



Case information

Case ID	300018213		
File Reference	HGH/B/FB/83		
Name of Site	Former Ingleside Works, 5 Smeaton Road, Kirkcaldy		
Local Authority	Fife Council		
National Grid Reference	NT 28713 92858		
Designation No. (if any)	LB45548		
Designation Type	Listed Building	Current Category of Listing	B
Case Type	Amendment		
Received/Start Date	12/08/2016		
Decision Date	09/02/2017		

1. Decision

In our current state of knowledge, the former steel foundry and office building at 5 Smeaton Road (former Ingleside Works) continues 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.

Previous Statutory Address	5 Smeaton Road, Glenaber Engineers, polychrome buildings including boundary walls
Amended Statutory Address	Steel Foundry and office building including linking wall with archway and excluding the 20 th century gabled rectangular-plan additions to the north and east, former Ingleside Works, 5 Smeaton Road, Kirkcaldy

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

This building was listed at category B on 26/03/1998.

2.2 Development Proposals

In the proposed FIFEplan Local Development Plan of October 2014 the site at 5 Smeaton Road is identified as a development opportunity for general employment use, class 4 (business), class 5 (general industrial) and class 6 (storage and distribution) (Reference KDY 024, p.124).

In the proposed FIFEplan Local Development Plan of October 2014, the site to the east of KDY 024 is identified as a housing opportunity for 19 houses (Reference KDY 015, p.125). The proposed plan identifies the need for a buffer zone between the two areas.

Further details at Fifedirect website:

<http://www.fifedirect.org.uk/topics/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.display&p2sid=D61AC1F5-DD4B-CE6A-51E3BDDED79D5ABC&themeid=2B482E89-1CC4-E06A-52FBA69F838F4D24>.

These proposals do not affect the buildings of special interest.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

The former Ingleside Works was visited on 08/09/2016. The exterior of the buildings were seen at this visit and the interiors were not seen.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

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

The steel foundry and office building including linking wall with archway were found to meet the criteria for listing.

The 20th century gabled rectangular-plan additions to the north and east were found not to meet the criteria for listing and are excluded from the listing. The boundary walls are no longer there.

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/>

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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Listing Criteria*

Steel foundry and office building including linking wall with archway and excluding the 20th century gabled rectangular-plan additions to the north and east, former Ingleside Works, 5 Smeaton Road, Kirkcaldy

1. Description

A later 19th century, single storey, 3-bay former steel foundry building and 2-storey, 4-bay office building to the right, linked by a recessed wall with a central archway at the south elevation. The buildings are classical in style, using polychrome brickwork, with red brick and cream brick dressings.

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 20th century gabled rectangular-plan additions to the north and east.

The foundry and office buildings have rounded corner angles and corbelled window cills. The doorways have moulded brick surrounds and the windows are round-arched with a central keystone and framed by rounded brick margins. The central cart arch in the linking wall is flanked by projecting pilasters and has a modillion cornice.

The west elevation of the former foundry building has an arcade of 6 round-arched openings, divided by polychrome brick columns. Each archway has impost blocks and a diamond-face keystone. The foundry and office building have later, corrugated-iron roof coverings and most openings have been filled with breeze block (2016).

The interior of the former office wing has not been seen (2016). A timber dog-leg staircase and boarded timber dado was noted in 1998.

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

Ingleside Steel Foundry is first shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, revised in 1894. On this map the rectangular footprint of the foundry and office

buildings are shown as well as the linking wall between them. The foundry is not shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed in 1856 and it is therefore likely the buildings were built between 1856 and 1894, when the use of polychromatic brickwork was at its peak in the United Kingdom.

Before 1893, the Ingleside Works were owned by the Barclay Bonthrone Steel Company of Pathhead, Kirkcaldy. Barclay Bonthrone filed for bankruptcy in 1893 (Glasgow Herald, 3 October 1893) and the Ingleside Steel Foundry equipment was put up for auction. By 1898, the Ingleside foundry was in the ownership of The Fife Forge Company with a Mr John Harley being the sole partner (Fife Free Press, 2 February 1898).

The previous listed building record, written in 1998, notes that the owner of the site at that time held drawn plans dated 1912 which were prepared for the Fife Forge Company for the expansion of the Ingleside Foundry. These plans, drawn up by architect and local town councilor William Syme, have not been seen as part of this review in 2016. The 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, revised in 1913, shows major additions to the north side of the foundry and the office building, and a large rectangular addition to the west, all of which are likely to be the additions proposed by Syme in 1912. The large gabled brick building to the west of the polychromatic brick buildings, which is shown in a 1933 aerial photograph (Canmore), is no longer extant. Syme's extension to the north end of the 19th century foundry building continues the earlier building's round-arch arcading along the west elevation but lacks the distinguishing features and polychrome brickwork of the late 19th century foundry and office buildings. The 20th century additions adjoining to the north and east of the late 19th century foundry and office buildings are not considered to be of special interest in listing terms and are proposed to be excluded from the listing. The boundary walls noted in the current statutory listing address were not located during the site visit on 08/09/2016 and are understood to have been demolished.

Polychrome brickwork uses contrasting colour bricks, most commonly cream and red, to highlight architectural features and replicate the effect of stone quoins and dressings. Classical, Byzantine and Gothic styles of architecture were commonly adopted in the designs of polychrome brickwork buildings in the 19th century, mimicking the contrasting red and white stonework often employed in the great cathedrals and civic buildings of the ancient world. The use of polychrome brickwork reached its peak during the latter 19th century, gaining its most widespread acceptance and usage in Australia and America. Its use did not take off in the United Kingdom to the same extent and as a result is relatively uncommon. High profile examples in England include the Midland Grand Hotel and station buildings (1868-73) at St Pancras railway station in London. A smaller number of examples in Scotland include those in the village of Errol in Perthshire including Albert House (listed at category B, LB48166), the classically influenced Victoria Hall (listed at category C, LB48168) and the former Errol Library (listed at category C, LB48169).

There are a number of industrial buildings in Scotland that make use of contrasting brickwork, with most surviving examples located in the larger industrial cities such as Glasgow and Dundee. Examples with a high degree of ornate polychrome brickwork

include the exceptional Templeton Carpet Works in Glasgow (1889, LB33857, listed at category A) which is inspired by the Doge's Palace in Venice; Cox's Stack (listed at category A, LB25044) at the former Camperdown Works in Dundee; and the former Colour Works at 73 Milnpark Street, Glasgow (listed at category B, LB33518).

The majority of steel works in Scotland were established on the River Clyde - mostly in Glasgow and Motherwell - in the wake of the invention of open-heath mild steel around 1870. The Dalzell Steel Company (established 1871) and the Clydebridge Steel Company (established 1887) are two of the largest and longest running of the early steel manufactures in Scotland. The classical run of 1897-1900 buildings of red sandstone and brick at the Dalzell Steelworks at Park Street, Motherwell (LB48315, listed at Category B) are significant examples associated with the steel industry in Scotland during this period. Mild steel plates from these works were used extensively in ship building and the initial boom lead to increased competition, and increasing production, and not all of the new steel works survived.

Kirkcaldy developed into the industrial and trading centre of Fife during the 19th century, largely revolving around iron founding and linen manufacture. A small number of open-hearth steel works were established in the Kirkcaldy area during the latter half of the 19th century, largely to serve the local harbour, coal, linoleum and other industries.

The former Ingleside Steel Foundry is an important part of Kirkcaldy's significant industrial history, particularly in this area of Kirkcaldy where many industrial buildings of the 19th century has been demolished. While Kirkcaldy is perhaps best known for other industries such as linen and linoleum, the survival of these 19th century foundry buildings demonstrate the diversity of industry in the area, with steel manufacture an important industrial theme in Scotland during that period. Brick was well suited to the building type due to its relative cheapness and speed of construction. The relatively short-lived fashion for polychrome brickwork was more decorative and its use here, making reference to classical architecture, reflects the aspiration and the confidence of the industrial boom years in Kirkcaldy.

2.2 Architectural or Historic Interest

Interior

The interior was not seen in 2016 and therefore has not been taken into account in this assessment. The listed building record written in 1998 notes the survival of a timber staircase and timber panelling to dado height within the former office wing.

Plan form

Many industrial buildings of the late 19th century had their company offices in a separate building rather than incorporating them into the main body of the building. The former Ingleside Steel Foundry follows this pattern with a detached office block to the east of the foundry, forming an L-plan arrangement. The two buildings are linked by a wall with a central archway and this linking wall is in the same architectural style, giving continuity across the principal south facing elevation. The archway is likely to have served a functional purpose, providing access between

yards to the north and the railway line to the south. The footprint of these buildings as shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map remains evident to the south, west and east elevations.

Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality

The foundry and office buildings at the former Ingleside Steel Foundry make good use of polychrome brickwork (contrasting red and cream bricks) in the classical style using moulded arch surrounds with keystones, modillion cornicing, impost blocks, pilasters and corbelled window cills.

While these 19th century buildings have been altered, with later metal roof coverings and blocked openings, the principal elevations to the south and to the west largely retain their distinctive red and cream brick details. The later additions to the north and east are not built with contrasting brickwork and do not have the same degree of material and design quality, therefore they are proposed to be excluding from the listing.

The foundry block had multi-pane diamond-pattern glazing when the building was listed in 1998, while the office wing had window frames with round-head astragals. Most openings have more recently been filled with breeze blocks.

Setting

The surviving 19th century buildings at the former Ingleside Foundry are an early and architecturally significant remnant of this key industrial area of Kirkcaldy. The former steel foundry, office building and linking wall are located beside the railway line through Kirkcaldy. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (revised in 1913) shows that there were many industrial buildings in this area located along the length of the railway in Kirkcaldy and served by branch railway lines for distribution purposes. Many of the buildings in this industrial area of Kirkcaldy have been demolished, largely from 1940 onwards.

Regional variations

There are no known regional variations.

2.3 Close Historical Associations

There are no known associations with a person or event of national importance at present (2016).

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 the former foundry and office buildings at Ingleside Works have particular interest under a.

- a. The former Ingleside Steel Foundry are an important part of Kirkcaldy's significant industrial history, particularly in this area of Kirkcaldy where many industrial buildings of the 19th century has been demolished. These industrial buildings make good use of the polychrome brickwork style of architecture in the classical style using moulded arch surrounds with keystones, modillion corncicing, impost blocks, pilasters and corbelled window cills.

4. Summary of Assessment Against the Listing Criteria**

The former Ingleside Steel Foundry is an important part of Kirkcaldy's industrial history, particularly in this area of Kirkcaldy where many of the industrial buildings of the 19th century have been demolished. While Kirkcaldy is known for industries such as linen and linoleum, the survival of these 19th century steel foundry buildings demonstrate the diversity of industry in the area, with steel manufacture important in supporting the local economy.

The former foundry, office and linking wall make good use of contrasting polychrome brickwork, using moulded arch surrounds with keystones, modillion corncicing, impost blocks, pilasters and corbelled window sills in the classical style. Brick was well suited for industrial buildings due to its relative cheapness and speed of construction.

In our current state of knowledge it continues to meet the criteria for listing.

The gabled rectangular-plan additions to the north and east are not considered of special interest in listing terms at the time of this review. It is proposed that these buildings are excluded from this listing.

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/>

Category C is for buildings of local importance; lesser examples of any period, style or building type, as originally constructed or moderately altered; and simple, traditional buildings that group well with other listed buildings.

The interest of these buildings is as a survivor of the 19th century steel industry in Kirkcaldy which would have been important in supporting other local industries. It a small scale, polychrome brick industrial building that has been altered. Category C is considered to be the most appropriate category of listing for this building.

6. Other Information

N/A

7. References

Canmore: <http://canmore.org.uk/> CANMORE ID 83547

Maps

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1854, Published 1916) Fife, Sheet 32 (includes: Kirkcaldy and Dysart; Markinch; Wemyss) 1st Edition. 6 inches to 1 mile. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey (Revised 1894, Published 1895) Fifeshire 036.05 (includes: Kirkcaldy and Dysart). 2nd Edition. 25 inches to 1 mile. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey (Revised 1913, Published 1914) Fifeshire 036.05 (includes: Kirkcaldy and Dysart). 3rd Edition. 25 inches to 1 mile. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Archives

The National Records of Scotland: Records of British Railways Board. Plan and Section of proposed sidings for Michael Nairn & Co at Sinclairtown, drawn at Engineer's Office, 1913. Reference: RHP26190.

Printed Sources

The Glasgow Herald (03 October 1893). Sale of Ingleside Steel Foundry plant and equipment. p.10.

The Fife Free Press and Kirkcaldy Guardian (02 February 1898). Accident at Ingleside Works, p.2.

Online Sources

Dictionary of Scottish Architects. William Syme at http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=201887 [accessed, 16/11/2016].
