



INDUSTRIAL SHED AND ADJACENT BUILDING (BH146)
Marshgate Centre
Marshgate Lane
E15

London Borough of Newham

Standing building survey report

Site Code: OL-03907
National Grid Reference: 537845 183806

Project Manager	Alex Rose-Deacon
Author	Helen Robertson

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Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201
email molas@molas.org.uk
web www.molas.org.uk

PCA
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD
tel 020 7732 3925 fax 020 7732 7896

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SUMMARY (non technical)

The Museum of London Archaeology Service and Pre-Construct Archaeology (MoLAS-PCA) were commissioned by the Olympic Delivery Authority to analyse and record two buildings within the Marshgate Centre, Marshgate Lane. These buildings comprised a tall monitor-roofed shed and adjacent, low building with a combination of saw-tooth and gable roofs. The buildings were to be demolished in order to redevelop the site, and the archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place in November 2007.

The two buildings are situated on the west bank of the City Mill River, north of the Northern Outfall Sewer. They were originally part of a complex designed in 1873 for T.H. Harris & Sons, Soap Manufacturer and Tallow Melter. In 1929, the company was taken over by Unilever but continued to trade under the name T.H. Harris & Sons. It moved out of West Ham in 1952. The complex was then divided into individual workshops for shop fitters, woodworkers and steel stockists. In 1969, both buildings were used by Kenneth Neale and Company, tubular steel furniture manufacturers. The buildings were last occupied in 2007.

The monitor-roofed building was constructed between 1916 and 1930, replacing an earlier building on a similar footprint. The adjacent building is likely to be a survival from this previous building, and possesses late 19th/early 20th-century features. The buildings housed the soap manufacturing process, with the monitor-roofed shed used for boiling tallow. Though the shed has seen only moderate alteration, the adjacent building was substantially reconstructed after the works passed out of the hands of T.H. Harris and Sons.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The adjoining buildings surveyed are situated on the west bank of City Mill River, within Planning Delivery Zone 3, in the London Borough of Newham. They form part of a complex of buildings that were accessed from Marshgate Lane, the road to the west. The structures are bounded by the City Mill River to the east and flanked by a collection of modern industrial buildings to the north, west and south (Figure 1).

The Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the site is 537845 183806. The MoLAS-PCA site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is OL-03907.

Within this report the two contiguous buildings will be known as Building 1 (the north-eastern building, located on the river frontage) and Building 2 (the south-eastern building) (Figure 2). Their immediate collective location will be known as the site. For reference, Building 1 is known within the project as BH146.

A desktop *Archaeological and Built Heritage impact assessment* was previously prepared by MoLAS-PCA, which covers the whole area of the site (Olympic Delivery Authority, 2007).

This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.

No previous description or investigation of the building is known, with the exception of information contained within the document noted above.

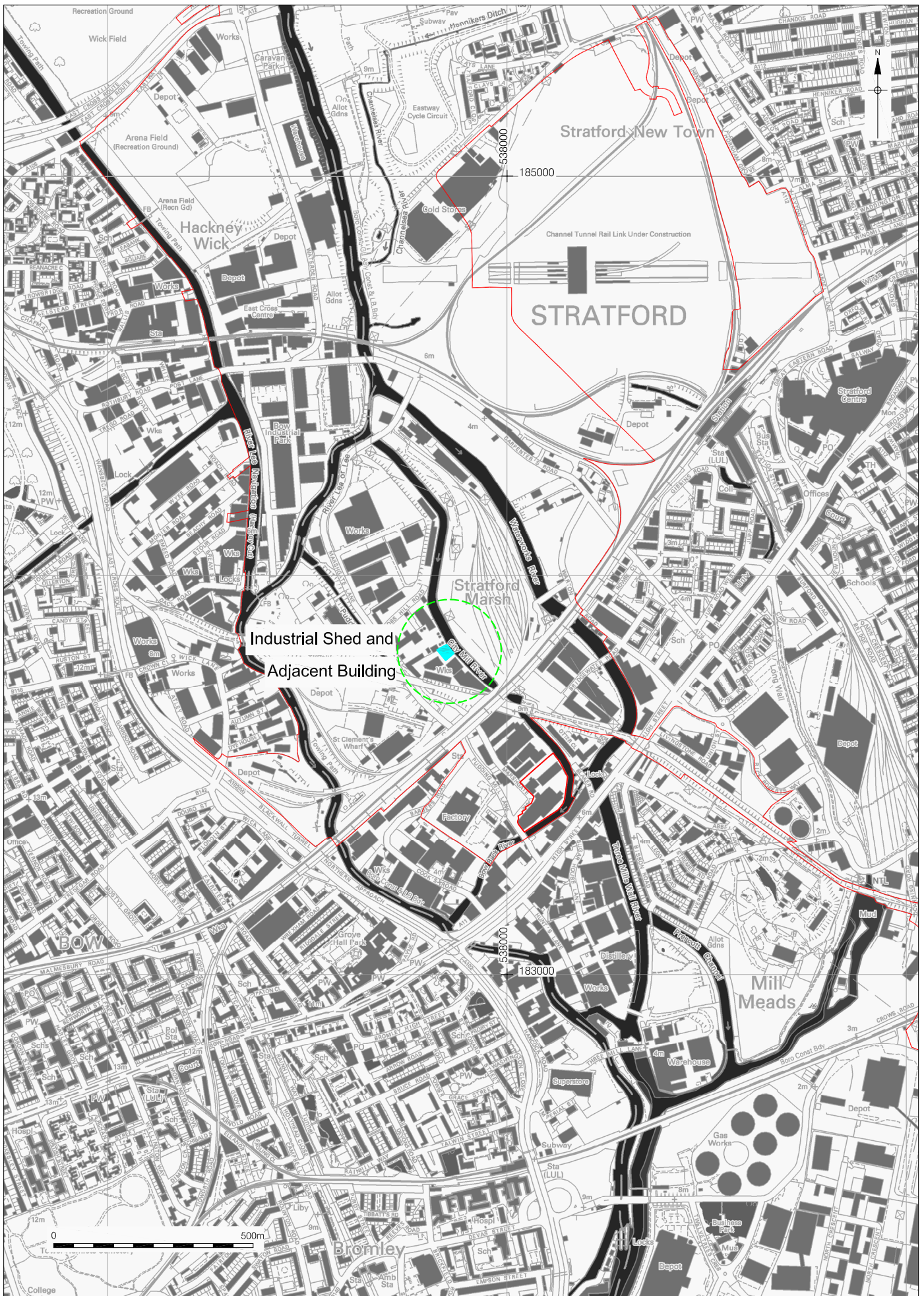
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Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MoLAS-PCA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation or more information about the nature of the present building may require changes to all or parts of the document.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological and Built Heritage impact assessment* was previously prepared by MoLAS-PCA, which covers the whole area of Planning Delivery Zone Three (MoLAS-PCA, 2007a) and the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MoLAS-PCA 2007b), which formed the project design for the survey.

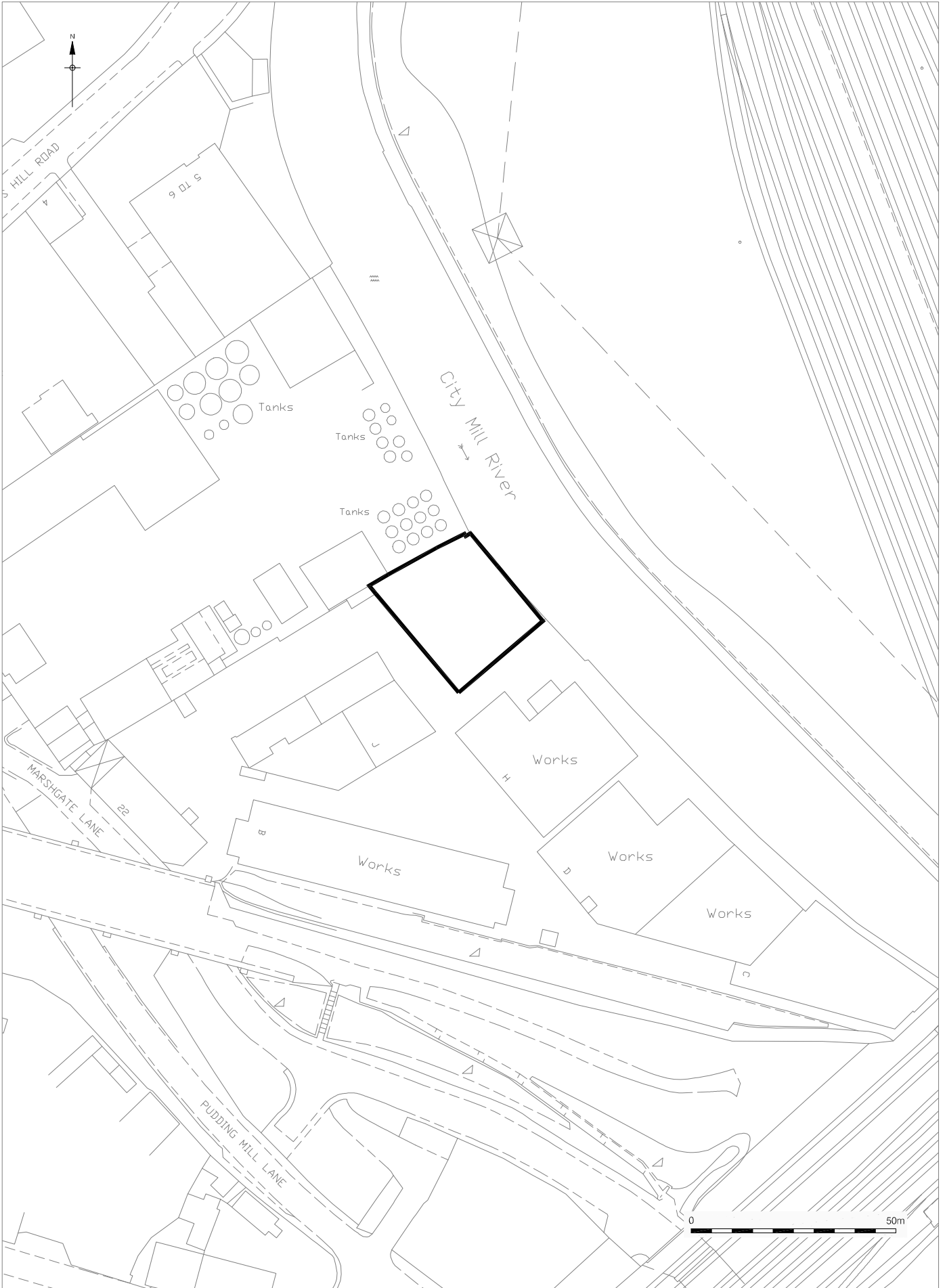
The area around the structures is not a Scheduled Monument, nor are the buildings listed as of special architectural or historic interest. The structures are located in an Archaeological Priority Zone.



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Figure 1
Site location
1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed site location
 1:1,250

1.3 Planning background

In accordance with local and national policies, archaeological evaluation and built heritage survey of the areas of PDZ3 to be impacted upon in advance of its redevelopment was required as part of the planning process. Evaluation is intended to define the archaeological potential and significance of any deposits present on the site, so that the local authority can formulate responses appropriate to any identified archaeological resource.

The recording of the subject site in PDZ3 will be undertaken in support of a condition required by English Heritage and attached to the consent granted by the Olympic Delivery Authority Planning Decisions Team with respect to Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformation Planning Application Reference 07/90010/OUMODA and Site Preparation Planning Application Reference 07/90011/FUMODA. Condition SP.0.39 of planning permission 07/90011/FUMODA states:

Demolition of any historic building specified for recording in the submitted Built Heritage Written Schemes of Investigation shall not take place until the recording set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation has been undertaken and written confirmation received from English Heritage that the recording is satisfactory and that the building can be demolished. A report detailing the recording shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within six months of the written confirmation received from English Heritage.

Reason: To ensure that buildings with an identified historic interest are recorded.

1.4 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service and Pre-Construct Archaeology (MoLAS-PCA) by the Olympic Delivery Authority. The work was carried out in accordance with the *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA, 2007b).

The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001) and corresponds approximately to the form of record and reporting at 'Level 2', in the specification *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, recommended by English Heritage (2006).

This report presents the results of an analytical survey carried out on the site for an aggregate total of 7 days in November 2007, combined with the available results of documentary research.

1.5 Research aims and method of work

The research aims of this archaeological work were defined in the *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA, 2007b) in conformity with applicable planning policies and English Heritage guidelines (Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3, revised June 1998).

The overall aim of the programme of work was to secure preservation by record of those aspects of the standing buildings and the site that were of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. The scope of the work for Building 1 as defined in the *Method Statement* was as follows:

‘The exterior and interior of the structure will be viewed, described and photographed. Sketch plans of the interior and elevations of the exterior will be undertaken. A brief written description will be undertaken, and a report presenting conclusions regarding the development and use of the structure will be produced’ (MoLAS-PCA 2007b, 3.3).

Recording of Building 2 was undertaken as a later addition to the recording of Building 1, and although recorded within a framework defined by a method statement, was recorded as per Building 1’s *Method Statement*.

The investigation satisfied the research aims, and it was determined that it would not be necessary to investigate the buildings further during demolition.

1.6 Organisation of this report and conventions used

All the buildings on the site are numbered. The structures are numbered as follows:

- Building 1- the monitor-roofed industrial shed (the north-eastern building, located on the river frontage)
- Building 2- the adjacent building (the south-eastern building)

All dimensions are given in metres or millimetres, except occasionally for certain brick and timber sizes, and heights are given where appropriate in metres above Ordnance Datum (mean sea level), abbreviated ‘m OD’.

APA	Archaeological Priority Area
DoE	Department of the Environment
EH	English Heritage
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OD	Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)
OS	Ordnance Survey
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England
RSJ	Rolled steel joist

Table 1 Abbreviations used in this report

2 Topographical and historical background

A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was outlined in the earlier Archaeological and Built Heritage assessment (Olympic Delivery Authority, 2007). A brief, contextualising, summary is provided below.

2.1 Geology and natural topography

Buildings 1 and 2 are located on the west bank of the City Mill River, just north of the Great Eastern Railway main line (Figure 1). The site lies on the eastern side of the floodplain of the Lea Valley. The pattern of rivers flowing across the site in the past would have influenced its use. The landscape of the site in the past was very different in form to today. In particular, the ancient topography has been partially obscured in many areas due to the recent dumping of made ground.

The British Geological Survey (Sheet 256) shows that the site lies on alluvium, which represents a range of different wetland and dry-land environments existing on the valley floor of the Lea from the Mesolithic period onwards. The alluvium overlies gravels and associated deposits of Palaeolithic date. The higher ground of the river terraces (the Kempton Park and Taplow Gravels) lies on the opposite site of the Hackney Cut.

2.2 Early history of the site

2.2.1 Background

The concerns which occupied the site were founded when industrial activity began to move east from central London. In the east there were areas of heavy industry, but the land was still largely given over to agriculture. West Ham and its environs was an advantageous location, as the flat character of the land made building easy, and while it was close to London it was beyond the jurisdiction of any Acts limited to the Metropolis. West Ham took a more lenient view of the location of noxious industries compared to its neighbouring boroughs and the London Metropolis.

Byelaws regulating certain noxious trades were introduced in 1844 in the Metropolis but only in 1885, over forty years later, in West Ham. Even after this time the local authority policed it irregularly as it was assumed that, with large areas of the Borough devoted to industry, too high a standard would have hampered industrial development and adversely affected the interests of the Borough (Angold 1965, 107, 122).

Rapid economic expansion in the area led to the appearance of railway lines in the mid 19th century. The industry attracted to the Stratford Marsh area was varied, and relied upon rail and canal transport until the second half of the 20th century, when road transport superseded both. The area attracted some dirty industries in the 18th and 19th centuries and later on in the 19th and 20th centuries, engineering works.

The growth of industry required a workforce to man the factories and industries, and a vast number of people migrated from other areas of Britain to West Ham in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Angold 1965, 122). In 1841 West Ham's population was recorded as 12,738, but between 1871 and 1911 it rose dramatically, reaching 289,030 inhabitants (Powell 1973).

2.2.2 Industry on the site

The first reference to any type of industry in the area between the City Mill River and the Pudding Mill River, north of the Great Eastern Railway, is on the 1869 OS Map (Figure 3). A tar and turpentine distillery was located directly to the north of the Northern Outfall Sewer, on a plot running the full distance between the City Mill River and Marshgate Lane.

By the late 19th century the tar and turpentine distillery was supplemented by activity along the whole length of Marshgate Lane, which was exclusively industrial: often those industries which had noxious properties (Figure 4). In the 1882 Kelly Directory there are mentions of William Eddington, Bone Works; Benjamin Iles & Co., Colours Works; Oil Works (no name given); T.H. Harris & Sons, Marshgate Works; Alfred Jeffries, Rope Walk; and du Barry & Co, Marshgate Mills. There is also reference to a John Barber, Pig Dealer and Jobber.

The first time that development is indicated in the position of Buildings 1 and 2 is in 1896 (Figure 4). The OS map of this date shows the plot which was later to become the Marshgate Centre occupied by Harris & Sons Soap, Tallow & Bone Works from *c* 1874 (see below 2.3.2). The plot appears to have been developed specifically for the manufacturing of soap and tallow. Immediately to the south of the Harris & Sons complex was W. West & Sons' rope walk, and immediately to the north was the Smith Bros' tar and turpentine distillery.

The OS map of 1896 shows individual buildings within the Harris & Sons' plot; for the first time, two abutting structures are shown within the footprint of Buildings 1 and 2 (Figure 5). Though these buildings fit well within the footprint of Buildings 1 and 2, they display differences to the current layout. The north-east building is very narrow, whilst the south-west building is much larger than the present-day Building 2. There is also a small projection on the south-east elevation which is not extant today.

The area changed little through the years of the First World War. The buildings occupying the footprint of Buildings 1 and 2 retained their 1896 layout. The 1916 OS map (Figure 6) shows that a crane had been constructed immediately to the south-east of the position of Buildings 1 and 2, the buildings to the south-east and west had been extended, and those to the south-west had been amalgamated. Although this small area was a hive of industrial activity, the area surrounding it was still marsh and grazing ground.

The first map to show a structure or structures which appear to correspond with the present-day Buildings 1 and 2 is the 1948 OS map (Figure 7). The north-west/south-east internal division of the 1896 and 1916 maps is gone, and the buildings have expanded north-westwards to abut the boundary wall. The projection in the south-east elevation of the building has gone, though a new one has appeared further to the south-west. A short covered walkway is indicated extended into the buildings from the south-east elevation.

The map also shows a tank directly to the south-east of Building 1, where the crane was previously located, and an overhead footbridge connecting the buildings to the structure on their south-west side. The Marshgate Centre, including Buildings 1 and 2, is still labelled as 'Marshgate Works (Soap)'.

The appearance of Buildings 1 and 2 remains uniform throughout the 1950s (as shown by the 1950 and 1956 O.S. maps, not reproduced here).

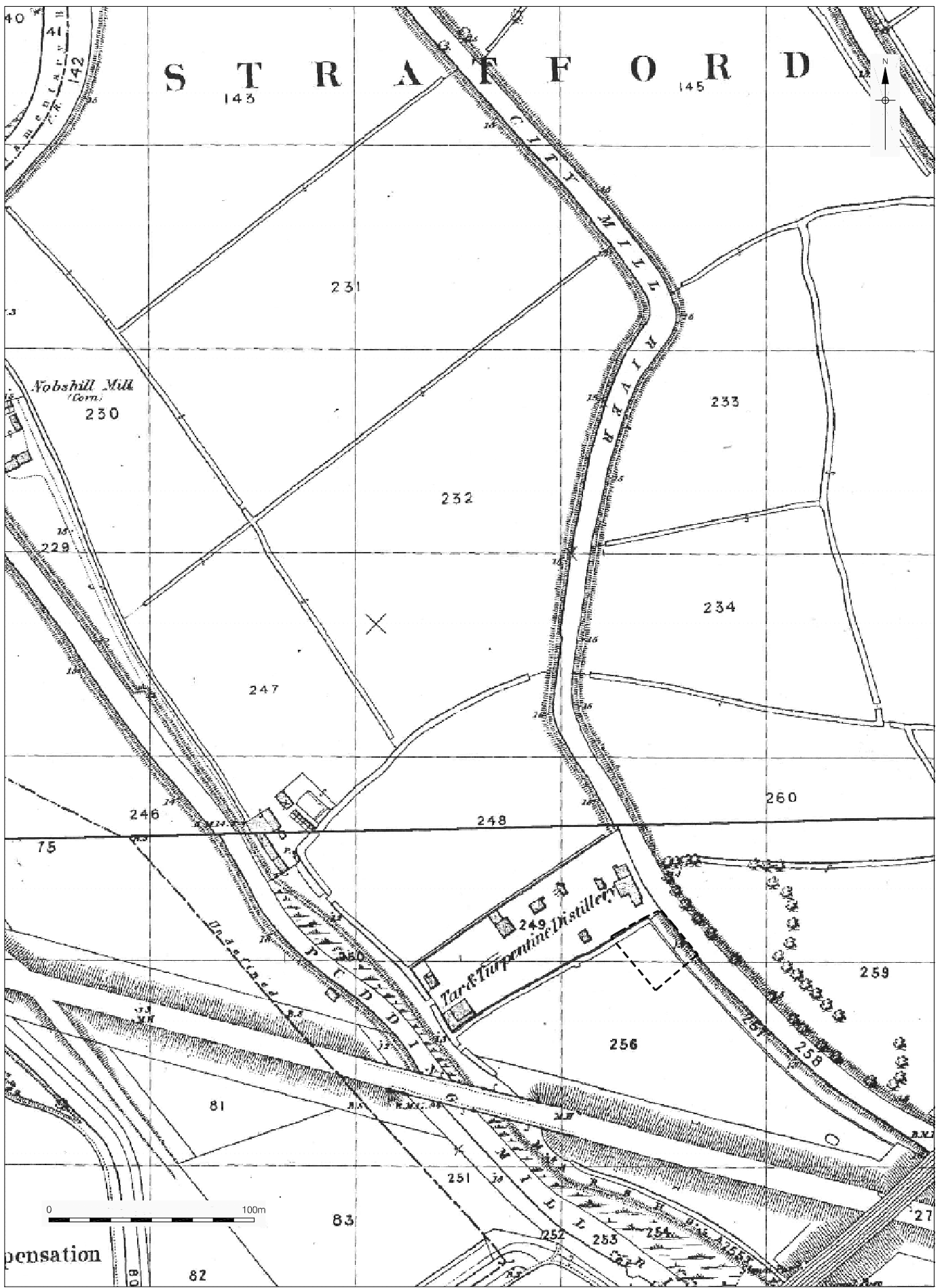
Road access increasingly posed a problem during this period, due to the rise in importance of road transport and the size of factory vehicles. The Northern Outfall Sewer bridge over Marshgate Lane only had headroom of 10ft; this had not initially been a problem, but the increased size of the vehicles meant that large lorries were unable to gain access to the

factories on the to the north of the Outfall Sewer. This so hindered the development of the areas that the road was lowered in the 1970s, even though this made it subject to flooding (Angold 1965, 252).

The 1968 OS map (Figure 8) shows the area densely populated with structures and heavy industry. The plot in which Buildings 1 and 2 are situated is no longer named 'Marshgate Works', and the structures are individually labelled. Buildings 1 and 2 are recorded as 'Metal Works'. The structures to the southwest are in use as a 'Tubular Furniture Factory', 'Shopfitting Works', and 'Furniture Factory'. To the southeast are 'Printing Works', 'Works', 'Stove Enamelling Works' and 'Cabinet Works'. Running parallel to the Northern Outfall Sewer is an 'Enamelling Works'.

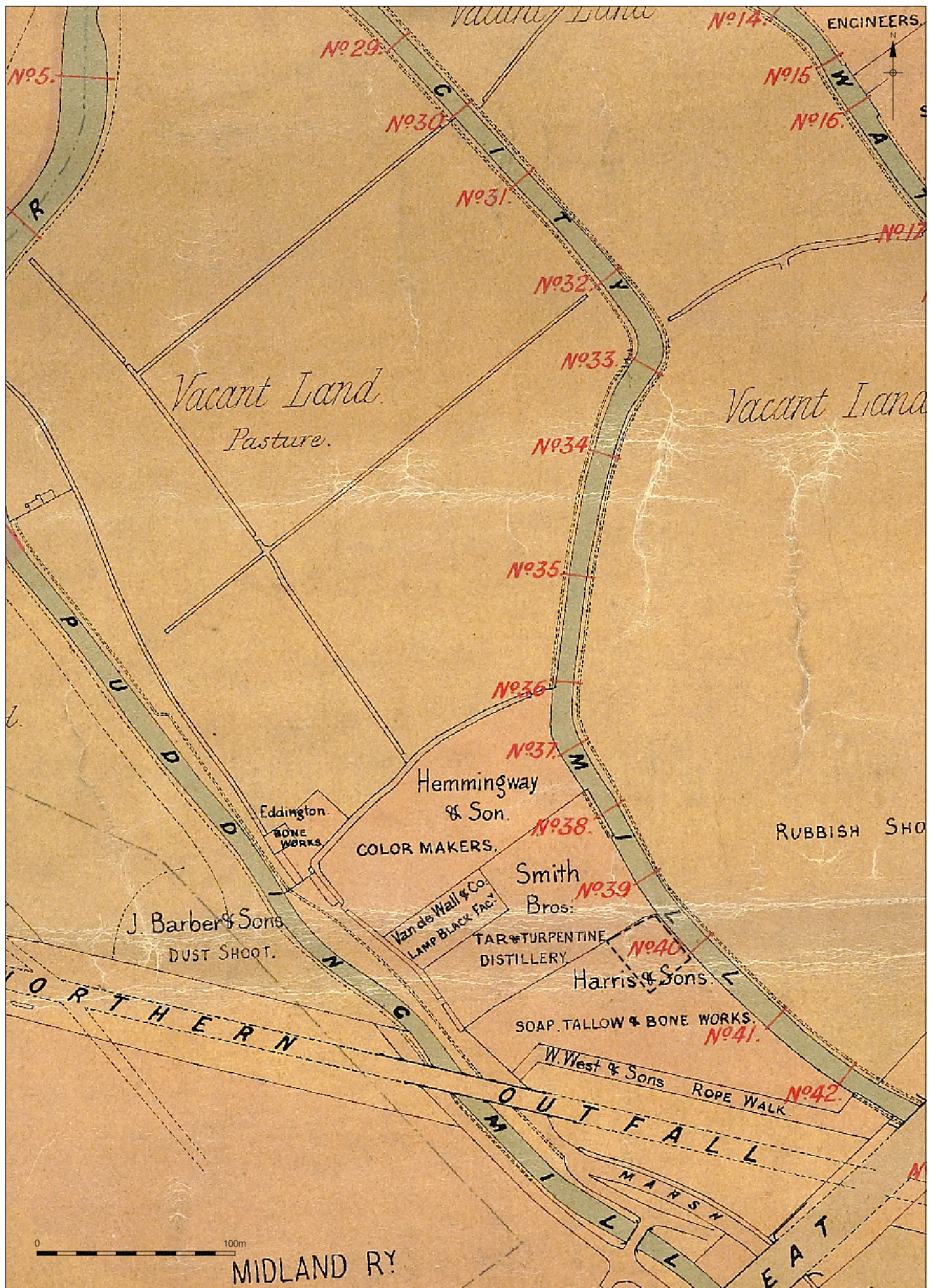
The form of Buildings 1 and 2 has changed slightly; the projection on the south-east elevation has gone, as has the covered walkway and the footbridge. The small space between the north-west elevation of Building 1 and the boundary wall is shown infilled, although as this space was open at the time of survey it is likely that this can be put down to cartographic error.

The most recent occupation of the area up to 2007 included several printing and finishing workshops; a bed manufacturer; clothing workshops; and trading and discount factories.



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Figure 3
1869 OS map
1:2,500 at A4



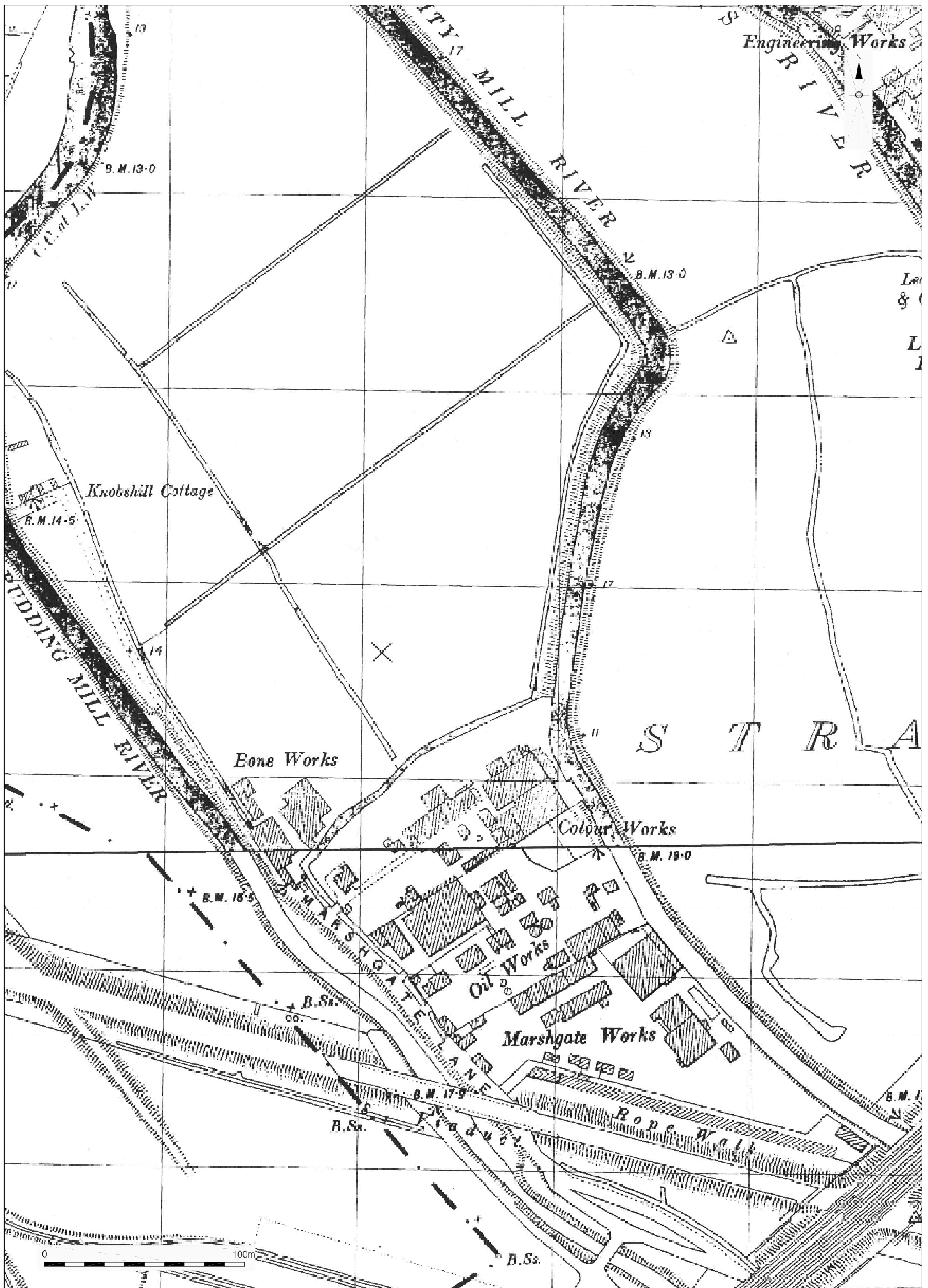
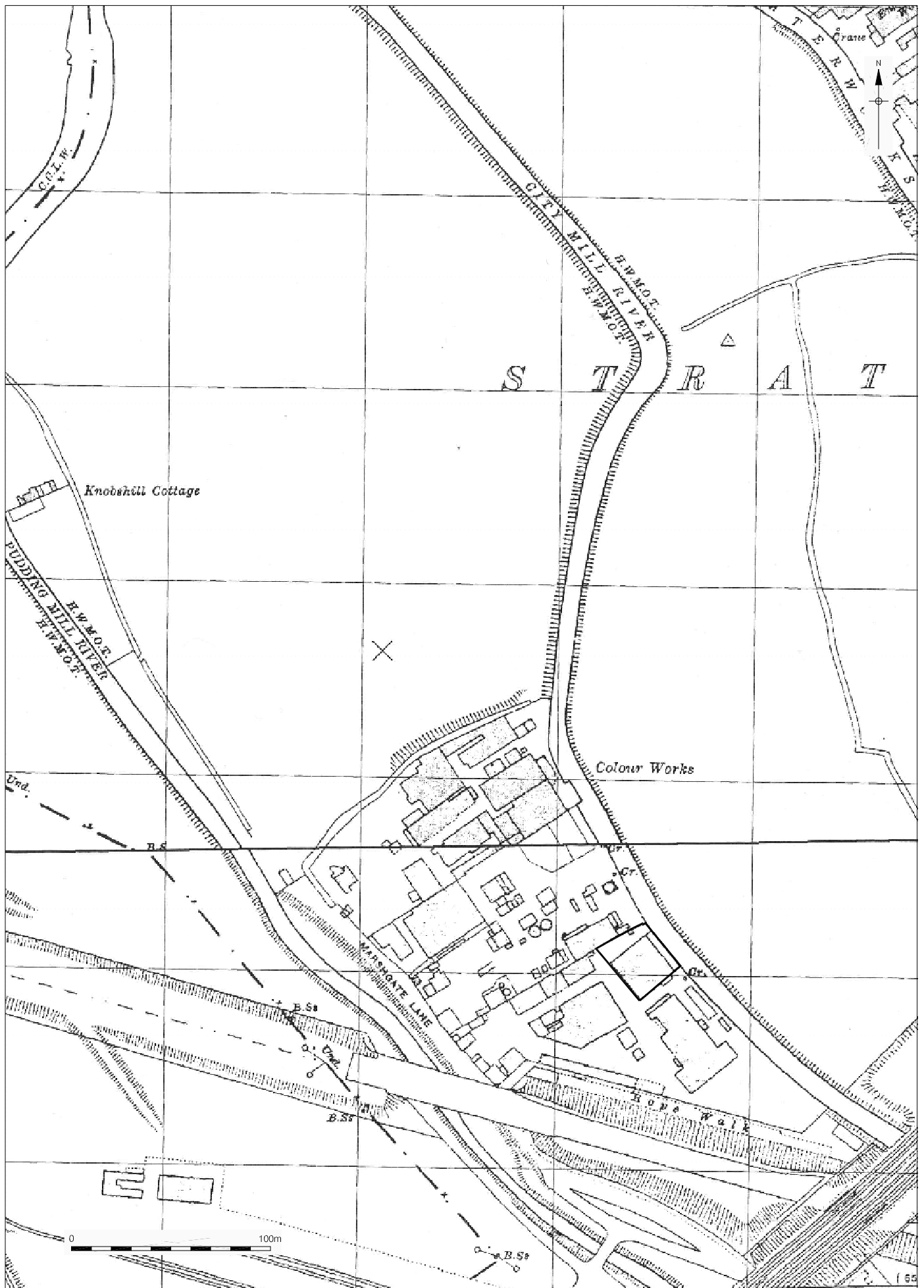
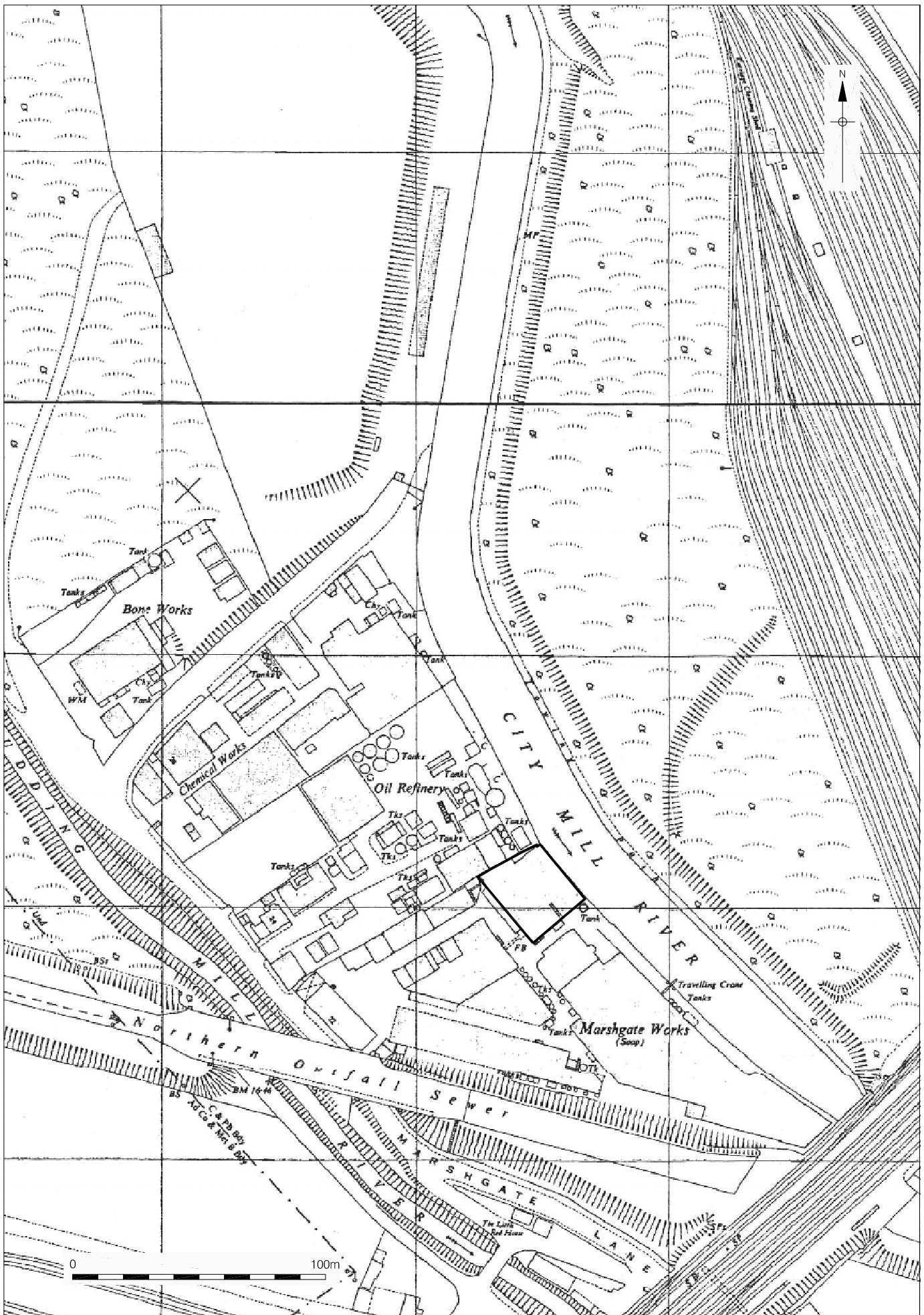


Figure 5
1896 OS map
1:2,500 at A4



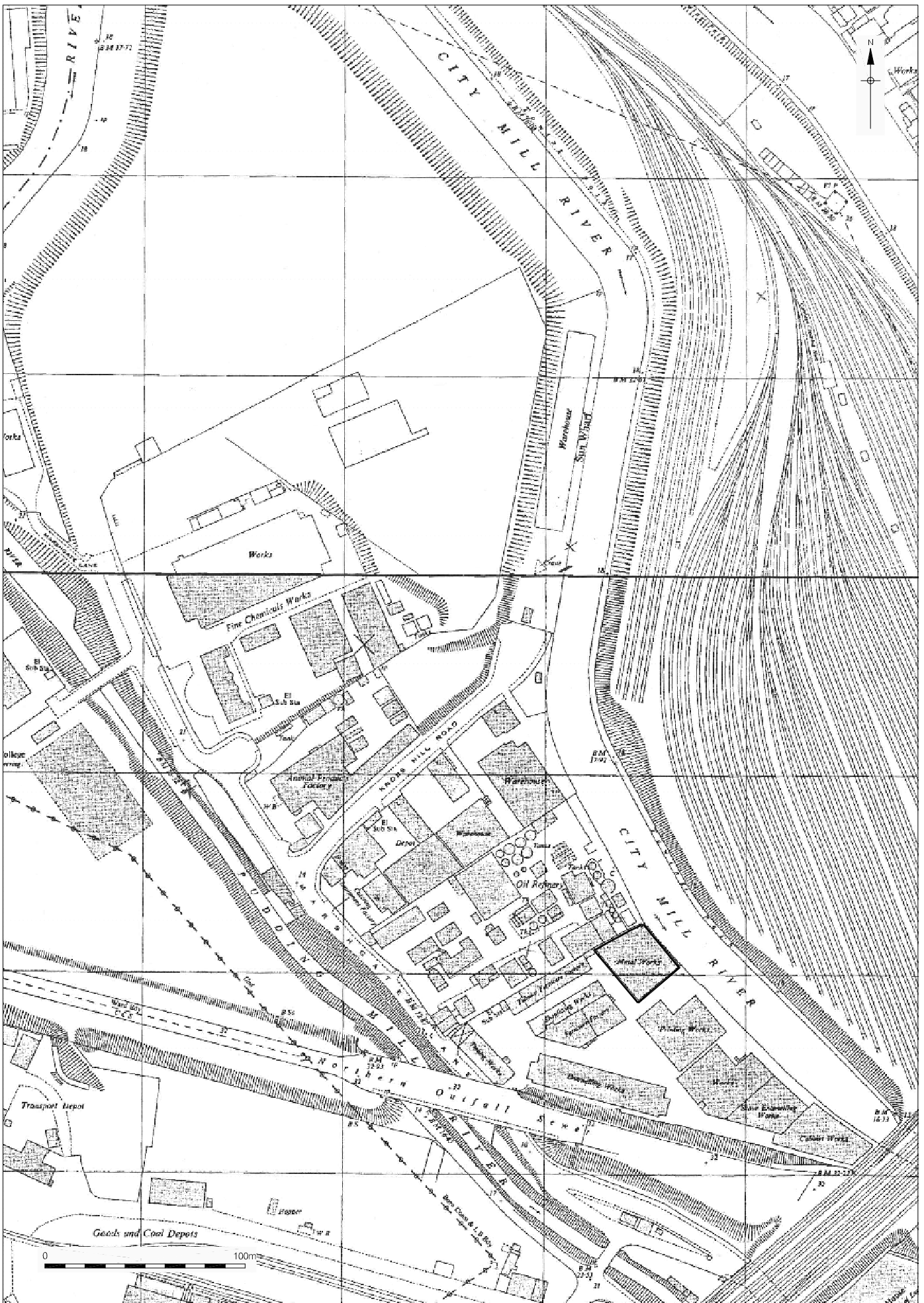
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Figure 6
1916 OS map
1:2,500 at A4



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Figure 7
1948 OS map
1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 8
1968 OS map
1:2,500 at A4

2.3 Development, function and occupants of the standing buildings

2.3.1 Soap manufacture

The process of manufacturing soap has been described by John A. Hunt, in his article 'A Short History of Soap' (Hunt 1999, 988):

“Traditional soap manufacturing methods involved the boiling of oils and fats with caustic solution in open pans of a capacity anywhere between 10 and 150 tons, followed by the addition of salt or brine in the "salting out" process, in which the soap separated from the lye. The skilled operator would control the process by "trowelling". From the way the soap slid from a heated hand trowel he could judge whether more brine or caustic was required and when the batch was ready for "settling". By successive washing in brine the lye was separated from the soap and the glycerine recovered. The soap was dried and cut into bars for supply to the wholesale and retail trade. In former times the retailer would cut the bars into individual blocks at the point of sale, using cheese wire or a sharp knife, and would hand wrap the blocks in paper. It is of interest that the description "a bar of soap" persists, although the product is now normally purchased in individual tablets and a true soap-bar is a rare sight. Traditional transparent soap such as "Pears" is produced by prolonged evaporation and drying from an alcoholic liquid soap in a process taking up to three months. The characteristic concave shape of the soap tablet is achieved not by moulding but by shrinkage in the drying process. Modern soap manufacture, by contrast, is by continuous processes supported by instrumentation and automated control systems.”

In the early years of the 17th century, as the use of soap and therefore its production increased significantly, it drew the attention of those seeking to raise money from taxation. In 1632 Charles I charged tax of £4 per ton. Queen Anne, in 1712, raised the levy to up to 3d per pound, this being equal to the total cost of production. Eventually, due to the rising concern of Victorian Britain about cleanliness, Gladstone, in his role of Chancellor of the Exchequer, abandoned the tax on soap in 1852, costing the tax revenue an annual sum of £1,126,000 (Campbell 1998, 34). This shows how lucrative manufacturing of the substance had become. The abolition of the tax significantly increased the number of soap manufacturers, and consequently the increased the level of pollution around areas of heavy industry.

Acts were passed by Local and Regional Councils in an attempt to limit the number of soap manufactories and other factories with by-products of noxious and offensive fumes. One of the earliest of these Acts was the Metropolitan Buildings Act, 1844. The main goal of this legislation was to limit the construction of new premises for certain 'offensive' trades to a distance of at least "50ft from a dwelling house and 40ft from a public way". The trades listed as 'offensive' were blood-boiler, fell-monger, slaughterer of cattle, sheep or horses, soap boiler, tallow-melter and tripe-boiler (Parkes 1969, 22). However, as control of noxious trades within London became increasingly strict, West Ham continued to take a lax approach to these industries and only introduced its first byelaw on the subject in 1885 (Howarth and Wilson 1907, 147).

The growth of industry at the outskirts of London has traditionally been attributed to the development and extension of the railway system, but it is possible that in the case of West Ham the lenient approach towards the 1844 Act assisted industrialisation considerably.

Despite this, T.H. Harris & Sons had considerable difficulty in gaining permission for their new soap factory in 1874. One of the reasons may have been the Slaughterhouse Act, which came into effect in the same year. This Act had three main provisions which could have influenced manufacturers who required a site on which to pursue a noxious trade. The first prohibited establishment of new factories dealing in the trades of blood boiler, bone boiler, manure manufacturer, soap boiler, tallow melter and knacker. The second stated that permission had to be gained from the local authority by those who were seeking to set up in the trade of fell-monger, tripe boiler or slaughterer of cattle, before trading commenced. The third, which came to the assistance of T.H. Harris & Sons, was that “local authorities were to be allowed to make, alter or repeal bye-laws regarding these industries” (Angold 1965, 222–3).

2.3.2 Documentary evidence and discussion

T.H. Harris & Sons was established in Shoreditch in 1829, and moved to Stratford in 1873.

The first evidence for T. H. Harris & Sons being present in the study area can be found in the West Ham Committee Meeting notes dated to 13th October 1874 (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1873-October 1874, 430–1). These state that there was a letter from Misters Harris and Sons on the subject of the plans for the erection of a soap factory on Marsh Gate Lane [sic], Stratford. The plans had earlier been refused, and the letter requested the board to reconsider, stating various arguments to support the application. Mr Harris and his architect, Mr Newman, met with the board to explain “as to the mode of carrying out the Buildings proposed” (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1873-October 1874; 430–1). Eventually, on the 24th of November 1874, after Mister Harris and Sons had stated their willingness to “give an undertaking in writing to carry out and comply with all the requirements of the Board,” it was put to a vote (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1873-October 1874, 28). After voting 16 for and 1 against, they carried the motion to grant Mister Harris & Sons the permission to “carry on their Trade as specified on the Plans in accordance with the request contained in their letter” (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1873-October 1874, 28).

By 1874 much of West Ham had become a poor working-class district (Angold 1965, 88). This may have swayed the votes in the favour of T.H. Harris & Sons, as the new factory would bring jobs and money into the area.

There were already several established soap manufacturers around Stratford at that time, including Mr E. Cook’s & Company Ltd. Information survives regarding the processes used at both Cook’s and Harris’ factories, enabling comparison. Fat melting was carried out at both manufacturing plants. It was performed either by steam or by open fire. T.H. Harris & Sons used steam, while at Cook’s the boilers were heated by fire. The difference between the two was that the fire method allowed a far higher amount of noxious fumes to escape into the atmosphere. The offensive fumes were led from the boiler through into the grate, and thence through the fire into the flue. In the steam method, the vapours were led through the fire of the steam boiler to alleviate emissions of noxious gases, whilst at E. Cook’s & Company a mechanical stirrer was used to release the gas (Parkes 1969, 184). The use of the steam process at the T.H. Harris & Sons factory may have been a direct result of local authority intervention, and perhaps part of the planning permission.

There appear to be three distinct phases of development within the T.H. Harris & Sons complex. Unfortunately it has not been possible to locate the company archives, but it is possible to track the development of the works by examining the West Ham Committee Meeting minutes, and map regressions. However, the committee meeting notes do not describe the exact location of the buildings under discussion, and so it is difficult to match

information to specific buildings. Photographic evidence from the early twentieth century suggests that Building 1 was used in the process of boiling, as the large vents on the roof (Plate 1, Plate 2) indicate a need for industrial-scale ventilation.

After the premises' initial construction of Harris' in 1874, there was a flurry of improving works between 1893 and 1895 (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1892–Oct 1893, vol. 7; West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1894 to Oct 1895 vol. 9). A plan was submitted in 1893 for the construction or alteration of offices '& co.' (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1892–Oct 1893 vol. 7, 343). There was also reference to further improving works for the soap factory in 1894 (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1893–Oct 1894 vol. 8, 530, 556), and to factory buildings belonging to T. H. Harris & Sons in 1895 (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1894– Oct 1895 vol. 9, 549). In 1892 came the report of a fire within a brick and timber shed building that had been used as a boiling house (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1892–Oct 1893 vol. 7, 450). The fire was caused by pitch boiling over, to the destruction of all the contents and roof of the structure. Unfortunately, the report does not specify the exact location of the building affected.

Between the years of 1901 and 1907 another series of alterations took place. New stables and workshops were erected in 1901 (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1900–Oct 1901 vol. 15, 1272), and in 1904 a new 'Iron Building' was to be constructed (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1903–Oct 1904 vol. VIIIb, 2008), suggesting that the business was prospering. Yet disaster struck on the 1st of July 1906:

“...one of the most serious fires that has occurred in the Borough for some time broke out...at 11.15pm, at T.H. Harris & Sons' Soap Manufacturing and Tallow Melters' Works, Marshgate Lane. The assistance of the London Fire Brigade was required and Captain Hamilton was kind enough to forward 4 Steamers and 1 horsed fire escape. The combined brigades of 60 men, with 8 Steamers and 1 horsed escape, were engaged for some hours in extinguishing the outbreak (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1905–Oct 1906 vol. XXb; 1554-5).”

The damage caused was serious:

“...building of three floors, about 100ft by 100ft (used as a factory) and contents severely damaged by Fire, and part of roof off. A building of two floors (used as Caustic rooms) and contents damaged by Fire; and a shed building about 90ft by 50ft (used as stores), and contents, burned out and roof off. (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1905–Oct 1906 vol. XXb; 1554-5).”

It was fortuitous that the company were insured (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1905–Oct 1906 vol. XXb; 1554-5), as little as two weeks later T.H. Harris & Sons, in an attempt to restart production, applied for planning permission for a temporary iron building (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1905–Oct 1906 vol. XXb, 1732). By the 18th of September the same year, the roof over the cutting room was re-instated (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1905–Oct 1906 vol. XXb, 2032). Later additions to an office and cart shed “& co” were requested in 1907 (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1906–Oct 1907 vol. XXIb, 1069).

In 1929 T.H. Harris & Sons became a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd, though continued to trade under their own name. A photograph taken in 1930 shows buildings 1 and 2 at this time (Plate 2).

In the period between 1934 and 1936, considerable alterations and amendments to the complex were carried out. It is likely that the takeover by Unilever resulted in a period of regeneration and modernisation, in which the existing facilities were updated. Throughout

1934 there were a series of plans submitted to the Local Authority for approval. Those included alterations and additions to form a new Planning Department and Laboratory (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1934–Oct 1934 vol. XLVIIIb, 1731); an additional storey to a factory structure (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1934–Oct 1934 vol. XLVIIIb, 1731) and an addition to form a Pump House (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1934–Oct 1934 vol. XLVIIIb, 1553).

In 1935 there was a request to built a roof over external tanks (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1934–April 1935 vol. XLIXa, 495), and permission was granted to allow a pipeline to cross Marshgate Lane, Pudding Mill Lane and City Mill River to connect with the premises of Mr E. Cook and Company Ltd in Cooks Road, another subsidiary of Unilever Ltd (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1935–April 1936 vol. XLIXIIa, 317). A photograph taken in 1934, primarily of the works being undertaken on the City Mill River, shows a new tank in front of Building 1, and altered vents in the roof (Plate 3).

The company finally left West Ham around 1952. After T.H. Harris & Sons Ltd moved out of the premises, they appear to be modernised once again, and prepared for a change in use. Records show that in the late 1960s, Buildings 1 and 2 were used by Kenneth Neale & Co, tubular steel furniture manufacturers (Angold 1965, 89). The last occupier of Building 1 was Cumberland Bedding, and a company called PostScriptum occupied Building 2.



Plate 1 View of Buildings 1 and 2: "T.H. Harris & Son's Works, Marshgate Lane, Stratford- frontage to City Mill River. May 1930", looking south-west

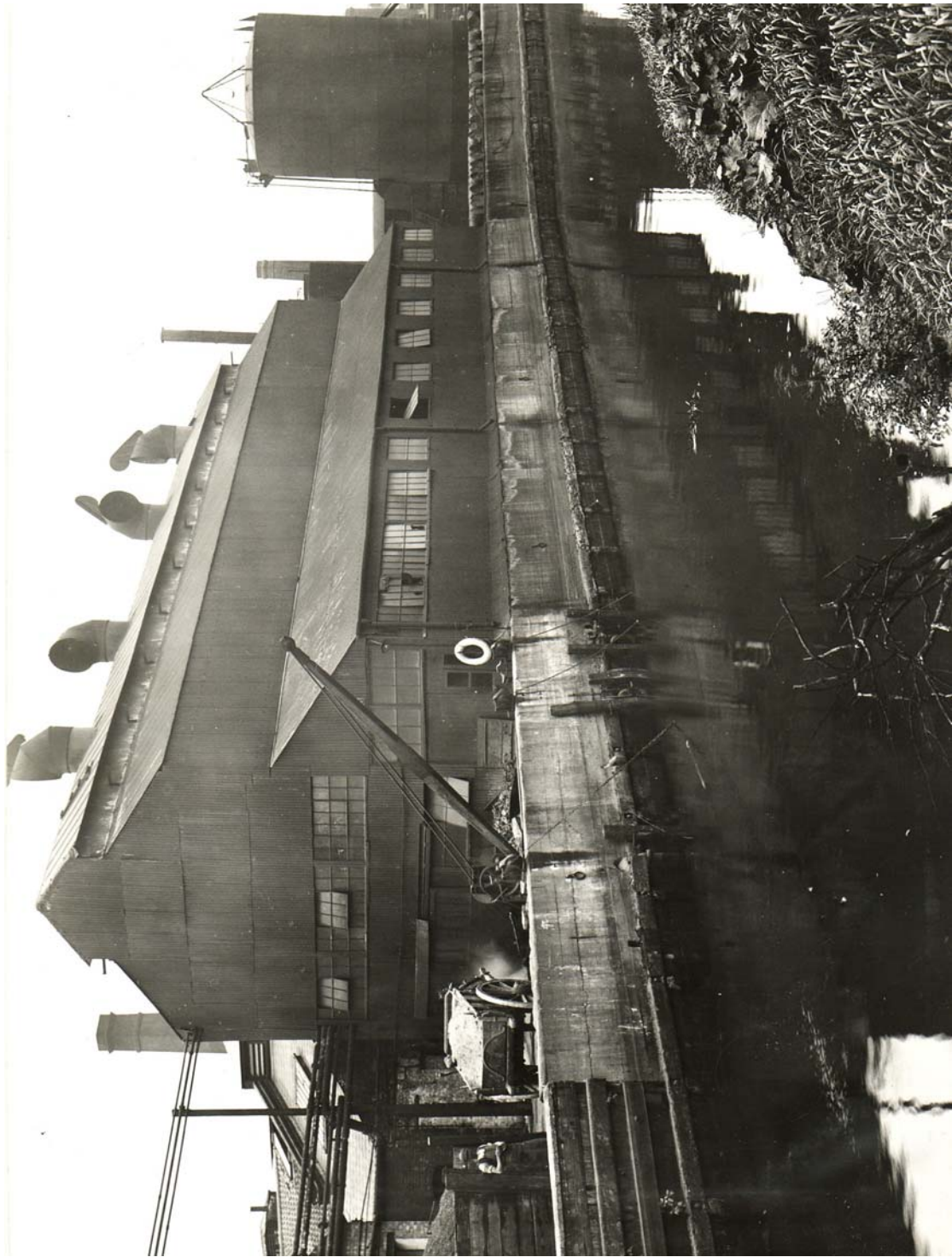


Plate 2 View of Buildings 1 and 2: "T.H. Harris & Son's Works, Marshgate Lane, Stratford- frontage to City Mill River", looking north-west

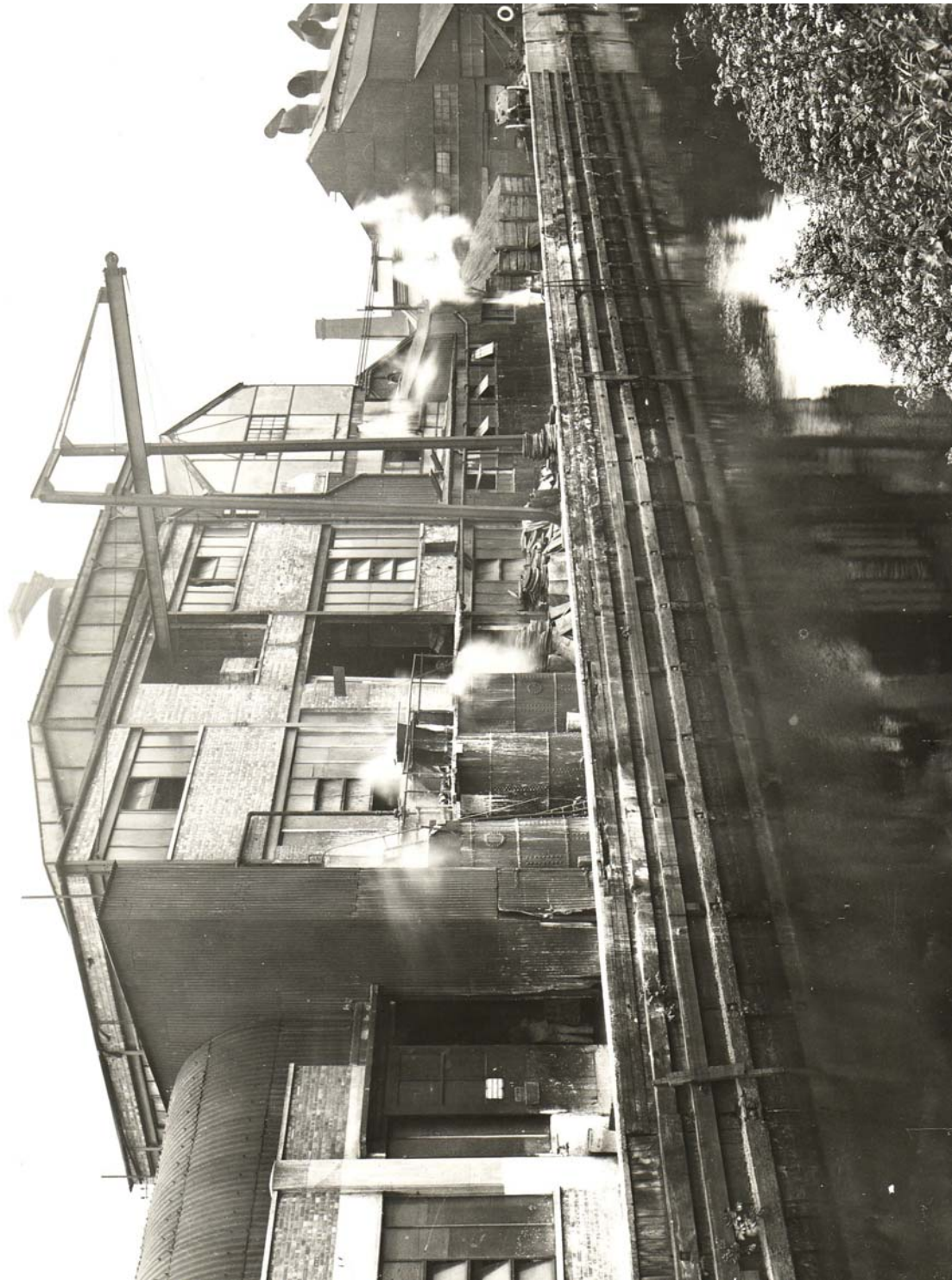


Plate 3 View of Building 1 (on far right): "Widening the Channel of City Mill River, Stratford. (Messrs. Harris' Premises on left). 26th October, 1934", looking north-west

3 The standing building survey

3.1 Methodology

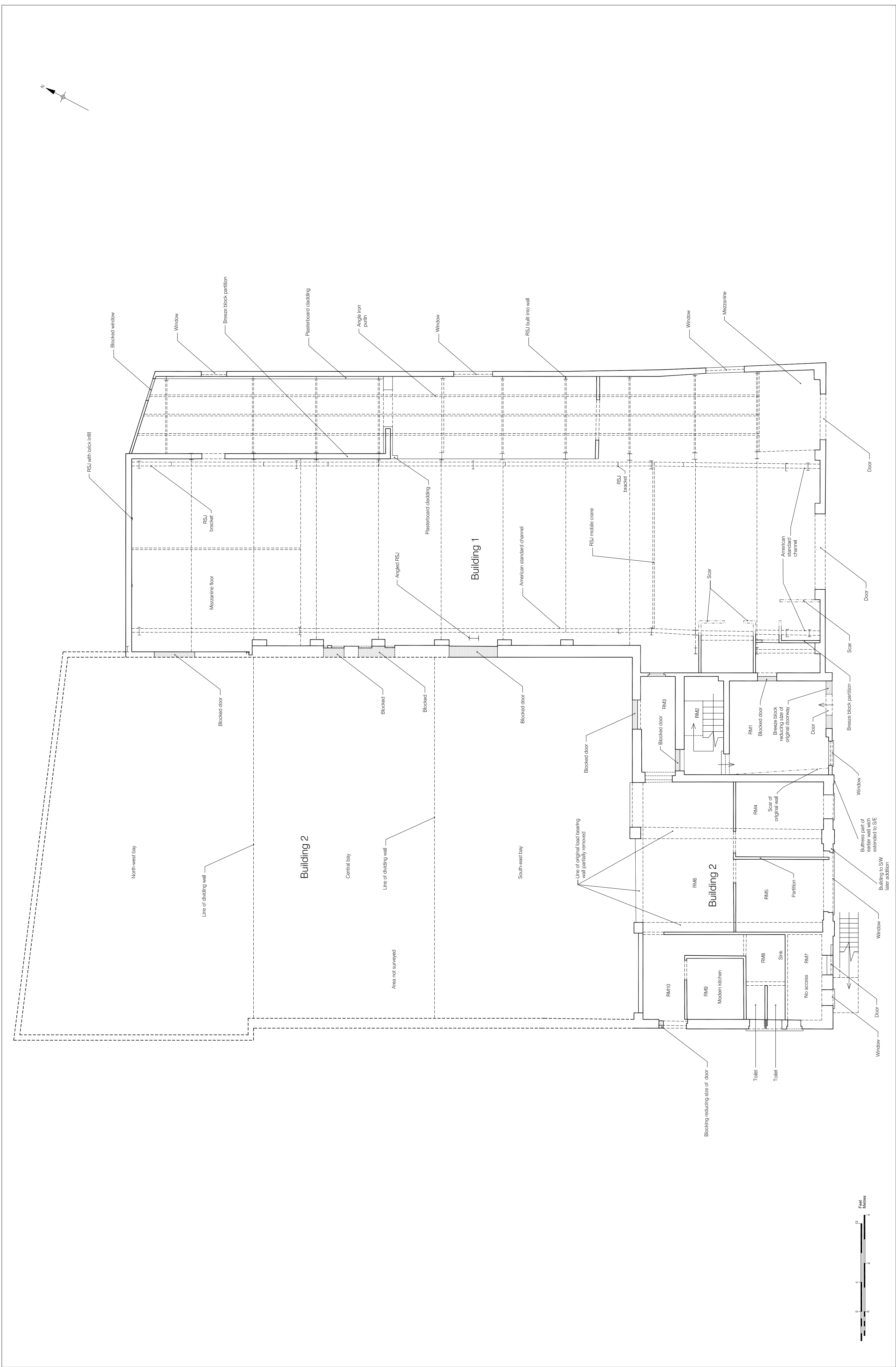
All archaeological analysis and recording during the investigation on site was done in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MoLAS-PCA, 2007), the *Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual* (1994) and MoLAS *health and safety policy* (2005).

The location and exterior of the standing buildings was determined in outline on the modern Ordnance Survey plan. A plan of Buildings 1 and 2 (Figure 9) and a photographic survey was undertaken. A written description of the structures' construction, development and function was also undertaken. Scale sections could not be drawn due to the partial removal of the roof of Building 1 prior to investigation, and the height of the remaining structural elements.

The site records comprise a total of 84 digital colour photographic images, one site drawing, site notes, and notes on the documentary evidence. No objects or samples were collected. The site records will be deposited and indexed in due course in the Museum of London archaeological archive under the site code OL-03907.

Based on these site drawings, one plan (Figure 9) has been drawn, positioned so as to demonstrate the construction and layout of the building as clearly as possible.

The original plot is at a scale of 1:100.



3.2 Description of the buildings

The following outline description should be read in conjunction with the plan (Figure 9) and selected photographs taken in November 2007.

In plan, the general area occupied by Buildings 1 and 2 measures *c* 28m x 28m (Figure 2). The buildings consist of a tall monitor-roofed shed of metal frame and brick infill construction, with a low brick-built structure directly adjacent at its south-west side (Figure 9, Plate 4). This structure has a combination of gable and sawtooth roof types. The buildings were most recently used as offices and a spray-painting workshop.

3.2.1 Building 1

Building 1, the north-eastern building (adjacent to the river) (Figure 9, Plate 5), is constructed of a steel frame with brick infill and cladding, and has a monitor roof supported on metal composite queen-post trusses and clad in asbestos sheeting and clear Perspex deadlights (Plate 6).

On its north-east side is a half-height pent-roofed aisle, an integral part of the shed structure. There is no south-west aisle, though the beginnings of a pent roof can be seen projecting from the south-west side of the building (Plate 5). The building lies on a north-west-southeast alignment, along the west bank of the City Mill River. Directly adjacent to the south-west is a low brick building, Building 2.

The south-east elevation of Building 1 is constructed of Fletton bricks in English bond. It contains a central vehicular roller-shutter door with concrete lintel which appears contemporary with the wall's construction, and at the east a later double-leaf pedestrian door with concrete lintel. Above the central door are two 20-pane metal-framed windows with a common concrete lintel, which appear to be contemporary with the wall's construction. The brickwork is flush on the exterior, but on the interior thins to a single skin of bricks above the window lintel. On the inside are five substantial brick buttresses to full height, and one small single-skin buttress above the window lintel, at the centre (Plate 7).

The course of the City Mill River is parallel to the north-east face of the building, and its flood wall forms the lower portion of the north-east wall of Building 1 (Plate 5). The flood wall is formed of poured concrete and rises to 1.2m from Marshgate Centre ground level, from which point the north-east wall of Building 1 extends upwards. It is constructed of brick in English bond. The wall contains five equally-spaced 20-pane metal-framed windows with concrete lintels, only three of which are visible from the inside.

The north-west wall of the building is formed of a RSJ frame with red brick infill in Flemish bond Fletton brick. The north-east corner within the aisle is formed of re-used stock bricks within an external metal frame and is angled, indicating re-use of materials or rebuilding.

Fenestration on the north-west wall consists of one boarded rectangular window opening at the top of the wall, and one small blocked window on either side. A further blocked window is located at the north corner within the north-east aisle.

The south-west wall of Building 1 is constructed of brick, and is also the north-east wall of Building 2. It appears that Building 2 is the earlier of the two structures, and that Building 1 was added at a later date. This is evidenced by a series of blocked doorways of late 19th-century/early 20th-century appearance, infilled in brick (Plate 8, Plate 9). All have RSJ

lintels in situ, but the northern two possess brick arched heads above the later lintels. These also have bull-nosed brick reveals. After the openings were infilled, buttresses were constructed directly in front of them. These buttresses appear to be intended to support the wall, suggesting truncation of Building 2 to make space for Building 1.

The interior is largely open-plan, with a modern breeze-block and cladding partition dividing off the north-east aisle of the shed. The aisle has recently been used for spray-painting machinery parts (Plate 10). In the south-west corner of the principal space are several small rooms created by the insertion of modern breeze-block partitioning, one containing a toilet and one used as an office. These were partially demolished at time of recording (Plate 11). A mezzanine floor extends over the north-west end of the building, accessed by a flight of stairs in the north-west corner, and another in the north-east corner.

The floor is of poured concrete, painted grey. On the floor in the south-west corner of the building are brick footings showing positions of previous partitions.

An older metal frame remains in situ (Plate 6), no longer load-bearing. Modern RSJ replacement stanchions on the north-east side and a series of modern buttresses on the south-west side now support the roof trusses.

Within the main space is a RSJ-framed running block and tackle, with fixed gantry and safe working load of 5 tons, still with pulley, hook and tackle and raising and lowering chains attached (Plate 12).



Plate 4 View of Buildings 1 and 2, looking north-west



Plate 5 View of Buildings 1 and 2, looking west from the east bank of the City Mill River



Plate 6 Internal view of Building 1 looking north-west, showing principal space, frame and roof trusses



Plate 7 Internal view of Building 1 looking south-east, showing south-east wall and frame



Plate 8 Blockings in south-west wall of Building 1, looking south-west



Plate 9 Blocked doorway in north-east wall of Building 2, looking north-east



Plate 10 Internal view of Building 1, north-east aisle, looking north-west



Plate 11 Partially demolished partitioned rooms in south-west corner of Building 1, looking south-west



Plate 12 Internal view of Building 1 showing detail of lifting tackle and frame, looking north-east

3.2.2 Building 2

Building 2 (Figure 9) comprises a two-storey sawtooth-roofed section to the south-east, and three single-storey gabled-ended bays to the north-west. It lies directly adjacent to and contiguous with the south-west side of Building 1 (Plate 4).

The south-east elevation of Building 2 is constructed of English bond brickwork. It rises to the zigzag profile of the sawtooth roof, composed of three small parallel roofs of asymmetrical triangular cross section, orientated northwest-southeast. The roofs are supported on composite steel trusses (Plate 13). The shorter slopes of the roofs are glazed with a series of deadlights (Ching 1995, 208). Both roofs and frames are modern.

At ground floor level are a series of steel-framed casement windows with vertical bars, and several phases of brick and breeze-block blockings (Plate 4). At the north-east end of the elevation is a wide modern RSJ between ground and first floor level, below which brick and breeze-block infill has been used to create a doorway and window opening. It appears that this section of the elevation, below the profile of the north-easternmost roof, originally extended further south-east than the rest of this face. To either side of the modern RSJ is evidence of scarring caused by truncated walls which formerly extended outwards to form a small projection.

Access to the first floor is via a metal staircase at the south-west end of the elevation, leading up to a single door. At first floor level of the elevation, below the ends of the south-westernmost and central roofs, are two large picture windows. Also below the central roof is an oxe-eye, or *oeil-de-boeuf*, vent, which is now blocked save for a pipe extending from the centre. Beneath the north-easternmost roof, above the modern RSJ, the wall is blank. An area of rendering suggests a wall face which was formerly internal, which is consistent with the evidence for truncation at ground floor level.

The north-east elevations of the sawtooth-roofed section and the three gable-ended bays abut Building 1. Evidence of the blockings seen in Building 1 can also be seen from within Building 2 (Plate 8, Plate 9).

The south-west elevation of the sawtooth-roofed section of Building 2 is constructed mainly of English bonded brick, thickly painted in white (Plate 14). At ground floor level it contains a single pedestrian door which has been narrowed by modern infill, and two small windows. At first floor, the elevation is blank.

Within the sawtooth-roofed section are 10 rooms, described below (see also Figure 9).

Room 1 is located in the south-east corner. The ceiling is formed of timber joists and floorboards (Plate 15), and the floor is concrete. There is a blocked door in the east wall which formerly led into Building 1. A doorway in the north-west corner of the room leads room 2, to a stairway, to the first floor. Directly opposite this is a blocked doorway that formerly led into room 3. The walls of rooms 1 and 2 are built of brick.

There is no internal access from rooms 1 and 2 into the other rooms, which (with the exception of Room 3) have been created in recent years by the insertion of modern partitioning. Room 7 is reached through a door at the south-westernmost extent of the elevation, but access was not permitted.

Rooms 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 are accessed from the door in the south-west elevation. Rooms 10, 9 and 8 comprise a hallway, modern plasterboard partitioned kitchen and toilet area respectively. Rooms 4, 5 and 6 are bare and may have been used as office or storage space. Two overhead load-bearing boxed RSJs run across room 6 and into rooms 4 and 5. It

appears that the internal layout has been altered significantly from its original form. Room 3 appears to have been recently used as a cupboard, and has blocked original doors on three sides (Plate 16). These led formerly to the south bay of the gable roofed section, Building 1, and room 2.

The first floor of the sawtooth-roofed section consists of a series of small partitioned rooms forming offices or storerooms, with open-plan central area used as a workroom (Plate 17).

To the north-east of the sawtooth roof section, the three gable-ended bays show evidence of considerable alteration (see Plate 14). The gable end of the north-western bay is a later addition, projecting out from the face of the south-west elevation. There is a single pedestrian door in its centre, and a large vehicular roller shutter door to the south of this. Though the external elevation is flush, internally the wall thins to a single skin of brick from above the roller door lintel to the apex of the roof.

The internal space is open-plan, with modern sheeting roof containing opaque Perspex deadlights. The roof is supported by composite steel trusses on a modern RSJ frame (Plate 18).

The south-east wall, which divides this bay from the central bay, is constructed of yellow stock bricks in English bond and was formerly an external wall. It holds five segmental arched window openings, blocked with brick. It appears that its external face was to the north-west, making the north-west bay later than the other two.

The north-west wall of this bay forms part of the boundary wall of the complex.

The central and south-east bays have a common RSJ lintel spanning the length of their south-west elevations (see Plate 15), beneath which each of these bays has a small vehicular roller door access. The central bay has a single pedestrian door to the north-west, and the south-east bay has a series of steel framed casement windows, with vertical bars. Above the RSJ in each bay is an arched, segmental-headed steel-framed casement window, which suggests that this portion of Building 2 once had a first floor. Just below the roofline in the centre of the central bay is an oxeye vent, recently inserted.

The roof of the central bay is supported by a simple metal truss clad in modern sheeting, on a modern RSJ frame. Whilst this bay is open-plan, it is possible that there was once a first floor due to the location and type of window on the south-west elevation (Plate 19).

The pedestrian access doorway in the south-west elevation was originally a arched-headed opening, and has been altered with steel infill to create a flat-headed doorway. The north-west and north-east walls are of yellow stock bricks in English bond. The north-west wall of the central bay was formally an external wall. The south-east wall has breeze-block infill between three mid 19th-century cruciform cast iron stanchions supporting a substantial timber beam that runs the length of the building (Plate 20). A travelling block and tackle system on a square RSJ frame made by British Monorail Limited has been incorporated into the modern RSJ framework for the roof.

The south-east bay is open plan (Plate 21). Similarly to the central bay, it is likely that there was originally a first floor. The roof is modern sheeting supported by a simple metal truss on a modern RSJ frame. The north-west wall is formed of breeze-block infill between three mid 19th-century cruciform cast iron stanchions supporting a substantial timber beam that runs the length of the building (Plate 20). The south-east wall is built of brick, with numerous alterations is breeze-block or plasterboard. Several openings lead through into the sawtooth-roofed section of Building 2. Located to the rear of the bay is a modern two-storey office structure built against the framework of the bay (Plate 22).



Plate 13 Truss supporting sawtooth-roofed section of Building 2, looking south-east



Plate 14 South-west elevation of Building 2, looking east



Plate 15 General view of Room 1, Building 2, looking north-west



Plate 16 Room 3, Building 2, showing blocked doorways, looking north-east



Plate 17 General view of first floor, Building 2



Plate 18 General view of Building 2, north-west bay, looking north-east



Plate 19 General view of Building 2, central bay, looking west



Plate 20 Detail of 19th-century cruciform cast iron stanchions supporting timber beam in central bay of Building 2, looking south-east



Plate 21 General view of south-east bay, Building 2, looking west



Plate 22 Internal view of south-east bay, Building 2, looking east

3.3 Discussion

Building 2 predates Building 1. Both occupied the footprint of a building constructed by the date of the 1896 OS map.

However, a considerable number of alterations have been made to Buildings 1 and 2 throughout their lifetime. There have been buildings within the footprint from 1896, and fragments of these remain in the current structures, but their internal divisions and roofing structures have been significantly altered. The phasing can be traced by combining the map information, recording data and historic photographs.

The map evidence suggests that a major change in the layout of the buildings occurred between 1916 and 1948. At some point between these dates, the buildings assumed almost exactly their current footprint. Two photographs of 1930 (Plate 1, Plate 2) narrow this date range by providing an earlier *terminus ante quem* for this reconstruction.

The first, taken from the north-west (Plate 1) shows that Building 1 was in place by this date. The rear, north-west wall of the structure appears to be the same as that which survives today. To the south-west, Building 2 is visible. The building is very different in appearance to the present day, but this is largely due to drastic changes in height and roofing type between this period and the present. Building 2 as shown in the 1930 photograph is formed of a brick-built monitor-roofed structure orientated northeast-southwest, abutting Building 1 at the south; a small brick-built gable-roofed structure in the position of the central bay; and a corrugated-iron clad irregularly-shaped structure in the position of the north-west bay. This last structure displays the same roof and plan as the north-west bay and is likely to be the structure which survives today.

A further photograph from 1930 (Plate 2), taken from the south-east, shows that at this date the entire south-east wall of Building 1 was clad in corrugated iron. The current brick wall may be a later addition. By the riverside, the flood defence walling is considerably lower than in 2007, demonstrating that the raising of the wall and reconstruction of the north-east elevation were yet to occur. To the side of Building 1, the south-east elevation of Building 2 is visible. It is possible to see that the section which has a monitor roof extends only a short distance south-west of Building 1, and its south-east elevation projects a short way beyond the face of Building 1. Beyond it, the roof structure changes to a simple tiled pitched roof. These two sections were later to be converted into the sawtooth-roofed section of Building 2. Evidence for this alteration survives in the scarring on the south-east elevation of Building 2, marking the removal of the projecting part of the structure.

Between Building 1 and Building 2, an area of shadow indicates the covered walkway shown on the 1948 O.S. map. The vestigial south-west aisle of Building 1, visible on Plate 4, is not present.

A photograph taken in 1934 shows a similar situation to 1930 (Plate 3). Some alteration to Building 1 has taken place; a new tank is located in front of the south-east elevation, and the shape of the roof vents has changed. The south-east elevation of Building 1 has been altered to accommodate the tank and its fixtures and fittings. A series of pipes can be seen running horizontally across the elevation to the south corner of Building 1. Vents are visible above the central access door, and a hatch opening at first floor level.

In summary, Building 1 was constructed between 1916 and 1930. No evidence remains of the structure which it replaced, which last appears on the 1916 map. It is certainly a

replacement, rather than an extension or conversion, as Building 1 shows single-phase construction and is of a type typical of the early to mid twentieth century.

The physical evidence suggests that parts of Building 2 may be survivals from the 1896 structure, as it possesses such typical late 19th-century cruciform cast-iron columns and doorways with bull-nose chamfers and segmental arched heads.

The series of blockings in the north-east wall of Building 2 (the party wall with Building 1) initially appear to suggest that at one time there was access between Buildings 1 and 2. However, the position of the buttresses on the north-east side suggests that the openings were blocked at the time of Building 1's construction. It is possible that these were originally internal doorways; when the existing building was truncated at the north-east to make room for Building 1, they were blocked and the wall strengthened with buttresses. Building 1 was then constructed.

The flood defence works of the late 1930s probably resulted in the reconstruction of the north-east elevation of Building 1, as it was then that the concrete floodwall of the City Mill River was raised to a height of 1.20m from Marshgate Centre ground level. The rebuild was in brick, whereas the original aisle appears to have been corrugated sheeting over a metal framework.

Between 1948 and 1956, the map evidence shows little to suggest alteration to the buildings (although only a change resulting in a different footprint would be shown). However, between 1956 and 1968, the period directly after the vacation of the buildings by T.H. Harris & Sons, a second phase of structural change is indicated. On the 1968 O.S. map (Figure 8), the projection on the south-east elevation has disappeared and the covered walkway is no longer indicated. These small changes suggest that by this date, Building 2 overall had been reconstructed from its former jumble of structures into the unified building which we see today. The removal of the projection dates the truncation evidenced on the south-east elevation of Building 2, and the disappearance of the covered walkway shows that by 1968 the partial south-west aisle of Building 1 had been built. This rebuilding phase marks the end of the buildings functioning as an integrated whole, and sees them converted and divided up in order to house separate businesses.

3.4 Conclusions

The monitor roof structure and roof vents of Building 1 suggest that it was used for the boiling stage of soap manufacture.

The function of Building 2 is uncertain; it may have housed another stage of the soap manufacturing process. The documentary evidence of 1906 is telling; it records a fire in a building 100ft by 100ft (West Ham Committee Meeting Minutes, Nov 1905–Oct 1906 vol. XXb, 1554–5). The only building on the site which fitted that description at that time was the predecessor of Buildings 1 and 2. The records state that the damaged building was a factory, and as it is likely that there was continuity in function between this building and Building 1 and 2, we can surmise that these also housed the soap manufacturing process.

The function of Building 1, as a boiling shed, may have dictated its form. The hazards incurred by the tallow melting and soap manufacturing process could often lead to devastating fires, and structures were designed to be easily altered. Often they were constructed of iron frames with corrugated cladding in a bid to contain and limit the damage.

The documentary and physical evidence suggest that Building 1 was constructed between 1916 and 1930, replacing an earlier building on a similar footprint. Building 2, to its south-

west, is probably a partial survival from its previous building. It was drastically altered at some point between 1956 and 1968, after T.H. Harris and Sons vacated the site, and was given a new roof and layout in order to make it suitable for housing light industry.

4 Potential of the archaeology

4.1 Original research aims

The archaeological investigation has fulfilled the original research aims through the creation of a photographic, drawn and written record of the industrial shed and adjacent building.

It has proved possible to reconstruct in outline, at least, the history of the buildings on the present site, both from archaeological investigation of their fabric and from documentary sources.

4.2 New research aims

Further research should involve detailed analysis of the sequence of change in Buildings 1 and 2 and further study of the complex as a whole.

Application to Unilever for the Company Archives of T.H. Harris & Sons Ltd has yet not been answered, and the study of this evidence would provide greater insight into the history and development of the buildings.

4.3 Significance of the data

The archaeological remains are of some local significance, and are of significance in the context of London's soap industry and the understanding of the area's industrial development. However, nothing was found to suggest that they are of wider national importance.

4.4 Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials

There was no archaeological requirement to salvage any of the materials or fittings.

5 Publication and archiving

The site archive containing original records will be stored in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (MoLAS-PCA, 2007b).

Information on the results of the survey will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London.

It is also recommended that the results of this recording exercise are assimilated into a site-wide assessment of all archaeological interventions to assign contextual significance and further refine the importance of the archaeological survival, and thereafter assimilated into any publication discussing/disseminating the results.

6 Acknowledgements

The archaeological survey and this report were commissioned by the Olympic Delivery Authority, whom the project manager and author wish to thank. They are grateful especially to Nuttalls for facilitating access to Building 1 and 2, and to colleagues at Capita Symonds Ltd, both in and out of the field. The staff of Newham Local History Library, the National Archives, Kew and the Stock Street Archive all supplied documentary evidence, for which we are grateful.

Archaeological analysis and recording of the industrial shed and adjacent building was undertaken by Helen Robertson and Jim Heathcote. The archaeological photographs of the standing building were taken by Edwin Baker and Strephon Duckering. CAD drawings were by Rueben Lopez. The project was managed by Alex Rose-Deacon.

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LB PEM PS 159/0796 Photograph of: Widening the Channel of City Mill River, Stratford. (Messrs. Harris' Premises on left). 26th October, 1934. (Plate 3) Courtesy of Stock Street Archives

LB PEM PS 159/0883 Photograph of: T.H. Harris & Son's Works, Marshgate Lane, Stratford- frontage to City Mill River May 1930. (Plate 2) Courtesy of Stock Street Archives

LB PEM PS 159/0884 Photograph of: T.H. Harris & Son's Works, Marshgate Lane, Stratford- frontage to City Mill River. May 1930. (Plate 1) Courtesy of Stock Street Archives.

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OS Map 1869 edition – 1:1,250. Courtesy of Capita Symonds

OS Map 1896 edition – 1:1,250. Courtesy of Capita Symonds

OS Map 1916 edition - 1:1,1250. Courtesy of Capita Symonds

OS Map 1948 edition – 1:2000. Courtesy of Capita Symonds

OS Map 1968 edition – 1:1,250. Courtesy of Capita Symonds

OS Map 2007 edition – 1:1,250. Courtesy of the Olympic Delivery Authority

8 Appendix 1: NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: preconst1-39520

Project details

Project name Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre

Short description of the project The Museum of London Archaeology Service and Pre-Construct Archaeology (MoLAS-PCA) were commissioned by the Olympic Delivery Authority to analyse and record the monitor roofed Industrial shed, Marshgate centre and associated North light building. The buildings were to be demolished in order to redevelop the site, and the archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place in November 2007. The Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre, Marshgate Lane has been separated for the sake of this report into two buildings: a Monitor roofed building and a North light roof building. These structures are situated on the west bank of the City Mill River, north of the Northern Outfall Sewer. They were originally part of a complex designed in 1873 for T.H. Harris & Sons, Soap Manufacturer and Tallow Melter. The buildings continued to be used as such until 1929 when the company was taken over by Unilever and eventually moved out of West Ham in 1952. The complex was then divided into individual workshops for shop fitters, woodworkers and steel stockists. In 1969, both buildings investigated were used by Kenneth Neale and Company, tubular steel furniture manufacturers. The last occupation of the buildings was in 2007.

Project dates Start: 01-11-2007 End: 30-11-2007

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes OI-03907 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing

Monument type INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS Modern

Methods techniques & 'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON NEWHAM NEWHAM Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre

Postcode E15

Study area 28.00 Square metres

Site coordinates 537845 183806

Project creators

Name of MoLAS-PCA Organisation

Project originator brief ODA

Project originator design MoLAS-PCA

Project director/manager Alex Rose-Deacon

Project supervisor Helen Robertson

Type of Landowner sponsor/funding body

Name of Olympic Delivery Authority sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Exists? Archive No

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital Archive ID OL-03907

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Archive ID OL-03907

Paper Contents 'other'

Paper available Media 'Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre- A standing building survey
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Robertson, H
 Date 2008
 Issuer or publisher MoLAS-PCA
 Place of issue or publication London

Entered by Helen Robertson (hrobertson@pre-construct.com)
 Entered on 19 March 2008

9 Appendix 2: list of archaeological photographs

Photo Register OL-03907

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	PLATE NO	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N/W	External	View of front of industrial shed
2	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N/W	External	View of front of industrial shed
3	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	6	N/W	External	View of shed and main space
4	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N-N/W	Internal	View of shed and main space
5	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Frame	Structural A frame to S
6	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Roof	Roof structure
7	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Roof	Roof structure
8	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Window	
9	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Partition Room	Partitioned room
10	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Platform	
11	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Structure	With lifting tackle in foreground
12	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	12	N	Structure	With lifting tackle in foreground
13	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	11	N	Structure	Room at SW corner
14	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	10	W	Partition Room	Room at NE corner
15	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Partition Room	Room at NE corner
16	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Partition Room	Room at centre E looking through
17	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	8	W	Detail	Features (Fireplaces) in W wall
18	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Detail	Features (Fireplaces) in W wall
19	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Partition Room	Room at N/E corner
20	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Partition Room	Room at N/E corner
21	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/E	Diagonal of partition room	Main space from mezzanine floor
22	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Detail	Detail of Building at N corner
23	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Detail	Detail of Louvre at N end
24	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Detail	Detail of Louvre at N end
25	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N/E	Detail	Structure of Roof

26	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S-S/W	Detail	Lifting gear
27	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Detail	Detail of Frame near W wall
28	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/W	Girders	Detail of Frame near W wall
29	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Blocked Doors	Doors in W wall
30	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/E	W/S	Working shot with chair
31	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N-N/W	Buttresses	Detail of Buttress on W wall
32	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N-N/W	Buttresses	Detail of Buttress on W wall
33	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Wall	Breeze block partition E wall
34	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/E	Plaster board	Partitioned room
35	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Stair	Stair and structure of mezzanine floor
36	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/E	Detail	Detail of SE corner
37	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	7	S	Wall	South wall from interior
38	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	14	N		General shot, Rm 1
39	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	9	E	Blocked Door, Rm1	General shot, Rm 1
40	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Stair Rm 2	General shot
41	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/E	Rm F2	General shot
42	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Wall, Rm F2	Detail shot
43	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Wall, Rm F2	General shot
44	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N-S	Structure, Rm F2	Roof light
45	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Rm F4	General shot
46	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	13	S	Roof Rm F3	Roof light structure
47	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W-S/W	Rm F3	General shot
48	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	17	E-S/E	Rm F3	General shot
49	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Rm F3	General shot
50	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Stair	External fire escape
51	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W-N/W	Sheds	East side with canal
52	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	5	W-N/W	Sheds	East side with canal
53	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	4	N	Sheds	Shot showing North light and monitor roofed buildings
54	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Room	General shot, S/W most door

55	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Rooms 6 and 10	Rooms 6 and 10 general shot
56	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/W	From Rm 10 to Rm 8 and 9	General shot
57	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S-S/W	Rm 6	General shot
58	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S-S/E	Rm 5	General shot
59	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	16	E	Rm 4	General shot
60	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E-S/E	Rm 3	Stair and blocked door
61	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N/W	Southern Bay	General shot
62	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	21	N-N/W	Southern Bay	General shot
63	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	22	W-N/W	Southern Bay	Diagonal general shot
64	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E-S/E	Southern Bay	General shot
65	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E-N/E	Central Bay	General shot
66	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Central Bay	Detail of Girder
67	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S/W	Central Bay	General shot
68	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	20	N	Central Bay	Detail of Girder
69	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	18	E	Northern Bay	General shot
70	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Northern Bay	Detail of old buttress
71	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	19	W	Northern Bay	General shot
72	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Northern Bay	Detail of support for load-bearing frame
73	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N/W	Northern Bay	Diagonal general shot
74	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		S	Northern Bay	Detail of load- bearing gear
75	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Northern Bay	Diagonal general shot
76	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Yard	Narrow yard outside Northern Bay
77	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Northern Bay	Diagonal general shot
78	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Detail	Rusty external fire escape
79	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Detail	Rusty external fire escape
80	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		W	Northern Bay	General shot
81	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		E	Northern Bay	Corridor to Room 16
82	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	15	W-S/W	External shot	View of whole complex
83	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07		N	Main shed	Roof structure

84	OL-03907	Industrial Shed, Marshgate Centre	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	E	General shot	View downstairs to Room 1 from Room 3
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10 Appendix 3: list of working drawings made on site

Drawing	Description
1	Building 1 and 2: plan