

Photo No.	Area	Description	Taken From	Format
1	N/A	Room off N Wallace Street entrance	N/A	JPEG
2	N/A	Stairwell within building complex	N/A	JPEG
3	N/A	Example of cleared room prior to demolition	N/A	JPEG
4	N/A	Example of cleared room prior to demolition	N/A	JPEG
5	N/A	Example of rooms being stripped	N/A	JPEG
6	N/A	Example of rooms being stripped	N/A	JPEG
7	N/A	Example of rooms being stripped	N/A	JPEG
8	N/A	Stairwell within building complex	N/A	JPEG
9	N/A	Stairwell within building complex	N/A	JPEG
10	N/A	Drinks cabinet in room to E of Room A	N/A	JPEG
11	N/A	Paper in room to E of Room A	N/A	JPEG
12	N/A	Sink in room to E of Room A	N/A	JPEG
13	Room A	Room A through partially demolished walls	N/A	JPEG
14	N/A	Drinks cabinet in room to E of Room A	N/A	JPEG
15	N/A	Sink in room to E of Room A	N/A	JPEG
16	Room B	Cornice/facia on western wall	ENE	JPEG
17	Room B	Remains of ceiling trim on southern side of room	N/A	JPEG
18	Room B	Cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG
19	Room B	Cornice/facia on western wall	E	JPEG
20	N/A	Broken main section of cornice/facia from Room B not <i>in situ</i>	N	JPEG
21	N/A	Fireplace to west of Room A	E	JPEG
22	Room B	Room B through partially demolished walls	SE	JPEG
23	Room B	Room B through partially demolished walls	S	JPEG
24	Room A	Standing building photography	W	JPEG
25	N/A	Stairwell & dismantled radiators	N/A	JPEG
26	N/A	Stairwell & dismantled radiators	N/A	JPEG
27	N/A	Stairwell	N/A	JPEG
28	Courtyard	Arched entrance to courtyard from Kennedy Street	SW	JPEG

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
29	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
30	Courtyard	Metal for recycling in courtyard	N/A	JPEG
31	Courtyard	Metal for recycling in courtyard	N/A	JPEG
32	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
33	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
34	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
35	Courtyard	North facing elevation of lean-to addition, south eastern part of complex	N	JPEG
36	Courtyard	North facing elevation of lean-to addition, south eastern part of complex	NE	JPEG
37	Courtyard	Elevations in south western corner of courtyard	NE	JPEG
38	Courtyard	Addition off lean-to on eastern side of courtyard	NW	JPEG
39	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
40	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
41	N/A	Rubbish	N/A	JPEG
42	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
43	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
44	N/A	Getting a tour from Reigart	N/A	JPEG
45	N/A	Former offices in roof space	N/A	JPEG
46	N/A	Former offices in roof space	N/A	JPEG
47	N/A	Getting a tour from Reigart	N/A	JPEG
48	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
49	N/A	Room ready for demolition	N/A	JPEG
50	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
51	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
52	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
53	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
54	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
55	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
56	N/A	Ground floor room to be cleared	N/A	JPEG
57	Courtyard	Metal for recycling in courtyard	N/A	JPEG
58	Courtyard	Metal for recycling in courtyard	NE	JPEG
59	Courtyard	Courtyard elevation with access to Kennedy Street & stairwell visible	N	JPEG
60	Courtyard	South western corner of courtyard, east facing doorway	E	JPEG
61	Courtyard	Courtyard elevation to west of access to Kennedy Street	N	JPEG
62	Courtyard	South western corner of courtyard, east facing doorway	SE	JPEG
63	External	Elevation on Kennedy Street, western end, after fire & partial demolition	S	JPEG
64	External	Partial demolition on Kennedy Street	SW	JPEG
65	External	Partial demolition on Kennedy Street	SSW	JPEG
66	External	Partial demolition on Kennedy Street	SW	JPEG
67	External	Elevation on North Wallace Street at Kennedy Street	W	JPEG
68	External	Elevation on North Wallace Street	SW	JPEG
69	External	Elevation on North Wallace Street at Kennedy Street	W	JPEG

APPENDIX 2: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Sun Foundry
PROJECT CODE:	4287161
PARISH:	Glasgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Sneddon & Ingrid Shearer
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Level 1 Standing Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS56NE 2450
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Iron Foundry
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Cast Iron Cornice/Facia
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 59687 66008
START DATE (this season)	23/08/12
END DATE (this season)	23/08/12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None known
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A rapid standing building survey was undertaken of two rooms within the Fyfe and McGrouther building, 280 Kennedy Street, Glasgow due to the uncovering of unusual cast iron cornicing during demolition works. The level 1 standing building survey was commissioned by Glasgow Museums who also recovered and retained part of the cast iron work. The relief decorated cast iron sections, being used as cornicing, dated to the original phase of the building as the purpose built Sun Foundry, which was constructed in 1871.</p> <p>Background research has shown that the sections of relief decorated cast iron, present as cornicing, were originally designed and cast for a Sun Foundry bandstand design known as 'Bandstand Number 1'. A recently restored bandstand of this design and cast by the Sun Foundry is present in Hamilton, Bermuda.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Preservation of recovered sections of cast iron work
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glasgow Museums
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage Studio 406 South Block 64 Osborne Street Glasgow G1 5QH
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)