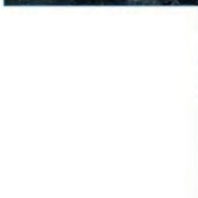


# Cockenzie Old Parish Church, 44 High Street, Cockenzie, East Lothian: Historic Building Recording

*AOC 28186  
28th April 2025*



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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# Cockenzie Old Parish Church, 44 High Street, Cockenzie, East Lothian:

## Historic Building Recording Report

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Cockenzie House &amp; Gardens 22 Edinburgh Road Cockenzie East Lothian EH32 0HY</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>NT 40080 75762</b>
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<b>Date:</b>	<b>28th April 2025</b>

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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**Date: 28th April 2025**

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## *Summary*

*AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Cockenzie House and Gardens to carry out an Enhanced historic building survey as a condition of listed building consent (Planning Ref: 24/01019/LBC) in regard to planned development at Cockenzie Old Parish Church and Church Hall at Nos 44 & 42 High Street, Cockenzie, East Lothian.*

*Cockenzie Old Parish Church was founded in 1838 to serve the local salt-making and fishing communities and remains an important local community landmark, designated as Grade C listed in 1977. It is a simple gabled structure with a bellcote and austere interior décor. In the late 19th century, a small entrance lobby was added to the east side and in the late 1930s/early 1940s, a detached building to the north-west was removed and a small church hall constructed to the north of the church. The hall was later expanded to its west in the 1950s, and an extension to the north of the main church was also built at the same time to create a vestry with ancillary rooms, including a boiler house.*

*No further historic building recording is recommended to be undertaken prior to the onset of development, although this will need to be confirmed in writing by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service on behalf of the East Lothian Council.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 An historic building recording survey was required as a condition of listed building consent (Planning Ref: 24/01019/LBC) by Cockenzie House and Gardens in regard to planned development of Cockenzie Old Parish Church and Church Hall at Nos 44 & 42 High Street, Cockenzie, East Lothian. The site lies within the administrative area of the East Lothian Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (hereafter ELCAS). The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in National Planning Policy (2023) and Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011) and adhered to the ClfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings* (2019) and the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (2020).

1.1.2 The development will see the change of use of the Cockenzie Old Parish Church to create a multi-purpose community building with upgraded toilet facilities and disabled access/toilet. The adjacent church hall will be converted to seven business units and the existing kitchen is to remain and separated from the hall with a new access formed.

1.1.3 Cockenzie Old Parish Church is Grade C Listed (Ref: LB 23028), designated in 1977. The listing description reads:

*'1838. Simple gabled church in 2-bay rectangle, with lean-to vestibule at E gable and vestry in 20th century lean-to outshot to N. Cream and red sandstone rubble, dressings droved and chamfered but eroding, with raised margins, mostly patched or replaced in artificial stone. Relieving arches and base course.*

*S ELEVATION: 2 tall bipartite windows with hoodmoulds. 2-leaf main door with moulded surround offset to right (E), under low screen wall with consoled end. Ashlar bird.*

*N ELEVATION: 2 tall bipartite windows with hoodmoulds, leftmost foreshortened. Modern lean-to extensions with door and windows along most of lower level.*

*W ELEVATION: 2 tall bipartite windows, symmetrical below blind oculus in gablehead.*

*E ELEVATION: symmetrical 4-bay lean-to vestibule at ground, outer bays advanced with single window, 2 windows to recessed bays. Tripartite windows with hood moulding above, below blind oculus and small arched bellcote with copper dome and weathervane.*

*Windows to vestibule leaded in diamond panes, tall windows borderglazed, stained glass to W elevation. Roof in grey Welsh (?) slate, ridged skewes with consoled skewputts.*

*INTERIOR: typically Presbyterian. Simple, with double aisle, central pulpit behind communion table, organ in NW corner. Subdued, well-maintained decor.*

#### *Statement of Special Interest*

*Ecclesiastical building in use as such. Listed for its retrograde and austere design and bellcote. Most of the original congregation 'came out' in the 1843 Disruption, leaving to form the Free Church (see separate listing for Chalmers Memorial Church for subsequent history). Of the fittings, the pulpit was relocated from Glasgow (Professor John Gossip's), the organ from Dundee in 1988 (Ratray St Baptist Church), and one stained glass window from Musselburgh High Church in 1991. The other stained glass window is the original church War Memorial.' (HES 1977).*

- 1.1.4 Cockenzie Old Parish Church is noted in the local Historic Environment Record (HER) (Ref MEL 153) and is located within the Cockenzie and Port Seton Conservation Area.

## 1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 Cockenzie Old Parish Church is located at No 44 High Street (NT 40080 75762) in the centre of Cockenzie on the north side of the High Street. The Church Hall is a long rectangular single-storey building located to the rear of the church at No 42 High Street (NT 40071 75778) (Figures 1 & 2).

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the historic building recording survey was to create a 'preservation by record' of the building prior to development through photographic, written and drawn record to include within the National Record for the Historic Environment (NHRE) and the Historic Environment Record (HER).

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 An 'Enhanced' pre-development survey was required by ELCAS of the Cockenzie Old Parish Church. This includes a photographic, written and drawn record, and is based on the ALGAO historic building recording guidelines (2013). Both the exterior and interior of the structure were recorded. Particular attention was paid to the contents of the church as a record of the social history of the building.

### 3.2 Photographic record

- 3.2.1 A general and detailed photographic survey was undertaken of the church using a full-frame mirrorless camera. All photos were taken in RAW format and processed using Phase One Capture 1 Pro.
- 3.2.2 A running register of photographs was taken on site and has been reproduced as an appendix in this report (Appendix 3) together with a site plan and floor plan showing the position and direction of each photograph (Figures A1 & A2). The photographic record have been used as plates to illustrate this report (Figures A3 & A4).

### 3.3 Written record

- 3.3.1 The photographic record was accompanied by a written record of the structures using AOC *pro forma* recording sheets with comment on condition, construction, architectural and structural details, openings, evidence of phasing and function, later interventions, and anything else pertinent to the historical record.

### 3.4 Drawn (Measured Survey) Record

- 3.4.1 A drawn record of the building has been produced using a combination of existing architectural drawings with additional hand measurements taken as necessary to add any detail identified during the course of the survey such as evidence of phasing, blocked openings and fireplaces, etc.

## 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Cockenzie and Port Seton have long been closely associated, essentially one large village with two harbours. A natural harbour, Cockenzie was established long before it was chartered as a burgh by James VI in 1591, exporting the coal from the local region and also known for its salt pans much like neighbouring Prestonpans. In the 1600s, Seton Palace was constructed, Lord Seton also building a harbour. Adair's 1682 map shows Seton Palace and Cockenzie or 'cokeny' (Figure 3).

- 4.2 The slow expansion of the two settlements merged them together and by the mid-18th century, Roy's map of ca. 1747–1755 shows a cluster of buildings (more at the older settlement of Cockenzie) centred around the harbour (Figure 4).
- 4.3 By the 19th century, the village had grown substantially, although remained to the north of what is now Edinburgh Road (B1438). Cockenzie 'Old' Parish Church was established in 1838 and is first noted in detail on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (Figure 5). It is depicted as a simple rectangular building with an inset in its east elevation situated in a relatively open area of land; two small ruins are shown to the north at the sea wall. It has been noted by the Archaeology Officer of ELCAS, Andrew Robertson that the building was a re-use of an earlier building on the site, although the source of this information is unknown (Robertson 2024).
- 4.4 By the late 19th century, the 1895 Ordnance Survey map shows that two buildings (dwelling houses) have been constructed to either side of the church in addition to a linear building to the rear to the north-west (Figure 6). These are further depicted on the 1934 Ordnance Survey map, and a slope is also noted on this map behind the church (Figure 7). The church itself is noted as being a simple rectangle in both maps, the eastern inset now no longer shown, the east elevation now flush.
- 4.5 Between 1934–1949, as noted on the 1949 Ordnance Survey map, the linear building to the rear has been removed and the east side of the present church hall constructed (Figure 8). Between 1949–1959, the 1959 Ordnance Survey map identifies that the hall was extended to the west side; this is the layout of the buildings that can be seen today (Figure 9).

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Cockenzie Old Parish Church It is located on the foreshore above the Firth of Forth and on ground that falls gently towards the north-east. It comprises a three-bay by two-bay single-storey gabled church with a rectangular floor plan, a later lean-to entrance lobby on its east gable and a 20th century lean-to vestry and boiler house on its north elevation. The walls are uncoursed squared rubble, mortar bonded and built of local passage and upper limestone formation sandstone. The corners of the main church have quoins with raised margins to the sides and irregular studding. The chamfered footing course is levelled and slightly advanced from the wall.
- 5.1.2 The following should be read in conjunction with the exterior elevations and floor plans (Appendix 1, Figures 10–15) and accompanying plates (Appendix 2).

### 5.2 Cockenzie Old Parish Church: Exterior

#### 5.2.1 *South Elevation* (Figure 10; Plates 1–9)

The south elevation faces onto Cockenzie High Street and is a two-bay façade, heavily repointed in cement, with an additional single-bay flat-roofed entrance porch to the east side and a deep chamfered footing which reduces in depth to the west, eventually disappearing, as the ground level naturally rises here (Plate 1 & 2).. There are two central bipartite sash window bays with raised margins forming the architrave (Plate 3). The windows have a 2/5 split pattern and glazed marginal border separated by splayed ashlar mullions with hoodmoulds beneath rubble flat arches.

The entrance porch has a flat roof which sits much lower than the church eaves (Plate 4). The dressed quoins of the church rise above its roof, so is contemporary with the church construction. The east end (where it returns to the east elevation) has irregular ashlar quoins. The flat roof is capped by flat sandstone coping stones which finish in a skew putt over a decorative corbel (Plate 6). There is a low doorway set into a raised architrave beneath a hoodmould (Plates 5 & 7). It is fitted with a double-leaf timber tongue-and-groove door with decorative strap hinges. A wrought iron gate with an ornate cross design is hung to one side (Plate 8). A timber

church notice box is mounted on the wall with a central sign board flanked by two covered noticeboards with glazed openings (Plate 9). Later fixings for hanging baskets have been added, as have flower baskets further along the elevation.

### 5.2.2 *East Elevation* (Figure 11; Plates 10–19)

The east elevation faces onto a narrow pend between the church and the houses at Nos 46–48 High Street (Plate 10). It comprises the upper part of the gable of the church and a projecting wall containing the entrance porch, later entrance lobby and counting house. The church gable is built from an uncoursed mix of unsquared and squared rubble and features a central tripartite window with hoodmould and ashlar mullions (identical to that seen in the south elevation) beneath a rubble flat arch (Plate 11). A blind oculus with a moulded surround is set over the window. The pitch of the roof has flat sandstone skewers with a decorative bellcote on the apex (Plate 12). The bellcote comprises a single bell suspended from a square cupola which stands on four columns (Plate 13). The cupola features a weathervane with a representation of a modern trawler (Plate 14). A hawser laid rope hangs external to the gable wall with a straight fall and enters the building through the roof of the entrance lobby.

The south and north ends of the elevation project from the gable of the main church and are built of random unsquared rubble with quoins with raised margins and horizontal droving at the returns and a deep footing course, continuing from the south elevation (Plate 15). The footing course on the south side is at ground level while on the north extension it is set at the same level with a section of rubble wall beneath it filling the gap created by the fall in ground level (Plate 16). Both have centrally-placed windows set in ashlar surrounds with projecting sills and a single quoin at mid height; the surrounds appear to have been replaced at some point. The space between them has been filled by a wall, slightly set back, which is rendered with a scoring pattern and painted to replicate ashlar (Plate 17). Two vertical windows here are framed by ashlar architraves and have single lights which have diamond lead flashing (Plate 18). The base of the wall has a steep supporting concrete or mortar batter which is painted to reflect the colours of the red sandstone used in the church on the north side (Plate 19). The roof slopes from the level of the base of the tripartite window and is covered in slate. The wallheads of the two stone projections are capped by saddle backed coping stones which extend only part way up to the gable.

In the north end is the mid-20th century lean-to extension which contains the boiler house with a sharp lean to the roof and an inward-opening modern and plain timber doorway. Set behind this is the rear wider east side of the vestry extension, with shallower slop to the roof, containing a single casement window lighting a small bathroom.

### 5.2.3 *North Elevation* (Figure 12; Plates 20–28)

The north elevation faces into the yard area between the church and hall (Plate 20). The lower wall of the church is concealed behind the later lean-to extension containing the vestry. It is constructed of squared rubble with random rubble above the windows (Plate 21). The wall has a projecting ashlar base course and flat coping stones on the wallheads. There are two bipartite windows with ashlar mullions and hoodmoulds beneath rubble flat arches; the hoodmoulds are of a different style to the other openings noted on the west and south elevations, so may have been replaced due to weathering (Plate 22). The lower quarter of the east window has been blocked off by the building of the vestry lean-to. The east end features a sloping roof over the extension which contains the counting house.

The 1950s vestry extension comprises a rectangular concrete-block built structure with a lower shed on the east side containing the boiler house and an oil tank (Plate 23). It has short, stepped parapets capped with concrete slabs at either end and has a bituminous felt. The walls are plain and painted in red and feature regular brick vents at the base and the eaves (Plate 24). There are two small timber-framed casement windows with projecting sills and outer security grills, lighting the vestry (Plate 25). The east elevation has a single upper casement window set into a plain surround lighting a small bathroom (Plate 26). The smaller lean-to shed on the east side is of the same plain concrete block build. It features a timber shuttered hatch for the oil tank and

a timber plain modern inward-opening door on its east elevation leading into the boiler room (Plate 27). The roof is steeper than the main lean-to and is covered in bituminous felt. A square brick chimney stack with a single pot extends from the roof, set against the north wall of the church (Plate 28).

#### 5.2.4 *West Elevation* (Figure 13; Plates 29–32)

The west elevation faces onto the pend between the church and the house at No 40 High Street (Plate 29). It comprises a pitched gable with a sloping footing course and quoins at the returns and random unsquared rubble above the level of the side wallheads (Plate 30). The gable has two bipartite stained-glass windows with ashlar quoins and mullions beneath hoodmoulds, identical to those seen in the south elevation (Plate 31). The pitched gable has a blind oculus set in a moulded surround (Plate 32). The roofline is capped by saddleback skews which end in consoled skew putts.

#### 5.2.5 *Roof* (Plates 33 & 34)

The roof of the church is covered in slate with saddleback coping stones along the ridge line (Plate 33). The apex of the west end has a sandstone plinth which may have originally had a ball finial. Both the north and south sides have consoled skew putts and iron rain gutters (Plate 34).

### 5.3 **Cockenzie Old Parish Church: Interior**

#### 5.3.1 *Introduction*

The interior of the church comprises the main church (Room 1) with an entrance porch and counting house to either side of the later-added entrance lobby (Rooms 2–4) and the vestry (Room 5) to the north within the main lean-to, which features a small bathroom (Room 5) and a windowless cupboard (Room 6) to the east end. A small boiler room (Room 8) is contained in the lean-to extension. An oil tank (Room 9) is located behind the boiler room.

The following should be read in conjunction with the floor plan and section (Appendix 1, Figures 14 & 15) and Plates 35–75 (Appendix 2).

#### 5.3.2 *Room 1: Main Church* (Figures 14 & 15; Plates 35–64)

The main church occupies the entirety of the rectangular church building. It has cream-painted plaster walls and a sky-blue painted ceiling which has a shallow scissor profile with a central beam (Plates 35 & 36). The beam has three square ceiling vents and modern hanging lights. Access to and egress from the church are via two timber panelled doors set at the east end from the entrance lobby, Room 3 (Plate 37). The north wall also has a side timber panelled door which leads directly into the vestry, Room 5.

The north, west and south walls have two bipartite windows each although the east window on the north wall is partially boarded in timber planking as the vestry lean-to covers the lower third (Plates 38 & 39). The windows on the south wall have frosted glass and translucent blue blinds whilst the windows on the north wall have clear glass. The floors of the chancel and aisles are covered with maroon carpet although the floor beneath the pews has nailed-down pine floorboards orientated east/west measuring 160mm–165mm in width. The lower part of the walls are panelled with timber tongue-and-groove with a sky-blue painted border above. The panelling in the chancel is also painted deep-blue (Plate 40). The church features large double cast iron heating pipes which run east/west along the north and south walls and along the centre of the church beneath the pews (Plate 41). These extend out the east side of the room to run beneath the entrance lobby, Room 3, to connect to the boiler room, Room 8.

The windows on the west gable are stained glass and differ in their style. The south window contains a pair of lights separated by a mullion with both lights comprising five panes separated by lead tracery. The images contain depictions of a crowned Christ as the King of Kings and Moses with ornamentation below and above (Plate 42). A wooden panel mounted beneath the window has a depiction of a boat in the sea with a simplified lug sail displaying a large gold cross (Plate 43). The ship is within a red circle containing the word, 'Oikoumene.' The letter 'A' for Alpha and the 'Ω' Omega symbol flank the ship motif. Oikoumené is Greek for a concept which

means 'the inhabited world' or 'all that can be' and is the derivation of the word, 'Ecumenical'. Additionally, the symbols Alpha and Omega are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet and are used in Christianity to imply that God includes all that can be. This window was acquired from Musselburgh High Church in 1991. In contrast, the north window comprises a message of commemoration to the villagers and naval seamen of Cockenzie and Port Seton who lost their lives in WW1, with their names inscribed below (Plate 44).

The layout of the church interior comprises three rows of timber pews in varnished light pine divided by two aisles running east to west from the two doors on the east gable (Plates 45 & 46). The north aisle has two shortened pews (reduced by 860mm) thought to have been done to accommodate wheelchair users.

The chancel lies at the west end of the church and its centre and south side have been elevated to the height of the underside of the front row of pews (Plate 47). There was an altar placed here, although this was removed by the previous owners prior to survey. The north side remains at the same level as aisles. The chancel is plain and is headed by an ornate hexagonal timber pulpit which is accessed by integrated timber steps (Plates 48–50). The north-west corner is occupied by the organ and a communion table stands in the south-west corner (Plates 51 & 52). The west gable has a deep-blue painted moulding set behind the pulpit in a form approximating that of a tripartite round-topped church window (Plate 53). The organ is badged as being made by John R Miller of Dundee and comprises a simply decorated timber casework and façade with polished steel pipes behind a timber console and bench (Plates 54–56). The organist would have played with the congregation to their right and the pulpit behind.

The church contains several decorations and banners, some reflecting its integral relationship with the sea and the local fishing industry. A large banner hangs on the side of the organ facing towards the northern row of pews and depicts a fishing boat in rough seas with the text, 'Cockenzie and Port Seton, instituted 1813,' and the motto, 'A well spent youth makes a respected old age' (Plate 57). The date of 1813 most likely refers to the establishment of the 'Box Meeting,' by the Friendly Society of Fishermen of Cockenzie and Port Seton, a tradition which parades a box of the savings of the society's members as a fiscal safety-net for members in need. The box, which is a rectangular and made of hardwood, is contained within the church. Two banners which hang at the rear of the church on the east wall also reflect the church's close connection to the local fishing industry and culture. One of the banners is a less ornate version of the banner commemorating the Box Meeting (Plate 58). The other is red and depicts two men sitting on packages and barrels by the shore with a large ship heeling in a rough sea behind them (Plate 59). The men are dressed differently which may reflect the mercantile nature of their relationship, the man on the right possibly being a foreign merchant. Between them is a collection of banners some of which depict animals such as an elephant and a kangaroo, symbolising the 'far-flung' reaches of the world that those in the shipping industry travelled to. The lower part of the banner contains a logo with a single eye, which in Christian tradition signifies focused intention and devotion to Christ without distractions, and a motto which is incomplete due to damage. The ship in the background of the logo is interesting in that it has three masts and two funnels. It has no paddle wheels, so this dates it to the early to mid-19th century when steamships still used sails and the screw propeller had supplanted the paddle wheel. The crests over the picture reads, 'Weel may the boatie row,' which is local Scots for 'Well may the boat row,' a wish for a safe and proficient journey for the boat.

The church also contains smaller banners associated with the Church of Scotland. An inverted triangular banner hangs above the side door on the north wall commemorating the centenary of the church with the phrase, '1885 Centenary 1995: Cockenzie Old Parish Church' (Plate 60). The banner has a central logo representing the biblical burning bush with the Latin phrase, '*Nec tamen consumebatur*' which translates as 'Yet was not consumed.' This is the motto of the Church of Scotland and the reference is to the burning bush. A second inverted triangular banner is mounted in a timber and glass frame beneath the tripartite window on the west wall. It repeats the centenary commemoration of the church although has a Celtic cross instead of the burning bush (Plate 61). A dark blue velvet banner is hung above the table or altar with an embroidered depiction of the burning bush with the same Latin motto (Plate 62). A diamond shaped motif painted on the west wall above the pulpit also carries the same motto and depiction of the burning bush (Plate 63). The south end of the east

wall behind the chancel is decorated with a large empty square with a black border and the lines, 'Will you come and follow me, if I but call your name. Will you go where you don't know and never be the same' (Plate 64) which is the opening of 'The Summons,' a hymn written in 1987 by John L Bell and Graham Maule.

### 5.3.3 *Rooms 2–4: Vestibule, Lobby and Counting House* (Figures 14; Plates 65–70)

Rooms 2–4 form the eastern side of the church and include an entrance porch to the south (Room 2), a wide entrance lobby providing access to the main church in the centre (Room 3) and a former counting house to the north side (Room 4). All have painted woodchip wallpaper to the walls and ceilings with deep timber skirting. Room 3 has a plain moulded cornice, Room 2 has a red-painted concrete floor and Rooms 3 and 4 are carpeted.

The entrance porch, Room 2, is located to the south end providing access from the High Street through the front double-leaf inward-opening timber planked door with chamfered interior bracing (Plate 65). It contains its original lock fittings and has deadbolts to the upper and lower western leaf. There is a splayed window with diagonal lead flashing on its east wall, and beneath this is a large cabinet and font. A modern junction box is located the south-east corner to the east of the doorway and there is a small panelled cupboard to the south-west corner set in front of the beaded door surround.

A timber panelled and glazed screen separates the porch from the lobby, Room 3, which is accessed from Room 2 via a timber door with two lower timber panels and two glazed upper lights (Plates 66 & 67). Two timber panelled doors on the west wall provide access to the aisles. A small deeply splayed window is present at each end on the east wall (Plate 68). Both have diamond patterned tracery. In the west wall, between the doorways, is a cabinet for housing hymn books. Above this hangs a hawser-laid rope for ringing the church bell (Plate 69). A small floor vent is set in the base of the west wall. In the north wall is a timber panelled outward-opening doorway leading into the counting house, Room 4 (see Plate 69).

The counting house, Room 4, comprises a small office accessed from the north end of the lobby (Plate 70). It has a splayed window with diagonal lead flashing and a boarded-up fireplace in its west wall.

### 5.3.4 *Rooms 5–8: Vestry and Boiler Room* (Figures 14; Plates 71–75)

The vestry and its associated bathroom and cupboard (Rooms 5–7) and the boiler room and oil tank (Rooms 8 & 9) are all contained within the lean-to extension on the north side of the church.

The vestry, Room 5, is accessed from the west via an inward-opening plain modern timber door and internally from the church via an outward-opening timber panelled door in the north wall. The interior is lined with modern timber strip panels and there are two identical casement windows on the north wall looking out to the pews between the church and hall (Plates 71 & 72). Two timber panelled doors are located in the east wall providing access to a small modern bathroom, Room 6, on the north side and a windowless cupboard, Room 7, on the west (Plate 73). It has a modern timber fireplace with an electric heater and bookshelves built onto the north wall.

Room 5 has a plain modern casement window on its east wall (Plate 74).

The boiler room is accessed from a plain modern inward-opening door in the east end of the lean-to and is brick lined (Plate 75). The bricks are laid in stretcher bond and are heavily sooted. The boiler is oil-fired and has a maker's plaque stating it was made by Nu-Way of Droitwich, Worcestershire which dates it to post 1948, the year Nu-Way was founded.

## 5.4 **Cockenzie Old Parish Church Hall**

5.4.1 The church hall is situated to the north of the church on the foreshore and comprises a long rectangular building with a pitched roof (Plates 76 & 77). It has a flat-roofed section at its west end which features two small windows separated by a harled mullion and a door accessed via a short concrete stair (Plate 78). A small lean-to is set on the east elevation and features a plain timber door on its south side (Plate 79). The walls are harled

and painted white, with the exception of the south elevation which is painted ochre-pink reflecting the local red sandstone with a white painted base-band (Plate 80). A small flat-roofed porch with an entrance door on its east side projects from the south elevation (Plate 81). The roof is covered with corrugated asbestos sheets.

## 5.5 Artefacts

- 5.5.1 The church and vestry contain several moveable artefacts which relate to the cultural background and history of the church.
- 5.5.2 The church contains the ornate timber pulpit which originally came from Glasgow having been used by Professor Arthur John Gossip, a pastor and professor at the University of Glasgow. It also contains the box for the Box Meeting, described above. An earlier church noticeboard is present, currently in the entrance porch which is smaller but more decorative than the current board. It is timber built, painted blue and is rectangular with a glazed front and capped by a shallow pediment (Plate 82). The interior shows a signature from its maker; 'J Scott. 1982. Made in my 72<sup>nd</sup> Year.' Beneath this is etched in pen; 'New Door. Made in my 48<sup>th</sup> Year. Danny Lees. 1/7/92' (Plate 83).
- 5.5.3 The vestry is furnished with antique solid timber table and several timber chairs. It has an antique timber dresser at its east end (Plate 84). Three large bibles are contained within the vestry, one of which dates to 1842 and signed by John Whyte (Plates 85 & 86).
- 5.5.4 The church once contained a small collection of model boats reflecting the maritime traditions of Cockenzie although these had been removed by the previous owners prior to survey and placed in another local church in the town.

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Phasing

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

The phasing of Cockenzie Old Parish Church and its church hall can be summarised below, and is illustrated in Figure 16. There are four broad phases although there may be a putative earlier building, which the church was founded on, and possibly re-used some of the structure or fabrics from (Robertson 2024).

#### 6.1.2 Phase 1 (1838)

Phase 1 comprises the rectangular church building, entrance lobby and counting house (Rooms 1, 2 and 4). The 1854 map depicts what is now the projecting entrance porch and counting house which suggests these were part of the original build and the pattern of the quoins on the east end of the church supports this. However, the change from squared rubble to small random unsquared rubble between the builds must be questioned. It is possible that a separate team of builders constructed the projections and used a separate stockpile of stone.

#### 6.1.3 Phase 2 (1854 – 1895)

The second phase of development comprises the filling in of the gap between the projections on the east gable to form what is now the entrance lobby, Room 3, as noted in the 1895 Ordnance Survey map.

#### 6.1.4 Phase 3 (1934–1949)

The third phase sees the building of the east side of the church hall. This followed the removal of the detached building to the north-west of the plot.

#### 6.1.5 Phase 4 (1949–1959)

This final phase saw an extension to the church hall to the west (and the addition of a small east porch and small south porch) in addition to the construction of the north extension to the main church to create a vestry, two ancillary rooms and a boiler room with oil tank.

### 6.2 Architecture

6.2.1 The Cockenzie Old Parish Church building and its fittings and furnishings reflect its role as a longstanding focus of the local community and its place within the wider religious context of Scotland. The church has a vernacular style and is constructed with locally available materials. Ornamentation is restricted to simply decorated skew putts and the plain and a modestly decorative bell-cote, although it is likely that the opposite gable was once capped by a finial.

### 6.3 Fixtures, Fittings and Furnishings

6.3.1 The simple, slightly austere interior décor reflects its alignment to Scottish Presbyterianism and to a working-class demographic. The condition of the church indicates regular maintenance and upkeep of the décor. The religious motifs are consistent with the traditions of the Church of Scotland while many of the banners and the pale blue colour of the ceiling and details around the church reflect its relationship of its parishioners with the sea.

6.3.2 Few of the interior artefacts are original; it is documented that the pulpit came from Glasgow, the organ from Dundee and one of the stained-glass windows from Musselburgh. The pews are in good, albeit worn condition and may be original. They have been painted which may mask wear or patina from decades of use. The elevated section of the chancel is likely a later modification although this cannot be confirmed by the survey.

6.3.3 Externally the only substantial modifications are the ‘filling in’ of the gap between the entrance porch and counting house to form the entrance lobby and the construction of the lean-to on the north side. The church hall which dates to the mid-20th century is most likely built of brick and has a utilitarian style, mostly concealed from view from the High Street by the church.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS & FURTHER WORKS

7.1 Cockenzie Old Parish Church was founded in 1838 to serve the local salt-making and fishing communities and remains an important local community landmark, designated as Grade C listed in 1977. It is a simple gabled structure with a bellcote and austere interior décor. In the mid-20th century, a small entrance lobby was added to the east side. In the late 1930s/early 1940s, a detached building to the north-west was removed and a small church hall constructed to the north side of the church; this was expanded to its west in the 1950s, together with an extension to the north to create a large vestry and ancillary rooms, including a boiler house.

7.2 No further historic building recording is recommended to be undertaken prior to the onset of development, although this will need to be confirmed in writing by ELCAS on behalf of the East Lothian Council.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliographical References

ALGAO 2013 *Historic Building Recording Guidance for Curators, Consultants and Contractors*.

[https://www.algao.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/ALGAO\\_Scotland\\_Buildings\\_Guidance\\_2013.pdf](https://www.algao.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/ALGAO_Scotland_Buildings_Guidance_2013.pdf)

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[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives_2.pdf)

CIfA 2019 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

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Scotland's Churches Trust 2017 *Types of Church Building*. <https://www.scotlandschurcheistrust.org.uk/>

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 1977 *44 High Street, Old Parish Church, Scotland*. Listed Building Description

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/apex/f?p=1505:300:::::VIEWTYPE,VIEWREF:designation,LB23028>

Robertson A 2024 *Internal Memorandum: Historic Environment Implications, Cockenzie Old Church*.

Scottish Government 2011 *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011*.

Scottish Government 2023. *National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)*.

Scottish Government 2011. *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*.

## 8.2 Cartographic references

1682	John Adair	<i>East Lothian</i>
1747 - 1755	General William Roy	<i>Military Map of Scotland</i>
1854	Ordnance Survey	<i>Haddingtonshire Sheet 9</i>
1895	Ordnance Survey	<i>Haddingtonshire Sheet IX.NW</i>
1934	Ordnance Survey	<i>Haddingtonshire Sheet IX.NW</i>
1949	Ordnance Survey	<i>Haddingtonshire Sheet IX.NW</i>
1959	Ordnance Survey	<i>Plan NT4075 - A</i>

## APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



Figure 1: Site location plan

01/28186/HBR/01/01



Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan

01/28186/HBR/02/01



Figure 3: Extract from Adair's map, 1682  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 4: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747-1755  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1854  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1895  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

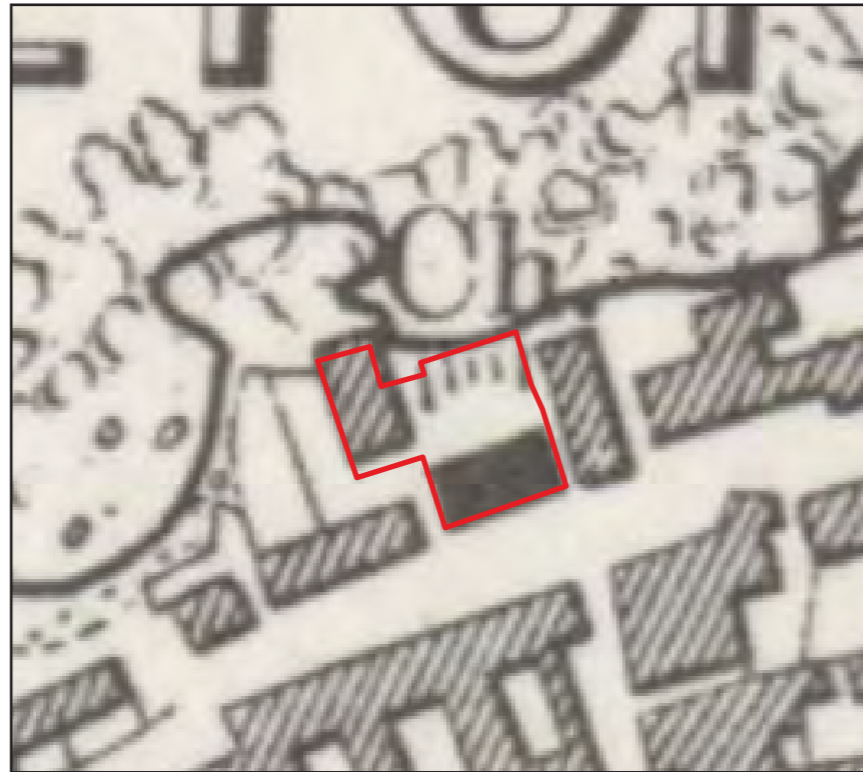


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1934  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

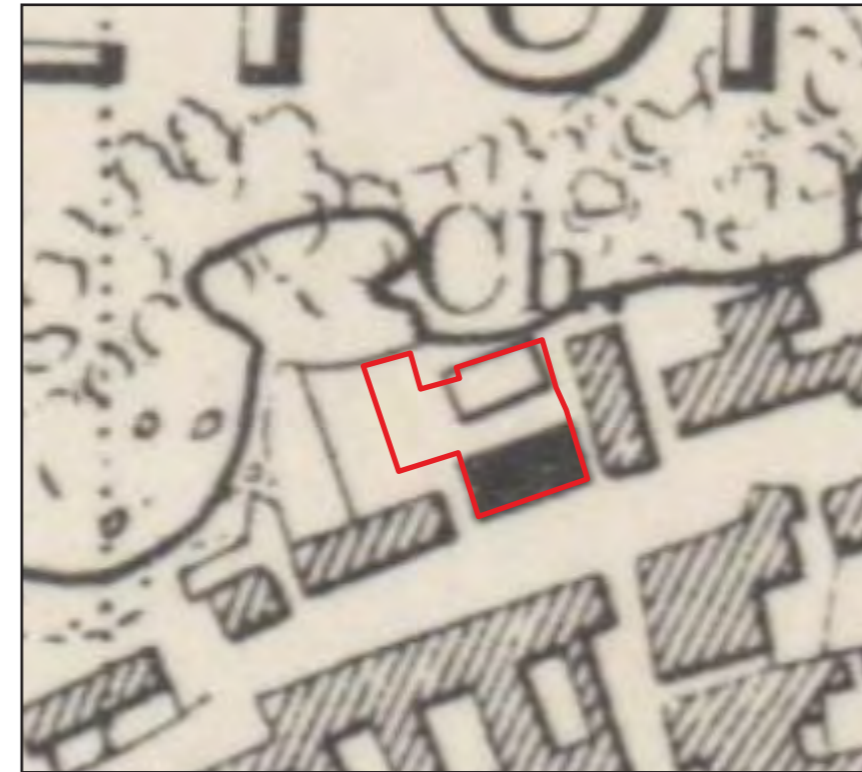


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1949  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

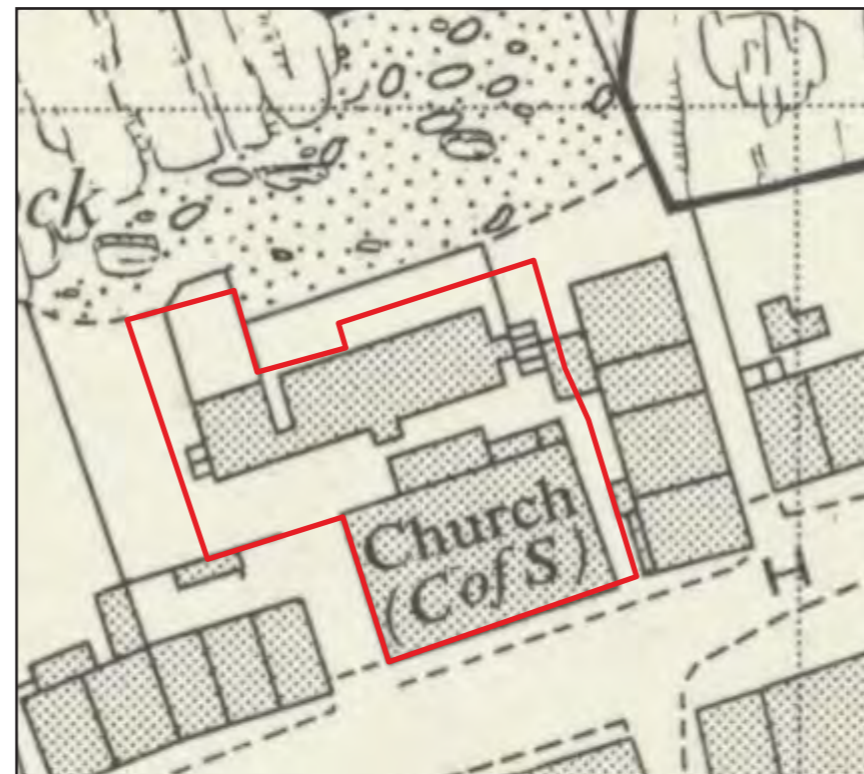


Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1959  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



0 1:100@A3 5m

base drawings provided by client

Figure 10: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation



0 1:100@A3 5m

base drawings provided by client

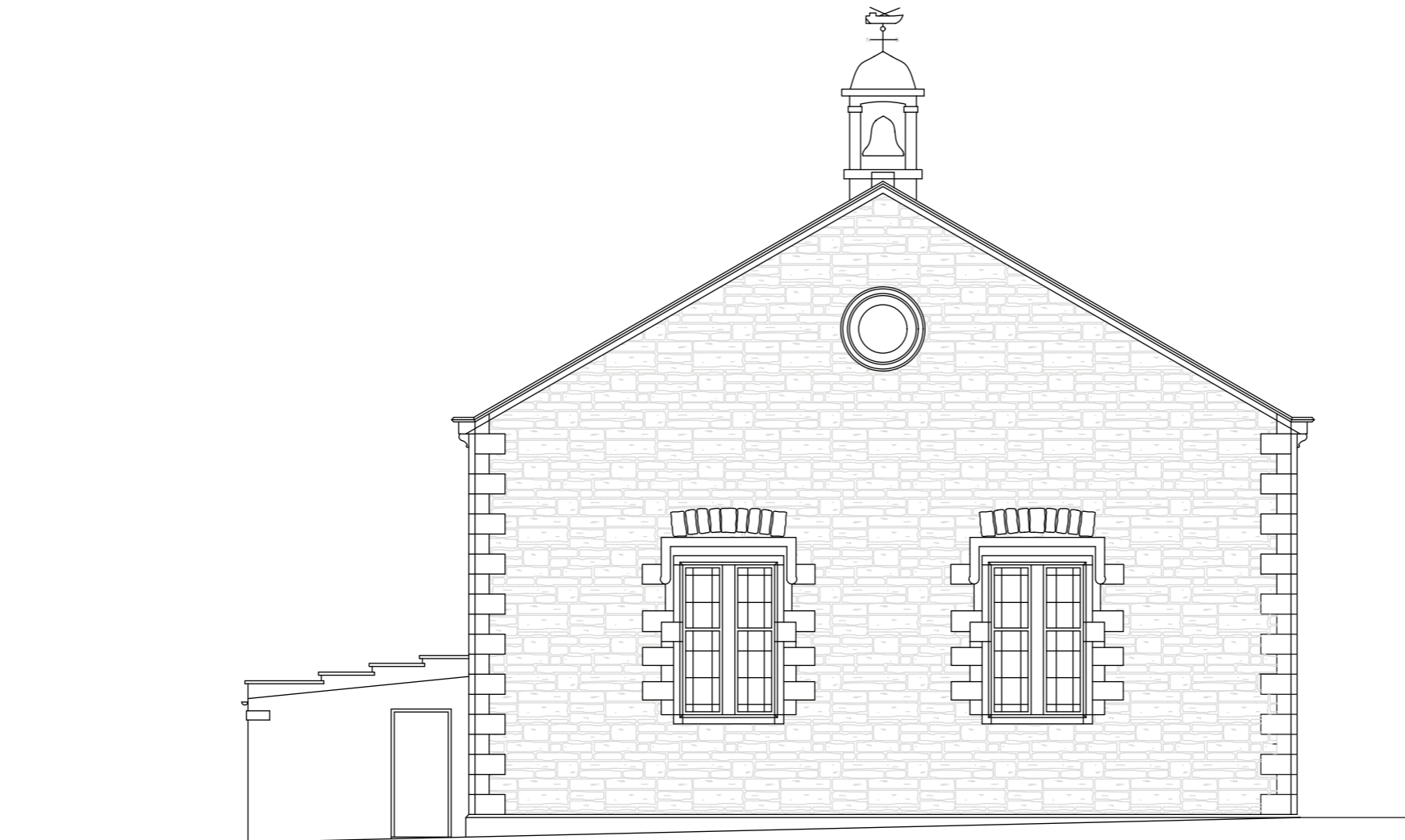
Figure 11: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation



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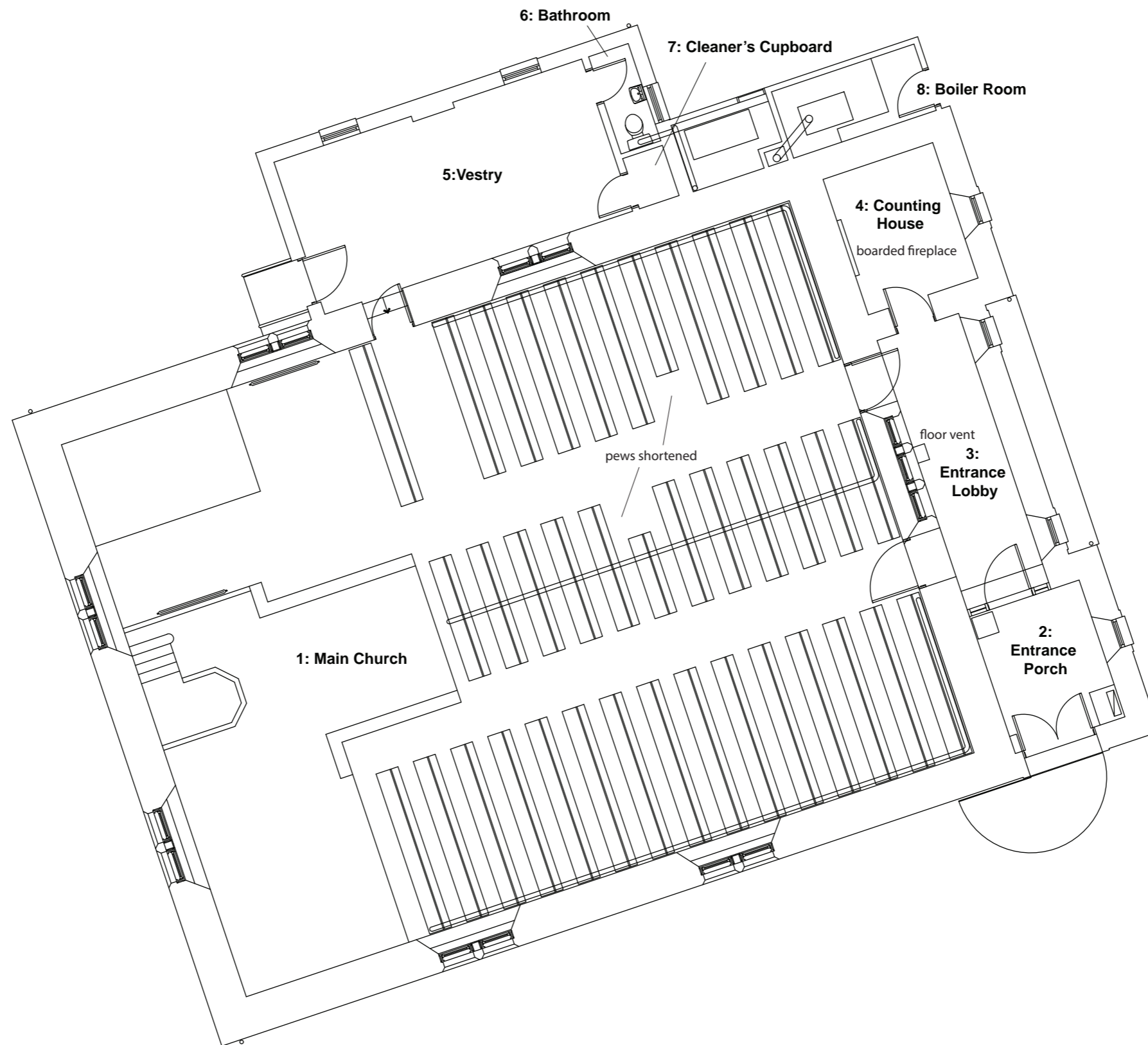
base drawings provided by client

Figure 12: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation



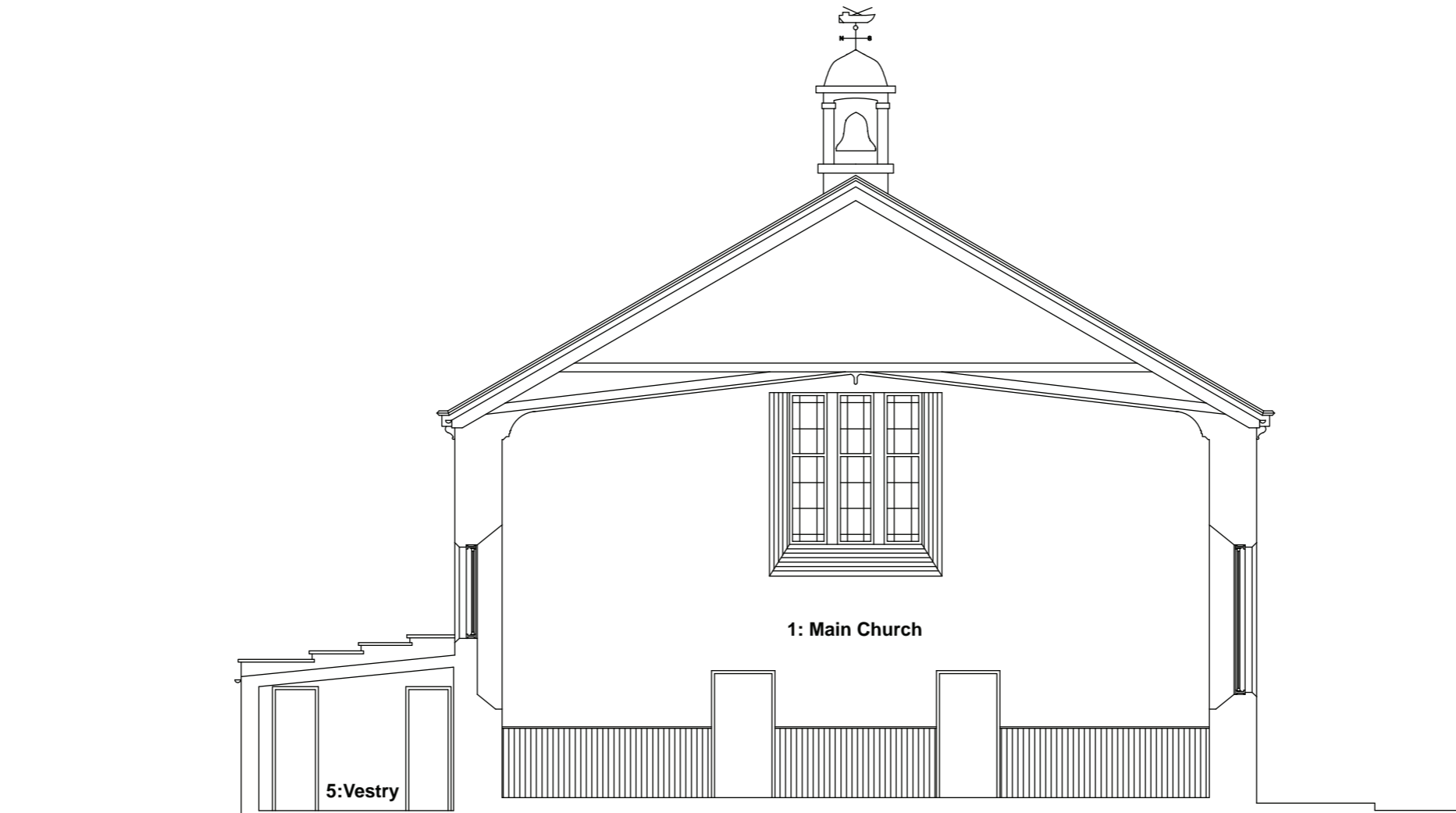
0 1:100@A3 5m  
base drawings provided by client

Figure 13: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, West Elevation



0 1:100@A3 5m

Figure 14: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Ground Floor Plan



0 1:100@A3 5m  
base drawings provided by client

Figure 15: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North/South Section and Internal East Elevation of Rooms 5 & 1

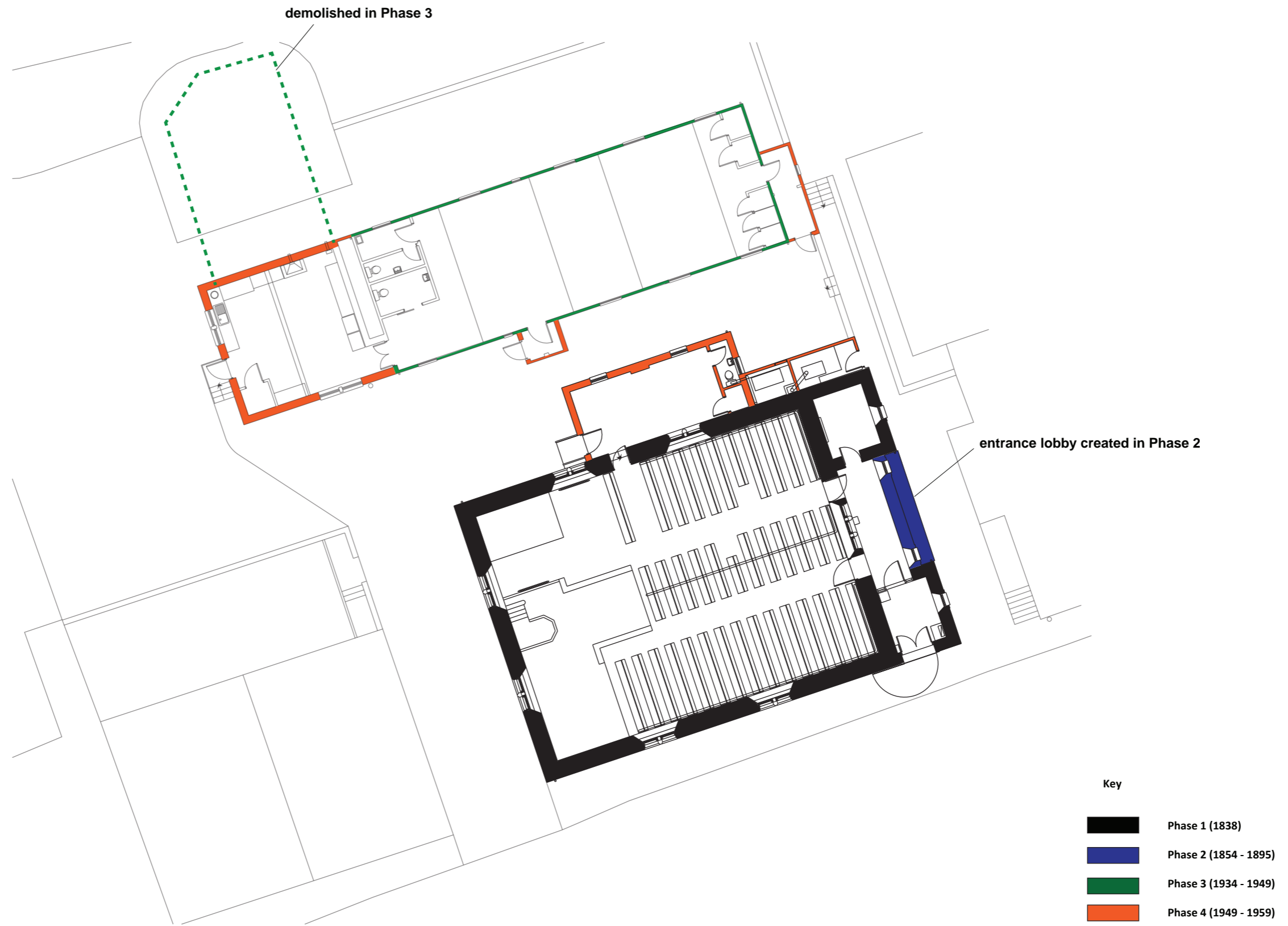


Figure 16: Cockenzie Old Parish Church and Hall, Ground Floor Phase Plan

## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, oblique view



Plate 2: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, oblique view



Plate 3: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, detail of west window



Plate 4: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, detail of eastern main entrance doorway



Plate 5: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, general view of eastern main entrance doorway, gate and sign



Plate 6: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, detail of consoled skew putt



Plate 7: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, detail of eastern main entrance doorway



Plate 8: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, detail of wrought iron gate



Plate 9: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, South Elevation, detail of noticeboard



Plate 10: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, oblique view



Plate 11: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, oblique view of tripartite windows, blocked oculus and bellcote



Plate 12: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, general view of bellcote



Plate 13: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, detail of bellcote



Plate 14: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, detail of bellcote



Plate 15: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, oblique view



Plate 16: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, oblique view



Plate 17: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, detail of batter and window



Plate 18: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, detail of window



Plate 19: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, detail of extension between vestibules



Plate 20: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, West and North Elevations, oblique view



Plate 21: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, general view of west end



Plate 22: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, detail of flat hoodmould



Plate 23: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, general view



Plate 24: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, detail of vents in the lean-to elevation



Plate 25: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, oblique view of lean-to vestry



Plate 26: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, general view of lean-to

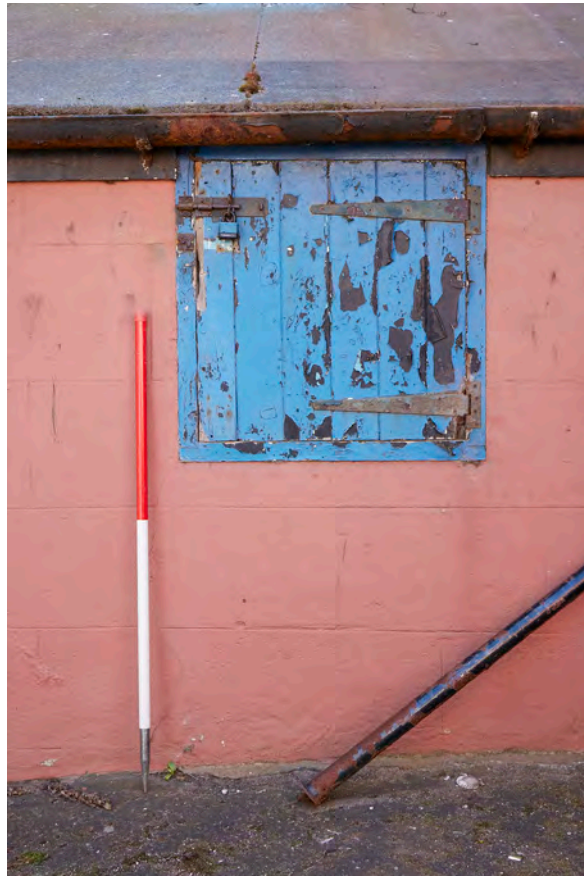


Plate 27: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, detail of window



Plate 28: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, North Elevation, detail of chimney



Plate 29: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, West Elevation, oblique view



Plate 30: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, West Elevation, oblique view



Plate 31: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, West Elevation, detail of southern window



Plate 32: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, West Elevation, detail of blind oculus



Plate 33: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Roof, oblique view of skews



Plate 34: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, East Elevation, detail of skew putt



Plate 35: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, general view of the west wall

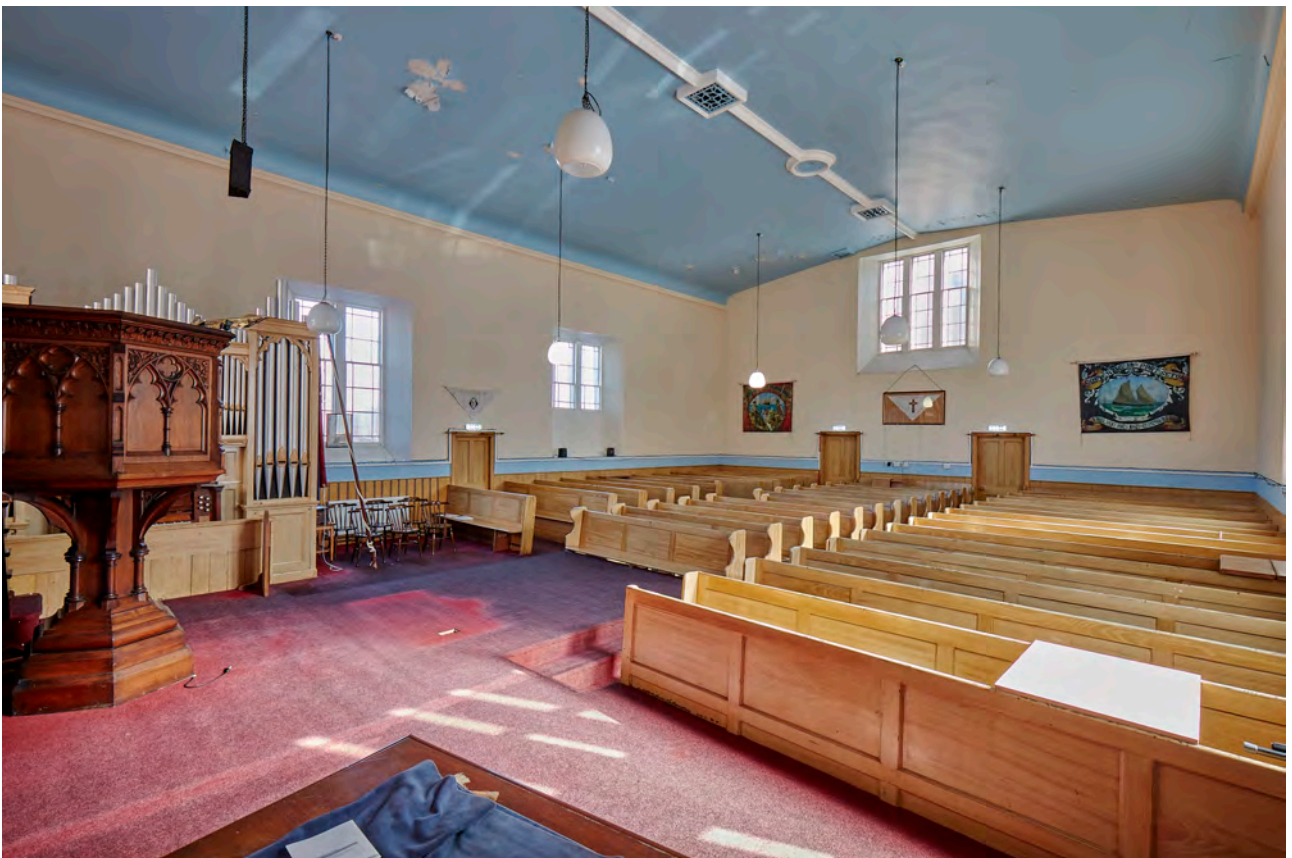


Plate 36: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, general view of the north and east walls



Plate 37: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, general view of the east wall



Plate 38: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, general view of the south wall



Plate 39: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, general view of the north wall



Plate 40: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, general view of the west wall and chancel



Plate 41: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of heating pipe beneath the pews

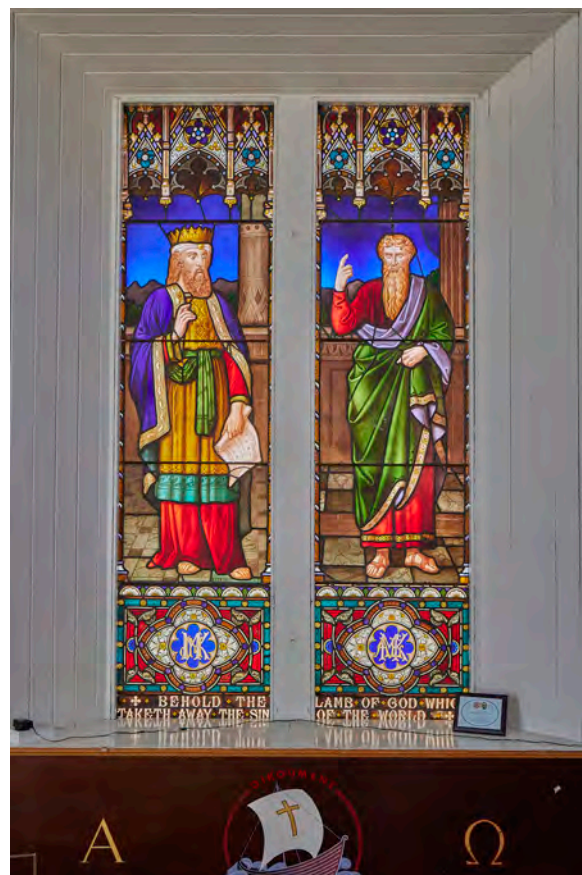


Plate 42: Cockenzie Old Parish Church Room 1, detail of the southern stained glass window in the west wall



Plate 43: Cockenzie Old Parish Church Room 1, detail of timber panel and motif beneath the southern stained glass window in the west wall



Plate 44: Cockenzie Old Parish Church Room 1, detail of northern stained glass window in the west wall



Plate 45: Cockenzie Old Parish Church Room 1, general view of the west wall



Plate 46: Cockenzie Old Parish Church Room 1, general view of the east wall from pulpit



Plate 47: Cockenzie Old Parish Church Room 1, general view of the east and south walls



Plate 48: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of pulpit



Plate 49: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of pulpit



Plate 50: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of interior of pulpit



Plate 51: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of pulpit and organ



Plate 52: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of communion table



Plate 53: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of pulpit



Plate 54: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of organ



Plate 55: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of organ



Plate 56: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of organ



Plate 57: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner hung on the east side of the organ



Plate 58: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner hung on the north side of the east wall



Plate 59: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner hung on the south side of the east wall



Plate 60: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner hung over the doorway in the north wall



Plate 61: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner hung on the centre of the east wall



Plate 62: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner hung in the west end of the south wall



Plate 63: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of lamp and motif



Plate 64: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 1, detail of banner in the west wall



Plate 65: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 2, detail of doorway in the south wall



Plate 66: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 3, detail of glazed panel and doorway in the south wall



Plate 67: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 3, general view



Plate 68: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 3, detail of window in the north end of the east wall



Plate 69: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 3, general view of the north wall and doorway to Room 4

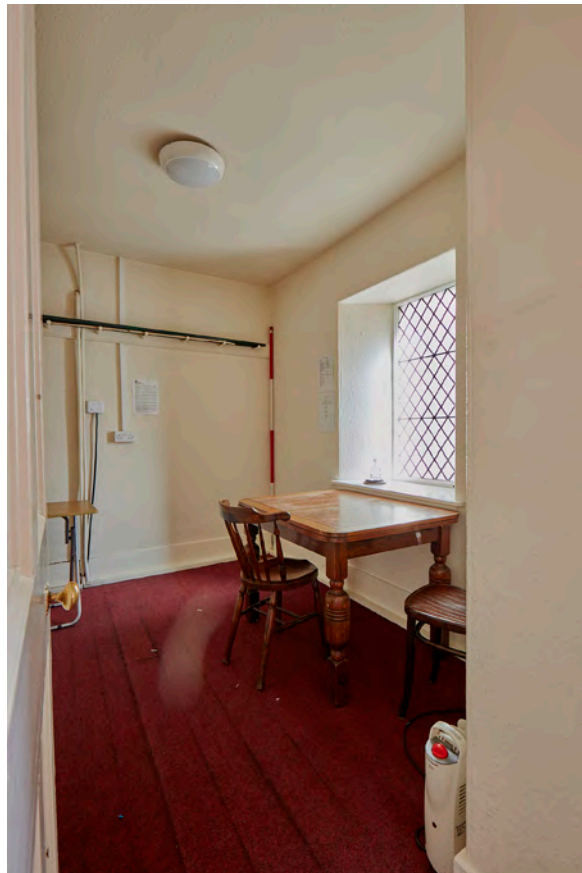


Plate 70: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 4, general view showing window in the east wall



Plate 71: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, general view



Plate 72: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, general view



Plate 73: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, general view of the east wall



Plate 74: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, detail of toilet window in the east wall

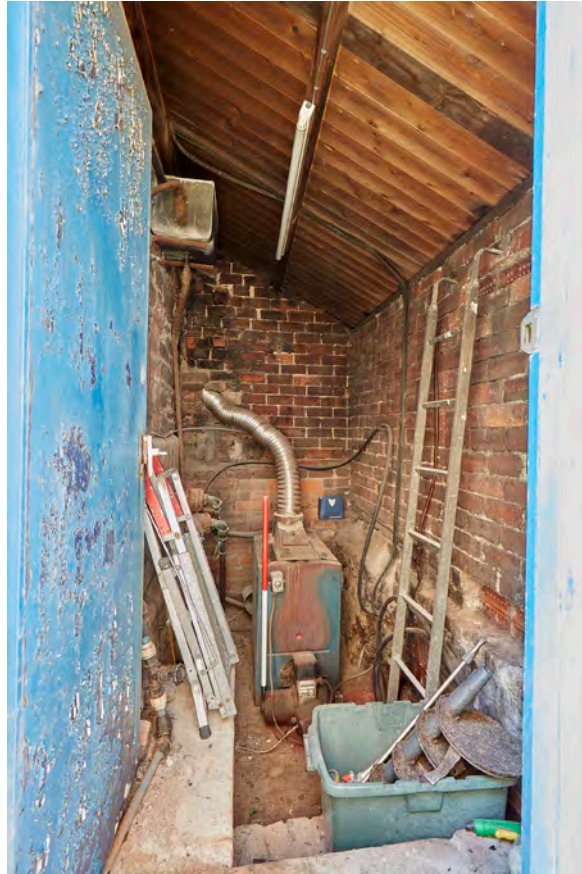


Plate 75: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 8, general view of the boiler room



Plate 76: Cockenzie Church Hall, North Elevation, oblique view



Plate 77: Cockenzie Church Hall, East Elevation, oblique view



Plate 78: Cockenzie Church Hall, West Elevation, general view



Plate 79: Cockenzie Church Hall, South Elevation, general view of east end



Plate 80: Cockenzie Church Hall, South Elevation, oblique view



Plate 81: Cockenzie Church Hall, South Elevation, general view of west end



Plate 82: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 2, detail of notice board, opened

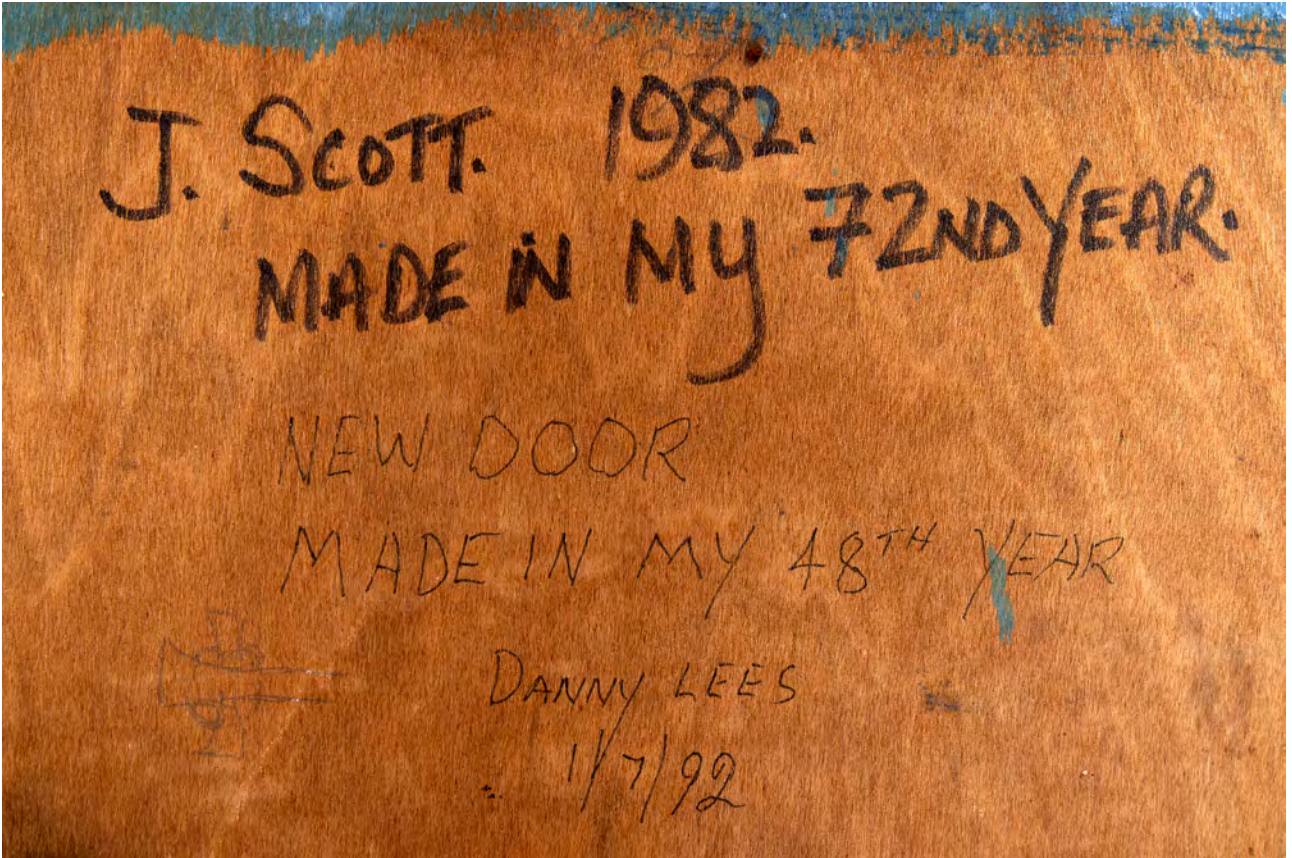


Plate 83: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 2, detail of maker's signature and note



Plate 84: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, detail of dresser in the east wall

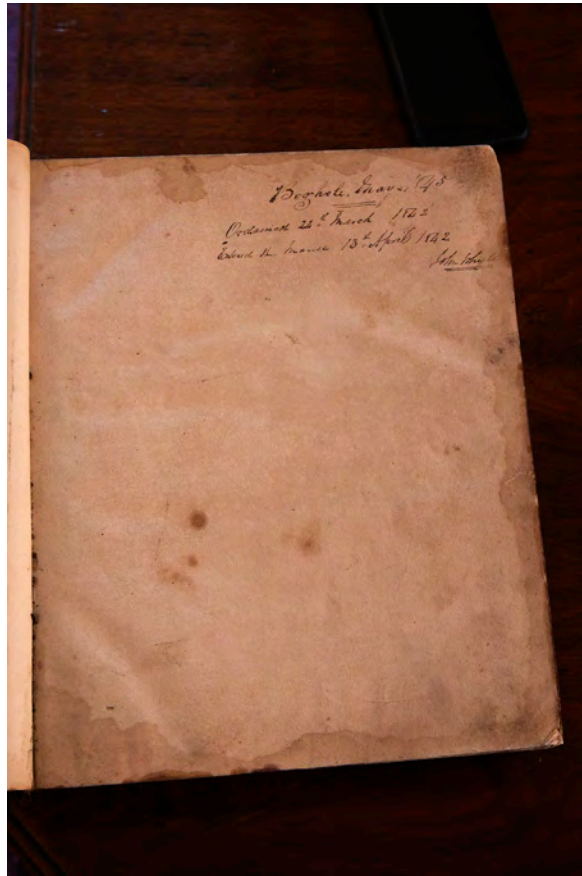


Plate 85: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, detail of bible

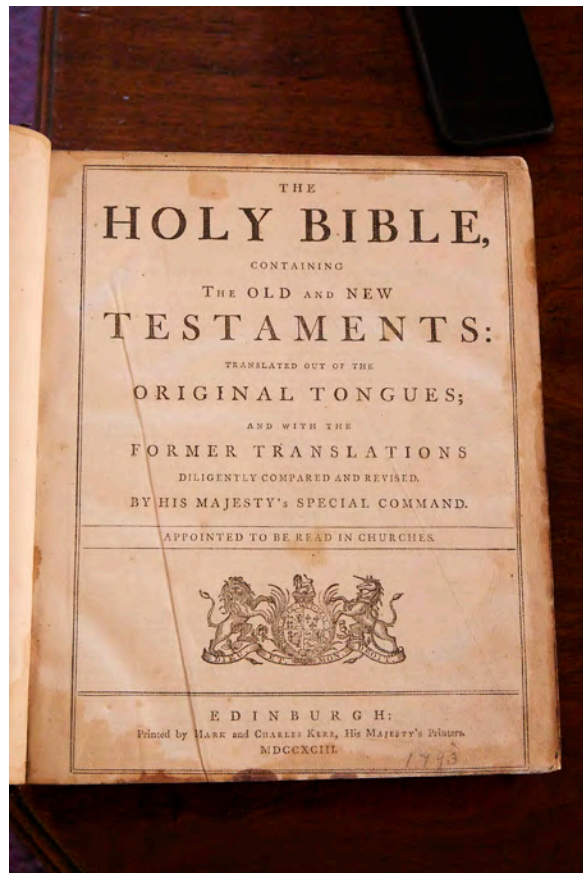


Plate 86: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Room 5, detail of bible

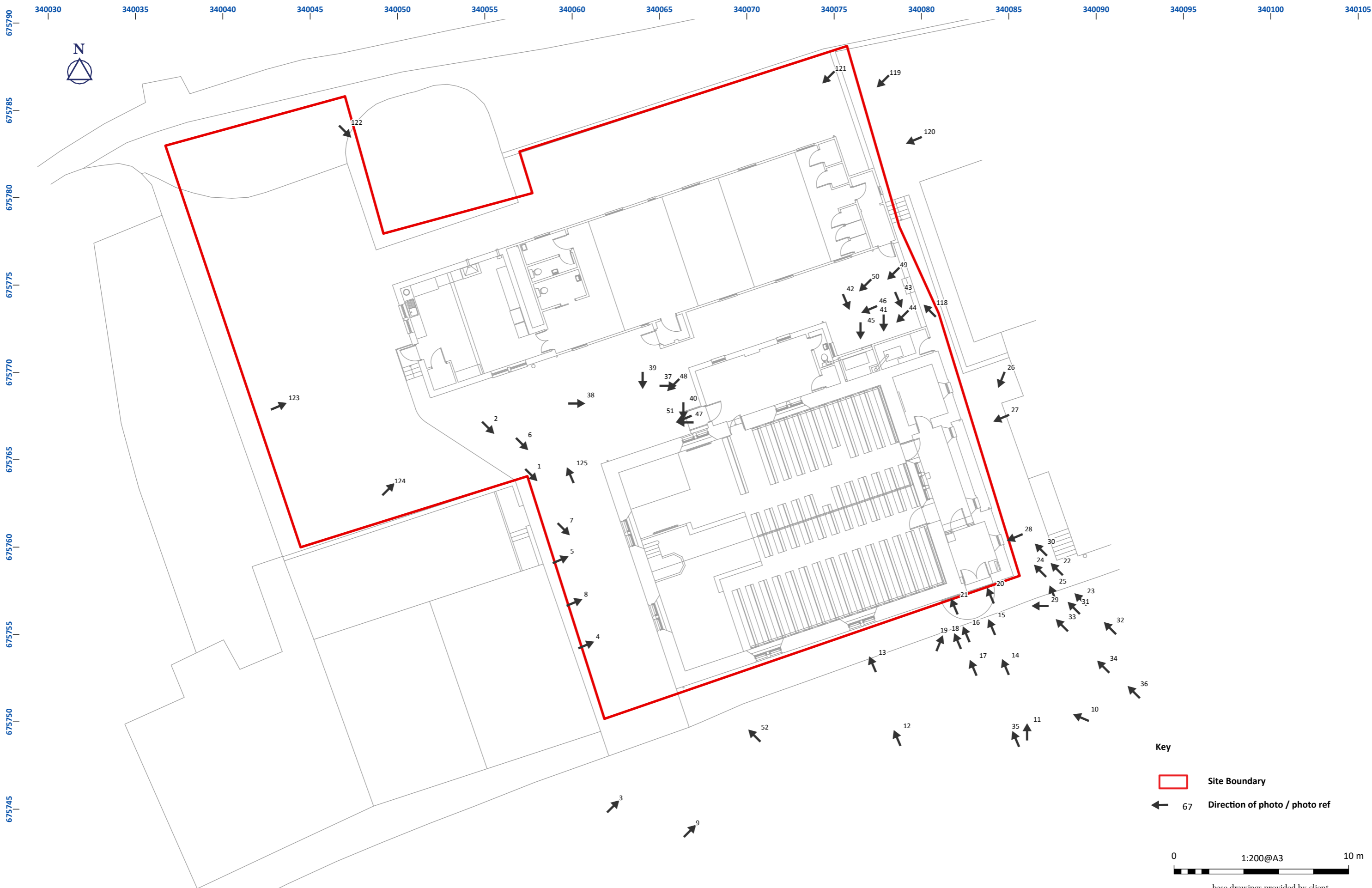
## APPENDIX 3: DIGITAL PHOTO REGISTER

Photo Ref	Element	Description	Taken From	Date
001	Church exterior, W elevation	Oblique view	NW	07/04/2025
002	Church exterior, W & N elevations	Oblique view	NW	07/04/2025
003	Church exterior, W elevation	Oblique view	SW	07/04/2025
004	Church exterior, W elevation	Detail of S window	W	07/04/2025
005	Church exterior, W elevation	Detail of N window	W	07/04/2025
006	Church exterior, W & N elevations	Oblique view	NW	07/04/2025
007	Church exterior, W elevation	Detail of blind oculus	SW	07/04/2025
008	Church exterior, W elevation	Detail of blind oculus	W	07/04/2025
009	Church exterior, S elevation	Oblique view	SW	07/04/2025
010	Church exterior, S elevation	Oblique view	SE	07/04/2025
011	Church exterior, S elevation	General view of main door, gate and sign	S	07/04/2025
012	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of W window	S	07/04/2025
013	Church exterior, S elevation	General view of main door	S	07/04/2025
014	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of main door	S	07/04/2025
015	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of wrought iron gate	S	07/04/2025
016	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of main door, gate and sign	S	07/04/2025
017	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of noticeboard	S	07/04/2025
018	Church exterior, S elevation	Oblique view of main door	SW	07/04/2025
019	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of doorhandle	S	07/04/2025
020	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of wrought ironwork	S	07/04/2025
021	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view	SE	07/04/2025
022	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view	SE	07/04/2025
023	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view	SE	07/04/2025
024	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view	SE	07/04/2025
025	Church exterior, E elevation	Detail of extension between vestibules	NE	07/04/2025
026	Church exterior, E elevation	Detail of batter and window	E	07/04/2025
027	Church exterior, E elevation	Detail of window	E	07/04/2025
028	Church exterior, E elevation	Detail of skew putt	SE	07/04/2025
029	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view vestibule	SE	07/04/2025
030	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view of tripartite windows and blocked oculus	SE	07/04/2025
031	Church exterior, E elevation	Oblique view of tripartite windows, blocked oculus and bellcote	SE	07/04/2025
032	Church exterior, S elevation	Detail of consoled skew putt	SE	07/04/2025
033	Church exterior, roof	Detail of bellcote	SE	07/04/2025
034	Church exterior, roof	Detail of bellcote	S	07/04/2025
035	Church exterior, roof	General view of bellcote	SE	07/04/2025
036	Church exterior, N elevation	General view of W end	N	07/04/2025
037	Church exterior, W elevation	Oblique view	W	07/04/2025
038	Church exterior, W elevation	General view of N elevation and lean-to	W	07/04/2025
039	Church exterior, N elevation	Detail of shuttered window	N	07/04/2025
040	Church exterior, N elevation	Detail of detail of lean-to wall and vents	N	07/04/2025
041	Church exterior, N elevation	Detail of chimney	N	07/04/2025
042	Church exterior, N elevation	Oblique view of chimney	NE	07/04/2025
043	Church exterior, N elevation	Detail of downpipe	NE	07/04/2025
044	Church exterior, E elevation	Detail of window	N	07/04/2025
045	Church exterior, N elevation	Detail of flat relieving arch	N	07/04/2025
046	Church exterior, N elevation	Detail of lintel	N	07/04/2025
047	Church exterior, N elevation	General view of lean-to	E	07/04/2025
048	Church exterior, E & N elevations	Oblique view of lean-to	NE	07/04/2025

049	Church exterior	General view of passage between church and hall	E	07/04/2025
050	Church exterior, roof	Oblique view of skews	SE	07/04/2025
051	Church interior	General view	ENE	07/04/2025
052	Church interior	General view	ESE	07/04/2025
053	Church interior	General view	E	07/04/2025
054	Church interior	General view	E	07/04/2025
055	Church interior	General view of chancel	NE	07/04/2025
056	Church interior	General view of chancel and pulpit	E	07/04/2025
057	Church interior	Detail of pulpit	E	07/04/2025
058	Church interior	Detail of pulpit	E	07/04/2025
059	Church interior	Detail of pulpit	E	07/04/2025
060	Church interior	Detail of pulpit	SE	07/04/2025
061	Church interior	Detail of pulpit and organ	SE	07/04/2025
062	Church interior	Detail of organ	SE	07/04/2025
063	Church interior	Detail of organ	S	07/04/2025
064	Church interior	Detail of organ	S	07/04/2025
065	Church interior	Detail of organ	S	07/04/2025
066	Church interior	Detail of organ	S	07/04/2025
067	Church interior	General view from pulpit	W	07/04/2025
068	Church interior	General view from pulpit	W	07/04/2025
069	Church interior	General view from pulpit	W	07/04/2025
070	Church interior	General view from pulpit	S	07/04/2025
071	Church interior	General view	NW	07/04/2025
072	Church interior	General view	SW	07/04/2025
073	Church interior	General view	SW	07/04/2025
074	Church interior	General view	WSW	07/04/2025
075	Church interior	General view	N	07/04/2025
076	Church interior	General view	S	07/04/2025
077	Church interior	General view	SE	07/04/2025
078	Church interior	General view	SE	07/04/2025
079	Church interior	Detail of banner	E	07/04/2025
080	Church interior	Detail of banner	S	07/04/2025
081	Church interior	Detail of picture	S	07/04/2025
082	Church interior	Detail of N stained glass window	E	07/04/2025
083	Church interior	Detail of S stained glass window	E	07/04/2025
084	Church interior	Detail of S stained glass window and banner	E	07/04/2025
085	Church interior	Detail of banner	E	07/04/2025
086	Church interior	Detail of banner	W	07/04/2025
087	Church interior	Detail of tripartite window and banner	W	07/04/2025
088	Church interior	Detail of banner	W	07/04/2025
089	Church interior	Detail of banner	N	07/04/2025
090	Church interior	Detail of banner	NE	07/04/2025
091	Church interior	Detail of communion table	E	07/04/2025
092	Church interior	Detail of timber panel and motif	S	07/04/2025
093	Church interior	Detail of heating pipe	E	07/04/2025
094	Church interior	Detail of lamp and motif	S	07/04/2025
095	Church interior, hallway	General view	N	07/04/2025
096	Church interior, hallway	General view	N	07/04/2025
097	Church interior, hallway	Detail of vestibule door	N	07/04/2025
098	Church interior, hallway	General view	SSW	07/04/2025
099	Church interior, hallway	Detail of window	N	07/04/2025
100	Church interior, vestibule	Detail of main door	W	07/04/2025
101	Church interior, counting house	General view	SSW	07/04/2025
102	Church interior, artefact	Detail of notice board, closed	N/A	07/04/2025
103	Church interior, artefact	Detail of notice board, opened	N/A	07/04/2025

104	Church interior, artefact	Detail of maker's signature and note	N/A	07/04/2025
105	Church interior, vestry	General view	W	07/04/2025
106	Church interior, vestry	General view	W	07/04/2025
107	Church interior, vestry	General view with bibles	E	07/04/2025
108	Church interior, vestry	General view	SSW	07/04/2025
109	Church interior, vestry	General view	SSE	07/04/2025
110	Church interior, artefact	Detail of dresser	N/A	07/04/2025
111	Church interior, artefact	Detail of WC	N/A	07/04/2025
112	Church interior, artefact	Detail of document	N/A	07/04/2025
113	Church interior, vestry	Detail of bible	NW	07/04/2025
114	Church interior, vestry	Detail of bible	NW	07/04/2025
115	Church interior, boiler shed	General view	W	07/04/2025
116	Hall exterior, S elevation	General view of E end	SSE	07/04/2025
117	Hall exterior, E elevation	Oblique view	ENE	07/04/2025
118	Hall exterior, E elevation	General view	ENE	07/04/2025
119	Hall exterior, N elevation	Oblique view	NE	07/04/2025
120	Hall exterior, N elevation	Oblique view	NW	07/04/2025
121	Hall exterior, W elevation	General view	W	07/04/2025
122	Hall exterior, S elevation	Oblique view	WSW	07/04/2025
123	Hall exterior, S elevation	General view of W end	S	07/04/2025

## APPENDIX 4: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS



**Key**  
 Site Boundary  
 ← 67 Direction of photo / photo ref

0 1:200@A3 10 m  
 base drawings provided by client

Figure A1: Cockenzie Old Parish Church & Church Hall, Exterior Photo Plan

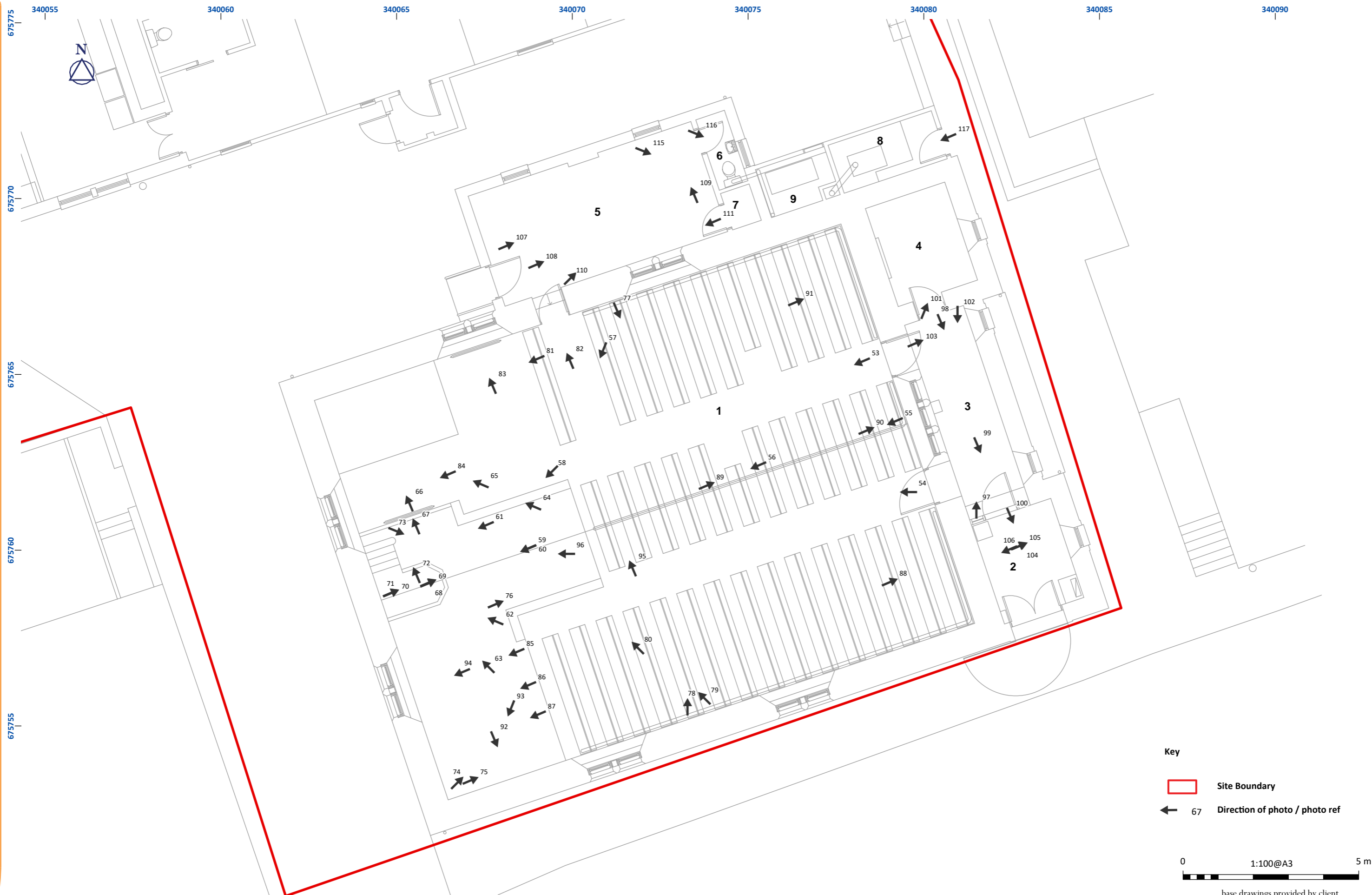


Figure A2: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Interior Photo Plan

01/28186/HBR/A2/01

## APPENDIX 5: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PLATES



Figure A3: Cockenzie Old Parish Church & Church Hall, Exterior Plate Plan

01/28186/HBR/A3/01



**Key**

- Site Boundary
- Direction of plate / plate no

0 1:100@A3 5 m

base drawings provided by client

Figure A4: Cockenzie Old Parish Church, Interior Plate Plan

## APPENDIX 6: COPY OF OASIS ENTRY

**OASIS ID (UID):** aocarcha1-532049

**Project Name:** Descriptive Buildings Record (level 2) at Cockenzie Old Parish Church & Church Hall, 42–44 High Street, Cockenzie, East Lothian

**Activity type:** Descriptive Buildings Record (level 2)

**Sitecode(s):** 28186

**Project Identifier(s):** 28186

**Planning Id:** 24/01019/LBC

**Reason for Investigation:** Planning: Listed Building Consent

**Organisation Responsible for work:** AOC Archaeology Group

**Project Dates:** 07-Apr-2025 - 07-Apr-2025

**HER:** East Lothian Council Archaeology Service HER

**HER Identifiers:** HER Monument No - MEL513

**Project Methodology:**

An 'Enhanced' pre-development survey was required by ELCAS of the Cockenzie Old Parish Church. This includes a photographic, written and drawn record, and is based on the ALGAO historic building recording guidelines (2013). Both the exterior and interior of the structure were recorded. Particular attention was paid to the contents of the church as a record of the social history of the building.

**Project Results:**

Cockenzie Old Parish Church was founded in 1838 to serve the local salt-making and fishing communities and remains an important local community landmark, designated as Grade C listed in 1977. It is a simple gabled structure with a bellcote and austere interior décor. In the mid-20th century, a small entrance lobby was added to the east side. In the late 1930s/early 1940s, a detached building to the north-west was removed and a small church hall constructed to the north side of the church; this was expanded to its west in the 1950s, together with an extension to the north to create a large vestry and ancillary rooms, including a boiler house.

**Keywords:**

**Subject/Period:** CHURCH: 19th Century

Monument Type Thesaurus (Scotland)

**Subject/Period:** CHURCH HALL: 20th Century

Monument Type Thesaurus (Scotland)

**Archive:**

**Reports in OASIS:**

Mitchell, S., (2025). *Cockenzie Old Parish Church & Church Hall, 42–44 High Street, Cockenzie, East Lothian: Historic Building Recording Report*. Edinburgh : AOC Archaeology Group. 28186.



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