the BRIGGAIT

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE
The building was originally used as Glasgow’s fish market until the late 1970s. It was then converted into a shopping centre during the 1980s. In the 21st century, part of the site was converted into artists studios which opened to the public in August 2010. The steeple which dates back to 1665 has been restored.
expressed the satisfaction which was felt when the Market Committee induced the Improvement Committee to purchase the property for their use."

The Lord Provost praised the gallery, which doubled the accommodation and could be used to store boxes and a `better class of fish such as salmon', the ventilation which he said was `perfect', and the drainage into the river which would prevent `any injurious smell occurring in the market. (Applause)'

What we see today is, as it was then, an admirably elegant solution to the problem of a site awkward in almost every way. Firstly, the space available was tight, just enough for a market hall if every inch were used. On both sides, east and west, there were tenements, each with only a minuscule back court between their windows and the boundary. These houses' light and air had to be maintained as much as possible. Then the ground itself was a very irregular quadrilateral, the worst shape in terms of a simple, cheap structural design for what was, in essence, a large covered open space for the most basic of commercial purposes.

On the 9th of December 1873, the new Fishmarket in the Bridgegate was formally opened. As The North British Daily Mail reported, the `Lord Provost Magistrates and Town Council with architects and contractors, and several gentlemen engaged in the fish trade, assembled at 3.00 in the gallery of the new building, where cake and wine and fruits were served'.

It had been, apparently, a long time finishing, `the consequence of threatened litigation by proprietors in the neighbourhood', said the Market Committee Convener in his speech, `but the bother was now settled very amicably, inasmuch as the Market Trust were able to make a few hundreds by the transaction. (Hear, hear)'

The Convener of the sub-committee then referred to `the miserable dwellings which had stood on the ground now occupied by the market, and...
1. Design Approach

bringing outside in/ historical continuity
Access and Public Transport
Consider how building will be accessed when 1873 hall is closed.
Studio 3
Integrated dance studio
Mid spec dance studio with overhead track
181 sq m

Studio 2
Cross artform studio
Low spec multi-purpose studio with hard floor
259 sq m

Studio 1
Physical performance space
Low spec multi-purpose studio with aerial rig
274 sq m

Studio 4
Dance studio
Mid spec multi-purpose dance studio with sprung floor
206 sq m

Reception and office
Existing stair retained
Atrium/foyer
214 sq m
Potential to be closed off

Cafe/break out space
Allow for mezzanine to be removed.
New double glazed screen to 1873 hall.
New insulated flooring.
209 sq m

Food prep
27 sq m

New corridor linking studios to Phase 2

11000
New glazed entrance
Glazed entrance screen/doors
Folding acousting partition
Accessible changing, general changing, changing places, toilets
78 sq m

Storage
46 sq m
Possible link corridor for better access to storage

Option 1B - Ground floor level plan
Initial indicative options for high level costing 1:200@A3