Listed Building

The only legal part of the listing under the Planning (Listing Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 is the address/name of site. Addresses and building names may have changed since the date of listing – see 'About Listed Buildings' below for more information. The further details below the 'Address/Name of Site' are provided for information purposes only.

Address/Name of Site

The Old Rectory (former All Saints Episcopal Church rectory) including boundary walls and gatepiers, and excluding single storey shed to external service court wall, Challoch, Newton Stewart

LB19191

Status: Designated

Documents

Where documents include maps, the use of this data is subject to terms and conditions (https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/termsandconditions).

Туре	Summary
Title	Summary for The Old Rectory (former All Saints Episcopal
	Church rectory) including boundary walls and gatepiers,
	and excluding single storey shed to external service court
	wall, Challoch, Newton Stewart (LB19191)
	(https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/document/600001572)
Туре	Мар

Map for The Old Rectory (former All Saints Episcopal Church rectory) including boundary walls and gatepiers, and excluding single storey shed to external service court wall, Challoch, Newton Stewart (LB19191) (https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/document/600001573)

Summary

Category C

Local Authority Dumfries And Galloway NGR NX 38521 67429

Date Added 30/01/1991

Planning Authority Dumfries And Galloway **Coordinates** 238521, 567429

Last Date Amended 12/01/2016

Parish Penninghame

Supplementary Information Updated 15/01/2018

Description

1874. Simple 2-storey gabled rectory with 2-storey wing at rear and lower single storey outbuildings at right angles, forming service court. In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following is excluded from the listing: the circa 1900-1920 lean-to brick shed with corrugated iron roof, located to the exterior of southwest wall of service court.

Squared and snecked whinstone, with buff sandstone ashlar dressings. Base course, chamfered reveals; stone mullions; segmental lintels at 1st floor. Stone finials. 3-bay entrance elevation with segmentally arched door at centre, flanked with capitalled nook-shafts. Plate glass fanlight above 2-leaf door; bipartite windows at ground to left and in advanced gabled outer bay to right, at ground and 1st floor. Gabled dormerheads to 1st floor windows breaking eaves at centre and to left, with trefoil motif at apex in gabled bays. 2-bay side elevations, each with slightly advanced gabled bay; canted window at ground to advanced bay of the south elevation. Predominantly modern glazing. Grey slated roof, with ashlar coped skews and corniced ashlar stacks.

The interior was seen in 2015 and has some decorative mantelpieces and cornicing comprising floral, leaves and grapes motifs. This detailing is predominantly to the principal rooms and includes a marble mantelpiece to the drawing room. Dentilled cornice to entrance hall and some plain cornices to other rooms at ground floor. Ceilings coombed and plain corniced at first floor. Fireplace openings, some now boarded up, are predominantly intact. Most window shutters are intact. Panelled doors. Timber dog-leg principal stair with decorative twisted barley timber balustrade and timber handrail. Simple timber dog-leg stair to rear hall provides access to a two room flat in service wing.

The boundary walls are made of coursed whinstone rubble. The walls have gablet coping, and the ashlar gatepiers have gablet caps with trefoil motifs.

Statement of Special Interest

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following is excluded from the listing: the circa 1900-1920 lean-to brick shed with corrugated iron roof, located to the exterior of southwest wall of service court.

The old rectory at Challoch, dating to 1874, is a good example of church manse which is largely unaltered and maintains a strong visual connection to the neighbouring A-listed church of similar date. The building retains much of its rural setting and forms a group with the church and churchyard, built in similar materials and contemporary in date.

The former rectory is located approximately 4 miles north of Newton Stewart in the hamlet of Challoch. It previously served as the residence for the rector at the adjacent All Saints Episcopal Church (see separate listing), which was constructed as a private chapel for Edward James Stopford-Blair of nearby Penninghame House, with the rectory constructed soon after.

Mid to late 19th century residences for clergy (especially after the Disruption of 1843) are an integral part of Scotland's ecclesiastical built heritage. While Episcopal churches are commonly found in Scotland, the relative number of churches of this denomination is smaller and Episcopalian rectories including listed examples are more unusual. There was a very small number of Episcopalians recorded in the parish of Penninghame at the time of the Second Statistical Account (1834-45) but it is notable that by the later 19th century the number had grown sufficiently to warrant a new church and rectory. The southwest of Scotland has traditional associations with St Ninian who was responsible for establishing the early Christian church and is regarded as one of the founding saints of Scottish Episcopalism. Penninghame parish is known as the usual residence of the Bishops of Galloway, and therefore is strongly associated with the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Category changed from B to C, statutory address and listed building record revised in 2016. Previously listed as 'Challoch, All Saints Church Manse with Retaining Walls and Gatepiers'.

References

Bibliography

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland: http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html CANMORE ID 215894

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Statistical Account (1791-99) Penninghame, County of Wigton, Vol.3. pp.339-343.

New Statistical Account (1834-45) Penninghame, County of Wigton, Vol.4. pp.168-195.

Gifford, J. (1996) The Buildings of Scotland: Dumfries and Galloway. London: Penguin Books Ltd. pp.179-180.

www.allsaintschalloch.wordpress.com/about-all-saints/history

Canmore

• https://canmore.org.uk/site/215894/

About Listed Buildings

Historic Environment Scotland is responsible for designating sites and places at the national level. These designations are Scheduled monuments, Listed buildings, Inventory of gardens and designed landscapes and Inventory of historic battlefields.

We make recommendations to the Scottish Government about historic marine protected areas, and the Scottish Ministers decide whether to designate.

Listing is the process that identifies, designates and provides statutory protection for buildings of special architectural or historic interest as set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

We list buildings which are found to be of special architectural or historic interest using the selection guidance published in Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019)

Listed building records provide an indication of the special architectural or historic interest of the listed building which has been identified by its statutory address. The description and additional information provided are supplementary and have no legal weight.

These records are not definitive historical accounts or a complete description of the building(s). If part of a building is not described it does not mean it is not listed. The format of the listed building record has changed over time. Earlier records may be brief and some information will not have been recorded.

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. Historic Environment Scotland does not accept any liability for any loss or damage suffered as a consequence of inaccuracies in the information provided. Addresses and building names may have changed since the date of listing. Even if a number or name is missing from a listing address it will still be listed. Listing covers both the exterior and the interior and any object or structure fixed to the building. Listing also applies to buildings or structures not physically attached but which are part of the curtilage (or land) of the listed building as long as they were erected before 1 July 1948.

While Historic Environment Scotland is responsible for designating listed buildings, the planning authority is responsible for determining what is covered by the listing, including what is listed through curtilage. However, for listed buildings designated or for listings amended from 1 October 2015, legal exclusions to the listing may apply.

If part of a building is not listed, it will say that it is excluded in the statutory address and in the statement of special interest in the listed building record. The statement will use the word 'excluding' and quote the relevant section of the 1997 Act. Some earlier listed building records may use the word 'excluding', but if the Act is not quoted, the record has not been revised to reflect subsequent legislation.

Listed building consent is required for changes to a listed building which affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest. The relevant planning authority is the point of contact for applications for listed building consent.

Find out more about listing and our other designations at www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support. You can contact us on 0131 668 8914 or at designations@hes.scot.

Images

There are no images available for this record.

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