

CFA Archaeology Ltd

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Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Intpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

15 Marlborough Street, Portobello

Historic Building Survey

Report No. 1853

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standard operating procedures.

15 Marlborough Street, Portobello
Historic Building Survey

Data Structure Report
No. 1853

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a Historic Building Survey undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at 15 Marlborough Street, Portobello, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 307 738; Fig. 1) during January 2011. The work was commissioned by Richard Berry of Torus Design Ltd.
- 1.1.2 A proposed development at 15 Marlborough Street includes the conversion of a church into a modern dwelling and the demolition of a former church hall. The historic building survey was required by John Lawson of City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CFA and agreed by John Lawson.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The buildings at 15 Marlborough Street comprise a purpose-built church facing onto the street with a separate church hall to the rear. No previous archaeological work is known to have been carried out on it or its immediate environs.
- 1.2.2 The church was constructed in 1835 and remodelled in 1870 with the addition of a Romanesque street elevation. It has a rectangular plan with a semi-circular rear elevation.
- 1.2.3 The church hall lies to the rear and is brick built. The interior is lined with modern cladding and false ceilings of 20th century date. It has been partitioned and is currently in use as a temporary dwelling.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 The project's aims were:
- To carry out a desk-based assessment.
 - To carry out a Level 1 standing building survey.

2. METHODS

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 CFA follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct.

2.2 Desk-based Assessment

- 2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to fieldwork, in order to collate relevant information on the historic development of the church. Sources included the National Monument Record of Scotland and Historic Scotland's Statutory List. Examination of early map coverage for the area including the Ordnance Survey Large Scale Town Plan (1848-53); and subsequent editions were made, together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use history.

2.3 Historic Building Survey

- 2.3.1 A Level 1 Building Survey (English Heritage 2006) was carried out on the buildings. This comprised a photographic survey of the church and outbuildings linked to floor plans. All elevations of this structure were photographed where possible. Photographs of the church hall interior prior to its conversion to a temporary dwelling were received from the client. A narrative on the interior and exterior of the building's character, form and any visible construction phases visible in the fabric were recorded.
- 2.3.2 CFA used a Nikon D100 Digital SLR for historic building recording. Standard building recording forms were completed and measured sketches taken to aid interpretation.

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Desk Based Assessment

NMRS and SMR

- 3.1.1 No information was contained within the NMRS or SMR on 15 Marlborough Street.

Statutory List

- 3.1.2 The church building is Grade B listed (HB No.27308, date of listing 04-Sep-1995). The listing states that the building dates to 1835 and was remodelled with a Romanesque street elevation c. 1870, and was enlarged c.1885. The enlargement event is assumed to refer to the construction of the church hall to the rear, which would roughly coincide with the cartographic evidence.

Cartographic

- 3.1.3 Marlborough Street is named Wellington Street on earlier editions of maps and town plans. The plot currently occupied by the church is depicted as empty but with a linear plot on John Wood's Plan of 1824 and the Great Reform Act plan of 1832 (Fig 5). The exact location of the plot on these plans and its relation to the current layout is not entirely clear as the various plans differ slightly in the location of the plot relative to the distinctive bend in the street; however neither shows the church or any building approximating it. Johnston's Plan of Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello and Environs of 1888 (Fig 6) shows the church including the curved rear and the vestry extension, with the remainder of the rear of the plot being empty and lacking the church hall. The earliest appearance of the church and hall is on the 1893 edition of the Ordnance Survey large scale town plan (Fig 7).

3.2 Standing Building Survey

General

- 3.2.1 The complex comprises a single storey congregational church with an adjoining church hall to the rear, and occupies a linear plot set at 90 degrees to the street and is bordered by detached residential houses (Fig 1). In the interests of clarity, the following text will refer to the congregational church as the church, and the church hall as the hall (Fig 2). Interior unit numbers have been ascribed to the ground plan and are listed in the text in parentheses and in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 lists the relative dimensions of each unit.

Exterior: Church (Figs 3-5, 25 & 26)

- 3.2.2 The church is aligned east to west and faces onto the street. It is built using sandstone blocks of various colours and finishes from smooth ashlar to roughly hewn. Many blocks have varied and random stugging patterns which indicate the inclusion of re-used stone in the build. It is mortar-bonded but

had extensive areas of repointing and filleting using concrete cement. Comprehensive details of the church exterior can be found on the Statutory List description.

Exterior: Hall (Fig 27)

- 3.2.3 The hall is located to the rear of the church and comprises an asymmetrical three-winged building enclosing a small yard and connected to the church along the northern boundary wall. The walls are 3.9m high, brick built and unrendered, with a low hipped roof covered in grey slates.

Interior: Church

- 3.2.4 The church interior comprises a main congregation area (1), a vestibule (2), a vestry (3) with an associated toilet (4) and entrance (5), and a boiler room (6).
- 3.2.5 The congregation area (1) (Figs 8 & 9) is rectangular with a semi-circular east end. The nave has three rows of pews separated by two aisles. A rectangular pit (Fig 12) for an electric organ is situated at the head of the central row of pews. The altar and pulpit (Fig 11) are simple and set into a shallow recess which gives access to the vestry (2). A large timber table occupying the front of the pulpit contains a plaque (Fig 13) which reads: “*Presented to Portobello Congregational Church, by the members of The Musical Association. 24th September 1899.*” From the base of the walls to a height of 1.5m the walls of the church are timber clad. Above the cladding the walls are painted plaster. The ceiling (Fig 10) is flat with two flared square light vents. A memorial (Fig 14) to the WW1 fallen¹ and a clock were mounted at the east end of the church, although both of these had been removed prior to the survey.
- 3.2.6 The church is accessed from the street through the vestibule (2). The west facing elevation contains the entrance which comprises double doors with an arch topped transom (Fig 15). The east facing elevation contains a rectangular central recess (Fig 17) which would have been the original double-doored entrance to the church prior to the construction of the vestibule. It is currently blocked and contains a table. The entrance doors to the aisles sit either side of the recess. The north and south facing elevations mirror each other, with a centrally placed round window with an inward splayed setting (Fig 16). Cast iron radiators are fitted below each window.
- 3.2.7 The vestry (3) is located on the west side of the church and is accessed from the main congregational area (1) via a door within the recess behind the pulpit. It is plainly decorated and features a fireplace set into the angle between the south facing and west facing elevations (Fig 18). A door on the south facing elevation leads to a small WC (4). The north facing elevation (Fig 19) has a window and door, the door gives access to a small lean-to entrance vestibule (5) on the south side of the church.

¹ The war memorial was removed by the building’s previous owner the United Reformed Church.

- 3.2.8 A boiler room (6) (Fig 20) is located below floor level and set in the angle of the exterior of the curve on the north side of the west end of the church. It is accessed from the hall kitchen via a door and an iron ladder, and contains a large coal fired boiler. The lower part of the walls of the boiler room were constructed of randomly laid rubble with brick upper courses and timber battens used as wall plates.

Interior: Hall

- 3.2.9 The interior of the hall comprises a main hall (7), a kitchen (8) and a WC (9).

The hall (Figs 21 & 22) is sub-rectangular and is floored with timber floorboards and cork effect linoleum. The west facing elevation has two windows and two doors, one leading to the kitchen, the other leading to the WC. The walls are timber clad around the base with occasional decorative mouldings (Fig 23). The tops of the walls are plastered and painted. A suspended false ceiling has been fitted.

- 3.2.10 The kitchen (8) is currently fitted with modern units and appliances and has a linoleum covered floor. The north facing elevation has a window and a door leading to the yard. The west facing elevation has a door giving access to the boiler room (6) and the east facing elevation has a door giving access to the main hall. The WC (9) is accessed from the main hall and is fitted with a modern bathroom suite. It has a barred emergency exit door on its south facing elevation and a small window on its west facing elevation.

Roof

- 3.2.11 The roof of the church was inspected from photographs only, and is of A-frame truss construction. The semi-circular west end of the church has a fantail truss (Fig 28). The east facing end of the roof truss has diagonal braces (Fig 29) which appear to indicate that the roof may have been originally hipped, although the upper surface of the timbers have no apparent sign of having had sarking boards attached, neither is their construction particularly robust, having plain mitred joints rather than dovetails or scarfs which would be expected on the principal rafters. It is likely that the church has always had a pitched construction behind the facade, and these angled rafters have been used for extra reinforcement.

4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 A Level 1 standing building recording is now complete and it is recommended that no further building recording work is required prior to the conversion of the church and the demolition of the hall.
- 4.2 A summary statement of the results of the building survey, to be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2011* (Appendix 4) and OASIS, will be sufficient to disseminate the results of the work.

- 4.3 In line with the Written Scheme of Investigation, copies of the report will be lodged with CECAS Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monument Record of Scotland.

5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London.

Historic Scotland Statutory List HB No. 27308, Item No. 60 P.

Cartographic

Wood, John. ca.1824 Plan of the town of Portobello from Actual Survey.

Great Reform Act. Plans and Reports 1832. Portobello Map 59.

Johnston W 1888 Plan of Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello and Environs, constructed from the latest surveys with additions by the local surveyors of these towns. 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1893 Edinburgh Large Scale Town Plans 1:500 Sheet IV.6.11

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Architectural Unit Register

Element	Description
1	Church
2	Vestibule
3	Vestry
4	Vestry Toilet
5	Vestry Entrance
6	Boiler Room
7	Church Hall
8	Church Hall Kitchen
9	Church Hall WC

Appendix 2: Dimensions

No.	Element	Dimensions (LxWxH) (m)
1	Church	17.6x 8.8 x 5.9
2	Vestibule	5.5 x 2.7 x 3.1
3	Vestry	3.6x 2.3 x 2.9
4	Vestry Toilet	2.4 x 0.8 x 2.9
5	Vestry Entrance	1.1 x 0.9 x 2.7
6	Boiler Room	4.2 x 2.5 x 3.3
7	Church Hall	11.9 x 8.2 x 2.3
8	Church Hall Kitchen	4.5 x 3.7 x 3.3
9	Church Hall WC	2.9 x 2.1 x 2.5

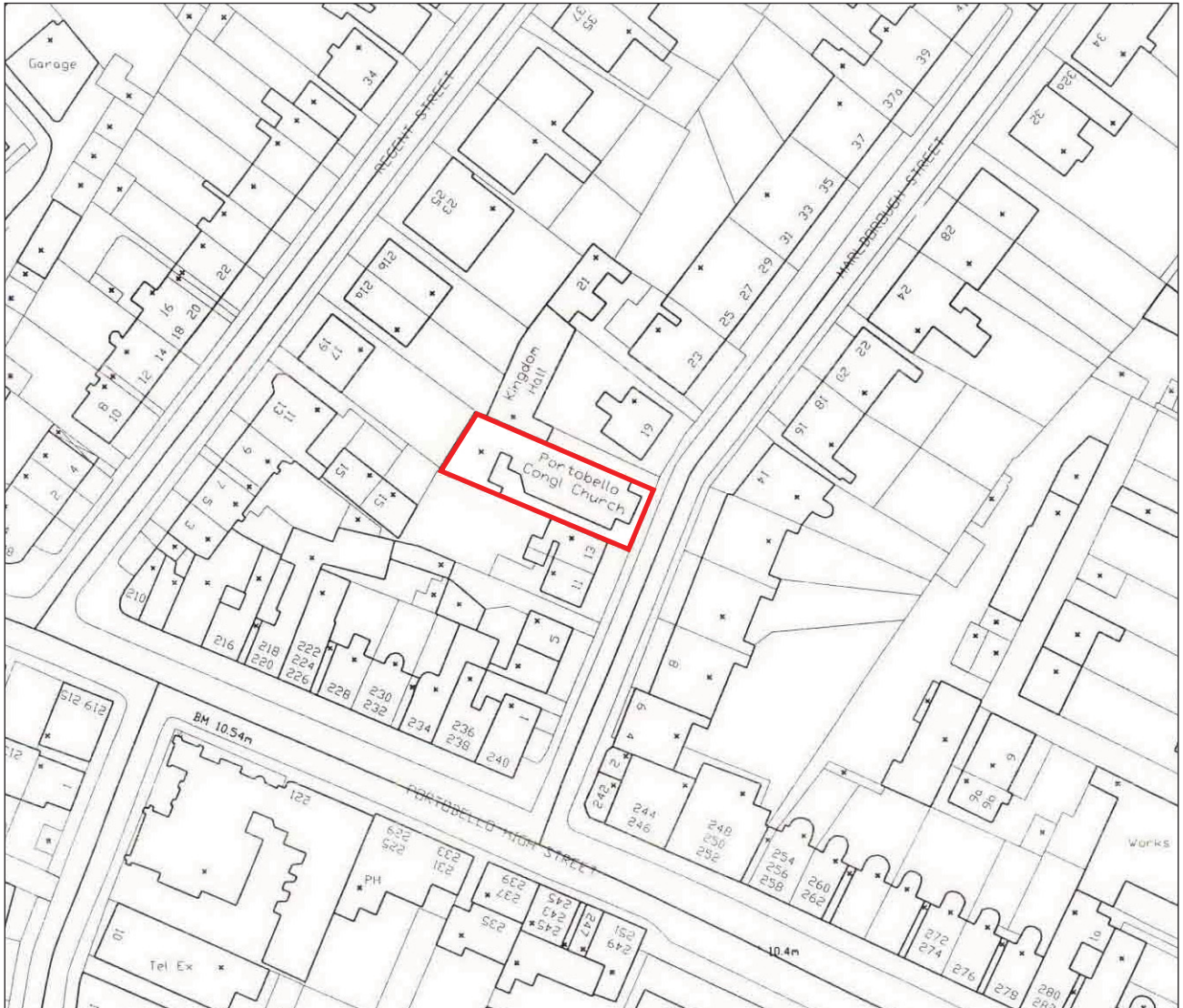
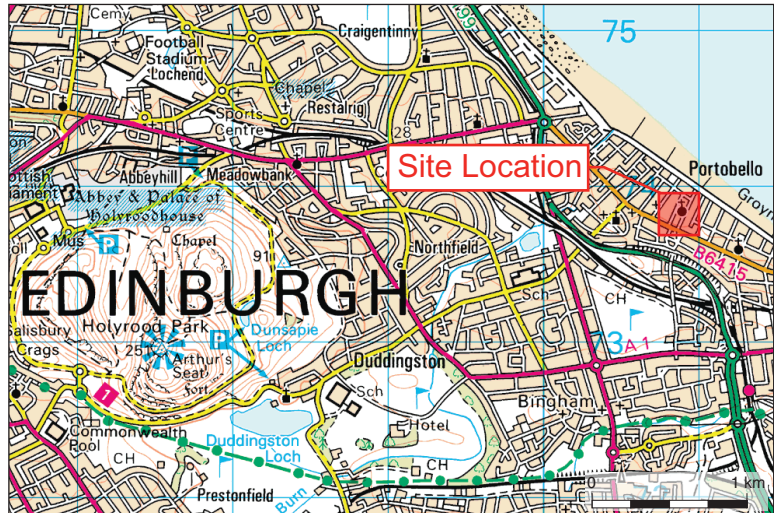
Appendix 3: Digital Photographic Register

Photo No.	Description	From
1-3	Church interior general	W
4-5	Church interior general	E
6-7	Detail of west facing elevation, church interior	W
8	Pew and cladding detail, church interior	S
9-12	Detail of altar	Various
13-15	Detail of organ pit	Various
16-17	Detail of ceiling and light vents	Various
18	Detail of arch-top window in church	NE
19	Church table	SE
20-22	Detail of plaque on table	
23-24	Interior view of vestibule and main entrance doors	SW
25-26	North facing interior elevation of vestibule	N
27-28	East facing elevation of vestibule showing recess/former entrance	E
29	Interior of vestry, south and west facing elevations	S
30	Interior of vestry, north facing elevation	N
31	Entrance to vestry	E
32-33	Exterior of entrance to vestry	E
34-35	Interior of vestry toilet	S
36-42	Interior of boiler room	Various
43-44	Interior of church hall kitchen	Various
45-53	Interior views of church hall converted to temporary dwelling	Various
54-56	Detail of cladding and decoration, north facing interior elevation of church hall	S
57-58	Detail of cladding and decoration, east facing interior elevation of church hall	E
59-60	Detail of cladding and decoration, west facing interior elevation of church hall	W

61	Detail of cladding and decoration, east facing interior elevation of church hall	E
62	Exterior of church hall, south facing elevation	S
63	Detail of wrought iron grill over drain at doorway to church hall.	S
64	Oblique view of east facing exterior elevation of church hall	SE
65	North facing exterior elevation of WC, church hall	N
66	Oblique exterior view of lean-to and entrance to vestry	SW
67-68	South facing exterior elevation of lean-to entrance to vestry	S
69-70	Exterior view of curved wall of church and arch-topped window	SW
71	South facing exterior elevation of vestibule	S
72	Oblique view of east facing exterior elevation of church and vestibule	SE
73-75	General view of east facing exterior elevation of church	E
76-77	Detail of main doors of church	E
78-79	East facing exterior elevation of church	E
80-81	General view of church from street	SE
82	General oblique view of south facing elevation of church and curved window	W
83	Detail of interior church decoration and cornice	N

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	15 Marlborough Street, Portobello
PROJECT CODE:	MARL
PARISH:	Portobello
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	S Mitchell
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Level 1 Standing Building Recording Survey, DBA
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Congregational Church and Hall, Grade B listed (HB No. 27308)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 307 738
START DATE (this season)	January 2011
END DATE (this season)	January 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A building survey was carried out on a former Congregational Church situated at 15 Marlborough Street, Portobello. The survey was carried out to fulfil a planning condition prior to its conversion to a modern dwelling and the demolition of the attached hall. The church was constructed in 1835 and was remodelled in ca.1870 with the addition of a Romanesque frontage. A brick built hall was added to the rear of the church in ca. 1885.</p> <p>The church is single storey and rectangular in plan with a semi-circular rear. It is built of sandstone with mixed stugging patterns indicating the possible reuse of stone, and is mortar bonded with extensive concrete repointing and repairs. The hall to the rear is brick built.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Richard Berry
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	smitchell@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



Key:

— Site Area



Fig. No:

1

Revision:

A

Client:

Richard Berry

Title:

Location Map

Project:

15 Marlborough Street, Portobello

Scale:

1:1250



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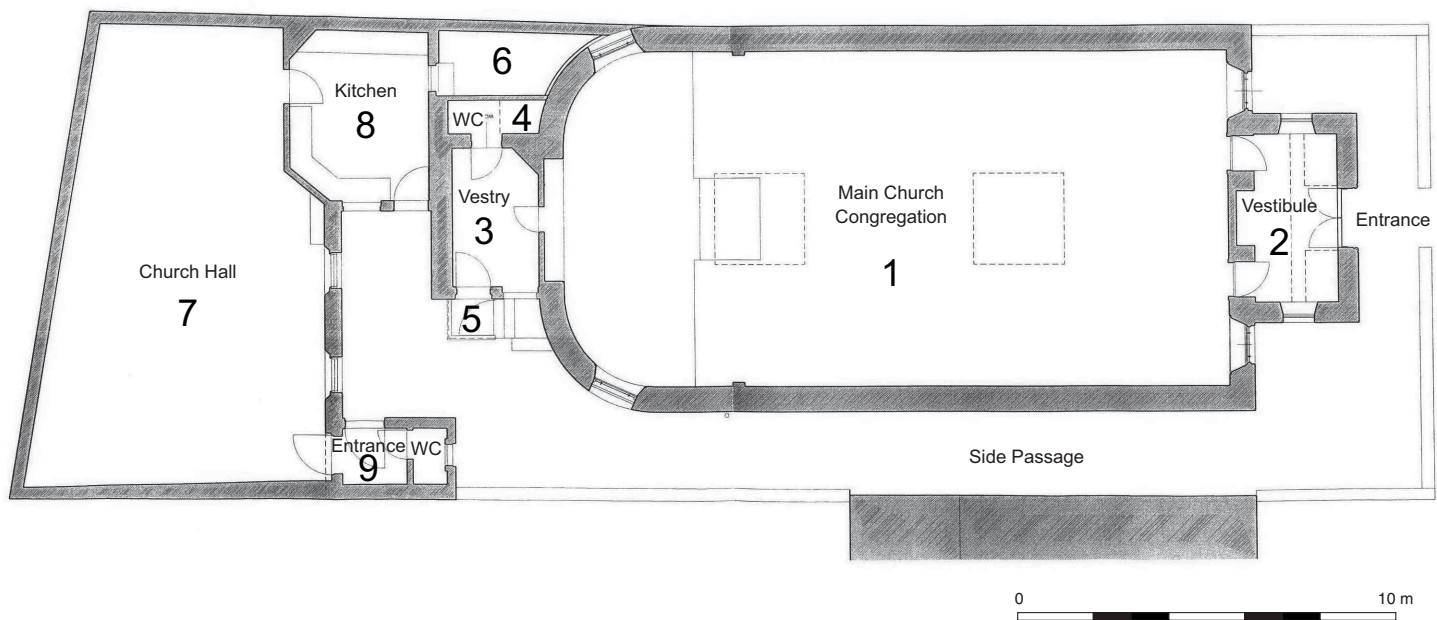
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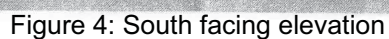
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		Title:	Floor plan						
		Project:	15 Marlborough Street, Portobello						
Scale:	1:200	Drawn by: SW						Page No:	Report No: 1853



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Figure 5: Excerpt from Great Reform Act Plan of 1832



Figure 6: Excerpt from Johnston's Plan of Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello and Environs 1888

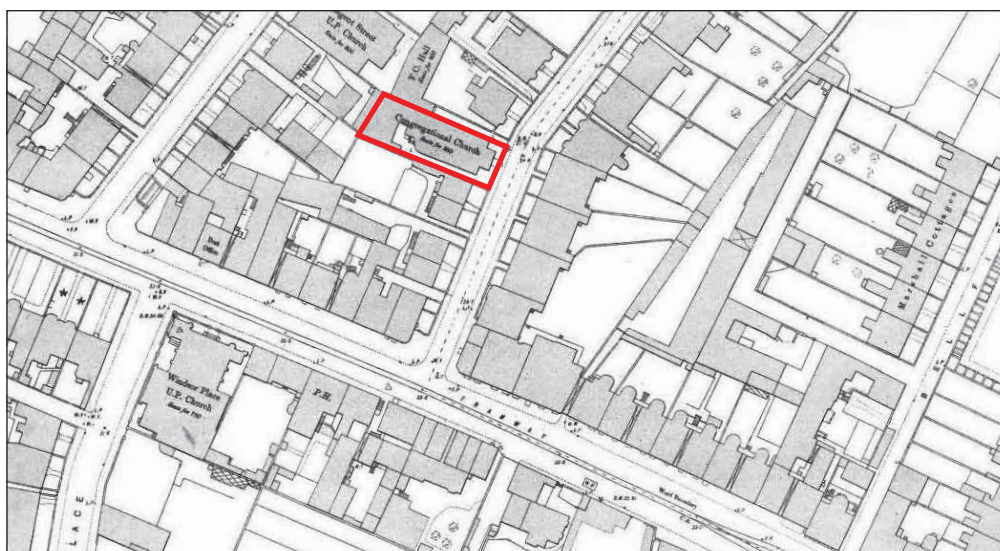


Figure 7: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1893 large scale town plan

Key:

— Site Area



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5-7

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Client:

Richard Berry

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Scale:

1:2000



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Figure 8: View of church from altar



Figure 9: View of church from entrance


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Figure 10: Church ceiling detail



Figure 11: Altar detail


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Figure 12: Organ pit detail



Figure 13: Plaque on table


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Figure 14: WW1 memorial (Photo courtesy of Richard Berry, 2009)



Figure 15: Interior of front entrance to vestibule


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Figure 16: Interior north-facing elevation of vestibule



Figure 17: Recess of probable original entrance door


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Figure 18: Interior south facing elevation of vestry



Figure 19: Interior north facing elevation of vestry


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Figure 20: Interior of boiler room



Figure 21: Church hall, general view of south end (Photo courtesy of Richard Berry, 2009)


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Figure 22: Church hall, general view of north end (Photo courtesy of Richard Berry, 2009)



Figure 23: Church hall, north facing elevation details


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Figure 24: South facing exterior elevation of vestibule



Figure 25: Exterior view of curved east end and window


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	Project:	15 Marlborough Street, Portobello						
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Figure 26: Exterior view of entrance to vestry



Figure 27: Exterior view of Church hall



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Figure 28: Detail of curved end roof truss (Photo courtesy of Richard Berry, 2009)



Figure 29: Detail of reinforcing truss (Photo courtesy of Richard Berry, 2009)

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MARL Contact Sheet 1



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MARL-10.JPG



MARL-11.JPG



MARL-12.JPG



MARL-13.JPG



MARL-14.JPG



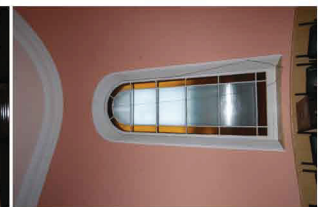
MARL-15.JPG



MARL-16.JPG



MARL-17.JPG



MARL-18.JPG



MARL-19.JPG



MARL-2.JPG



MARL-20.JPG



MARL-21.JPG



MARL-22.JPG



MARL-23.JPG



MARL-24.JPG



MARL-25.JPG



MARL-26.JPG



MARL-27.JPG



MARL-28.JPG



MARL-29.JPG



MARL-3.JPG



MARL-30.JPG



MARL-31.JPG



MARL-32.JPG



MARL-33.JPG



MARL-34.JPG



MARL-35.JPG



MARL-36.JPG

MARL Contact Sheet 2



MARL-37.JPG



MARL-38.JPG



MARL-39.JPG



MARL-4.JPG



MARL-40.JPG



MARL-41.JPG



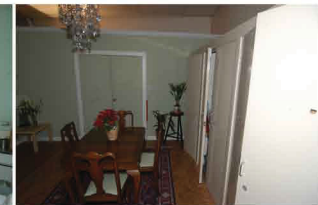
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MARL-43.JPG



MARL-44.JPG



MARL-45.JPG



MARL-46.JPG



MARL-47.JPG



MARL-48.JPG



MARL-49.JPG



MARL-5.JPG



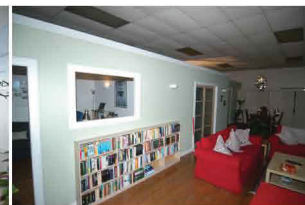
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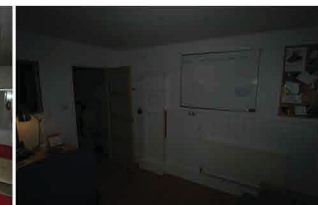
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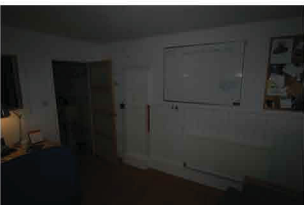
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MARL-53.JPG



MARL-54.JPG



MARL-55.JPG



MARL-56.JPG



MARL-57.JPG



MARL-58.JPG



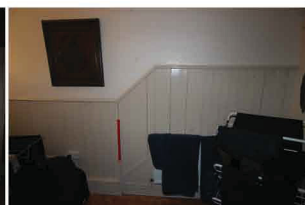
MARL-59.JPG



MARL-6.JPG



MARL-60.JPG



MARL-61.JPG



MARL-62.JPG



MARL-63.JPG

MARL Contact Sheet 3



MARL-64.JPG



MARL-65.JPG



MARL-66.JPG



MARL-67.JPG



MARL-68.JPG



MARL-69.JPG



MARL-7.JPG



MARL-70.JPG



MARL-71.JPG



MARL-72.JPG



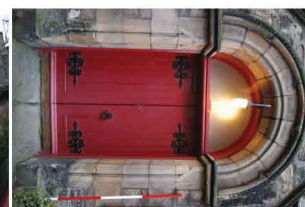
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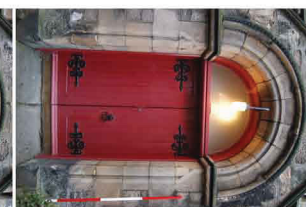
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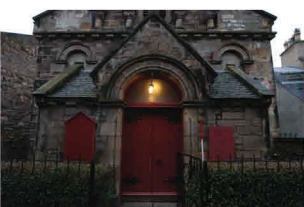
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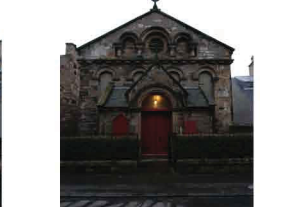
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MARL-77.JPG



MARL-78.JPG



MARL-79.JPG



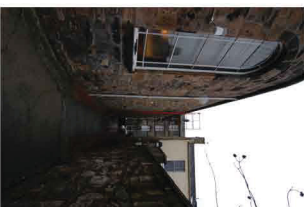
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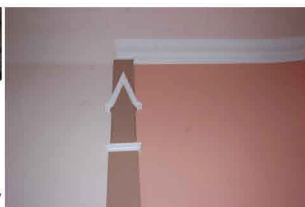
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MARL-81.JPG



MARL-82.JPG



MARL-83.JPG



MARL-9.JPG