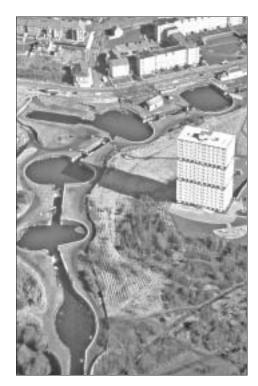
Civil Engineering Heritage Scotland – Lowlands and Borders





Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

R. Paxton and J. Shipway

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Foreword

The contribution of the civil engineer to the creation of the fabric of our civilisation has been immense. From land drainage to land forming; from river training to flood defences; from lighthouses to offshore oil rigs; from mill races to hydro schemes; from waggonways to high-speed rail links; from cart tracks to motorways; from fishing ports to container terminals; from standpipes and wells to piped water supply schemes for cities, these are the very building blocks of the quality of life: our life support systems.

Scottish civil engineers have been major players in the transformation of Britain from a rural agrarian community to one of the strongest economies in the world, and Scotland has offered challenges of geography and geology that civil engineers have been inspired to overcome, bridging the great river estuaries; building dams in inhospitable mountainous terrain; driving roads, canals and railways through fearsome ground conditions, often in extreme weather. This is truly a story of transformation that has maintained Scotland's place as a vibrant and successful economic unit within Europe, despite being at its outer edge.

The record of this remarkable achievement is all around us and this volume is a gazetteer and guidebook to inform anyone with an interest in civilisation.

It is a privilege for me to write this foreword for many reasons: as the 141st President of this Institution in direct line from our first President, another Scot, the great Thomas Telford; as the 23rd President to be born in Scotland (Scots have a very creditable share of the highest honour bestowed on civil engineers); as a Commissioner on the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (many of the illustrations coming from this fine organisation); as a friend and occasional collaborator with the editors; and as an enthusiast and supporter of engineering history.

Understanding the past is the key to managing the future. Without this retentiveness, as George Santayana has said, 'those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it'. This book is essential reading, not just for civil engineers but for all historians, social commentators, industrial archaeologists, economists, politicians and those with a general interest in the history and development of Scotland. It describes the visionary projects

that created the opportunities for trade and wealth creation; it records Scotland's achievements as a civilisation – for what is this if not the enduring memorials of what we build; it celebrates the charismatic and persuasive men of genius that could see beyond the status quo to a new paradigm – the civil engineers who laid down the foundations of the civilised world we enjoy today.

Gordon Masterton

President 2005–06 Institution of Civil Engineers

Preface

his is the penultimate book in the *Civil Engineering Heritage* series for the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. It is essentially a brief inventory or guide to our selection of historical engineering works executed in Scotland during the last six centuries and contains much new information based on site visits and historical research.

As a general rule for inclusion in this series, historical engineering works (HEWs) have to be at least 30 years old, but we have made occasional exceptions, for example, the Falkirk Wheel because of its context in restoring the historic canal link between Edinburgh and the Clyde. Most works date from the start of modern civil engineering with the Industrial Revolution. John Smeaton, who is believed to have been the first person to begin describing himself as a 'Civil Engineer' from ca.1754, often dubbed the 'father of civil engineering', made a significant contribution to the Lowlands and Borders infrastructure through the Forth & Clyde Canal, and various bridges and harbours.

Most of the entries bear a HEW number. This relates to records of the work made (mostly yet to be written up), by members or helpers of the Panel for Historical Engineering Works (PHEW) of the Institution of Civil Engineers and curated at its library at Westminster. The reader is referred to these, where they exist, and the 'Further reading' references for more information.

The entries have been arranged geographically in seven chapters progressing more or less from south to north in a sequence convenient for visiting. Coverage starts in Chapter 1 with the Mull of Galloway Lighthouse and concludes in Chapter 7 with the Tay bridges at Dundee. The areas covered, shown on the chapter maps, largely follow the Scottish regional boundaries set up under the 1973 Local Government Act, although not necessarily under the names designated at that time. Coverage aggregates loosely to that of the Lowlands and Borders, except for a Baedeker-like excursion into the Perthshire valleys of the Tay and its tributaries and a sortie into Berwick-upon-Tweed. Angus and Aberdeenshire have been included in the companion book on the Highland and Islands, for which there is a precedent in John Hume's two-volume *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland*, 1976–7 (Batsford, London). For each work we have given its location, scale, the names of its Engineer and Contractor where known, and our comment. To help illustrate the written word we have included more than 300 images and have occasionally leavened entries with a little digressive seasoning and a line or two of verse! Here and there are examples of earlier works at the same site where significant in terms of their engineers or genre, for example, the development of engineering practice at Leith Docks from 1800–1970 (3-50), and the first publication of James Watt's drawing for long gone Rutherglen Bridge (4-17).

Every effort has been made to trace the origin of the illustrations but, given the wide variety of sources, it is possible that some information and ascribed acknowledgements are incorrect or incomplete. We should therefore be pleased to hear from anyone with information which either corrects or enhances that provided. Copyright acknowledgements appear under each image in our cases, our respective names. A 'Further reading' reference number indicates that copyright is believed to be with the reference author. Unless indicated otherwise, the illustrations have been scanned from images in Roland Paxton's possession.

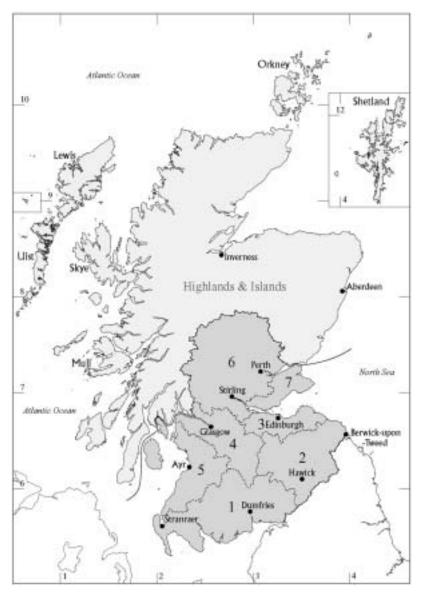
We acknowledge a significant input into this book from the PHEW Scottish Group Members past and present; the ICE Library; the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) via Miles Ogelthorpe for supplying the maps and numerous high-quality images and Heather Stoddart the originator of the maps; the School of the Built Environment at Heriot-Watt University for its research and manuscript preparation facilities and Thomas Telford Publishing via Ben Greshon and Stephen Nixey. We thank them and the many other persons and organisations listed in the acknowledgements, for their enthusiastic and valuable support.

In conclusion, we hope that the book will serve not only for reference but also, as many of the works are in picturesque locations, as a recreational guide, and that it will convey an idea of the invaluable contribution of civil engineering to the transport, water and power infrastructure of our civilisation which is so essential to Scotland's well-being and yet so often taken for granted!

> Roland Paxton Jim Shipway

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- I. Dumfries and Galloway
- 2. Scottish Borders and Berwick-upon-Tweed
- 3. Lothian and Edinburgh
- 4. Lanarkshire and Glasgow, Renfrewshire, and Dunbartonshire
- 5. Ayrshire and Bute
- 6. Stirling, Perthshire and Kinross, and Clackmannanshire
- 7. Fife

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To Ann Paxton for her patience and support

Front cover: Craigillachie Bridge (Crown Copyright RCAHMS)

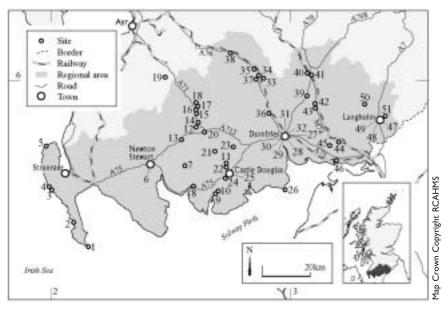
Title page: Maryhill Locks and Kelvin Dry Dock (British Waterways Scotland)

Metric equivalents

Imperial measurements have generally been adopted to give the dimensions of the works described, as this system was used in the design of the great majority of them. Where modern structures have been designed to the metric system, these units have been used in the text.

The following are the metric equivalents of the Imperial units used.

| Length | 1 inch = 25.4 millimetres |
|----------|---|
| | 1 foot = 0.3048 metre |
| | 1 yard = 0.9144 metre |
| | 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres |
| Area | 1 square inch = 645.2 square millimetres |
| | 1 square foot = 0.0929 square metre |
| | 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare |
| | 1 square mile $= 259$ hectares |
| | |
| Volume | 1 gallon = 4.546 litres |
| | 1 million gallons = 4546 cubic metres |
| | 1 cubic yard = 0.7646 cubic metre |
| Mass | 1 pound = 0.4536 kilogram |
| | 1 Imperial ton $= 1.016$ tonnes |
| | 1 |
| Power | 1 horsepower (hp) = 0.7457 kilowatt |
| Pressure | 1 pound force per square inch $= 0.06895$ bar |
| 11000010 | i pound force per square filen = 0.00095 bar |



Dumfries and Galloway

- I. Mull of Galloway Lighthouse
- 2. Port Logan Mole and Lighthouse
- 3. Portpatrick Harbour
- 4. Laird's Bay Cable House, Port Kale
- 5. Corsewall Lighthouse
- 6. Cree Bridge, Newton Stewart
- 7. Big Water of Fleet Viaduct, Gatehouse
- 8. Port McAdam and the Fleet Canal, Gatehouse
- 9. Tongland Bridge, Kirkcudbright
- 10. Tongland Dam
- II. Glenlochar Barrage
- 12. Glenlee Tunnel
- 13. Clatteringshaws Dam
- 14. Earlstoun Dam
- 15. Carsfad Dam
- 16. Kendoon Power Station
- 17. Ken Dam
- 18. Deuch Dam
- 19. Loch Doon Dam
- 20. Ken Bridge, New Galloway
- 21. Loch Ken Viaduct, Parton
- 22. Glenlochar Bridge
- 23. Glenlair Bridge
- 24. Old Bridge of Dee
- 25. Threave Bridge, Castle Douglas
- 26. Southerness Lighthouse

- 27. Dumfries Suspension Bridge
- 28. River Nith Caul, Dumfries
- 29. Devorgilla Bridge, Dumfries
- 30. Buccleuch Street Bridge, Dumfries
- 31. Arrol-Johnson Works, Heathhall
- 32. Dumfries Railway Station
- 33. Carron Viaduct
- 34. Drumlanrig Tunnel
- 35. Enterkinfoot Retaining Wall
- 36. Auldgirth Bridge
- 37. Creel Bridge, Drumlanrig
- Knockenjig Waste Treatment Plant, Kirkconnel
- 39. Raehills Three-way Footbridge, St Ann's
- 40. Beattock Bridge
- 41. Beattock Inn
- 42. Dinwoodie Toll House
- 43. Dinwoodie Green Milestone
- 44. Mein Water Bridge, Ecclefechan
- 45. Hoddom Bridge, Ecclefechan
- 46. Annan Bridge
- 47. Skippers Bridge, Langholm
- 48. Langholm Bridge
- 49. Duchess Bridge, Langholm Lodge
- 50. Westerkirk Parish Library, Bentpath
- 51. Malcolm Monument, Whita Hill