



Case information

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| Case ID | 300017724 | | |
| File Reference | HGH/B/SP/35 | | |
| Name of Site | Lugar Parish Church and Kirklee Cottage, Lugar | | |
| Local Authority | East Ayrshire Council | | |
| National Grid Reference | NS 59082 21340 | | |
| Designation No. (if any) | LB955 | | |
| Designation Type | Listed Building | Current Category of Listing | B |
| Case Type | Amendment | | |
| Received/Start Date | 27/01/2016 | | |
| Decision Date | 22/08/2016 | | |

1. Decision

In our current state of knowledge, Lugar Church and Kirklee Cottage continue to meet the criteria for listing. The statutory listing address and the listed building record have been amended. The category of listing has changed from B to C.

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| Previous Statutory Address | Kirkton Cottage |
| Current Statutory Address | Lugar Parish Church and Kirklee Cottage, including outhouse, Craigston Square, Lugar |

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

This building was listed at category B on 06/11/1979. The building is situated within Lugar Conservation Area.

2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

Lugar Parish Church and Kirklee Cottage were visited on 03/03/2016.

The exterior and the interior of the buildings were seen.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

The building was found to meet the criteria for listing.

An assessment against the listing criteria was carried out. See **Annex A**.

The designation criteria are published in the Historic Environment Scotland policy statement June 2016, Annex 2, pp. 51-53.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/>

Elizabeth McCrone

Head of Designations
Heritage Management
Historic Environment Scotland

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| Contact | Joan Richardson, Designations Officer Joan.richardson@hes.scot 0131 668 8911 |
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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Listing Criteria*

Lugar Parish Church and Kirklee Cottage, including outhouse, Craigston Square, Lugar

1. Description

A 6-bay, rectangular-plan, gabled church converted in 1867 from an 1840s ironworks engine house and an adjoining, circa 1867, lower, single-storey 5-bay former manse to southeast (Kirklee Cottage). The two buildings form the northwest corner of an L-plan run of adjoining single-storey cottages. The buildings are stugged, coursed, rubble and have smooth margins, raised cills and overhanging eaves. Both buildings have purple slates and there is a ridge chimney stack to the cottage.

The church has a lower porch to northwest and a bellcote on the gable above. There is a 2-leaf timber entrance door on the east elevation of the porch, set within a corniced door surround. The windows are mostly fixed, large, multi-pane timber windows with two horizontal panels of plate glass above 6 panes below.

Kirklee Cottage has a central timber entrance door with fanlight above to the west elevation. There are 4- over 6-pane timber lying-pane timber sash and case windows to the west elevation and replacement windows to the east. There is a later, flat-roofed extension to the east.

The interiors were seen in 2016. The church has a central row of pews with two side aisles. There is a wide, kingpost timber roof and a timber boarded gallery to the north, supported by iron columns. The east wall has an infilled round-arch. The doors are panelled timber doors and some have decorative metal grills above. A curved staircase with metal barley sugar twist balusters leads to the gallery.

Kirklee Cottage has some simple plaster cornicing and decorative ceiling roses in the main public rooms.

There is a square-plan brick outhouse in the garden of the cottage with a slated, piended roof.

2. Assessment Against the Listing Criteria (HES Policy Statement, 2016) Annex 2, pp. 51-52

Criteria for determining whether a building is of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ for listing under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents]

To be listed, a building need not meet all the listing criteria. The criteria provide a framework within which judgement is exercised in reaching individual decisions.

2.1 Age and Rarity

Lugar Parish church was converted to a church in 1867 from an 1840s engine repair shed, which had been part of the first ironworks company to settle in Lugar. Kirklee Cottage, which was the former manse to the church is likely to be the same date as the conversion of the property into a church. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, surveyed in 1857, depicts a rectangular building on the site of the church, but at this stage, it was separate from buildings to the south. By the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, which was surveyed in 1895, there is a defined L-plan of houses with the church identified at the northern end. This corresponds to the current footprint of the church and adjacent houses. Kirklee Cottage is the cottage adjoining the church. The other cottages are listed separately at category B (LB956).

The former ironworks at Lugar was established following the strategic expansion of the Dundyvan Ironworks of Coatbridge, the company taking advantage of the blackband ironstone which had recently been discovered in the area. In 1856, this company sold the works to William Baird and Company, one of the major ironworks firms in Scotland operating at the time. Iron production at Lugar stopped briefly from 1857-1864 and re-opened in the 1860s, with the increasing demand for iron during this decade. However by this time, the company decided to relocate the works up the hill to the north of Lugar village and began trading in Ayrshire as the Eglinton Iron Company, operating until 1928. The majority of the buildings related to the ironworks, including the housing, have been demolished.

The church opened in 1867 initially as a chapel-of-ease (Church of Scotland). The 1840s engine shed provided a suitable footprint and shell for its conversion into a church building and appears to have retained the plan form, elevations and roof of the original building with the addition of a bellcote, the insertion of large windows and a new interior in 1867 arranged for Presbyterian worship. The grouping of stone-built cottages which includes the manse (Kirklee Cottage) date from 1867 to around the late 19th century. The church and manse were gifted to the Church of Scotland in the early 1900s. The church was joined with St Ninians, Netherthird, Cumnock in 1961 and the manse then became a private house.

The listing criteria state that the older a building is and the fewer of its type survive, the more likely it is to present special interest. All buildings erected before 1840 which are of notable quality and survive predominantly in their original form have a strong case for listing. Churches are not a rare building type and their selection will depend on their date and architectural interest as well as their contextual character. The history of the particular denomination or a change to religious practices may be of interest within the building type. The interest of industrial buildings will also depend on their date but also for their function and their relative rarity as well as contextual character.

Lugar parish church is an unusual building for its conversion from its former industrial use first dating to 1840s – an early date for buildings connected with ironworks and a rare survival in the local area. Along with its associated manse, it is largely unaltered from the date of its conversion in 1867 and continues to contribute to a historically interesting group (See Architectural or Historic Interest below).

2.2 Architectural or Historic Interest

Interior

The cornicing and ceiling roses in the cottage are standard features for a house which would have been of a relatively high status in the village. The room at the north end of the cottage is currently used by the church as a vestry.

The internal layout in the church, with three rows of pews and two aisles is typical, as is the gallery to the rear for a small church building of its date. The infilled archway to the east wall was previously an opening to allow engines to enter and is a visible reminder of the previous industrial function of the building. The open timber roof is a feature of the building, and whilst not uncommon, it adds visual interest to the otherwise unassuming interior.

Plan form

The gabled, rectangular form of the church is of a standard plan form for both a small industrial building as well as a small village church. The position of the former manse, adjoining the immediate south of the building and which in turn becomes the end of a row of other single-storey cottages, lying further to the south, is more unusual.

Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality

The materials are not unusual for buildings of this date. There are some small design features in the overhanging eaves and the raised cills, but these are not exceptional.

Whilst the design of the church is not remarkable in terms of church design, the reuse of a former industrial building is of interest. This is particularly the case as the building is one of the only remaining structures in the area associated with the original 1840s ironworks.

Kirklee Cottage has retained its long, low, continuous roofline and its lying-pane glazing pattern to the windows in the west elevation and both these features add to the interest of the property.

The outbuilding in the garden of the cottage is thought to have been a former laundry and is depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map. As a building of some status, the manse had its own laundry, whereas there are only two other outbuildings shown on the map, which would have served all the other properties.

Setting

The 19th century buildings form the northern end of an L-plan group of single-storey cottages in the village of Lugar. Kirklee Cottage is part of a continuous run of single-storey cottages of similar date which extend to the south and east, and the church, which is taller, is a distinctive end building. The buildings are prominently located in the village and contribute to a historically interesting group related to the village's industrial past.

Regional variations

There are no known regional variations in the design of the property

2.3 Close Historical Associations

There are no known associations with nationally important people or events.

The church is important locally as one of the few remaining buildings of the original 1840s ironworks at Luger.

3. Working with the Principles of Listing (HES Policy Statement, 2016) Annex 2, pp. 53

In choosing buildings within the above broad headings particular attention is paid to:

- a. *special value within building types*
- b. *contribution to an architecturally or historically interesting group*
- c. *the impact of a grouping of buildings*
- d. *authenticity*

When working with the principles of listing Luger Parish Church and Kirklee Cottage has particular interest under a, b and d.

- a. This small church and manse has the added interest of having been converted from an industrial building.
- b. The buildings are significant within a group of buildings of similar date and scale and contribute to the architectural and historical interest of the village.
- d. The interior of the church and manse is relatively intact, retaining its 19th century form and historic character.

4. Summary of Assessment Against the Listing Criteria**

Luger Parish Church is an unusual, 1867 conversion of an 1840s engine shed which adjoins its former 1860s manse. As one of the few former 1840s ironworks buildings remaining in Luger, the church is a tangible link to the village's industrial past. Little altered externally, the buildings form a distinctive end to a group of 19th century cottages contributing to the historic character of the village. Both buildings retain some decorative features in their overhanging eaves, church bellcote and the long, low roofline and lying-pane glazing pattern of the cottage windows.

5. Category of Listing

Categories of listing are non-statutory and buildings are assigned a category (A, B or C) according to their relative importance following the assessment against the criteria for listing.

Category definitions are found at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/listed-buildings/what-is-listing/>

While small mid to late 19th century church buildings are a common building type found across Scotland, the parish church at Luger survives largely as it was first built and is also of interest for its association with the former local ironworks, Category C

is considered the most appropriate category in view of the buildings' local importance.

6. Other Information

N/A

7. References

Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 43592

Maps:

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1857, Published 1860), Ayr Sheet XXXV.8. 25 Inches to the Mile map. 1st Edition. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1895, Published 1896). Ayrshire Sheet 035.08. 25 Inches to the Mile map. 2nd Edition. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Printed Sources:

Close, R. and Riches, A. (2012) *The Buildings of Scotland: Ayrshire and Arran*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. p.515

Hume, J. (1976) *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland. 1. The Lowlands and Borders*. London: B.T.Batsford Ltd. p.45.

Online Sources:

Information about William Baird & Co from <http://www.monklands.co.uk/coatbridge/bairdsofgartsherrie/> (accessed 25/04/2016)

Information about history of Lugar from <http://www.genuki.org.uk/files/sct/AYR/Auchinleck/lugar.shtml> (accessed 25/04/2016)

Other Information:

Other information courtesy of local residents, 2016.

* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge and has been prepared for the purpose of consultation or to provide a view on the special interest of a building. This assessment is a consultation document and will form the basis of any new or updated listed building record should the structure be listed. The content of this assessment may change to take into account further information received as a result of the consultation process.

** A building may be found to meet the listing criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the list. See 'When might Historic Environment Scotland list a building' at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/listed-buildings/what-is-listing/>