

Title of Report:	Department for Communities (DfC): Council Consultation on Advanced Notice of Listings.– BT K6 Type Kiosks
Committee Report Submitted To:	PLANNING COMMITTEE
Date of Meeting:	26 th November 2025
For Decision or For Information	For Decision
To be discussed In Committee	NO

Linkage to Council Strategy (2021-25)	
Strategic Theme	Cohesive Leadership
Outcome	Our elected members work collaboratively and make decisions on an evidence led basis and in line with its policies.
Lead Officer	Principal Planning Officer

Estimated Timescale for Completion	
Date to be Completed	n/a

Budgetary Considerations n/a	
Cost of Proposal	
Included in Current Year Estimates	
Capital/Revenue	
Code	
Staffing Costs	

Legal Considerations	
Input of Legal Services Required	NO
Legal Opinion Obtained	NO

Screening Requirements	Required for new or revised Policies, Plans, Strategies or Service Delivery Proposals. Not applicable in this case.		
Section 75 Screening	Screening Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
	EQIA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
Rural Needs Assessment (RNA)	Screening Completed	Yes/No	Date:
	RNA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)	Screening Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
	DPIA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date:

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present the Department for Communities (DfC) advance Notice of Listings.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 DfC wrote to the Council on 24th October 2025 (see Appendix 1 attached) seeking comment (by 5th December 2025) on the proposed listing of 6no. K6 (traditional red) telephone kiosks within the Borough under Section 80 (1) of The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.
- 2.2 The proposed kiosk listings are as follows:

DfC Reference	Address of K6 Type Kiosk
HB04/03/009	Main St Stranocum, Ballymoney, BT53 8PQ
HB05/01/038	Waterfoot PO, Main St, Glenariff, BT44 0QR
HB05/03/048	Torr Rd, Ballycastle, BT54 6RB
HBO5/06/009	Moycraig Rd, Dervock, Ballymoney, BT53 8EB
HB/05/06/010	Orby Drive, Liscolman, Ballymoney, BT53 8EB
HB/05/15/029	Boyles Shop, North Street, Ballycastle, BT54 6BN

- 2.3 The Listing Report for each kiosk is set out in Appendix 2.

3.0 Options

- 3.1 Option 1: Agree to support the proposed listings: or
Option 2: Agree to oppose the proposed listings.
- 3.2

4.0 Recommendation

- 4.1 It is recommended that the Planning Committee agree to either Option 1 or Option 2 and agree to the Head of Planning responding to DfC on behalf of the Council.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: DfC Letter to Council re Proposed listings.

Appendix 2: DfC Listing Reports.



Department for
Communities
www.communities-ni.gov.uk

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Chief Executive

Causeway Coast & Glens Council

66 Portstewart Road

Coleraine

BT52 1EY

Historic Environment Division
Heritage Buildings Designation
Branch
7th Floor
Causeway Exchange
1-7 Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7EG
Direct Tel No: 0289056 9281
Email: HEDListing.enquiries@communities-ni.gov.uk

Our Ref: Various HBs

Date: 24th October 2025

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: Various K6 Telephone Kiosks, see appendix A

The Department would request that proposals to list, particularly those in private ownership are kept confidential until a decision is made by the Department on whether the buildings should be added to the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building. Where this letter refers to building(s), this term includes all types of structures.*

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We invest in people Standard

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report and location map of the building(s) for your information.

I would advise that there is no right of appeal against listing. However, an owner or occupier can write to the Department or their local Council at any time, if they consider that the building is not of special architectural or historic interest sufficient to justify its listing. Where the owner, or council acting on their behalf, is indicating that it will be supportive of any opposition to the proposed listing, then any such view must be supported by factual evidence relating only to the *special architectural or historic interest* ascribed to the building in the list description. The Department may then reassess the building's merit in light of the information supplied.

Yours faithfully,

Shanleen Fleming

Enc: Appendix A
Second Survey DC Report
Location Map

APPENDIX A: K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS

HB04/03/009 K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main St Stranocum, Ballymoney, BT53 8PQ

HB05/01/038 K6 Telephone Kiosk, Waterfoot PO, Main St, Glenariff, BT44 0QR

HB05/03/048 K6 Telephone Kiosk at Torr Rd, Ballycastle, BT54 6RB

HBO5/06/009 K6 Telephone Kiosk at Moycraig Rd, Dervock, Ballymoney, BT53 8EB

HB/05/06/010 K6 Telephone Kiosk, Orby Drive, Liscolman, Ballymoney, BT53 8EB

HB/05/15/029 K6 Telephone Kiosk, Opposite Boyles Shop, North Street, Ballycastle,
BT54 6BN

Address K6 Telephone Kiosk Main Street Stranocum Ballymoney BT53 8PQ	HB Ref No HB04/03/009
Extent of Listing Kiosk	
Date of Construction 1940 - 1959	
Townland STRANOCUM	
Current Building Use Telephone Kiosk	
Principal Former Use Telephone Kiosk	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	22/4NW
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D0097 3050
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A freestanding type K6 telephone kiosk constructed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's standardised design of 1935. Cast iron construction painted red with glazing to three elevations (E, S, W) and incorporating a solid panel to the fourth elevation (N). The Main Street kiosk bears the Tudor Crown, which dates manufacture to between 1936 and 1953, the K6 design was discontinued in 1968.

The kiosk is located along Main Street within the large village of Stranocum and is located on the footpath immediately adjacent to the road. The location is prominent along Main Street within Stranocum. The glazing is predominantly Perspex, and it is noted modern telephone equipment is present. The kiosk is in good condition apart from visible repair work to the door, the high-level signage is intact on all sides. The lower leather door hinge strap is missing.

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

The precise date of the installation of this 'K6' model telephone kiosk is difficult to determine. Two minor design features, (namely the asymmetrically arranged cable entry holes near the bottom of the rear panel and the particular version of the Tudor crown motif), indicate that it was manufactured sometime between 1939 and 1953, whilst its closeness to what was once the local post office, (present nos.52-54 Main St), suggests it is pre-1949 (see below). The lack of references in contemporary newspapers and other sources plus the fact that the earliest available OS map on which the kiosk is marked is of 1972, makes a more exact dating problematic, however. Given wartime exigencies it is perhaps more likely that it was placed here after 1945, but we cannot be certain.

This particular kiosk was manufactured by W[alter] MacFarlane & Co. of the Saracen Foundry, Possilpark, Glasgow, a noted ironworking firm that specialized in ornamental castings and which was in business from 1850 to 1967.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON K6 KIOSKS The K6 model was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Constructed in cast-iron with a teak door, compact in size and easily mass-produced, the design of the K6 was developed from Scott's previous telephone kiosk models, the larger K2 (introduced in 1926) and K3 (1929). It was distributed throughout the UK from 1936 and represents the most successful and populous type of kiosk to be introduced with some 60,000 being placed around the country. About 8,000 of these were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', which allowed towns and villages with a post office to apply for a kiosk. A year later, under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities willing to pay a five-year subscription of £4. After 1949 this was succeeded by the 'Rural Allocation scheme', under which kiosks were placed in out-of-town areas upon the recommendation of a rural authority.

A minor alteration in the K6 design occurred following the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when the 'Tudor' crown motif was replaced with the St. Edward's crown. From 1955 the Crown of Scotland was used for kiosks in that country, a slot in the fascia allowing either version to be inserted into all of those manufactured from this date. The model continued in production until 1968 when the more modernist K8, designed by Bruce Martin, was introduced.

References – Primary sources

- 1 OS map, IG sheet 22-04 – 1972

Secondary Sources

- 2 N. Johannessen, 'Telephone Boxes' Shire Publications (Princes Risborough, 2010)
- 3 Linge, Nigel and Sutton, Andy, 'The British phonebox', (Amberley Publishing, 2017)
- 4 The Telephone Box - <http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/> (accessed 1 October 2025)
- 5 GPO - KIOSK No. 6 (K6) - <https://www.britishtelephones.com/k6.htm> (accessed 1 October 2025)
- 6 'Grace's guide to British industrial history' - Walter Macfarlane and Co - Graces Guide (accessed 1 October 2025)

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

A. Style
B. Proportion
C. Ornamentation
D. Plan Form
H+. Alterations enhancing the building
H-. Alterations detracting from building
I. Quality and survival of Interior
J. Setting

Historical Interest

R. Age
S. Authenticity
V. Authorship
Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
Z. Rarity
X. Local Interest

Evaluation

This structurally intact telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is a 1936 to 1953 K6 model, as indicated by the presence of a moulded Tudor crown cypher. It is located in a prominent location within the village of Stranocum and adds to the distinctiveness of the setting. This iconic piece of street furniture, once common but almost entirely replaced by modern mobile phone use, is now increasingly rare. Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 K6-type kiosk were installed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Just over 4% of this number are listed.

Replacements and Alterations

Appropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

Replacement fluorescent light and Modern telephone equipment – these changes reveals the effects of change over time illustrating changing use and values. The glazing has largely been replaced with Perspex, while this could be viewed as a loss of original material it also reflects essential change to allow the kiosk to continue to function in a changing social setting.

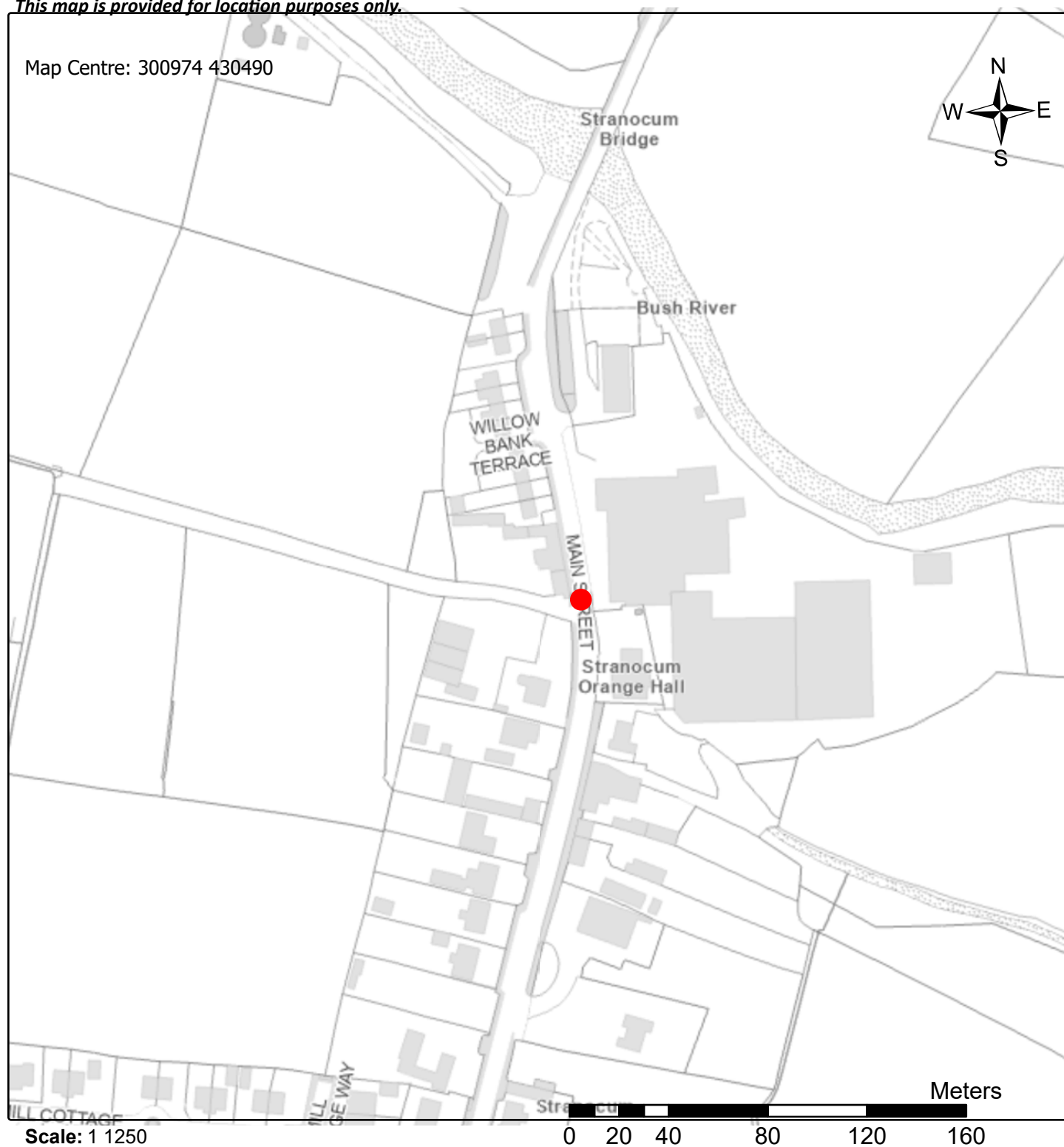
Visible repair work to the door. The lower leather door hinge strap is missing.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 18/09/2025

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Location Map

HB Ref: HB04/03/009

Address: K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main Street, Stranocum, Ballymoney, BT53 8PQ.



Department for

Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk

Address K6 Telephone Kiosk At Waterfoot Post Office Main Street Glenariffe Ballymena BT44 0QR	HB Ref No HB05/01/038
Extent of Listing Kiosk	
Date of Construction 1940 - 1959	
Townland WARREN	
Current Building Use Telephone Kiosk	
Principal Former Use Telephone Kiosk	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	25/13SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D2410 2541
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A freestanding type K6 telephone kiosk constructed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's standardised design of 1935. Cast iron construction painted red with glazing to three elevations (NW, SW, SE) and incorporating a solid panel to the fourth elevation (NE). The Main Street kiosk bears the Tudor Crown, which dates manufacture to between 1936 and 1953, the K6 design was discontinued in 1968. The kiosk is located along Main Street within the large village of Waterfoot and is located on the footpath immediately adjacent to the road. The location is prominent along Main Street within Waterfoot. The glazing is predominantly Perspex, and it is noted modern telephone equipment is present. The kiosk is in good condition apart from fading to the high-level signage on the NE, NW, SE elevations. Both

leather hinge straps are intact.

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

The precise date of the installation of this 'K6' model telephone kiosk is difficult to determine. Two minor design features, (namely the asymmetrically arranged cable entry holes near the bottom of the rear panel and the particular version of the Tudor crown motif), indicate that it was manufactured sometime between 1939 and 1953, whilst the fact that it is positioned close to the local post office (see General information below) suggests it is pre-1949. There seems to be no available documentary evidence to narrow the dating down further, however, other than a c.1940 photograph of Main Street (from the Ulster Museum's W.A. Green Collection) which shows a kiosk in the same location. If correct this could make the structure one of the earliest extant K6s in Northern Ireland. The first obtainable OS map of the area, that of 1973, clearly shows it in place, marked 'TCB' - telephone call box.

This particular kiosk was manufactured by the Carron Company, of Carron, Falkirk, the noted iron foundry established in 1759, that by 1814 had become the largest of its kind in Europe. Initially producing mainly armaments and steam engines, the firm subsequently diversified to include the manufacture of domestic products (such as stoves), as well as street furniture. Latterly known as Carron Phoenix, the company was sold to its present owners in 1990.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON K6 KIOSKS The K6 model was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Constructed in cast-iron with a teak door, compact in size and easily mass-produced, the design of the K6 was developed from Scott's previous telephone kiosk models, the larger K2 (introduced in 1926) and K3 (1929). It was distributed throughout the UK from 1936 and represents the most successful and populous type of kiosk to be introduced with some 60,000 being placed around the country. About 8,000 of these were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', which allowed towns and villages with a post office to apply for a kiosk. A year later, under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities willing to pay a five-year subscription of £4. After 1949 this was succeeded by the 'Rural Allocation scheme', under which kiosks were placed in out-of-town areas upon the recommendation of a rural authority.

A minor alteration in the K6 design occurred following the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when the 'Tudor' crown motif was replaced with the St. Edward's crown. From 1955 the Crown of Scotland was used for kiosks in that country, a slot in the fascia allowing either version to be inserted into all of those manufactured from this date. The model continued in production until 1968 when the more modernist K8, designed by Bruce Martin, was introduced.

References – Primary sources

- 1 Ulster Museum HOYFM.WAG.3234 Green Collection – c.1940
- 2 OS map, IG sheet 25-13 – 1973

Secondary Sources

- 3 N. Johannessen, 'Telephone Boxes' Shire Publications (Princes Risborough, 2010)
- 4 Linge, Nigel and Sutton, Andy, 'The British phonebox', (Amberley Publishing, 2017)
- 5 The Telephone Box - <http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 6 GPO - KIOSK No. 6 (K6) - <https://www.britishtelephones.com/k6.htm> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 7 'Grace's guide to British industrial history' - https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Carron_Co (accessed 5 October 2025)

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These

added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

A. Style
B. Proportion
C. Ornamentation
D. Plan Form
H+. Alterations enhancing the building
H-. Alterations detracting from building
I. Quality and survival of Interior
J. Setting

Historical Interest

R. Age
S. Authenticity
V. Authorship
Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
Z. Rarity
X. Local Interest

Evaluation

This structurally intact telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is a 1936 to 1953 K6 model, as indicated by the presence of a moulded Tudor crown cypher. It is located in a prominent location within the village of Waterfoot and adds to the distinctiveness of the setting. According to photographic evidence it may be one of the earliest extant K6s in Northern Ireland. This iconic piece of street furniture, once common but almost entirely replaced by modern mobile phone use, is now increasingly rare. Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 K6-type kiosk were installed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Just over 4% of this number are listed.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

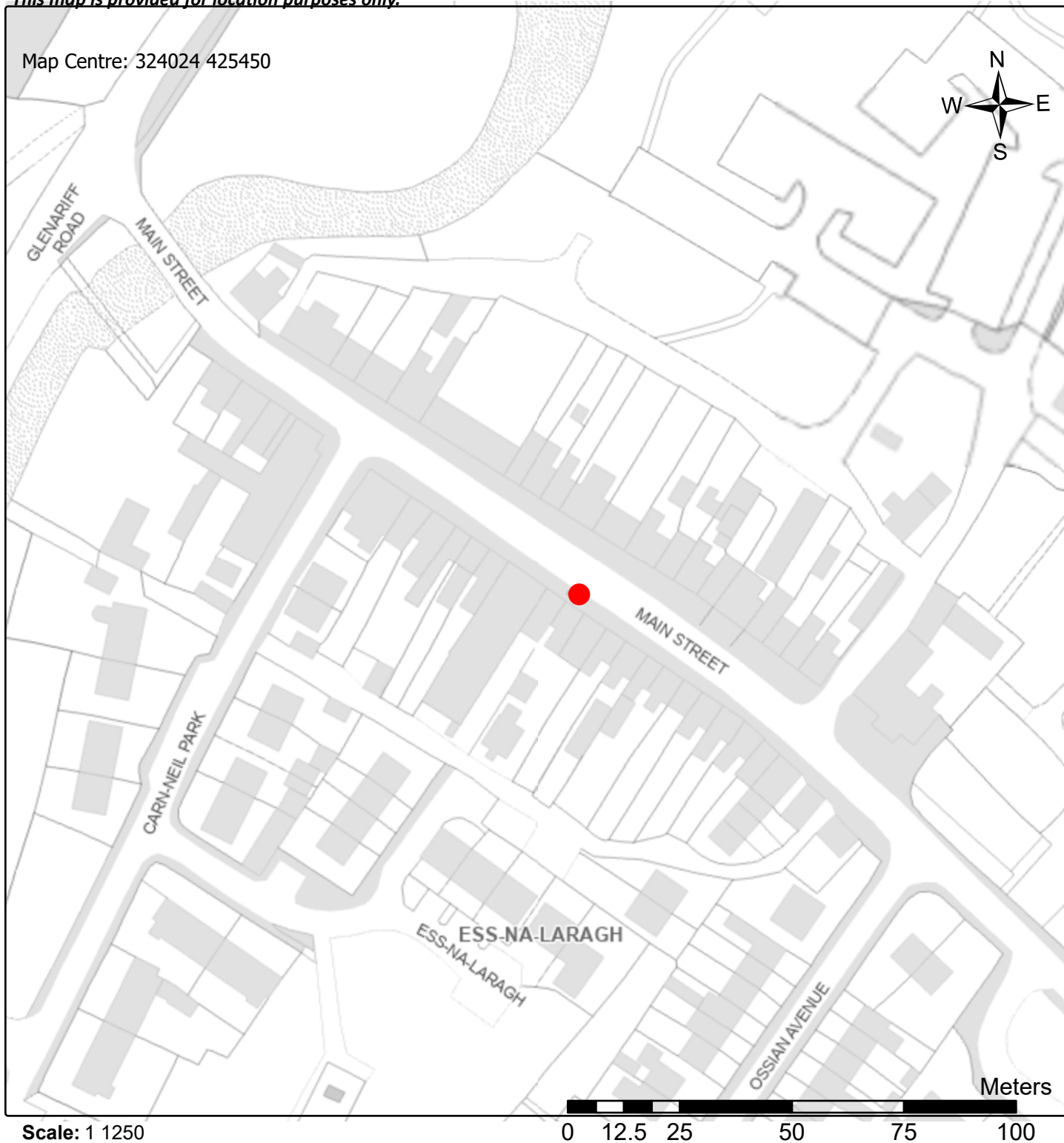
Fading to upper-level signage on three sides.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 18/09/2025

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Location Map

HB Ref: HB05/01/038

Address: K6 Telephone Kiosk, At Waterfoot Post Office, Main Street,, Glenariffe, Ballymena, BT44 0QR.



Department for

Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk

Address K6 Telephone Kiosk Torr Road Ballycastle BT54 6RB	HB Ref No HB05/03/048
Extent of Listing Kiosk	
Date of Construction 1960 - 1979	
Townland BALLYVOY	
Current Building Use Telephone Kiosk	
Principal Former Use Telephone Kiosk	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	10/09SW
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D3970 2294
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A freestanding type K6 telephone kiosk constructed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's standardised design of 1935. Cast iron construction painted red with glazing to three elevations (W, N, E) and incorporating a solid panel to the fourth elevation (S). The Torr Road kiosk interestingly does not bear any crown symbols, however there are weld lines indicating it was originally a slotted design, this dates the kiosk to having been installed between 1955 and 1965, the K6 design was discontinued in 1968.

The kiosk is located along the remote Torr Road in a remote rural location and is located at the turn-in to a private drive approx. 7m from the main road. The location is prominent along Torr Road. The glazing is predominantly glass, and it is noted modern telephone equipment is present. The kiosk is in good condition apart from a missing lower hinge strap.

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

The square slot above the 'telephone' sign on this kiosk indicates that it was manufactured post-1955 (see General information below) and is therefore likely to have been installed here sometime after that date but before 1968. Due to the lack of available documentary evidence, however, it is difficult to be more precise than this. The structure is marked - as a telephone call box - on the OS map of 1972.

Oddly, there is no evidence of the crown motif that one would expect to find on the plates inside the abovementioned slots, though whether this is the result of a flaw / mistake in the production, or a deliberate alteration at some later point (possibly as a political statement?), is uncertain. The makers mark at the base of the back panel could not be identified.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON K6 KIOSKS The K6 model was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Constructed in cast-iron with a teak door, compact in size and easily mass-produced, the design of the K6 was developed from Scott's previous telephone kiosk models, the larger K2 (introduced in 1926) and K3 (1929). It was distributed throughout the UK from 1936 and represents the most successful and populous type of kiosk to be introduced with some 60,000 being placed around the country. About 8,000 of these were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', which allowed towns and villages with a post office to apply for a kiosk. A year later, under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities willing to pay a five-year subscription of £4. After 1949 this was succeeded by the 'Rural Allocation scheme', under which kiosks were placed in out-of-town areas upon the recommendation of a rural authority.

A minor alteration in the K6 design occurred following the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when the 'Tudor' crown motif was replaced with the St. Edward's crown. From 1955 the Crown of Scotland was used for kiosks in that country, a slot in the fascia allowing either version to be inserted into all of those manufactured from this date. The model continued in production until 1968 when the more modernist K8, designed by Bruce Martin, was introduced.

References – Primary sources

- 1 OS map, IG sheet 10-09 – 1972

Secondary Sources

- 2 N. Johannessen, 'Telephone Boxes' Shire Publications (Princes Risborough, 2010)
- 3 Linge, Nigel and Sutton, Andy, 'The British phonebox', (Amberley Publishing, 2017)
- 4 The Telephone Box - <http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 5 GPO - KIOSK No. 6 (K6) - <https://www.britishtelephones.com/k6.htm> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 6 'Grace's guide to British industrial history' - https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Carron_Co (accessed 5 October 2025)

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- A. Style
- B. Proportion

Historical Interest

- R. Age
- S. Authenticity

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB05/03/048

C. Ornamentation
D. Plan Form
H+. Alterations enhancing the building
H-. Alterations detracting from building
I. Quality and survival of Interior
J. Setting

V. Authorship
Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
Z. Rarity
X. Local Interest

Evaluation

This structurally intact telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is likely to be a 1955 to 1965 K6 model, as indicated by the presence of the slotted design to the pediment. It is located in a prominent location along the Torr Road and adds to the distinctiveness of the setting. This iconic piece of street furniture, once common but almost entirely replaced by modern mobile phone use, is now increasingly rare. Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 K6-type kiosk were installed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Just over 4% of this number are listed.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

Missing lower hinge strap.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 18/09/2025

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Location Map

HB Ref: HB05/03/048

Address: K6 Telephone Kiosk Torr Road Ballycastle BT54 6RB



Department for
Communities
www.communities-ni.gov.uk

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Department fur
Commonities

Address K6 Telephone Kiosk Moycraig Road Dervock Ballymoney BT53 8DF	HB Ref No HB05/06/009
Extent of Listing Kiosk	
Date of Construction 1960 - 1979	
Townland CARNCULLAGH UPPER	
Current Building Use Telephone Kiosk	
Principal Former Use Telephone Kiosk	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	07/15SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D0058 3830
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A freestanding type K6 telephone kiosk constructed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's standardised design of 1935. Cast iron construction painted red with glazing to three elevations (N, E, S) and incorporating a solid panel to the fourth elevation (W). The Moycraig Road kiosk bears a St Edward's crown symbol and has a slotted design, this dates the kiosk to having been installed between 1955 and 1965, the K6 design was discontinued in 1968.

The kiosk is located along the Moycraig Road in a rural location and is located in a small lay-by adjacent to the junction with the Ballyoglagh Road. The location is prominent along Moycraig Road. The glazing is predominantly Perspex, and it is noted the telephone equipment is present. The kiosk is in

reasonable condition apart from some damage to the bottom of the door and a loose lower leather hinge strap. The upper-level signage is in good condition.

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

The fact that the crown motif above the 'telephone' sign is set within a square slot, indicates that this kiosk was manufactured post-1955 (see General information below) and is therefore likely to have been installed here sometime after that date but before 1968. Due to the lack of available documentary evidence, however, it is difficult to be more precise than this. The structure is marked - as a telephone call box - on the OS map of 1971.

This particular kiosk was manufactured by the Carron Company, of Carron, Falkirk, the noted iron foundry established in 1759, that by 1814 had become the largest of its kind in Europe. Initially producing mainly armaments and steam engines, the firm subsequently diversified to include the manufacture of domestic products such as stoves, and street furniture such as telephone kiosks. Latterly known as Carron Phoenix, the company was sold to its present owners in 1990.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON K6 KIOSKS The K6 model was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Constructed in cast-iron with a teak door, compact in size and easily mass-produced, the design of the K6 was developed from Scott's previous telephone kiosk models, the larger K2 (introduced in 1926) and K3 (1929). It was distributed throughout the UK from 1936 and represents the most successful and populous type of kiosk to be introduced with some 60,000 being placed around the country. About 8,000 of these were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', which allowed towns and villages with a post office to apply for a kiosk. A year later, under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities willing to pay a five-year subscription of £4. After 1949 this was succeeded by the 'Rural Allocation scheme', under which kiosks were placed in out-of-town areas upon the recommendation of a rural authority.

A minor alteration in the K6 design occurred following the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when the 'Tudor' crown motif was replaced with the St. Edward's crown. From 1955 the Crown of Scotland was used for kiosks in that country, a slot in the fascia allowing either version to be inserted into all of those manufactured from this date. The model continued in production until 1968 when the more modernist K8, designed by Bruce Martin, was introduced.

References – Primary sources

- 1 OS map, IG sheet 7-15 – 1971

Secondary Sources

- 2 N. Johannessen, 'Telephone Boxes' Shire Publications (Princes Risborough, 2010)
- 3 Linge, Nigel and Sutton, Andy, 'The British phonebox', (Amberley Publishing, 2017)
- 4 The Telephone Box - <http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 5 GPO - KIOSK No. 6 (K6) - <https://www.britishtelephones.com/k6.htm> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 6 'Grace's guide to British industrial history' - https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Carron_Co (accessed 5 October 2025)

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

A. Style
B. Proportion
C. Ornamentation
D. Plan Form
H+. Alterations enhancing the building
H-. Alterations detracting from building
J. Setting
I. Quality and survival of Interior

Historical Interest

R. Age
S. Authenticity
T. Historic Importance
V. Authorship
Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
X. Local Interest
Z. Rarity

Evaluation

This structurally intact telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is likely to be a 1955 to 1965 K6 model, as indicated by the presence of the St Edward's crown and slotted design to the pediment. It is located in a prominent location along the Moycraig Road and adds to the distinctiveness of the setting. This iconic piece of street furniture, once common but almost entirely replaced by modern mobile phone use, is now increasingly rare. Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 K6-type kiosk were installed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Just over 4% of this number are listed.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

Damaged lower leather hinge strap.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 17/09/2025

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Location Map

HB Ref: HB05/06/009

Address: K6 Telephone Kiosk, Moycraig Road, Dervock, Ballymoney, BT53 8DF.

Address K6 Telephone Kiosk Orby Drive Liscolman Ballymoney BT53 8EB	HB Ref No HB05/06/010
Extent of Listing Kiosk	
Date of Construction 1940 - 1959	
Townland STRAIDBILLY	
Current Building Use Telephone Kiosk	
Principal Former Use Telephone Kiosk	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	14/03NW
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	C9846 3691
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A freestanding type K6 telephone kiosk constructed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's standardised design of 1935. Cast iron construction painted red with glazing to three elevations (E, N, W) and incorporating a solid panel to the fourth elevation (S). The Orby Drive kiosk bears a St Edward's crown symbol, this dates the kiosk to having been installed between 1953 and 1968, the K6 design was discontinued in 1968.

The kiosk is located on the back edge of the footpath within a small car parking area adjacent to the entrance to Orby Drive and can be seen from the main Toberdoney Road. The glazing is predominantly Perspex, and it is noted that modern telephone equipment is present. The kiosk is in reasonable

condition apart from some minor damage to the bottom of the door. The lower leather hinge strap is missing, and the upper leather hinge strap is detached from the hinge. The upper-level signage is in good condition on three sides, (N, W, S) and faded on the Eastern side.

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

The style of the crown motifs and the fact that these are integral to the main body of the structure indicates that this kiosk was manufactured c.1953-55. The lack of documentary evidence makes it difficult to confirm this period as coinciding with the date of installation also, but it seems likely given that introduction of a public telephone to this area relates to the development of the houses along the present Orby Drive, which appear to be of the mid-1950s. It is marked as a telephone call box on the OS map of 1972.

The kiosk was manufactured by the Lion Foundry of Kirkintilloch, Glasgow, a firm established in 1880 as 'Jackson, Brown, Huson and Cuthbert', adopting the Lion name in 1885. The company was largely involved in architectural ironwork during its early decades but branched into the production of street furniture in the 1950s, becoming the main supplier of Royal Mail pillar boxes shortly before its closure in 1984.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON K6 KIOSKS The K6 model was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Constructed in cast-iron with a teak door, compact in size and easily mass-produced, the design of the K6 was developed from Scott's previous telephone kiosk models, the larger K2 (introduced in 1926) and K3 (1929). It was distributed throughout the UK from 1936 and represents the most successful and populous type of kiosk to be introduced with some 60,000 being placed around the country. About 8,000 of these were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', which allowed towns and villages with a post office to apply for a kiosk. A year later, under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities willing to pay a five-year subscription of £4. After 1949 this was succeeded by the 'Rural Allocation scheme', under which kiosks were placed in out-of-town areas upon the recommendation of a rural authority.

A minor alteration in the K6 design occurred following the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when the 'Tudor' crown motif was replaced with the St. Edward's crown. From 1955 the Crown of Scotland was used for kiosks in that country, a slot in the fascia allowing either version to be inserted into all of those manufactured from this date. The model continued in production until 1968 when the more modernist K8, designed by Bruce Martin, was introduced.

References – Primary sources

- 1 OS map, IG sheet 14-03 – 1972

Secondary Sources

- 2 N. Johannessen, 'Telephone Boxes' Shire Publications (Princes Risborough, 2010)
- 3 Linge, Nigel and Sutton, Andy, 'The British phonebox', (Amberley Publishing, 2017)
- 4 The Telephone Box - <http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/> (accessed 8 October 2025)
- 5 GPO - KIOSK No. 6 (K6) - <https://www.britishtelephones.com/k6.htm> (accessed 8 October 2025)
- 6 'Grace's guide to British industrial history' - https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Lion_Foundry (accessed 8 October 2025)

Criteria for Listing

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**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB05/06/010

considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

A. Style
B. Proportion
C. Ornamentation
D. Plan Form
H+. Alterations enhancing the building
H-. Alterations detracting from building
I. Quality and survival of Interior
J. Setting

Historical Interest

R. Age
Z. Rarity
S. Authenticity
V. Authorship
Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
X. Local Interest

Evaluation

This structurally intact telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is likely to be a 1953 to 1968 K6 model, as indicated by the presence of the St Edward's crown design to the pediment. It is located in a prominent location along the Toberdoney Road and adds to the distinctiveness of the setting. This iconic piece of street furniture, once common but almost entirely replaced by modern mobile phone use, is now increasingly rare. Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 K6-type kiosk were installed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Just over 4% of this number are listed.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

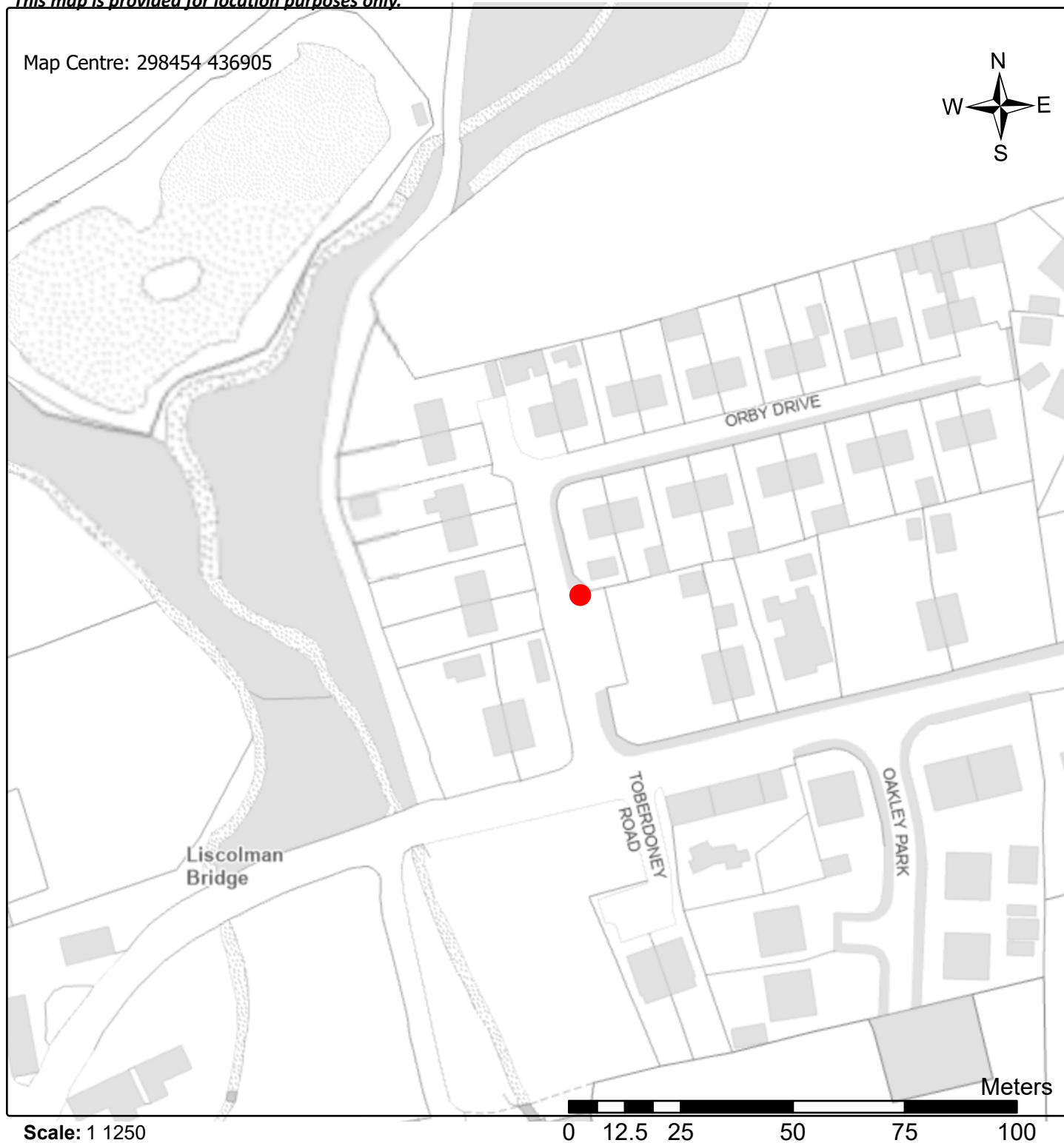
Missing lower leather hinge strap. Slight damage to bottom of door.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 17/09/2025

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Location Map

HB Ref: HB05/06/010

Address: K6 Telephone Kiosk, Orby Drive, Liscolman, Ballymoney,
BT53 8EB.



Department for

Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk

Address K6 Telephone Kiosk Opposite Boyles Shop North Street Ballycastle BT54 6BN	HB Ref No HB05/15/029
Extent of Listing Kiosk	
Date of Construction 1940 - 1959	
Townland TOWN PARKS	
Current Building Use Telephone Kiosk	
Principal Former Use Telephone Kiosk	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	08/08SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D1203 4129
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A freestanding type K6 telephone kiosk constructed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's standardised design of 1935. Cast iron construction painted red with glazing to three elevations (N, W, S) and incorporating a solid panel to the fourth elevation (E). The North Street kiosk bears a Tudor crown symbol, this dates the kiosk to having been installed between 1936 and 1953, the K6 design was discontinued in 1968.

The kiosk is in a very prominent location sitting within a small green area located along the main thoroughfare North Street. The kiosk is visible and prominent from all directions and is located immediately to the rear of the footpath on North Street. The glazing is predominantly Perspex, and it is noted the modern telephone equipment is present. The kiosk is in good condition apart from missing the

lower leather hinge strap. The upper-level signage is in good condition.

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

The precise date of the installation of this 'K6' model telephone kiosk is difficult to determine. Two minor design features, (namely the asymmetrically arranged cable entry holes near the bottom of the rear panel and the particular version of the Tudor crown motif), indicate that it was manufactured sometime between 1939 and 1953, whilst the fact that it is positioned just south of the site formerly occupied by the local post office suggests it is pre-1949 (see General information below). A 1938 aerial photograph of Ballycastle shows a structure resembling a kiosk on this site, though the distance at which the image was taken makes it difficult to see this in any detail. Given the date of the photo, it may depict an earlier public telephone which was superseded by the present one post-1939. If so, it is likely that the former was an example of the concrete-constructed 'K3', in use between 1929 and 1935 but which proved susceptible to damage and, in most instances, replaced. The first obtainable OS map of the area, that of 1972, shows the present kiosk in place.

This particular kiosk was manufactured by the Carron Company, of Carron, Falkirk, the noted iron foundry established in 1759, that by 1814 had become the largest of its kind in Europe. Initially producing mainly armaments and steam engines, the firm subsequently diversified to include the manufacture of domestic products such as stoves, and street furniture. Latterly known as Carron Phoenix, the company was sold to its present owners in 1990.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON K6 KIOSKS The K6 model was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Constructed in cast-iron with a teak door, compact in size and easily mass-produced, the design of the K6 was developed from Scott's previous telephone kiosk models, the larger K2 (introduced in 1926) and K3 (1929). It was distributed throughout the UK from 1936 and represents the most successful and populous type of kiosk to be introduced with some 60,000 being placed around the country. About 8,000 of these were installed as part of the 'Jubilee Concession', which allowed towns and villages with a post office to apply for a kiosk. A year later, under the 'Tercentenary Concession' celebrating the Post Office's 300th anniversary, a further 1,000 kiosks were installed over 12 years for local authorities willing to pay a five-year subscription of £4. After 1949 this was succeeded by the 'Rural Allocation scheme', under which kiosks were placed in out-of-town areas upon the recommendation of a rural authority.

A minor alteration in the K6 design occurred following the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when the 'Tudor' crown motif was replaced with the St. Edward's crown. From 1955 the Crown of Scotland was used for kiosks in that country, a slot in the fascia allowing either version to be inserted into all of those manufactured from this date. The model continued in production until 1968 when the more modernist K8, designed by Bruce Martin, was introduced.

References – Primary sources

- 1 Ulster Museum HOYFM.NITB.274 NI Tourist Board Collection – Aerial photograph of Ballycastle - April 1938
- 2 OS map, IG sheet 08-08 – 1972

Secondary Sources

- 3 N. Johannessen, 'Telephone Boxes' Shire Publications (Princes Risborough, 2010)
- 4 Linge, Nigel and Sutton, Andy, 'The British phonebox', (Amberley Publishing, 2017)
- 5 The Telephone Box - <http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 6 GPO - KIOSK No. 6 (K6) - <https://www.britishtelephones.com/k6.htm> (accessed 5 October 2025)
- 7 'Grace's guide to British industrial history' - https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Carron_Co (accessed 5 October 2025)

Criteria for Listing

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Architectural Interest

A. Style
B. Proportion
C. Ornamentation
D. Plan Form
H+. Alterations enhancing the building
H-. Alterations detracting from building
I. Quality and survival of Interior
J. Setting

Historical Interest

R. Age
S. Authenticity
V. Authorship
Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
X. Local Interest
Z. Rarity

Evaluation

This structurally intact telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is likely to be a 1936 to 1953 K6 model, as indicated by the presence of the moulded Tudor crown design to the pediment. It is located in a prominent location within Ballycastle and adds to the distinctiveness of the setting on North Street. This iconic piece of street furniture, once common but almost entirely replaced by modern mobile phone use, is now increasingly rare. Between 1936 and 1968 60,000 K6-type kiosk were installed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Just over 4% of this number are listed.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

Missing lower leather hinge strap.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 17/09/2025

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Location Map

HB Ref: HB05/15/029

Address: K6 Telephone Kiosk, Opposite Boyles Shop, North Street, Ballycastle, BT54 6BN.



Department for

Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk