

Moore Street
New Housing in Glasgow

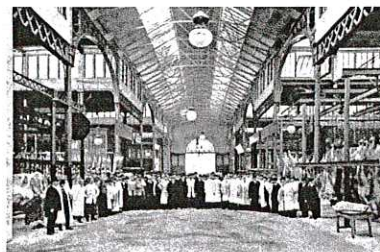


The development at Moore Street completes the redevelopment of the former Glasgow Meat Market site (apart from a small area on the Gallowgate that it has not proved possible to acquire). It is a process that began in 1990 when Reidvale Housing Association was invited to become involved in the redevelopment of the site. Its involvement led to the formation of Molendinar Park Housing Association in 1993 and the completion of the eastern edge of the site at Graham Square in 2000.

Graham Square won many awards for its architecture: this may be why it took many years to obtain funding to develop the second phase. But more importantly to us - because we make houses and places in which we hope people will live happily and not simply to win awards - it also proved to be extremely successful as a new community. Demand for our rented housing is high and turnover is virtually zero. In the shared ownership properties 14 of the 30 sharing owners have now purchased their flats outright, a far higher proportion than is usual. The post-war history of publicly funded housing is full of buildings that won awards for architecture but subsequently failed as housing. This does not have to be the

case and we do believe that design quality is one of the essential components of successful residential development.

The selection of the architects to work on this project was easy in that we wished to re-form the team who had worked together so well on Graham Square. We invited Elder and Cannon, who had designed a very successful building on nearby Duke Street for Reidvale Housing Association, to join the team. We appointed Richard Murphy Architects to develop the site plan and co-ordinate the project on the basis of a limited competition in which we asked each practice to submit an outline proposal showing how they would approach the development of the site. Richard Murphy's proposal appealed to the Committee because it rejected the extension of Moore Street to create another 'Graham Square model'. Rather, by introducing a public courtyard running parallel to the Gallowgate (east to west), but at right angles to Moore Street, it created a different kind of space, a more internal, contained space. Graham Square was a street outside of the meat market, an entrance to, but not part of it. Moore Street was primarily within the Market and, for those who remember the history of this



Moore Street and the Meat Market c. 1900.

Introduction

Rob Joiner

"The duty of all things is to give joy; if they do not give joy they are either useless or harmful."

Jorge Luis Borges

part of the city, our development re-works the idea of the self-contained, village-like community.

The brief we gave to the architects was, as usual, strong on our aspirations for the site and non-existent in the detail of how we saw this being achieved. We wanted to incorporate and develop the things which worked best in Graham Square: the passive surveillance and communality of Richard Murphy's Market Hotel; McKeown Alexander's sunspaces or winter gardens and the energy efficiency of their building; formal public and semi-public space; informal outdoor private or semi-private space where residents can interact socially with their neighbours - or not, as they see fit. We wanted to encourage healthy lifestyles so there are areas to store bikes securely throughout the development and all the trees bear fruit - apple, pear, plum and cherry - from which the residents can pick whatever they please. We also sought to address the more mundane issues that can so easily blight developments and therefore all the refuse bins are the large capacity euro-bins and there is a bulk refuse store where big items can be left awaiting uplift.

The primary benefit of providing such a vague

brief is, of course, that it allows scope for each architect's creativity. Thus, while residents of Elder and Cannon's building have large south-facing terraces, those in Richard Murphy's building enjoy seats outside their flats, beside the stairs that extend up the façade of the building. JM's buildings provide a mixture of sunspaces, terraces, private courtyards and areas of external stairs that become private balconies. It is this variety of building type, size, style and amenity that makes for an enduringly successful development. People are varied in their lifestyles, aspirations and tastes and what we seek to provide is a range of options that can accommodate this variety.

Moore Street should be seen as the completion of the redevelopment of the Meat Market site, of which the west side of Graham Square was the first phase. Viewed in this way one is able to visualise the sheer scale of the Market. The new boundary wall and the restored façades on Graham Square and the Gallowgate remind us of what once stood there; its scale shows us why it is still so vivid in the memories of many East End residents.

We have sought to redevelop this historic site

bearing in mind the advice of John Ruskin,

"Let us think that we build forever."

The fragments of the great Glasgow Meat Market that remained for us to restore may tell us that in fact we do not - but that should not stop us from trying.

Rob Joiner, December 2008.

Rob Joiner is Director of Molendinar Park Housing Association and Reidvale Housing Association.





Elder and Cannon Architects, rear elevation.





Elder and Cannon Architects, principal elevation.





Opposite, clockwise from top left:
Elder and Cannon Architects' 'close', balconies
and general view from the north west.

Living in Cityspaces

Johnny Rodger

With the completion in 2000 of Graham Square, the first phase of the redevelopment of the site of the old Glasgow Meat Market in Dennistoun, Molendinar Park Housing Association rightly gained numerous architecture and design awards. Graham Square was at the edge of an area in sore need of regeneration. From the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, various massive-scale commercial and infrastructural institutions and enterprises - the university, the market itself and the former railway goods terminus - had moved away from the area so that a vast corridor of industrial wasteland left the East End, and Dennistoun in particular, marooned from the city centre.

Graham Square was the first piece of restorative work in the south-east corner of this

wilderness. In terms of the scale of the problem and the solution - reuniting Dennistoun with the eastern edge of the city centre - the area covered and the 61 dwellings provided was miniscule. But the project signalled the strength of ambition, in terms of the seriousness, tenacity, flair and imagination, with which Molendinar Park and their appointed architects would tackle the task of repairing the area. A community was to be re-made, for real people, real lives. This was not just some abstract experiment in urban design, with inhabitants treated as mere means towards the proving of the sociologist's or urban theorist's latest idea, but a place of belonging, with an eye to history, and thoughtful consideration of up-to-date standards of material comfort, energy consumption and convenience.

Of course such an ambitious plan will take an enormous amount of skill, time and energy to implement. But from that one, particularised corner of the whole area, Molendinar Park has already moved on and completed the next stage of the project at the adjacent Moore Street, with 93 flats of mixed tenure: rented, owner-occupied, and shared ownership. As at Graham Square, there were remnants of the



cattle market building here in the form of a large sandstone gateway at the entrance to the site. The Graham Square architects had secured two such gateways on their site and made them into imposing features marking the public/private thresholds. But perhaps the most interesting aspects of this newly completed project are precisely those that make it very different from the work at Graham Square. Where it might have been expected that Molendinar Park would rest on its well-earned laurels and simply repeat the successful formula of the first project, in fact what it has done is to press on with innovation, to build on the lessons learned at Graham Square, and to create yet more and new ways for people to live together in the city.

Molendinar Park has chosen to work again with Graham Square's designers: Richard Murphy Architects, Page Park Architects and JM Architects (formerly McKeown Alexander Architects at the time of Graham Square's development). Elder and Cannon Architects has been added to this group but they are not newcomers, having designed, in 1994, an award-winning tenement on Duke Street in Dennistoun for Molendinar Park's sister

Housing Association, Reidvale.

The essential difference between the two projects is already apparent in their names: Square and Street. Paradoxically, Graham Square is more like a 'traditional' street, with linear blocks of housing marking out a street frontage and giving an easily legible form to the development. And Moore Street is not a street any longer but now comprises spaces - a configuration of squares and courtyards - that give order to the development and allow us to orientate ourselves. Moore Street was masterplanned by Richard Murphy Architects and the whole site is laid out with a series of open spaces, squares and courtyards, with - as at Graham Square - a gradation from public to semi-public to private, rather than with an abrupt transition via a street wall. These spaces organise and stabilise the whole site and make coherent the relationship between its buildings. They determine how residents and the public read and use the site. The buildings are placed carefully and thoughtfully within these spaces; the spaces, in turn, serve and link the buildings in a subtle but cogent fashion.

The Moore Street site approximates to the size

and form of the traditional Victorian tenement block. But unlike the tenement block, the buildings here do not sit around the perimeter, forming a protective sandstone barricade. Instead the block is burst open, the buildings are disposed at different angles and orientations around the site and thus the main central area - which approximates to the size of the back court of the traditional format and which is usually closed off from the outside world and used only for hanging washing and dumping rubbish - becomes an open public square, with views between the buildings to the city beyond.

The main pedestrian entrance to all the buildings on the site is through the processional gate. It is made clear, through the cobbling of the small square in front of this gate, that this is a public space: but it is a public space with a difference, on the threshold of a special place. The public may feel free to enter this gate into the main central square but, on an axis with this gate, on the other side of the square, is the smaller, clearly private and residential gateway to the courtyard fronting the building designed by Richard Murphy Architects. So the public may enter this central square, but then it

becomes clear that there are some places beyond, within which they are not free to roam. For the residents of all the apartments on the Moore Street development, this gateway and this central square are the means by which they enter their dwelling. Everyone has to pass through this space, so it's not hard to see that a community might develop through simple regularity and familiarity of use.

There has been some criticism that the backs of the buildings are too plain and utilitarian - particularly with reference to the Murphy and Page Park blocks - and perhaps even a hint of mixed-use would have tied the new population more seamlessly into the main city artery that is the Gallowgate. Some offices or shop units were originally planned to open onto the street from the ground floor of the JM block but, ultimately, this was not carried through. Nevertheless the hierarchy of spaces outlined above ensures this is not a secluded development, closed off from contact with the wider community.

Beyond the main public gathering space at the centre of the development, the residents access their own private squares which either

front or are enclosed by their buildings. The four different architects divide the site into four developments, each practice bringing its own innovations and solutions to the question of living in an apartment within a community.

Richard Murphy's building is a U-shaped block with its gateway and courtyard on the axis of the main processional entrance. Although the building rises to a traditional Glasgow four-storey height, the mass of the building is broken down to a more individuated domestic format by a series of ziggurat-style, cut away walls, overhangs and massive oriel features. Access to each of the 22 flats is by external stair - even those on the fourth floor - and each flat has an outside landing area. By this means the public space becomes a social space, with people moving across and inhabiting the very face of the building throughout the day.

The Elder and Canon-designed buildings are also at the back of the site, to the north west of the central square. Their two larch-clad, four-storey blocks have balconies running the full length of the façade and are set out in parallel, one facing onto the square and the other directly behind it, with a private courtyard

planted with fruit trees between them. These blocks have a Scandinavian, minimalist feel to them and offer another take on the traditional tenement stair. Where Richard Murphy has taken the stair outside and makes it multiple, open, individual *and* social, Elder and Canon, through a mixture of vertical and horizontal timber slats in their lobby and stairway, create a delightfully sequestered meditation in ascent for those who would rather not engage with their neighbours as they come home from a hard day at work. It takes all kinds to make a city.

The other two architects both have sites which front the Gallowgate and, typically, they offer very different solutions in the relationship of their housing to what is a principal East End thoroughfare.

JM Architects takes a more traditional approach, with their closely- locked perimeter configuration of three 'tenements' enclosing a private internal courtyard below the gaze of steel deck-access walkways and common external stairs. Their flats are the only ones on site that do not have balconies, but instead sport 'sunspaces' or winter gardens - closable corners of the living room which are fully

glazed and face the sun. JM's Gallowgate street façade is clad in black zinc, giving continuity with their earlier building on the corner of Graham Square and the Gallowgate (designed under their former name, McKeown Alexander Architects).

Page Park's buildings also face onto the Gallowgate. But the façades, with full balconies running along them, are set back in an open chevron formation. Between the façades and the perimeter wall along the Gallowgate, a triangular-shaped private courtyard is formed. Tenement-style bay windows look out over the street at the corners nearest the Gallowgate and the resulting courtyard space is just the right size for a small playground for children - who can be watched over from the balconies above.

By going about their daily business - from the most public activities at the central square to the private balconies and sunspaces within individual flats - the residents create the physical expression of a 'social' fabric. This is not in any way an oppressive, surveillance-based order, but is casual, involved, graded and legible. Prospective residents are thus presented with a range of spatial strategies working across

the whole development, with which they can potentially interact and ultimately create a home environment to suit their own desired mix of the social and the private.

Johnny Rodger, January 2009.

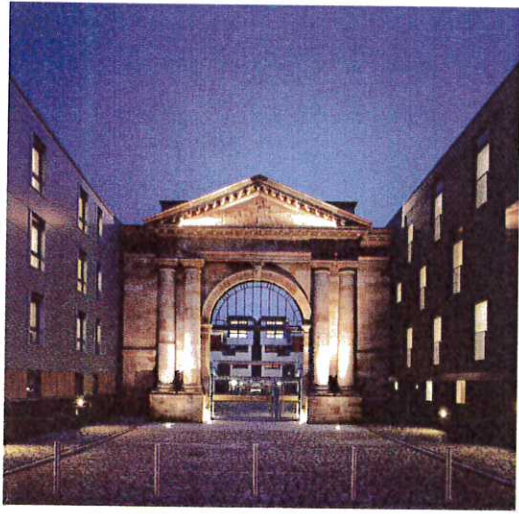
Johnny Rodger is a writer and a critic and teaches at the Mackintosh School of Architecture.





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JM Architects' entrance elevation.





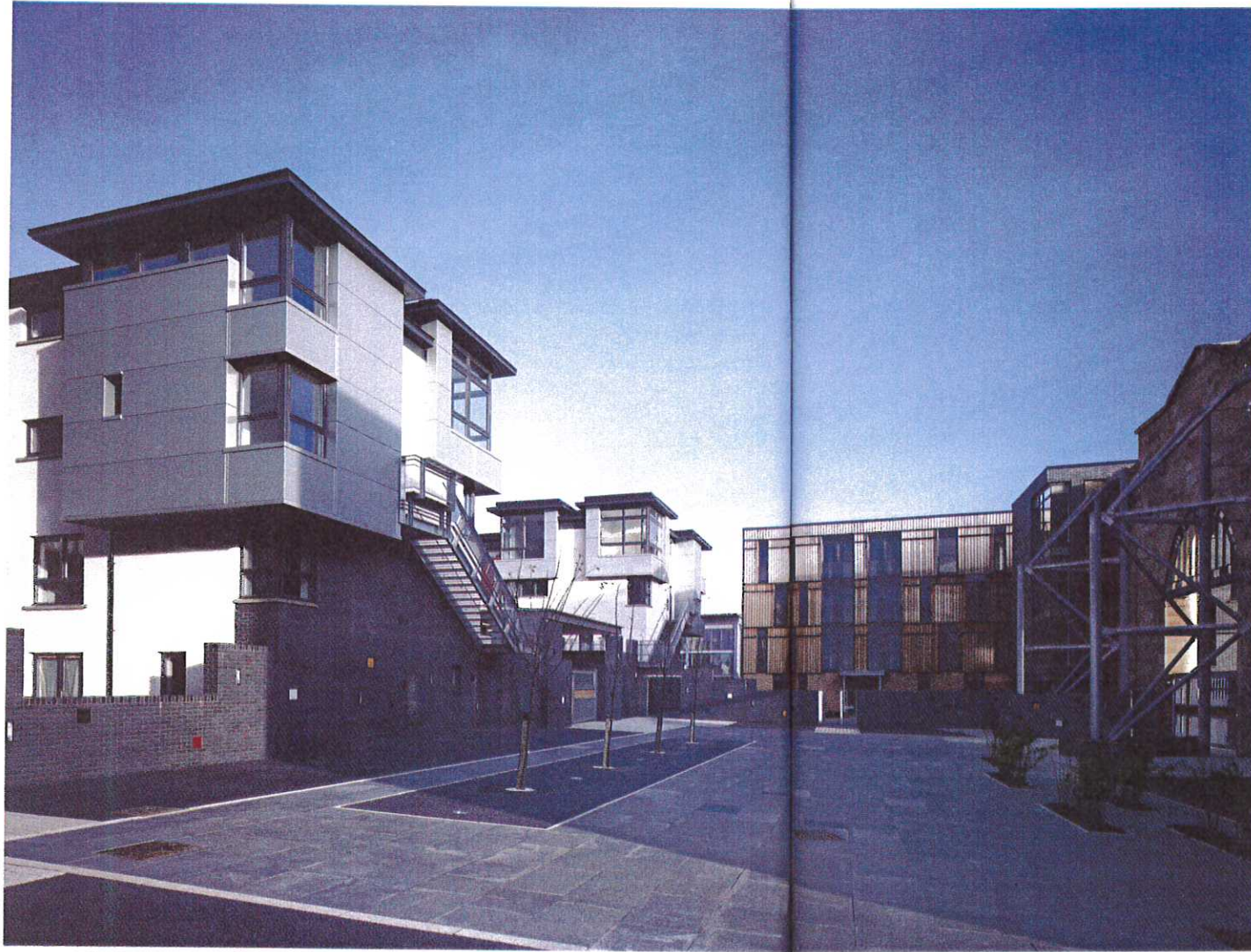
Looking north, left to right: Page \ Park Architects' building, the gate and JM Architects' building.

Looking south to JM Architects' buildings.



Richard Murphy Architects' principal façade and courtyard.





Looking east, left to right: Richard Murphy Architects' building and JM Architects' building.

Elder and Cannon Architects

Established in 1980 by Tom Elder and Dick Cannon, the practice has particular skill in residential and mixed-use projects. The practice's contributions to the regeneration of Glasgow's inner city and its peripheral estates demonstrate its commitment to building on the city's unique heritage. Examples include Elder and Cannon's work to transform a run-down city block at Ingram Square - a fundamental component in the re-establishment of the historic Merchant City, introducing a successful mix of residential, retail, office and hotel facilities. At Homes for the Future the practice worked in close collaboration with several other architects to create closely woven projects focused on place-making. The successful regeneration of the New Gorbals area is due in part to three major schemes completed by the office, each exploring a different urban typology and tenure while contributing to the new urban grain.

Elder and Cannon are committed to sustainable design, taking a holistic approach that places equally high importance on carbon reduction and the creation of well-balanced, safe and attractive communities. The practice has a strong design philosophy and seeks to provide each project with its own identity by evolving creative solutions to functional requirements.

Past Projects and Awards include:

2008 **Castlemilk Stables Block**, Glasgow
 2008 Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS) **Best Building in Scotland**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2008 **Civic Trust Award**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2008 **Scottish Design Award**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2008 **Roses Design Award**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2008 **Glasgow Institute of Architects (GIA) Award**, Jordanhill School Campus Redevelopment, Glasgow
 2008 **GIA Award**, St Francis and Niddrie Mills Joint Primary Campus, Craigmillar, Edinburgh
 2008 **Argyle Street housing**, Glasgow
 2007 **Saltire Society Commendation**, St. Aloysius College Residence, Glasgow
 2007 **GIA Award**, St. Aloysius College Residence
 2007 **Scottish Design Award (Regeneration Award)**, Granton – Residential/Commercial, Edinburgh
 2007 **Roses Design Award**, Granton – Residential/Commercial
 2007 **Saltire Society Award**, Granton – Residential/Commercial
 2007 **GIA Award**, Granton – Residential/Commercial
 2007 **Georgian Group Architecture Award (Best Re-use of a Georgian Building)**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2007 **GIA Supreme Award**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2007 **GIA Award**, Castlemilk Stables Block
 2006 **GIA Award**, Wright Business Centre, Easterhouse, Glasgow

2005 **National Housebuilder Award (Best Housing Project)**, Granton – Residential/Commercial
 2004 **RIAS Best Building in Scotland**, Clavius Maths and Science building, St. Aloysius College, Glasgow
 2004 **RIBA Award**, Clavius Maths and Science building, St. Aloysius College
 2004 **Scottish Design Award (Runner-up Best Public Building)**, Clavius Maths and Science building, St. Aloysius College
 2004 **Civic Trust Award Commendation**, Clavius Maths and Science building, St. Aloysius College
 2004 **Saltire Society Award**, The Icon building, Broomielaw, Glasgow
 2004 **Scottish Design Award Commendation**, The Icon building
 2004 **Saltire Society Award Commendation**, Queen Elizabeth Square, Gorbals, Glasgow
 2004 **Scottish Design Award Commendation**, Queen Elizabeth Square Residential, Gorbals
 2003 **Dynamic Place Award**, Wellpark Enterprise Centre, Dennistoun, Glasgow
 2003 **GIA Award**, Clavius Maths and Science Building, St. Aloysius College
 2002 **Civic Trust Award**, Homes for the Future, Glasgow
 2001 **Saltire Society New Housing Award** for Crown Street, Gorbals, Glasgow
 2001 **GIA Award** for Crown Street, Gorbals
 2000 **RIBA Award**, Homes for the Future
 2000 **Regeneration of Scotland Supreme Award**, Homes for the Future
 2000 **GIA Award**, Homes for the Future
 2000 **Saltire Society Award**, Homes for the Future
 2000 **Scottish Design Awards - Runner Up Best Public Building**, St. Aloysius Junior School, Glasgow
 1999 **RIBA Award**, St. Aloysius Junior School
 1999 **Saltire Society Award**, Moffat Gardens, Gorbals, Glasgow
 1996 **RIAS Regeneration Award High Commendation**, Brunswick Hotel, Brunswick Street, Glasgow
 1994 **GIA Award**, Reidvale Phase 3 Housing, Dennistoun, Glasgow
 1994 **Saltire Society Award**, Reidvale Phase 3 Housing
 1991 **Europa Nostra Award**, Ingram Square, Glasgow
 1991 **RSA Gold Medal for Architecture**, Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh

JM Architects

JM Architects was originally established in 1962, as PJMP, by Percy Johnson-Marshall in Edinburgh. Percy Johnson-Marshall was a renowned urban planner and architect. The Glasgow studio of JM Architects was the result of a merger between McKeown Alexander Architects and PJMP Architects in 2001. The practice rebranded in 2003 to jmarchitects. Ian Alexander and Henry McKeown lead the Glasgow studio. (This biography outlines their work pre- and post-merger)

Publications include: Homes for the Future reviews in *ARCA*, *Architects Journal*, *Archis (Netherlands)* and *Baumeister (Germany)*; Orr Square Church in *Homes & Interiors Scotland*; *MacMag 99*; *The Architect*; *Mac Journal 98*; *Building Design*; *Progressive Architecture*; *Prospect*; *The Phoenix Returns in Pui Bella Casa del Mondo*; *The New York Times*; *The New York Post*; and *Arredo Urbano (Spain)*.

Teaching experience includes: Part-time permanent tutors at *Mackintosh School of Architecture (1992 -)* (at various times 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th years); *Housing Studies Unit, University of Glasgow*; and *Belfast Winter School, Queen's University*.

Past Projects and Awards include:

2008 **New Gorbals Housing**, Glasgow
 2008 **Glasgow Institute of Architects (GIA) Office/Commercial/Industrial Category Commendation**, South Dennistoun Neighbourhood Centre, Glasgow
 2008 **Roses Design Award - Best Residential Project**, 1227 Cumbernauld Road, Glasgow
 2008 **Scottish Design Award**, 1227 Cumbernauld Road, Glasgow
 2007 **Civic Trust Special Award**, Clydebank Public Realm
 2007 **Linn Park Mansion**, Glasgow
 2007 **Twechar Healthy Living and Enterprise Centre**
 2006 **Westbourne Centre**
 2003 - 2008 **Argyll and Bute Schools PPP**
 2006 **Scottish Design Award**, Clydebank Public Realm
 2005 **GIA Residential Award**, Smilie House
 2005 **GIA Residential Award** for Clydebank Public Realm
 2005 **Saltire Society Award shortlisted**, Campsie Dene, Glasgow
 2005 **Competition Winner**, Art Park, Bellahouston, Glasgow
 2005 **Competition Winner**, Café in the Square, George Square, Glasgow
 2003 **Scottish Design Award**, Glasgow New Synagogue
 2003 **Scottish Design Award**, Elie Granary, Fife
 2003 **Saltire Award and Best Construction Award**, Elie Granary, Fife
 2002 **GIA Award**, Elie Granary, Fife
 2002 **GIA Award**, Glasgow New Synagogue
 2002 **GIA Award**, McGovern House, Glasgow

2002 **GIA Award**, Fieldwork Urban Research Exhibition
 2002 **Civic Trust Award**, Graham Square, Glasgow
 2002 **Royal Town Planning Institute Commendation**, Graham Square
 2002 **RIAS Award for Architecture (Best Building in Scotland)** shortlisted, Graham Square
 2001 **GIA Award**, Oakshaw Phase One, Paisley
 2001 **Saltire Society New Housing Award**, Graham Square
 2001 **Saltire Society New Housing Award**, Homes for the Future, Glasgow
 2001 **Nomination for Mies van der Rohe European Prize**, Graham Square
 2000 **Building Design 'Innovative Building of the year 2000' Award**, Graham Square, Glasgow
 2000 **GIA Award**, Graham Square, Glasgow
 2000 **GIA Award**, Homes for the Future, Glasgow
 1999 **Competition Winner**, The Glasgow Collection exhibition design, The Lighthouse
 1997 **Competition Winner**, Homes for the Future, Glasgow Green, collaboration with Ushida Findlay (Tokyo) and Richard Murphy Architects
 1997 **Competition winner**, Pilot HAG, Scottish Homes/Glasgow City of Architecture and Design 1999
 1987 **Competition Winner**, New York Waterfront, Municipal Arts Society of New York

Page \ Park Architects

Established by David Page and Brian Park in 1981, Page \ Park Architects are engaged in projects throughout the UK, all served from their single studio base in Glasgow, where there are currently 33 members of staff.

Written work includes: 'Clone City', 1999, David Page and Miles Glendinning.

Teaching experience includes (David Page): design tutor, University of Strathclyde (1986-94); external examiner, Edinburgh College of Art (1994-97) and Queen's University, Belfast (1996-2000); and Honorary Professor at Heriot Watt University (1998).

Past Projects and Awards include:

2008 **Scottish Design Awards**, Best Re-use of a Listed Building, Commendation, Eden Court Theatre, Inverness
 2008 **IAA Award**, Best New Building, Commendation, Eden Court Theatre
 2008 **GIA Award**, Sustainability, Eden Court Theatre
 2008 **GIA Award**, Leisure, Eden Court Theatre
 2008 **Saltire Society Housing Design Award**, Waddell Street/Ballater Street, Gorbals, Glasgow
 2008 **CIOB Scotland Good Building Award**, Waddell Street/Ballater Street
 2008 **GIA Award**, Andrew Carnegie House, Dunfermline
 2008 **Scottish Award for Quality in Planning**, Carrochan, Balloch
 2007 **Scottish Awards for Planning**, Aqualbrium, Campbeltown
 2007 **Civic Trust Award**, Aqualbrium, Campbeltown
 2007 **Carbon Trust Low Carbon Building Award**, University Field Station, Rowardennan
 2006 **RIBA Awards**, Maggie's Centre Highlands
 2006 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Maggie's Centre Highlands
 2006 **International Architecture Award** from the Chicago Athenaeum, Maggie's Centre Highlands
 2006 **Scottish Design Awards**, Northern Exposure category, Maggie's Centre Highlands
 2006 **Andrew Doolan Scottish Building of the Year Award**, Maggie's Centre Highlands
 2006 **RICS Scotland Sustainability Award**, Queen Mother Building, Dundee
 2006 **INCA Supreme Award**, Queen Mother Building, Dundee
 2003 **Scottish Design Award, Chairman's Award for Architecture**, Maggie's Glasgow
 2002 **RIBA Award**, Centre for Contemporary Art, Glasgow
 2002 **Civic Trust Award**, Graham Square Housing
 2002 **Civic Trust Award**, Homes for the Future Masterplanning, Glasgow

2002 **Civic Trust Commendation**, Centre for Contemporary Art, Glasgow
 2002 **Dynamic Place Awards 2002**, Sir Robert Grieve Award for Sustainability, University of Strathclyde Campus Plan
 2001 **RIBA Award**, Crichton Campus for University of Glasgow
 2001 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Museum of Scottish Country Life
 2001 **Dynamic Place Awards - Supreme Award**, The Crichton, Dumfries
 2001 **Dynamic Place Awards - Commendation**, Museum of Scottish Country Life
 2001 **Dynamic Place Awards - Commendation**, Centre for Contemporary Art, Glasgow
 2001 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Crichton Campus for University of Glasgow
 2000 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Crown Street Housing Phase 2A, Gorbals, Glasgow
 1999 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, The Lighthouse, Glasgow
 1999 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, New Rooms, Cofinton Parish Church, Edinburgh
 1998 **Civic Trust Award**, St Francis Centre, Gorbals, Glasgow
 1998 **Civic Trust Award**, St Francis Friary conversion, Gorbals
 1998 **Saltire Society Award**, St Francis Friary conversion, Gorbals
 1998 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Moffat Gardens Phase 2 Housing, Gorbals
 1998 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Holmwood House, Cathcart, Glasgow
 1998 **Historic Scotland Special Building Award**, Conversion of the Covenanter's Inn, Newmilns
 1997 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, St Francis Centre, Gorbals
 1996 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Port Glasgow Municipal Building
 1995 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, St Teresa's Church, Possil, Glasgow
 1994 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, The Bridge, Crichton Street, Rothesay
 1993 **Glasgow Institute of Architects Award**, Brodick Castle Visitor Reception Centre, Arran

Richard Murphy Architects

Richard Murphy Architects was founded in 1991. From their offices in Edinburgh, with a staff of 25 people, they are currently involved in projects across the UK, Europe, Sri Lanka, Macedonia and Malta. While largely new build their projects involve a number of complex interventions to existing and historic buildings.

Richard Murphy is one of the foremost academic authorities on the work of Italian Architect Carlo Scarpa.

Publications include: 'Carlo Scarpa and the Castelvecchio', 'Querini Stampalia Foundation, Carlo Scarpa', and 'An Architect's Appreciation of Charles Rennie Mackintosh'.

Teaching experience includes: Lecturer in Design, University of Edinburgh; Visiting Lecturer, Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Aberdeen; Visiting Lecturer, Braunschweig University, Germany; Visiting Lecturer, University of Strathclyde; Visiting Tutor, University of Virginia; and Guest Professor, University of Syracuse, New York.

Past Projects and Awards Include:

2007 **Royal Incorporation of British Architects (RIBA) Award**, Mews House, 10a Circus Lane, Edinburgh
 2006 **Royal Incorporation of Architects in Ireland Regional Award**, Westport Housing, Co. Mayo, The Republic of Ireland
 2006 **Edinburgh Architectural Association (EAA) Award**, Housing at Cramond, Edinburgh
 2006 **Roses Award**, Galeri Creative Enterprise Centre, Caernarfon
 2006 **Scottish Design Award**, Galeri Creative Enterprise Centre, Caernarfon
 2006 **Scottish Design Award**, Dean Bank Lane Housing, Edinburgh
 2005 **EAA Award**, 10 Regent Terrace Mews, Edinburgh
 2005 **RIBA Award**, Galeri Creative Enterprise Centre, Caernarfon
 2005 **Roses Award**, Housing at Old Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh
 2004 **Royal Scottish Academy Gold Medal for Architecture**, British High Commission, Colombo, Sri Lanka
 2003 **RIBA Award**, Computer Centre, Napier University, Edinburgh
 2003 **Civic Trust Commendation**, Stirling Tolbooth Arts Centre
 2003 **Civic Trust Commendation**, Kirkintilloch Adult Learning Centre
 2002 **RIBA Award**, Re-modelled House, Edinburgh's Historic New Town
 2002 **RIBA Award**, Stirling Tolbooth Arts Centre
 2002 **RIBA Crown Estates Commission Conservation Award**, Stirling Tolbooth Arts Centre

2002 **Scottish Design Award**, Computer Centre, Napier University, Edinburgh
 2002 **EAA Award**, Re-modelled House, Edinburgh's Historic New Town
 2001 **EAA Award**, Harmer School, Balerno
 2001 **EAA Award**, Housing at Dublin Street Lane, Edinburgh
 2001 **RIBA Award**, Harmer School, Balerno
 2001 **Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS) Regeneration Award**, Graham Square Housing, Glasgow
 2000 **RIAS Regeneration Award**, Dundee Contemporary Arts
 2000 **RIBA Award**, Housing at Dublin Street Lane, Edinburgh
 2000 **RIBA Award**, Dundee Contemporary Arts
 2000 **Civic Trust Award**, Dundee Contemporary Arts
 1999 **RIBA Award**, Ivy Bank House, Dirlleton
 1999 **RIAI Regional Award**, House at Killeenaran, Co Galway, The Republic of Ireland
 1998 **RIBA Award**, 7 Abbotsford Park, Edinburgh
 1998 **Civic Trust Commendation**, 17 Royal Terrace Mews, Edinburgh
 1997 **RIBA Award**, Cancer Caring Centre, Edinburgh
 1996 **RIBA/Ibstock National Housing Category Award**, 17 Royal Terrace Mews, Edinburgh
 1995 **RIBA Award**, 49 Gilmour Road, Edinburgh
 1993 **RIBA Award**, Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh
 1993 **Civic Trust Commendation**, Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh
 1992 **RIBA Award**, 29 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh
 1997 **RIBA/Department of Health National Award**, Cancer Caring Centre, Edinburgh
 1997 **EAA Award**, 7 Abbotsford Park, Edinburgh
 1996 **EAA Award**, Cancer Caring Centre, Edinburgh
 1994 **EAA Award**, 49 Gilmour Road, Edinburgh
 1993 **EAA Award**, Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh
 1992 **EAA Award**, 29 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh
 1995 **Royal Scottish Academy Gold Medal for Architecture**, Experimental Energy House