



Designation Consultation

This designation consultation is open for comment until 21 August 2024.

Give us your comments

Historic Environment Scotland consult with those who are directly affected by designation proposals – including owners, occupiers and tenants – and with the planning authority.

We also welcome comments from interested persons or groups.

When we consult about a designation case we will have carried out research and set this out in a **report of handling**. This report is an assessment produced for consultation and it sets out our view, including a proposed decision. The assessment is not intended to be a definitive account or description of the site or place. We consider the comments received before we take a final decision.

We consider comments and representations which are material to our decision-making, such as:

- Your understanding of the cultural significance of the site or place.
- Whether sites or places meet the criteria for designation.
- The purpose and implications of designating the site or place. We consider whether these are relevant to the case.
- Development proposals related to the site or place. Where there are development proposals, we consider whether to proceed with designation in line with our designation policy.
- The accuracy of our information.

You can find more guidance on providing comments and how we handle your information on our [website](#).

Information on how we treat your personal data is available on our [Privacy Notice](#).

How to make a comment

Please send your comments to designationconsultations@hes.scot and provide us with the case reference. You can also make comments through our [portal](#) by clicking on the link 'email your comments about this case'.

If you are the owner, occupier or tenant or the planning authority please email us at: designations@hes.scot.

If you are unable to email your comments please phone us on 0131 668 8914.



Report of Handling Case information

Case ID	300061494
Name of Site	Glasgow Central Mosque and Islamic Centre, 1 Mosque Avenue, Gorbals, Glasgow
Postcode (if any)	G5 9TA

Local Authority	Glasgow City Council
National Grid Reference	NS 59186 64430
Designation Type	Listed Building
Designation No. and category of listing (if any)	N/A
Case Type	Designation

Received/Start Date	17/10/2022
Decision Date	Pending

1. Proposed decision

Previous Statutory Listing Address	N/A	Previous category of listing	N/A
New Statutory Listing Address	Glasgow Central Mosque and Islamic Centre, including paved courtyard with garden, boundary walls and railings and excluding the early 21 st century hall addition to the southwest, 1 Mosque Avenue, Gorbals, Glasgow	New category of listing	A

Our assessment using the selection guidance shows that the building meets the criteria of special architectural or historic interest. The proposed decision is to list the building at category A.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background



There is no known previous review of this building for listing.

2.2 Development Proposals

The building is the subject of the following development proposals:

- A building warrant for internal alterations to washrooms to remove access door to prayer hall, remove stair access to basement and alter WC layout. (Ref. 23/01830/BW). Validated on 30 Aug 2023 and the application was approved on 22 Jan 2024.

We began our assessment of the building before the building warrant was submitted. In the course of our assessment, we have found that the building meets the criteria for listing. As the works comprise minor internal alterations that do not affect the significance of the building, the current development proposals do not affect our decision making in this case.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

We received a proposal to designate the Glasgow Central Mosque on 17/10/2022 (Designations applications are published on our portal and will be available to view during the lifetime of the case and until 3 months after the case is closed.)

The proposer provided the following information and views in their application:

- The building is the first purpose-built mosque in Scotland.
- It has architectural interest from its striking design which adopts traditional Islamic forms, such as the iwan entrance, in a dynamic Postmodern style.
- Its coloured glass dome and tall minaret make the building a landmark on the banks of the Clyde.
- The red brick and other exterior materials references and complements the colour of many of Glasgow's red sandstone buildings and the interior decoration is of high quality.
- It is of historical value from its position in the history of Islam in Scotland, the first purpose-built mosque in Scotland, as well as the first major introduction of Islamic architecture.
- The building is emblematic of the growing Muslim population in Scotland, and their importance in Scottish culture, and is demonstrative therefore of a significant part of the social history of the country.

We informed the planning authority at Glasgow City Council about the proposal to list the building.



We visited Glasgow Central Mosque on 16/03/2023.

We saw the exterior of the mosque and most of the interior spaces. We did not see the interior of the of the mortuary and the wazu (washrooms).

3.2 Assessment of special architectural or historic interest

We have found that the building meets the criteria for listing.

We carried out an assessment using the selection guidance to decide whether a site or place is of special architectural or historic interest. See **Annex A**.

The listing criteria and selection guidance for listed buildings are published in Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019), Annex 2, pp. 11-13, <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/designation-policy>.

3.3 Policy considerations

The policy guiding our approach to designation and development is set out in the Designation Policy and Selection Guidance, pp. 7-8.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/designation-policy>. Our approach to the handling of this case has been in line with the policy.

Our policy states:

“We normally avoid intervening unnecessarily in the planning process or other regulatory processes where there are development proposals by adding a new designation. This may also extend to reviewing existing designations.

“We consider the individual circumstances of each case. We will normally carry out a designation assessment unless we find that:

- the site or place is unlikely to meet the designation criteria;
- designation is considered unlikely to be the best mechanism for recognising and protecting the cultural significance of a site or place;
- a Certificate of Intention Not to List is in place; or
- there are development proposals at an advanced stage.

“We consider the individual circumstances of each case. In deciding whether to designate a site or place or amend an existing designation while there are ongoing development proposals, we will consider:

- the implications of designation on development proposals;
- the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the site or place; and



- the extent to which plans have been developed for the site or place – where these are particularly advanced, we will not normally list or schedule.”

In this case, the proposed works are of a minor nature and do not affect the overall significance of the site, therefore we proceeded with an assessment and are proposing to list the building.

4. Consultation

4.1 Consultation information

Consultation period: 24/07/2024 to 21/08/2024.

We have consulted directly with the owner(s)/occupier(s) and the planning authority.

The consultation report of handling is published on our portal for comment from interested parties.

4.2 Designation consultations

Comments we consider

We will consider comments and representations which are material to our decision-making, such as:

- Your understanding of the cultural significance of the site or place and whether it meets the criteria for designation.
- The purpose and implications of designating the site or place. We consider whether these are relevant to the case.
- Development proposals related to the site or place. Where there are development proposals, we consider whether to proceed with designation in line with our designation policy.
- The accuracy of our information.

Comments we don't consider

We do not consider comments and representations on non-relevant/non-material issues, such as:

- Economic considerations
- Abusive or offensive remarks
- Whether you personally like, or do not like, a proposal

Our video about consultations explains how you can comment on our designations decisions, and what we can and can't take into account when considering your views. <https://youtu.be/ZlqU51tRA6g>.



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ANNEX A

Assessment of special architectural or historic interest

1. Building or site name

Glasgow Central Mosque and Islamic Centre, including paved courtyard with garden, boundary walls and railings and excluding the early 21st century hall addition to the southwest, 1 Mosque Avenue, Gorbals, Glasgow

2. Description and historical development

2.1 Description

Large purpose-built Mosque and Islamic Centre designed in 1977 and opened in 1984. It was designed by W.M. Copeland & Associates and built in two stages with the first stage, the construction of the building's shell, managed by W.M. Copeland & Associates and the second stage (from around 1981-1984) carried out by architects Coleman Ballantine Partnership.

The building is designed in a Postmodern style which reinterprets traditional Islamic architectural features and motifs. The mosque is built of two main rectangular volumes linked by a gallery and set around a central courtyard. It features a prominent glass dome above the large prayer hall and a tall concrete minaret which, pierces through the linking gallery. It is built of red brick and concrete and is prominently located on the southern bank of the Clyde in the Gorbals area of Glasgow.

The largest volume of the mosque is the two storey and basement building containing the masjid (prayer hall) and wazu (washrooms) located at the east of the site. The principal (northwest) façade features a central, full height iwan (vaulted space that opens on one side to a courtyard) with a projecting archway accessed directly from the courtyard. The archway features a four-pointed arch made of pigmented red concrete within which are set muqarnas (concave vaults or coffers) made of bronze coloured glass reinforced plastic. Below the muqarnas is a two-storey glazed entrance separated by a band of terracotta tiles at the first storey. On either side of the entrance are three full-height, projecting cantilevered buttresses which taper upwards. Each is faced with concrete and glazed on either side. The northeast elevation of the masjid features three buttresses grouped at the eastern side.

The rear (southeast) elevation of the masjid features a single, central projecting buttress flanked by four full height windows on either side. The side (southwestern) elevation has three projecting buttresses at the east side and a brick mortuary attached to the west side. On top of the prayer hall is a large, multifaceted dome of gold and coloured glass topped with a crescent moon finial.



A single storey corridor wing links the masjid to the community hall. The northwest elevation of the corridor, facing the courtyard, features a glazed colonnade of four-point arches and is built of concrete with metal brattishing in an oval motif spanning the length of the top of the gallery. It houses the offices, a library and committee room. The base of a tall concrete minaret is set in the middle of the corridor and pierces through the roof with a crescent moon finial.

At the west of the linking gallery is a two-storey community hall building containing a large hall with a kitchen and other facilities. Dating to 2003, it is built of brick with double height, four point-arched openings on the southeast elevation.

The interior decorative scheme is largely unaltered since date of construction. The interior of the masjid features a large open prayer room, with a central mihrab (niche in the wall which indicates the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca towards which Muslims face when praying) of green and gold geometric decoration on the southeast wall. In between the windows, plaster decorations in green and gold form bays along the walls and the hall floor is covered with a green carpet lined in gold rows to indicate spacing for each worshiper. The concave dome in the ceiling of the prayer room is tinted green with a large star and Kufic calligraphy in its central circle. The female prayer area is a balcony that looks onto the main prayer hall. The floor is lined with a red carpet with a detailed golden arch indicating a worshiper's space. Throughout the masjid there are decorative finishes including a geometrical patterned ceiling in the entrance hall of the masjid, as well as carved wooden doors and screens.

The courtyard is paved and features a geometric star pattern in the centre. At the northwest of the courtyard there is a small Arabesque style garden lined by trees.

A brick boundary wall surrounds the site with iron railings featuring geometric patterns in gold. The gates at the main entrance on Gorbals Street at the northwest and at the south feature a central geometric shape which echoes that of the mosque's glass dome.

2.2 Historical development

The Glasgow Central Mosque and Islamic Centre (GCM) was built for the Jamiat Ittehad ul Muslimin (the Muslim Mission), an organisation that was established in Scotland in 1933 by the efforts of early migrants from India, many of which had settled in the Gorbals area of Glasgow (*Hopkins*, p.188). The Jamiat Ittehad ul Muslimin acquired property at 27/29 Oxford Street in the Gorbals and inaugurated the first mosque in Scotland in this converted tenement in 1944. This building comprised a large public hall, six flats and two shop units and is first labelled as 'Muslim mosque' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1968.

With the demolition and regeneration of many of the buildings and tenements in the Gorbals from the 1960s, the Glasgow Corporation purchased the property at 27/29



Oxford Street under a Compulsory Order and alternative space for the mosque was required. Glasgow entrepreneur, and later president of the Jamiat Ittehad ul Muslimin, Mohammad Tufail Shaeen donated his property at nearby Carlton Place which was used as a replacement mosque until the building of the Glasgow Central Mosque.

The idea to build a purpose-built mosque for the community had begun as early as the 1950s and plans for the mosque were finally approved in 1977. The location for the new building was a large area on the southern bank of the Clyde on the site of the cleared former Adelphi Distillery. It was reported that the major of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia had visited the Jamiat Ittehad ul Muslimin around 1976 who noted that the plans for the mosque at that time were too modest and that, given the impressive strength of feeling by the community, they should proceed with an ambitious mosque and social centre (*The Scotsman*, 25 August 1979).

Work began on the building in August 1979, and it was completed in two phases, with the commission for architects W.M. Copeland and Associates, terminated following the completion of phase one of the project. The construction of the structural shell was completed around 1981. Coleman Ballantine Partnership were employed to complete the project and noted that they completed 'all interiors, all services, main entrance and all external works' (Prospect Journal, Vol 22, (Winter 1984), p .17).

The GCM was opened on 18 May 1984, with capacity for up to 1500 worshippers. The opening of the mosque was attended by the Imam of the Holy Kaa'ba in Mecca and Dr Abdullah Oman Naseef, secretary general of the World Muslim League as well as representatives of Scotland's Christian, Hindu, Jewish and Sikh communities (*The Scotsman*, 19 May 1984).

The building project cost around £2.5 million and was financed by the Jamair Itthad-ul-Muslim, Glasgow's Muslim community and as well as through donations from the Prince of Mecca and the Major of Jeddah in Saudi Arabia (*The Scotsman*, 19 May 1984).

The building remains in use today as a mosque (2024). The roofing material of the mosque was replaced after 2003 and a small, rectangular plan, single storey glazed addition was added to the rear (southeast) elevation of masjid around 2018. Solar panels were added to the rear of the prayer hall roof around 2021.

3. Assessment of special architectural or historic interest

To be listed a building must be of 'special architectural or historic interest' as set out in the [Planning \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) \(Scotland\) Act 1997](#). To decide if a building is of special interest for listing we assess its cultural significance using selection guidance which has two main headings – architectural interest and historic interest (see Designation Policy and Selection Guidance, 2019, Annex 2, pp. 11-13).



The selection guidance provides a framework within which judgement is exercised in reaching individual decisions. The special architectural or historic interest of a building can be demonstrated in one or more of the following ways.

3.1 Architectural interest

The architectural interest of a building may include its design, designer, interior, plan form, materials, regional traditions, and setting and the extent to which these characteristics survive. These factors are grouped under two headings:

3.1.1 Design

The Glasgow Centra Mosque and Islamic Centre (GCM) is significant as the first mosque building in Scotland to be built according to Islamic architectural traditions and includes a number of features found in Islamic architecture throughout the world. This includes the use of a courtyard plan form with central gathering space and garden, the prominent entrance iwan featuring the distinctive murqarnas, the dome, minaret and the repeated use of the four-pointed arch shape for the openings. The incorporation of a small Arabesque style garden at the north of the courtyard follows traditional Islamic architecture found in the Middle East, South Asia, Southern Spain, North Africa and elsewhere and is a rare feature in urban mosques of the 20th century, with no other examples known in Scotland.

The architects who designed the mosque, Stockport based, W.M. Copeland & Associates, are reported to have travelled to Turkey and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia as part of the design process (*A Celebration of 50 years of Muslim life in the City of Glasgow*, p .10). William Copeland of the firm had also designed the dome and minaret for the second purpose-built mosque in the United Kingdom, the Birmingham Central Mosque built from 1968 and completed 1982 (Birmingham, A. Foster, 2005, p.195).

The GCM is also a notable example of an overtly Postmodern architectural design for a major building commission in Scotland. It interprets traditional Islamic architecture in a contemporary way (*The British Mosque*, p 260). At the GCM, the distinctive design uses traditional Islamic architectural forms and features interpreted in a Postmodern style. The references made to traditional Islamic architectural motifs was common to other large mosques built in the UK during this period (such as the Regent's Park Mosque and Ismaili Centre, both in London).

Postmodernism emerged around the mid-1970s out of a reaction against the rigid functionalism of 1950s and 60s Modernism. It is often defined by an eclectic revival and playful reinterpretation of historical building styles, and an increasing concern for craftsmanship and materiality. It placed a renewed emphasis on the visual aesthetics and decoration, but rather than adhering to a defined style, the eclectic approach resulted in individualistic buildings that were stylistically varied. The pioneering work of architectural practices such as those of Robert Venturi, Michael Graves and Charles Jencks would typify this movement.



The building displays a number of characteristics of Postmodernism including the reinterpretation of features of historic Mosque architecture. This is shown in the design of the iwan and muqarnas at the GCM which echo those of notable historic mosques such as the 11th century additions to the Great Mosque of Isfahan, Iran. At the GCM, the traditionally highly decorated arch of the iwan is however shown in abstracted form without applied decoration and built of pigmented concrete.

As well as reinterpreting traditional Islamic architecture, the mosque was designed to reflect its specific setting in Glasgow. Examples of this include the use of particular materials such as red brick, pigmented red concrete and terracotta tiles to reference the red sandstone traditionally used in many of Glasgow's tenements and prominent buildings. The materials used also directly reflect the red sandstone of the neighbouring Union Railway Bridge (St Enoch Bridge) LB44040 and the red brick railway arches which span the southeastern edge of the mosque site.

In keeping with the ambitious aims of the project to create a 'mosque for Scotland', the building is of a substantial scale and is Scotland's largest mosque. The site contains a wide range of features for all the needs of the community including the community centre, the large courtyard gathering space and the mortuary. This is also reflected in the design of the masjid where, in order to create a large, open area for prayer, the building was designed with an innovative structural support system that uses the exterior cantilevered buttresses to free the interior of the masjid from columns and other structural support.

The building is largely unaltered from that shown in Dean of Guild plans of the building from 1978 which show that the mosque was built largely as designed. Alterations in the 21st century including the replacement of the roofing material, addition of solar panels and small single storey extension to the rear of the Masjid have not affected the building's special design interest.

3.1.2 Setting

The GCM is prominently located on the southern banks of the Clyde in central Glasgow. Set next to the A-listed Victoria Bridge (LB32669) and the B-listed Union Railway Bridge (LB44040) the building is prominent in views south and when travelling across the Clyde. The building's setting next to the Clyde is significant as the mosque was designed to be easily located within the cityscape. Its distinctive glass dome and slender minaret have become a familiar landmark in the city and announce the building's function as an Islamic Centre as well as a mosque.

The new mosque was built during the 1970s regeneration of the Gorbals on a large site opposite the Glasgow Sheriff Court, (B listed, LB52067), a large and prestigious architectural project by Keppie Henderson and Partners 1972-1986. Both buildings occupy substantial sites and present a distinctively modern group on either side of Gorbals Street.



The scale of the mosque and its courtyard and garden setting is unusual in purpose-built mosques in Scotland. The inclusion of a generous courtyard and garden area is a notable feature of the mosque's immediate setting that characterises the principal approach to the mosque from Gorbals Street, where the large iwan and dome of the mosque are framed in views across the courtyard. While there has been some development to the south of the mosque in the early 21st century, its immediate setting is substantially unaltered.

As well as being significant in terms of its prominence, the location of the mosque in the northern area of the Gorbals is significant in terms of the history of the Jamiat Ittehad ul Muslimin and the Muslim community in Glasgow in the 20th century. It was in this area of the Gorbals where the majority of Asian Muslims from India, many from the region of present-day Pakistan, initially lived in the early 1930s through to the late 1960s. The first mosque in Scotland was established a few streets away from the GCM to the west on Oxford Street (now demolished) with the second location on nearby Carlton Place. While the area has undergone substantial regeneration since the 1960s, the fact that there has been a mosque in this area since the 1940s contributes to our understanding of the building's historical context and the development of the Muslim community in Glasgow.

3.2 Historic interest

Historic interest is in such things as a building's age, rarity, social historical interest and associations with people or events that have had a significant impact on Scotland's cultural heritage. Historic interest is assessed under three headings:

3.2.1 Age and rarity

The Glasgow Central Mosque is of historic interest an early and rare example of a purpose-built mosque in Scotland. It was the largest and most architecturally ambitious example of its building type when it opened in 1984.

While mosques have existed in Scotland since 1944, early examples repurposed existing buildings for worship and only a very small number were purpose-built. Converted premises still make up the majority of mosques today. Mosques in Scotland have also been developed in former churches, schools and one is known to have been a former library. There are 13 mosques established in buildings which are also listed, many of which are former churches.

Glasgow Central Mosque was the first purpose-built mosque to be planned in Scotland. Following discussions spanning 15 years planning permission was granted for the mosque in 1977. It was the first of its kind in Scotland, as it also incorporated an Islamic Centre (*Daily Record*, 6 April 1977). Construction of the GCM began in 1979 and the building was opened in 1984. The GCM is Scotland's first combined mosque and Islamic Centre complex and the first mosque designed using traditional Islamic architectural design motifs in Scotland.



During the planning and early construction phases of the GCM, a purpose-built mosque was built in south Glasgow for the local Muslim community. The Masjid Noor Mosque, Forth Street, Pollokshields was built on the site of a former sawmills and timber sheds complex and opened in 1979. The design of the building reflects its immediate industrial setting and does not include some of the more traditional features associated with the building type such as a minaret or dome.

According to statistics compiled in 2024 there are around 92 mosques in Scotland (www.muslimsinbritain.org). Only ten of these mosques are understood to be purpose-built buildings. Purpose-built mosques are therefore a rare building type. A major later example of a purpose-built mosque in Scotland is the Edinburgh Central Mosque (designed 1987, opened 1998). The majority of the other purpose-built mosques date to the early 21st century.

3.2.2 Social historical interest

While records trace the presence of Muslims in Scotland back to the early 16th century it is from around the mid-19th century that we find evidence of Muslims settling and working in Scotland, particularly concentrated around urban areas. Examples include the recruitment of Indian seamen (or lascars) to work in cities such as Glasgow with sailors from Bengal also recorded as working in the jute industry in Dundee (*Hopkins*, pp. 3-4). By the early 20th century small communities of Muslims were established in Scotland, with a substantial increase in the migration of Muslims from certain parts of India and newly formed Pakistan following the independence and Partition of India in 1947.

The Scottish Muslim population increased steadily through the mid-20th and into the later 20th century. The 1970s saw a new phase of internal migration within the United Kingdom with Commonwealth migrants moving to Scotland in the understanding that there was better chance of commercial success here (*A Celebration*, p 14). This period also saw a number of Muslim families from the middle east and some African and south Asian countries also beginning to settle in Scotland and by 1980 the Muslim population of Scotland is said to have doubled to around 20,000.

As with early settlers, the majority of Muslims in Scotland today live in the country's urban centres, in the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee. In Scotland's census of 2022, 119,872 people (2.2% of the population) identified as Muslim. Of that number, the largest proportion of around 40% were resident in Glasgow.

The construction of the GCM from the late 1970s is of outstanding social historical significance for what it tells us about the development of the Muslim community in Scotland in the 20th century. Hopkins describes the building of the mosque as 'a fine example and testament of the Muslim community within Scotland' and notes the immensity of the achievement of the large scale and high-quality project which was fundraised by the community themselves (p.189). The fact that the aims of the community in building the mosque were recognised internationally by Islamic figures



and groups who supported the project through funding and donations reflects the needs and ambitions of the growing community of the period.

Built not only for Glasgow Muslims but as a centre for all Muslims in Scotland, the setting of the GCM in the Gorbals is of historic interest for its links to the early communities of Asian Muslims from Pakistan and India who initially settled in the area in the early 1930s and who established Scotland's first mosque as the Jamiat Ittehad ul Muslimin.

The GCM has also had a role since its opening as a centre of education of Islamic faith in the surrounding community and Scotland more broadly. The mosque hosts visits from school groups, the media and members of the public who wish to learn more about Islam and the building has been used for wider community functions including recently as a Covid vaccination centre.

3.2.3 Association with people or events of national importance

There is no association with a person or event of national importance.

4. Summary of assessment

The Glasgow Central Mosque meets the criteria of special architectural or historic interest for the following reasons:

- It is an outstanding example of a purpose-built mosque design in Scotland and is a significant example of the use of the Postmodern style of architecture.
- It is the first mosque building designed according to Islamic architectural traditions in the country and features many additional ancillaries that contribute the special architectural interest, including the courtyard and Arabesque garden.
- It is substantially unaltered from the date of construction.
- It is a landmark building in a prominent setting on the southern bank of the Clyde, a location significant historically for its proximity to the site of the first mosque in Scotland.
- Planned from the 1950s, the building is a rare and very early example of a purpose-built mosque and includes Scotland's first purpose-built Islamic Centre. The building remains Scotland's largest mosque and is among only a small number ever built.
- It is of outstanding social historical interest for what it can tell us about the development of the Muslim community in Scotland in the second half of the 20th century.



In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: the early 21st century hall addition to the southwest.

5. Category of listing

Once a building is found to be of special architectural or historic interest, it is then classified under one of three categories (A, B or C) according to its relative importance. While the listing itself has legal weight and gives statutory protection, the categories have no legal status and are advisory. They affect how a building is managed in the planning system.

Category definitions are found at Annex 2 of Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019) <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/designation-policy>.

5.1 Level of importance

The Glasgow Central Mosque's level of importance is category A.

Buildings listed at category A are defined as 'buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are outstanding examples of a particular period, style or building type.

Taking into account the rare building type and the outstanding architectural and historic interest, category A is considered to be the most appropriate level of listing.

6. Legal exclusions

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: the early 21st century hall addition to the southwest.

A large community hall and Islamic Centre was added to the southwest of the site in the early 2000s. The hall is rectangular plan and built of brick with a full height glazed entrance on the principal southeast elevation surmounted by a semi-circular pediment breaking the eaves. The pitched roof is slated and there are clearstorey windows spanning the southeast and northwest elevations. This building functions as a community hall for various events. It was not designed as part of the original late 1970s scheme for the GCM and is a later addition of a different style.

7. Other Information

N/A



8. References

Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 196583

Maps

Ordnance Survey National Grid Map (revised 1968, published 1969) NS5964SW – B, 1:1,250 map. Ordnance Survey.

Archives

Architectural plans of 'Glasgow Central Mosque, Adelphi Street, Glasgow' for 'Jamiat Ittihad-ul-Muslimin (1978) Dean of Guild Court Records, Mitchell Library. 1978/1571.

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Online Sources

Dictionary Scottish Architects, entry for Glasgow Central Mosque, Gorbals Street at https://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=405536 [accessed 21/05/2024]

Muslims in Britain, UK Mosque Statistics at <https://www.muslimsinbritain.org/statistics/statistics01.php> [accessed 14/06/2024].

Scotland's Census 2022, statistics on Religion at <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk> [accessed 15/06/2024].

Other Information

Information provided by Glasgow Central Mosque during site visit (2022).

9. Images

Images proposed for inclusion in online Listed Building Record if building becomes listed or if an existing listed building record is amended or removed.



Type: Standard

Title: Glasgow Central Mosque, principal elevation, looking south.

Alternative Text: Glasgow Central Mosque, principal elevation, looking south, during daytime, on overcast day.

Date taken: 16/03/2023

Photographer: HES

Copyright: © Historic Environment Scotland



Type: Standard

Title: Glasgow Central Mosque, principal elevation, showing gallery corridor and community hall, and paved courtyard with garden, looking southwest.

Alternative Text: Glasgow Central Mosque, principal elevation, showing gallery corridor and community hall, and paved courtyard with garden, looking southwest, during daytime, on overcast day.

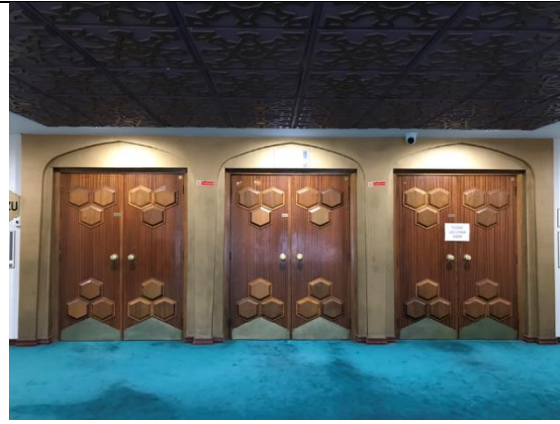


	<p>Date taken: 16/03/2023 Photographer: HES Copyright: © Historic Environment Scotland</p>
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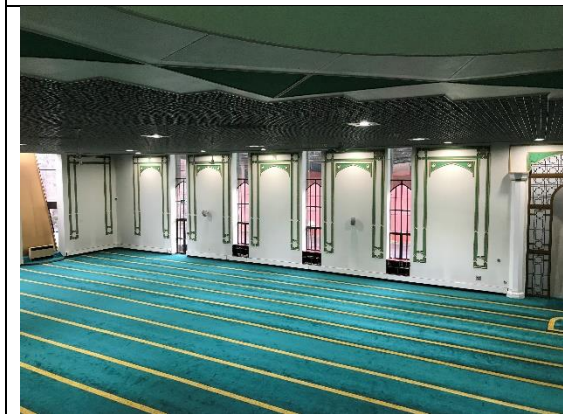
Images not for inclusion in online Listed Building Record.



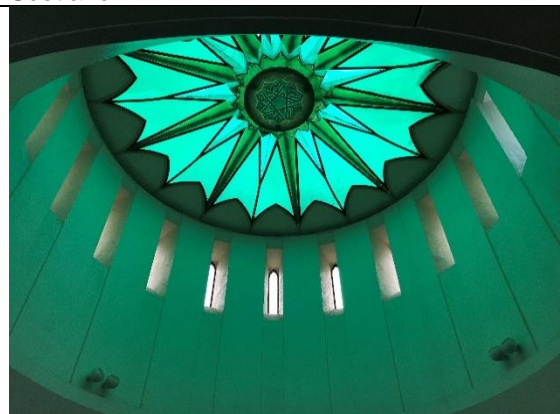
Boundary walls and railings view looking south (16/03/2023) © Historic Environment Scotland



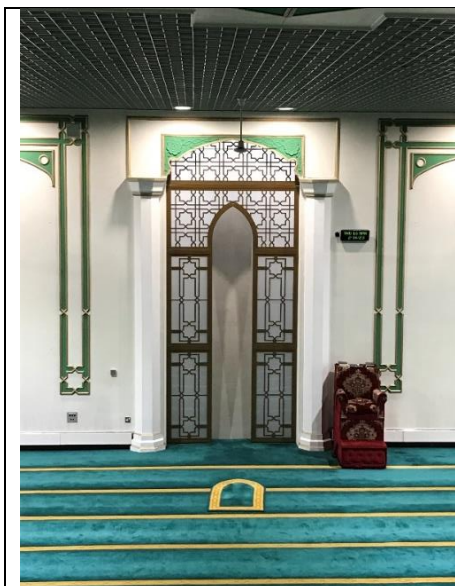
Decorative doors and ceiling leading to the masjid (16/03/2023) © Historic Environment Scotland



Masjid (prayer hall) (16/03/2023) © Historic Environment Scotland



Interior of dome (16/03/2023) © Historic Environment Scotland



Mihrab in prayer hall (16/03/2023) © Historic Environment Scotland



Decorative screens at first floor of prayer hall (16/03/2023) © Historic Environment Scotland

9. Indicative Map

The legal part of the listing is the address/name of site which is known as the statutory address. Other than the name or address of a listed building, further details are provided for information purposes only.

An indicative polygon map of the proposed listed building is attached separately. Some parts of the proposed listing are not identified by the map. The courtyard and the garden are not displayed in the map but are intended to form part of the listing.