

DRAFT

QUARRIER'S HOMES CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

Inverclyde Council

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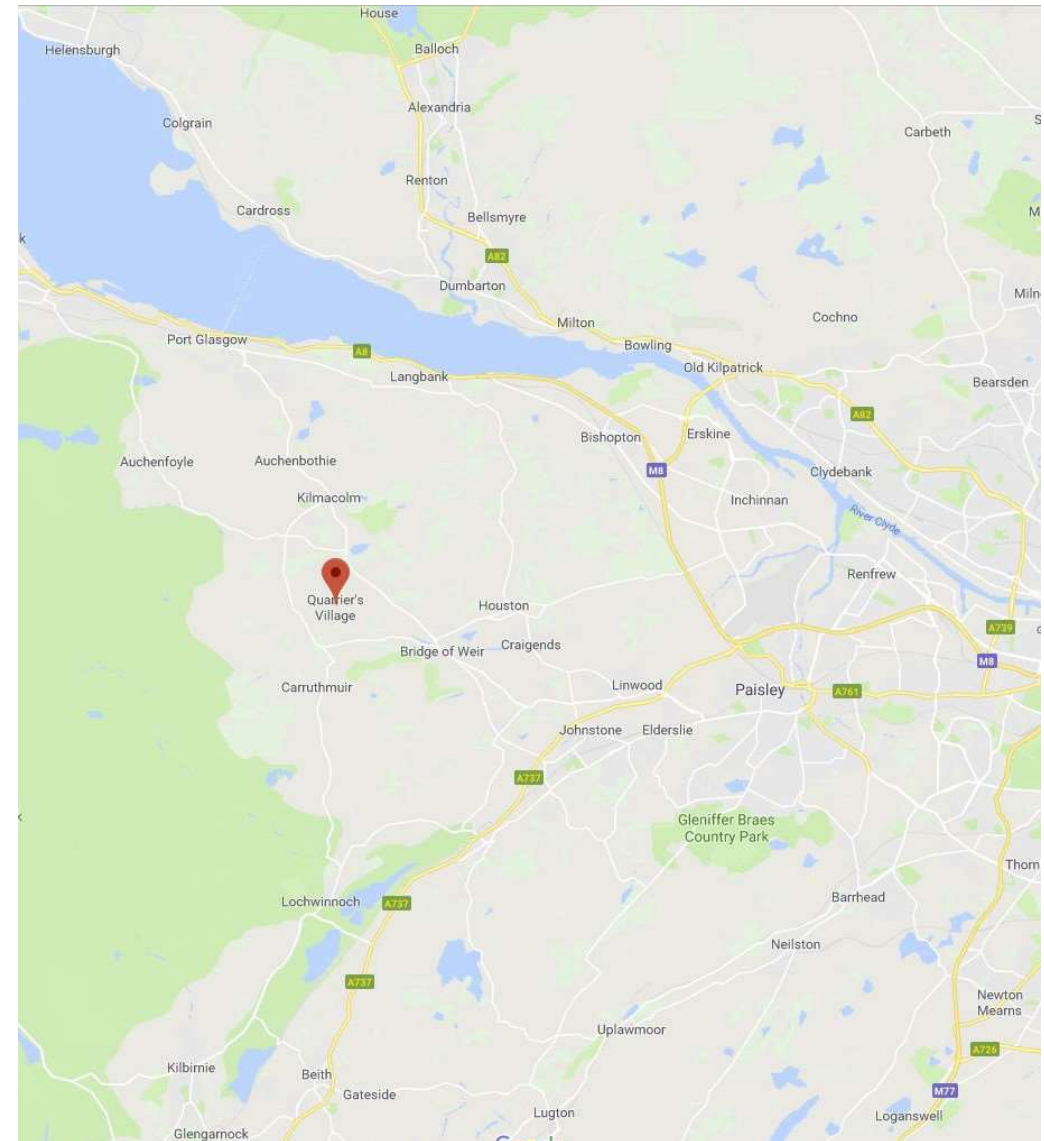
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

Quarrier's is a unique planned village set in the parish of Kilmacolm in the Inverclyde Council area. It is located within the Gyrffe Valley between the villages of Kilmacolm and Bridge of Weir virtually sitting on the boundary between Renfrewshire Council and Inverclyde Council. The 2019 population is estimated to be approximately 700 residents. The original village was constructed in the late 19th century which now has further more modern housing developments on the edges of the village core.

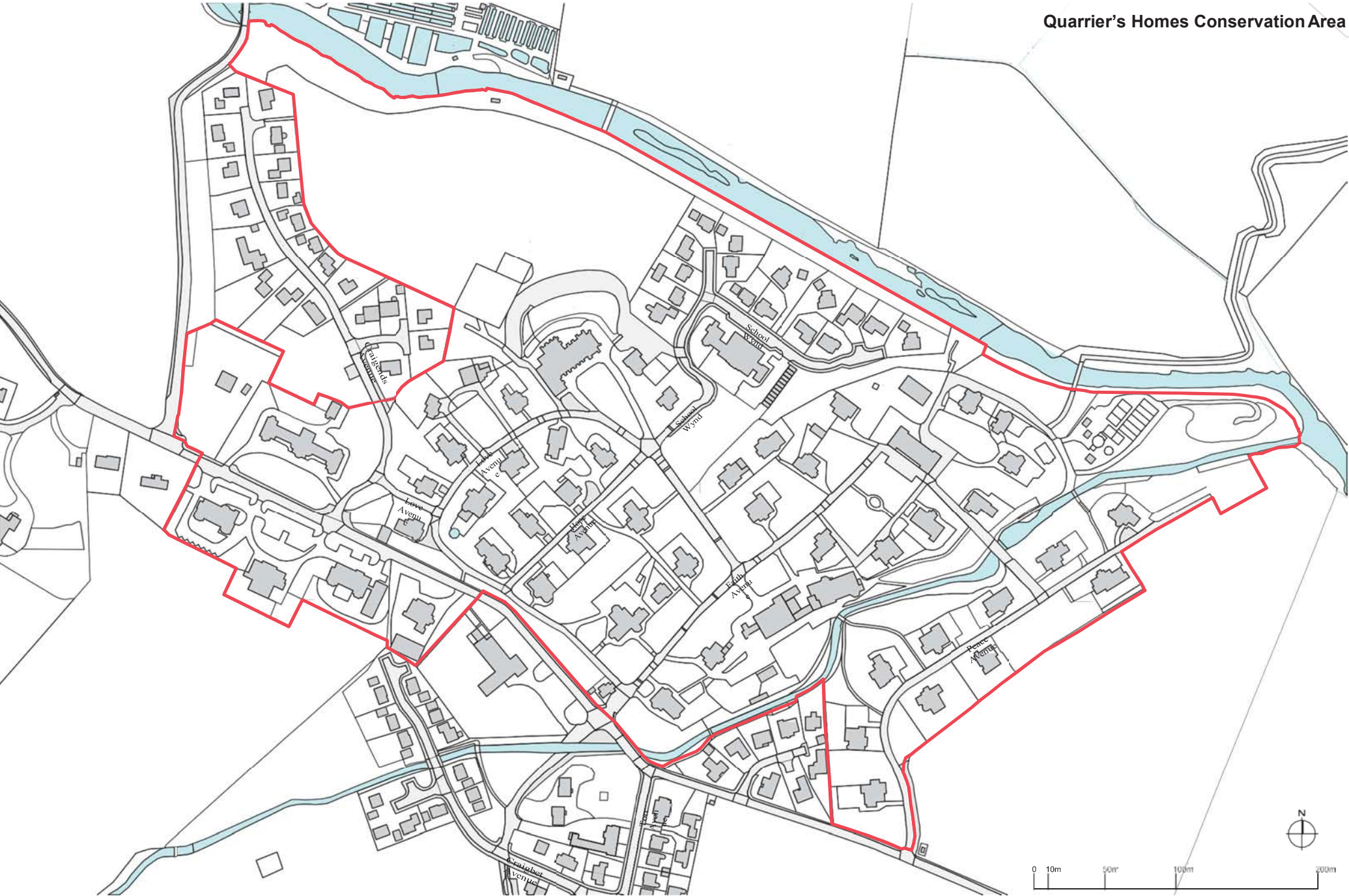
The conservation area encompasses the historic Victorian village centre which takes the form of a "garden city suburb" (although it pre-dates this concept developed by Sir Ebenezer Howard in 1898 by several years) as it was created as a series of family homes for orphan children. It was founded as the Orphan Homes of Scotland in 1878 by William Quarrier a successful shoe merchant and philanthropist who had the vision of a community allowing young people to thrive, set in a countryside environment and housed in large domestic houses.

William Quarrier wanted to improve the quality of institutional care of children, taking it from the vast impersonal halls and dormitories of the poorhouses, to a series of cottage homes at this site near to Bridge of Weir, with house-mothers and house-fathers, in charge of small groups of children, creating families and not the inmates of the poorhouses.



Location of Quarrier's Village

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area



— denotes current conservation area boundary

1.2 Definition of a Conservation Area

Conservation areas were first introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) (Scotland) Act 1997 provides the current legislation framework for the designation of conservation areas.

A conservation area is defined in the Act as “an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”.

All planning authorities are required by this Act to determine which parts of their area merits conservation area status. Inverclyde Council has eight conservation areas varying in character from those in villages such as Quarrier's Homes, Kilmacolm and Inverkip to those larger coastal towns such as Greenock and Gourock.

Conservation area designation introduces controls over the way in which owners can alter or develop their properties. However, owners of residential properties generally consider these controls to be beneficial because they also sustain, and can enhance the value of the property and the intrinsic value of the place they live in.



Holmlea at entrance to Faith Avenue



Faith Avenue



Faith Avenue



Love Avenue



Faith Avenue

1.3 What Does Conservation Area Status Mean?

In a conservation area it is both the buildings and the spaces between them that are of architectural or historic interest. Planning control is therefore directed at maintaining the integrity of the entire area and enhancing its special character. Conservation area status does not mean that new development is unacceptable, but care must be taken to ensure that any new development will not harm the intrinsic character or appearance of the area.

Under current legislation, conservation area designation automatically brings the following works under planning control:-

- Demolition of buildings
- Removal of, or work to, trees
- Development involving small house extensions, roof alteration, stone cleaning or painting of the exterior, window replacement, satellite dishes and the erection or alteration of gates, fences and walls.

Where any development would, in the opinion of the planning authority, affect the character or appearance of a conservation area, the application for planning permission will be advertised in the local press providing an opportunity for public comment. Views expressed on material planning grounds are taken into account by the local planning authority when making a decision on the application.

In order to protect a conservation area, designation requires the Council to formulate and publicly publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of a conservation area.

Local residents and property owners also have a major role to play in protecting and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area by ensuring that properties are regularly and appropriately maintained.



Love Avenue



Love Avenue



Church Avenue

1.4 Purpose of a Conservation Area Appraisal

Planning Authorities and the Scottish Government are required by law to protect conservation areas from development which, would be detrimental to their character. It is therefore necessary for planning authorities and owners to understand the key features of an area that creates its special character and appearance.

The purpose of a conservation area appraisal is to define what is important about the character and appearance of the area setting out key characteristics and ensuring there is an understanding of what is worthy of preservation. The appraisal will include some research into the historical development of the areas and also include townscape analysis. The appraisal also provides an opportunity to reassess the current boundaries of the area. A Conservation Area Management Plan has also been produced which, builds on the appraisal and introduces a framework for the potential control and positive management ensuring the preservation and enhancement of the area.

It should be noted that the successful management of a conservation area can only be achieved with support and input from stakeholders, and in particular local residents and property owners.

1.5 Designation

The Quarrier's Homes conservation area was originally designated in 1986. An amendment was made to the boundary extent in 2005 excluding the modern developments at Craigends Avenue and Gotterbank.

The intention to prepare a conservation area appraisal was identified in the 2018 Local Development Plan, Proposed Plan by Inverclyde Council.



Doorway with ornate stone carving



Hope Avenue



Church Avenue

2.0 OUTLINE CHRONOLOGY SUMMARY

The Quarrier's Home conservation area is unique. It represents a purpose built village founded by the philanthropist William Quarrier to accommodate orphaned and destitute children. It provides us with a tangible link in history back to the beginnings and development of social care in Scotland triggered by the effect on the working classes as the industrial expansion of the large cities took hold.

Some 50 or so "cottage homes" were constructed between 1877 and 1910 on the forty acre site of Nittingshill Farm close to Bridge of Weir. It was Quarrier's vision to provide suitable homes with a mother and father carer. The village also had its own school, church, post office, dairy, poultry farm, fire station and workshop where the children were trained in a trade. The entire series of villas were designed by the architect Robert Alexander Bryden in association with Andrew Robertson, with each villa built to an individual specification. The end result is a series of bespoke and quite unique buildings that exhibit elements of Baronial, Gothic and Tudor architectural styles, all of which, we now associate with the work of Robert Bryden.

These historic buildings have survived remarkably well with very little change either to their external form or setting. Original materials such as the slate roof coverings, timber bargeboards and timber doors have all survived intact. There is some erosion of these characteristics by the use of modern PVC and aluminium guttering and downpipes but the overall impression is still the village that Quarrier conceived.

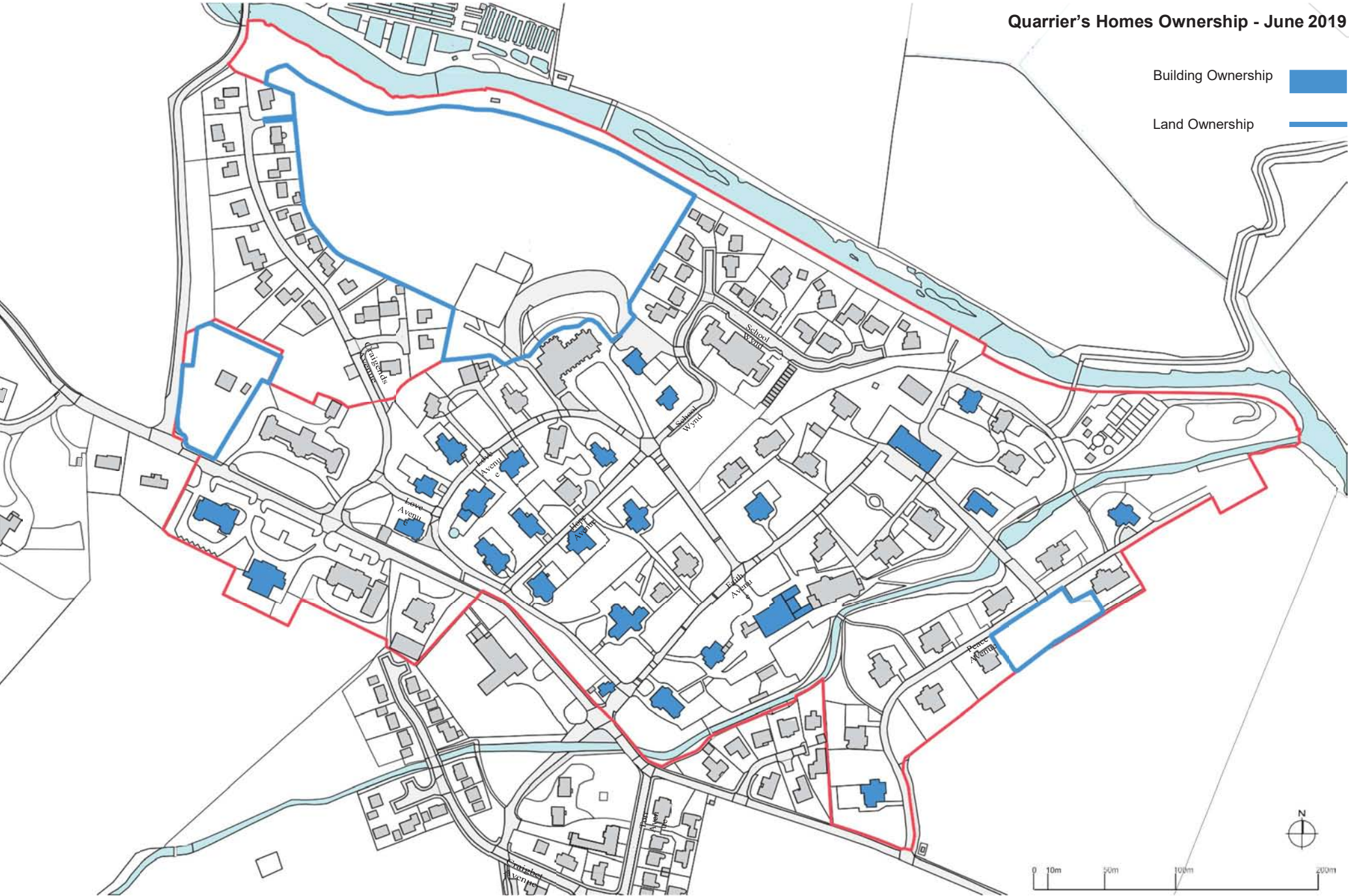
The historic research provided at Appendix A sets out this remarkable story in some detail and shows how important this village is and as a result raises several issues which we summarise below:

- we maintain that the work of Robert Bryden merits greater research;
- the story of Quarrier's needs to be better publicized;
- the historic village merits special status;
- the village merits very careful management into the future to maintain this important linkage to the history of social care in Scotland.



Quarrier's Village, 2009 (RCAHMS DP071886)

Quarrier's Homes Ownership - June 2019



3.0 TOWNSCAPE APPRAISAL

3.1 Topography and Setting

Quarrier's village centre is situated on the low lying alluvial land forming the carse between the River Gryffe to the north and the Gotter Water to the south and east. The village is located on generally flat land which rises more steeply to the south east and north west. The ground level falls very sharply downwards towards the River Gryffe on the northern boundary of the conservation area.

The approach road from Bridge of Weir descends steeply into the village, past more modern areas of housing development and turns slightly to the right where the original entrance to the conservation area at Faith Avenue is located. This quite dramatic approach to the original village adds to the "surprise" effect as you descend towards the collection of impressive Victorian villas within the conservation area.

The land around the village is rural farmland with open fields to the west and east and across the River Gryffe to the north. Carsemeadow sits just to the south of the approach to the village entrance and again is an important area of open farmland. These open fields are important in maintaining the setting of the village and act as a "buffer" zone preventing further modern development to encroach and affect the quality of the rural village amenity.



General view of Church Road looking east



View across the cemetery from Zion Church entrance

3.2 Gateways

There are five identifiable gateways into the conservation area. They consist of the historic routes from Kilmacolm at the west and from Bridge of Weir from the east. Both routes meet at the Nittingshill Bridge over the Gotter Water.

A series of secondary gateways lead into the various avenues that define the original Quarrier's Village. These are located at Peace Avenue, Faith Avenue and Craighends Avenue all as indicated on the following diagram.

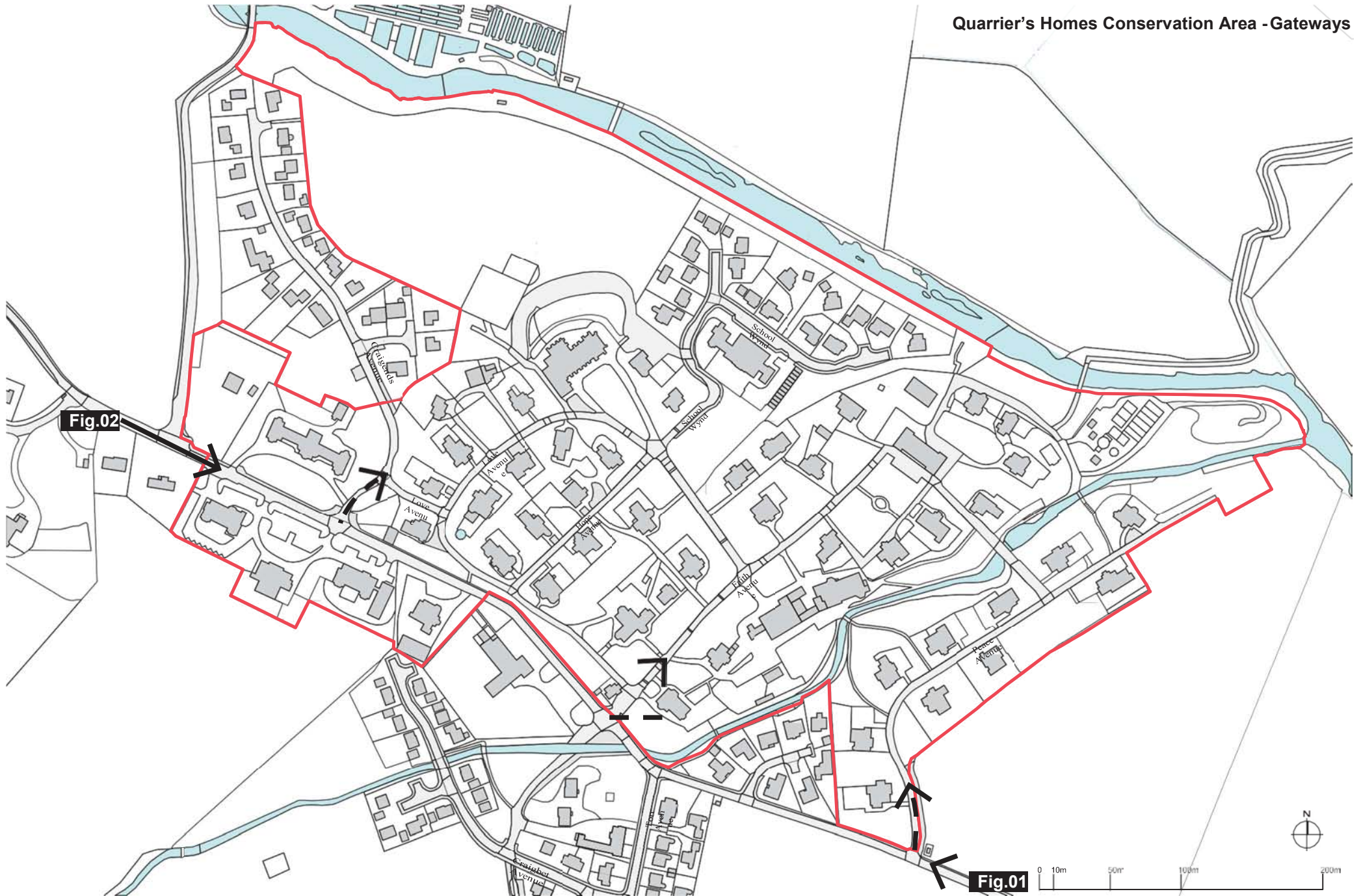


Fig. 01 - Gateway approach from Bridge of Weir



Fig. 02 - Gateway approach from Kilmacolm

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area -Gateways



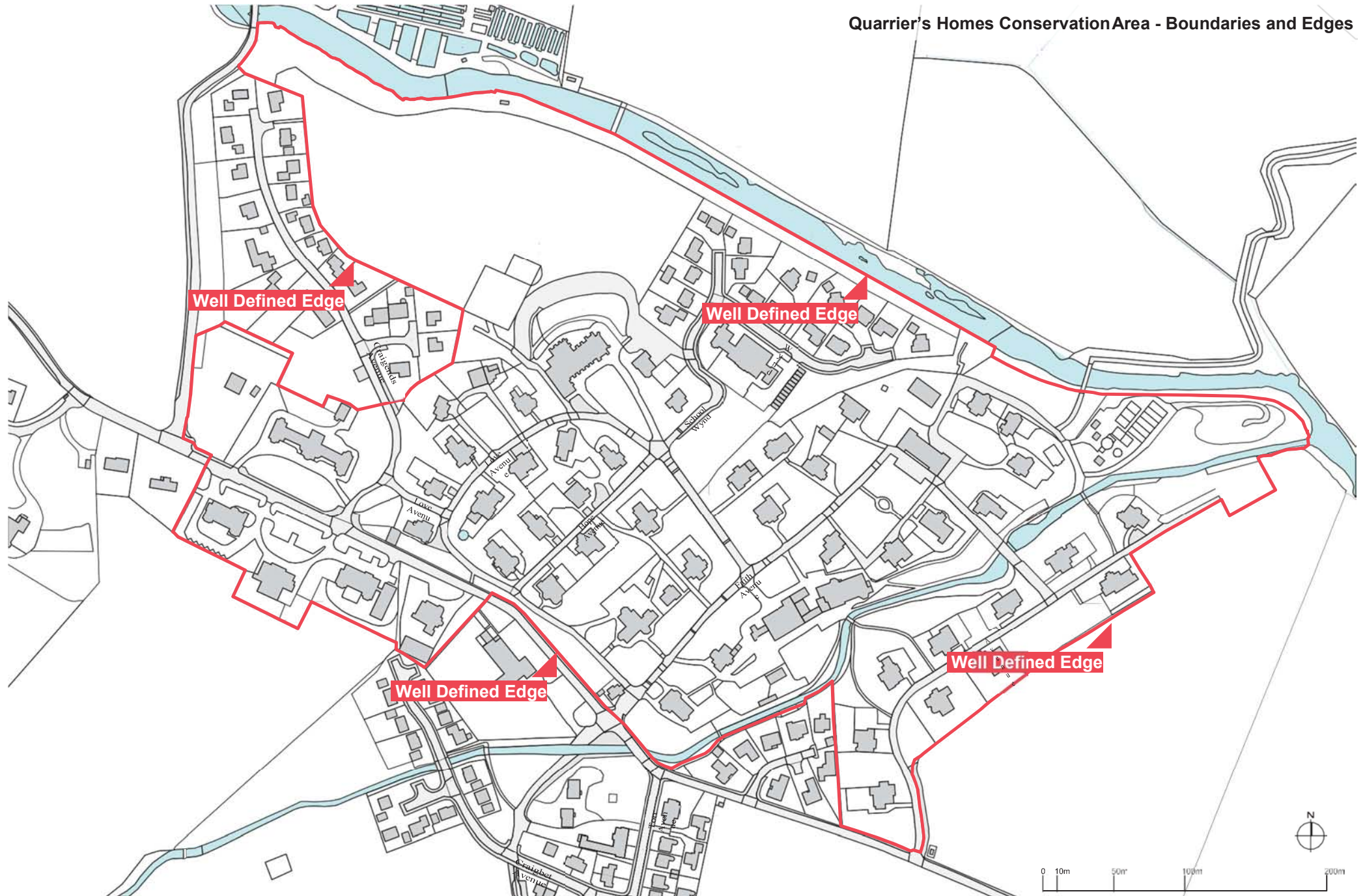
3.3 Conservation Area Boundaries and Edges

Having reviewed the current conservation area boundaries we are of the opinion that the edges that define the area are all strong boundaries and correctly incorporate the historically interesting parts of the village.

The natural edge to the north runs alongside the River Gryffe where it then turns south westward at the junction with the Gotter Water to form a strong edge along the properties on Peace Avenue. The southern boundary is also a strong edge which skirts the former Carsemeadow school site and runs behind the commercial properties opposite the Craigends Avenue gateway. The western edge excludes the more modern houses at Craigends Avenue and then meets the northern edge at the River Gryffe.

The review of the conservation area boundary is covered in section 5.0 of this assessment report.

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Boundaries and Edges



3.4 Street Patterns

The current street patterns within the conservation area consists of the original access routes set out in the 19th century by William Quarrier and his architect Robert Bryden as they planned the development of the site. This mixture of short straight avenues and curving lanes creates an interesting open village form, with each house set back from the avenues, deliberately placed in substantial plots.

The existing topography, is generally flat along Faith Avenue although it does dip slightly downwards towards Peace Avenue to the south east and into Church Road. This then allows the Mount Zion Church to act as a key landmark building at the end of Church Road to the north west.

The extent of open grass areas and green space gives a real sense of space and importance to the form of this conservation area.

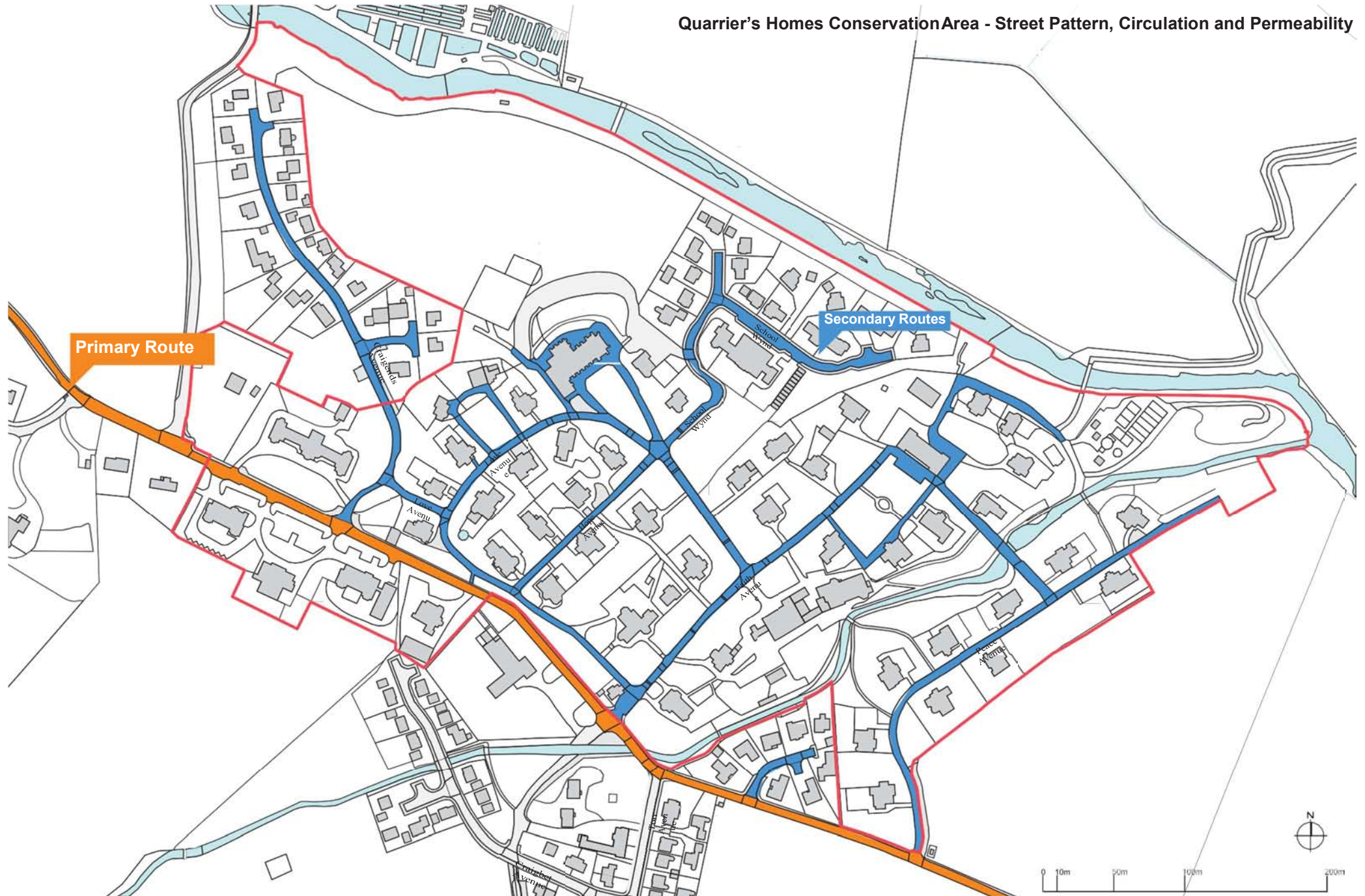
Circulation and Permeability

The original Victorian structure of avenues set out in the conservation area affords good circulation and permeability throughout the site and access to each house within the conservation area. The routes now also afford vehicle and pedestrian access to the adopted roads at School Wynd and Craigends Avenue. All of the remaining roads within the village are privately owned by the registered charity Quarriers, which is responsible for their upkeep.

A number of the original properties are still owned and maintained by Quarriers. Maintenance of the landscaping and garden areas is funded jointly by Quarriers and the other property owners.

There are no formal pedestrian routes through the conservation area. Instead, pedestrians and vehicles share the space, with “sleeping policemen” on the main Faith Avenue to limit car speeds. The lack of any formal pavements does not seem to decrease the extent of good permeability across the entire site. In fact the lack of pavements and fully adopted roads gives the conservation area a unique character and setting and adds considerably to the quality of the place.

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Street Pattern, Circulation and Permeability

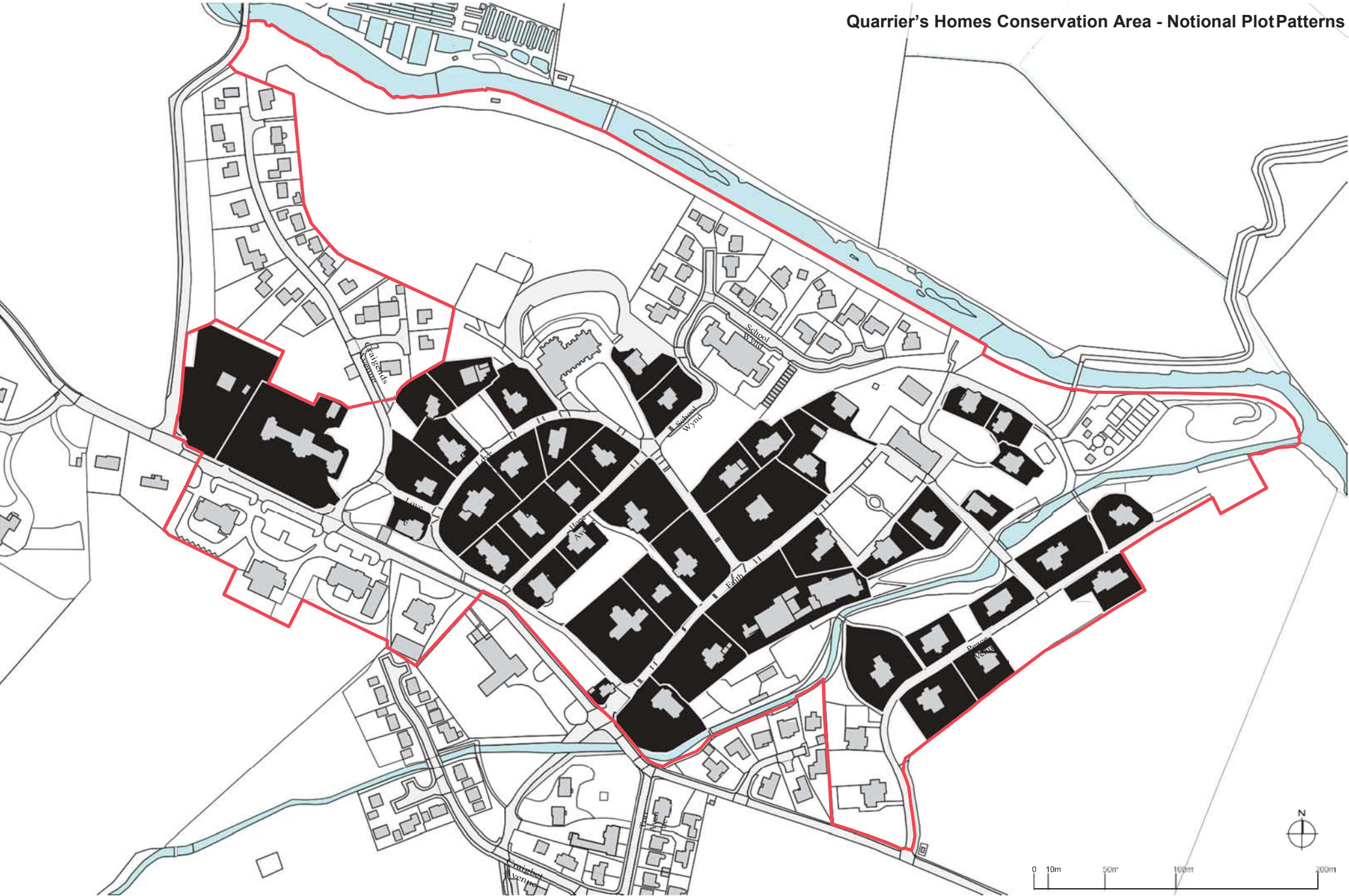


3.5 Plot Pattern

The plot patterns are quite similar throughout much of the Quarrier's Homes conservation area due to the consistent architectural styles deployed over several years by the architect Robert Bryden and the concept for the Village which was envisaged. The houses sit in large feus all set a good distance apart with open garden grounds around each house.

These plot patterns differ considerably from the more modern houses constructed at School Wynd where the amenity space around each house is considerably reduced.

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Notional Plot Patterns



3.6 Open Space

Open space is a major characteristic of the Quarrier's Homes conservation area. The introduction of open space, with light and air between and around the buildings was an intrinsic aim of the concept of William Quarrier to create this natural environment at the Orphan Home. He wanted to provide a "home" for homeless children in a setting that was much improved on the conditions within poorhouses and institutions that children were exposed to at that time. The open spaces between the original homes is a key defining characteristic of the conservation area.

The most substantial areas of open amenity space are at the Canadian Garden which sits in front of the Sommerville Weir Hall at the focal point of Faith Avenue and also the sports ground and football pitch area of open ground beyond the Mount Zion Church.

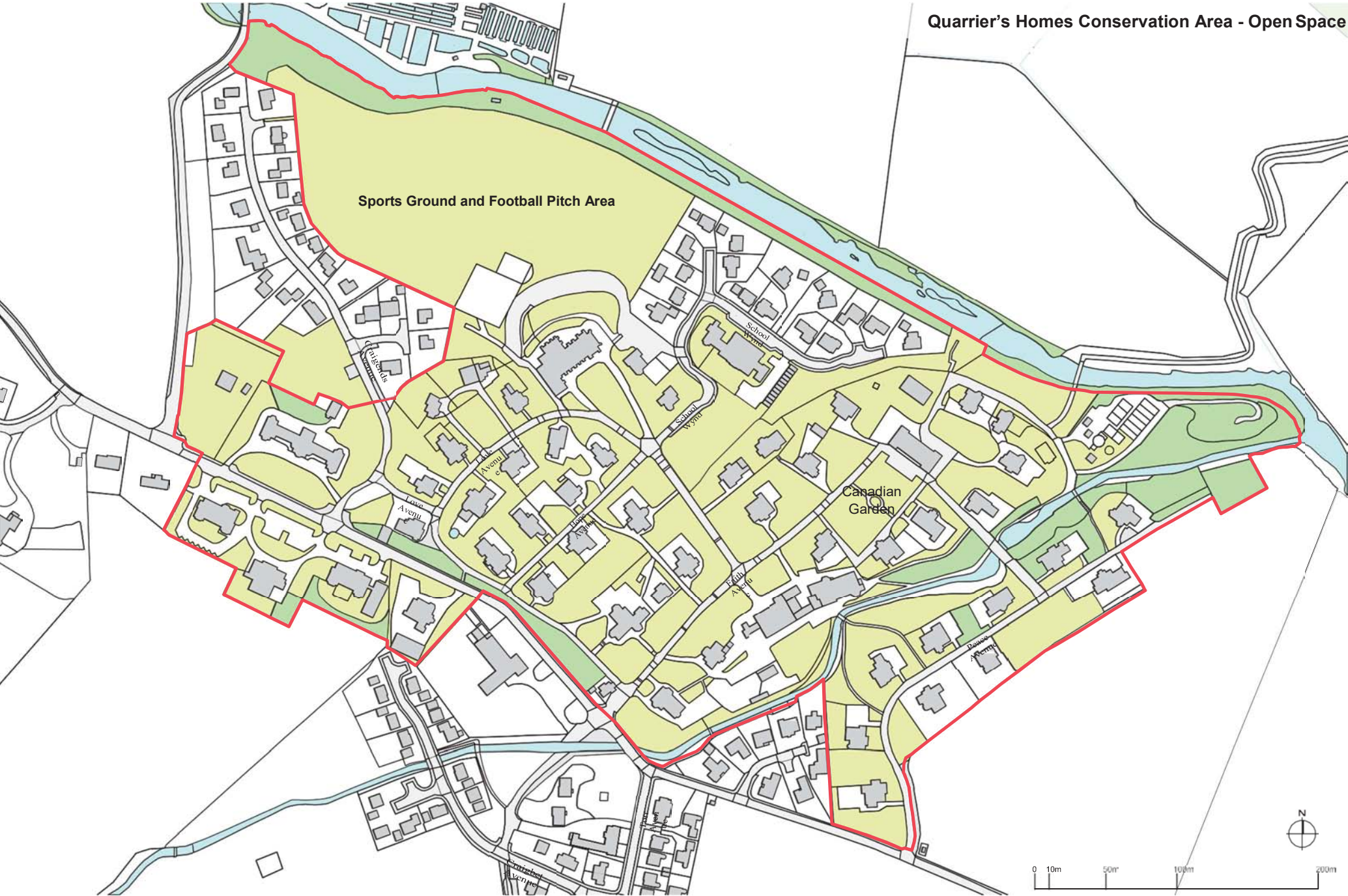


The Canadian Garden sits in front at the south of Sommerville Weir Hall



Sports Ground and Football Pitch Area

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Open Space



3.7 Views & Vistas

The farmland that the village was originally constructed on is generally flat with small hills to the south east and north west. Therefore open views and vistas are most prominent across the Gryffe Valley towards the Knapps and Kilmacolm.

Within the conservation area the strategic placement of the Sommerville Weir Hall creates a natural vista along Faith Avenue. In a similar fashion the elevated position of the Mount Zion Church and again the positioning of the former school act to create interesting vistas along Church Road and Hope Avenue respectively.

A general range of the views and vistas seen within this conservation area are expressed in the photographs that follow.



View 02 of Peace Avenue for the approach road from Bridge of Weir

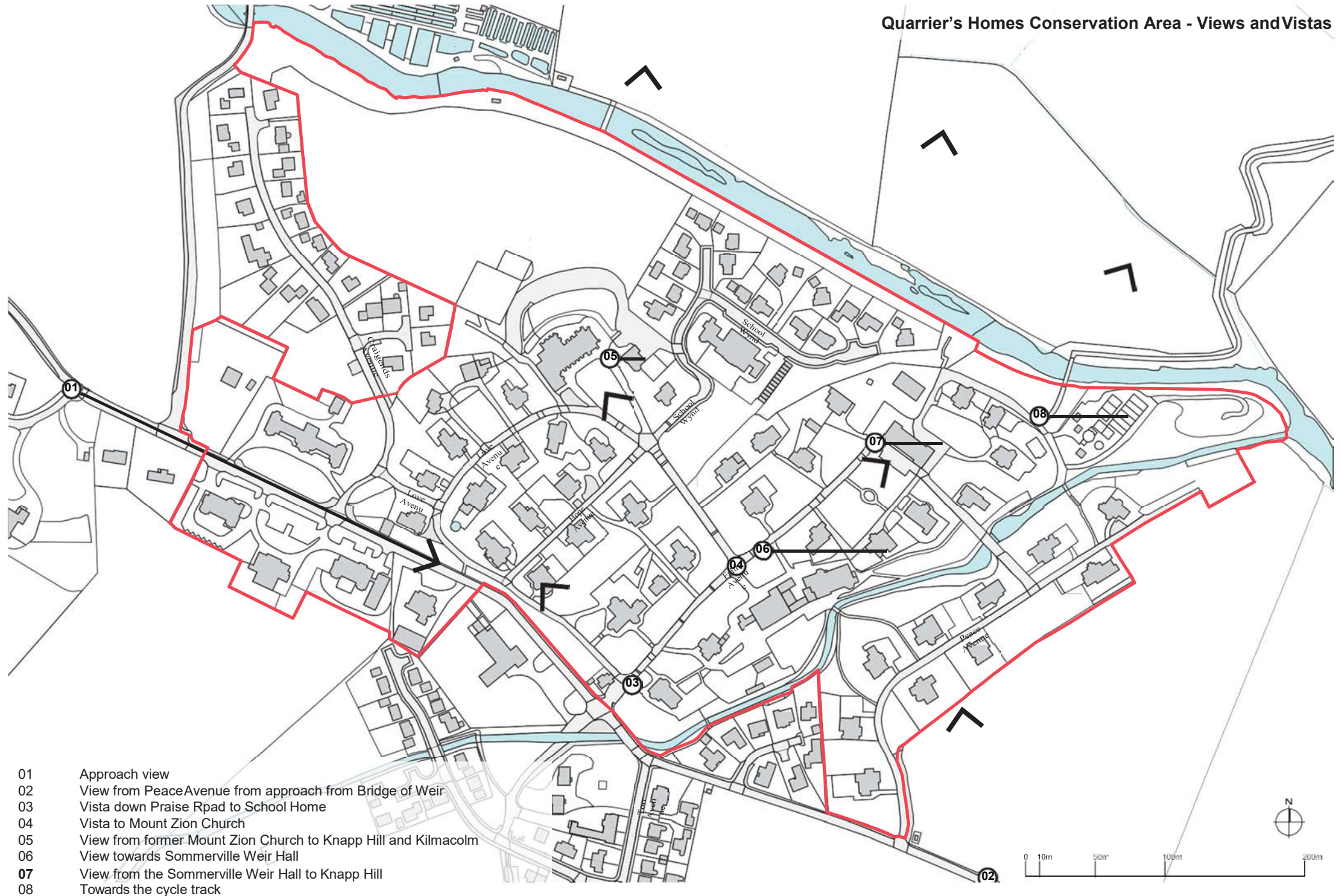


View 05 from the east side of the former Mount Zion Church towards the A761 main road to Kilmacolm
AUSTIN-SMITH: LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP



View 08 view towards the Knapp Hills and Kilmacolm

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Views and Vistas



- 01 Approach view
- 02 View from Peace Avenue from approach from Bridge of Weir
- 03 Vista down Praise Road to School Home
- 04 Vista to Mount Zion Church
- 05 View from former Mount Zion Church to Knapp Hill and Kilmaccolm
- 06 View towards Sommerville Weir Hall
- 07 View from the Sommerville Weir Hall to Knapp Hill
- 08 Towards the cycle track

3.8 Architectural Character

The conservation area is unique. It represents a purpose built village founded by the philanthropist Willaim Quarrier to accomodate orphaned and destitute children. Some 50 or so “cottage homes” were constructed between 1877 and 1910 on the forty acre site of Nittingshill Farm which Quarrier bought at auction for £3,560. The village also had its own school, church, post office, dairy, poultry farm, fire station and workshop where the children were trained in a trade. The entire series of villas were designed by the architect Robert Alexander Bryden in association with Andrew Robertson, with each villa built to an individual specification. The end result is a series of important buildings that exhibit elements of Baronial, Gothic and Tudor architectural styles which, we now associate with the unique designs of Bryden’s work.

There are seven category C listed villas within the original historic Quarrier’s Village. The former Mount Zion Church is category B listed and was designated in 2002. All of these designations are relatively recent, carried out in 2004 and 2006 for the villas. It is also worth stating that these listed buildings sit amongst other very similar buildings which are unlisted but are by the same architect and constructed as part of the original village plan. It is strange that a blanket or group listing was not carried out at the time of these properties being listed.

The impression on arrival in the conservation area is one of a tranquil idyll similar to the industrial garden cities created in England in locations such as Bourneville and Port Sunlight. It is interesting to point out that the garden city movement took hold after the creation of Quarrier’s Homes by William Quarrier.

The villas exhibit certain key features that include asymmetrical plans, with walls generally traditionally constructed in squared and snecked sandstone with polished dressings. The large pitched roofs are covered in heavy black Scottish slates with distinctive decorative clay ridge tiles. Eaves generally overhang with dentiled timber features and vertical gables have exposed bargeboarded verges with the gable apex

sometimes finished in decorative Tudor half-timbering. The villas have considerable hand carved features with name plaques and often ornate foliage carved with biblical quotations. No two buildings are identical as all are unique and bespoke. The natural setting and deliberate placement of each villa by the architect creates a very harmonious village form.



Detail of Glenfarg



Door detail

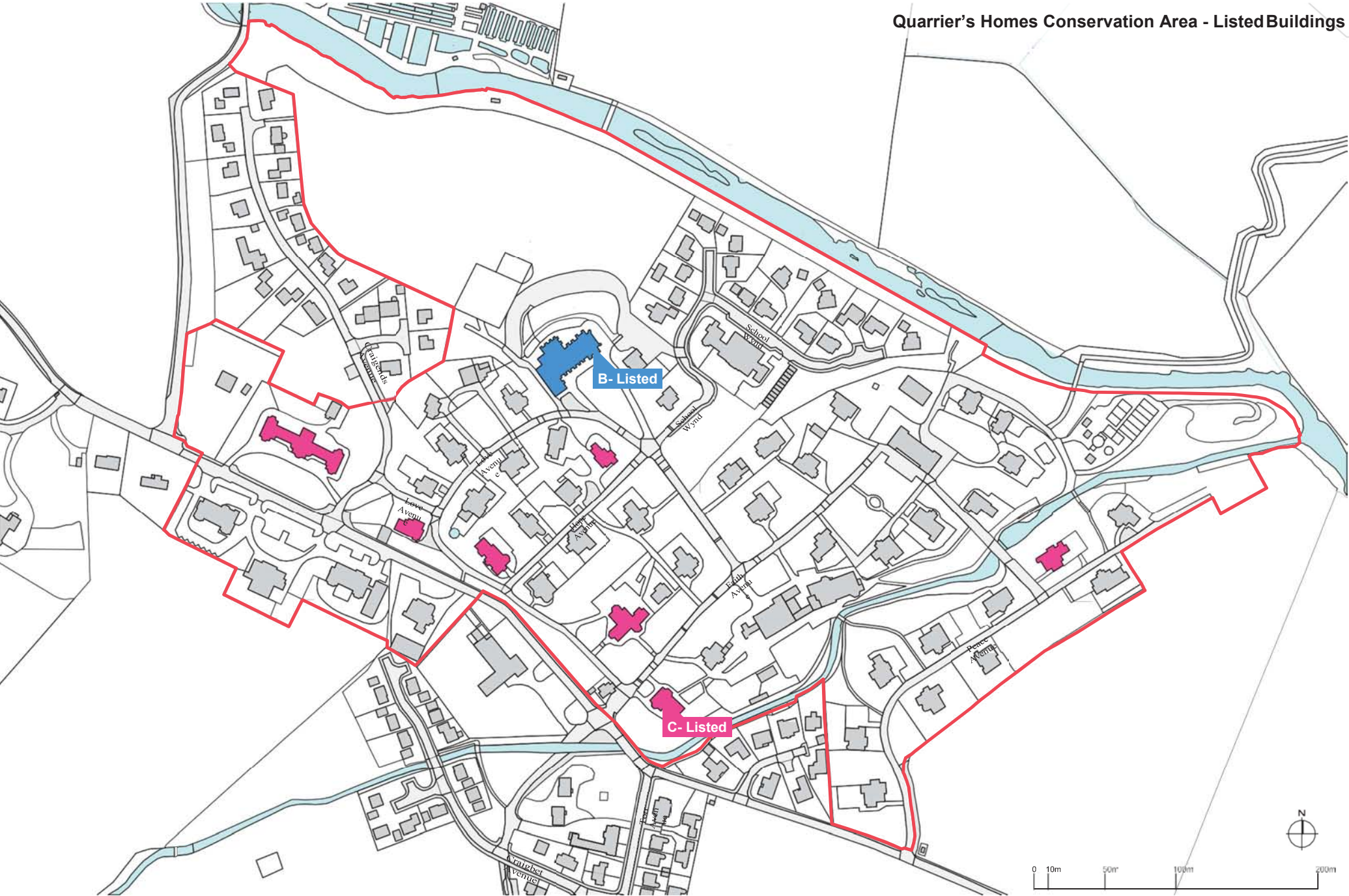


Peace Avenue



Sommerville Weir Hall - The Central Building

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Listed Buildings



3.9 Building Materials

The traditional building materials found in the Quarrier's Homes conservation area are:

- Indigenous sandstone both blonde and grey types
- Natural Scottish slates
- Traditional timber sliding sash and case windows
- Cast iron rainwater goods
- Lead flashings and weatherings

More modern materials which have been introduced to a limited extent are:

- Cement based renders
- Paint on masonry and render
- Black Spanish slates
- Zinc hip and ridge units
- Modern double glazed timber sash and case windows
- Plastic guttering and downpipes
- Aluminium guttering



Sandstone Plinth



Column Detail



Door case canopy



Bracket Detailing

3.10 Landscape and Trees

The natural and man-made landscape forms combined with mature trees represent very significant components within any conservation area creating a natural environment and adding considerably to the quality of the place. Within the original village conservation area there are a considerable number of trees of specific species planted within the garden spaces between the villas.

Another major area of mature trees runs along the edges of the Gotter Water acting as a screen between the conservation area and the new housing at Gotterbank.

In a similar fashion the series of mature trees situated in Peace Avenue and the falling topography of the landscape, hide the village from view on approach from Carsemeadow.

Beyond the former Elise Hospital building an area of mature trees screens off the villa of Braehead at the extreme western edge of the conservation area. The preservation and enhancement of this extent of mature tree and planting is very important to consider in order to maintain the quality of the conservation area into the future.



View towards Mount Zion Church



View from Love Avenue

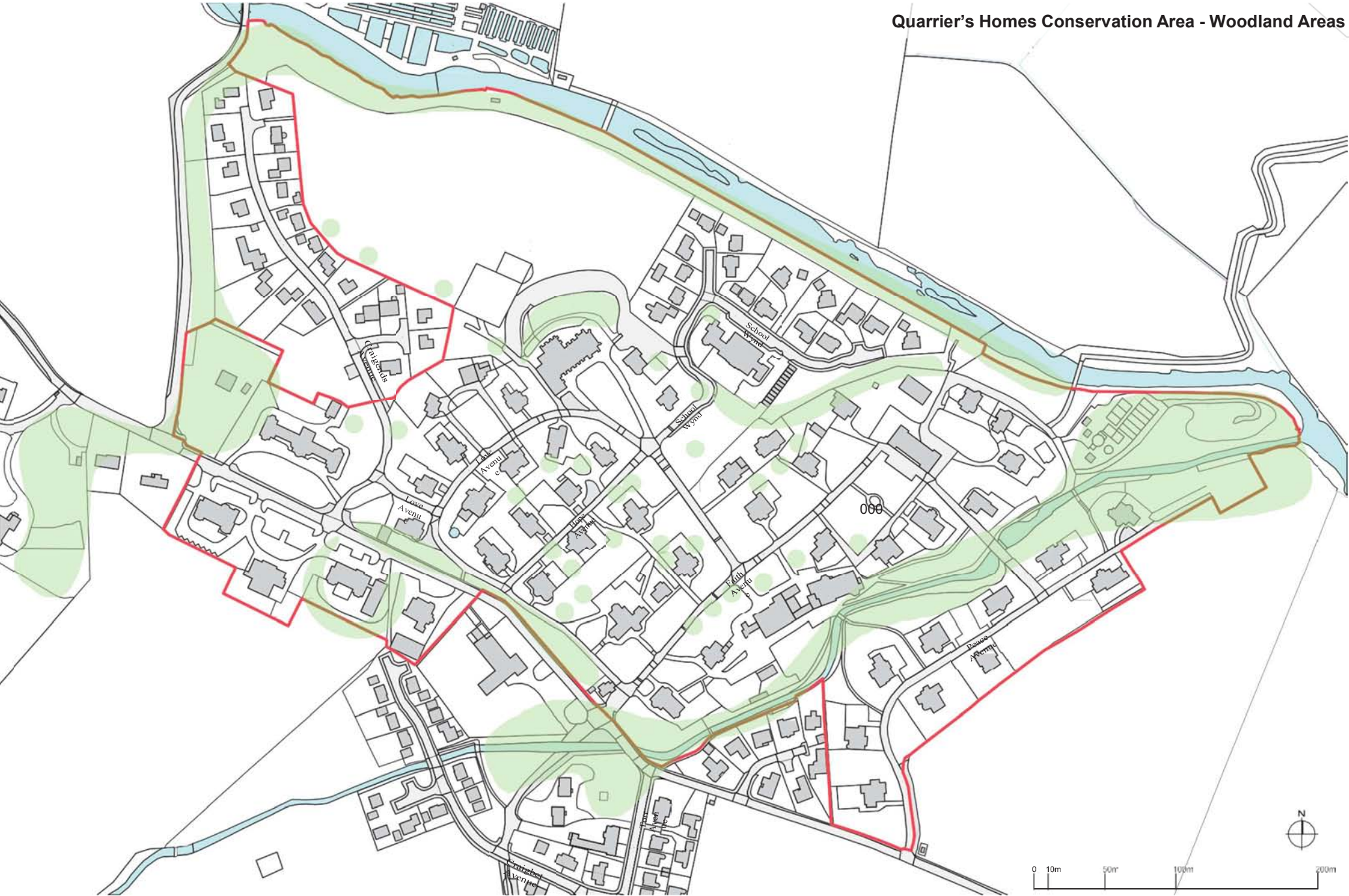


General view within conservation area



View across cemetery

Quarrier's Homes Conservation Area - Woodland Areas



3.11 Condition

The buildings within the conservation area are generally in a reasonably good condition. The shared roadway surfaces and area of grass are also generally all in good condition. The major routes of School Wynd and Craigends Avenue have been formally adopted by the Council and are also in good condition.

There is however, some evidence that high quality traditional materials are not being used in the majority of maintenance and major repair activities. Inappropriate modern materials which are predominantly UPVC downpipes and guttering, are in evidence and are also being used on some of the listed buildings.

Most of the original fenestration patterns that are a key characteristic of the conservation area remain. As window sashes are replaced through time, however, the risk of losing these important characteristics is likely to occur.

Several examples of the exposed timber bargeboards and eaves timber work requires re-painting. Original slate roof covering are all now at an age when nail fixings will have corroded and there is an increasing likelihood of slates being dislodged and slipping off the roofs in bad winter storms.

These small incremental series of changes will, over time, have the effect of diminishing the intrinsic qualities of the place that make it special and a place of some interest. It is important that owners understand the need to maintain their properties and to utilise traditional materials whenever possible and in particular when the property is listed.



Overlaid zinc flashing over original lead



Roof flashing missing - Spanish slates in use



Blocked and corroded guttering



Original cast iron fittings at Glenfarg

4.0 CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Having examined the townscape aspects of the Quarrier's Homes conservation area it is now possible to identify features which contribute to its character and appearance as an area of special architectural and historic interest.

Assessment of Buildings

An important part of character assessment involves the evaluation of buildings, identifying those that make a valuable contribution to the sense of place and are worthy of retention as well as those which make no positive contribution or which detract from the character and appearance of the conservation area. All of the traditional buildings within the Quarrier's Homes conservation area add to the intrinsic character of the village.

Listed Buildings

Buildings that are "listed" have already been evaluated by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as being of special architectural or historic interest. There are seven category C listed buildings and Mount Zion Church is category B listed. The national importance and historic importance of such a unique place suggests the need to re-assess the extent of the listing designations.

Unlisted Buildings of Merit

There are several very important buildings in the conservation area that are not listed but which make a very positive visual contribution to the character and appearance of the area. They do define the historic settlement and should all be seen as integral to the conservation area.

Key Features

Having carried out the assessment of the buildings it is now possible to list key features:

- A unique settlement developing originally as family homes for orphans;
- Powerful architectural designs for both listed buildings and unlisted properties;
- Use of traditional materials using masonry construction and natural slate.



General view towards Mount Zion Church



View of Bethesda



Holmlea, Faith Avenue



Footbridge linking Faith Avenue to Peace Avenue

Key Challenges

As Quarrier's Village is an attractive settlement, it is an inviting place to visit but also to live and work. Within the centre of the village sits the conservation area. Some 50% of the properties within the conservation area are now in private hands and the rest owned, in use and maintained by the Quarriers organisation. Also a small number of commercial tenants work from properties within the conservation area. As a result there are very few empty properties.

However, there remains several other key challenges that will continue to affect the properties within the conservation area, as listed below:-

- **Loss of original architectural components**

This is namely the replacement of downpipes and guttering with modern styles and UPVC materials. This does result over time, in a significant loss of character within the area. It is important to consider a strategy for the reversal of this trend.

- **Use of inappropriate materials in repairs**

Key components such as the Scottish slate roof coverings, lead weatherings are potentially being replaced with modern alternatives and there will be a resulting loss of character and value to the conservation area.

- **Public Realm upkeep and enhancement**

The quality and upkeep of the public realm within the conservation area is important. This village benefits from an on-site factor who maintains the public realm. This situation ensures no major changes occur within the public areas. If roads were to be adopted there would be the potential for more major interventions and loss of character to the conservation area.

- **Landscaping**

The abundance of mature trees and landscaping within the area is important to the overall amenity value of the conservation area and those people who work and live in the conservation area. This should be maintained and enhanced whenever possible.

- **Building Maintenance**

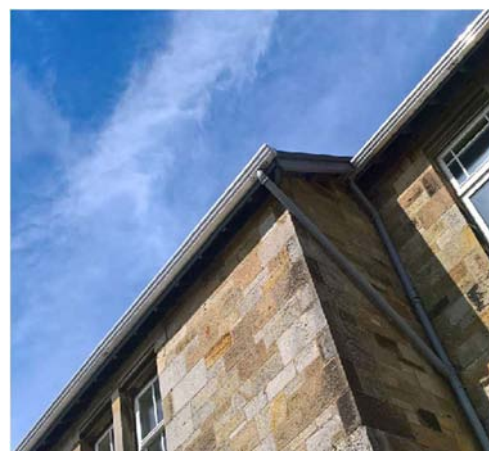
The character and appearance of the conservation area is greatly enhanced when buildings are properly maintained. Several key buildings would benefit from suitable maintenance to prevent more serious loss of original historic fabric.



Replacement guttering in aluminium



Original lead very white suggesting age and thin



Aluminium guttering in use at the hall



Bicycle stands and bollards at the hall

5.0 CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

5.1 Review

An important part of any conservation area appraisal process is the re-assessment of the existing conservation area boundaries.

The examination of the Quarrier's Homes conservation area boundary suggests that no alterations should be considered.

The area of modern housing infill at School Wynd and conversion of the former school building to apartments is felt to be an important part of the continuing development of the village. As such this area should be retained within the conservation area to maintain the same level of protection that exists for the historic villas.



Existing Boundary

6.0 PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT

The aim of this section of the document is to set out an initial series of opportunities for the preservation and enhancement of the Quarrier's Homes conservation area. As before we have set out below these potential initial opportunities for consideration:-

Maintenance

One of the major future threats to the buildings within the Quarrier's Homes conservation area is the extent of inappropriate maintenance and form of interventions being carried out. This lack of appropriate approach is leading to the slow decay and loss of original historic fabric. Regular, co-ordinated maintenance programmes can help to reduce costs to owners in the long term. The ability to access grant funding would also greatly help to mitigate against this trend.

Development

Minor works such as the replacement or alterations to traditional windows and rainwater goods with modern patterns and components such as UPVC materials are evident. This has a cumulative effect of eroding the character and appearance of the conservation area. The Council is committed to the preservation and enhancement of the area's special character through the application of Local Development Plan policies.

The General Permitted Development Order which came into force in February 2012 has removed all permitted development rights for householders, that is dwellings or flatted residential properties within the conservation area.

This in essence means that any improvement, addition or other alteration to the external appearance of a dwelling house is not permitted development within a conservation area. This should provide greater control to the Council to ensure alterations and new development is designed in a manner to ensure enhancement of the character of this unique conservation area.



Slates missing and slipped



PVC downpipes in use

Design of any new buildings

The scale, massing, and detailing within this village of the vernacular architecture are fundamentally important qualities that establish the character of the conservation area. New buildings should reflect these characteristics in order to preserve these qualities. There is only one new infill building which has generally not fully followed the design principles of the original vernacular architecture. Other new build schemes have generally been set on the edges of the conservation area and where the ground level falls below the main village green and are as a result not highly visible when you are in the conservation area. In this context their architectural styles vary and are of their time.

Information and Advice

Building owners, residents and local businesses are key stakeholders in ensuring the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area. Well-crafted information and guidance for owners can explain the implications of living in a conservation area and give proper advice on the best and most economical way for them to maintain and repair their properties. The Inform Guide sets produced by Historic Environment Scotland are a useful source of initial guidance. The Council should consider a strategy for clear, yet simple to use, information sharing to owners on this key subject.



Modern infill house



Sensitive adaption of rear of 'Glenfang'

Bibliography/ Further Information

Historic Environment Policy Scotland 2019

Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes

Historic Environment Scotland – INFORM Guides

Scottish Planning Policy 2014

Scottish Government Circular 1/2012 – Householder Permitted Development Rights

Planning Advice Note 71 – Conservation Area Management, 2004

Inverclyde Local Development Plan 2014

Inverclyde Local Development Plan Proposed Plan 2018 , as modified following Examination

Planning Application Advice Notes:

- No.9 – Replacing Windows in Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings
- No.10 – Signage and Advertisements
- No.11 – Shopfront Design

Buildings at Risk Register <http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/>

Useful Contacts

Regeneration and Planning

Inverclyde Council

Municipal Buildings

Clyde Square

PA15 1LY

T: 01475 717171

E: Devplan.planning@inverclyde.gov.uk

Web: www.inverclyde.gov.uk

Historic Environment Scotland

Longmore House

Salisbury Place

Edinburgh

EH9 1SH

T: 0131 668 8600

Web: www.historicenvironment.scot

7.0 CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Purpose of the Conservation Area Management Plan

The purpose of a conservation area management plan is to guide those safeguarding our historic sites to make the right decisions that both preserve and enhance the intrinsic characteristics of the conservation area. This conservation area management plan sets out what could be considered in order to look after Quarrier's Homes conservation area when any proposals for change, its future use, alteration, development, management, or repair are considered.

This document sets out a potential future strategy which will guide the conservation of this historic village centre and its buildings and will help to inform all subsequent conservation decisions.



Mount Zion Church - now residential flats



Alan Dick Home - no 17

7.1 KEY CHALLENGES

Key Challenges Identified during the Conservation Area Appraisal

The conservation area appraisal analyses the history, character and materials of Quarrier's village and provides key information on why the area is significant, where improvements can be made and gives an overview of factors contributing to the existing character of the conservation area. The appraisal process has been carried out in tandem with the Conservation Area Management Plan (CAMP) to ensure a cohesive set of documents are in place for dealing with development, maintenance and repairs within the conservation area boundary.

- **Loss of Architectural Detail** - original architectural details form the key defining characteristic of the appearance and value of the conservation area. Their retention and repair is an essential to ensure the area's preservation and enhancement.
- **Use of Inappropriate Materials** - whilst most components of the historic building fabric largely remain in Quarrier's Homes conservation area, there are several examples where modern materials have been introduced and this has led to a loss of the special character of the conservation area: Examples include the replacement of downpipes with inappropriate UPVC, and in a few examples the use of aluminium guttering. Suitable maintenance needs to be adopted in order to safeguard the special character of these historic villas.
- **Public Realm** - the original pattern of roads, the lack of formal pavements and extent of open amenity space and landscaping with mature trees are all important characteristics of this conservation area. Their retention and enhancement are essential in order to ensure the area's preservation. Again suitable maintenance regimes need to be in place to safeguard the landscape character into the future. Replanting of trees will become necessary in the next decade or more and this will impose further burdens on land and property owners.



- **Landscaping** - planned landscaping which includes mature trees represents a very significant component within the Quarrier's Homes conservation area. It creates a natural environment and adds considerably to the quality of the place. The preservation and enhancement of this extent of mature tree and planting is very important going into the future. Regular review of the maintenance regime and re-planting proposals could involve guidance from the Council.
- **Building Maintenance** - One of the major future threats to the buildings within the Quarrier's Homes conservation area is the extent of inappropriate maintenance and form of interventions being carried out. This lack of appropriate approach is leading to the slow decay and loss of original historic fabric. Regular, co-ordinated maintenance programmes for properties can help to reduce costs to owners in the long term.

7.2 CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTIONS

The historic environment is a product of a process of refinement and change over generations. The pressure for change comes from several factors such as economic fluctuations, population movement and other issues such as neglect and deterioration of the physical fabric and can over time lead to the slow erosion of the character and distinctiveness of the conservation area. Change however, if carefully considered and implemented, can also provide opportunities for intervention and enhancement of the conservation area.

The Historic Environment Scotland Policy 2019 summarises the distinctive nature of Scotland's historic environment and recognises the degree of change and adaption that has helped to shape it:

Changes to our society, climate and economy create significant challenges for the historic environment. Resources need to be managed sustainably to balance competing demands. The different ways communities and individuals place value on the historic environment should be recognised.

Effective management of the historic environment is a shared endeavour involving individuals and organisations who own, use, manage or care about heritage. People should be empowered to use their heritage to develop their communities and places in a sustainable way. We all need to work collaboratively to respond to the challenges and opportunities we are facing, to make sure the outcome is as fair as possible.

When making decisions about the historic environment, different interests need to be taken into account. Decision-makers need to consider the consequences of decisions for a range of people. In doing this, tensions and conflicts can arise. Interrelationships and areas of common ground should be identified to encourage dialogue and collaboration, rather than focusing on competing views.

The process for undertaking the conservation area appraisal and the historic research into the development of Quarrier's Homes has allowed a series of key actions to be presented to the Council for consideration. These conservation area management plan (CAMP) actions are outlined in brief below.

CAMP Action 1.0

The planning authority should reinforce its objective to maintain the special character of the conservation area through active promotion to owners of the need to deploy best practice conservation techniques in repairs and maintenance work. This will require consideration of the following:

(a) the creation and publication of clear and straightforward guidelines setting out the appropriate form and standards of repair and maintenance required within this conservation area;

(b) consider seeking financial assistance through, for example, the CARS scheme to provide the provision of small grants for owners to assist with the financial burden of facing large repairs and future maintenance costs;

This action through time should mitigate against the slow degradation of the character of the conservation area buildings stock caused by the inappropriate repairs as highlighted in the CAA.

CAMP Action 2.0

The Planning Authority will ensure that the design and construction of any alterations to the historic buildings within the conservation area, seeks to marry new interventions with the significance of the old, in order to enhance and preserve the special qualities of the conservation area. This will require:

- (a) that development schemes are reviewed by the Planning Authority with a view to ensure that the historic buildings remain the focus of any new development scheme;
- (b) all alterations or extensions are well designed, seeking to have a strong character of their own while minor works should not be too strong and dominate the original character of the historic building. They should not imitate original features or forms exactly rather be of high design "of their time"; and
- (c) the materials used in alterations and extensions should, where practical use, traditional materials or where appropriate be hybrid, using say modern brick structure with a lime harl or render rather than any cement based products.

CAMP Action 3.0

There should be a presumption against demolition (including partial demolition or removal of details) of any building fabric which, will again result in the loss of historic fabric and the erosion of the special character of the conservation area. This will require the Planning Authority to consider:

- (a) seeking to enforce statutory powers to prevent further deterioration, decay and inappropriate repairs of properties within the conservation area;
- (b) the power to serve listed building enforcement notices to owners to request they maintain or return properties to a structurally secure, wind and watertight condition in accordance with sections 34-41 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997;
- (c) urgent works to preserve an unoccupied listed building giving seven days notice to the owner and explaining that the recover of costs will be actioned all in accordance with sections 49 and 50 of the above Act;
- (d) advising owners that it is an offence and liable to conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standards scale, if they damage a listed building governed by the above Act.

CAMP Action 4.0

The Planning Authority should seek to build on the issues and recommendations highlighted in this conservation area management plan by considering the opportunities to improve the sense of “place” within the village centre. The Council should consider providing guidance on:

- (a) a well conceived and simple information wayfinding series of signs;
- (b) general improvements to the public realm particularly ensuring the preservation and future re-planting of mature trees and shrubs.

CAMP Action 5.0

The Planning Authority should consider entering into a dialogue with HES regarding a potential listing review and the creation of a special status for the conservation area. The review should:

- (a) take into account the entire conservation area; and
- (b) discuss the potential financial assistance through, for example, a special CARS scheme to provide small grants for owners to assist with the financial burden of facing large repairs and future maintenance costs;

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APPENDIX A - OUTLINE CHRONOLOGY

"There is nothing here to remind us that we have come to an asylum for the destitute," commented Quarrier's biographer in 1902. "There is not the slightest trace of the straight lines and the gaunt, icy, architecture of the workhouse." Instead, the village was said to resemble a rather elegant city suburb, an image it retains to this day.

(Magnusson, 2006, 94)

Quarrier's Village is a purpose-built settlement founded by philanthropist William Quarrier in 1877 to accommodate orphaned and destitute children. He had operated orphanages in Glasgow since the early 1870s and was opposed to the institutional nature of the city poorhouses.

Forty five 'cottage homes' were built between 1877 and 1910 on the forty acre site of Nittingshill Farm, bought at auction for £3560.

Each employed a housemother who would look after groups of children in a more familiar and healthier environment than that of Glasgow's East End. The village also had its own school, church, post office, dairy, poultry farm, fire station, and workshops where the children were trained to a trade.

Robert Alexander Bryden was responsible for designing all the buildings on the site in association with Andrew Robertson, with each villa built to an individual specification.

The late Victorian/Early Edwardian Free Style, making use of Baronial, Gothic and Tudor influences, is thought to have been inspired by the work of Richard Norman Shaw and William Eden Nesfield who pioneered the Garden Village movement in England.

Chapter prepared by Icosse heritage and media consultants



Quarrier's Village, 2009 (RCAHMS DP071886)

The village as a whole is significant historically in terms of education and development of children in care, and remains generally well preserved with only a few of the buildings having been altered or extended. The historic core of the village has held Conservation Area status since 1985.

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50589>

Timeline**1792**

Kilmalcolm, County of Renfrew, OSA, Vol. IV, 1792, 276

Agriculture

Farms are small and numerous

1829

William Quarrier was born in Greenock on 22nd September 1829. His father was a ship's carpenter – died in 1832 when William was five. His mother moved the family to Glasgow to get work. At the age of seven William was working ten hour shifts in a pin factory. He then became an apprentice shoemaker, set up his own business when he was 23 and married Isabella in 1856. (Paterson, n.d., 7-8)

1845

Kilmalcolm, County of Renfrew, NSA, Vol. VII, 1845, 61-62

The general appearance of the parish is also changed for the better. Green fields now appear where formerly stones and brambles were only to be seen. Clumps of planting are rising all over the parish, which are already offering shelter, and adding beauty to the scenery...

1856-57

Renfrewshire Ordnance Survey Name Books

OS1/26/15/105

Craigbet

An excellent dwelling house having Offices, gardens etc. attached. The property of John McCulloch, Esqr.

Nittingshill

A farm house having Offices and land attached.

The property of James Laird.



Military Survey of Scotland, William Roy, 1747-55 (NLS)



Map of the County of Renfrew, John Ainslie, 1796 (NLS)

*Carsemeadow**A farm house having Offices and land attached.**The property of John McCulloch, "Craigbet".***1864**

After meeting a destitute match boy William Quarrier began his work by setting up the Shoeblack Brigade, the News Brigade and the Parcels Brigade (Paterson, n.d., 79) - soon the premises at 114 Trongate became the GHQ of all three brigades and became known as The Industrial Brigade Home

A crucial turning point was his meeting with Miss Annie Macpherson, a Scottish Quaker – she had set up juvenile emigration from London to Canada – the meeting convinced William Quarrier that emigration of destitute children to a new life in Canada was key to the work - they decided to work together and set up a similar organisation in Glasgow – the first donation of £1000 was given by Thomas Corbett who became a life-long supporter of William Quarrier's work (Paterson, n.d., 10)

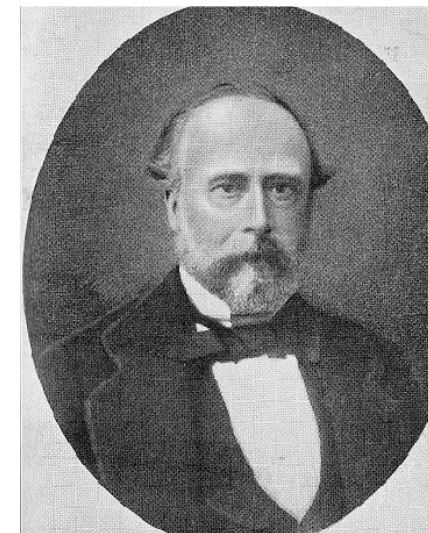
William Quarrier found accommodation for his new organisation at 10 Renfrew Lane - the *Girls' Home and Town Receiving House* was set up around the corner at 93 Renfield Street

The following extracts from *No. 1 of our Occasional Paper* describe the work at this time:-

The Home was commenced in a large room in Renfrew Lane, intended for a workshop – a kitchen partitioned off, and the bare brick walls brightened with Scripture texts, &c. On the 18th of November, the first boy, jacketless and shoeless, came in. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1872, 7)



Ordnance Survey 6" Renfrewshire Sheet VII, Surveyed 1857



Thomas Corbett

1872

The demand for places was so high, however, that larger premises had to be found:

In 1872, the Training Homes for Canada or Emigration Homes, were moved from the centre of Glasgow to Govan, at that time 'in the countryside'. A large mansion, Cessnock House for the boys, and later, Newstead, and Elmpark for the girls, all on Govan Road, were rented. Cessnock House had many outbuildings that were ideal for teaching the boys different trades and skills. (Paterson, n.d., 11)

2nd July 1872 – first party of 35 boys sent to Canada – second party of 66 went in 1873

THE WORK OF THE YEAR

The Homes at Cessnock and Renfield Street will accommodate about 100 children, but from the number applying for admission at present, we fear our accommodation will be too small before the winter is over. £1300 will be needed for the household expenses, and for the outfit and emigration of from 50 to 70 children, whom we expect to send to Canada in the summer.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1872, 28)

William Quarrier also decided that he needed a night refuge and home in the city for the Brigade Boys, street children, and others like widows and abandoned women:

For the accomplishment of these objects we have secured premises, the rent of which is provided for. It is a portion of the old church situated at the head of Dove Hill, bordering on Graeme Street. It is in the centre of a locality which has much need of light being shed on its moral darkness.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1872, 30)

HOW WE GET THE CHILDREN

The conditions of admission are, that the children be destitute and healthy, and from 4 to 14 years of age – orphans have the preference. Orphans from any part of the country, recommended by friends, can be taken into the Homes, provided we have room. Children of widows come next, and last the children of dissolute parents who are willing to give them up. ...

To prevent mistakes and delay, all letters relating to the Homes should be addressed to my private house, 15 Dalhousie Street, Glasgow. Cheques and orders to be made payable to WILLIAM QUARRIER. If more convenient, donations can be paid into the City of Glasgow Bank and branches. Clothing, provisions, &c., to be sent to either Boys' Home, Cessnock House, Govan Road, or to Girls' Home, 93 Renfield Street.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1872, 30-31)

The 1872 Narrative of Facts also laid out William Quarrier's ambitious plans for the project which would eventually become Quarrier's Village:

COTTAGE HOMES FOR ORPHANS

My early dreams and life's desire have been partly accomplished in the establishment of the Orphan Homes, but as there are a great many orphan children whom we have not been able to take up, and whom it is desirable to keep at home and train to useful occupations, I would like to see an Orphanage established near Glasgow on the cottage principle, to which children from any part of the country could be sent. By the cottage principle I mean a number of cottages built near each other, say ten, each capable of accommodating 20 to 30 children, with a father and mother at the head of each household; playground and other appliances attached to each cottage, with a schoolhouse in centre; also a central workshop; the father of each family to be able to teach a different trade, such as tailor, shoemaker, joiner, printer, baker, farmer, smith, &c.; the mother to do the cooking for each household, with assistance if needed. ... The children would meet all together at school or church, and on special occasions in the common playground, but at other times in their

own playground. It is desirable to keep up the family and home feeling amongst the children, and we believe this cannot be done in large institutions where hundreds of children are ruled by the stringent uniformity necessary where large numbers are gathered together for years.

Boys ready to go to trades in the city would require to be lodged and cared for, and a house for that purpose would be needed, where they could lodge until they were able to maintain themselves. A small farm near Glasgow would do for the purpose of building the cottage homes. The purchase of the lands and buildings necessary would cost from £10,000 to £20,000. ... For the maintenance of the Homes the Lord would provide as needed.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1872, 29)

William Quarrier's vision of a home run on family lines was borrowed from the Dr Barnardo's cottage experiment at Barkingside although the original idea for the cottage home had been pioneered in Hamburg, Germany, by Johann Wichern in the 1830s.

(Abrams, 1998, 94)

1874

The Dovehill refuge was sold by the landlord in 1874 and so new premises were required – by this time, donations allowed for a brand new, purpose-built refuge to be constructed on a site at 22 James Morrison Street, next to St Andrews Square:

The previous buildings there had been cleared by the City Improvement Trust having been disease ridden and a hotbed of crime. So the five storey hostel and evangelistic centre was built. This was the starting point for all those who entered the Quarriers system.

(Paterson, n.d., 12)



1875

*CITY ORPHAN HOME,
WORKING BOYS' HOME, CHILDREN'S NIGHT REFUGE, AND YOUNG
WOMEN'S SHELTER.*

The above sketch of New City Home is 72 feet long by 60 feet broad, and contains 14 dormitories, some of these very large, three superintendents' rooms, two dining rooms – one for boys and one for girls – two reading rooms, large schoolroom, 8 lavatories, 5 baths, with cold and hot water, a large swimming bath, 23 feet by 14, large kitchen, washing-house, drying-house, laundry work-room, play-room, casual's room, 10 W.C.s, and large hall for evangelistic work, 39 by 57 feet, retiring room and library, store rooms and heating rooms.

Friends will remember that we stated in our last Narrative that two ladies had given £3000 to build the above (they have since given other £3000). We put ourselves at once into communication with the City Improvement Trust, as we expected to get practical help and sympathy from them. [they didn't]

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1875, 34)

The house is nearly finished, and we hope to get into it in the beginning of January. It will give accommodation for 100 working boys who have no one to take an interest in them; also, temporary shelter for 40 destitute virtuous young women, from 14 to 25 years of age, who from stress of circumstances

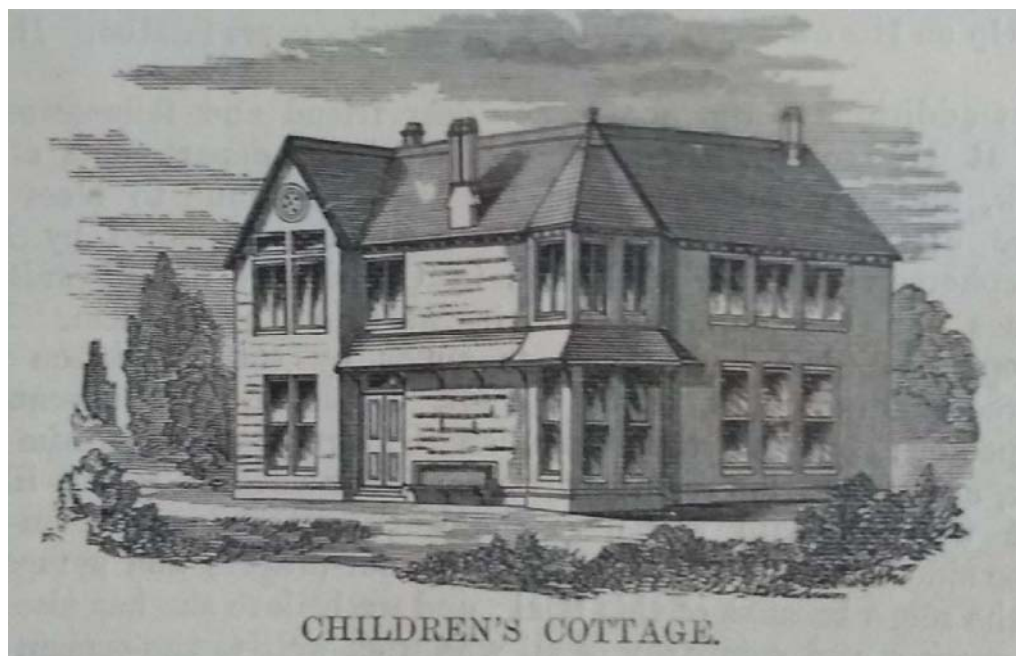
are in danger of falling into crime; to these we will give work till we find suitable situations for them. It will also afford shelter for 60 homeless children, whose cases will be dealt with as circumstances direct. In addition to the above, evangelistic work will be carried on in the Hall and School-room amongst the very poorest classes. ...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1875, 36)

As well as the City Home, donations towards the £20,000 required to begin the Cottage Homes project were steadily coming in:



Working Boys Home and Children's Night Refuge, James Morrison Street, c.1902.
(Glasgow City Archives)



CHILDREN'S COTTAGE

The above is a sketch of one of the proposed Cottages prepared by a friend. The house is about 39 feet square. The ground floor consists of parlour, 15 by 12 feet, for father, mother, and visitors; children's nursery or play-room, 18 by 14 feet; dining-room, 18 by 14 feet; kitchen, 14 by 12 feet; scullery, pantry, bath-room, &c. Top flat consists of bed-room for father and mother, 15 by 12 feet; No.1 dormitory, 18 by 14 feet; No.2 dormitory, 18 by 14 feet; No.3 dormitory, 14 by 12 feet; spare bed-rooms, 7½ by 6 feet; wall wardrobes for children's clothing, &c. Each cottage is to accommodate not more than 30 children, and the expected cost is about £1000.

...

£1000 will build a cottage capable of accommodating 20 to 30 children. What we require for the maintenance of the Homes will come as we need it. During the last four years all that we have wanted for feeding, clothing, and educating, the 320 children taken into the Homes has been sent in answer to prayer...

The Cottage Homes are intended to train children for home work, as well as for emigration, and they will be open to receive an orphan child from any part of the country, who is recommended by friends.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1875, 43-44)

1876

The City Orphan Home, Working Boys Home, Children's Night Refuge, Young Women's Shelter, and Mission Hall was formally opened on 3rd February 1876, adding to the Boys' Home at Cessnock House and the Girls' Home at Newstead

William Quarrier's grander ambition for the Orphan Cottage Homes of Scotland took its first solid step in 1876 as well when the farm of Nittingshill was purchased for £3,560:

PURCHASE OF GROUND FOR THE COTTAGE HOMES

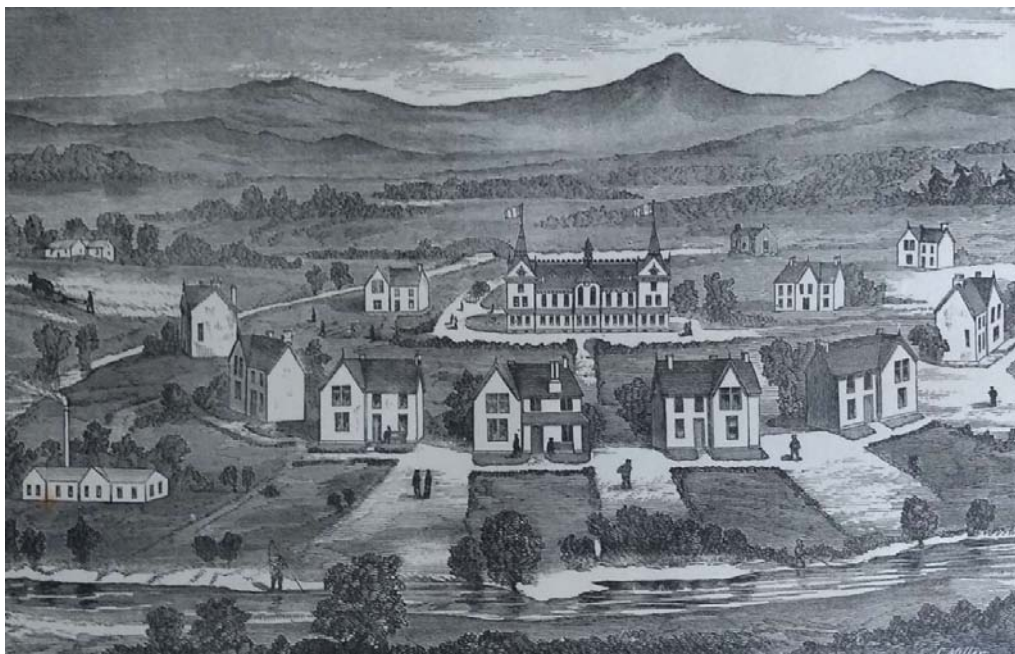
In the beginning of the year we had under consideration one or two places which were thought to be suitable for the building of the above, but when it came to the conditions of purchase, restrictions, &c., these places had to be given up. ... In the beginning of April we noticed an advertisement in the papers for the sale on the 26th of the farm of Nittingshill, in the parish of Kilmalcolm.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1876, 5)

William Quarrier employed the Glasgow architect, Robert A. Bryden, to produce the plans for the village and for the individual Homes:

ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND

To house 300 children, to cost £20,000, still wanted, £15,000.



This woodcut has been taken from plans, &c., prepared by R.A. Bryden, Clarke & Bell, Architects, Glasgow, and gives a very good idea of the situation and style of the intended Cottages. The central building is to have school room, store rooms, work-shops, and reception room on ground flat; upper flat, large hall for religious and other services.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1876, 40)

The following Article, taken from the North British Daily Mail of June 27, gives a detailed description of the Cottage Homes:-

Nittingshill is situated about midway between Bridge of Weir and Kilmalcolm, a little to the south of the Greenock and Ayrshire Railway, and is about 40 acres in extent. It forms part of an exceedingly pretty landscape. The waters of the Gryfe and the

Catty, their banks fringed with a beautiful bordering of variegated foliage, form a natural boundary to the estate; bits of woodland here and there cast broad shadows across the wide stretches of undulating pasture land, and away in the south the Kilbarchan hills form a bold and impressive background to the scene. It is intended to build ten Cottage Homes on the estate, and these will be ranged in a circle round a large central building containing a hall for religious services, a school-room, and work-shops. The buildings will occupy about 10 acres of ground, and the remaining 30 acres will be cultivated by the elder boys belonging to the institution, under the supervision of a practical agriculturalist. ... To the east of the cottages another building will be erected and partitioned off into a washing-house, a bakehouse, and a joiner's shop.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1876, 42-43)

1877

Construction work at Nittingshill began in February 1877:

We got plans prepared by Mr R.A. Bryden, of Clarke & Bell, architects, for two cottages and central building. On getting in the estimates for these we found that each cottage would cost £1300, and the central building £4800. These we accepted, and the buildings are getting forward, the first cottage being almost finished. The central building is being roofed, and we hope to have it and the two cottages opened in May, 1878.

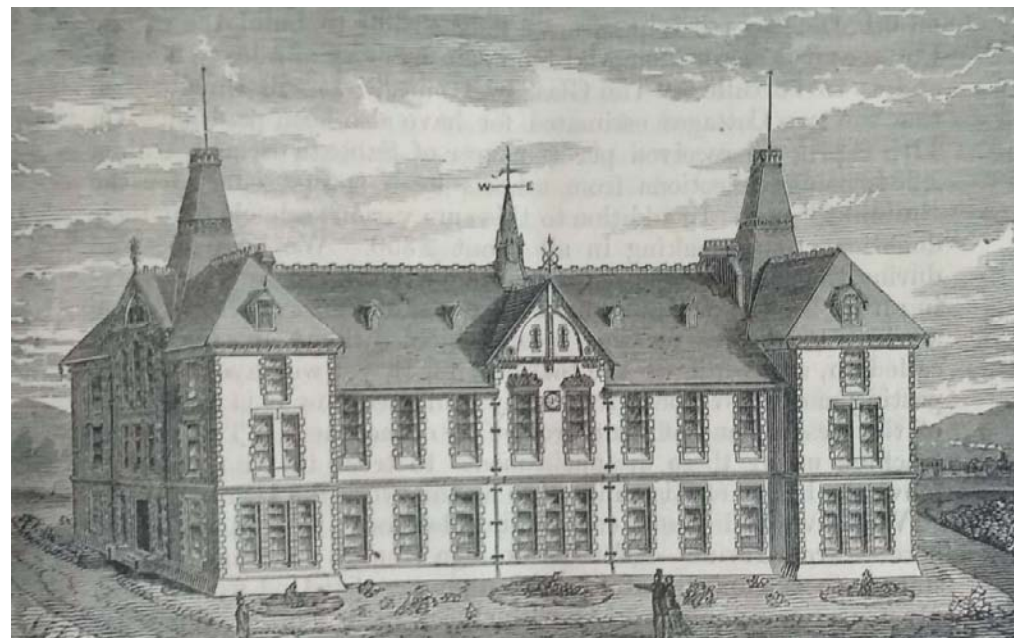
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1877, 29-30)

The estate of Nittingshill, bought for the Cottage Homes, is vested in name of the following Trustees:- Messrs. Alex. Allan, Glasgow; Thomas Corbett, London; Thomas Coats, Paisley; J.H.N. Graham, Richard H. Hunter, Peter Mackinnon, J.H. Watt, J. Campbell White, and Wm. Quarrier, Glasgow. It will be understood that all the houses for the work built on the estate will be under the control of these gentlemen, so that friends will have a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted for the buildings will be secure for the future of the work...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1877, 26-27)

The portion of the lands of Nittingshill, specially laid off for the building purposes of the Homes, forms an elevated plateau, bounded on one side by a burn which runs through the property, and on others by sloping banks running down to the lower and meadow lands of the estate. On the front part of this plateau, and immediately facing the river Gryffe, has been erected the central or executive edifice of the Homes. This building measures 114 feet long, and about 40 feet in average breadth, consisting of a centre part and two end wings. The architecture is plain as best becomes the Institution, the purposes of which the building is to serve; but while plain it is effective. The style is Gothic of the simplest type, with bold pointed gables fitted with ornamental bargeboards and projected eaves carried on brackets springing from a corbel course below. The gable windows are enriched with arched tops, and those in the centre of the main part of the building have carved coronets on top with a dial face for a clock between them. The roofs are high pitched, and those of the two end wings are crowned with square turrets surmounted by an ornamental iron railing and flagstaff. While no useless expenditure has been allowed for embellishing the building, every effort has been used to make it thoroughly substantial. The walls generally have been built of the local whinstone found on the estate; but this being believed to be a poor weather-resisting material, all the external walls have been faced with square dressed freestone, pointed with cement, and calculated to secure both warmth and dryness. Heating and ventilation have both had attention; and the thorough drainage of the site has been a matter of special care.

There are two entrances to the building facing east and west. The accommodation provided for on the ground floor is – 1st, a large School-room, with side-room for writing, and galleries for the younger scholars, capable of seating two hundred children arranged in classes; 2nd, Cloak-room in connection with same; 3rd, two large Store-rooms for the supply of the Homes, three large and airy Work-rooms, in which will be taught tailoring, shoemaking, &c.; 4th, a commodious Reception-room for visitors, with retiring-room attached; and 5th, Boiler-room for heating, &c. Entrance porches, &c., connected with the rooms above enumerated. Going up one stair to the first floor of the building, the space is occupied chiefly by a large



hall, holding three hundred and sixty, to be used for Sunday and week-day religious services and other purposes connected with the Institution. This hall is 51 feet 6 inches long by 32 feet wide. The ceiling has an average height of 23 feet. It will be fitted with a platform at the west end and seated with forms. Attached to it are a retiring-room in connection with the platform, and a service-room at the opposite end. On this floor there are also provided two dwellings for the use of the Superintendent and schoolmaster of the Institution, as may afterwards be arranged. The upper floors of the end wings and the high roofs of the same have been utilised as dwellings, which may be used and afford accommodation equal to two additional Homes. Here are also placed, high up in the roof, water-tanks from which all the Homes will eventually be supplied by gravitation. The two cottages stand east and west of the central building.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1877, 27-28)



This woodcut represents one of the two Cottages now paid for and is 40 feet square. The style harmonises with the Central Building. On the ground floor is a parlour 14 feet by 12 for the father and mother of the family. Dining- room 18 by 14; playroom or nursery 18 by 14, kitchen 12 by 14, scullery, bath-room, store-closets, &c. On the top flat – Father and mother's bedroom, 12 by 14; Dormitory No.1, 18 by 14; Dormitory No.2, 18 by 14; Dormitory No.3, 18 by 14; and small bedroom to be used as a sick-room. There are fireplaces in all the rooms and ventilation has been carefully attended to. It is our attention to vary the style of the Cottages yet to be built. Each house has a separate play-ground, garden, &c. There will also be a general play-ground, where the whole may, on special occasions, enjoy themselves. The use of this will also be given to Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, &c., who may visit the Homes.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1877, 28-29)

Each cottage would be built in a style harmonising with the Central Building, but Quarrier also specified that the cottages were all to be slightly different from one another so as to be more like individual houses with their own characters. He also wanted them to reflect the national character of the Homes. They were to be for children from every part of Scotland, so he suggested in the 1876 Narrative of Facts that different towns and cities across the country should donate the money to build a cottage which would be named after them. Individuals might want to build a cottage in memory of a relative...

(Magnusson, 2006, 45)

The increased scope and scale of the Cottage Homes project extended not just to buildings but also to landscaping, household goods and clothing:

Our wants for the coming year will not be less than in the past. We will need for the expenses of Cessnock and Newstead Homes, £1500; for the City Home and Mission, for the completion of Central Building, laying out of grounds, washing-house, &c., £2000. We would also like to have some more Cottages added to the two already paid for. Each Cottage will cost £1300. We would like a pony and waggonette for the conveyance of friends and goods to and from station and the Cottage Homes. We will need an engine and boiler for pumping water to supply the Homes. Friends who can send young trees, shrubs, or flowers for the ornamentation of the grounds, would oblige by sending them to Bridge-of-Weir Station, addressed to Orphan Cottage Homes. For the City Home, we need very much a set of tables, tea vases, and cups and saucers, for tea-meetings amongst the poor, &c. £100 would accomplish this. Besides these things, we need hundreds of dresses, underclothing, and boots and shoes for girls and young women; hundreds of suits of clothes, stockings, and boots for boys.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1877, 46-47)

One item of particular interest for the future of the village recorded by William Quarrier in the 1877 Narrative of Facts was a small note about the number of the children that were dying from consumption (tuberculosis):

Were means placed at our disposal we would erect a small hospital for such children in connection with our Homes at Nittingshill, where they might be separated from the others...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1877, 7)

1878

In the Narrative of Facts for 1878 William Quarrier recorded that, fourteen years after he had begun his work, the organisation was now composed of four elements:

Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge-of-Weir, Renfrewshire

Training Homes for Canada:

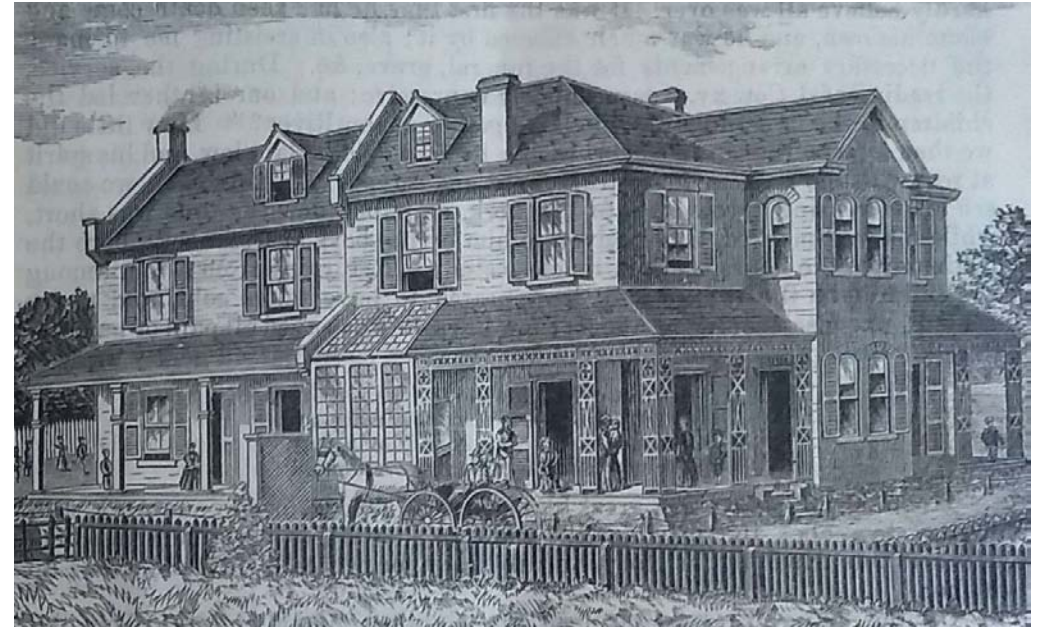
Boys' Home, Cessnock House, Govan Road

Girls' Home, Newstead, Govan Road

City Orphan Home, Working Boys' Home, Children's Night Refuge, Young Women's Shelter, and Mission Hall, James Morrison Street, Glasgow

Canadian Distributing Home, Marchmont, Belleville, Ont., Canada

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1878, front cover)



Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario, 24th Oct., 1879 (A Narrative of Facts..., 1879, 21)

The first two Homes and the Central Building had been officially opened on 17th September 1878 and there were two more already under construction:

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, situated at Bridge-of-Weir, Renfrewshire, now comprise the following buildings:-

1. *Central Building, for Schoolroom, Workshops, &c.*
2. *Cottage, named "Broadfield Home."*
3. *Cottage, named "Glasgow Home."*
4. *Cottage, named "Dalry Home."*
5. *Farm buildings (available when farmer's lease expires).*

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1878, 2)

1879

By 1879, the costs for the Orphan Homes project had risen to £26,000, of which £17,600 had been received already:

Two buildings have been added to the five which were on the grounds at the beginning of the year, namely, No.4 Cottage, which was paid for at the close of last year by a friend in Dumbartonshire, and also the offices, which consist of wash-house, drying room, laundry, joiner's, printer's, shoemaker's, and baker's workshops, engine and boiler house, which has been paid for by a friend in Paisley [Thomas Coats].
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1879, 31)

1880

By 1880, the costs for the Orphan Homes had risen to £27,680 of which £6,000 was still required – this would allow for the accommodation of 300 children

Donations had been received to build two new cottages, the Washington Home and the Ebenezer Home:

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, situated at Bridge-of- Weir, Renfrewshire, now comprise the following buildings:-

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2. No.1 Cottage, named "Broadfield Home."
3. No.2 Cottage, named "Glasgow Home."
4. No.3 Cottage, named "Dalry Home."
5. No.4 Cottage, named "Dunbartonshire Home."
6. No.5 Cottage, named "Ebenezer Home."
7. No.6 Cottage, named "Washington Home."
8. Ferguslie Offices, combining steam washing house, laundry, workshops, &c.
9. Farm buildings (available when farmer's lease expires).

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1880, rear cover)

1881

In 1881, the planned accommodation had increased to 350 children and funds had been received for the Aberdeen, Greenock, Anderston and Paisley Homes, fulfilling the original plan of ten cottages and with construction completed that year

In addition, a donation of £2,000 was sent to build the Invalid Children's Home for "*the little dying consumptives*" ['Bethesda']



Bethesda, 45 Quarrier's Village, Cat C

Robert A Bryden, 1881. Single and 2-storey, large T-plan villa and former post office with Gothic detailing occupying raised ground to left of main entrance to village. Bethesda is one of the largest villas on the site occupying a commanding position on raised ground to the W of the main entrance to the village, opposite the home of William Quarrier. Well-defined massing and fine yet simple Gothic detailing

characterise the building. Originally the village post office, it continues to be used for similar purposes (2006).

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50585>

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, situated at Bridge-of- Weir, Renfrewshire, now comprise the following buildings:-

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4. *No.3 Cottage, named "Dalry Home."*
5. *No.4 Cottage, named "Dunbartonshire Home."*
6. *No.5 Cottage, named "Ebenezer Home."*
7. *No.6 Cottage, named "Washington Home."*
8. *No.7 Cottage, named "Aberdeen Home" (nearly finished).*
9. *No.8 Cottage, named "Greenock Home" (nearly finished).*
10. *No.9 Cottage, named "Anderston Home" (nearly finished).*
11. *No.10 Cottage, named "Paisley Home" (nearly finished).*
12. *Invalids' Home (building).*
13. *"Ferguslie Offices," combining steam washing-house, laundry, workshops, &c.*
14. *Farm buildings (available when farmer's lease expires).*

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1881, rear cover)

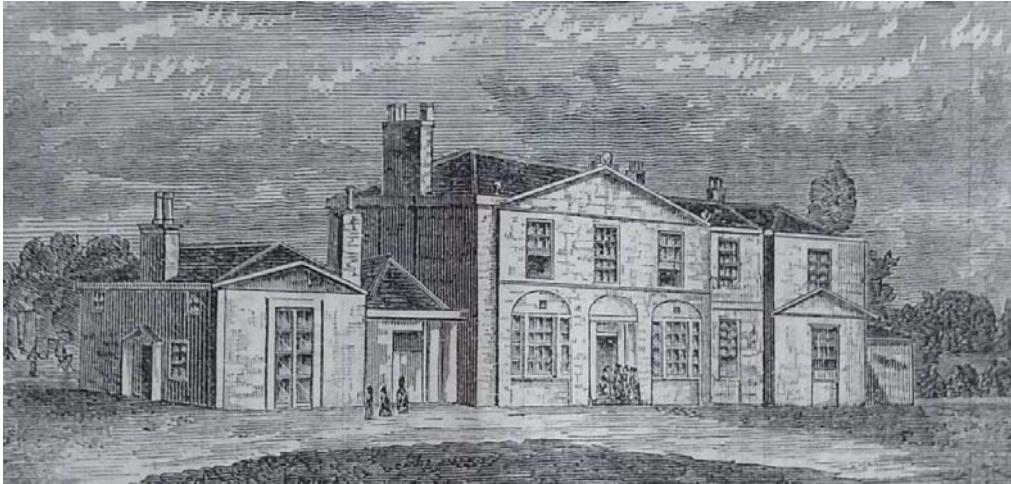
1882

The amount of time and effort that William Quarrier was putting into his work at the Homes had inevitably impacted upon his own business – in 1875 he had closed one of his three shops, followed in 1879 with a second, and now, in 1882, the third was given up, removing all his personal sources of income – from this point onwards he and his family also had to rely upon donations from the organisation's 'friends'

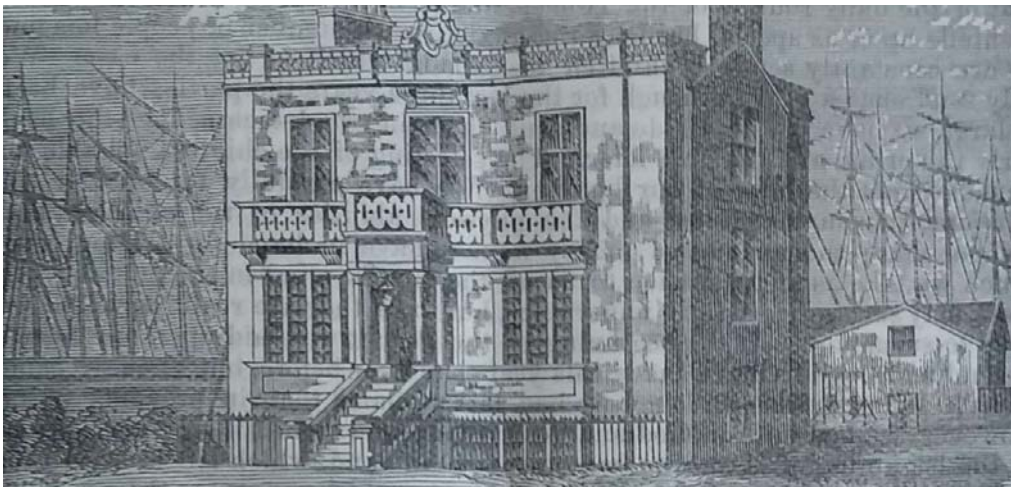
The two Emigrant Homes on Govan Road were also planned for closure as they were now deemed no longer fit for purpose plus the Clyde Trust intend to turn the area into docks – as a result, William Quarrier decided to move the children there to Bridge-of-Weir at a cost of £12,000:

For the purpose we should need to build four cottages, each to accommodate 30 children, which at the same rate as the houses already built would cost £1500 each to build and furnish, or £6000 in all. Then we want from £2000 to £3000 for our proposed training ship on land; £1000 for lodge and gatehouse; and £2000 for additional workshops, roads, &c. ... When the proposed additions are completed there will be accommodation for 600 children, and with outlets at home and in Canada we shall be able annually to rescue 365 more...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1882, 56)



The above woodcut represents Cessnock House which, with 3½ acres of ground, we rented some eleven years ago as a Home for training boys for emigration.

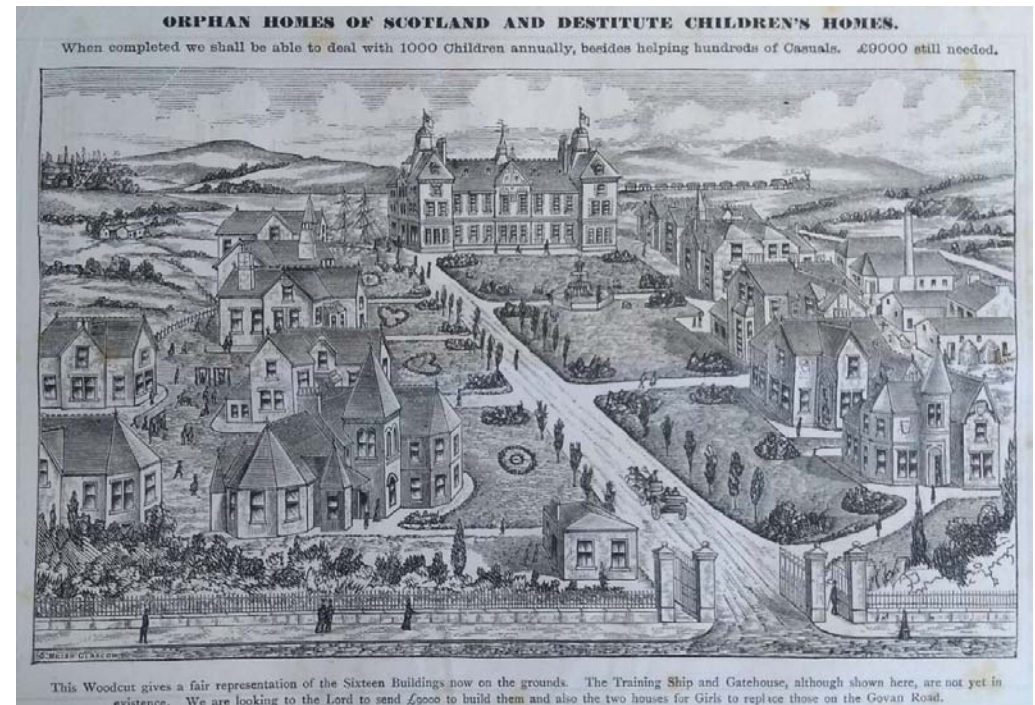


The above woodcut represents the Girls' Home, Govan Road, which is close on the Harbour, as may be seen by the shipping behind it. The ground consists of 1½ acres, and was rented some years ago as a Home for training girls for emigration.

AUSTIN-SMITH: LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP

1883

Construction of two new cottages (Cessnock and Mizpah Homes) to replace Cessnock House began in 1883 – the new plan for the village was shown in the 1883 Narrative of Facts:



This woodcut gives a fair representation of the Sixteen Buildings now on the grounds. The Training Ship and Gatehouse, although shown here, are not yet in existence. We are looking to the Lord to send £9000 to build them and also the two homes for Girls to replace those on the Govan Road.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1883, inside front cover)

1884

There are at present in the Homes children from Orkney, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh, Paisley, Greenock, and many other places, but by far the greater number are from Glasgow. The seventeen houses already on the ground have cost £40,000...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1884, 30)

There is still much to be done, and we are looking to the Lord for means to double the number of houses we have at present on the ground at Bridge-of- Weir. Towards the £40,000 for this, we have received the earnest this year in the gifts of two houses, and we believe the rest will be sent in due time. Our most immediate need is for the new church, class room, stores, &c., and for these we shall need £7000.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1884, 63)

1884

Gatehouse built

1885

The original farmer's lease at Nittingshill finally expired in early 1885 and the Orphan Homes took possession, beginning works to alter the buildings:

The house when completed will embrace stables, coach-house, cart shed, byre, milk-house, large store-rooms for provisions and clothing, and accommodation for storekeepers, seamstresses, and laundresses, etc.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1885, 31)

Extensive works were carried out in the grounds around the cottages:

With road-making and other improvements in the grounds we have also made progress this year, and friends who visited the place three or four years ago would scarcely recognise it now. With the help of our workers, boys, and labourers, we have deepened and widened the Cattie burn which runs through our grounds and furnishes our water supply, and which in former years caused us considerable annoyance after heavy rains. We have also thrown a wooden bridge across to connect two fields and have laid out a large vegetable garden which supplies the needs of the Cottages. In addition to these we have built a wall 200 yards long, enclosing all the houses, which has improved the road, and also the appearance of our property. Inside roads have been added, flower beds formed, and other improvements made, and altogether this year has been one of hard work and progress.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1885, 31-32)

The original Central Building had supplied the facilities for schooling and worship but the increasing population of the village meant that there was now a need for a proper church and school:

The crowning addition, however, is the promise of £5,000 from a friend of the work to build a church and additional schoolroom. ... The ground on which the church is to be erected has been staked off, and plans are being prepared...

We also need £1,000 to build a house for our own use at Bridge-of-Weir, so that we may personally superintend the work, as the rooms we at present occupy will be needed for the extra staff of teachers. ... The site set apart for it by Mr. R. A. Bryden, our Architect, is at the entrance to the grounds opposite the gate-house...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1885, 32)

Construction began on the 15th and 16th cottages, Overtoun Home and Montrose Home:

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 8. No.7 Cottage, named "Aberdeen Home."
 9. No.8 Cottage, named "Greenock Home."
 10. No.9 Cottage, named "Anderston Home."
 11. No.10 Cottage, named "Paisley Home."
 12. No.11 Cottage, named "Cessnock Home."
 13. No.12 Cottage, named "Mizpah Home."
 14. No.13 Cottage, named "Leven Home."
 15. No.14 Cottage, named "Overtoun Home" (now building)
 16. No.15 Cottage, named "Montrose Home" (now building)
 17. "Bethesda Home" for Invalid (Incurable) Children.
 18. "Ferguslie Offices," combining steam washing-house, laundry, workshops, &c.
 19. Gatehouse.
 20. Stores, Stables, Coach-House, &c. (now building).
- (A Narrative of Facts..., 1885, rear cover)



Overtoun, 14 Quarrier's Village, Cat C

Robert Alexander Bryden, circa 1884. 2-storey, irregular-plan, villa in Tudor-Gothic style positioned at S of village adjacent to main thoroughfare.

Number 14 is a good example of one of the larger villa homes within the village, with well- balanced proportions principal elevation and quality of detailing throughout. <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50587>

1886

The original plans for a church were costed at over the £5,000 budget so plans for a smaller church were drawn up instead and work begun on site:

In June we received from two sisters the gift of £2000, £1500 to build a memorial Home and £500 to erect the village clock and bells. We had felt for some time past that it was essential that the Homes at Bridge of Weir should have a good clock, and in the plans of the church we made provision for it in the tower, and also for a large tank to supply water for the west end of the village, those in the Central Building not being sufficient at all.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1886, 34)

Construction also began on the training ship 'James Arthur' and funds were donated for a Superintendent's House (Homelea) and another cottage (the Mitchell Lochhead Home)



Homelea, Faith Avenue, Cat C

Robert Bryden, 1886. Single-storey and attic roughly rectangular-plan piend-roofed villa with half-timbered detailing and dormers breaking eaves to attic

Situated at the junction between Faith Avenue and the principal road through Quarrier's Village, this was the house of the founder of the village, William Quarrier, from 1886 until his death in 1903.

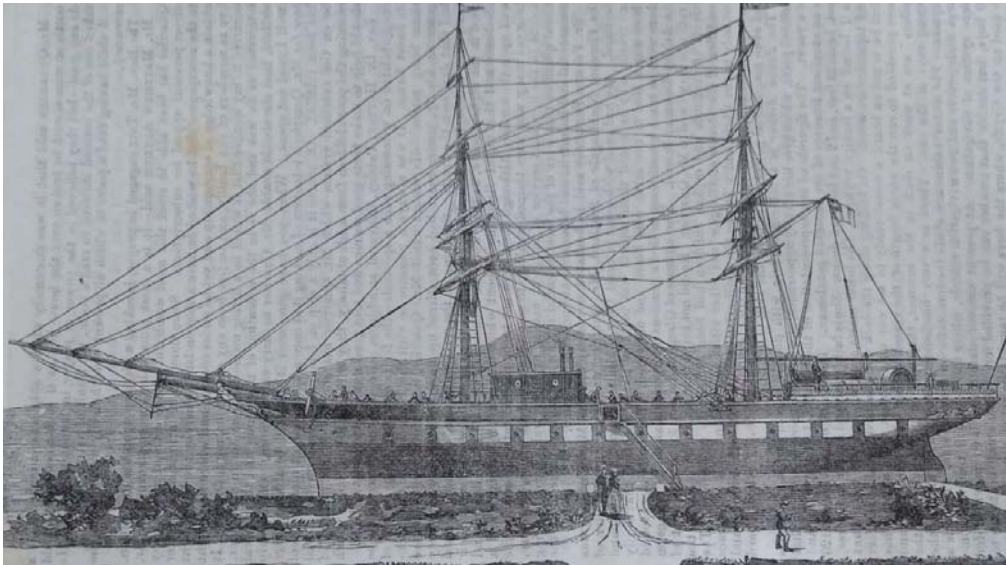
Homelea is a very modest house, smaller than most of the other villas in the village, and reflects Quarrier's simple tastes. His office was located at the back end of the house, and the side door gave access to business visitors. Construction of the village continued after Quarrier's death in 1903, and it remains well preserved with only a few of the buildings having been altered in some way. <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50021>

1887

The 'James Arthur' was nearing completion:

The 1st of March will be a memorable day in the future history of the Homes, if not of our country, from the fact that the first training ship on land was then launched (opened) forth on her career of usefulness. ... She is, we believe, one of the best models of a ship, and does much credit to our architect, Mr R.A. Bryden, who designed her...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1887, 16)



(A Narrative of Facts..., 1887, 17)

William Quarrier continued his appeal for the £22,000 required for 13 new Homes to enable the village to house 1000 Children, but work on the church and other projects continued:

Throughout the year great progress has been made in the finishing of buildings at the Bridge of Weir Homes. Our training ship is now fairly into working order with 19 of a crew on board. The Mitchell Lochhead Home has been completed and is full, our own house has been occupied since the end of May, and the Dick Memorial Home is almost finished. The church which we had hoped would have been ready for opening about the beginning of September has by many causes been delayed, but is now so far forward that we expect to be able to open it in the beginning of the year. ... The church proper is seated for 1000, and besides it there are vestries, a large class-room, and a workers' prayer meeting room, etc. ...

During the year great progress has also been made in the levelling and filling up of grounds, making of roads, etc., and in no former year has there been more money spent in connection with this department of work than in the past one. ... It was a necessity to lay out money for the new line of drainage, levelling of grounds, etc., but which will not require to be spent in future buildings.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1887, 37-38)

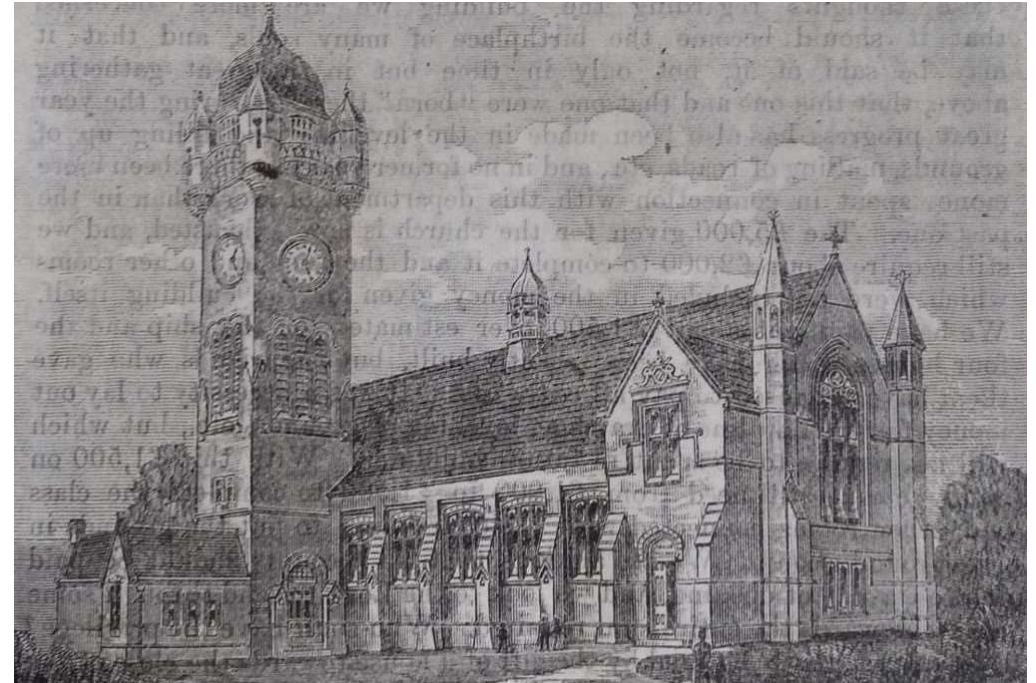


Allan Dick Home, 17 Quarrier's Village, Cat C

Robert Alexander Bryden, 1886. 2 storey irregular-plan Tudor-Gothic style villa occupying prominent position at centre of village.

Number 17 'Alan Dick Home', occupies a prominent site in the centre of the village. It forms half of a stylistic pairing with Number 14 'Overtoun' at the other end of Hope Avenue.

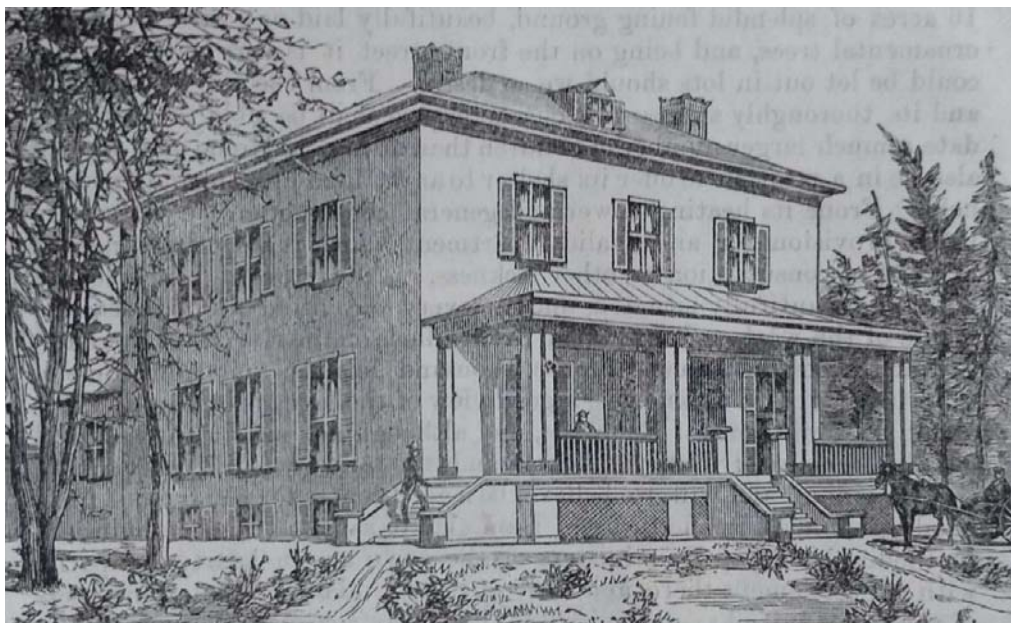
Retaining its original windows, number 17 also provides a good representation of the pattern and plan form evident in a majority of the villas on the site. <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50584>



Mount Zion Church (A Narrative of Facts..., 1887, 38)

In Canada, the Belleville Home could not cope with the increasing volume of children being sent out from Scotland and so William Quarrier decided to find another house which could deal exclusively with his children:

After looking at a number of houses I selected the large family mansion and grounds of "Fairknowe," at Brockville, one of the best situated in that beautiful town. The above woodcut is a fair representation of the house, and will give friends some idea of what it is like. It is built of stone, and is about 60 feet broad by 50 feet deep, and consists of three flats and attics. ...
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1887, 35)



'Fairknowe' (A Narrative of Facts..., 1887, 35)

1888

Mount Zion Church was dedicated on 6th March 1888 – this first design originally held 1000 but it extended in 1898 to hold 2000:

*Opening of New Church at Bridge-of-Weir Homes.
(Reprinted from "North British Daily Mail," 7th March, 1888)*

The Church stands on a knoll on the west side of the grounds. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, broadly treated, and, with its massive tower, adds a new and very attractive feature to the landscape. It has to the north a gable with a large central traceried window, and in the southern gable a wheel window filled with stained glass. The side window are, for cheapness, finished square. ...

A novel feature which gives character internally, as well as externally, to the edifice, is in the employment of those fruits, plants, and flowers which are mentioned in the Bible, in the scheme of ornamentation. Not only do these appear in pleasing varieties of colour and form in all the windows, the Rose of

Sharon and the Lily of the Valley, for instance, combining in the wheel window, with very good effect, but they also figure exclusively in the skilful carving on pillars and other ornaments. In this way over 50 of the plants and flowers of the Bible have been illustrated throughout the building in stone, wood, or glass. The main entrance to the church is under the tower at the south-east corner, and communicates with vestibules leading to the church, and to the adjoining smaller halls. ...

The tower rises to a height of 120 feet, and is finished at the top with a roof covered in lead, and four corner turrets. The tower was constructed principally to carry a large water tank, from which the surrounding homes will be supplied by gravitation, and which had necessarily to be placed at a considerable height. While the tower was in the course of erection, Mr Quarrier was provided with a fine clock and a peal of bells by two friends. The bells are ten in number, chime with quarters and hours, and at nine, one, and five o'clock during the day a carillon plays a tune upon the

whole peal and at any time other tunes can be played from the keyboard attached to the machine. The carillon machine and the clock proper are set in a chamber prepared for them on the first floor of the tower. A little brass plate on the machine bears the inscription that the clock and bells were erected in the memory of the late Allan Dick, of Glasgow, by his sisters. The bells play several Scotch national airs, as well as hymn and psalm tunes, and their pleasant sound can be heard for miles around the quiet countryside. The bells were supplied by Messrs. Llewellyns & James, of Bristol, and the clock and carillon machine by Messrs. Gillet & Co., of Croydon. ... we ought not to mention that the building is heated by hot water with coils in the lobbies, and ventilated by air inlets combined with Munn's extractor.

Generally it may be said that the building outside and inside has an appearance of elegance, comfort, and solidity that would favourably compare with many of our large churches in Glasgow, and, next to the new Barony Church, it is the most important ecclesiastical structure which has been raised in the West of Scotland during the past two years. It was built from the plans and under the supervision of Mr. Robert A. Bryden, architect, 212 St. Vincent Street, who also planned all the other buildings on the ground. The contractors were – Mason work, Messrs. George Barlas & Co.; wright work, Mr. Matthew Henderson; plumber work, Messrs. Fyfe & Allan; plaster work, Mr. H. S. Bathgate; tile work, Messrs. Emley & Son; heating, Messrs.

Cormack & Son; ventilating, Messrs. James Carrick & Co.; stained glass and painter work, Messrs. J. & W. Guthrie, all of Glasgow; paraffin coronae for lamps, Messrs. Brawn & Co., Birmingham; stone carving, Mr. E. Good, Glasgow.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1888, 19-20)



Mount Zion Church, 2006 (RCAHMS DP008329)

Mount Zion Church, including cemetery and boundary walls, Cat B
 1888, Robert Alexander Bryden, with later additions and alterations circa 1900 and circa 1910. Gothic 7-bay asymmetric-plan church with 5-stage square ogee-roofed Baronial clock tower.

Mount Zion Church, still in ecclesiastical use, is the focal point of Quarrier's Village, a purpose-built complex for orphaned or abandoned children created by William Quarrier from 1877. The church's 120-foot clock tower (chimes in operation) is a local landmark. CEMETERY AND BOUNDARY WALLS: cemetery with yew trees to lower ground N of church bounded by low rubble wall; accessed via stone steps with low coped and iron-railed sandstone wall, sandstone piers; wrought-iron gates. Cemetery contains headstones of William Quarrier, his family and others.

Quarrier's Homes was, and still is, a charitable organisation and an anonymous donation of £5000 allowed work to begin on the church. Completed in 1888, with a capacity of 1000, it was extended to the NE shortly afterwards to house 1500. It was further extended when the transept to the NW was added, finally accommodating over 2000 people. The organ was installed in 1899 at a cost of £1000, also gifted. Early photographs show that the church was originally built with an ogee-roofed bellcote on the roof ridge, since removed.

The eclectic interior of the church is typical of the period with Aesthetic style stained glass and furniture, Tudor details, reformed Gothic pattern and carving. The materials employed - oak; mosaic, glazed and encaustic tiles; stained and painted glass; wrought iron - display a wide range of craftsmanship. The exterior presents a Scots Baronial tower. As a whole the style is unified however and the church is a good example of Victorian architecture and design. Quarrier's Village remains well preserved with only a few of the buildings having been altered in some way.

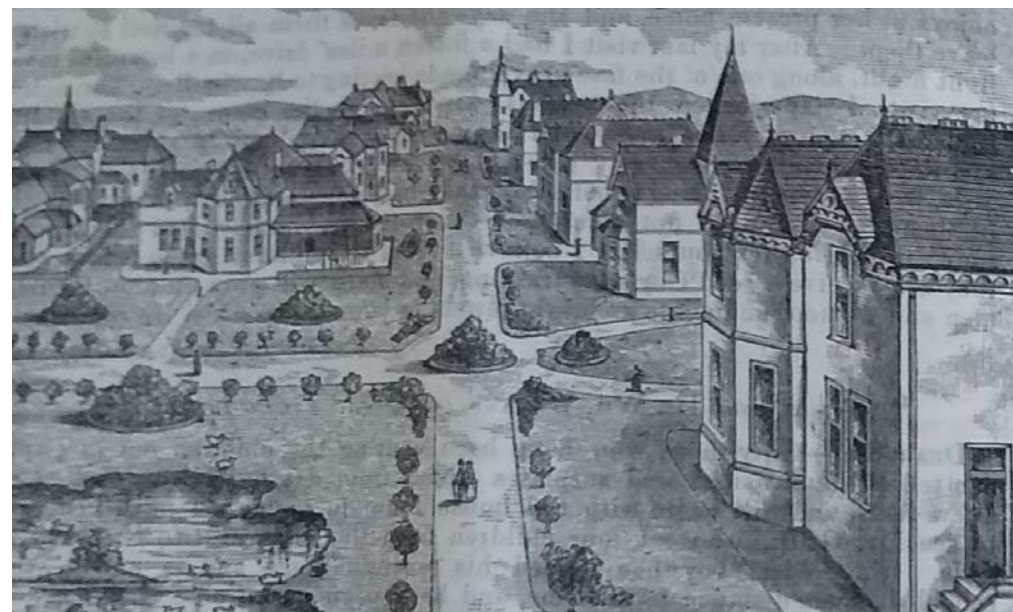
<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB48940>

The Narrative of Facts for 1888 recorded that, in the 17 years since William Quarrier began his work, 5,000 children had been helped to find a new life with 2,500 of them sent to Canada – the Orphan Homes had accommodation for 700 children but £20,000 was still required so that this could be increased to 1,200 and £2,000 was needed to build a Consumptive Boys' Home –

Ashgrove, Somerville and Kintyre Homes were under construction and the village layout was increasing in size to accommodate the new cottages:

The number of houses in "Faith" Avenue is complete, and also in "Hope." The eleven Homes still required are to be built in "Love" Avenue, and when they are erected it will also be complete.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1888, 55)



View from the general playground, looking up "Hope" Avenue

1889

The appeal for donations for new cottages continued to be successful with the Marshall, Bridgeton and Dalmarnock Homes under construction

Infrastructure improvements included:

- a new gymnasium in the general playground
- extension of the original workshops at a cost of £2000 (paid by the family of Thomas Coats, the donor for the original workshops)
- *We have also had a large swimming pond made, which we accomplished by damming back the water in part of our burn...* (A Narrative of Facts..., 1889, 54)
- The cemetery, begun in 1887, was completed:

We have now enclosed our little cemetery (formed two years ago at the end of the church) by a stone wall, ornamental railing and gate, , and also made a stone stair on the terrace leading up to where the church is situated, the doing of which has cost £200.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1889, 54)

1890

The Lincoln and Garfield. Michael Rowan Home, and Edinburgh Homes were under construction, as well as 'Elim', a Home for Invalid Boys

An appeal was made for donations to construct a new school:

An Additional School to Accommodate 500 Children

The present building is only capable of schooling from 400 to 500, so that it is quite inadequate to meet the need of 1,200, the number we anticipate having under our care in the Homes.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1890, 88)

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 36 buildings:-

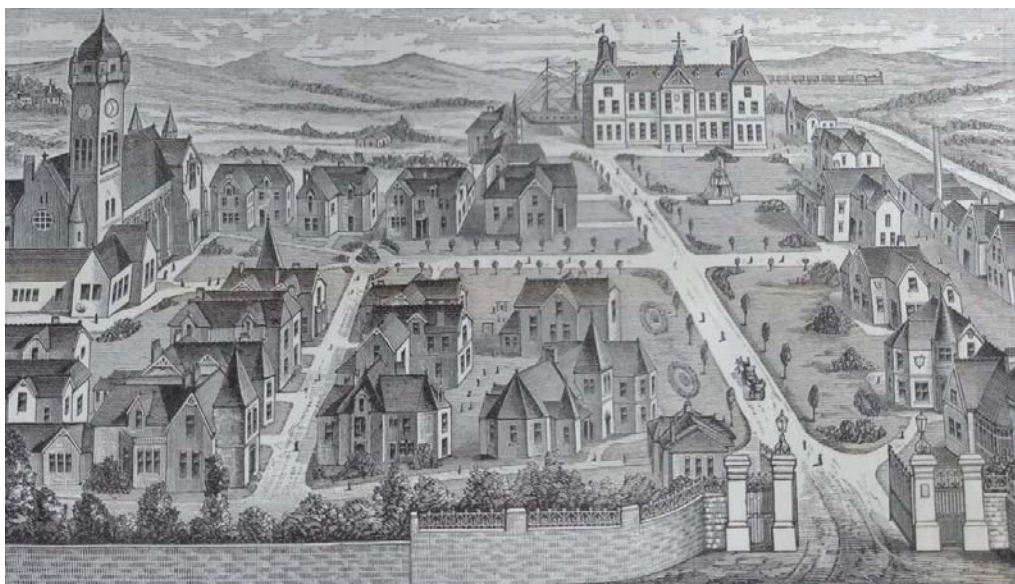
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11. *"Paisley Home."*
12. *"Cessnock Home."*
13. *"Mizpah Home."*
14. *"Leven Home."*
15. *"Overtoun Home."*
16. *"Montrose Home."*
17. *"Mitchell Home."*
18. *"Allan Dick Home."*
19. *"Somerville Home."*
20. *"Ashgrove Home."*
21. *"Kintyre Home"*
22. *"Marshall, Bridgeton, Dalmarnock Home."*
23. *"Lincoln and Garfield Home."*
24. *"Edinburgh Home."*
25. *"Michael Rowan Home" (to build).*
26. *"Bethesda," for Invalid (Incurable) Girls.*
27. *"Elim," for Invalid (Incurable) Boys.*
28. *"James Arthur" training ship on land.*

29. *"Ferguslie Offices," combining Laundry, Workshops, etc.*
30. *"Stores," including Stable, Coach-House, Byre, Greenhouse, etc.*
31. *"Church and Class Rooms."*
32. *"Gatehouse."*
33. *"Gardener's House and Poultry Farm."*
34. *"Homelea."*
35. *"City Orphan Home," James Morrison Street, Glasgow.*
36. *"Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.*

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1890, rear cover)

1892

The continued growth of the village facilities was reflected in the number of children being assisted – the year 1891-92 began with 731 children at Bridge- of-Weir and finished with 843 with another 249 sent to Canada



Partial view of homes.

The growth of the village was not slowing down either with the number of cottages increasing by six:

In the beginning of spring the "Jehovah-jireh Home," built on one of the corners of Love Square, was opened, and is now filled with boys. Mr. R. A. Bryden, our architect, has spared no pains in making new plans suitable for each site, and this house has many points of architectural beauty...

Towards the end of the summer "Sagittarius Home," situated at another corner of Love Square, was opened, and is now filled with boys. Some special designs distinguish it from the others, one being a carving of an archer over the front doorway.

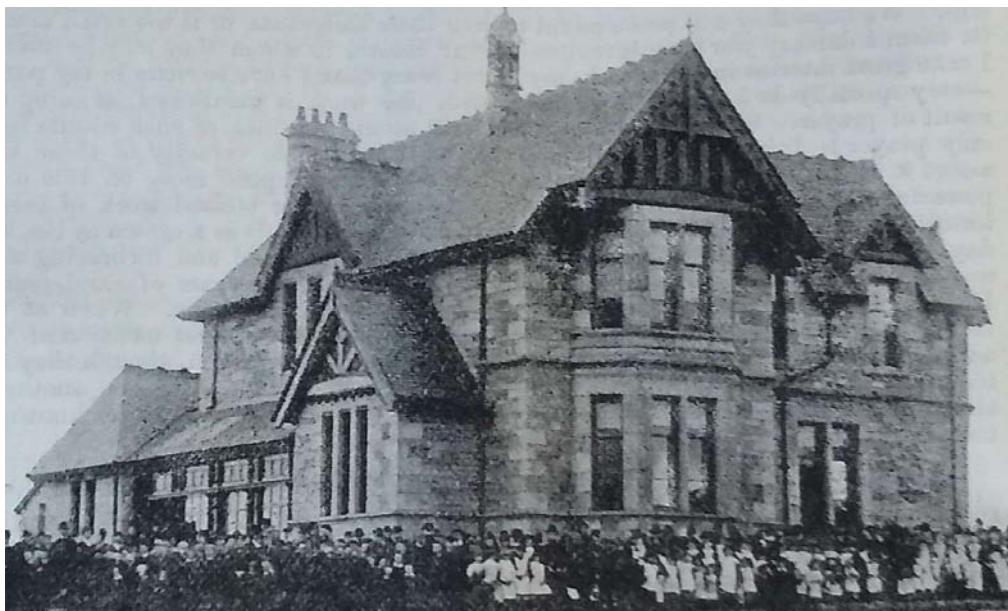
The "Ayr Home," occupying the other corner of the Square, is just out of the painters' hands, and will be opened and occupied very shortly.

The "James Wilson Home" is well on to completion, and we hope will be ready soon, as we are really needing it for girls, all the other houses being already full.

The "Renfrewshire Home" is getting roofed in, and it will be some months before it is finished, and ready for occupation.

The "Sabbath School Home" is in the masons' hands and is rising above the ground.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1892, 87-88)

A legal dispute was delaying the funding for another cottage, the Michael Rowan Home – its site and one other were the only plots left on Love Avenue and with only three or four other sites available for Homes on the original farm William Quarrier was looking to buy another farm to expand into.



Elim, Invalid Boys' Home.

Towards the end of 1891, building work had commenced on the school. The Quarriers School and Teachers House were completed in 1892, and is one of the finest buildings built here. A picturesque Duck Pond was built on the right hand side of School Wynd and was a constant attraction.

On 26th Sept 1892, the house, Benthead, Ardnadam, near Dunoon, on the Clyde Coast, was donated as a holiday home for the children. It was renamed Springfield. (Paterson, n.d., 16)

The school contains fourteen class-rooms, giving accommodation for about 800 children, which, with the old school, will give us capacity to meet the increasing wants of coming years.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1892, 87)

AUSTIN-SMITH:LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP



New School and Teachers' House.

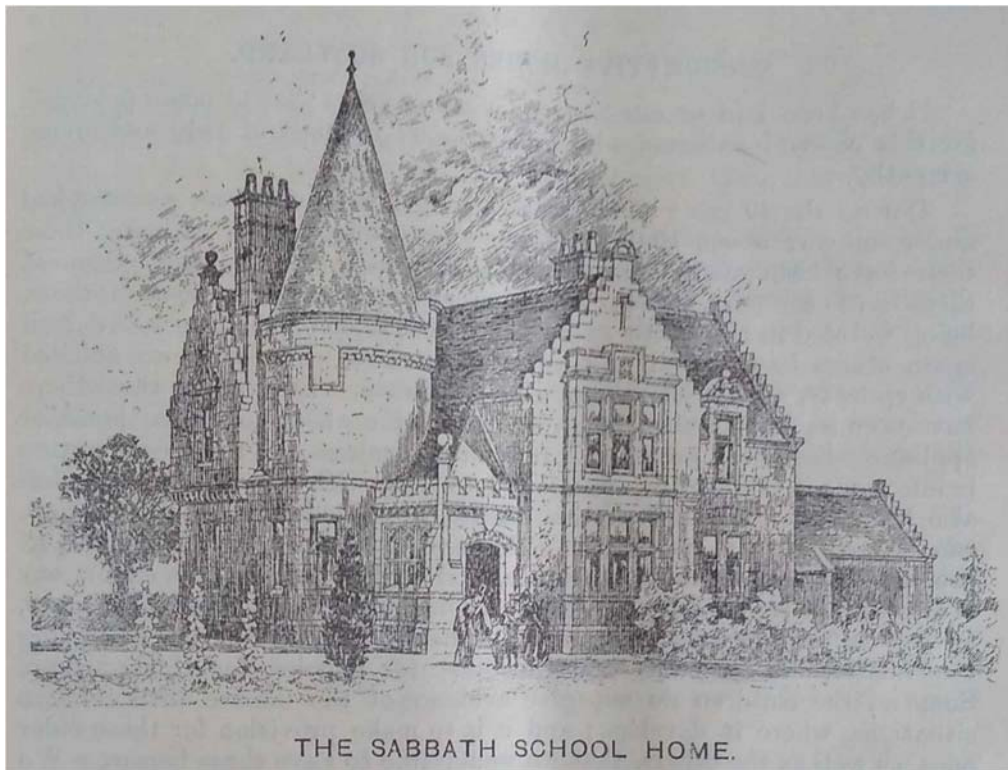
1893

The Ayr, James Wilson and Renfrewshire Homes were all completed and the Sabbath School Home was almost completed:

We are glad to say the Sabbath School Home is also nearly finished, and it stands forth as one of the finest buildings of the "Children's City," amid the hills of Renfrewshire.

The house given in the spring before we went to Canada is now roofed in, and for the present we have given it of Glasgow Home No.2. but expect it will be otherwise designated when the donor has decided regarding it. The Home completes the building ground in Love Avenue, and when the square and roads are put in order around, it will be an attractive spot indeed.

In addition to the building operations on hand during the year, we have been busy also making roads, new swimming pond, bridges across the Cattie Burn, etc.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1893, 77)



The Sabbath School Home



Sabbath School Home, 28 Quarrier's Village, Cat C

Robert A Bryden, dated 1893. 2-storey, irregular-plan Baronial villa situated at S edge of the village featuring prominent drum tower and ornate entrance porch.
The Sabbath Home was originally used as drop off point for newly interned children as well as providing accommodation for weekly Sunday School gatherings. Architect, Robert A Bryden was the director of the Sabbath School Union at the time, and this may account for the extra level of detail and finish compared to many of the other homes. The quality of the design and detailing is considered to compensate for the predominant use of uPVC windows (2006).

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50588>



New fountain - Love Square.

The Fountain on Love Square, Quarriers Village was completed by May 1893, and the following May, Cottage 28, the Sabbath School Home, was opened. A fountain was always a prominent sight within the village. For various reasons it was moved from place to place, but remains in Love Square.

(Paterson, n.d., 16)

William Quarrier laid out his plans to help sufferers of tuberculosis by creating the Consumptive Homes for Scotland, developed in conjunction with Robert Bryden after a visit to England to examine the facilities at the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and others:

It has been laid in our hearts for many years to make provision for this class of sufferers who are so much in need of help and loving sympathy.

AUSTIN-SMITH:LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP

We are desirous of having two houses, one for males and the other for females, for this purpose.

The classes of patients we would take in would be children and young people, from 4 up to 25 years of age, who are orphans and destitute, admission to be,

of course, free of charge, and from all parts of Scotland, and they would be kept until cured, or until the Lord saw fit to remove them to the better and sunnier home above. The money required to build these two houses, with separate apartments and with all appliances required, such as separate engine, boiler, washing-house, etc., would be £3,000 each.

Towards the £10,000 needed for the 200 acre farm which we require for the increasing work we have received about £2,200...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1893, 78-80)

He summarised his annual appeal for donations by stating that this year he would require between £27,000 and £28,000 to achieve his ambitions:

...we shall need in the coming year from £13,000 to £14,000 for daily maintenance; £6,000 for the Consumptive Homes...; and £8,000, balance of the £10,000 needed for the purchase of the 200 acre farm ...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1893, 87)

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 46 buildings:-

1. *"Central Building," in which are Hall, School rooms, etc.*
2. *"Broadfield Home."*
3. *"Glasgow Home."*
4. *"Dalry Home."*
5. *"Dunbartonshire Home."*
6. *"Ebenezer Home."*
7. *"Washington Home."*
8. *"Aberdeen Home."*
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26. *"Elim," for Invalid (Incurable) Boys.*
27. *"James Arthur" training ship on land.*
28. *"Ferguslie Offices," combining Laundry, Workshops, etc.*
29. *"Stores," including Stable, Coach-House, Byre, Greenhouse, etc.*
30. *"Church and Class Rooms."*
31. *"Gatehouse."*
32. *"Gardener's House and Poultry Farm."*
33. *"Homelea."*
34. *"New School Buildings."*
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40. *"Renfrewshire Home."*
41. *"Glasgow Home No.2."*
42. *"Michael Rowan Home."*
43. *"House for Teachers."*
44. *"Springfield, Seaside Home, Ardnadam."*
45. *"City Orphan Home."*
46. *"Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.*

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1893, rear cover)

1894

Sanatoria

In February of 1894, the land of the adjacent farm to Nittingshill Farm, Carsemeadow, had come up for sale and was purchased at the cost of £6,722. His old friend, architect, Robert A. Bryden who designed all the Village buildings, was again asked to design the hospital buildings. The foundation stone of the first building was laid by Sir William Arrol on 5th September 1894.

(Paterson, n.d., 17)

1895

The first Sanatorium for female consumptives was under construction:

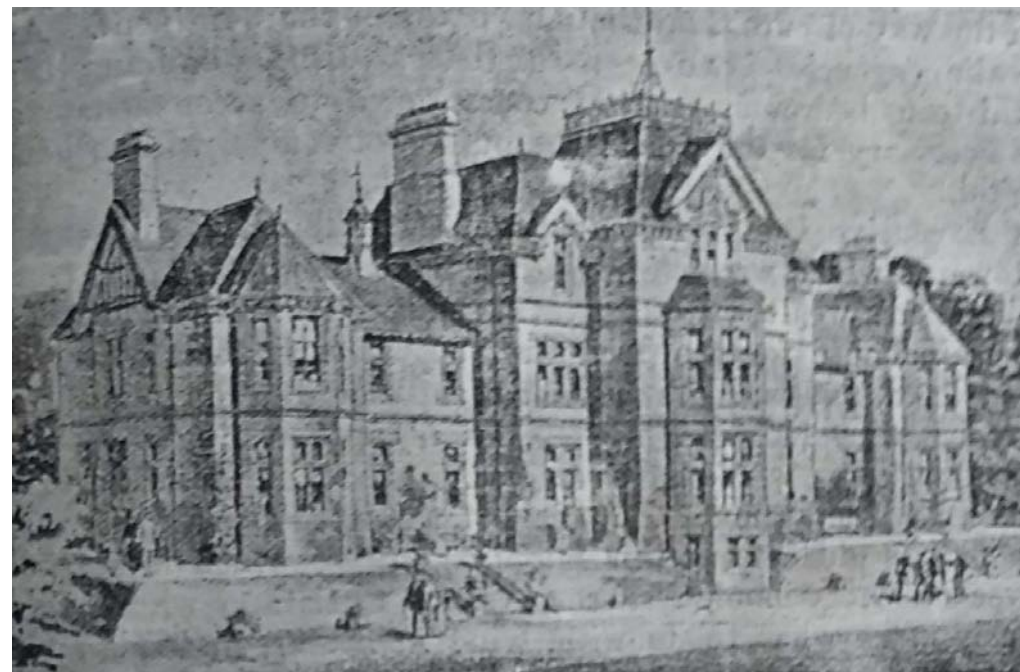
Consumptive Hospitals for Scotland.

During the past year there has been great progress made with this scheme. The first Hospital generously gifted by friends in the East of Scotland, was only up a few feet at the close of last year, but is now out of the plasterers' hands and the joiners and tile-layers are busy at work. We are hoping that it will be finished in a few months. However, before we can occupy the building, steam power will be required for heating purposes and to drive the engine for ventilation. We have, therefore, begun the Executive Buildings, where will be situated the two large boilers for generating the steam power for the entire six Hospitals, proposed to be erected. Here will also be the Laundry and Washing-house for the six Hospitals; besides Turkish, Russian and other baths; also an inhalation room, in which antiseptic medicines will be inhaled by the patients. A new bath where warm earth will be placed round the patient is to be erected, which we believe will produce greater results in the way of cure than the mud baths of the Continent. Another of the healing agencies is to be a Sun Bath. In this building there will also be thirteen bedrooms, sitting rooms, etc., to accommodate all the assistants necessary for the work: the nurses, of course, will be housed in the Hospital. ...

A separate house for the Secretary, begun early this year, is now almost completed...

It is estimated that the proposed six Hospitals, with Executive Buildings, etc., will cost about £60,000 and towards this sum we already have received nearly £15,000...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1895, 89-90)



Sanatorium No.1.

Work on new Homes was continuing in parallel with the development of the new Hospital:

The "Michael Rowan Home," for which the money was given in 1894, is now finished and occupied; it is situated on the high ground near the Training Ship, looking towards the Railway, and for situation and appearance is one of the finest of the splendid buildings of our Model Village. Adjoining this is the "Ebenezer Maclay" Home...it is now in plasterers' hands, and will be finished in the spring of the year.

Another house being built is the "Infectious Diseases' Hospital,"... This building is for separating any who make take measles, scarlatina, or other infectious disease, and will be a very useful adjunct.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1895, 88)



...we reproduce here a pen and ink sketch of "Love Avenue," the latest finished one in our model village.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1895, 18)



We give here a pen and ink sketch of "Hope Avenue," another of the three main avenues of our village.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1895, 32)

William Quarrier also reiterated his earlier call for funds to increase the size of the church:



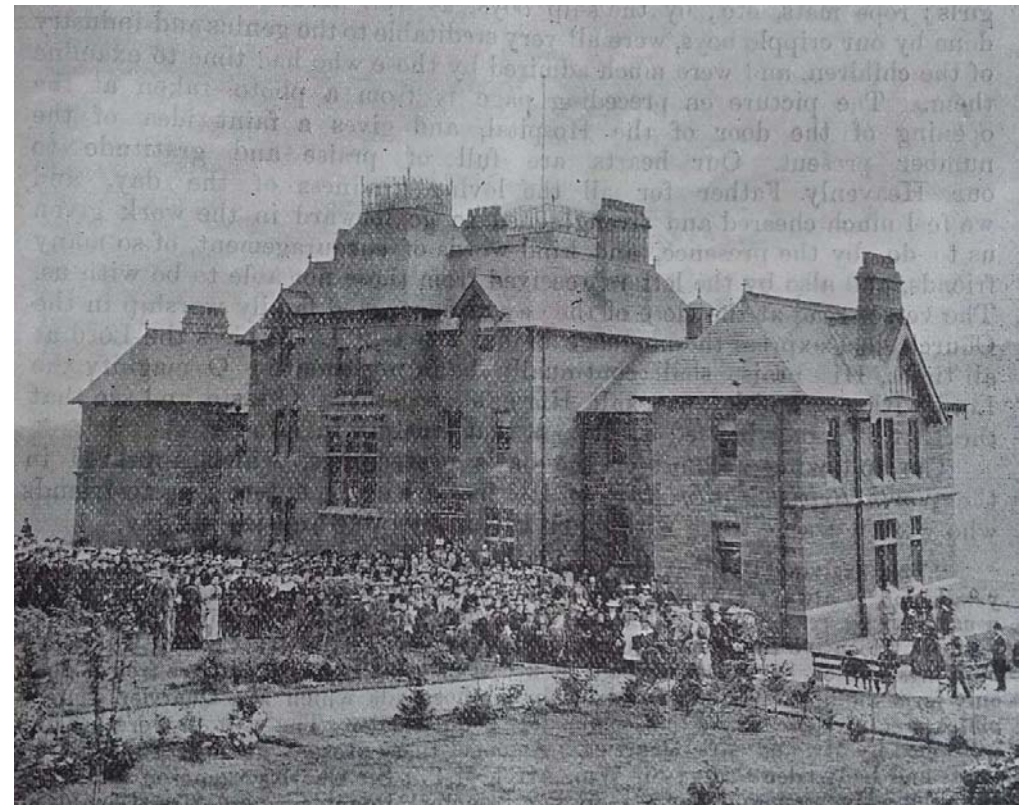
By close observation it will be noticed that there are some very young children of two and three years old among the others in the gathering, and it is wonderful to see how these sit through the entire service without causing any disturbance. It will also be seen from the crowded state of the Building the great need there is for enlargement of the Church. We anticipate that the cost of an addition to hold 500 more – 1,500 in all – would be about £2,500...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1895, 64ff)

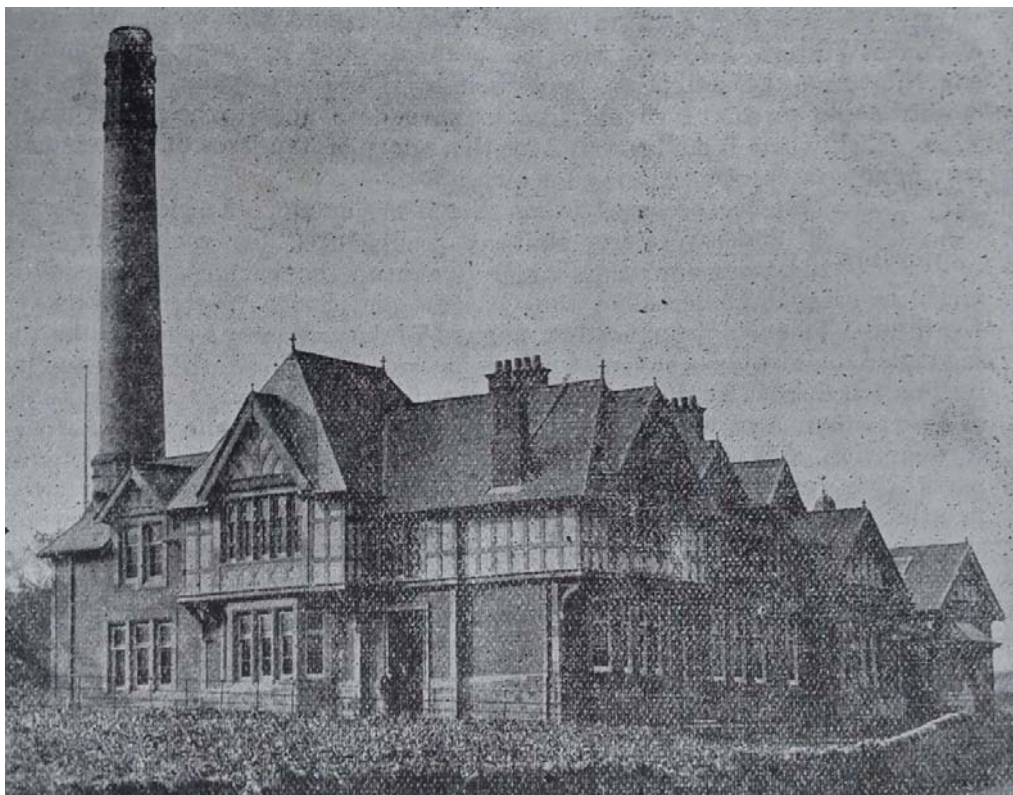
1896

September 3. – Our biennial "Thanksgiving Day" was held today, when the three new Homes, new office, gates, bridges, etc., as well as the First Consumptive Hospital, Executive Buildings, and Secretary's House, were dedicated...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1896, 86)



Opening of Consumptive Hospital.



...of the hundreds of children taken into the Homes annually a very large number (almost 30 per cent) are born of consumptive parents, who die before their time. ... Dr. Duncan, in a lecture given before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, gives the number of deaths in Scotland from Consumption of the lungs to be upwards of 7,000 annually, and considering the chronic nature of the disease, and the large proportion of deaths from Consumption, registered under the names of bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, etc., he affirms that there are in Scotland alone 70,000 persons continually suffering from tubercular diseases of the chest.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1896, 87)

As well as the Sanatorium and 'Glenfarg Home' (which was under construction) a number of other additions and infrastructural improvements were made in 1896:

New Buildings During the Year.

The progress made throughout the year has been as great as it has been possible to get men to work. The "Ebenezer Maclay" Home has been completed and is now occupied, the rock around blasted, and a new terrace formed. The first gifted in the new year was the "Killearn Home"... It is now roofed in and being slated...

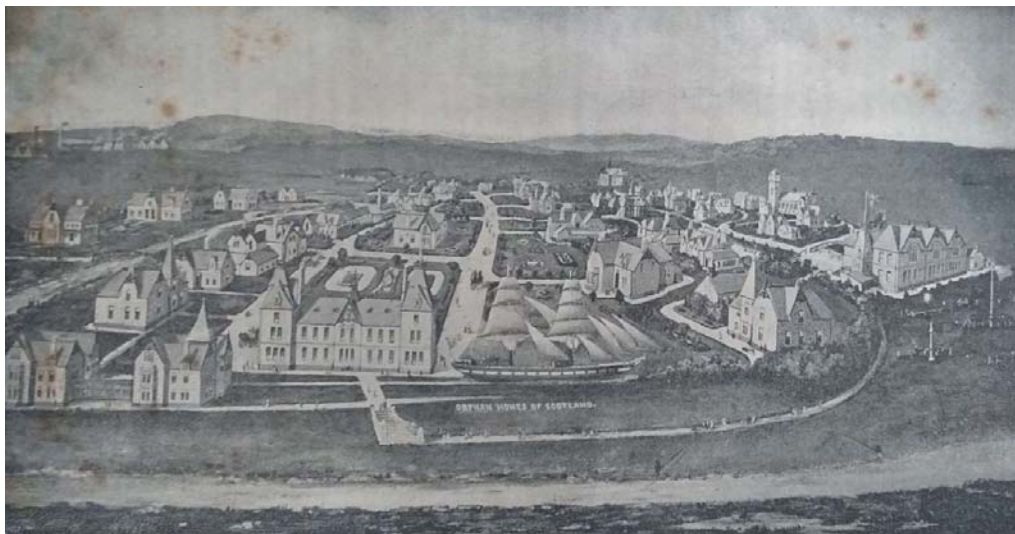
During the year two large bridges have been built across our Gotter Burn. One, which is 25 feet long by 20 feet broad, is near the entrance-gate of the Homes, on the other side of the road, and connects the new avenue leading to the Consumptive Hospital. This road has been made round the hollow of the hill, and is comparatively level. It will be a great saving to the heavy traffic which we have daily to and from the station, and which in the past has had to be taken over the high hills which come before the entrance to the Homes.

The other bridge – which might be called the "Forth" bridge – is situated behind No.1 Cottage, and spans the bathing-pond, connecting the New Farm with the old ground. This is a beautiful structure, the span 50 feet long, and as the ground is high on both sides here, the depth is 70 feet to the bottom of the burn.

A new set of gates and walls, similar to those at the entrance to the Homes, have been erected at a cost of £300, closing in the Poultry Farm and the new road leading to the Consumptive Buildings.

A drainage system to drain the new farm, involving hundreds of pounds, has been gone on with during the year, also the new road round by the Consumptive Hospital, and what with blasting, planting shrubs, etc., etc., the year has been a busy one in outside work and improvement.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1896, 86)



Partial View of Homes. Reproduced from a painting taken from the Railway side of the Homes, with the Gryffe in front. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1896, inside rear cover)

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 52 buildings:-

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5. "Dunbartonshire Home."
6. "Ebenezer Home."
7. "Washington Home."
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27. "James Arthur" training ship on land.
28. "Ferguslie Offices," combining Laundry, Workshops, etc.

29. "Stores," including Stable, Coach-House, Byre, Greenhouse, etc.
30. "Church and Class Rooms."
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32. "Gardener's House and Poultry Farm."
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34. "New School Buildings."
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36. "Sagittarius Home."
37. "Ayr Home."
38. "James Wilson Home."
39. "Sabbath School Home."
40. "Renfrewshire Home."
41. "Smith Memorial Home."
42. "Michael Rowan Home."
43. "House for Teachers."
44. "Springfield, Seaside Home, Ardnadam."
45. "City Orphan Home."
46. "Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.
47. Farm buildings.
48. "Eben. Maclay Home."
49. "Isolation Home."
50. "Killearn Home" (Building).
51. "Glenfarg Home" (Building).
52. "Macfarlane Home" (To Build).
53. First Consumptive Hospital for Scotland.
54. Superintendent's House.
55. Executive Buildings.



Ordnance Survey 6" Renfrewshire Sheet VII.SW, Revised 1896



Glenfarg, 34 Quarrier's Village, Cat C

Robert Alexander Bryden, 1897. 2-storey, asymmetrical-plan Free Renaissance style villa with baronial detailing including distinctive octagonal turret and viewing platform.

Glenfarg is a good example of the more elaborate villas built towards the end of the village's development in the late 1890s. It is situated at the E edge of the village above Gottar Water just before it joins the River Gryfe. Baronial, Tudor and Jacobean detailing is freely applied, with the octagonal tower and viewing platform contributing to this compact yet dramatic composition.

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50586>

1897

The government of Ontario introduced an Act in 1897 to regulate immigrant children – because of this, William Quarrier stopped sending his children to Canada - Emigration wasn't reintroduced by the Quarrier Trustees until April 1904 (Paterson, n.d., 16)

In the village, Killearn Home was almost finished, Glenfarg Home was being built, and work on an extension to the church to increase capacity to 1,500 had also been started

At the Hospital, the Executive Buildings had been completed but opening had been delayed until a new sewage system had been installed for both the Hospital and the Village:

Sanatoria

On the 3rd September 1896, Lady Elise Glen Coats, wife of Lord Thomas Glen Coats of J. & P. Coats, Thread Mills, Paisley, officially opened the Consumption Hospital. Unfortunately it was a further two years before the first patient was admitted, due to problems with drainage. In fact the first admission wasn't till 27th May 1898. (Paterson, n.d., 17)



Children crossing new bridge on May-Day

1898

On 10th August 1898, the Executive Buildings of the Sanatorium were badly damaged by fire. The fire started in the roof of the boiler house. As the nearest Fire Brigade appliances were in Paisley, a lot of the building was nearly lost, waiting for the brigade to arrive, but on their arrival a lot was saved. Part of the old building was refurbished, the rest was quickly re-built.
(Paterson, n.d., 17)



Executive Buildings - before the fire.



Executive Buildings – after the fire.

William Quarrier fought an unsuccessful court case against the re-rating of the village and took a number of photographs of the Homes to show that they were both houses and schools for the children:



This sketch is one that we submitted to the Court of Session to show that, although from the outside the houses may have a villa-like appearance, they are in reality schools in action. It represents the playground and the covered shed connected with the "Somerville Home." The boys play here when they get out of lessons, as well as at other times, and the same may be seen in every other house in the village.

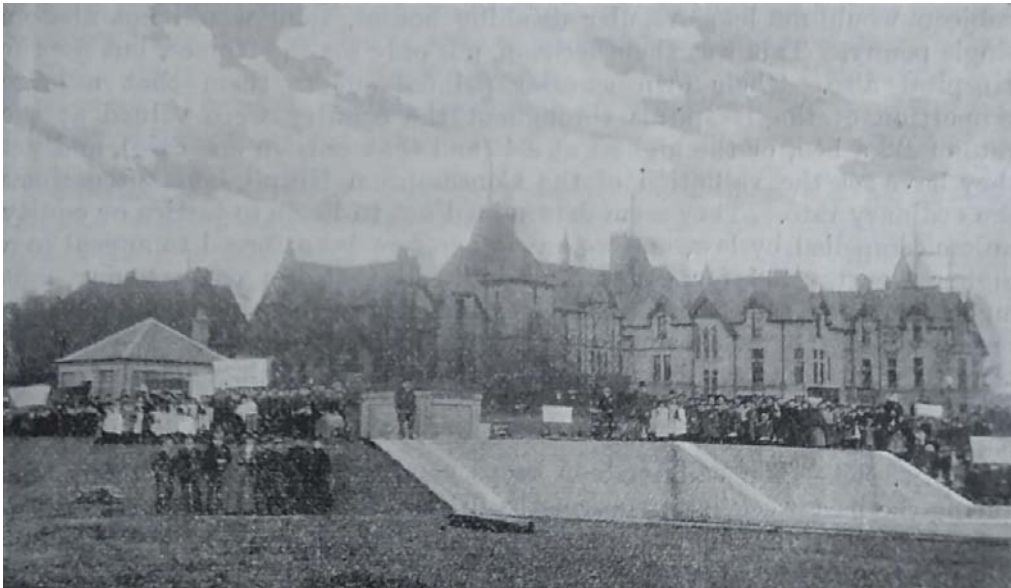
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1898, 5)



This picture, submitted to the Court of Session, represents a Sewing-Class in the "Overtoun Home," with a mother in charge of it. Not only is there a Sewing-Class held here, but also Sunday School and Band of Hope Class; and here also daily lessons are prepared and other instruction imparted to the children.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1898, 9)

The construction of the new sewage works allowed for the delayed opening of the first Sanatorium in May 1898:



Inspection of new Sewerage Works. Photo taken from the River Gryffe.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1898, 41)

1899

On 19th October 1899, the offices and workshops forming the Ferguslie Building and Workshops were destroyed by fire, it having started in the joiners workshop during the night. Thomas Glen-Coats paid for the rebuild. At that time there was only candles or oil lamps for lighting and open fires for heat.

A Fire Station manned by volunteers from the homes staff and full time Fire Officers, was built. The new Bake house, Workshops and Stables were rebuilt next to the new Fire Station. Electric lighting was introduced to the Village and a Power House was built beside the Executive Buildings to distribute electricity through the Sanatorium, Cottages and Workplaces.

(Paterson, n.d., 17-18)

1900

Following the previous year's fire, the new laundry was opened in September 1900:

The new workshops have been erected away from the laundry and close to our poultry farm, and they are now occupied. The bakehouse is twice as large as the old one, and the joiners' and shoemakers' workshops are also on a larger and improved scale.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 67)

The only new cottage for children built was the William and Mary Hatrick Home but the infrastructure was continually being improved:

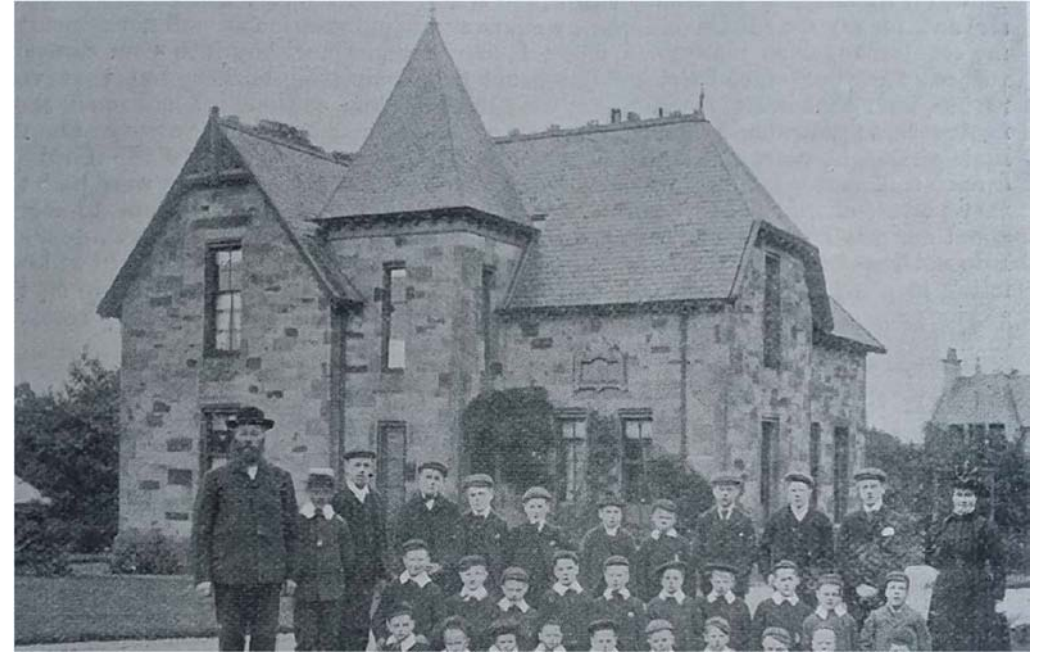
The grounds have been materially improved, and the hundreds of trees and shrubs planted add greatly to the beauty of the place.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 68)



"Jas. Arthur" Ship's Crew – Skating and Sliding on the River Gryffe.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 4)



Broadfield Home, with father and mother and family. The first Home built, gifted by the late Mr. and Mrs.

Stoddart in memory of their son. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 15)



General Recreation Park. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 22)

AUSTIN-SMITH:LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP



Some of our type-writing class at work. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 31)



At our seaside home, Ardnadam, after dinner. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 39)



Entrance Gate to the Homes on Thanksgiving Day, 5th September, 1900. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 67)



Opening "The Door of Hope," 5th September, 1900. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 68)

The second Sanatorium, called 'The Door of Hope,' was opened on 5th September, 1900:

It is a beautiful structure, in an ideal situation, and its internal arrangements and fittings are admirably suited for their purpose. The windows are a special feature, and are so constructed that they can be kept open and fixed at various angles to suit the weather. They are never shut, so that night and day the patients practically live in the open air. We have at present 40 patients in this building, 14 more than we were able to deal with in No.1 Sanatorium, which is now in the contractor's hands, being altered to give us 10 additional beds.

Electric light fittings and steam radiators are also being put in, and, when finished, we will be able to treat 80 patients at one time. ... The electric power house and installation...is now being erected...

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 68)

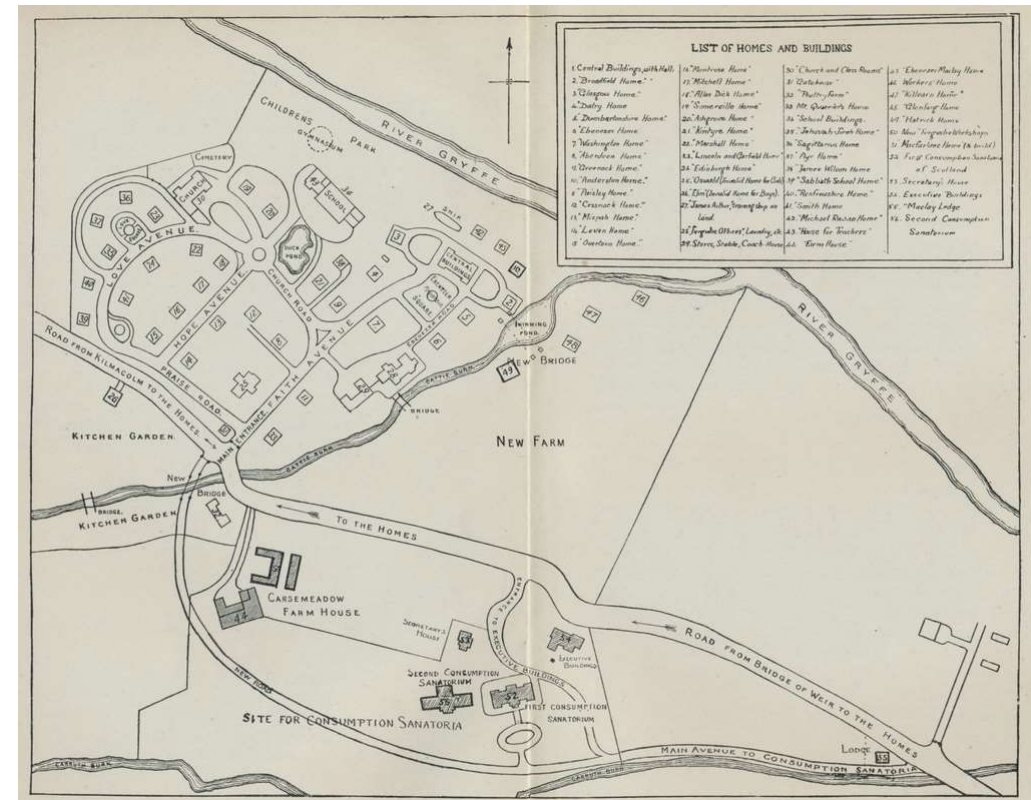
The completed sanatoria were for women only but William Quarrier's ambition was to have, "four more Sanatoria to enable us to carry out our plan of having 200 beds, 100 for women and 100 for men." (A Narrative of Facts..., 1900, 69)

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 61 buildings:-

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37. "Ayr Home."
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39. "Sabbath School Home."
40. "Renfrewshire Home."
41. "Smith Memorial Home."

42. "Michael Rowan Home."
43. "Workers' Home No.1."
44. "Springfield, Seaside Home, Ardnadam."
45. "City Orphan Home."
46. "Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.
47. Farm buildings.
48. "Eben. Maclay Home."
49. "Workers' Home No.2."
50. "Killearn Home" (Building).
51. "Glenfarg Home" (Building).
52. "Hatrick Home."
53. "Macfarlane Home" (To Build).
54. First Consumption Hospital for Scotland.
55. "Hebron."
56. Executive Buildings.
57. Sanatoria Lodge.
58. Second Sanatorium – The Door of Hope.
59. New Ferguslie Workshops.
60. Electric Power House.
61. Fire Station.



Map of the Quarrier Village, Urquhart, 1900

1901

"The year just closed has been the largest in gifts of any in the past..."

(A Narrative of Facts, 1901, 70):

"The handsome fire station...is now completed, and is fully equipped with steam engine, hose wagon, escape, etc."

"The extension of the village has necessitated increased store accommodation, and as the old stables in the same block had also become too small we decided to erect new stables and use the old ones to extend the stores. We began to build last year... In the new block we will have stable room for 18 horses, with cart and carriage sheds, fodder and harness rooms. It has been built between the fire station and workshops, and these form a handsome street, which we have called Bakers' Street, as, like Jeremiah of old, we there get our bread."

"The addition to the cemetery has been walled in, and the banks of the burn which runs through our land have been repaired and rebuilt to prevent damage through the overflow."

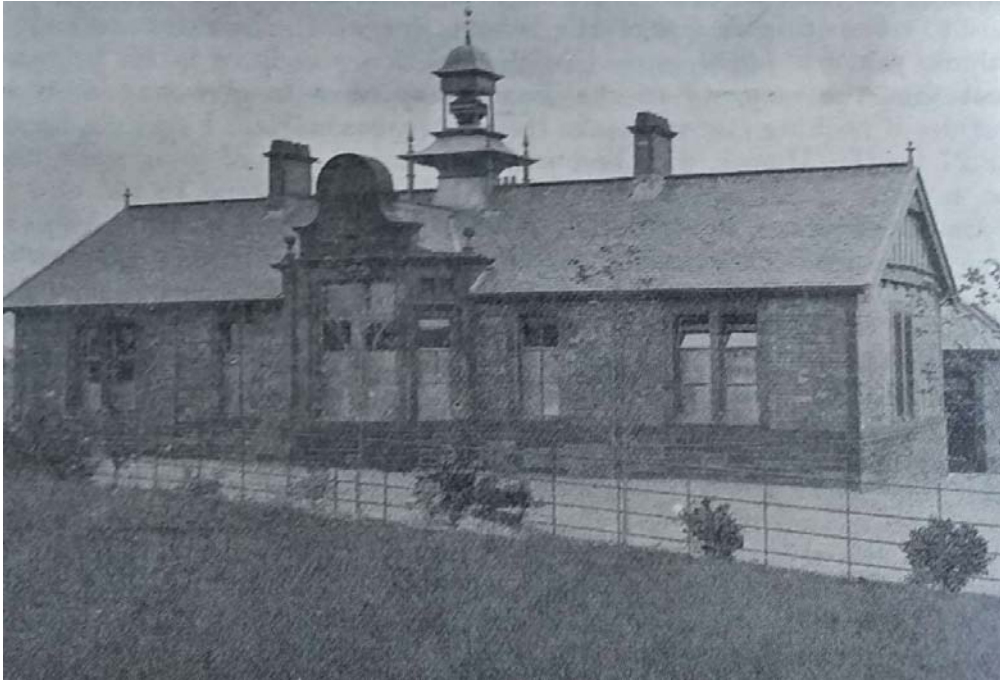
One new cottage, the "Macfarlane Home," was almost complete and the funds for two others (including the "Peddie Alexander Home") had been donated.



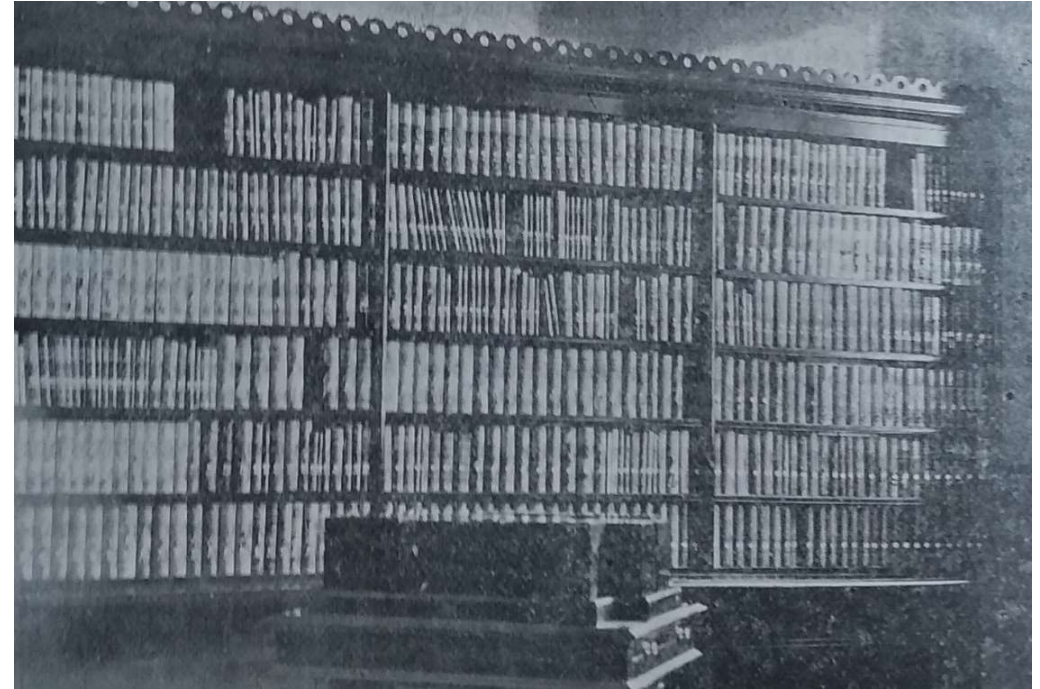
Fire Station. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 66)



Fire Engines and men ready for work. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 11)



Exterior of Electric Power House. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 14)



Partial view of New Library. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 24)

Feb. 27 – A kind friend...has gifted a sewing machine to every Home, and has placed in the Public Library a handsome cabinet with hundreds of stereoscopic views of the countries of the world. ... The same friend has given an order for 800 new books for the library and bookcases to hold them...



The New Organ in the "Children's Cathedral." (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 26)



Our New Instrumental Band in uniform. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 38)



Rear view of the two Sanatoria. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 67)



Sixty-two of the patients in residence in the two Sanatoria on October 31st, 1901; eighteen others were in bed, making a total of 80. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 74)

In 1901, William Quarrier laid out his plans for what would be his last major project:

Colony of Mercy for Scotland for Epileptics. To cost £20,000.

For many years it has been on our hearts that some provision should be made in Scotland for relieving the lot of the sane Epileptics, but hitherto the claims of the extending Homes and Sanatoria have hindered us from taking any steps in the matter. A friend has recently offered some financial assistance, we feel that God is directing us to bring the needs of this afflicted class before His Stewards with a view to the establishment of a Colony somewhat on the same lines as that carried out so successfully by Pastor Von Bodelschwingh at Bielefeld in Germany, and by others in America.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 78)

Official reports estimated that there were an estimated 4000 sufferers in Scotland but no facilities for them – as such, William Quarrier and Robert Bryden again visited English examples at Chalford St. Peter in Buckinghamshire and the Maghull Home for Epileptics near Liverpool to ascertain what would need to be built and how much it would cost:

Some help has already been promised but £20,000 will be required to purchase a suitable farm say of 200 acres, near a central railway station, and to erect thereon, somewhat on the same plan as our Orphan Homes, two houses for men, two for women, and two for boys and girls.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1901, 78)

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39. *"Sabbath School Home."*
40. *"Renfrewshire Home."*
41. *"Smith Memorial Home."*
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45. *"City Orphan Home."*
46. *"Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.*
47. *Farm buildings.*
48. *"Eben. Maclay Home."*
49. *"Workers' Home No.2."*
50. *"Killearn Home."*
51. *"Glenfarg Home."*
52. *"Hatrick Home."*
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54. *New Ferguslie Workshops.*
55. *Fire Station.*
56. *"Peggie Alexander Home" (building).*
57. *"Jno. Robertson Home."*
58. *New Stables (building).*
59. *First Consumption Sanatorium of Scotland.*
60. *"Hebron."*

61. *Executive Buildings.*
62. *Hope Lodge.*
63. *Second Sanatorium – The Door of Hope.*
64. *Electric Power House.*

1902 Summary of the Year's Work.

Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge-of-Weir, and City Orphan Home, Glasgow.- On 1st November, 1901, there were resident in the Homes 1,168 boys and girls. During the year 306 new cases have been admitted, making a total of 1,474 dealt with.

Consumption Sanatoria of Scotland.- 310 non-paying female patients were treated during the year, and there were 1,893 attendances at the Dispensary, showing a large increase over previous years.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 74)

Colony of Mercy for Epileptics of Scotland to cost £20,000, of which £7,500 is given and promised.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 78)



"Lincoln and Garfield Home" with father and mother and children.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 8)



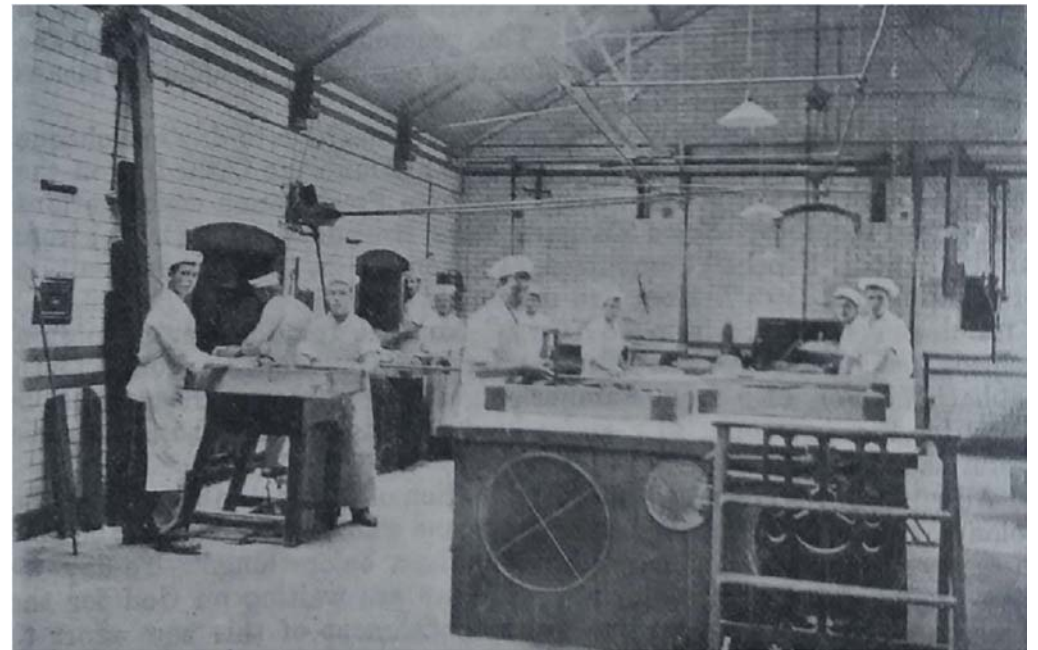
New Cart Shed, Van, Lorry, and Carts and Horses – all in daily use for our large family.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 19)



The children visiting New Stables on May Day. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 27)

AUSTIN-SMITH:LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP



Interior of Bake-house in which 60 dozen loaves are made daily for the family. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 36)



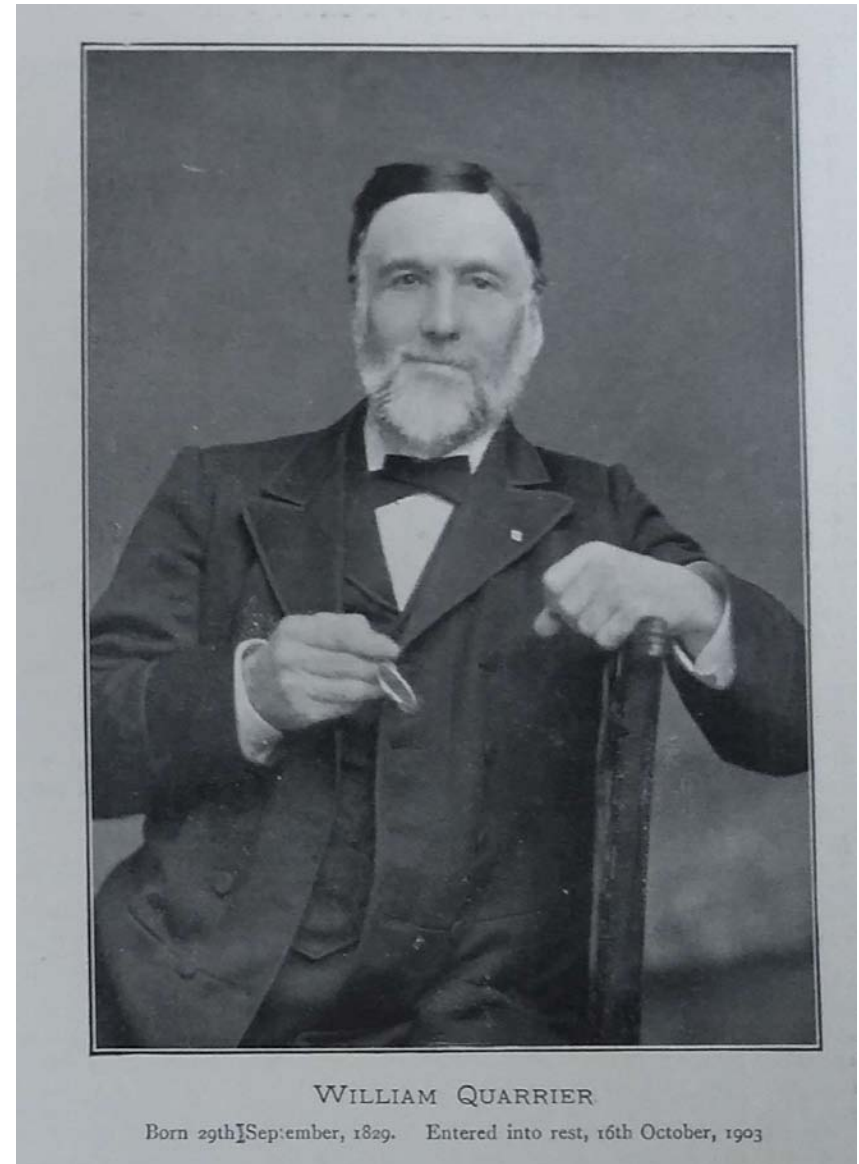
Interior of Joiners' Shop, in which furniture for the village is made and repaired.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 39)



The children from the Homes and their band visiting the two Consumption Sanatoria on May Day.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, 39)

1903

On 16th October 1903, after a recurrence of a kidney illness, that had dogged him most of his later life, that in turn led to a stroke, from which he did not survive. William Quarrier passed on to a greater land. Isabella, his wife passed away, 6 months after her husband, on 22nd June 1904. Both are buried in Mount Zion Cemetery.
(Paterson, n.d., 17)





Last snap-shot of Mr. Quarrier, taken on the beach at Millport, 11th August, 1903.



Montrose Home in "The Children's City," with the mother and family of girls.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1903, 5)

In May 1903 the lands of Hatrick Farm, situated at the west end of the Village, were purchased, for £9800, but only part of the land was required for the Colony of Mercy. The remaining unused farmland from both farms was rented to a tenant farmer at Hatrick Farm, for the provision of food for the homes.

(Paterson, n.d., 17)

1904

Statement issued by Trustees in November, 1903.

In accordance with the desire of the late Mr. Quarrier, and with the cordial approval of the Trustees, the management of the Homes will be carried on by Mrs. Quarrier and family on the same principle as in the past, and the Trustees have appointed Mr. Bryden, Mr. Maclay, and Mr. Findlay as an advisory council, , who will regularly report to them.

The Trustees do not propose to make any special appeal for subscriptions, as they consider that the system adopted by Mr. Quarrier of trusting to Divine Providence to provide for the maintenance of the orphan Homes should be adhered to.

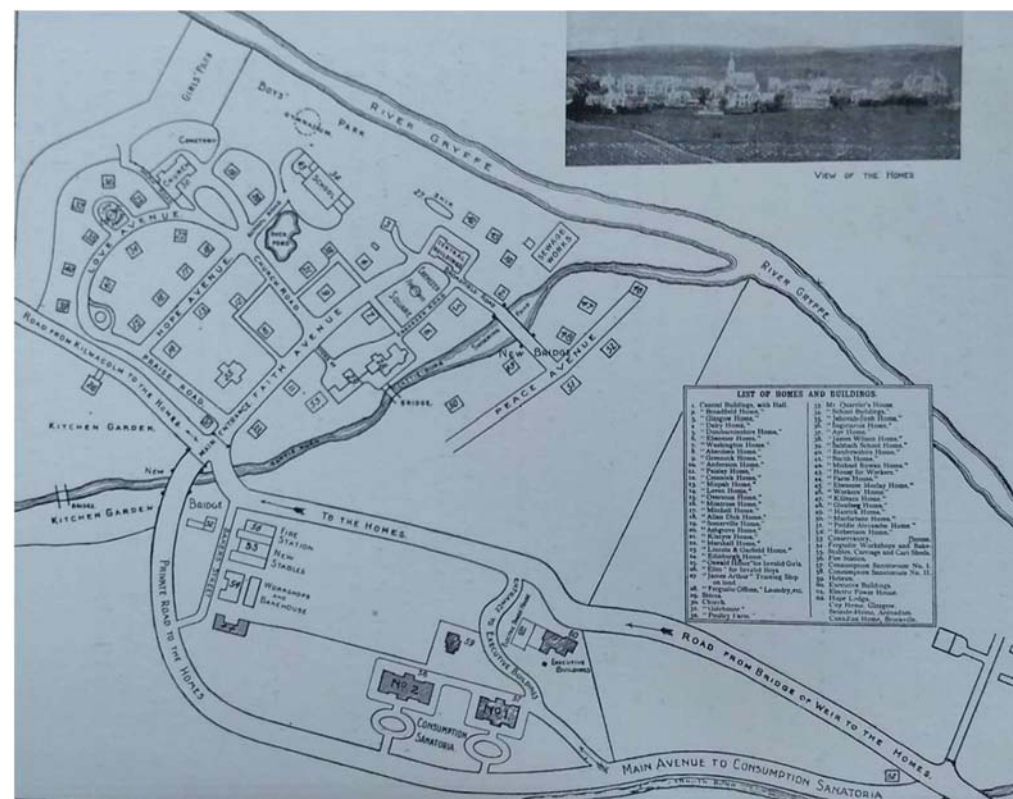
N.B. Since the death of Mrs. Quarrier [Isabella Quarrier died on 22nd June] the active management of the Homes is carried out by her daughters, Miss Quarrier and Mrs. A. Quarrier Burges, assisted by the Advisory Council.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1904, inside front cover)

On 29th September 1904, what would have been the late William Quarrier's birthday, his daughter Mary laid the foundation stone of the Colony.

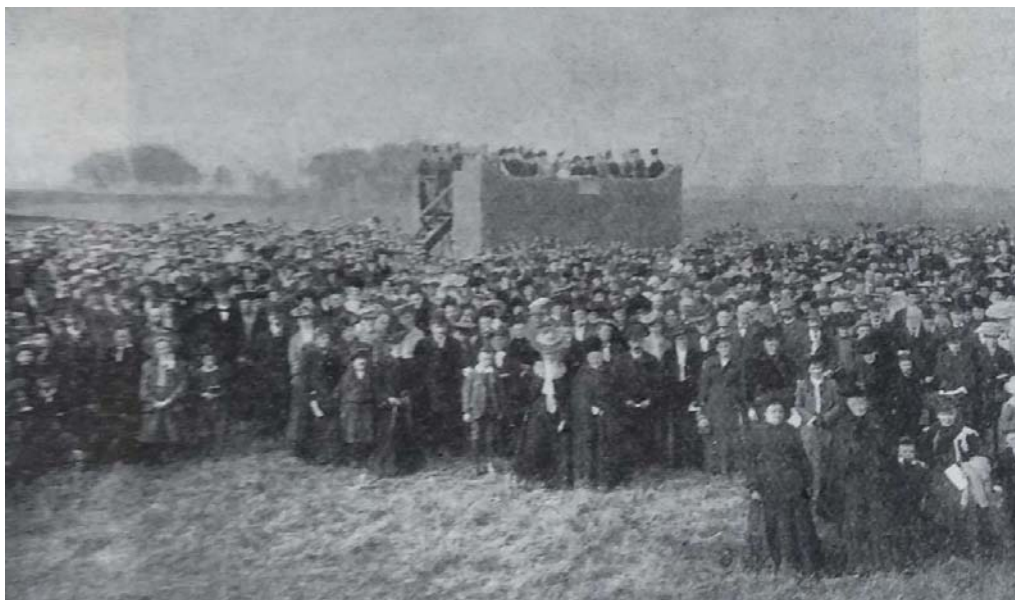
(Paterson, n.d., 19)

Colony of Mercy of Epileptics of Scotland. To cost £20,000; already received, £13,000.



Ground Plan of Orphan Homes and Consumption Sanatoria, Bridge-of-Weir.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, inside back cover)

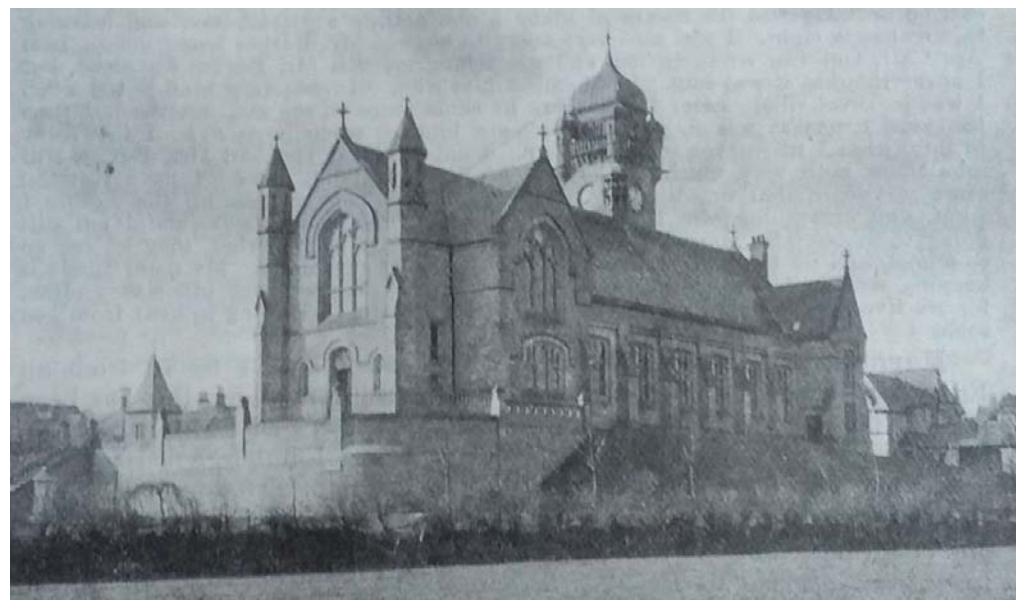


Ground Plan of Orphan Homes and Consumption Sanatoria, Bridge-of-Weir.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1902, inside back cover)

As the above picture indicates, a start has at last been made with the first building in the Colony of Mercy, and since this snapshot was taken good progress has been made, so as we write the roof is being put on part of this first house. The stone laying took place under the most auspicious conditions on the 29th of September, the anniversary of the birth the beloved founder of the work. As mentioned in last year's "Narrative," one of the last transactions of Mr. Quarrier's life – and one that gave him no little pleasure – was the completion of the purchase of Hatrick Farm, comprising 213 acres of freehold land, for a sum of £9,800. On a splendid site on this farm, commanding a fine southern outlook, the first voluntary door of hope for the poor epileptics of Scotland is now in course of erection, and will, we trust, be ready for occupancy sometime in 1905.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1904, 71)

AUSTIN-SMITH:LORD ARCHITECTS - CONSERVATION GROUP



The Children's Church and Cemetery. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1904, 19)

In the annual Narrative of Facts for 1904, the first produced following the death of William Quarrier, the appeal for donations shows the extent of the organisation and commitments which he had created:

About £18,000 will be required for maintenance alone of the Orphan Children, apart from repairs and other special charges.

About £2,000 is required for Emigration.

Additional School accommodation is required, estimated to cost about £3,000.

We are anxious to have a Gymnasium and Swimming Pond for the older boys, which would be of great service.

Additional Homes for Children – costing £2,000 to £2,500 each. All our accommodation is at present taken up.

Additional accommodation is required for teachers.

For the Consumption Sanatoria £6,000 will be required for maintenance, and about £1,500 to build the third block which is to be begun shortly, and for which we have already £8,578 on hand. When this block is finished we will have beds for 132 patients and will be able to relieve more of the many sufferers from Consumption.

For the Colony of Mercy we require at least £1,500 to finish the first Home and make the necessary alterations in the grounds.

£4,000 is also wanted for an Executive Block.
(A Narrative of Facts..., 1904, 79)

1905

The first Home of the Colony of Mercy for Epileptics for 30 patients was nearing completion:

Considerable expense has been incurred in connection with the development of this work, in addition to electric lighting and a special sewage scheme, it has been necessary to arrange for a supply of water which has to be brought a distance of 1½ miles.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1905, 68)



First House in the Colony. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1905, 68)



School and Recreation Park. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1905, 69)

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 66 buildings:-

1. "Central Building," in which are Hall, School rooms, etc.
2. "Broadfield Home."
3. "Glasgow Home."
4. "Dalry Home."
5. "Dunbartonshire Home."
6. "Ebenezer Home."
7. "Washington Home."
8. "Aberdeen Home."
9. "Greenock Home."
10. "Anderston Home."
11. "Paisley Home."
12. "Cessnock Home."
13. "Mizpah Home."
14. "Leven Home."
15. "Overtoun Home."
16. "Montrose Home."
17. "Mitchell Home."
18. "Allan Dick Home."
19. "Somerville Home."
20. "Ashgrove Home."
21. "Kintyre Home"
22. "Marshall, Bridgeton, Dalmarnock Home."
23. "Lincoln and Garfield Home."
24. "Edinburgh Home."
25. "Bethesda," for Invalid (Incurable) Girls.
26. "Elim," for Invalid (Incurable) Boys.
27. "James Arthur" training ship on land.
28. "Ferguslie Offices," combining Laundry, Workshops, etc.
29. "Stores," including Stable, Coach-House, Byre, Greenhouse, etc.

30. *"Church and Class Rooms."*
31. *"Gatehouse."*
32. *Poultry Farm.*
33. *"Homelea."*
34. *"New School Buildings."*
35. *"Jehovah-Jireh Home."*
36. *"Sagittarius Home."*
37. *"Ayr Home."*
38. *"James Wilson Home."*
39. *"Sabbath School Home."*
40. *"Renfrewshire Home."*
41. *"Smith Memorial Home."*
42. *"Michael Rowan Home."*
43. *"Workers' Home No.1."*
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46. *"Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.*
47. *Farm buildings.*
48. *"Eben. Maclay Home."*
49. *"Workers' Home No.2."*
50. *"Killearn Home."*
51. *"Glenfarg Home."*
52. *"Hatrick Home."*
53. *"Macfarlane Home."*
54. *New Ferguslie Workshops.*
55. *Fire Station.*
56. *"Peggy Alexander Home" (building).*
57. *"Jno. Robertson Home."*
58. *New Stables (building).*
59. *First Consumption Sanatorium of Scotland.*
60. *"Hebron."*

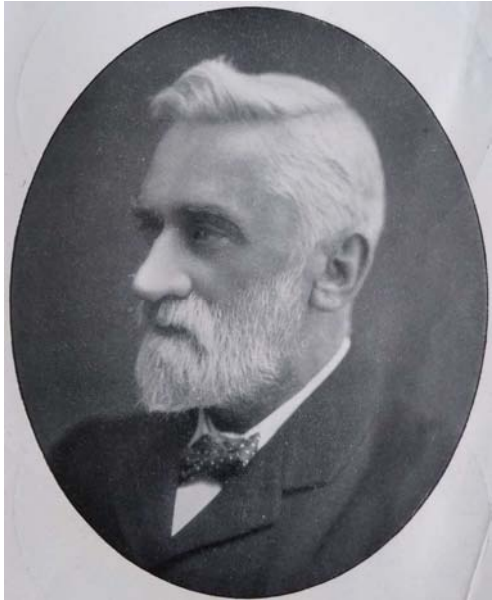
61. *Executive Buildings.*
62. *Hope Lodge.*
63. *Second Sanatorium – The Door of Hope.*
64. *Electric Power House.*
65. *First Home in the Colony of Mercy.*
66. *Third Sanatorium.*

1906

Death of Robert Bryden:

The death on 14th April of our friend and helper, Mr. Robt. A. Bryden, was to us an unspeakable loss. None of those at present engaged in the work can remember a time when Mr. Bryden was not of the number. In 1872, after Mr. Quarrier had issued his first report in which he outlined his plan for "Cottage

Homes for Orphans," Mr. Bryden wrote him offering to give his professional services as architect for any buildings to be erected. During the 34 intervening years he ungrudgingly gave his time and skill to the work, and all the 64 buildings in the Children's City, the Sanatoria, the Colony and our City Home were designed by him and erected under his supervision. He was one of the trustees appointed by Mr. Quarrier, but in 1903 he voluntarily undertook a more active part in the management, seeing after necessary repairs, alterations, roads and drainage in the village. As chairman of the school managers he was a frequent visitor to the school, and carried out many schemes for the welfare and pleasure of the scholars. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1906, 4)



Mr. R. A. Bryden (A Narrative of Facts..., 1906, 1)



Colony of Mercy for Epileptics. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1906, 16)

The first Home in the Colony of Mercy for Epileptics was opened in July 1906:

Two years later in July 1906, the first Colony house was opened by the future Lord MacLay. The Bridge of Weir, Colony of Mercy for Epileptics was and still is the only facility in Scotland devoted to the nursing, treatment and teaching of those suffering this unfortunate malaise. The second home, for women, was nearing completion, and the building of the third home, was well on its way, and the Children's Sanatorium's plans had also been finalised.

During 1909, Cottage No. 39, was opened and was nearly full, Cottage No. 40 was nearing completion and Cottage No. 41 had been started. The second Colony House had opened for 30 women, in August. The Colony of Mercy for Epileptic Children's home had been agreed and work was to start soon.

(Paterson, n.d., 19-20)

Each Colonist – we have no “patients” here – contributes ten shillings per week towards the cost of his board, and keeps himself in clothes. Their work – which is under the direction of the medical superintendent – consists of such household duties, garden work, assistance in the joiner’s and shoemaker’s shops, the bakery, or any other work as they may be found fit for. A considerable portion of time is devoted to open-air games, and already this healthful round of regular work and play is telling beneficially on most of the Colonists, some of whom look like different individuals than they were three months ago.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1906, 16)

In addition, the third Sanatoria was opened and electric light installed into the two Invalid Homes and the school and teachers’ house:

It is forty-one years since our beloved father, William Quarrier, began his work among the street boys of Glasgow by the organisation of shoeblack and newsboys’ brigades. Out of these developed the Orphan Homes, which today provide a home and Christian training for 1,400 fatherless and orphan boys and girls of all ages. In the years between 1871, when the first Home was opened, and now, over 13,000 children have passed through the Homes, 5,000 of whom have been sent to Canada. Something like £670,000 have been received in voluntary gifts, of which £270,000 have been expended on buildings, land, etc., and £400,000 on the maintenance of the Homes and Sanatoria. The work is carried on in dependence upon God for daily supplies. No one is called on for money nor do we send out collectors, or resort to bazaars and entertainments to raise funds.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1906, 4)



The Three Sanatoria, n.d.

1908

Among the improvements and new buildings in 1908 there were:

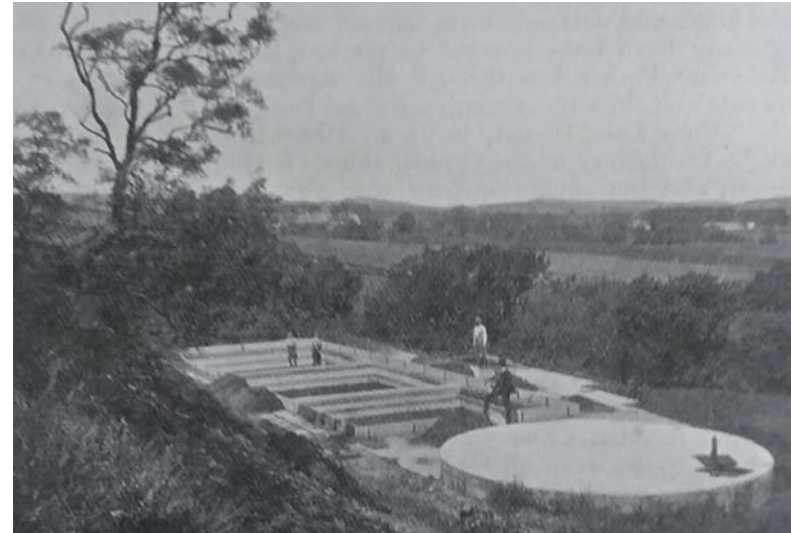
Colony of Mercy for Epileptics.

The new Home for 30 Women is fast approaching completion, and is expected to be occupied early in the spring.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1908, 29)

The new school building with class room for 600 additional pupils is almost finished... Whenever the old central building is available we propose to fit up classrooms for manual training for the boys... Considerable expense has been incurred in making a granolithic playground at the school, and we could with advantage spend £300 more on that item alone.

(A Narrative of Facts..., 1908, 2)



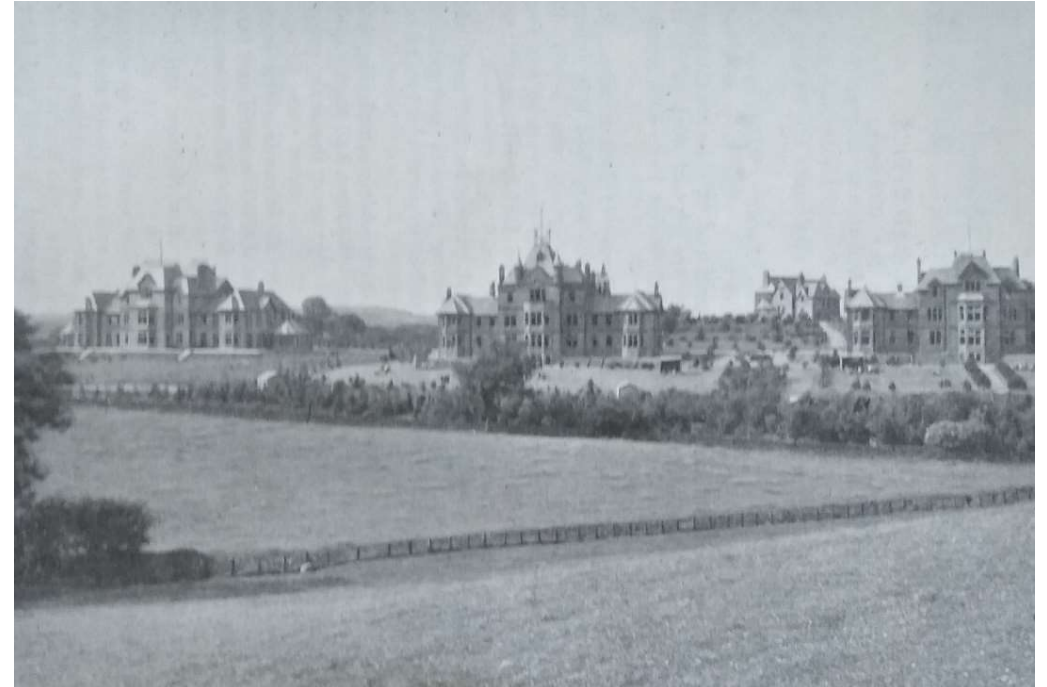
Waterworks filters and storage tank. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1908, 2)



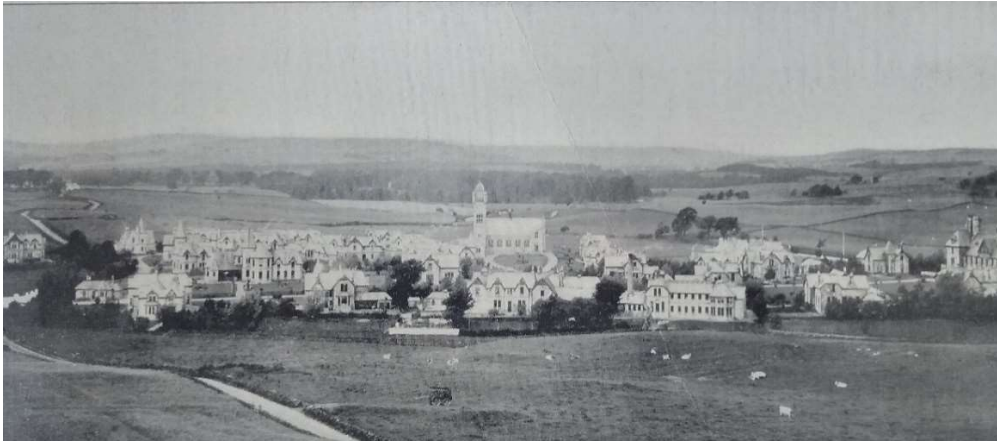
The Children's Sanatorium. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1908, 5)



Back of Peddie Alexander Home and playground. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1908, 26)



Consumption Sanatoria of Scotland for Men, Women and Children.
Block 3,Block 2 (Children's Block),Block 1 (Executive Buildings)



Partial view of the Homes.

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 71 buildings:-

1. "Central Building," in which are Hall, School rooms, etc.
2. "Broadfield Home."
3. "Glasgow Home."
4. "Dalry Home."
5. "Dunbartonshire Home."
6. "Ebenezer Home."
7. "Washington Home."
8. "Aberdeen Home."
9. "Greenock Home."
10. "Anderston Home."
11. "Paisley Home."
12. "Cessnock Home."
13. "Mizpah Home."
14. "Leven Home."
15. "Overtoun Home."

16. "Montrose Home."
17. "Mitchell Home."
18. "Allan Dick Home."
19. "Somerville Home."
20. "Ashgrove Home."
21. "Kintyre Home"
22. "Marshall, Bridgeton, Dalmarnock Home."
23. "Lincoln and Garfield Home."
24. "Edinburgh Home."
25. "Bethesda," for Invalid (Incurable) Girls.
26. "Elim," for Invalid (Incurable) Boys.
27. "James Arthur" training ship on land.
28. "Ferguslie Offices," combining Laundry, Workshops, etc.
29. "Stores," including Stable, Coach-House, Byre, Greenhouse, etc.
30. "Church and Class Rooms."
31. "Gatehouse."
32. Poultry Farm.
33. "Homelea."
34. "New School Buildings."
35. "Jehovah-Jireh Home."
36. "Sagittarius Home."
37. "Ayr Home."
38. "James Wilson Home."
39. "Sabbath School Home."
40. "Renfrewshire Home."
41. "Smith Memorial Home."
42. "Michael Rowan Home."
43. "Workers' Home No.1."
44. "Springfield, Seaside Home, Ardnadam."
45. "City Orphan Home."
46. "Canadian Distributing Home," Brockville, Ont.

47. *Farm buildings.*
48. *"Eben. Maclay Home."*
49. *"Workers' Home No.2."*
50. *"Killearn Home."*
51. *"Glenfarg Home."*
52. *"Hatrick Home."*
53. *"Macfarlane Home."*
54. *New Ferguslie Workshops.*
55. *Fire Station.*
56. *"Peddie Alexander Home" (building).*
57. *"Jno. Robertson Home."*
58. *New Stables (building).*
59. *First Consumption Sanatorium of Scotland.*
60. *"Hebron."*
61. *Executive Buildings.*
62. *Hope Lodge.*
63. *Second Sanatorium – The Door of Hope.*
64. *Electric Power House.*
65. *First Home in the Colony of Mercy.*
66. *Third Sanatorium.*
67. *New School.*
68. *"Craigbet Home."*
69. *Second Home in Colony.*
70. *Home No.40 (to build).*
71. *Home for Epileptic Children (to build).*

1909

Amongst new additions to the village, Craigbet House and Women's Home in the Epileptic Colony were constructed (not Bryden designs)



Craigbet House. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1909, 28)



Women's Home in Epileptic Colony. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1909, 48)

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 76 buildings:-

1. *"Broadfield Home."*
2. *"Glasgow Home."*
3. *"Dalry Home."*
4. *"Dunbartonshire Home."*
5. *"Ebenezer Home."*
6. *"Washington Home."*
7. *"Aberdeen Home."*
8. *"Greenock Home."*
9. *"Anderston Home."*
10. *"Paisley Home."*
11. *"Cessnock Home."*
12. *"Mizpah Home."*
13. *"Leven Home."*
14. *"Overtoun Home."*
15. *"Montrose Home."*
16. *"Mitchell Home."*
17. *"Allan Dick Home."*
18. *"Somerville Home."*
19. *"Ashgrove Home."*
20. *"Kintyre Home"*
21. *"Marshall Home."*
22. *"Lincoln and Garfield Home."*
23. *"Edinburgh Home."*
24. *"Jehovah-Jireh Home."*
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26. *"Ayr Home."*
27. *"Renfrewshire Home."*
28. *"Sabbath School Home."*
29. *"Smith Memorial Home."*
30. *"Michael Rowan Home."*
31. *"James Wilson Home."*
32. *"Eben. Maclay Home."*
33. *"Killearn Home."*
34. *"Glenfarg Home."*
35. *"Hatrick Home."*
36. *"Macfarlane Home."*
37. *"Peggie Alexander Home."*
38. *"Jno. Robertson Home."*
39. *"Craigbet Home."*
40. *Home No.40 (building).*
41. *Barnhill Home (to build).*
42. *"Oswald Home" for Invalid Girls.*
43. *"Elim," for Invalid (Incurable) Boys.*
44. *"James Arthur" training ship on land.*
45. *Poultry Farm.*
46. *"Central Building."*
47. *"Ferguslie Offices."*
48. *"Stores."*
49. *Greenhouse.*
50. *Church.*
51. *"Gatehouse."*
52. *"Homelea."*
53. *"School Buildings."*
54. *Teachers' House.*
55. *"Rozelle."*
56. *Carsemeadow Farm.*
57. *New Ferguslie Workshops.*
58. *Fire Station.*
59. *New Stables.*
60. *New School.*

61. *Seaside Home, Ardnadam.*
62. *"City Orphan Home."*
63. *"Fairknowe Home," Brockville, Ont., Canada.*
64. *First Consumption Sanatorium of Scotland.*
65. *Second Sanatorium.*
66. *Third Sanatorium.*
67. *"Hebron."*
68. *Executive Buildings.*
69. *Hope Lodge.*
70. *Electric Power House.*
71. *Doctor's House.*
72. *Hattrick Farm.*
73. *First Home in the Colony of Mercy for Epileptics.*
74. *Second Home in Colony.*
75. *Workshop at Colony.*
76. *Home for epileptic children (to build).*



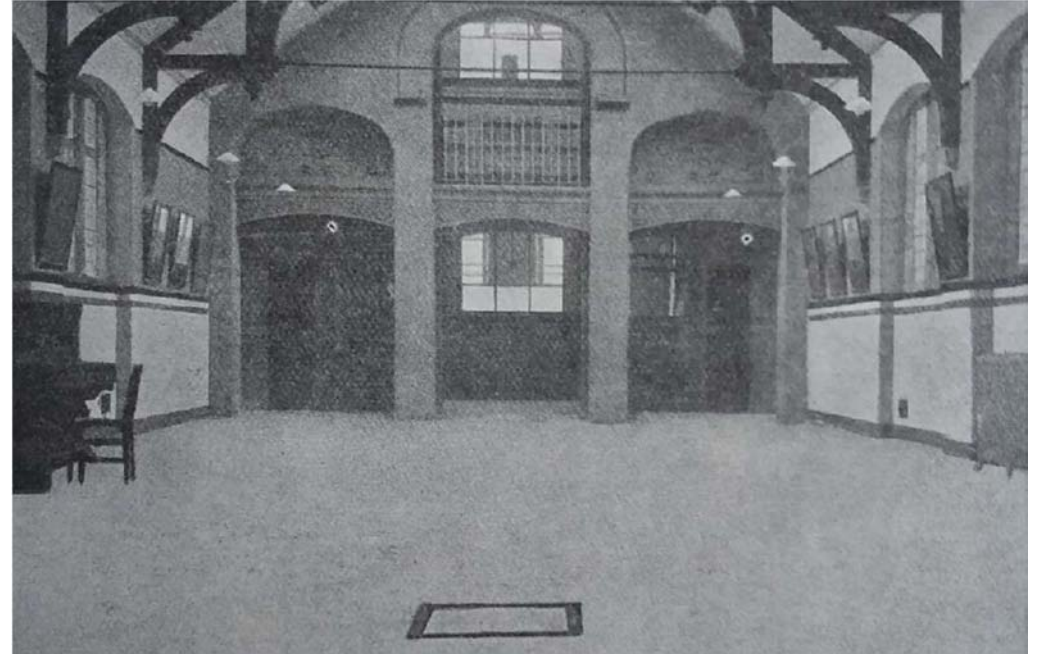
Cleaning up on board the "James Arthur." (A Narrative of Facts..., 1910, 10)



Stronvar Home – the latest opened. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1910, 15)



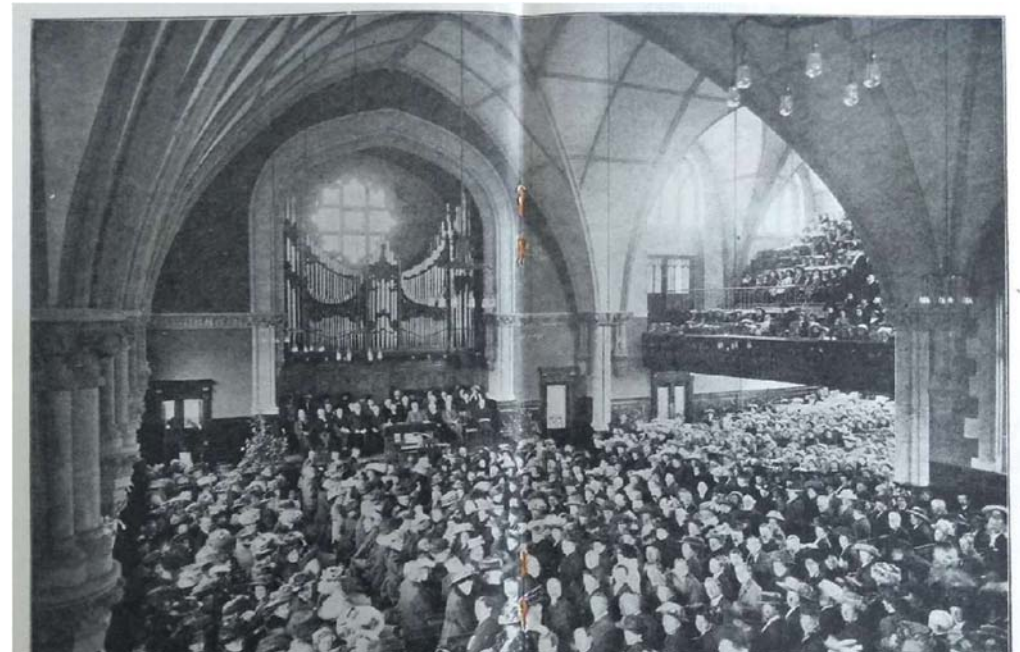
School Buildings. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1910, 34)



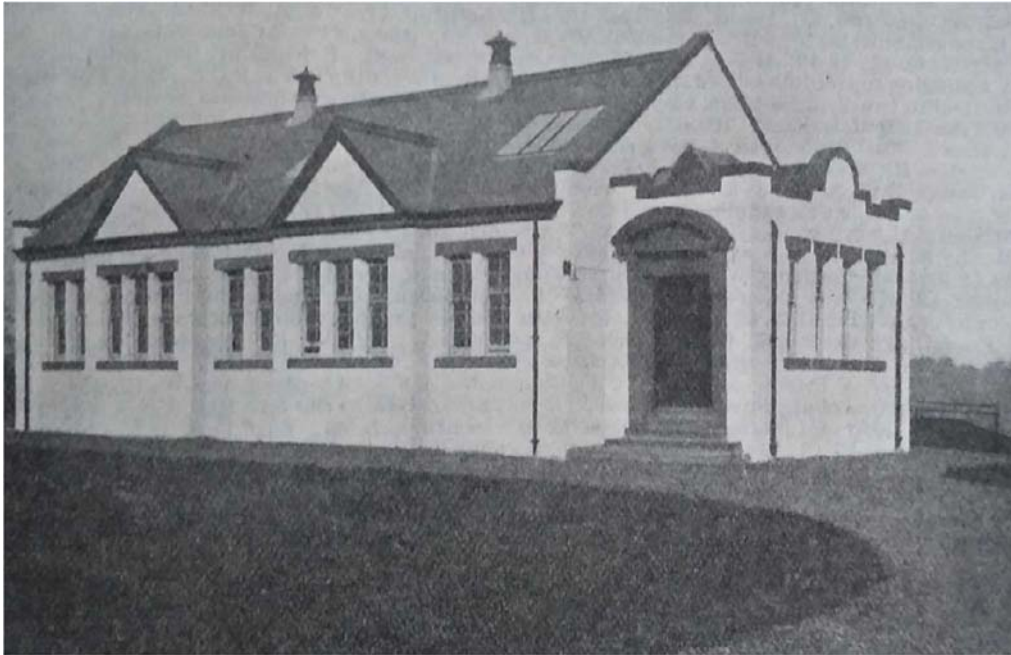
The new School Hall. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1910, 35)



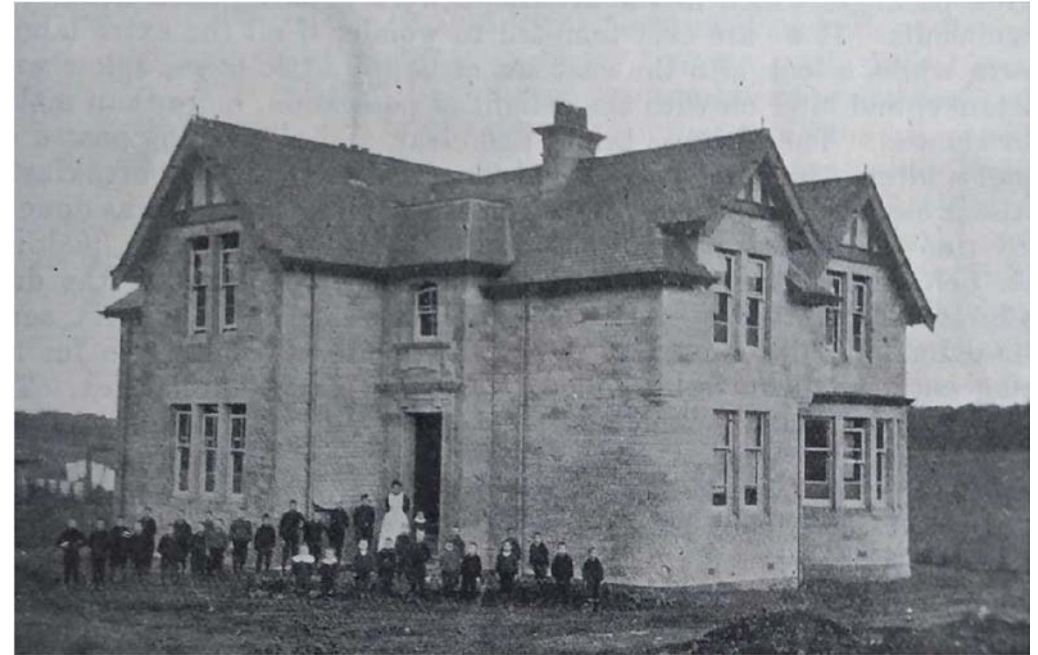
The Junior Cookery Class. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1910, 36)



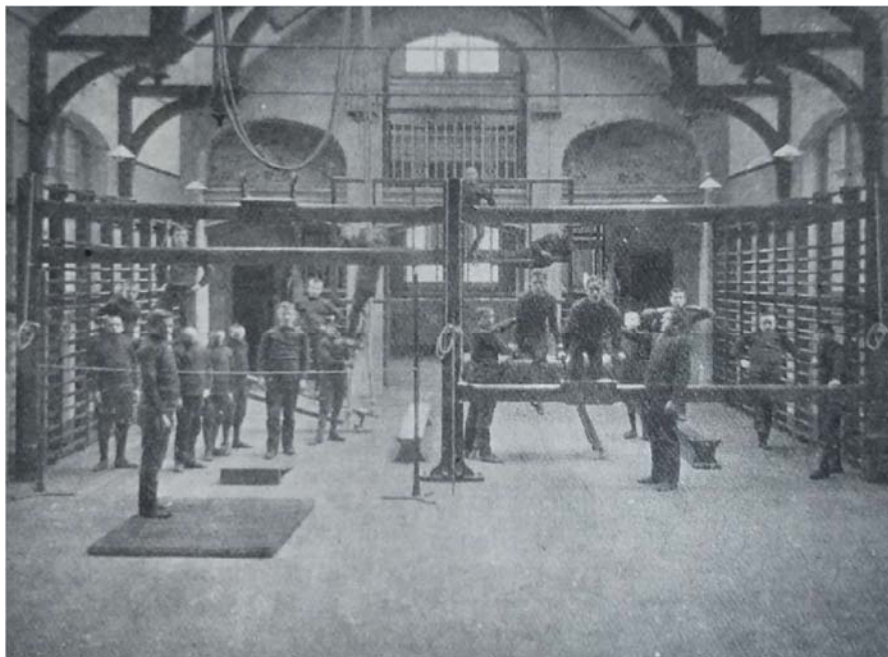
Reopening of the enlarged Church on 29th September 1910.



The new Workshop Hall at the Colony. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1910, 47)



The "Wm. Barnhill" Home – the latest opened. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1911, 12)



New Gymnasium Apparatus in School Hall. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1911, 14)



The new Home (No.3) in the Colony for Epileptics. (A Narrative of Facts..., 1911, 47)

1912

On 27th September 1912 as a result of another large donation given by Sir Thomas Glen-Coats to the memory of his late wife, the Elise Hospital (Lady Glen-Coats Christian name) was opened by Sir William Arrol.

(Paterson, n.d., 20)



Marcus Humphrey House (formerly Elise Hospital), Cat C

Robert A Bryden, 1901 [sic]. I-plan cottage hospital in plain Tudor style consisting of central 2-storey gabled hospital block, flanked by symmetrical 7-bay, single storey glazed wings terminating in gabled ward block pavilions.

Statement of Special Interest

The Elise Hospital for children, built during the later stages of the villages construction, occupies a prominent site facing the main road through the village.

The building is a good example of an early Edwardian cottage hospital using a simple symmetrical plan form suggestive of A G Sydney Mitchell's approach to hospital design at Crichton Royal Infirmary in Dumfries and the Royal Victoria Hospital in Edinburgh.

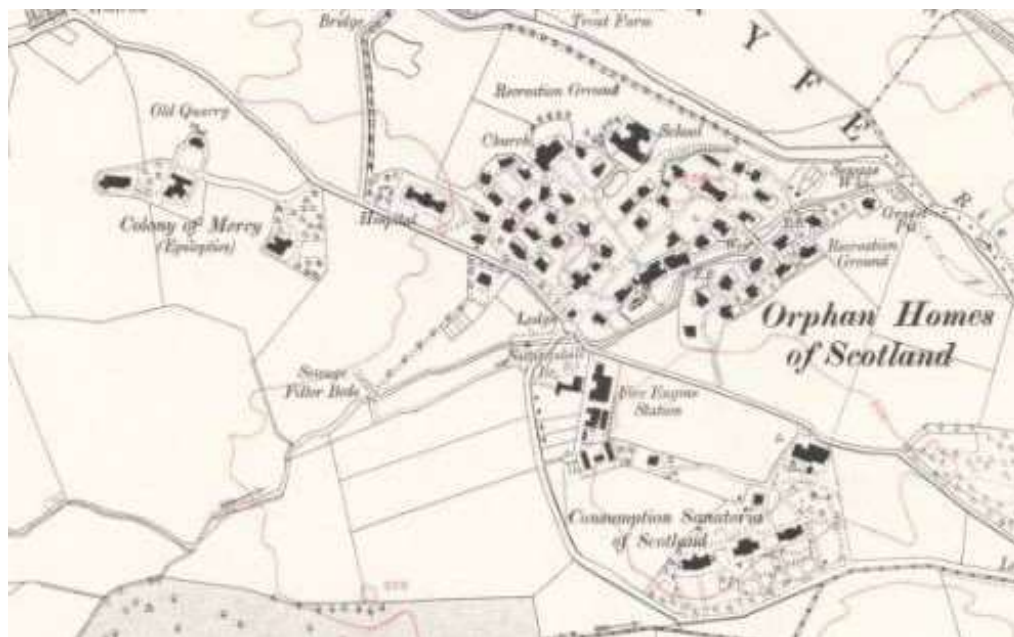
The former hospital is currently owned by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in use as a retirement home (2006).

<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50589>

THE ORPHAN COTTAGE HOMES OF SCOTLAND, now comprise the following 78 buildings:-

1. Broadfield Home.
2. Glasgow Home.
3. Dalry Home.
4. Dunbartonshire Home
5. Ebenezer Home.
6. Washington Home.
7. Aberdeen Home.
8. Greenock Home.
9. Anderston Home.
10. Paisley Home.
11. Cessnock Home.
12. Mizpah Home.
13. Leven Home.
14. Overtoun Home.
15. Montrose Home.
16. Mitchell Home.
17. Allan Dick Home.
18. Somerville Home.
19. Ashgrove Home.
20. Kintyre Home
21. Marshall Home.
22. Lincoln and Garfield Home.
23. Edinburgh Home.
24. Jehovah-Jireh Home.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 25. | <i>Sagittarius Home.</i> | 56. | <i>Rozelle.</i> |
| 26. | <i>Ayr Home.</i> | 57. | <i>Carsemeadow Farm.</i> |
| 27. | <i>Renfrewshire Home.</i> | 58. | <i>New Ferguslie Workshops.</i> |
| 28. | <i>Sabbath School Home.</i> | 59. | <i>Fire Station.</i> |
| 29. | <i>Smith Memorial Home.</i> | 60. | <i>New Stables.</i> |
| 30. | <i>Michael Rowan Home.</i> | 61. | <i>Superintendent's House.</i> |
| 31. | <i>James Wilson Home.</i> | 62. | <i>Elise Hospital</i> |
| 32. | <i>Eben. Maclay Home.</i> | 63. | <i>Seaside Home, Ardnadam.</i> |
| 33. | <i>Killearn Home.</i> | 64. | <i>City Orphan Home.</i> |
| 34. | <i>Glenfarg Home.</i> | 65. | <i>Fairknowe Home, Brockville, Ont., Canada.</i> |
| 35. | <i>Hatrick Home.</i> | 66. | <i>First Consumption Sanatorium of Scotland.</i> |
| 36. | <i>Macfarlane Home.</i> | 67. | <i>Second Sanatorium.</i> |
| 37. | <i>Peddie Alexander Home.</i> | 68. | <i>Third Sanatorium.</i> |
| 38. | <i>Jno. Robertson Home.</i> | 69. | <i>Hebron.</i> |
| 39. | <i>Craigbet Home.</i> | 70. | <i>Executive Buildings.</i> |
| 40. | <i>Stronvar Home.</i> | 71. | <i>Hope Lodge.</i> |
| 41. | <i>Barnhill Home.</i> | 72. | <i>Electric Power House.</i> |
| 42. | <i>Murray Brown Home.</i> | 73. | <i>Doctor's House.</i> |
| 43. | <i>Oswald Home for Invalid Girls.</i> | 74. | <i>Hatrick Farm.</i> |
| 44. | <i>Elim, for Invalid Boys.</i> | 75. | <i>First Home in the Colony of Mercy for Epileptics.</i> |
| 45. | <i>James Arthur training ship on land.</i> | 76. | <i>Second Home in Colony.</i> |
| 46. | <i>Poultry Farm.</i> | 77. | <i>Workshop at Colony.</i> |
| 47. | <i>Central Building.</i> | 78. | <i>Home for Epileptic Children.</i> |
| 48. | <i>Ferguslie Offices.</i> | | |
| 49. | <i>Stores.</i> | | |
| 50. | <i>Greenhouse.</i> | | |
| 51. | <i>Church.</i> | | |
| 52. | <i>Gatehouse.</i> | | |
| 53. | <i>Homelea.</i> | | |
| 54. | <i>School Buildings.</i> | | |
| 55. | <i>Teachers' House.</i> | | |



Ordnance Survey 6" Renfrewshire Sheet VII.SW, Revised 1912

1913

On the 6th March 1913, a fire consumed the upper floor and roof of the Jehovah Jireh cottage. Luckily the children were up and about, and were quickly evacuated without injury. The Murray Brown cottage in Peace Ave, had just been completed and awaiting the arrival of its first children. So the girls, boys and house parents moved en-masse into the new cottage.

(Paterson, n.d., 20)

1914

In August 1914, the good ship 'James Arthur' was scrapped. For some time it had been badly in need of some extensive repairs. However with advances in naval design and the introduction of steam driven ships, the romance of sailing ships was on the decline.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

When the First World War began in 1914 there were 1,330 children in the village, 133 patients in the Sanatoria, and 85 patients at the colony.

(Ross, 1971, 82)

1915

In February 1915, money was received that would allow the start of Cottage 43 the future Morton Perry cottage, for orphans of military men killed during the first war.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

1919

In April 1919, two houses in the outskirts of Dunoon, Torr Aluin and Hoop House, both on Bullwood Rd, Innellan, were donated to the Homes as summer holiday homes. Springfield was sold in 1923.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

1925

By 1925 many of the original Trustees had died:

It was therefore decided, in order to simplify the titles of the various properties, and put the administration on a more permanent and satisfactory basis, that the whole organisation should be incorporated under the Companies Act as a non-profit earning limited company under the original name of "The Orphan Homes of Scotland" ... The Company...would embrace all the departments of the work then carried on, including the Consumption Sanatoria and the colony for Epileptics.

(Gammie, 1936, 184-185)

1926

In the Narrative of Facts, dated 1st November 1926, there is a note stating that in order to simplify the Title Deeds of the various properties and to put the administration on a permanent and satisfactory basis, the whole organisation was incorporated under the Companies Acts as a non-profit earning limited company with the original title of "The Orphan Homes of Scotland". The Trustees became the Council of Management. Dr James Kelly joined Quarriers in 1937 as Chairman, and went on to become Honorary President by 1961.

A large field across the River Gryffe was gifted and after a Bridge over the River Gryffe was built, it became an extensive sports area.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

1927

In November 1927, over 155 years since the first Home was opened, over 19,000 children had passed through the Homes, nearly 7,000 went to Canada, and over £2 million had been received by way of voluntary donations for building and maintenance of the buildings. The Homes continued to be run as William Quarrier had, by his daughters Mary and Agnes.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

1933-34

Emigration to Canada was stopped again in 1933 and Fairknowe sold in 1934.

(Paterson, n.d., 16)

In fact almost 7,000 children, 35 per cent of all children admitted to Quarrier's between 1871 and 1933, were emigrated.

(Abrams, 1998, 92)

1937

The City Orphan Home which for years had been a hostel for the working boys, was finally closed in 1937 and sold. The hostel was moved to 1 Dumbreck Road, Pollokshields, Overbridge.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

1939

When the Canadian emigrations ended, Quarriers ventured to send children to the new lands of Australia. On the 5th April 1939, a party of 17 children set sail for New South Wales and to the Burnside Presbyterian Homes in Parramatta. 13 boys and 4 girls arrived on the 'Jervis Bay' on the 18th May.

... Sir James Burns, had gifted £1000 and a 45 acre estate in North Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales, to the Presbyterian Church. Burnside was modelled on the Quarriers Homes village. Sir James was a Scot, born in Polmont, near Edinburgh, in Feb 1846. The Reid Home was opened in September 1922, at North Parramatta. It was originally built for Scottish War Orphans from WW 1.

When the 2nd WW broke out in September 1939, the home was commandeered by the Intelligence Branch of the Australian Army. The outbreak of the second world war, ended all question of emigration.

(Paterson, n.d., 22)

1945

On the 7th May 1945 the Second World War came to an end in Europe. There were 1,227 children in the Homes at that time. 200 of these children were babies and toddlers, spread through three cottages, specially built during the previous 15 years.

(Paterson, n.d., 23)

1948

In 1948 with the introduction of the National Health Service Act 1946, the Consumption Sanatorium was now under the control of the Western Regional Hospital Board. The Sanatorium which had pioneered the fight against Tuberculosis in Scotland, had in the 50 years of its existence, over 11,000 patients pass through its doors. T.B., as it is known, was finally on the decline, and no longer the responsibility of the Homes. The N.H.S., later converted it for use by geriatric patients and chronically sick, until it was found be surplus to requirements and the buildings were sold. Parts were converted to flats, part was demolished.

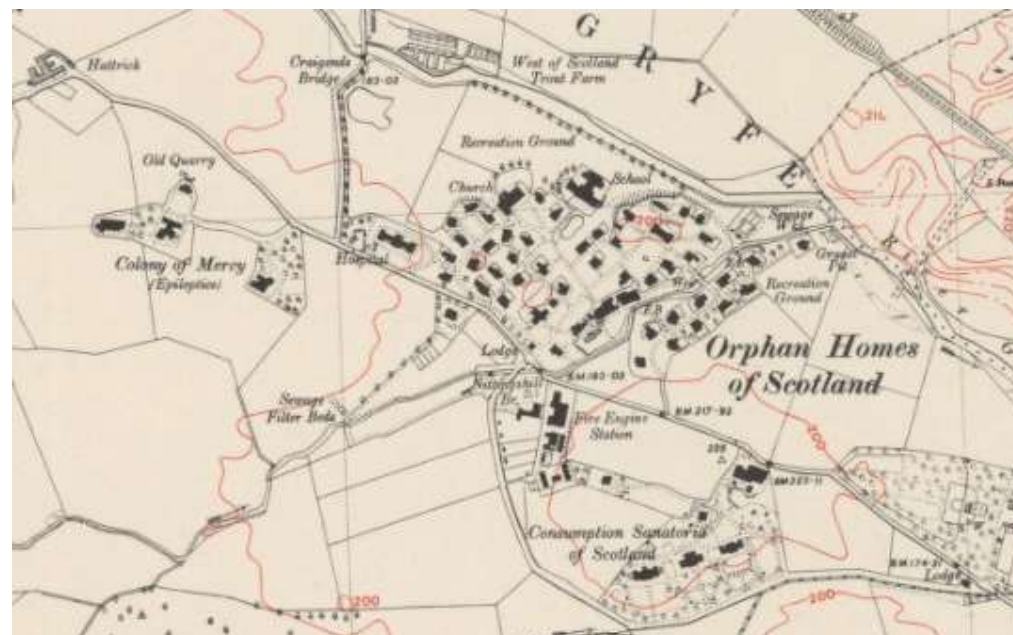
(Paterson, n.d., 23)

Under the 1948 Children's Act (a.k.a. The Children's Charter) the Home Office took over responsibility for children at government level, advised by two advisory councils, one for Scotland and one for England and Wales:

Every local authority in the country was to set up a children's committee, headed by a children's officer, a trained man or woman appointed by the local authority and approved by the secretary of State, who would oversee and organise a team of social workers to deal with the children in the committee's local area.

(Magnusson, 2006, 142-143)

There was a new emphasis on sending children to foster homes rather than institutions like Quarrier's with the result that numbers began to drop slowly but steadily from that point onwards. Quarrier's reacted by retraining staff, modernising the cottages and cutting down the numbers of children in each house.



Ordnance Survey 6" Renfrewshire Sheet VII.SW, Revised 1949

1955

Gas supply introduced.

(Paterson, n.d., 17)

1958

In 1958 the name 'Orphan Homes of Scotland' was changed to 'Quarrier's Homes'.

(Paterson, n.d., 24)

1960-62

10 more children went out to Australia between 1960 and 1962:

This was the last time Quarrier Children were sent abroad. ... 11% of today's Canadian population are descended from Britain's Home Children.

(Paterson, n.d., 24)

1960s

Local Authority funding on top of donations, saw money available for the refurbishment and repairs of many of the cottages and the Central Building. Examination found extensive dry rot throughout both Rozelle Cottage and Cottage 37. Both were demolished and as the children numbers were diminishing, neither were rebuilt.

(Paterson, n.d., 24)

It certainly needed a facelift; many of the buildings had not been touched since they were built nearly a century before. The Central Building, for example, was one of the very first buildings completed in 1878; in 1960 work began on its complete restoration and redecoration, and it was re-opened two years later as the new Somerville-Weir Hall, to seat 500.

(Magnusson, 2006, 152)

During this period the maintenance of buildings was given high priority. Kitchens, bathrooms, entire cottages, were inspected and, very often, completely modernised. New and up-to-date fittings were installed and life made somewhat easier for the cottage mother, aunt and cleaner.

(King, 1971, 95)

1966

In March 1966 the magnificent Quarrier's Swimming Pool was opened to replace the pond in the (Lade) Gotter Burn. The pool was situated where the houses in Gotter Place are now standing.

(Paterson, n.d., 25)



Central Building prior to conversion to Somerville-Weir Hall, n.d.

1968

Recreation centre opened.

The 1968 Social Work (Scotland) Act abolished the children's departments and replaced them with social work departments administering a range of social services including childcare. The emphasis on fostering rather than care homes meant that the number of children referred to Quarrier's dropped and new uses had to be found for the increasingly redundant cottage accommodation:

The number stayed around the 500 mark throughout the 1960s and into the early 1970s. Of the forty-three cottages, about thirty were used for the children (the others had been converted into staff houses and used for other purposes, like extra accommodation for the Epilepsy Centre), with between fourteen and twenty children in each.

(Magnusson, 2006, 150)

1970s

But by the 1970s, after the new social work departments had been formed with wide-ranging powers to help children in their natural families, this kind of residential care was regarded as old-fashioned. Local authorities did not approve of an isolated complex of cottages where the children led lives usually far removed from the kind of life they came from and to which they would return.

(Magnusson, 160, 160)

1970

In 1970, to help integrate older children for life outside Quarrier's, Cottage 32 was converted to a hostel and flatted houses were purchased in the Foxbar housing estate in Paisley.

(Paterson, n.d., 25)

1970s

The Colony of Mercy was also changing. Many changes in the treatment of Epilepsy led to a new understanding of the problems experienced by the sufferers. Initially under the management of Dr Jane Gray and her staff, each patient underwent an assessment and it was found that many could be released back to Care in the Community. In 1969 the Colony was renamed the Hunter House Assessment Centre and was the only one of its type in Scotland. ... In 2013, Quarriers opened a Day Centre in new premises known as The William Quarrier Scottish Epilepsy Centre, Govan.

Quarriers Colony would go on providing for those with epilepsy and other chronic mental problems. It is referred to today as the Upper Village. The large Women's Colony building was sold to the Woodside Care Home. Newer and smaller buildings fulfil the current Colony needs. The Carsemeadow School was built for the Colony children. It later became a Nursery, then the Quarriers I.T. department and now is up for sale.

It soon became clear that Quarriers future lay in joint projects with local authorities and private organisations, some being out-with the Village. Some of the cottages were rented to various charitable organisations, others were sold as dwelling houses. The Mount Zion Church was sold for development [2006], and converted into flats, much to the annoyance of some 'old boys & girls', who tried to block the sale, but to no avail. Bethesda House became the temporary Mount Zion, until a permanent home was found. The old Colony Workshop was converted to become the current Mount Zion Church. Bethesda is now Quarriers training facility. Some 11 acres around the village was sold for new housing. Luckily the cottages and other buildings were by then 'B' or 'C' Listed and they and their façades would remain untouched.

The Swimming Pool was found to be in need of extensive repairs. Condensation had rotted the flat roof and when the problem was closely examined, Asbestos was found. It was demolished in 1979.

(Paterson, n.d., 26)

1980

Up until 1980 the children were educated at the William Quarrier School – after that they were enrolled in local state schools

In 1980, Quarriers felt the weight of the Strathclyde Regional axe. Funding was withdrawn, as the Regional policy of supporting children, was to be in their own homes. The few who required support away from home, were placed in the regions own Homes. By 1989 there was only one child in care at Quarriers.

(Paterson, n.d., 25)

1980s

...the Board sold eleven acres of land all around the village to Barratt Urban Renewal (Scotland) Ltd and Barratt (Glasgow) Ltd for commercial development, and put well over a dozen cottages on the open market; they hoped that, as well as raising much-needed cash, introducing private housing into the Village would achieve a better balance and create a more 'normal' living environment. By 1988, in addition to the private houses and flats and the care services, this unlikely Village had a coffee house, a craft centre, a Village shop, thirteen small industries and businesses, a library and a post office.

(Magnusson, 2006, 168)

1990s

...the 1990s were a crucial era in the history of Quarriers because those were the years when very difficult decisions had to be made...and when the old had to make way for the new.

This was the point at which the focus of Quarriers, which for more than a hundred years had been directed inwards to the Village, now began to move resolutely outwards to cities, towns and communities all over Scotland.

Whereas William Quarrier had begun his work in the heart of Victorian Glasgow and then moved to the rural peace of Bridge of Weir, the modern organisation knew it had to do the opposite: the future lay beyond the Village.

(Magnusson, 2006, 179-180)

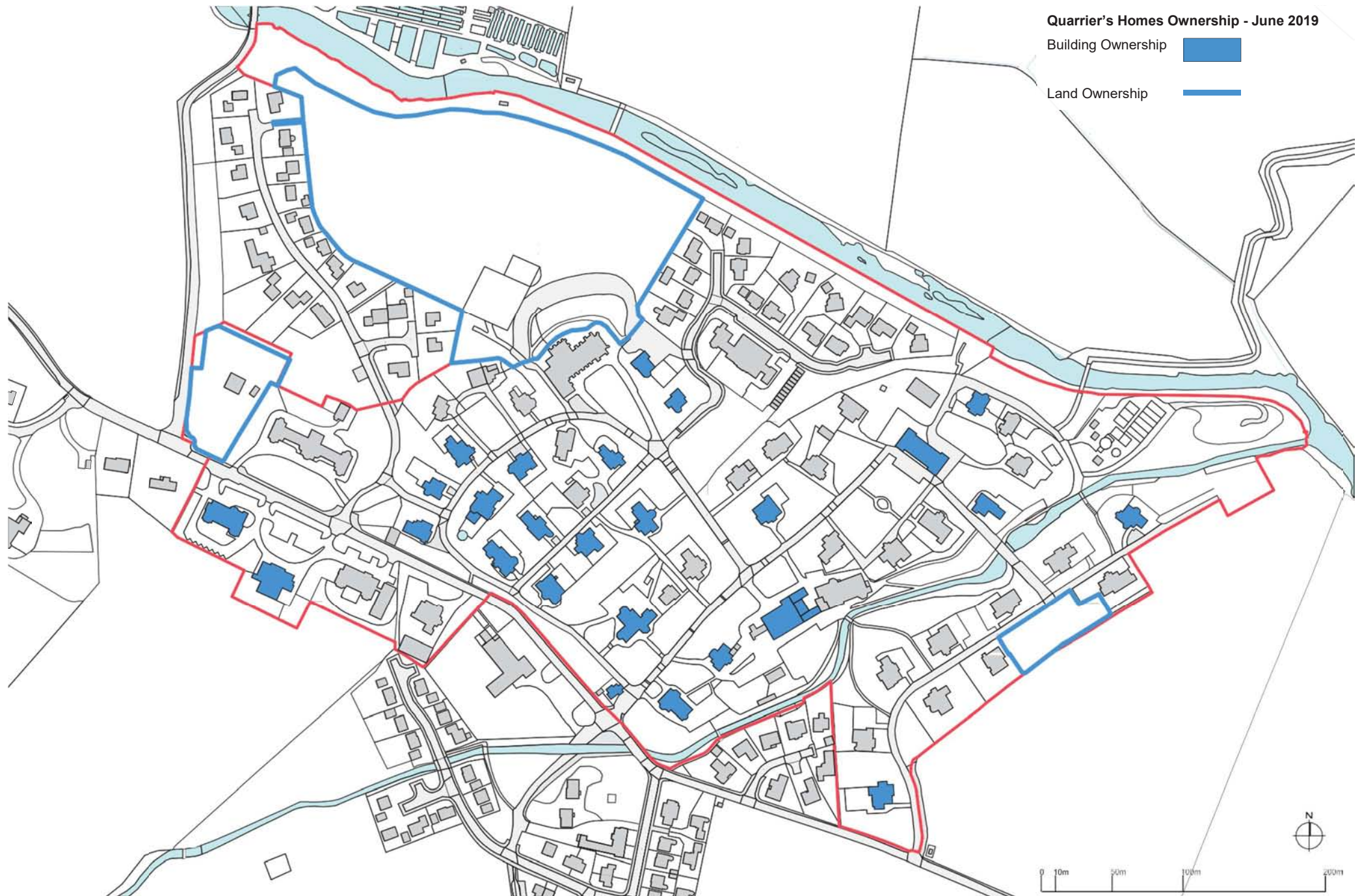
2006

Three-quarters of the original children's cottages and other buildings are owned by private householders, small businesses and commercial agencies. 'Homelea', the house where William Quarrier and his family lived, is no longer the head office for Quarriers: since the 1990s that has been located in 'Laing-Shrewsbury', which was originally a cottage for babies and toddlers. Next door is 'Campbell-Maltman' which, in the 1980s, was a respite care unit for severely disabled children and young adults; it has been converted to a staff training centre known as The Gateway.

(Magnusson, 2006, 181)

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APPENDIX B - PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

A public engagement event was held in the Sommerville Weir Hall in the village on 30 May 2019 to inform anyone interested of the preparation of the conservation area appraisal and to obtain views and comments.

A consultant from Austin-Smith:Lord who prepared the appraisal for Inverclyde Council was in attendance along with a Council planning officer. They were available throughout the event to discuss the appraisal and answer questions. Two short presentations were also made with question and answer sessions following.

In total, 44 people attended the event with 9 leaving written comments. Below is a summary of the subjects on which comments were made.



One of the presentations during the public engagement

Comments

What is good about the Conservation Area?

- the unique village feel and architecture for future generations
- it retains the essential character and historic environment
- it should provide protection when development applications are considered
- the influence it will have on future developments to retain village character
- the sense of place and atmosphere
- the architectural style
- the scale and character of the buildings
- idyllic quiet setting
- a place for local people
- it looks as it did years ago
- well-kept and maintained
- spacious surroundings
- the openness without garden boundaries
- pleasing appearance
- the quality of the visual environment

How could the Conservation Area be better?

- more local involvement with owners better public transport
- better maintenance eg clear gutters re-instate the pond and the missing fountain
- resurfacing road and controlling the uniformity of speed bumps enforce keeping it looking amazing
- some cosmetic additions in style of existing features eg street lamps
- improve broadband and mobile reception
- greater clarity on what the conservation area is and how it impact on people living and working there
- the character of the surrounding green spaces should be explicitly reflected in planning considerations

What would you like to see happen in the CA?

- set up a group of Council, Quarriers, home owners from in and around CA to ensure longevity of the village
- protect it
- continue to prevent further development
- get the majority of the buildings listed to reflect the quality
- government funding to resurface road
- use it more for school trips and other educational purposes
- create a museum using old Quarrier's artefacts
- greater community use of the spaces
- no new residential building
- a more strategic planning process involving contributions from all stakeholders to clarify how area can be conserved and enhanced as a living village rather than a museum.

Individual comments were also made relating to financial responsibility for grounds maintenance, the extent of Quarriers' ownership of buildings and the underestimated volume of traffic in the village.