

Great Eastern Hotel,
Glasgow

Archaeological Evaluation and
Historic Building Record

Data Structure Report

September 2007



On behalf of: Grant/Murray
30 Bell Street
Glasgow
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National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 6026 6517

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Timing: Fieldwork August 2007
Report September 2007

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD AT: GREAT EASTERN
HOTEL, GLASGOW
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation and a programme of historic building recording work was required as a condition of planning consent by Grant/Murray Architects on the site of the Great Eastern Hotel, Duke Street, Glasgow. These works were required as a condition on the planning application by Glasgow City Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS). WoSAS had recommended a programme of works in accordance with NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a). The work was undertaken in August/September 2007.

The evaluation recorded deep deposits of made ground in three of the four evaluation trenches, including a number of brick walls associated with various earlier buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, the fourth trench revealing natural alluvial deposits. The historic building recording survey identified three main phases with a number of internal features associated with the original use of the building as a cotton mill in addition to some of the changes made in order convert the building to a hotel.

No further archaeological or historic building recording work is recommended.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation and programme of historic building recording was required by Grant/Murray Architects to meet the terms of a condition on planning consent for a proposed residential development at the former Great Eastern Hotel, Duke Street, Glasgow (NGR: NS 6026 6517) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in NPPG 5 (SOEnD 1994), NPPG 18 (SODD 1999) and PAN 42 (SOEnD 1994a).
- 1.1.3 The objective of the archaeological works was to determine the existence of any buried archaeological remains by means of a programme of trial trenching (**Figure 2**). In addition to this, a programme of historic building recording including, annotating existing floor plans and elevations, with features of archaeological and architectural interest possibly relating to earlier building phases, was undertaken. All archaeological works associated with this development, as required by the planning authority, was funded by the developer.
- 1.1.4 The site is located within the Local Authority administrative area of Glasgow City Council. The Council is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of works that fully satisfied and met the requirements of the Council, as advised by WoSAS, was undertaken as per the terms of the condition attached to the planning consent which required such a programme of works to be implemented.

1.2 Location and extent

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located within the City of Glasgow (centred on NGR: NS 6026 6517) (**Figure 1**). The site is bound by Hunter Street to the east, a retaining wall to the south, by the Molendinar Burn to the west and by Duke Street to the north. The former Great Eastern Hotel building occupies the north side of the proposed development area, as outlined in Figure 1, and the site is otherwise unoccupied. The surface to the rear of the hotel is covered with a demolition/made ground layer.

1.3 Geology topography and drainage

- 1.3.1 Glasgow lies on part of the downfaulted rift which forms the Midland Valley of Scotland. This has left the solid geology of Carboniferous Limestone Coal formation. The drift geology overlying the Limestone consists mostly of Devonian glacial till (Bown et al 1982). The proposed development is in a built-up urban area with the Molendinar Burn to the west and the River Clyde to the south. The topography is generally flat and appears to have been recently levelled.

1.4 Earlier Work and known archaeology in the area

- 1.4.1 An *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* detailing the known land-use history of all phases of the proposed development area was compiled (Fouracre 2007). This document identified a number of elements and features which may be affected by the development.
- 1.4.2 Cartographic and bibliographic sources indicate the proposed development area has been the site of substantial past human activity and numerous phases of urban development. The development area is known to have been the site of several, now demolished, post-medieval and modern buildings including the Duke Street Cotton Mill, Geo Yule & Cos Cotton Work, Burnside Tannery, and the Great Eastern Roller Skating Rink. With the exception of the Duke Street Cotton Mill, which now survives as the former Great Eastern Hotel (NMRS: NS66NW 150), all of these buildings have been demolished and replaced by modern buildings, which in turn have also been demolished.
- 1.4.3 In addition to these known remains and possible medieval activities associated with the nearby burgh of Glasgow, there was a possibility that the proposed development area contained hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains within the alluvial deposits underlying the made ground that presently covers the site. The banks along the Molendinar Burn would have also been a suitable site for prehistoric activities. Prehistoric sites such as crannogs and prehistoric artefacts such as log boats are well documented along the River Clyde and dating from period prior to AD 1700.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as evaluation, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

2.2 The objectives of the historic building survey were:

- i) to record the upstanding architectural remains through historical research, written, photographic and drawn record prior to their demolition.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological evaluation

- 3.1.1 The proposed development area had been the subject of modern urban development throughout the 20th century which has included the insertion of drainage features across the site. Consequently the evaluation only took place in areas identified in the desk-based assessment as undisturbed by modern development. The total area estimated to be undisturbed was approximately 2,065 m². The evaluation comprised machine trenching of a 5% sample of this 2,065 m² development area. This amounted to four trenches totalling approximately 103 m² in area, record sheets for which can be found in Appendix 1.
- 3.1.2 Trenches were excavated by machine down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to natural subsoil. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 3.1.3 All trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures.
- 3.1.4 No specialised re-instatement was undertaken. Trenches were backfilled with spoil and then compacted by driving over using the mechanical excavator. Trial trenches were not backfilled under archaeological supervision.

3.2 Historic Building Recording

- 3.2.1 A Level 3 historic building record was required by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service. This record included a detailed written and photographic record together with floor plans and elevations of the building combined into an illustrated report with archive.
- 3.2.2 *Photographic record*
General views were taken of the exterior of the building and the interior on a room-by-room basis using a 35 mm single lens reflex camera with tripod where necessary. Photographs were taken in black and white print and colour digital with a selection of colour slide. In addition, detail shots were taken of specific features of architectural and/or historical interest, such as doors, windows, blocked features, evidence for phasing and function, etc. A list of all those photographs taken can be found in Appendix 2,
- 3.2.3 *Written record*
A written record of the building was made of the exterior character and the interior (on a room-by-room basis) using *pro forma* recording sheets with comment on condition, construction, materials, phasing and function.
- 3.3.4 *Drawn record*
Grant/Murray architects had already produced elevations and floor plan drawings of the building and these were used on site to identify and annotate

any additional architectural and historical detail. These plans have been reproduced for the final report to a scale of 1:200 (**Figures 16-27**).

4 RESULTS: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A comprehensive historical record of the hotel and surrounding area was undertaken as part of a Desk Based Assessment (Fouracre 2007), a summary of which follows to place the results of this programme of works into context. The sites mentioned below are all listed in the National Monuments Records of Scotland (NMRS).
- 4.1.2 The remains of a possible prehistoric logboat (NMRS No: NS66NW 16) was found on the slope of Drygate Street only 200 m north of the Great Eastern Hotel in the mid 1800s. Deposits of oyster shell, which possibly relate to a prehistoric shell midden, have been recorded from the vicinity of nearby Barrack Street (NS66NW 32) and further attest to prehistoric activity in close proximity to the proposed development area.
- 4.1.3 The development area lies immediately east of the area that was covered by the medieval burgh of Glasgow. The medieval burgh developed from two separate communities that were located in what is now the city centre. One was established around the monastic church and shrine of St Kentigern from the 6th century AD, and a second settlement was established by the River Clyde, in the area of Bridgegate and Saltmarket. The first historical references to Glasgow were made in the 12th century when a cathedral was dedicated to St Kentigern and a charter was issued by William the Lion to Bishop Jocelyn by 1178 allowing the expansion of the existing settlement. The charter granted burghal rights to the bishop, allowing for a weekly market and an annual fair, with all the rights and liberties of a royal burgh. The construction of a wooden bridge across the river Clyde - west of the development area - by 1286 also encouraged the growth of the early burgh. The 13th and 14th centuries saw Glasgow continue to expand and emerge as a powerful trading burgh.
- 4.1.4 The New Statistical Account states that a mint-house was erected at Drygate, east of the proposed development area in 1392 (MacFarlane 1845).
- 4.1.5 The earliest available map evidence for the proposed development area during the medieval period is Pont's map of 1580 (**Figure 3**), which shows Glasgow north of the Clyde. The development area lay just outside the burgh of Glasgow to the north at this time in the immediate hinterland of the city.
- 4.1.6 Although the River Clyde was unsuitable for larger vehicles and silted up regularly until improvements in the 1700s, Glasgow controlled customs operating from Greenock and ferrying goods to and from Newark. Glasgow was a very wealthy burgh and attracted investment from printing works and woollen cloth merchants in the 1600s. Its development was massively accelerated during the 18th century following the Act of Union in 1707 and the

advent of trade with the New World from 1718. Tobacco, sugar and cotton were imported whilst textiles were produced and exported to the plantations and colonies of America. By 1740 major linen printing and weaving factories were in business (Butt & Ponting 1987).

- 4.1.7 The manufacture of linen and cotton articles grew in Glasgow from about 1725, until taken over by muslin manufacture. In 1834 there were 134 cotton mills in Scotland, the vast majority of which were situated in Glasgow and its immediate vicinity (Butt & Ponting 1987).
- 4.1.8 Charles Ross's map of 1773 (**Figure 4**) shows the development area located on the eastern periphery of Glasgow. The city is shown to have expanded up to the Molendinar Burn on this map and is evidently expanding east of this as demonstrated by a number of dispersed buildings in the vicinity of the development area. Richardson's map of 1795 (**Figure 5**) depicts Duke Street crossing the Molendinar Burn but does not depict any buildings on the proposed development site itself.
- 4.1.9 Fleming's map of 1807 (**Figure 6**) depicts a Lane called 'Burnside Lane' running alongside the eastern edge of the Molendinar Burn through the development area as far as Duke Street. The south and east part of the proposed development site is shown to be occupied by two rectangular buildings comprising the 'Geo Yule & Cos Cotton Work'.
- 4.1.10 Thomson's map from 1822, which is set at a slight different orientation as the rest of the maps, depicts a complex of buildings on the development site east of the Molendinar Burn (**Figure 7**). The location and configuration of these buildings south of Duke Street would suggest that these buildings were part of the Cotton Works marked by Fleming 14 years earlier. Conversely, Wood's map of 1822 (**Figure 8**) shows buildings fronting Duke Street within the development site but shows the land to the south to be unoccupied. This however, may be a consequence of the stylistic nature of the map which does not delimit individual buildings. Kyle's map of 1842 (**Figure 9**) similarly shows the proposed development area to be located on the periphery of the urban area of Glasgow, but in no more detail than Wood's map.
- 4.1.11 The early 19th century witnessed a greater investment in infrastructure in Glasgow, including the construction and improvement of a number of the major crossings over the River Clyde and its tributaries. These included the Molendinar Bridge (NMRS No: NS66NW 331) north of the development area. The bridge became unnecessary in 1826 when the Molendinar Burn was channelled underground north of the development during levelling of the area to accommodate the growing industry and limit flooding in this area of Glasgow.
- 4.1.12 The Burnside Tannery occupied the south of the proposed development area from at least the mid-19th century. There is very little documentary evidence regarding its use and prosperity beyond its mention as one of the industries that developed along the Molendinar Burn.

- 4.1.13 The Duke Street Cotton Building was designed by the Glasgow architect Charles Wilson and was constructed in 1849. Elevation plans dating from 1849 show the building to be a symmetrical block of six storeys above a sunken basement. The building was claimed to be ‘fireproof’ due to the design and construction of the vaulted roof, cast-iron pillars and concrete floors including very early use of mass concrete combined with corrugated-iron for the construction of floors and ceilings (Hume 1974). The Duke Street Cotton Mill was owned and operated by R F & J Alexander & Co Ltd, cotton thread manufacturers of Renfrew which was one of several sizeable firms in the city specialising in thread. Traditionally, thread makers in Glasgow bought in yarn from spinners to double dye and spool it and the Duke Street Cotton Mill was one of only two firms in Glasgow that integrated the industry by becoming spinners themselves (*ibid*). The Duke Street Cotton Mill was in operation from 1850 until the late 19th century when the decline of the traditional textile industries in Glasgow rendered the industry unprofitable.
- 4.1.14 The earliest detailed impression of the mill is provided by First Edition Ordnance Survey map dating from 1856-7 (**Figure 10**). This shows the northern part of the development area to be occupied by the Molendinar Works otherwise known as the Duke Street Cotton Mill. The southern part of the proposed development area is occupied by a complex of buildings labelled as Burnside Tannery which extends beyond the southern boundary of the site to the junction of Clay Brae and Burnside Street. Burnside Street ran from New Vennel in the south along the course of the Molendinar burn to Duke Street in the North and connected a complex of streets and industrial buildings that no longer exist, including Clay Brae. South of the development area, a Bleach works, Cotton factory and Rope Walk are marked. To the east of the development area were a number of tenement buildings with back plots set back slightly from Hunter Street.
- 4.1.15 The Ordnance Survey map dating from 1896 (**Figure 11**) reveal that the Burnside Tannery had been removed and replaced by large ancillary structures at the rear of the Molendinar Works, which is now shown in plan to consist of a central rectangular mill building fronting Duke Street and a number of large ancillary structures to the rear. A terrace of five buildings is shown fronting Hunter Street and a further five structures are shown fronting Duke Street west of the junction with Hunter Street. Burnside Street is not depicted in the 1896 map and the land to the south has been heavily landscaped by the City of Glasgow Union Railway which replaced much of the small-scale industry south of the development area.
- 4.1.16 The main mill building fronting Duke Street, which was clearly the most prominent mill building in the Molendinar Cotton Works, were converted to a hostel for Glasgow’s homeless men in 1909. Plans by Neil Duff Architects dating to 1908 detail the alterations to 100 Duke Street for W R Hunter Esquire (**Figure 12**). The conversion involved the removal of all textile machinery and the installation of communal facilities at the ground and basement levels, and wooden cubicles on the upper floors. Plans of the conversion dating to 1908 (RCAHMS Ref. No. E12462) show the lower ground floor to be occupied by a large central recreation room with a kitchen

and stores to the north and a laundry, linen store and drying area to the south. The protruding block in the west of the lower ground floor is divided into three main rooms in use as a motor room to power the lift, lavatory and barber's shop. The ground floor is shown to comprise a central entrance hall leading to a large dining room in the north and a large recreation room in the south. In addition to the main entrance, two small entrances from Duke Street are shown either end of the front of the building and do not appear to be altered from Wilson's plans of 1849. The south entrance leads to what appear to be private quarters for the hotel proprietor including a small kitchen, bedroom, parlour and office with a small lobby linking to the main recreation room. The north entrance led to a large kitchen, linked to a scullery and servery.

- 4.1.17 Plans of the first and second floor conversion (RCAHMS ref No. E12463) show the upper floors of the Great Eastern Hotel to have been sub-divided into small cubicles or rooms. Each cubicle was created using wood partitions with wooden slats up to the vaulted ceiling to provide light to those rooms without windows. There was room for an average of 103 per floor in addition to the central lavatory and bathroom areas and a laundry shoot. Plans of the third, fourth and fifth floors (RCAHMS ref No. E12464) mirror those of the second and first floors.
- 4.1.18 The 'Great Eastern Hotel' finally opened as a hostel for working men in 1909 and included a roller skating ring 300 yards long to the south of the hotel and laid with a maple floor. This building, which we can see on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 13**) does not equate to those seen on the previous 1896b map (**Figure 11**), so was a new building, constructed in the 1900s. Architect plans dating from 1914 also show the detailed plans of the entrance to the Great Eastern Hotel (RHP20901) to include a grand entrance porch supported by columns.
- 4.1.19 The early 20th century witnessed the decline of the traditional textile manufacturing industries in this area of Glasgow. The Ordnance Survey map from 1913 are testament to the changing character of this area (**Figure 13**). The former Molendinar Works is no longer marked and the Great Eastern Hotel is labelled 'G. E. Hotel Temperance'. To the south of the Hotel, and in the vicinity of the former textile works and tannery, the Great Eastern Roller Skating Rink is marked, as mentioned above. Land to the south and west of the development area is shown on this map occupied by extensive railway infrastructure including sidings, good sheds, cranes and signal boxes.
- 4.1.20 The life of the Great Eastern Roller Skating Rink was evidently short lived and it is not marked on Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1933 (**Figure 14**). The hotel is also annotated as with the 1913 map, so its function still remained throughout the 1910s and 1920s. This map shows a building or enclosure occupying the south-west corner of the site in close proximity to the Molendinar Burn.
- 4.1.22 The buildings that formerly fronted Hunter Street on the east of the proposed development area are shown to exist on the Ordnance Survey maps up until

1952. However, they are gone by the 1966 Ordnance Survey map suggesting that the buildings were demolished between these two times.

- 4.1.23 The fortunes of the Great Eastern Hotel varied throughout the 20th century. Numerous records held within the National Archives of Scotland make reference to court proceedings against residents of the hostel for numerous crimes including theft and one case of murder (National Archives Ref No AD15/17/15-16). The hotel is marked as a temperance hotel on Ordnance Survey plans up to and including 1966 after which it is simply labelled as the Great Eastern Hotel. Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photographs consulted from the latter half of the 20th century show no change to have occurred to the building itself.
- 4.1.24 In 1994, the Great Eastern Hotel was noted for its appalling conditions and poor sanitation in a building which was essentially unsafe (Scotsman 2001). The Great Eastern Hotel closed its doors to the homeless men of Glasgow for the last time on 30th August 2001. Following its closure, the building was used as a temporary venue for an exhibition dedicated to its former occupants.
- 4.1.25 Prior to its demolition in the early 2000s, 102 Duke Street (to the east of the hotel) was used by the welding contractors McDermid & Son. In recent years the site has also been subject to major disturbance by the insertion of below-ground water pipes running east/west from the Molendinar Burn to underground water chambers in the east of the site.

5 RESULTS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

5.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised machine trenching of a 5% sample of the 2,065 m² development area. This consisted of four trenches totalling approximately 103 m² in area (**Figure 2**; Appendix 1). The trenches were excavated down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits and excavated using a JCB with a 1.8 m wide ditching bucket.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 was 20 m in length and aligned north-east/south -west and comprised of 2 - 3 m of made ground (demolition material comprising brick rubble and ash deposits) (**Plate 1**) over a concrete base on the northern two thirds of this trench and on to a layer of sand to the south. A number of brick walls were recorded, five of which were aligned approximately north/south and one east/west located at the north-east end of the trench. The bricks of the two southern most walls were stamped “DODDS GARNGAD” (**Plate 2**) and bonded with a course pale lime mortar. The natural ground surface was not encountered in this trench.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 measured 10 m in length and aligned east/west. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.3 m. A brick wall ran the entire length of the south side of the trench and an intermittent wall was recorded along the northern section. The west end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 2.3 m comprising of made-ground which included a large dump of broken clay pipes. 2 m from the west end of the trench, a concrete floor was also recorded at 2 m depth which continued to the east end of the trench. The natural ground surface was not encountered in this trench.

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 At 15 m in length and aligned east/west, Trench 3 was again comprised of made-ground to a maximum depth of 3.5 m with frequent large stones mixed in with general demolition material. At the west end a brick wall ran along the northern section for 3 m. A second brick wall aligned north-west/south-east was recorded 8 m from the west end of the trench beyond which was a concrete floor at 1.7 m depth. The natural ground surface was not encountered in this trench.

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 (**Plate 3**) was 10 m in length and was aligned north/south. Below an initial 0.7 m of made-ground, a firm mid-brown clay was encountered. This was thought to be the natural alluvial deposit. At the south end this clay was cut by modern disturbance to a depth of 1.7 m beyond which the trench became waterlogged.

6 RESULTS: ARCHITECTURAL APPRAISAL

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 There were clearly three main phases to the main building with many of the original features associated with the buildings origin as a cotton mill (Phase 1) still visible, these were particularly evident on the internal walls of the building. The building underwent a conversion into a hotel in 1907 (Phase 2), with many of the basic internal features such as the staircase and lift shaft surviving. A final phase (Phase 3) included the insertion of additional emergency exit staircases to the rear of the building.
- 6.1.2 The Great Eastern Hotel is a multi-bay seven-storey building comprising of six floors and a basement level with comprehensive fenestration to all floors. It is aligned approximately east/west fronting on to Duke Street and has a shallow hipped slate roof. The impressive 22-bay frontage of the building (**Plate 4**) comprises fine ashlar stonework with raised stone quoins on the two slightly projecting wings. With the exception of the main staircase of snecked stonework and the corrugated steel covered emergency exit staircases, the sides and rear of the building are covered in a pebble-dash harl masking any evidence for earlier or original features.
- 6.1.3 The interior of the building has been completely stripped of any furnishings and wall coverings to all seven floors. Sections of the floors on some of the levels have been removed although they were mainly in a good condition. All the columns and ceiling supports are still in place.
- 6.1.4 The external elevations have been divided into 15 sections (identified as A-O) for ease of reference within this text which can be cross-referenced with the plans and elevations, **Figures 15-26**. As well as the plans and elevations, this appraisal should be seen in conjunction with the digital photographs (catalogued in Appendix 2) and **Plates (4-42)** which accompany this report. All identified features, such as windows, doors, blocked openings, phase lines, etc, have been assigned individual feature numbers specific to this report. These numbers correspond to the feature numbers identified on **Figures 15-26**.

6.2 Exterior elevations

6.2.1 *South (rear) elevation (A – J) (Figure 15; Plates 5 - 8)*

The pebble-dash harl that covers most of the rear elevation (**Plate 5**) masking a stone rubble build (as identified on the internal elevations). The stonework is only revealed on the main staircase (C) which extended to all floors. The snecked roughly dressed stonework on the staircase includes rounded quoins to the outer corners. In addition to this, the staircase has large windows to each of the six floors on both the south and west elevations, all with stone surrounds and projecting sills (**Plate 6**). A series of smaller windows are located to each floor on the west face of the staircase as it met the main south-facing elevation. The basement level includes two doors, although the one on the west face has

later been converted into a window (**Plate 7**) as part of the modifications seen in Phase 2. To each end of the south elevation are modern emergency exit staircases (**Figure 15**, A and J) extending to all floors and projecting to the south. These are constructed of corrugated steel sheets, both including a single south-facing door. These two staircases mask earlier windows to each floor. To the east of the western staircase (A) the main rear elevation (B) comprises six window bays to each of the seven floors. The only feature of note was the slightly raised sills on all but one set of windows (**Figure 15**, F5/4, F4/24, F3/21, F2/20, F1/17, F0/5) to each floor.



General view of the rear south-facing elevation of the hotel

Built on to the east side of the main staircase (C) is the lift shaft (D), part of the Phase 2 alterations, which again extends to all floors. It has no external features of note and is covered in the pebble-dash harl. The upper five floors of the section of wall (E) to the east of the lift shaft (D) include rows of two windows, all with raised stone sills.

The basement and ground floor levels are masked by an additional two-storey brick structure (F) covered in a pebble-dash harl with a corrugated-iron roof. It includes a number of large and narrow windows to each floor, all south-facing. The map evidence suggests that this is an original part of the building and was possibly the original engine room. It is possible that the engine room was demolished and a new toilet block built in its place.

A second staircase (G) (belonging to Phase 2) to all floors projects from the rear of the building and includes south-facing windows to each floor and a double door on the basement level. The upper-most window is smaller than the rest as it is cut by the slope of the staircase roof. Attached to the east side of the staircase on the basement level is a small brick-built single-storey structure (H) (**Plate 8**) with a sloping corrugated iron roof which again was added as part of Phase 2. This building includes a double steel door and a number of louvered

vent grilles on the south and east elevations and was thought to have enclosed a generator.

Prior to the final emergency staircase (J) at the east end of the building there is another series of windows to each floor along the main wall (I). Only the fifth floor included a full complement of six windows. The five floors below this include a gap in between the second and fourth windows of the series (**Figure 15**, F0/8, F1/9, F2/12, F3/14 and F4/16). The internal wall shows these have been blocked at a later date, possibly as part of Phase 2. The ground level rose towards the east along this section leaving the easternmost windows on the basement level half below the street level.

6.2.2 North (front) elevation (K – O) (**Figure 16**; **Plates 9 - 13**)



General view of the main front north-facing elevation

The front (north-facing) elevation of the building is a visibly striking balanced façade (**Plates 4 & 9**) comprising five main sections within the 22 bay elevation including two slightly projecting wings (K and O) flanking the main façade (L and N) with a central elaborately-decorated central entrance (M) (**Plate 10**). The six main floors of the building are visible from the north, the basement level being below street level. The ashlar stonework is complimented by raised stone quoins to the corners of the projecting wings and a ground floor of rusticated stonework with pecked decoration. A raised string course divides the ground floor from the upper levels. A second corbelled string course with dentil decoration separates the fourth and fifth floors before the raised decorated cornice.

The first floor includes a large central round-headed window (**Plate 10**) above the entrance flanked on both sides by a series of ten rectangular windows, whilst on the ground floor the central entrance was flanked by a series of seven windows with rounded upper corners beyond which were the wing configurations.

The ground floor of the east wing (K) (**Plate 11**) includes two stone-blocked round-headed windows (F0/33 & F0/35) flanking a door (F0/34) with a decorated raised drip mould above. This door is possibly a later addition as it is set within a larger stone-blocked cart door recess that included rounded upper corners. The three windows above this (on the first floor) include a raised drip mould above and slightly raised and decorated surrounds. Above this the three windows to the second, third and fourth floors also have raised stone surrounds with the addition of stone pediments above the second floor windows. This configuration is mirrored on the western wing (O) (**Plate 12**), the only exception being the ground floor. Again, this includes a large central cart-door entrance that had been stone-blocked but with the insertion of a window (**Figure 16**, F0/22) instead of a door. A round-headed window (F0/20) is located to the west but to the east is a door (F0/38) with a round-headed skylight.

The main sections of the elevation (L and N) has very regular fenestration with all but the fifth floor windows having the same chamfered slightly decorated stone surrounds flush to the wall. The upper windows are slightly larger and have no decoration. The only exception to this is the central two windows on the second and third floors. These two sets of two windows (**Figure 16**, F2/3 & F2/4) include stone pediments and are flanked by tall square stone pillars that were part of the entrance (M) decoration.

The main entrance (M) (see **Plate 10**) has an elaborate façade which stood proud of the main elevation. It comprises a large stepped entrance on the ground floor level flanked by large square stone pillars of white (painted) ashlar stonework. The pillars support the stone arch surround of a large three paned round-headed window (F1/3), the stone sill beam of which is supported by two stone columns with Corinthian capitals. The main pillars continue beyond the window up to just beyond the third floor where they support a decorated stone drip mould. Two red painted plaster motifs (**Plate 13**) are placed on the pillars just below the decorated stone window surround. The central window and all the ground floor windows include inserted stained glass forming an art-deco style pattern.

6.2.3 *East (side) elevation* (**Figure 17**)

The east elevation is covered in a pebble-dash harl and includes a single centrally located window to the first to fourth floors (F1/5, F2/8, F3/9 & F4/8). The ground floor has a boarded-up window (F0/4) off-centre to the south.

6.2.4 *West (side) elevation* (**Figure 18; Plate 14**)

As with the east elevation, the whole side of the west elevation is covered in a pebble-dash harl (**Plate 14**). The ground floor includes two small narrow windows, one to each side (**Figure 18**, F0/16 and F0/19). Above this is a central large double window (F1/1) to the first floor (altered as part of Phase 2). The second, third and fourth floors incorporate central single windows

(F2/1, F3/2 and F4/2) whilst on the fifth floor three small openings (F5/6, F5/26 and F5/27) close to the roof line have been boarded up.

6.3 Interior

6.3.1 Basement level (**Figures 19 & 26; Plates 15 - 17**)

The basement level windows are all either boarded-up or brick-blocked, and the floor comprised of concrete with snecked stone walls to all sides and did not extend to the full length of the rest of the building. A central row of 19 cast-iron columns support the iron ceiling beams which support a substantial brick-vaulted ceiling that was specifically designed in order to reduce the fire risk, a common type of fireproof construction for a 19th century industrial mill building.

The west wall of the basement includes two small cast-iron grilles (**Figures 19 & 26**, F-1/1 and F-1/4) both with brick surrounds, indicating that they were a later insertion. To the far south side of the wall is a large opening F-1/3 with a sloping base (**Plate 15**), suggesting that this was possibly a coal chute or other similar function associated with Phase 1.

A number of small partition walls are recorded at the western end of the north wall (**Plate 16**). These walls are constructed of brick, some including wainscot panelling, forming the walls of two separate timber staircases, both leading up to the ground floor. These are both part of the hotel alterations undertaken in 1907 (Phase 2). The easternmost of the two staircases F-1/22 included a tiled lower section of wall. Beyond the stairs, the wall comprises a series of 15 windows all with splayed recesses. The stone east wall has no significant features.

The south wall is the most complex with a number of rooms located beyond the extent of the main wall. The initial two windows on the east side of this wall are brick-blocked with the subsequent window being altered to form a door (F-1/21). Immediately west of this is a splayed boarded-up doorway (F-1/9). The next opening (F-1/10) further to the west has been altered from a window into a door, the lower half of the splayed edges including a brick in-fill. This door led through to the single-storey brick building (H) that was probably for the generator and built during Phase 2. Further to the west was a second doorway (F-1/12) that had been brick-blocked followed by a third doorway (F-1/13) that included brick sides and a cast-iron lintel (**Plate 17**).

This door led to the second staircase (G) to the rear of the building. The next two windows (F-1/14 & F-1/15) are stone-blocked. A door has been inserted into the western half of window F-1/15 which led to a small toilet block (F). To the west of these features is the lift shaft (D) door (F-1/16). The next doorway along (F-1/17) leads to the main staircase (C). The following six windows have been boarded up and, with the exception of F-1/18 and F-1/19, have splayed sides and a stone sill. The first of the two exceptions (F-1/18) has squared sides to the floor, the lower half of which has been bricked up

suggesting that it had previously been a doorway. The subsequent window (F-1/19) has splayed sides to the floor, again with brick blocking across the lower half. The final two openings at the west end included a boarded-up window and a door through to the emergency staircase (A). The door (F-1/20) had been altered from an original window.

6.3.2 *Ground floor* (Figures 20 & 26; Plates 18 - 24)



General view of ground floor

Now one large open space, this was defined by a central row of cast-iron columns supporting a brick-vaulted roof, as with the basement level.

The most prominent feature of the ground floor is the main entrance in the north wall. The flooring on this level reflects its use as a hotel, with a patterned marble effect (**Plate 18**) covering a large portion of the central area. A further area of floor located at the far west end of the level (the kitchen area) has the impressed markings of tiles although the tiles had been removed. Flanking the entrance are two separate areas of timber floor (F0/26 & F0/30). A further area of timber floor (F0/7) is recorded at the far eastern end, which, according to the early plans of 1908 (**Figure 12**), was the private living quarters of the owner/caretaker during Phase 2. With the exception of these areas the floor is concrete.

All the walls are of stone construction on the ground floor with a number of brick and stone rooms leading off the rear (south) side, as with the basement level. The vaulted ceiling on this level has wallpaper over a decorated plaster bead moulded design throughout (**Plate 19**). The cast-iron columns are also covered in decorated marble effect paper.

The east wall has two bricked-up fireplaces, a small one to the north side (F0/2) with a brick flue and a second to the south side (F0/7) which has a later window (F0/4) inserted above it (**Figure 26; Plate 20**). A central doorway

(F0/3) has been brick-blocked (the door was probably inserted as part of Phase 2). High up on the north side of the wall are three beam slots (F0/1), two of which have been brick-blocked, indicating there was an upper storage area here.

The first window (F0/5) on the east side of the south wall has been bricked-up after the construction of the emergency exit (J) although the splayed recess is still visible. Next to this window to the west is a larger cart entrance (F0/6) (**Plate 21**) with a stone surround and rounded upper corners. This has subsequently been brick-blocked and two windows inserted which in turn had been brick-blocked themselves after the construction of the emergency exit. This is followed to the west by three more splayed windows beyond which is a large bricked section of wall with a fireplace (F0/8). This brick blocking was shown as an external chute leading to all upper floors on the plans of 1908 (see **Figure 12**). Beyond a further two windows is a door (F0/9) leading to the second staircase (G). This door is an alteration from an earlier window indicating that the staircase beyond is a later addition (Phase 2). The following window to the west (F0/10) has been brick-blocked followed by a doorway into the toilet area (F), the lower half of the surround comprising of brick suggesting that it had been converted from a window. The next two openings led to the lift shaft (D) (F0/12) and the main staircase (C) (F0/13). The double door leading to the staircase has possibly been made smaller as the section of wall immediately to the west was of brick construction. To the west of this is a bricked-up opening (F0/14) followed by two windows. The next opening to the west (F0/15) has splayed sides to the floor, the lower half of which has been brick-blocked to form a window. Three more windows are followed by two altered windows (F0/36 & F0/37) with their sills and lower sections of wall removed and pipes inserted which led into the kitchen area of the hotel.

The west wall includes two fireplaces (F0/17 and F0/18) (**Figure 26; Plate 22**) that has subsequently been bricked-up, above which were brick flues. These were flanked by two narrow recesses with windows inserted (F0/16 and F0/19). These recesses have raised stone surrounds, the upper section of which was constructed of brick suggesting these along with the fireplaces were part of Phase 2.

The initial two openings on the west side of the north wall are splayed recessed windows, the second of which (F0/22) has a timber staircase leading to the basement in front of it. To the east of these is a brick wall with a door (F0/24) inserted leading to a second timber staircase which in turn led to the basement (**Plate 23**). It also includes a short hallway leading to a door (F0/38) on the front of the building. This is followed by seven consecutive windows all with an Art-Deco style decorated stained glass.

The main front entrance to the ground floor is located in the centre of the north wall and comprises a central semi-circular timber panel office (F0/28) (**Plate 24**) flanked by two doors (F0/27 and F0/29). To the east of the vestibule are eight windows. The second opening from the east (F0/34) is clearly altered, having been narrowed with a brick in-fill, although the inserted single door has

a stone surround within the brick fill. A single window (F0/35) is the easternmost feature on the north wall.

6.3.3 First floor (Figures 21 & 26; Plates 25 – 28)



General view of first floor

The first floor, as with the ground and basement levels, is now one open warehouse, more or less in its original form as a cotton mill. It had a central row of plain cast-iron columns supporting a brick-vaulted fireproof ceiling (**Plate 25**).

One of the main features of the first floor, however, is the floor itself. This comprised a concrete base with thin timber strips inlaid on a north/south alignment.

The west wall incorporates a large double window (F1/1) with a central cast-iron mullion (part of the Phase 2 hotel alterations) (**Figure 26**). To the north of this is a section of brick wall (F1/2) that is probably associated with the chimney flue of the fireplace on the floor below. The fenestration on the north wall are of the same design as recorded on the floors below with a series of three windows followed by a slight return in the wall followed by seven more windows. The large decorated round-headed window (F1/3) (**Plate 26**) is located centrally on the north wall with the window configuration of the west side mirrored on the east side.

The central window (F1/5) on the west wall has splayed sides with brick repair above. Below the window, a recess is cut in the south half of the wall. To both sides of the wall is a section of irregular brickwork (F1/4 & F1/6) associated with the flues of the fireplaces on the ground floor (**Figure 26; Plate 27**).

On the south wall is a fire escape door to the far east side (F1/7) with a series of four windows to the west and a boarded-up doorway (F1/9) with indications that this was once a window. Moving to the west of this are two more windows followed by another doorway (F1/10) leading to the second main stairwell (G). On the ceiling in front of the lift door entrance (F1/12) are two cast-iron brackets (F1/20) positioned between the ceiling beams. These are possibly associated with the transfer of power from an external engine room (possibly where the toilets (F) on the ground and first floor are situated) and part of the original mill, Phase 1. As with the ground floor, the double door (F1/13) leading to the main staircase (C) has been partially bricked-up. An opening in the wall (F1/14) to the west of this door reveals the curved outer wall of the staircase (**Plate 28**) and in the east-facing section a small window (F1/15). This opening has a large stone lintel suggesting that it may have been a doorway although it is unclear how this would have functioned unless the staircase had been fundamentally altered. It is more likely that it is just an opening to let more light into the room.

Window (F1/19) on the south wall has been in-filled with brick and beyond this the next window to the west (F1/16) has been modified from a window into a door and then back into a window, the lower section of wall having been removed and then built back with brick. The splayed sides of the next opening to the west (F1/17) suggest it was also once a door that has been later replaced with a window. On the floor opposite this window are two small iron eyelets (F1/20). These are also recorded in the same position on the upper floors suggesting some form of support for a winch system may have existed. This would also explain the lack of a projecting sill to the outer face of these windows and also explain its previous use as a door. The final four windows along the west side are followed by the emergency exit door (F1/18).

6.3.4 Second floor (**Figures 22 & 26; Plates 29 - 31**)



General view of the second floor

The second floor is of a similar design to the first with concrete floor inserted with timber strips (**Plate 29**) with stone rubble walls and fireproof corrugated-iron vaulted ceiling supported on cast-iron columns (**Plate 30**). The west wall includes a central window (F2/1) below which is a recess in the southern half of the stone wall and a section of brickwork on the upper section of the south side of the surround. To the north of the window is a section of brick chimney flue (F2/2).



Detail of the top of a cast-iron column on the second floor

With the exception of the two central windows, all 22 windows on the north wall are of the same design, with splayed recesses and stone sills. The surrounds of the two central windows (F2/3 and F2/4) are open to the floor with brick inserts below the window and in the splayed surround at the base of the wall.

The east wall contains a large central window (F2/8) below which is a recess in the northern half of the wall (**Figure 26**). The window is flanked on both sides by irregular sections of brickwork (F2/7 and F2/9) forming the chimney flues. The main feature on this wall is a brick-blocked recess (F2/6) on the far south side (**Plate 31**). This is possibly a blocked bearing box associated with the power transfer system associated with the cotton mill.

The south wall comprises a modified fire exit door (F2/10) on the eastern end followed by a brick-blocked window (F2/11). This is mirrored on the west end of the wall. To the west, the next three windows are followed by a boarded-up doorway (F2/12). As with the first floor the doorway (F2/13) to the second stairway (G) has been modified and window (F2/14) has been modified with splayed sides to the floor. Beyond this is the lift shaft door (F2/15) and opening to the main staircase (F2/16) and this again has been partially bricked-up (F2/17). The recess (F2/18) to the west of this is open leaving the small side window (F2/19) visible. Window F2/20 includes splayed sides to the floor and the wall below the window has been brick-blocked. Immediately in front of the window are two circular holes in the floor, similar to those seen on the first floor, indicating the position of an original winch and pulley system. Just

to the west of these holes is an area of wooden floorboards (F2/23) 3 m in length and 0.55 m in width against the south wall.

6.3.5 *Third floor* (**Figures 23 & 26; Plates 32 - 35**)

This floor, as with the floors below, has a central row of cast-iron columns supporting a vaulted roof covered in corrugated-iron sheeting. The eastern half of the floor on this level consists of ten sections of eight small square concrete plinths 0.06 m high and 0.26 m² (F3/6) (**Plate 32**) set in two rows of four to the north, with just plain concrete to the south. The western half of the floor is similar to that found on the lower levels with thin timber strips within the concrete base.

The west wall contains two bearing boxes (F3/1 and F3/3) associated with the power transmission of the original cotton mill (**Figure 26; Plate 33**) high on the wall flanking a central window (F3/2). The wall below the window has been cut away on the southern side. To the south of the window is an irregular length of brick wall (F3/4) (probably part of the chimney flue) that runs into the southernmost bearing box (F3/3).

Another two bearing boxes (F3/8 & F3/10) were located on the east wall corresponding with those on the west (**Figure 26**). Both these had been truncated by later inserted brick wall sections associated with chimney flues (F3/7 and F3/11) that flank the central window (F3/9). Again, the wall below the window has been cut away on the north side.

The south wall is similar to the floor below with fire exit doors (F3/12 & F3/23) modified from earlier windows at each end, both next to bricked-up windows (F3/13 & F3/22) (**Plate 34**). Window F3/14 has splayed sides to the floor with iron pins inserted in the wall either side of the window. The second staircase door (F3/15) has brick sides on the lower half of the opening and the main staircase doorway (F3/17) has been partially brick-blocked (F3/18) (**Plate 35**). To the west of this, a recess in the wall (F3/19) reveals a small west-facing window (F3/20). The third window (F3/21) to the west of the staircase has been altered from a doorway and included two iron flanges in the floor, as recorded on the levels above and below.

6.3.6 *Fourth floor* (**Figures 24 & 26; Plates 36 - 38**)

This floor is in good condition with a floor constructed of large concrete slabs 1.58 m x 0.92 m. The ceiling is similar to the second and third floor with corrugated-iron sheets over the vaulted roof supported by 22 central cast-iron columns. The north wall again contains 22 recessed windows with splayed surrounds and stone sills.

Three bearing boxes are located on the east wall, one to the far north side (F4/6) that has been partially bricked-up (**Figure 26; Plate 36**) and two (F4/7 & F4/9) flanking the central window (F4/8). A possible fourth bearing box is located on the south side of the wall (F4/11) (**Plate 37**) mirroring F4/6 to the south, although this had been completely bricked-up. Three further areas of

brickwork were located on this wall, a narrow section of wall (F4/10) for the later inserted chimney flue to the north of the window set below the bearing box, a small square section of brickwork (F4/12) to the north side and a section in the recess below window F4/8.

The south wall has a number of modifications and additions, with the two fire escape doors (F4/13 & F4/25) adjacent to brick-blocked windows (F4/15 & F4/26). All the window and door configurations are identical to that recorded on the third floor with a door altered to a window (F4/16) on the east side and one to the west side (F4/24), the second includes two iron flanges on the floor in front of the window. This floor also has two small timber panels on the south side of the floor close to the west end (F4/27). The central area of this wall included the doorway to the second stairway G (F4/17), a door for the lift shaft (F4/18) and the double doorway to the main staircase (F4/19) which has a bricked-up section of wall immediately to the west (F4/20).

The two bearing boxes (F4/1 & F4/3) flanking the central window (F4/2) (**Figure 26; Plate 38**) on the west wall mirror that recorded on the east wall, although no evidence was found of the outer power transmission lines which were identified on the east wall, suggesting this outer line was restricted to the eastern half of the room only.

6.3.7 Fifth floor (**Figures 25 & 26; Plates 39 - 41**)

The fifth floor is open to the hipped timber-framed roof which is strengthened with a series of interlocking cast-iron rods (**Plate 39**). There are numerous small square machine footprints across the entire concrete floor area (**Plate 40**). The sneaked stone west wall has a number of features including the three small windows (F5/6, F5/26 & F5/27) high on the wall and two bearing boxes (F5/7 & F5/9) which have been subsequently covered with brass grilles (**Figure 26**). This wall also contains a central fireplace F5/8 with a brick flue above along with a small section of brickwork to the north (F5/10) (**Plate 41**).



Detail of the roof as seen from the fifth floor

The north wall has 22 windows with no other significant features recorded. As with the west wall, the east wall has a central fireplace with a brick flue above (F5/14) in addition to a single bricked-up bearing box (F5/13) on the north side and two (F5/15 & F5/16) on the south side immediately above the brick flue. Interestingly, the bearing boxes do not line up with those on the west wall.

As with the other floors, the south wall has a number of alterations including the two emergency exits (F5/18 & F5/5), two windows which had been converted from original doorways (F5/20 & F5/4), the lower halves of which had been bricked-up, and two doorways which were originally windows which had been later opened out (F5/22 & F5/23). The main staircase entrance has also been altered with a section of brick wall (F5/25) to the west of the door (F5/1) and a recess in the wall (F5/2) showing the narrow west-facing window (F5/3).

6.3.8 *Main Staircase (C)* (**Plate 42**)

The main concrete staircase C leads from the basement to the fifth floor landing. It has painted brick walls with an inset bead moulding at waist height and includes a curved west wall with a recessed window inserted between each floor. A second window is located on the south wall on each floor. An iron handrail ran around the outer edge of the stairs with a decorated banister on the inner side (**Plate 42**). The lower section of wall is covered in white tiles from the first floor to the basement.

6.3.9 *Second staircase (G)*

The second staircase G to the rear south wall was added as part of the hotel alterations (Phase 2), and comprises concrete steps and painted brick walls with a single window to each floor on the south wall. The ground to basement levels also has white tiles on the lower half of the wall, the whole staircase having a plain cast-iron handrail attached to the outer side.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

The evaluations to the rear of the hotel only located one small area where the natural alluvial deposits had not been disturbed. This was located 0.7 m below the demolition spread above and showed no evidence of any pre-industrial activity. All the other trenches showed significant levels of demolition material that indicated that the majority of the the area had been severely truncated by the succession of buildings that had been built over the last 150 years as identified on the historical and Ordnance Survey maps.

From the evidence recorded, three distinct phases have been identified although a number of sub-phases probably existed as alterations were made to both the

mill and the hotel throughout the late 19th and 20th century. **Phase 1** comprised the construction of the cotton mill itself in 1849. This was short-lived and the cotton mill soon became converted into a hotel for the homeless by 1909 (Phase 2). The hotel continued as such until the present day although the addition of two emergency fire escapes, some time since the 1970s, comprises Phase 3 of the building.

The main trunk of the mill building survived through all three phases of the buildings history although the interior had been significantly altered. The 1856-7 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 10**) depicts two large buildings to the south of the main elevation. To the west is the main staircase (C), thought to be an original part of the building, the other three staircases being later additions. The other building, consisting of the toilet block (F) may have been the original engine house. As no internal evidence of a power source for the mill was identified it is the most plausible place for a steam engine large enough to power such a mill to be located. The two-storey room had subsequently been modified into a toilet block as part of Phase 2. To the east of this building a small projection at the rear of the building was depicted on the early maps. The hotel alterations plans (**Figure 12**) show this to be a chute. Whether this was still in use during Phase 2 is unclear but it did not survive to the present day although its position is evident due to the blocked windows recorded on the ground to fourth floors (F0/8, F1/9, F2/12, F3/14 and F4/16).

- 7.1.4 A number of internal structures associated with Phase 1 were also recorded. This mainly comprised the bearing boxes located on the end walls of the third to fifth floors and the machine footprints and plinths found on the various floors. The bearing boxes had either been brick or stone-blocked with some covered with metal grilles. These would have held drive shafts that powered the machinery on each floor. Unfortunately none of the bracketing that would have held the shafts in place survived. Not even any visible evidence of there position was identified. The only evidence of any power transfer from a lower floor was found on the second floor where two large iron brackets (F2/20) fixed between the ceiling beams close to the lift shaft were located. This corresponds with the theory that the power source was located where the toilet block (F) was recorded. It seems a pulley system must also have been in place during Phase 1 as to each floor was a full door opening that had later been modified to a window. On the floor at the base of these openings were two small iron flanges (or at least the holes for such flanges) suggesting some sort of mechanism or frame was held in place by the flanges. In addition to this, all of the windows in front of the flanges (F0/5, F1/17, F2/20, F3/21, F4/24 and F5/4) had flush sills to the wall (projecting sills would have impeded the lifting of any goods). It is not clear if the two larger cart-door openings (F0/22 & F0/34) on the front wings of the building were altered as part of the hotel alterations or if they were original features built as decoration. The blocked cart-door entrance on the east side of the rear wall (F0/6) was clearly part of the original construction that was blocked-up as part of Phase 2.
- 7.1.5 The alteration of the mill into a hotel (Phase 2) in 1908/9 saw major alterations to the internal area of the hotel. This was most prevalent on the ground and basement floors, with additional rooms created and fireplaces added. The stairs

on the ground floor in the north-west corner (F0/24) were added in addition to the second staircase (G) to the rear of the building. The lift shaft was also added in this phase along with the alterations to the two-storey toilet block (F). A new single-storey generator room (H) was added as a new power supply. New toilet blocks were also added to the upper five floors (these had since been removed prior to the archaeological works) and kitchens and a laundry were added to the basement and ground floor (as seen on **Figure 12**).

- 7.1.6 The final phase saw the construction of the two emergency exit staircases (A & J) to each end of the rear face of the building.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 This programme of works has identified the original elements of the building and made a preliminary discussion on the way the power transmission and mill would have worked. However, it is clear that, not least because of the short lifespan of the mill, it was greatly altered in the early 20th century when it was converted into a hotel.
- 8.2 No further archaeological or historic building recording work is recommended.

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2006 *Second Floor Plan* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Third Floor Plan* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Fourth Floor Plan* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Fifth Floor Plan* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Front Elevation* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Rear Elevation* Becker Geomatics

2006 *East Elevation* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Cross-Section A* Becker Geomatics

2006 *Cross-Section B* Becker Geomatics

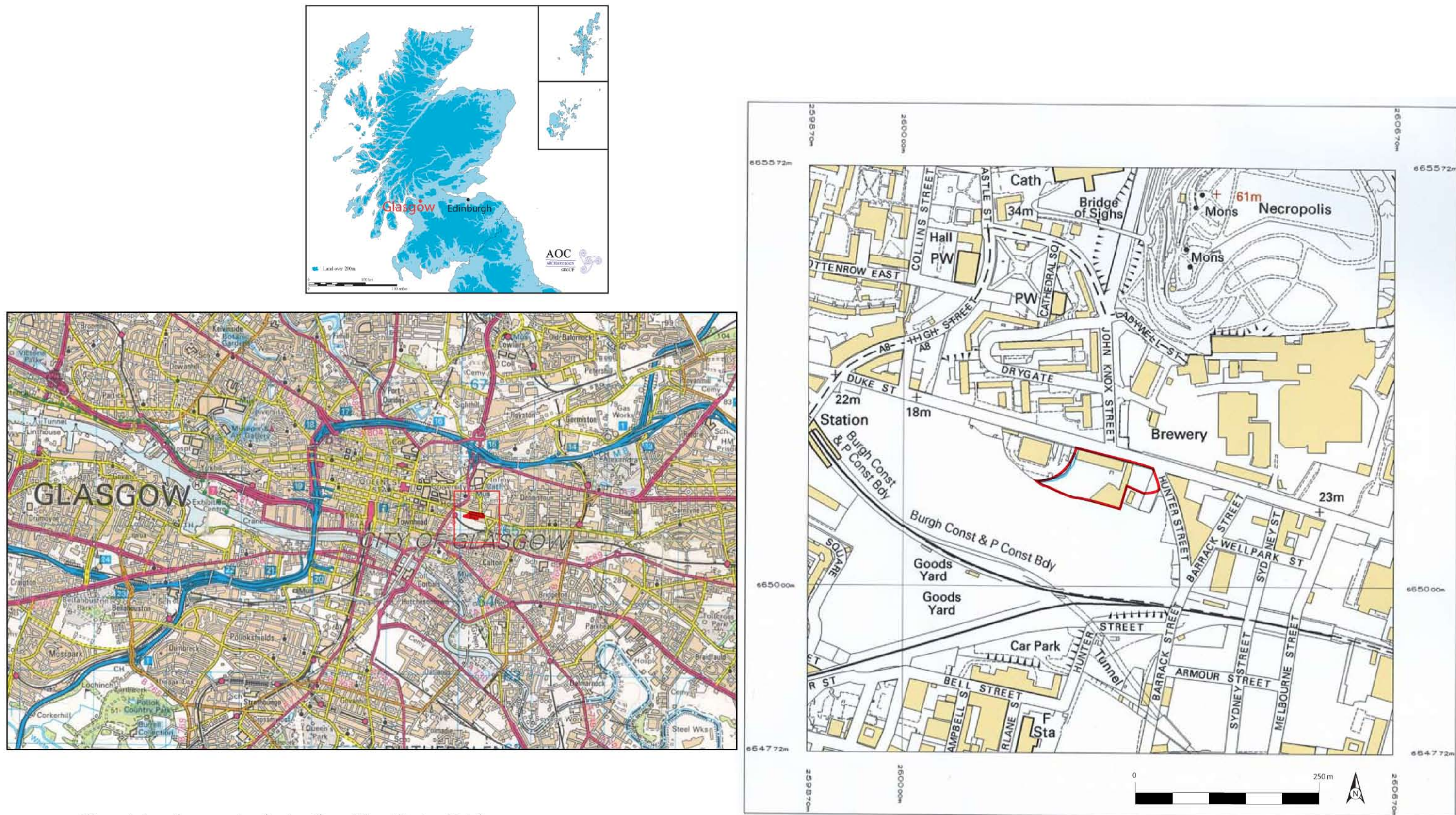


Figure 1: Location map showing location of Great Eastern Hotel

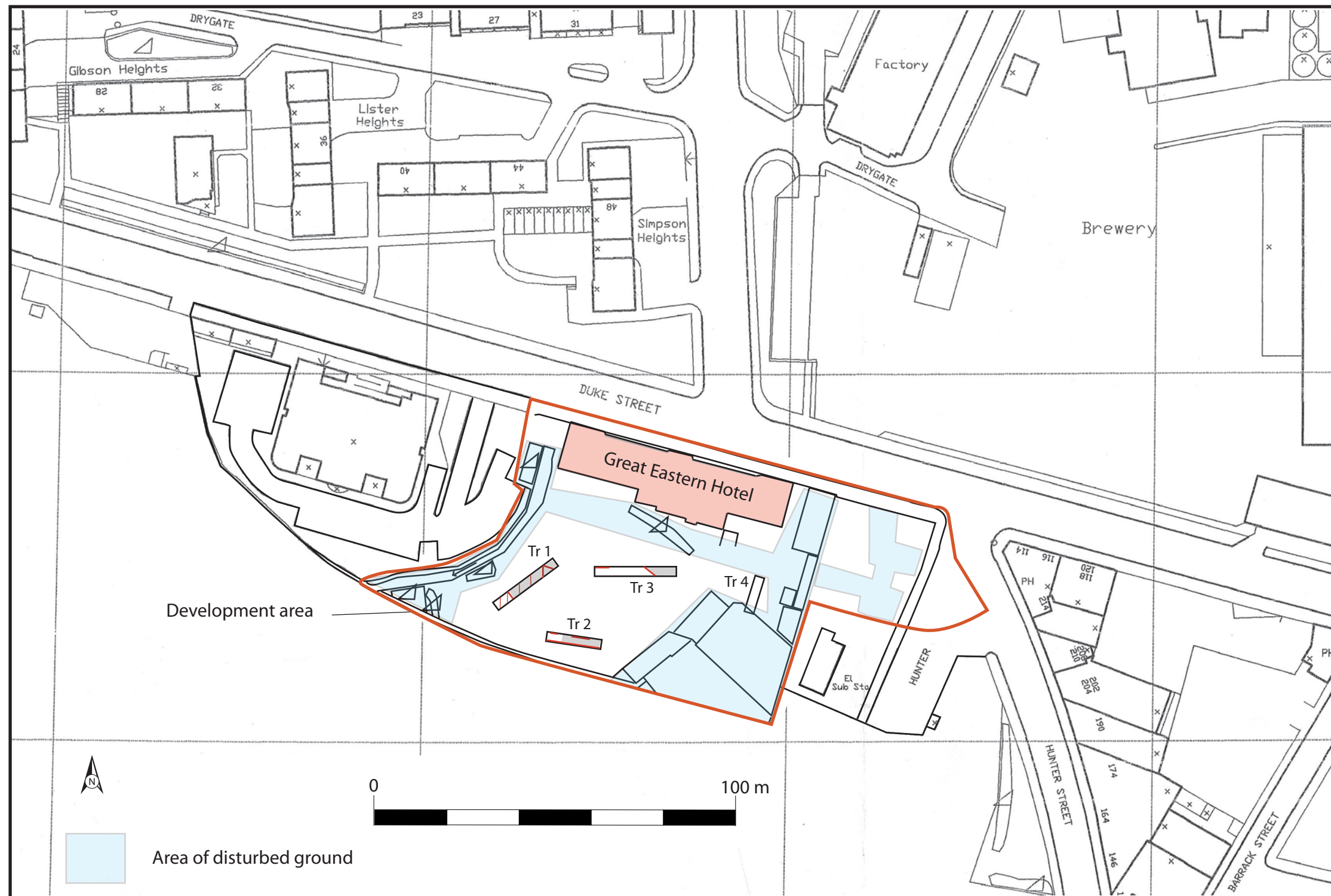


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches showing the brick walls and concrete floors recorded



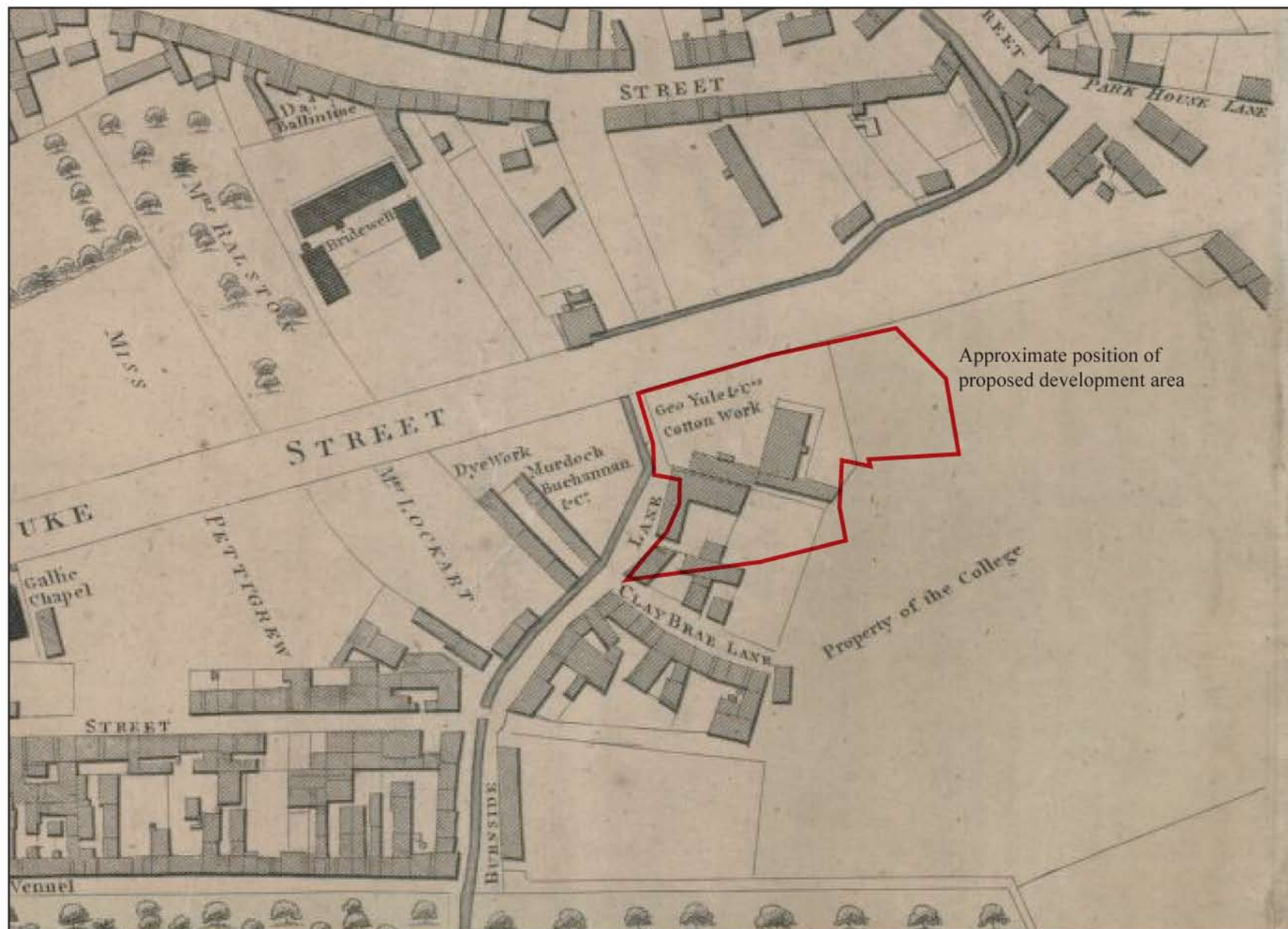
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 4: Extract from map by Charles Ross, 1773



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 5: Extract from map by Richardson, 1795



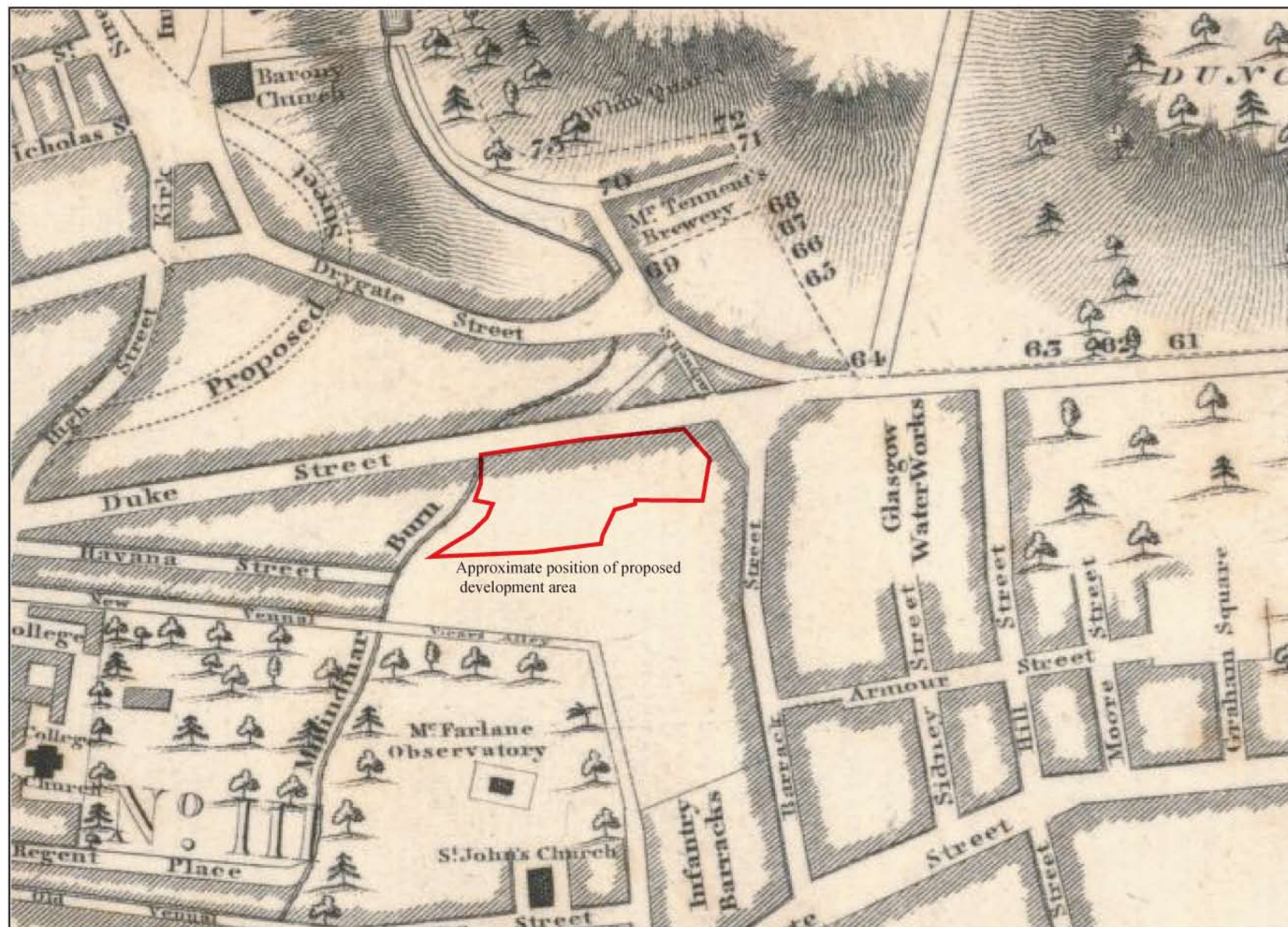
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 6: Extract from map by Fleming, 1807 depicting the Geo Yale & Co Cotton Works



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Figure 7: Extract from map by Thomson, 1822



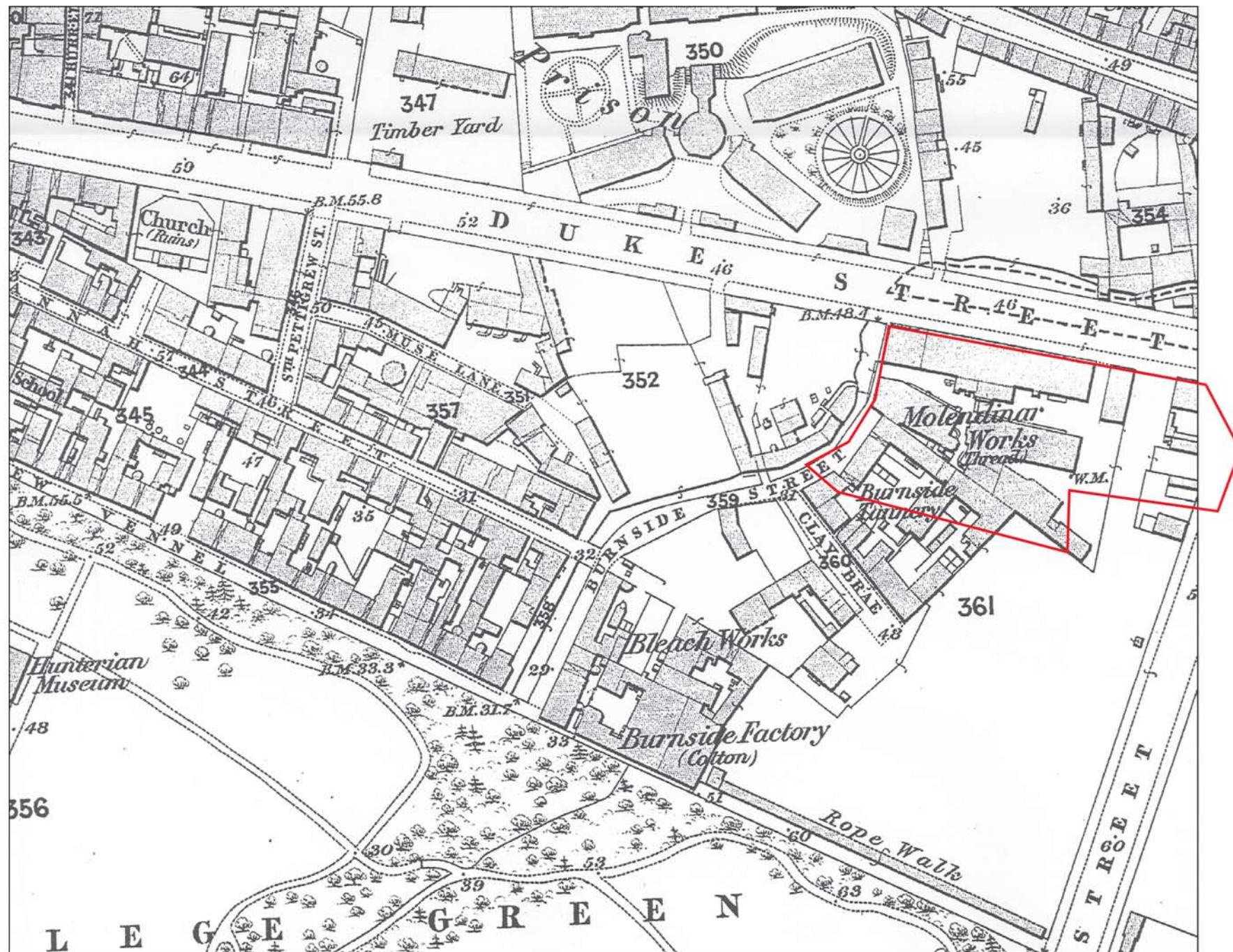
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Figure 8: Extract from map by Wood, 1822



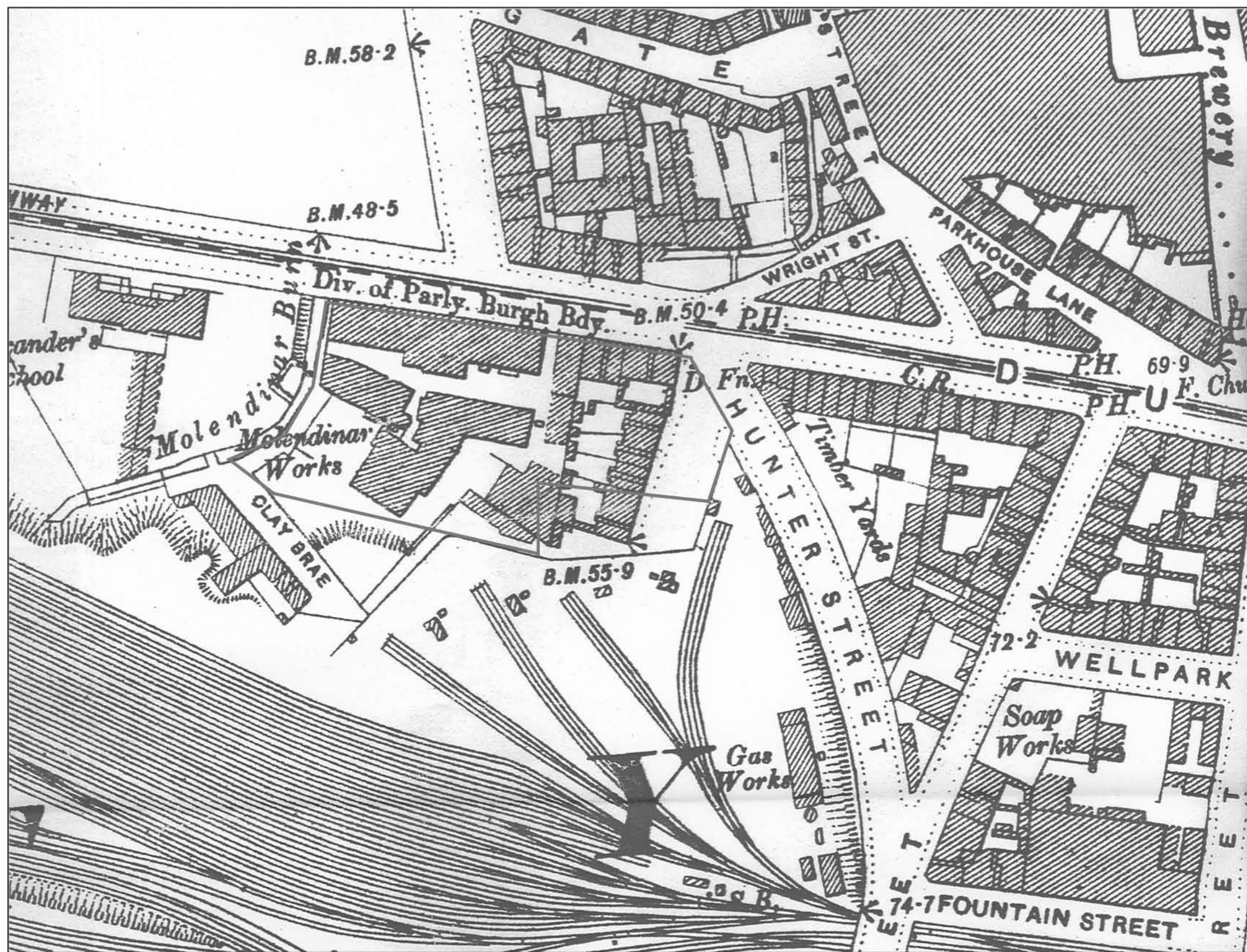
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Figure 9: Extract from map by Kyle, 1842



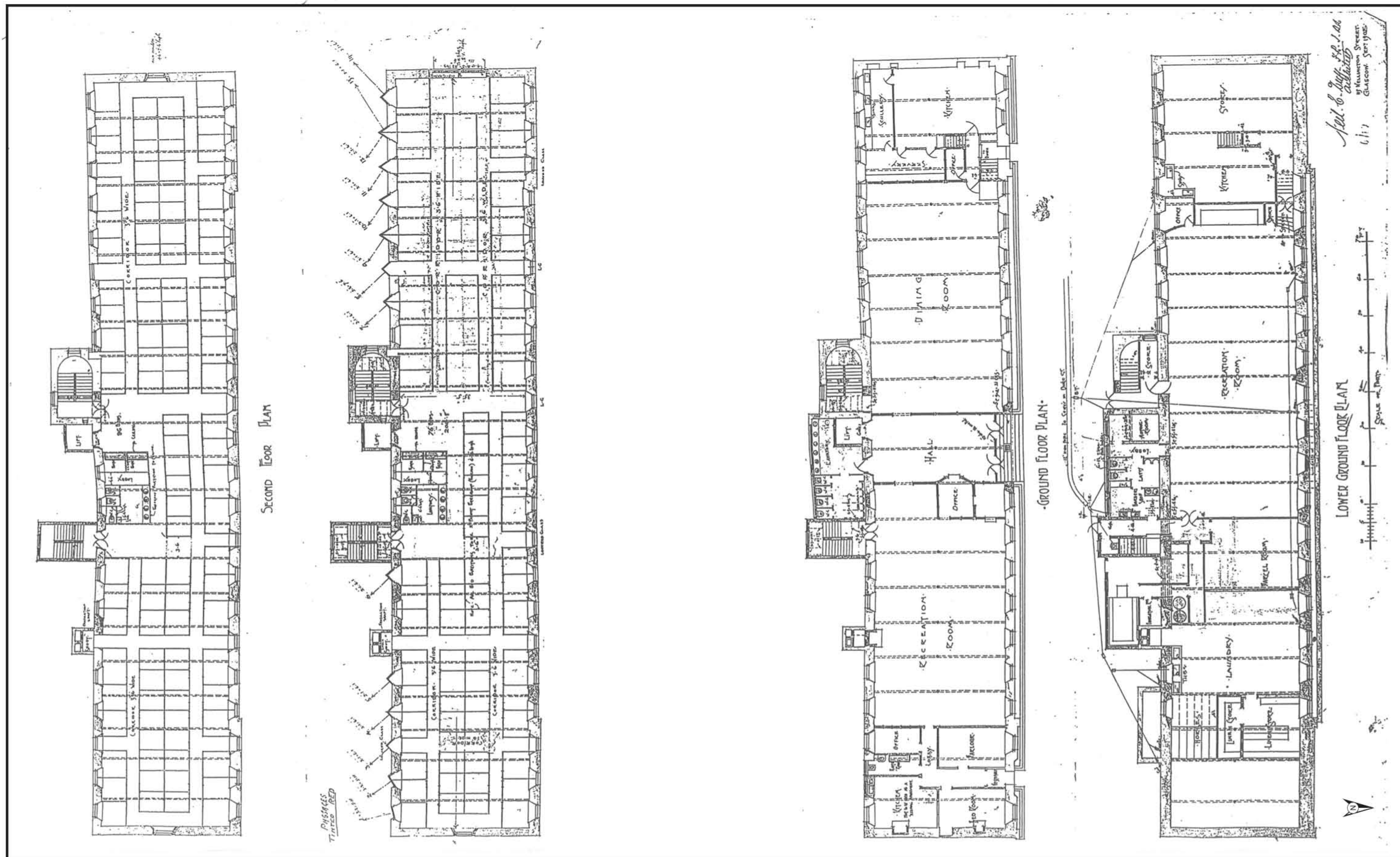
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Figure 10: Extract from map by
Ordnance Survey, 1856-7



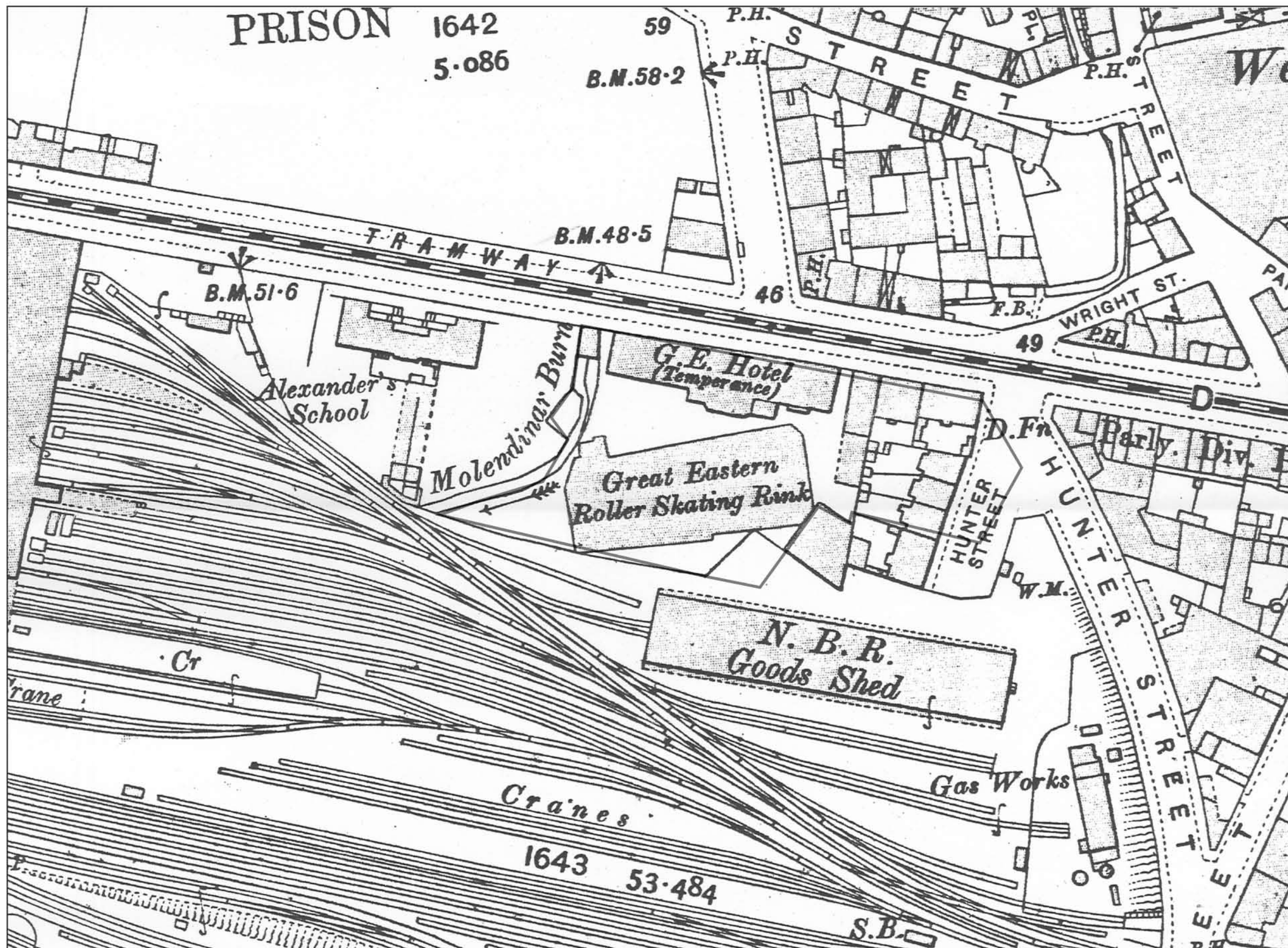
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 11: Extract from map
by Ordnance Survey, 1896



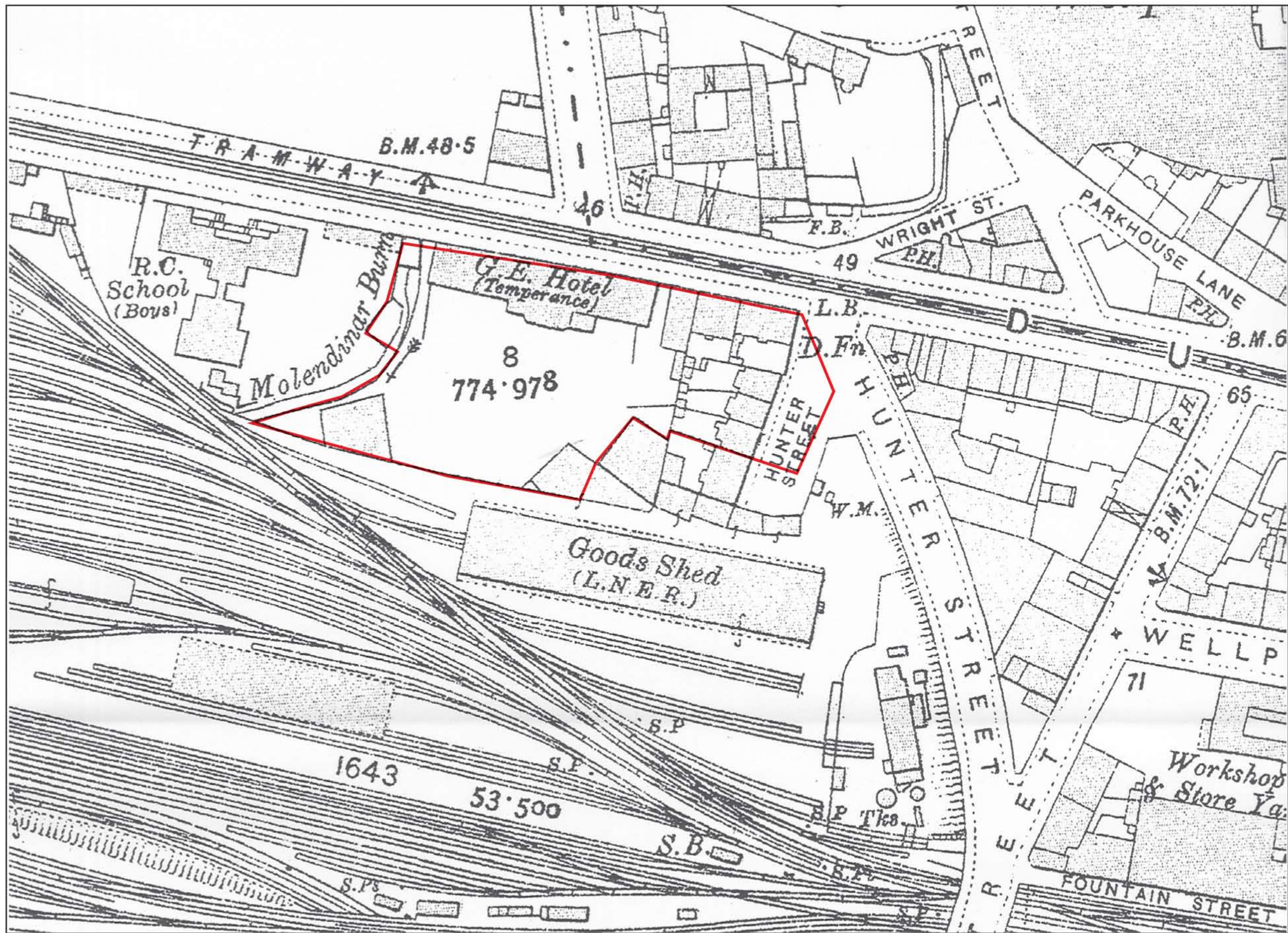
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Figure 12: Copy of original plans of the alterations made in 1908 to convert the building from a cotton mill into a hostel



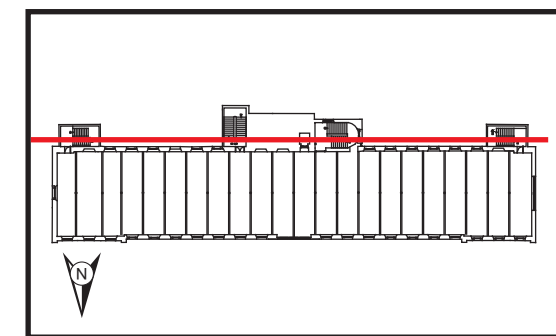
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 13: Extract from map
by Ordnance Survey, 1913



(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 14: Extract from map
by Ordnance Survey, 1933/35



WEST

EAST



Figure 15: South facing elevation of Great Western Hotel

EAST

WEST

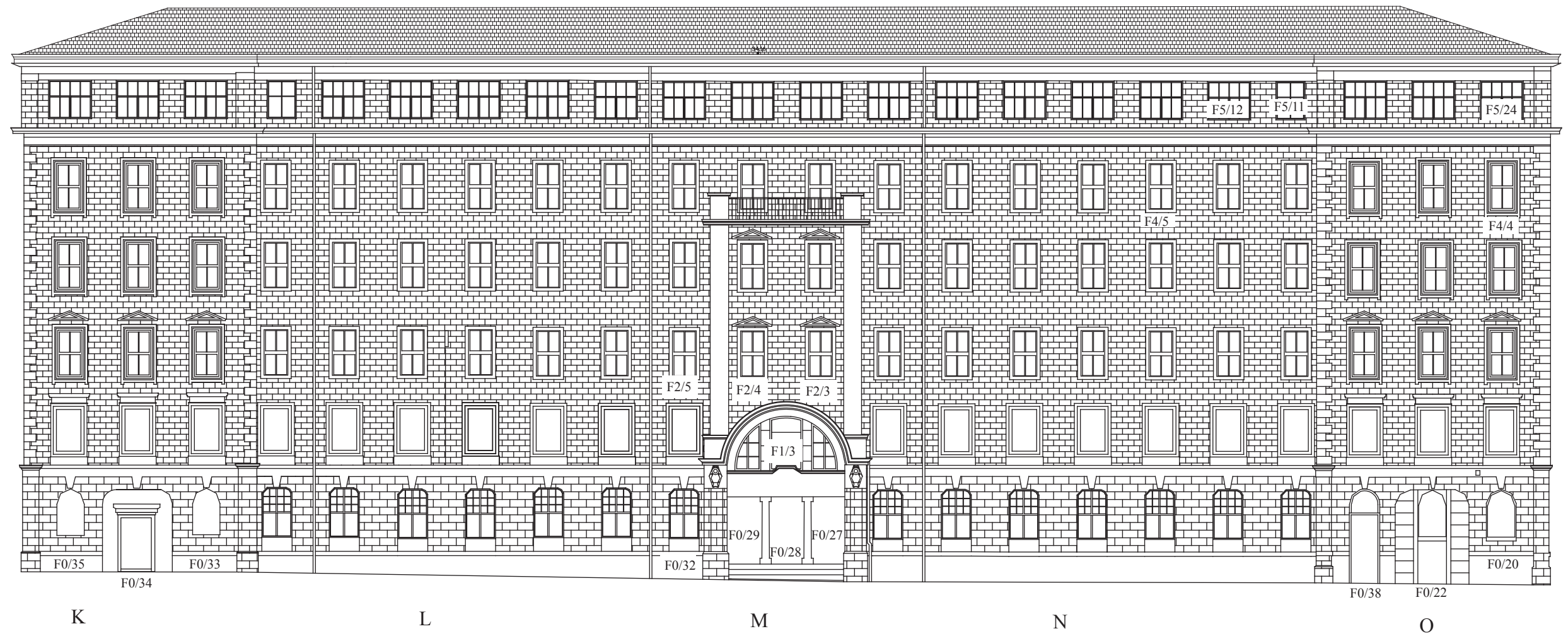


Figure 16: North elevation
of Great Eastern Hotel

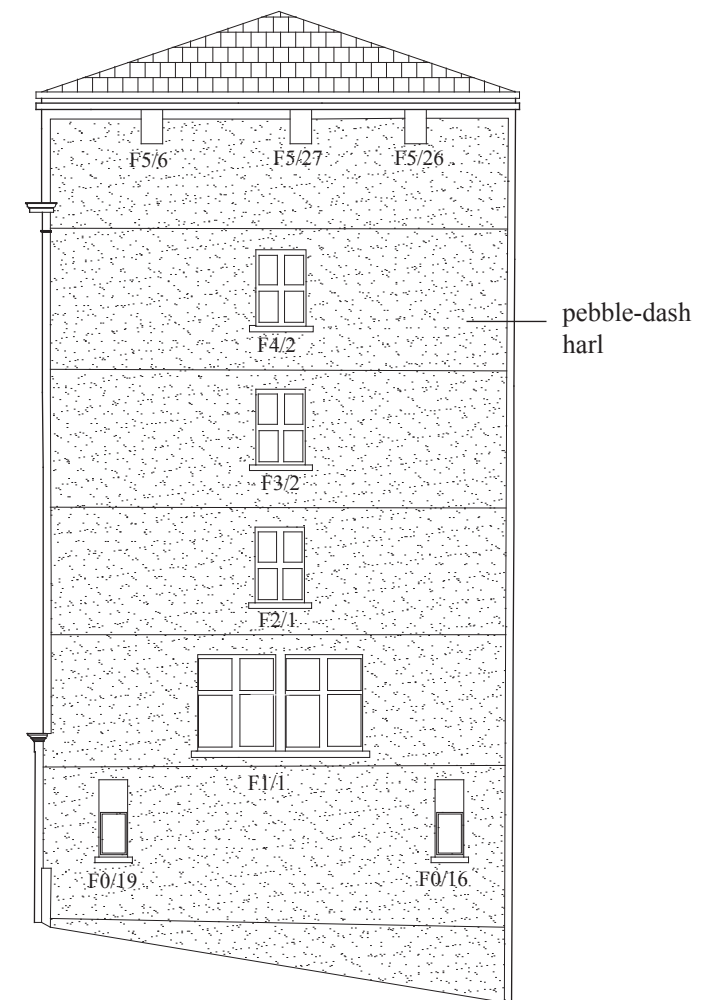
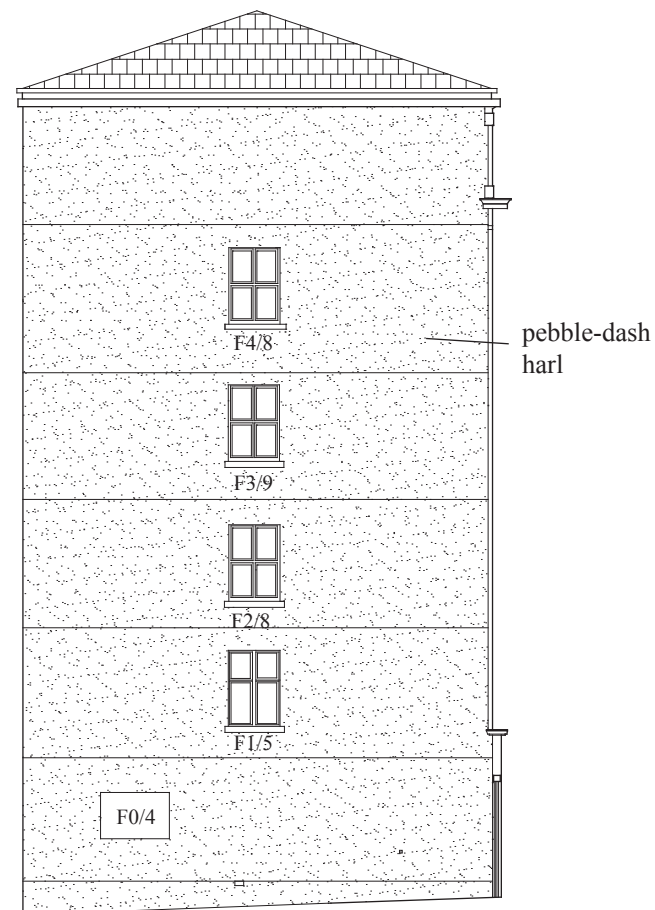
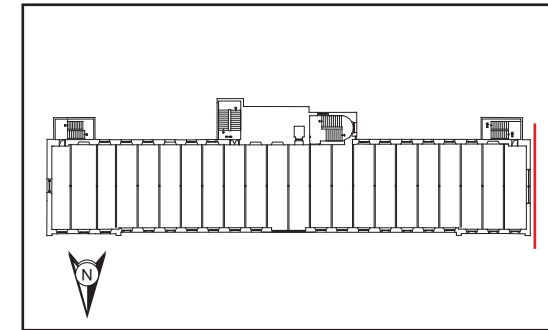
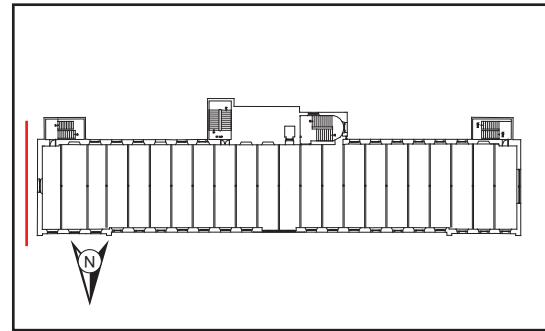


Figure 17: East elevation

Figure 18: West elevation



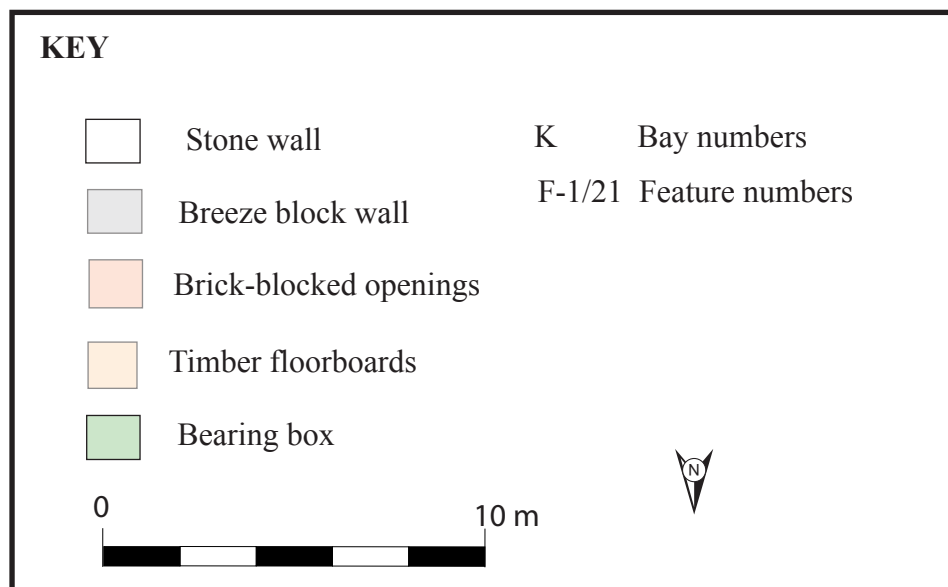
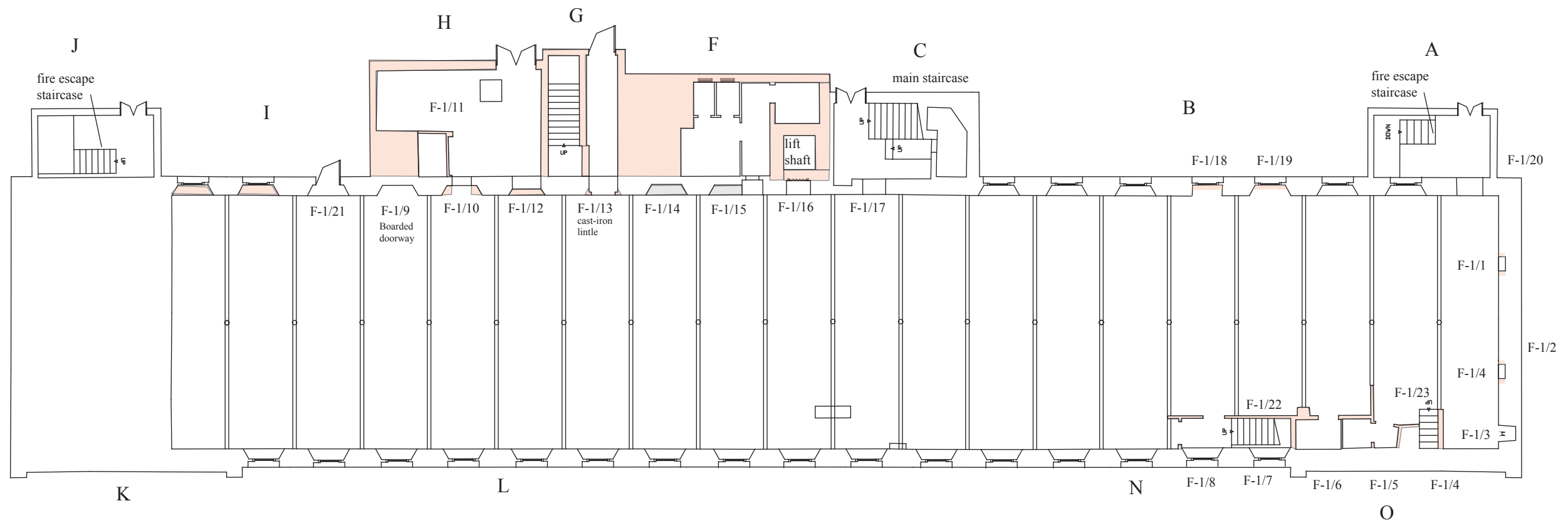


Figure 19: Basement floor plan

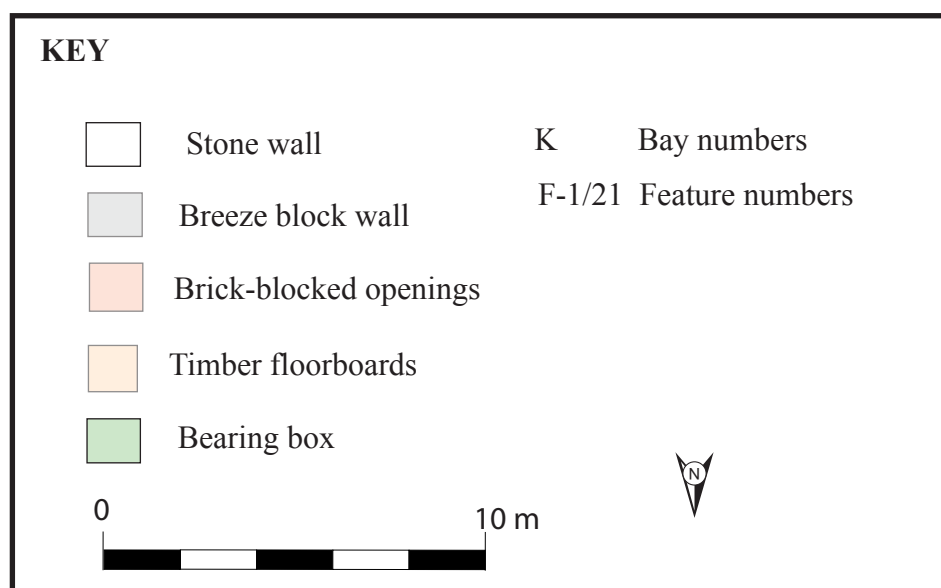
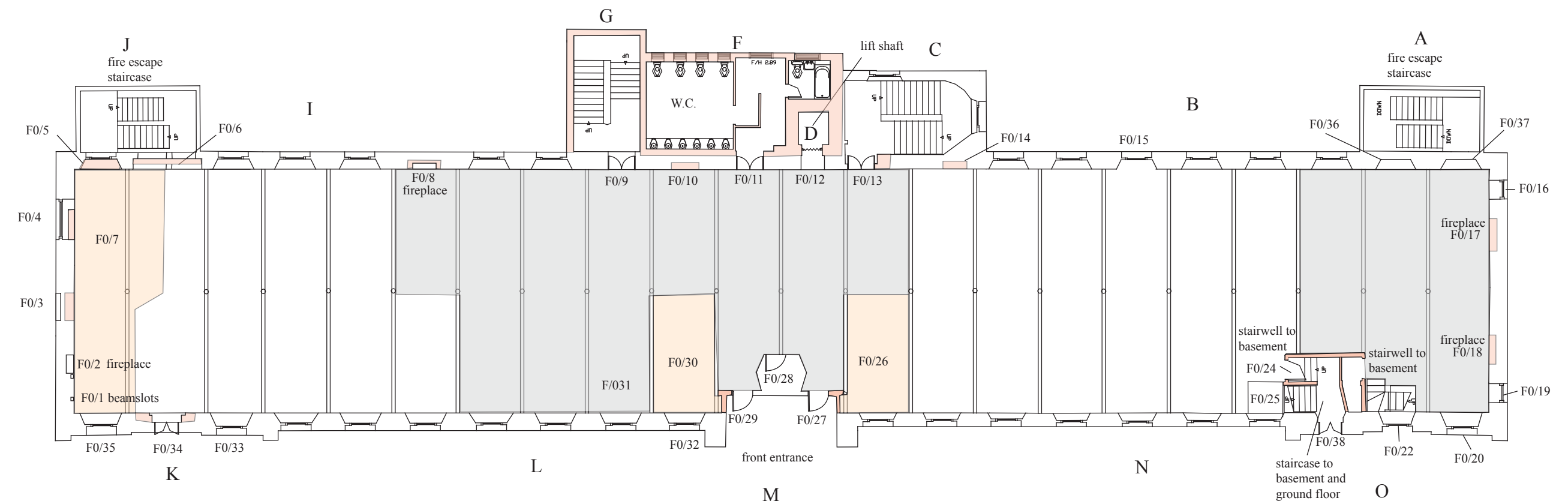
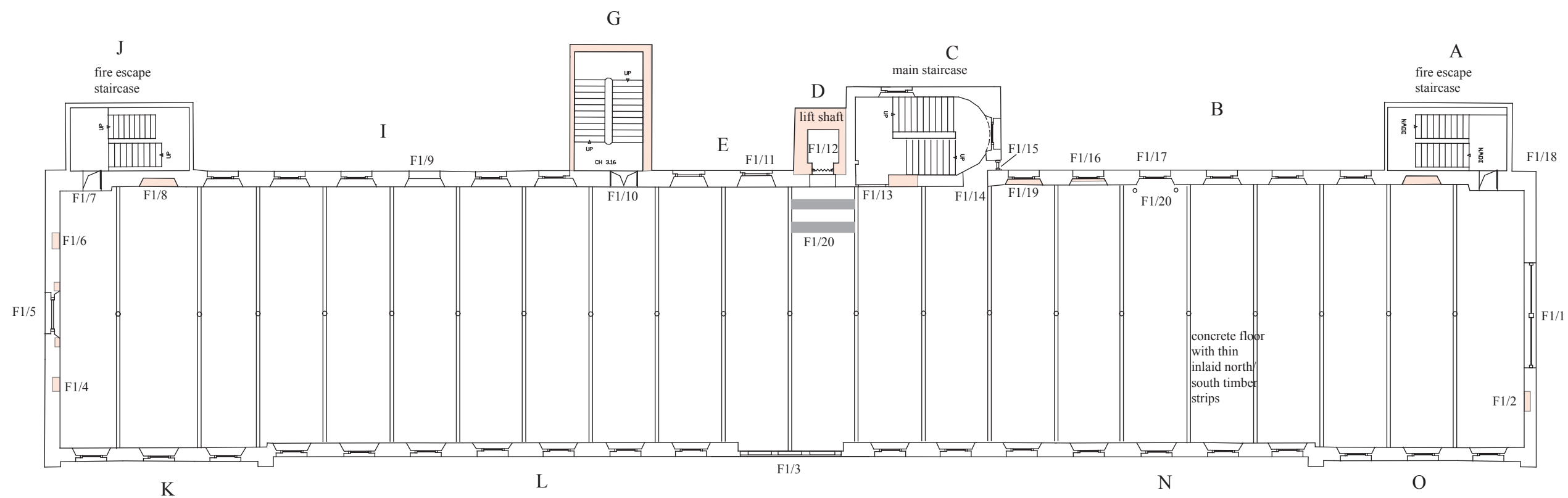


Figure 20: Ground floor plan showing features mentioned in the text



KEY



Stone wall



Breeze block wall



Brick-blocked openings



Timber floorboards



Bearing box

K Bay numbers

F-1/21 Feature numbers

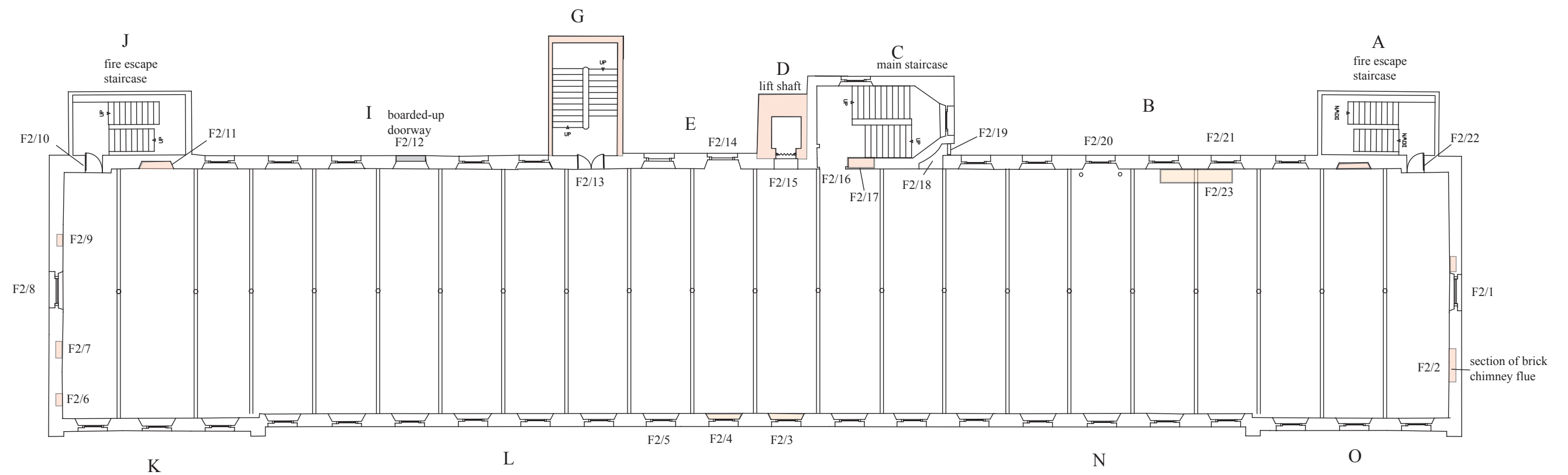
0



10 m



Figure 21: First floor plan of Great Eastern Hotel



KEY

- Stone wall
- Breeze block wall
- Brick-blocked openings
- Timber floorboards
- Bearing box

K Bay numbers
F-1/21 Feature numbers

0 10 m



Figure 22: Second floor plan of Great Eastern Hotel

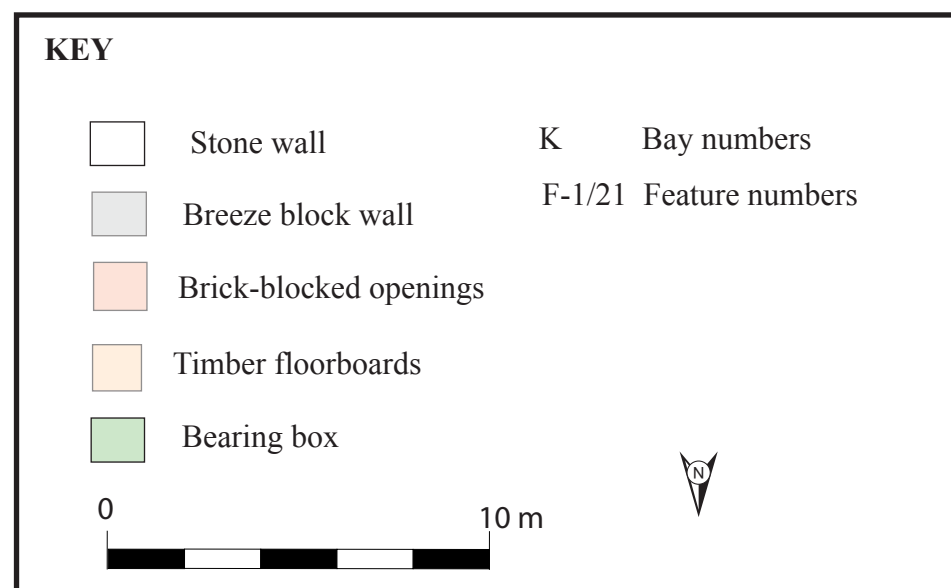
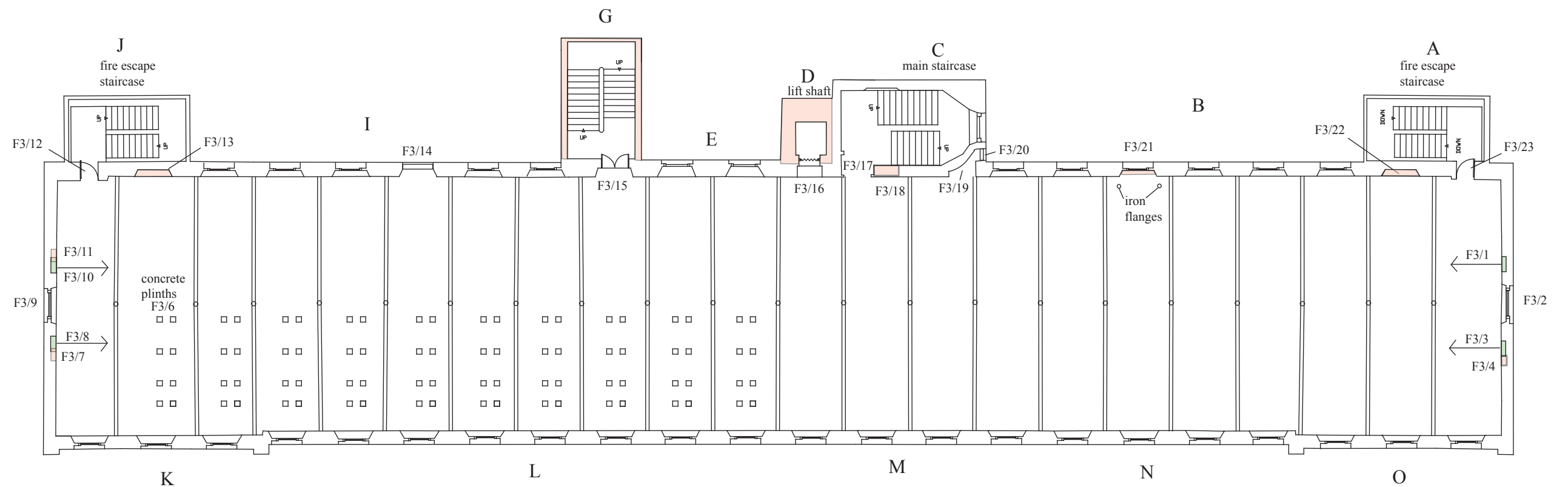
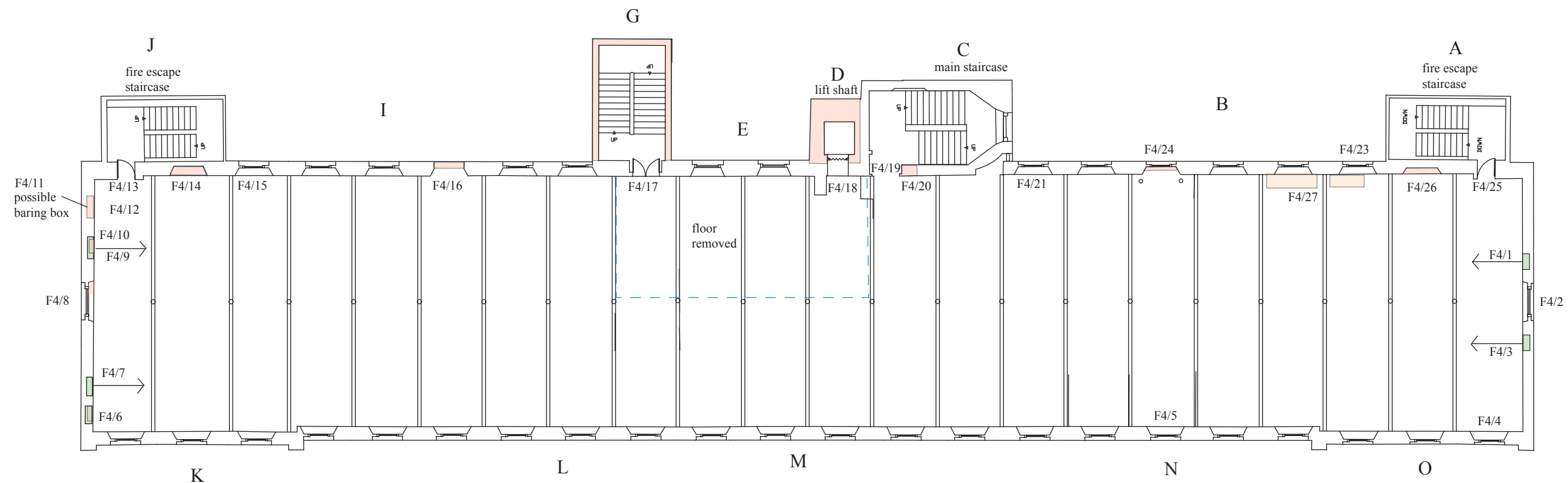


Figure 23: Third floor plan of Great Eastern Hotel



KEY

- Stone wall
- Breeze block wall
- Brick-blocked openings
- Timber floorboards
- Bearing box

K Bay numbers
F-1/21 Feature numbers

0 10 m



Figure 24: Fourth floor plan of the Great Eastern Hotel

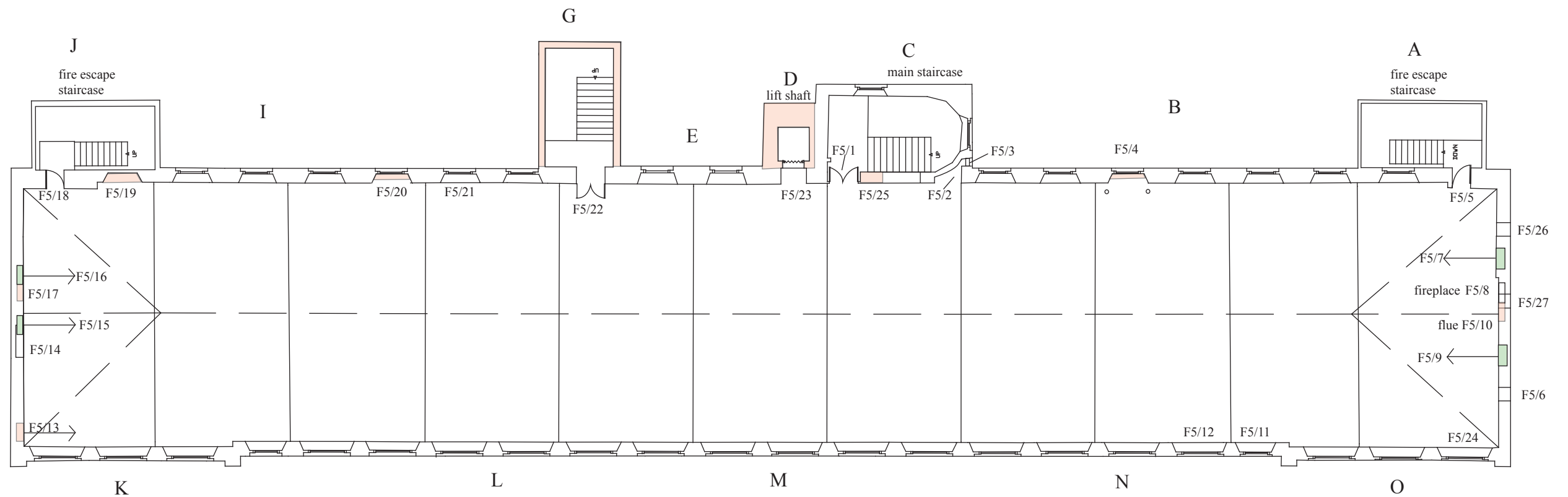


Figure 25: Fifth floor plan of Great Eastern Hotel



Figure 26: Cross section showing the features on the internal face of the end walls



Plate 1: West-facing section at south end of Trench 1

Plate 2: Detail of stamped brick from wall at south end of Trench 1



Plate 3: General view of Trench 3 from the south



Plate 4: View of the front of the Hotel from the north



Plate 5: View of the south (rear) elevation of the Hotel



Plate 6: Detail of the main rear staircase (C)



Plate 7: Detail of the modified window on the west side of the main staircase

Plate 8: Detail of the later phase generator room (H) to the rear of the building



Plate 9: General view of the north elevation of the hotel from the north-east



Plate 10: Detail of the main entrance (M)
on the north elevation of the hotel

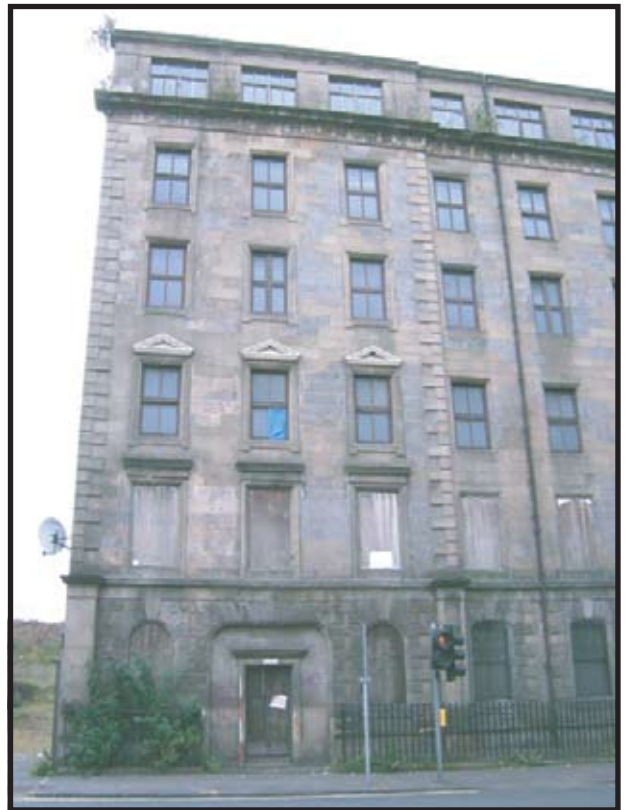


Plate 11: View of the east wing (K) of the
front, north elevation



Plate 12: Detail of the ground floor
on the west wing (O) of the north
elevation



Plate 13: Detail of motif on the pillrar of the main entrance

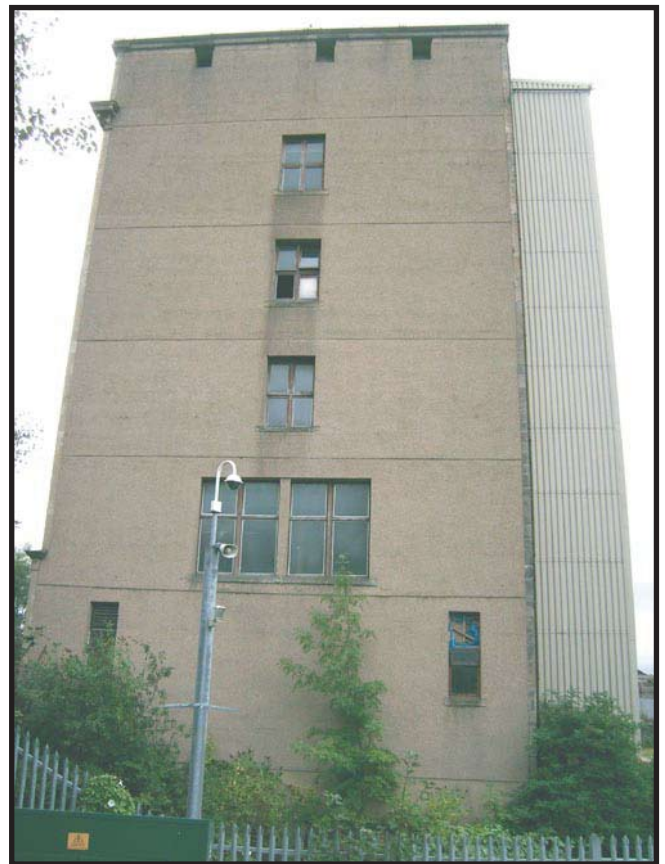


Plate 14: General view of the west elevation of the hotel



Plate 15: Opening on the west wall of the basement (F-1/3)



Plate 16: View of the partition walls in the basement level on the western end of the north wall

Plate 17: Detail of bricked up wall (F-1/12) on the south wall



Plate 18: Detail of floor pattern on the ground floor



Plate 19: Detail of the vaulted ceiling on the ground floor

Plate 20: East wall of the ground floor showing features F0/4 window with F0/7 fireplace below and F0/3 doorway



Plate 21: Bricked-up cart entrance F0/6 on the south wall of the ground floor showing the inserted windows



Plate 22: Detail of the north side of the west wall showing features F0/17 (window recess) and F0/18 (fireplace) on the ground floor

Plate 23: View of the doorway leading to timber staircase F0/24 on the ground floor



Plate 24: Detail of the central timber panel office/entrance F0/28



Plate 25: Detail of the brick-vaulting on the ceiling of the first floor

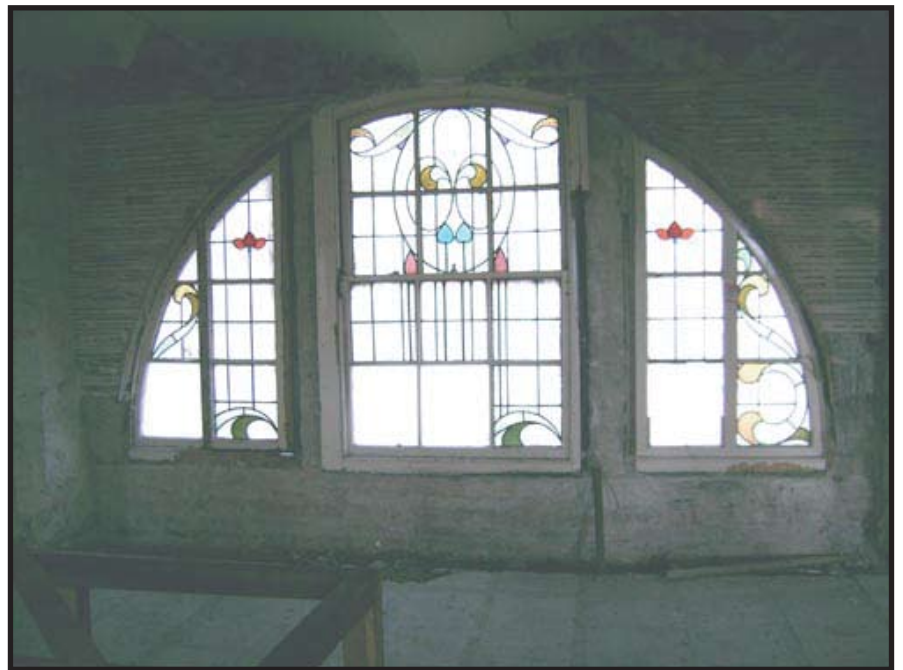


Plate 26: Detail of decorated central window on the north wall (F1/1)



Plate 27: General view of the north side of the west wall showing the brick flue (F1/2)



Plate 28: Detail of the bricked-up doorway F1/3 and opening F1/14 on the south wall of the first floor

Plate 29: General view of the second floor from the east end



Plate 30: Detail of the top section of the cast-iron column in the second floor

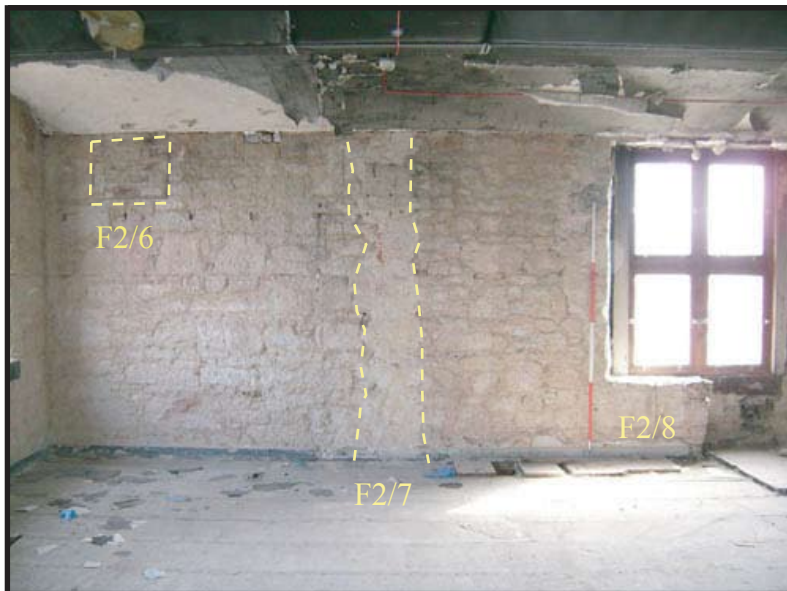


Plate 31: North side of the east wall on the second floor showing window F2/8, brick flue F2/7 and bricked-up bearing box F2/6



Plate 32: Detail of machine plinths on the third floor



Plate 33: General view of the east wall on the third floor



Plate 34: Detail of the frie escape door F3/12 and blocked window F3/13 on the west side of the south wall

Plate 35: Detail of the section of brick wall F3/18 and opening F3/19

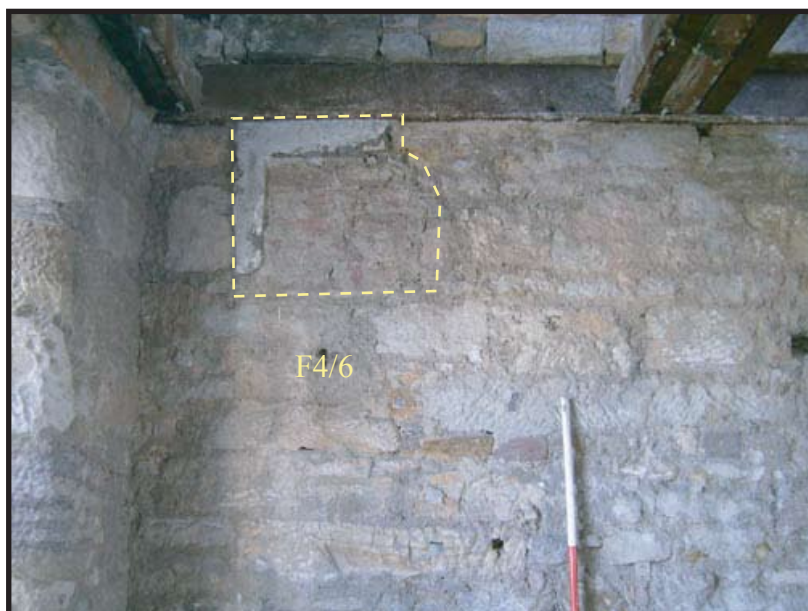


Plate 36: Detail of bricked up bearing box on the south side of the west wall on the fourth floor F4/6

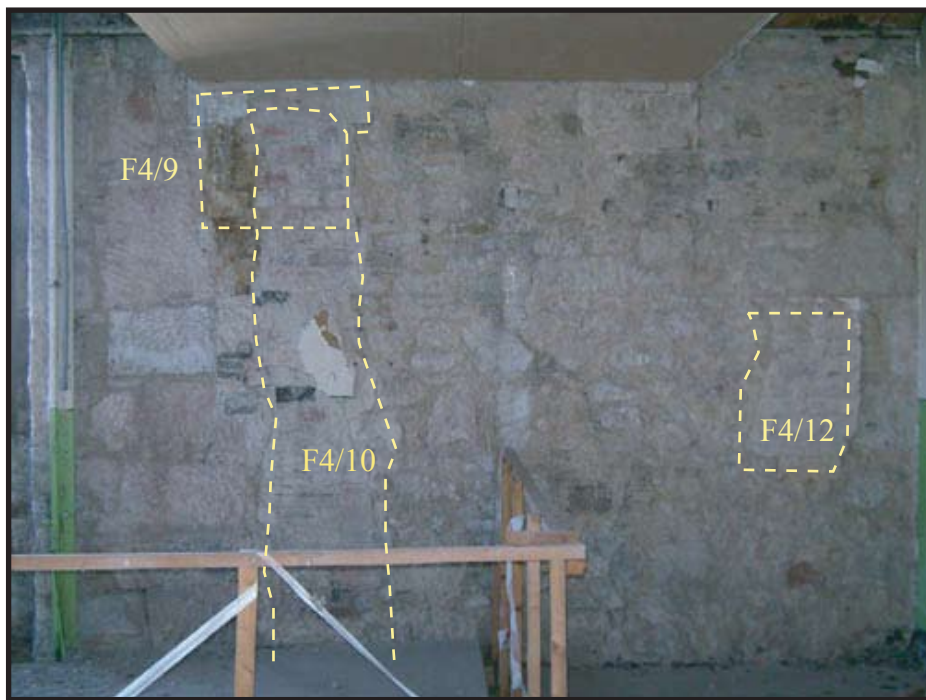


Plate 37: North side of the east wall showing the bearing box F4/9 plus area of brick wall F4/10 & F4/12

Plate 38: General view of the west wall on the fourth floor showing the two bearing boxes F4/1 & F4/3



Plate 39: Detail of the steel-framed roof on the fifth floor



Plate 40: General view of the fifth floor from the west

Plate 41: General view of the west wall of the fifth floor



Plate 42: View of the main staircase (G) from the east

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH RECORD

Trench no.1

Dimensions: 20 m x 1.8 m.

Depth: 3.5 m – 2.5 m.

Alignment: NE/SW.

Overburden depth: 3.5 m – 2.5 m.

Significant archaeological features: A number of brick walls were recorded aligned N/S and E/W across the trench. A concrete base was recorded at the base of most of the trench with re-deposited sand in the SW third at 3.5 m. No natural encountered.

Trench no.2

Dimensions: 10 m x 1.8 m.

Depth: 2.3 m – 3.5 m.

Alignment: E/W

Overburden depth: 2.0 m – 3.5 m.

Significant archaeological features: A brick wall ran around south side and was intermittent along the north side. A concrete floor was exposed across most of the trench at 2.m depth.

Trench no.3

Dimensions: 15 m x 1.8 m.

Depth: 1.7 m – 3.5 m.

Alignment: E/W.

Overburden depth: 1.7 m – 3.5 m.

Significant archaeological features: A brick wall ran along part of the north side. A second wall aligned NW/SE 8 m from the west end beyond which was a concrete floor.

Trench no.4

Dimensions: 10 m x 1.8 m.

Depth: 1.7 m – 0.70 m.

Alignment: N/S.

Overburden depth: 1.7 m – 0.70 m.

Significant archaeological features: The natural alluvial clay was encountered in the northern $\frac{3}{4}$ of the trench at 0.7 m depth. This had been cut at the S end and was filled with demolition material to 1.7 m depth before becoming waterlogged.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Colour slide film 1.

Frame	Description	From
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	Detail of opening E. side of S. wall	NW
7	General shot of E. wall	W
8	General shot of entrance	SW
9	General shot of pillars and ceiling ground floor	SE
10	General detail of N. window W. side Ground floor	S
11	General shot of Ground floor	W
12	General shot - 1st floor	W
13	Detail of window - 1st floor	S
14	General shot of E. wall 2nd floor	W
15	Detail of floor 2nd floor	N
16	Detail of converted window 2nd floor	N
17	General shot 2nd floor	W
18	General shot of floor 3rd floor	W
19	General shot 3rd floor	W
20	Detail of pillar 4th floor	NW
21	General shot W. wall 4th floor	E
22	General shot 4th floor	W
23	General shot - Top of staircase	W
24	Staircase 5th/4th floors	NE
25	General shot of E. wall 5th floor	W
26	General shot of entrance and staircase 5th floor	W
27	General shot of W. wall 5th floor	E
28	General shot of 5th floor	W
29	W. wing at front of building	N
30	General shot of front	NW
31	Detail on central door	N
32	General shot of front	N
33	General shot of front	NE
34	General shot of E. side	E
35	General shot of rear	SE
36	Registration shot	

Black and white print film 1

Frame	Description	From
1		
2		
3	Boundary wall at south	NE
4	Boundary wall at E. side of building	NW

5	Detail of decoration on front	N
6	Detail of basement window on front	N
7	Window on W. side of front	N
8	General shot W. side of building	W
9	Detail of windows first 2 floors	N
10	Detail of door on W. wing	N
11	General shot of W. wing	N
12	General shot of front	NW
13	General shot of front	NW
14	Detail on front	N
15	General shot of front	N
16	General shot of front	N
17	General shot of front	NE
18	East wing of front	N
19	Door detail E. side of front	N
20	E. side of building	E
21	E. side of building	SE
22	Basement windows on E. side of rear	S
23	Shed/lean to at rear of building	SW
24	General shot of burn	S
25	Detail of holes in W. wall of rear staircase	W
26	Blocked door on W. side of rear staircase	W
27	Detail of a rear window	S
28	Detail of a rear door	S
29	Rear staircase	SW
30	Rear staircase	SW
31	General shot - W. side	SW
32	General shot of rear	SW
33	General shot of rear	SW
34	General shot of rear	SE
35	General shot of rear	SE
36	Registration shot	

Black and white print film 2

Frame	Description	From
1	Detail of pillar and roof beam 5th floor	E
2	General floor shot 5th floor	S
3	Detail of roof beams 5th floor	SE
4	Detail of staircase S. wall 5th floor	N
5	Detail of 5th window from E - S. wall 5th floor	N
6	Detail of window E. side of S. wall 5th floor	N
7	Door - late phase - E. side of S. wall	N
8	Door - late phase - E. side of S. wall	N
9	Detail of brick blocking of bearing box N. side of E. wall - 5th floor	W
10	Detail of brick blocking E. wall 5th floor	W
11	Detail of fireplace and bearing box N. side E. wall 5th floor	W
12	General shot E. wall 5th floor	W
13	Section through floor 5th floor	E

14	Detail of window on N. wall 5th floor	S
15	Detail of corbel on N. wall 5th floor	S
16	General shot N. side of W. wall 5th floor	E
17	Detail of window - W. wall of 5th floor	E
18	Detail of opening at top of W. wall 5th floor	E
19	Detail of N. bearing box 5th floor W. wall	E
20	Detail of fireplace 5th floor W. wall	E
21	General view W. wall 5th floor	E
22	General view 5th floor	SW
23	General view 5th floor	NW
24	Detail of ground floor window area J	N
25	Detail of window in entrance pediment	N
26	Area J - 2nd floor window	N
27	Area J - 1st floor window	N
28	Detail of 3rd floor window area K	N
29	Detail of 2nd floor window area K	N
30	Detail of 1st floor window in area K	N
31	Detail of cornice between 4th and 5th floor	N
32	Detail shot of capital at entrance pillar	N
33	Detail of window glass at entrance	N
34	Detail of 1st floor window in area J	N
35	Windows at junction between E and F	N
36	Registration shot	

Black and white print film 3

Frame	Description	From
1	Detail of C.I column	S
2	Detail of door 4/24	NE
3	Detail of window 4/23	N
4	Detail of window/door 4/24	N
5	Detail of window 4/21	NE
6	Detail of brickwork 4/22 and recess 4/20	N
7	Detail view of door 4/18 and 4/19	N
8	General view windows on S. wall	NE
9	Detail of door 4/17	N
10	General shot of window and door 4/16 - S. wall	N
11	General shot of 4/13 and 4/14	N
12	General shot of S. side of E. wall	W
13	Detail of window 4/7	W
14	Detail of bricked-up bearing box 4/7	W
15	Detail of bricked-up bearing box 4/6	W
16	General shot E. wall 4th floor	W
17	Window on N. wall E. side 4th floor	S
18	Window on N. wall E. side 4th floor	S
19	General shot W. wall 4th floor	E
20	Detail of bearing box 4/3	E
21	Detail of window 4/2	E
22	Detail of bearing box 4/1	E

23	General shot of W. wall 4th floor	E
24	General shot of 4th floor	SW
25	General shot of 4th floor	NW
26	Detail of rod joint on roof rafters 5th floor	E
27	General shot of roof - 5th floor	E
28	Detail of rod joint - roof of 5th floor	W
29	Detail of footings on floor 5th floor	S
30	Detail of footings on floor 5th floor	E
31	Late phase door - W. side of S. wall 5th floor	N
32	Detail of iron fitting - floor nr S. wall 5th floor	E
33	Detail of former door S. wall (W. side) 5th floor	N
34	Detail of window in recess S. wall 5th floor	NE
35	Detail of recess nr stairwell S. wall 5th floor	N
36	Brick blocking of recess S. wall 5th floor	N
37	Detail of lift and stair door S. wall 5th floor	N
38	Registration Shot	

Black and white print film 4

Frame	Description	From
1	Detail of windows 2/3 and 2/4	S
2	General shot 2nd floor pillars	W
3	General N. side of W. wall 2nd floor	E
4	Detail of timber void 2/21	E
5	General shot of windows on W. side 2nd floor	NE
6	Details of recess 2/18	N
7	Detail of door 2/13 and window	N
8	Detail of door 2/12	N
9	Detail shot of floor on 2nd floor	S
10	General of door 2/10 and window 2/11	N
11	General shot S. side E. wall 2nd floor	W
12	General shot N. side E. wall 2nd floor	W
13	General shot of 2nd floor	NE
14	General shot of 2nd floor	SE
15	Detail of timber voids in floor	E
16	Detail of iron rings in floor nr 3/20	E
17	Detail of window/door 3/20	N
18	Detail of recess 3/19 and window 3/20	NE
19	Detail of door 3/16 and 3/17	N
20	Detail of door 3/15	N
21	Detail of door 3/14	N
22	Detail of window 3/13	N
23	Detail of bearing box 3/10 and brickwork 3/11	W
24	Detail of bearing box and brick wall E. wall 3rd floor 3/7 and 3/8	W
25	General shot E. wall 3rd floor	W
26	Detail of floor - 3rd floor	S
27	General of floor - 3rd floor	W
28	Detail of column 3rd floor to W. end	N

29	Detail of bearing box 3/3 and brickwork 3/4	E
30	Detail of bearing box 3/1 on S. side of W. wall 3rd floor	E
31	General shot - 3rd floor W. wall	NE
32	General shot - 3rd floor	NW
33	General shot - 3rd floor	SW
34-35	Registration shot	

Black and white print film 5

Frame	Description	From
1	Window 0/16	E
2	Windows 0/36 and 0/37	N
3	Window/door 0/15	N
4	Brick blocked door 0/14	N
5	Door 0/3	N
6	Entrance to W/Cs 0/11	N
7	Door 0/9 and brick wall 0/10	N
8	Window - Ground floor	N
9	Detail of fireplace 0/8	N
10	General shot floor E. side ground floor	W
11	Doorway 0/6	N
12	Doorway 0/3 E. wall Ground floor	SW
13	Fireplace 0/2 E. wall Ground floor	W
14	General shot Ground floor	NE
15	General shot Ground floor	SE
16	Window on landing between 3rd and 2nd	E
17	Detail of railing on main staircase	E
18	General shot of staircase	
19	Landing on 4th floor	W
20	General shot of staircase	E
21	Landing on 5th floor	N
22	Detail of brickwork on ceiling 1st floor	N
23	Detail of windows 1/16 and 1/17	N
24	Detail of window 1/19	N
25	Detail of recess 1/14	N
26	Detail of doors 1/12 and 1/13	N
27	Detail of door 1/10 and windows 1/11	N
28	Detail of 1/9	N
29	Detail of 1/7 and 1/8	N
30	General shot E. wall 1st floor	W
31	Detail shot of window 1/3	S
32	Detail shot of brickwork 1/2	E
33	General shot W. wall 1st floor	SE
34	General shot 1st floor	SW
35	General shot 1st floor	NW
36	Registration shot	

Black and white print film 6

Frame	Description	From
1		
2	Detail of brick ceiling ground floor	N
3	Ground floor window	S
4	Ground floor window	S
5	Staircase 2	
6	Basement level landing of staircase 2	
7	Door to staircase -1/20	N
8	Blocked up doors -1/19 and window -1/20	N
9	Pillar in centre of basement	SE
10	Stone blocked doorways -1/14 and -1/15	N
	Detail of blocked up doorway -1/12 and doorway -	
11	1/13	N
12	General shot lean-to -1/11	NW
13	General shot of blocked doorway -1/9 and doorway	N
14	General shot E. wall ground floor	SW
15	General shot windows on N. wall ground floor	S
16	Detail of staircase on ground floor	SE
17	General shot of staircase door ground floor	S
18	General shot of rooms ground floor	S
19	Detail shot of chute ground floor	SE
20	General shot of W. wall ground floor	E
21	Floor in entrance hall on ground floor	S
22	Floor in entrance hall on ground floor	E
23	General shot of ceiling ground floor	E
24	General shot of ceiling ground floor	E
25	Windows 0/33 and 0/35 and door 0/34	SW/E
26	Windows 0/33 and 0/35 and door 0/34	SW
27	Window 0/32	S
28	General entrance area ground floor	SE
29	General entrance area ground floor	SW
30	Door 0/24 and staircase cover 0/25	SE
31	Floor on W. side of ground floor	SE
32	Stairs and cupboard 0/21 and 0/23	SW
33	Windows 0/20 and 0/22	S
34	Blocked up fireplace 0/18	E
35	Fireplace 0/17	E
36	Registration shot	

APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Glasgow
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Great Eastern Hotel
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 20655
PARISH:	Glasgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Record
NMRS NO(S):	NS66NW 150
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 6026 6517
START DATE (this season)	August 2007
END DATE (this season)	September 2007
PREVIOUS WORK	AOC undertook an archaeological evaluation and Building Record
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	<p>Prior to residential re-development 5% evaluation and a level 3 historic building record was undertaken at the site of Great Eastern Hotel, Glasgow</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation comprised 4 trenches across the rear, south side, of the hotel. Three of the trenches encountered made ground up to 3.5 m deep plus a number of brick walls associated with earlier buildings on the site. The building record identified three main phases of construction with additional minor alterations. The main bulk of the building was associated with the early 1849 cotton mill with a number of small internal features recorded. The Building was changed to a Hotel in 1907 with a number of features associated with this recorded. The final phase included the addition of Fire escape staircases in the mid 20th century. A programme of archive consultation was also undertaken.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Grant/Murray Architects, Glasgow
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocscot.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

APPENDIX 4: SITE REGISTER

Site No:	1
Name:	100 Duke Street, R F & J Alexander's Cotton Spinning Mill
Alternative Names:	Great Eastern Hotel; The Duke Street Cotton Mill;
Type of Site:	Commercial; Industrial; Residential/ Textiles; Cotton/ Cotton Mill; Hotel
NMRS Number:	NS66NW 150
WoSASPIN:	47045
Map reference:	NS 6026 6517
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Status:	Listed Building Category B
Description:	<p>ARCHITECT: Charles Wilson 1848</p> <p>Neil C Duff 1907 (conversion to hostel for homeless working men)</p> <p>A rectangular-plan six-storeyed (and basement) cotton-spinning mill built in 1848 by Charles Wilson for R F and J Alexander, converted and opened as a hotel for working men in 1908 (architect, Neil C Duff). The mill's fireproof construction has an outer rubble skin, beneath which there is a cast-iron frame supporting brick vaults in the lower three floors, and mass concrete vaults supported by corrugated-iron arches in the upper floors, over which there is a piended roof supported on light wrought-iron roof trusses. The conversion involved the removal of all textile machinery and the installation of communal facilities at the ground and basement levels, and wooden cubicles on the upper floors. In subsequent decades, the hotel eventually evolved into a hostel for homeless people, and was finally closed amid some controversy in 2001. The building was used subsequently as a temporary venue for an exhibition dedicated to its former occupants, who had been found accommodation in alternative schemes for homeless people in the city. The future of the building itself remained uncertain, prompting a photographic survey by RCAHMS. Although there was a desire to convert the building to an alternative use, doubt prevailed over the integrity of the mill's structure, which incorporated in its upper floors a very early example of the use of mass concrete combined with corrugated iron. There were fears that, in the event of a structural failure, it might be prone to progressive collapse, and that demolition might therefore be the only solution. At the time of survey, the fate of the building had not yet been resolved. Information from RCAHMS. (MKO 2003)</p> <p>Charles Wilson, 1848, as R F and J Alexander's Cotton Spinning Mill; subsequently converted, and opened 1909 as hotel for working men, with roller skating ring 200' long and laid with maple floor. Neil C Duff, architect. Original building plain Italian renaissance. Fireproof construction, with jack-arches, brick on lower floors, concrete on corrugated arched plates to upper floor.</p>

Massive symmetrical block, 6 storeys above sunken basement including (additional) attic storey (also to design of Duff) above main cornice; massive symmetrical front with shallow advanced 3-bay ends; emphasis at centre and neo-baroque doorcase by Duff. Painted ashlar with rusticated quoins and dressings to - mostly basket-arched - ground floor openings; minimal decoration above ground. Roof concealed from street.

Site No: 2
Name: Glasgow, Drygate Street
Alternative Names: River Clyde; Clyde 4
Type of Site: Logboat
NMRS Number: NS66NW 16
Map reference: NS 602 653
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Description: A dug-out canoe was found on the slope of Drygate Street, immediately behind the prison. The precise year of this discovery is uncertain. It was destroyed (D Wilson 1863; J B 1856). Sited from description above to area centred NS 6024 6531. No further information. Visited by OS (W M J) 5 September 1951. What was probably a logboat was discovered a 'number of years' before 1848, near the former Duke Street prison. The circumstances of the discovery are unknown, but the location was at an altitude of about 25m OD and about 1.2 km NE of the present river bank ([J Buchanan] 1848; R J C Mowat 1996).

Site No: 3
Name: Glasgow, Barrack Street
Type of Site: Shell Midden (Possible)
NMRS Number: NS66NW 32
Map reference: NS 604 651
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Description: Deposits of oyster shell were reported from approximately this location during housing development in 1982. Although reported too late for active investigation a sample of shell was recovered from builder's spoil; remains in the possession of the Committee for Early Coastal archaeology (Sloan 1985).