



**KING'S YARD
Carpenter's Road
London E15**

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

A standing building survey report

December 2008



MUSEUM OF LONDON

**Archaeology
Service**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Carpenter's Road
London E15**

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

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Site Code: OL-02607

National Grid Reference: 537480 184400

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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 six buildings within the King's Yard complex, north of Carpenter's Road. These buildings comprised, in order of construction: a three-storey Lozenge Department (Building 2), which constructed by 1902; a single-storey stable block (Building 4), constructed between 1903 and 1904; a two-storey coach house (Building 5), built between 1904 and 1905 and containing space for three coaches; an engine house (Building 6), constructed between 1904 and 1905 and originally possessing a 120ft (36.6m) chimney; the three-storey Starch Department (Building 1), constructed at the same time, originally with a monitor roof; and the Peel Shed (Building 3), originally constructed as a single-storey building in 1906. An additional floor was constructed in the eastern half of the Peel Shed in c. 1908, as the company expanded.

Known collectively as King's Yard, these buildings form a fine example of a virtually complete Edwardian factory complex. They were designed and built for Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd, confectionary and jam manufacturer. The company employed men and women from the Stratford and Hackney area in various local factory complexes for nearly one hundred years. In 1946, the company was registered and traded throughout the world under the name 'Clarnico'. Following heavy damage inflicted to one of the buildings by enemy air strikes during the Second World War, a new factory complex was constructed in the 1950s on a site to the north. Consequently, from this period onwards the buildings within King's Yard became increasingly redundant and were gradually subdivided and rented out. 'Clarnico' ceased manufacturing in the 1970s. The buildings were last occupied in 2007.

The majority of the buildings were to be demolished in order to redevelop the site, apart from the Starch Building (Building 1) which is to be re-developed and incorporated into an energy centre on the site.

The archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place between February and July 2007.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

Within the Olympic Park, the structures within King's Yard were recorded. The buildings surveyed are situated on the east bank of Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut), within Planning Delivery Zone 4 of the Olympic Park, in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The complex of structures is bounded to the north by the North London Railway Line, to the south by Carpenter's Road, to the west by the Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut) and to the east by a collection of modern industrial buildings (Fig 1). The Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the site is 537480 184400.

The site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is OL-02607. For reference, the factory complex was known within the project as BH43. Their immediate collective location will be known as 'the site' and 'King's Yard'.

Within this report the six recorded structures are individually numbered as Buildings 1 to 6 (Fig 2):

- Building 1- the Starch Department (Fig 11-23)
- Building 2- the Lozenge Department (Fig 24-37)
- Building 3- the Peel Shed (Fig 38-55)
- Building 4- the Stables (Fig 59-65)
- Building 5- the Coach House (Fig 66-74)
- Building 6- the Engine House (Fig 75-82)

A desktop *Archaeological and Built Heritage impact assessment* was previously prepared by MoLAS-PCA, which covers the whole area of the site (MoLAS-PCA, 2007a). 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. Additionally, brief descriptions and a basic investigation of the buildings were also undertaken by Ridge (2003, 10-11).

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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* (MoLAS-PCA 2007a) and the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MoLAS-PCA 2007b), which formed the project design for the survey.

These documents should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the sites, and the initial assessment of their archaeological potential.

The site is not a Scheduled Monument, nor are the structures listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest. They are considered to be of moderate importance. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

1.3 Planning background

In accordance with local and national policies, archaeological evaluation and built heritage survey of the areas of PDZ4 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 PDZ4 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 *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MoLAS-PCA, 2007).

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 4', 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 32 days between January and September 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 *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MoLAS-PCA, 2007a) 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 as defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* was as follows:

‘The exterior and interior of the structure will be viewed, described and photographed and drawn. Measured elevations, plans, sections and detail drawings will be undertaken. A systematic written description will be undertaken, and a report presenting conclusions regarding the development, use, historical, economic and architectural context and significance of the structures will be produced.’ (MoLAS-PCA 2007a, 3.3).

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

Section 2 outlines the geology, archaeology and history of the site, with sections on the development, functions and occupants of the buildings.

Section 3 discusses the standing building survey and incorporates conclusions, and is followed by a discussion of the potential (Section 4).

A series of appendices follow:

- Appendix 1 contains the NMR OASIS archaeological report forms
- Appendix 2 lists of photographs
- Appendix 3 lists the drawings
- Appendix 4 lists company records recovered from the site

To aid navigation around the document, all illustrations are included sequentially in separate appendices. Appendix 5 is the plates and Appendix 6 is the figures.

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
BRCS	British Red Cross Society
CNC Ltd	Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd
DoE	Department of the Environment
EH	English Heritage
GER	Great Eastern Railway
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NAAFI	Navy, Army and Air Force Institute
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 (MoLAS-PCA, 2007b). A brief, contextualising, summary is provided below.

2.1 Geology and natural topography

Buildings 1 to 6 are located on the east bank of the Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut), immediately south of the North London Railway line (Fig 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 History of the site

2.2.1 Phase 1: 1869-1903

Industrial activity began to move out from central London towards the east in the first half of the 19th century. In the east there were areas of heavy industry, but the land was still largely given over to agriculture. 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 to work in the Lea Valley’s industries 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).

The first reference to any type of industry in the area immediately to the south of the Great Eastern Railway is on the 1867 OS Map (Fig 3). A chemical works was located on the west bank of the Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut) on a plot running from the G.E.R. at the north to White Post Lane at the south. To the south, the majority of the landscape was given up for the Eastern London Waterworks Reservoir. The Eastern London Waterworks Waste Channel, no longer extant, was parallel to the River Lea (Hackney Cut) on the east bank for the length of the study area. There is also evidence of field systems with track ways leading under the railway line. Beyond this, there is no development at this time on the parcel of land that was to become King’s Yard.

At the end of the 19th century, the area around the intersecting G.E.R. Victoria Park Branch and the Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut) became increasingly built up with industrial structures. The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 4) shows the first development on part of the plot which was later to house the King's Yard factory complex. The plot appears to have been developed specifically for timber storage and sawmill work, directly related to the packaging of confectionery. An open-sided shed and a relatively small structure with adjoining canopy are visible within the footprint of Building 1, the Starch Department. On the west bank of the Hackney Cut, a number of industrial processing plants have sprung up, taking advantage of the area's lax control of bye-laws regulating noxious industries.

The rest of the area to the east of the Hackney Cut appears to be relatively undeveloped. The majority of the land there continued to be under the ownership of the East London Waterworks Company and used as their main reservoir.

2.2.1.1 The arrival of Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd

The area soon became exclusively devoted to industry on both sides of the Hackney Cut. A Clarinco fire brigade map dating to 1899 (Fig 5) shows the buildings belonging to Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd on both sides of the Hackney Cut, indicating the material from which they are constructed and their ground floor layout. By now, the area is dominated by CNC Ltd works both to the north and west of the King's Yard factory. The structures first visible on the 1893 OS map (Fig 4) are still present in this map, which shows that one is timber-framed with corrugated iron cladding and the other has a composite iron frame and cladding. The area between them is utilised as a lumberyard. It is likely that these buildings were used as storage and in the construction of packing crates and boxes for the use in the manufactory on the west bank of the Hackney Cut.

Noxious trades surrounded the buildings belonging to CNC Ltd. There is record of several chemical works, an industrial refinery company, oil works and a dyeing and cleaning works.

2.2.2 Phase 2: 1903-1930s

2.2.2.1 Construction: 1903-1908

The single-storey stable block (Building 4) was constructed between 1903 and 1904. The two-storey coach house (Building 5) was built between 1904 and 1905 and had space for three coaches. Building 6, the engine house, was constructed in the same period. The 120ft (36.6m) chimney associated with this structure was demolished in the early 1980s. The three-storey Starch Department (Building 1) was also constructed between 1904 and 1905, and originally possessed a monitor roof.

The Peel Shed (Building 3) was originally constructed as a single-storey building in 1906. It is likely that it held Belfast trusses throughout. An additional floor was constructed in the eastern half of the building c.1908, as the company expanded. The three-storey Lozenge Department (Building 2) was constructed between 1907 and 1908.

The first map to show a structure or structures which appear to correspond with the present-day Buildings 1 to 6 is the 1913/14 Ordnance Survey (Fig 6). The outlines of Building 1, the Starch Department, and Building 5, the coach house, remain constant. The general outlines of Buildings 2, 3, 4 and 6 are in place, and though it can clearly be seen that some alterations have occurred over time to the east of these structures, the entire King's Yard factory complex is now in place. To the south lie some additional structures, now removed.

The large embankment relating to the Victoria Park Branch to the south, where the Peel Shed and stables are located, appears to have been shaped to allow construction of the buildings as close as possible to the railway. The rear, northern walls of Buildings 3 and 4, the Peel Shed and stables, lie against the side of this embankment. White Post Lane Bridge has been significantly altered to create a larger, more substantial structure to carry the increased flow of traffic to and from the works. By now, the area is dominated by Clarnico works both to the north and west of King's Yard factory. There are a few small structures occupying the south side of White Post Lane; however, these appear isolated and individual.

The slight deviations from the current outline of Building 1 and Building 5 in Fig 6 can be put down to cartographic error. The main frame of the engine house, Building 6, appears in location, yet has not reached its final form. 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 Peel Shed, Building 3, and the Lozenge Department, Building 2, seem to be physically connected to the east. They are linked by a structure running on a north-west south-east axis.

2.2.2.2 The 1930s

By the time of the 1937 Ordnance Survey map the structures appear to be in their modern locations. Access to the Clarnico works to the north of the G.E.R. line is via two brick-lined subways running underneath the railway lines. One can be seen immediately to the west of the engine house (Building 6): this appears to be the larger of the two, and used for cart traffic. The second subway is located to the rear of the Peel Shed (Building 3) and is likely to have been used more for pedestrian traffic and further access to the rear of the engine house (Building 6).

The entrance to King's Yard via Carpenter's Road is shown clearly on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 7). The main entrance was located between the Starch Department on the west and the structure, now removed, running parallel to Carpenter's Road at the east. Also visible in this map are the location of several weighbridges, one located in front of the main gate from Carpenter's Road, another to the west of the coach house (Building 5), where there is a secondary gate. It is likely that there was a one way system operating within the King's Yard factory complex and that the secondary gate was used for egress.

2.2.3 Phase 3: 1930s– present day

By 1953 (Fig 8), there had been little alteration to the shape of the structures. Amendments are shown to the engine house (Building 6), on the western elevation. The additional substructures have been altered to include a canopied area. An electricity substation is now located to the west of the coach house and some canopies have been constructed on the southern elevation of the structure to the south of the Lozenge Department.

The appearance of Buildings 1 to 6 remained uniform throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, as demonstrated by the 1962 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 9).

The buildings take their final form by 1973 (Fig 10). By now the engine house, Building 6, has taken its final shape. The structure located to the south of the Lozenge Department (Building 2) has by now been demolished and the small structure to the south of the stables (Building 4) had also been removed. The stables themselves have lost the wing with cart passage which formerly linked them to the Lozenge Department. The building running north-south, attached to and connecting the eastern ends of the Peel Shed (Building 3) and

the Lozenge Department (Building 2) has been mostly demolished, with the interconnecting sections removed and the stubs assimilated into the adjoining buildings.

The most recent occupation of the area up to 2007 included several printing and finishing workshops, a glazier, a carpenter's, a wig shop, clothing workshops and trading and discount factories.

2.3 Development, function and occupants of the standing buildings

2.3.1 Documentary evidence and discussion

2.3.1.1 The company

Clarke, Nickolls & Co. began production in a small candied peel factory in Hackney Wick in 1872.

Previously, they were located in the City.

“A few years later confectionary manufacture was added under the direction of Mr Coombs, and it was from this time that the business began to develop.” (East London Advertiser, Friday, May 8, 1964).

By this time much of West Ham had become a poor working-class district (Angold, 1965: 88), and throughout the 1870s the area became populated by heavy and noxious industry. The new factories would certainly have brought some desperately needed jobs and money into the area. The King’s Yard complex was one of six works owned by Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd (CNC) situated in this area.

The first directors’ meeting concerning the amalgamation of Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs to a limited company occurred on the 17th January 1887 (CNC/LD/008). On Thursday 10th February 1887, the company established their new headquarters in Wallis Road, Hackney Wick. On Tuesday 14th June 1887 they began trading under the name Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Limited. They ceased trading under that name on the 16th September 1970 (CNC/LD/008), by which date they also traded under the name of Clarnico, believing that a simplified moniker would assist their customers.

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Limited were incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 - 1883. They released a statement letter in 1886 to float their company on the stock exchange and to announce the sale of shares in a variety of packages:

“This Company has been formed for the purpose of taking over, carrying on and further developing the well known business of CLARKE, NICKOLLS & COOMBS, Manufacturing Wholesale and Export Confectioners, of Hackney Wick, Bishopgate Street, High Street Borough, London and elsewhere.

Founded in 1872 as manufacturers of Peel, the firm have from time to time added fresh branches til it is now one of the largest and most general Confectionery businesses in the United Kingdom, and in view of further developments, the partners while retaining a large interest in the concern, feel that more Capital may be profitably employed in the business.

The business consists in the manufacture of Reserved Peel Sugar Confectionery in all its branches (including Fondants and the better class of goods equal to the finest imported French Confectionery which they are rapidly superseding), Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. The manufacture of the last named articles, although only begun by the firm in 1881, has already owing to acknowledged good quality attained extensive proportions.

A large direct export trade is done by the firm, they having numerous customers on the Continent of Europe, in North and South Africa, America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, and the British Colonies generally...

The plant is of the most perfect, complete, and extensive description, and the firm it is believed now employs more workpeople (with possibly two exceptions) than any similar firm in the United Kingdom.

The business will be taken over as a going concern as from 31st December, 1886, and will be carried on as hitherto, and no interruption consequent on the transfer will take place, the staff generally remaining with the Company on the same footing as present....

The property to be transferred to the Company includes the extensive Manufactories, Warehouses, Wharf and other Premises situate in Wallis Road, Hackney Wick...The factory altogether covers an area of about 4 ¼ acres, and has a frontage to the River Lea Navigation Canal which is extremely important, for the purpose of landing and shipping goods to and from the works. The sale to the Company will include the Goodwill of the business, plant and machinery, stock in trade, horses, vans, furniture and all other property belonging to and used by the Vendors in connection with the business together with the fittings and stock in trade of their retail shop at 11, Bishopsgate Street within and 120, High Street, Borough, London, and 6, High Street, Birmingham.” (CNC/LD/021)

At the turn of the century Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd possessed a significantly large area of land around the Great Eastern Railway and Hackney Cut, as can be seen in the fire brigade map of 1899 (Fig 5). By this time a fully working factory was in place in Queen’s Yard, west of King’s Yard. The King’s Yard area was relatively underused, acting as a lumberyard.

A period of rapid development occurred from 1900 and increased the need for faster production of CNC’s merchandise. The introduction of mechanised equipment enabled the company to increase production and also weather the economic storm that had been created by the First World War.

CNC were well-regarded employers and were concerned for the welfare of their workers. As early as 1890 two schemes to alleviate poverty in their employees were put into operation. These were the non-contributory pension scheme and profit-sharing scheme, launched to give employees a share in the firm’s profits. A biannual parade to the People’s Palace, Hackney saw the shares being paid out in gold sovereigns. This allowed each “to buy a new rig-out at Easter and have a holiday in August”. (East London Advertiser, Friday, May 8, 1964).

Another scheme was devised at the turn of the century to allow hourly rate employees, having a minimum of one year’s service, a sick pay entitlement for a period of six weeks, or longer at the discretion of the management (East London Advertiser, Friday, May 8, 1964).

CNC Ltd. also introduced a system of burial grants and marriage grants (CNC/BK/005: 152) allowing their employees more rights than many manufacturers that the time. Such schemes meant that a job in one of the six factories was highly sought after, and those who were employed worked hard to keep them.

According to the East London Advertiser, dated Friday May 8, 1964, the company had so long resided in the area that it considered itself to be part of the community and was exceptionally proud that among its former employees were two Mayors of Hackney.

“The origins of the Clarnico Superannuation Fund lies a long way back in the history of Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Limited. The founders of that company were among the pioneers in this country of profit sharing and pension schemes for employees, and in 1890- only three years after the formation of the company- profit sharing was established as practice and the foundations were laid of a Pension

Fund, which in course of time became the Clarnico Superannuation Fund as we know it today.

It takes many years to build up a pension fund on a sound footing. Enough money has first to be saved and invested to provide what can be regarded as sufficient income before even a start can be made in paying pensions. It was in 1916 that the first Clarnico pensions were paid out of the fund that had been built up over the past years and in 1921 the first rules were issued... ” (CNC/LD/018: 3).

The 1890 rules concerning pensions laid out that to be in a position to receive the pension, the employee must have completed 25 consecutive years immediately before the date of retiring on pension. They also limited the amount of the highest possible pension to £150 per year and disregarded any earnings above £500 a year in fixing the amount of the pension. These rules were altered in 1937 to take into account the break in service in certain special circumstances such as war service (CNC/LD/018; 4) (Plate 1).

The Clarnico Trust was also created to donate money to worthy causes. In the example case below, it appears that the majority of charities donated to were religious.

Recipient	Sum
Royal Commercial Travellers School	52.10.0.
Confectioners Benevolent Fund	52.10.0.
Bruce Road Congregational Church	50.0.0.
Salvation Army	10.0.
Young Women’s Christian Association	1.1.0.
St. Dunstan’s	5.5.0.
St. Mathias Church	1.0.0.
Old Contemptible Association	10.6.
Nazareth House	1.0.0.
General Welfare of the Blind	1.1.0.
Sacred Heart Convent	10.6.
Mayor of Hackney's Appeal	5.0.0.
St. Mark's Church	10.6.
P.O. Orphan Homes	10.6.
Mayor of Poplar's Xmas Appeal	1.1.0.
Stratford East Parish Church	1.1.0.
Newton Baptist Church	10.6.
Total	174.11.6

Table 2 Example of donations and other payments, year ending 28th February 1959 (CNC/BK/022)

2.3.1.2 New developments

In Alexander Horn’s desk book there is an index of alterations and amendments which took place during the early 1900s, which provides a great deal of information about plant used and some information about buildings and processes. Horn recorded a costing for new offices; unfortunately the record is undated and it is also not clear if these costs directly relate to the King’s Yard complex. However, it is clear that the company went through a stage of significant re-development at this time. The list of amendments is as follows: boiling room £2187, box department & loop £827, subway & sidings £1030, Queen’s Yard Paving £299 (Horn, 1900-1907).

The first recognisable structure to be built in the King’s Yard complex was Building 2, the Lozenge Department. This was previously believed to have been constructed between 1907

and 1908. Alexander Horn records (*ibid.*) that on the 12th December 1902 two sections of the Lozenge room ceiling were painted at a cost of £13/4/5. This was enough for three coats of white lead paint covering 319 square yards. These records show that the Lozenge Department was in place by 1902 (Plate 2).

Records for the equipment used within King's Yard are varied, and mention of machinery is sporadic. However, Horn (*ibid.*) mentions the use of 'Passburg's Vacuum Drying Apparatus' (3/19, 1905-1908). This range of vacuum peel drying machines were designed and built by a Berlin-based company. Items used by CNC included 1 horizontal steam-driven dry air pump for £42/10/-, and 1 back pressure valve, which allowed steam to heat shelves (of peel, presumably). These were ordered 28th December 1905, and notes to assist in their use were supplied by Passburg's agent in London during April 1906. Up to 15lb of peel could be dried at once (to a dry weight of 10lbs in $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour).

This correspondence suggests that the Peel Department was up and running by this latter date (assuming that the Peel Department used the Passburg apparatus). It is not clear whether this was used in preference to, or in conjunction with the Dunnachie system, which may or may not have been used, but was clearly originally intended for the Peel Department ('Dunnachie's Peel Preserving' 3/20, 1900-1907).

In 1900, William Dunnachie approached CNC offering to supply the company with his vacuum fruit peel curing process (March 1900). The equipment was to be made by Mortons of Wishaw. CNC expressed an interest, though before purchasing they contacted the Patent Office in order to ascertain the status of Dunnachie's patent application. W.H. Beck of the Patent Office replied in June, and suggested that Dunnachie's system was materially very similar to one patented by a certain E.H. Hill in 1879. It is not clear whether Dunnachie's patent application progressed beyond this stage; however, CNC were clearly planning to purchase his system, as a letter dated 24th October 1900 from CNC to Dunnachie discussed arrangements for the forthcoming installation of the plant. CNC maintained that the erection of the shed to house the apparatus would cost more than had been previously anticipated, and therefore proposed a number of changes to the agreement between the two parties, as follows: CNC would erect the plant and shed 'as quickly as possible', under Dunnachie's supervision. This structure was to be the 'new Peel Room', suggesting that plans to develop the hitherto underused King's Yard site were well advanced, assuming that is where the structure was to be built. Dunnachie was to instruct CNC personnel in the workings of the apparatus in return for a royalty of £50. CNC retained the right to enlarge the pan and Dunnachie was to have the right to show the pan in operation to potential customers. However because CNC did not want 'strangers to have access to the new Peel Room when built', all inspections would be by prior appointment, arranged by CNC.

A Mr Peter Goslar had also applied for a patent on 30th September 1902 for improvements to lozenge making machinery (Takeovers/Stocks & Shares Seal Register 1890; 5/33).

It is not clear what happened next. Subsequent correspondence between Dunnachie and Horn of CNC indicates that the former was still trying to persuade the latter to purchase (more of?) his equipment in October 1905. The latter letter (dated 15th October 1905) suggests that Dunnachie may have modified his process by this stage and perhaps acquired a patent. The apparatus does not appear to have been installed by April 1907, when Dunnachie offered his sugar boiling vacuum pans to CNC for £300. The equipment was again to be made by Mortons, and a £50 royalty would be paid, the latter suggesting that a patent may have been obtained (6th April 1907). It is not clear from any other sources whether CNC took up Dunnachie's offer. Nor is it clear whether this system had any relationship with, or competed with, the Passburg vacuum drying apparatus used by the Peel Department ('Dunnachie's Peel Preserving' 3/20, 1900-1907)

By 1906, Mortons were to supply a patent lozenge machine for £75, while the selling price was to be £105. Whose patent eventually won the day is unknown. However, it does allow an insight into the use of machinery in the confectionery-making business, moving from mainly hand-made high intensity labour into a more mechanised era ('Dunnachie's Peel Preserving' 3/20, 1900-1907)

As the company expanded across the country, CNC made an agreement with Jonathan Edmondson & Co Ltd (J.E.) of Liverpool, dated to 8th April 1914. J.E. would provide goods to C.N.C for the lowest possible wholesale price and C.N.C. would positively promote J.E.'s products at all times (JEC/LD/032). Eventually on the 25th November 1927 CNC bought out Jonathan Edmondson & Co. Ltd but continued to trade under that name until the 1970s (CNC/LD/014).

During the World War I, the company purchased a lozenge-compressing machine, which included two sets of dies, from a company on Great Leadenhall Street for £106. This machine ran at 30 RPM, equalling 120 lozenges per minute or 7,200 per hour. This machine was to compensate for the loss of workers, men conscripted to fight and women and girls taken to work in munitions factories, in a bid to keep the production rolling. They purchased 'Queen's Lozenge' machine in February 1914 at a net cost of £53/4/5 and ordered another two for £63 each, less 1-1/4 % for cash, on the 14th of August the same year. In June 1916 CNC delivered a lozenge machine to Champion Davies for £105 (Horn 1900-1907).

By the 16th June 1928, CNC were using electrically heated 'dipping trays' within their factories (JEC/LD/075). J. Edmondson & Co Ltd, a subsidiary of CNC, lists a number of different types of machinery in 1928, likely to be comparable with the machinery used within the King's Yard complex:

"...chocolate enrober, wrapping machines, toffee wrapping machines, dipping trays, complete Evans vacuum pump (for the drying out of peel), mixing pans, boiling pans, galvanised iron mixing pan, iron boiling pan, Aston electric motor, popcorn machine, ball machine, rolling machine, complete belt 10 unit Hoist (Warehouse) and a chocolate refiner." (JEC/LD/075).

Between the wars, CNC ranked as the largest general confectionery manufacturing company in Britain. The merchandise made in these factories ranged across the entire confectionery trade, *"and each of the sections or departments were under the supervision of a craftsman who specialised in the particular product."* ('Hackney Local Government and Industry'. Town Hall Hackney 1948).

It appears that alterations were ongoing within the factory complex. King's Yard had its own engineer foreman, a Mr Gordon, during the 1920s and amongst the various jobs requiring completion on the 7th June 1920 are the following:

"construct new brushing and sifting machine for Starch Department as per drawings already made; overhaul and refit spare duplex feed pump for King's Yard stokehold." (General Minute Book 7th June 1920)

This last description is likely to be a reference to the engine house (Building 6) and possibly dates at least one phase of alterations to the structure.

However, even at this busiest time, business began to fail and, in a bid to remain buoyant, CNC sought markets further afield in an attempt to boost profits. In a letter to a Mr Butterfield dated 3rd October 1924, from Congress Hotel and Annex, Chicago, Mr H. Noel French, manager of J.E. Ltd, states:

"I am here to organise an export trade for our company to make up the falling off of home trade due to reduced prices and general bad trade. I have appointed agents

for Canada and have yet to tackle the States if I find that we can jump the tariff wall which is as high as 40%! Prices are outrageous. Five to ten dollars for a room alone...the people seem to think nothing of meals costing two pounds. The bright side of the picture is the hope that they will be able to afford a reasonable price for Edmondson's Red Seal Toffees!" (JEC/LD/053).

On the same day H. Noel French dispatched a letter to 'Richard', presumably another manager of the company, stating:

"Re South Africa. That is great news that the C.N. & C. invoices for one week are £1300 and they expect to keep it up for six months. Hurray!" (JEC/LD/053)

He goes on to mention familiar sweet names and types:

"...re Bah, Bunty Mixtures hadn't these little soft gums shaped like this ... better be left out they are sticky and attract unto themselves all and sundry of the other items of the mixture forming ugly blobs ...And I wonder why the midget allsorts contain none of the coconut cereal things that look like an ink blot surrounded with a halo. I suppose there is some reason for it that I don't understand." (JEC/LD/053)

H. Noel French was obviously undertaking research as to whether their products were viable in an American market:

"I have called on several retail shops here and enquired for English Toffee- it's not known. In one however I saw a few tins of Macintosh [toffee]". (JEC/LD/053).

The Dividend Request Book (CNC/BK/012: 54) demonstrates that in 1940 Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd had dealings with both 'Elephant Trading (South Africa) Holdings Ltd' and 'Dominion Shippers Ltd. London'. Records show that by the early twentieth century, the company was expanding into international markets: Canadian Trade Marks assignment No. 69/17023 is dated 10th May 1912, for 'Clarnico'. Australian Trade Marks assignment No. 23479 Class 42 is dated 7th Aug 1918, for 'Clarnico'. Dutch Trade Mark assignment no. 19043 is dated 26th August 1924, for 'Clarnico' (CNC/BK/014). An advertisement for sweets in Portuguese suggests that they had expanded their market into either Portugal or more likely, the South American market.

"Great attention is being paid to our traditional export markets in Europe, America and the Malaysian Federation. Steadily increasing orders have been obtained from West Germany in the last few years. It is hoped that future plans will obtain an expanding share of the foreign markets.

It is the constant endeavour of industry to absorb increased production costs by using more efficient methods techniques and machinery. The management of Clarnico is very much aware of their duty to the consumer in this respect. For ultimately the prosperity of the company and its employees depends upon Clarnico giving good value to the customer." (CNC/BK/012)

2.3.2 Sugar

Sugar was obviously an essential element in confectionery manufacture. There were intense discussions as to the trade and control of sugar. G.H. Perris, in 'The Results of the Sugar Convention' (1920's), claimed that the first tax was being used to fund the Second Boer War (1899 to 1902) in South Africa. Sir Michael Hicks Beach made a Budget statement in 1901 stating that economists were agreed that sugar was an article which could be fittingly taxed "in financial necessity" (MISC/LD/008).

Raw brown sugar came originally from the plantations in the West Indies and was refined in small sites around ports such as Bristol, Liverpool and Lancaster into white granulated cones. As demand grew, the sugar became mass-produced and was subjected to a duty in

Britain of 1 ½d per 1 lb in 1846. An alternative source of sugar from the sugar beet had been discovered in Germany in 1747, and by the mid-19th century large quantities of sugar were coming from Germany and France. The cane sugar industry in the West Indies began declining at this time, as competition was felt from cheaper sugar from other sources. The confectionery and biscuit industries were built up on cheap sugar imports in the 1870s (Jones. 2006; 375).

By 1904, Germany was the main contributor of refined sugar to the British market. Foreign sugars were flooding the market and therefore significantly reducing the price, which led to a knock-on effect on the British Colonies, proving that growing sugar cane, their main crop, was becoming unprofitable. In turn, this affected the tax received on sugar which was still paying the debts of war (MISC/LD/008).

George Mathieson, one of CNC's directors, wrote a pamphlet on 'Wanton Waste', dated November 1928, in which he decried the sugar situation in Britain. He claimed a large yearly sum was wasted on the 5-600,000 tons of raw sugar 'we are now importing from our Dominions and Colonies under Preference'. Money that he believed should have been entering the British Treasury was being diverted into Colonial Sugar, who were receiving subsidies to enhance agricultural development in the Colonial areas. This together with the 'home grown Sugar Subsidy' and the Refiner concession led to the price of sugar remaining artificially high and, according to Mathieson, the public had to pay again through their taxes to subsidise them all (MISC/LD/009).

2.3.3 Production and World War II

During the World War II, factories throughout East London were targeted by Luftwaffe air strikes in a bid to halt the production of munitions and wreak havoc amongst the capital's populace.

The factories in London belonging to CNC were struck first on the 7th of September 1940, a hit on the Lozenge Department (Building 2) which caused considerable damage to the western half and roof. Recorded in 'Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd. Private Ledger 5 1933-45' (CNC/BK/005; 267-8) is a list of all damaged which occurred during WWII:

- *"Damage by enemy action September 7th 1940. Building 20. King's Yard. Lozenge Department"*
- *"Damage by enemy action October 20th 1940. Works London. Marsh and King's Yard 1941 December 31st. Stocking room and depot"*

They managed to retrieve £5000 of war damage 'First Aid' from the Government to allow for essential repairs to all structures affected for the continuation of production.

All modes of transport throughout the country were also targeted; the docks, railway lines and canals were badly affected by these strikes. The disruption of the flow of raw and produced materials obviously had an effect on production: there is reference to goods lost by CNC to enemy action at Liverpool docks in 1941 (CNC/BK/005).

After such heavy losses, CNC consequently took out War Damage Insurance covering their plant, machinery and buildings for the rest of 1941, 1942 and 1943. By 1944, the company had started up a 'Factory Rebuilding Reserve' account, which by the 31st of December 1945 stood at a balance of £25000 (CNC/BK/005).

National War Bonds at 2-½% and Saving Bonds at 3% were taken out by the company at the start of 1941 and a war loan from the Government was much discussed during the uncertain times between 1940 and 1943 (CNC/BK/005; 261).

The war had an immediate effect on the type of confectionery being produced in all of CNC's factories. Sugar and cocoa were very limited commodities due to German U-boats targeting convoys carrying raw goods from the British colonies, and subsequently production had to be altered to accommodate the change. Pre-WWII, the list of different confectionery coming from CNC ran to many pages; however by 1944, the list numbered approximately 15 items (CNC/BK/024).

CNC played their part in feeding the troops and keeping morale up. There are records of crystallised fruit drops made for the NAAFI (Navy, Army and Air Force Institute) to be shipped to India in 31st August 1944 (CNC/BK/014). There are also records showing the production of chocolate and confectionery for BRCS (British Red Cross Society) on 22nd June 1945 (CNC/BK/014).

The Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd Seal Register dated 1932-1950 refers to the transference of all Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd trademarks to Clarnico Ltd from the 31st December 1945 (CNC/BK/014). On the 1st of July 1946 the company changed all their trademarks in New Zealand and Newfoundland, some dating from 1904, from Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd to Clarnico (CNC/BK/014).

There is an entry in the Seal Register dated to the 15th March 1946 (CNC/BK/014) regarding repairs to the Lozenge Department in King's Yard:

"The seal of the Company was this day affixed to an agreement between Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd and Commercial Structures Ltd of Staffa Rd, Leyton E10 in the sum of £4157 for repairing War Damage to the Lozenge Dept Building. Schedule of conditions attached to the agreement. Signed Director Stuart N Whibley, Secretary B Riley" (CNC/BK/014).

2.3.4 Post-war developments

Clarnico Ltd continued to make confectionery in those parts of the factory in King's Yard which survived the war. When it was possible to build again the company decided to modernise their production. They had lost some machinery during the war and investment was required to move production from the now outdated and restrictive Edwardian buildings into a specially designed structure. In an agreement signed on the 4th October 1950:

"The seal of the Company was this day affixed to an Agreement and Conditions of Contract between the Company and Bierrum & Partners Ltd of 10. Subury Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex whereby Bierrum & Partners Ltd undertake to construct the superstructure of a new factory at Waterden Road to the drawings and specifications prepared by Oscar Faber & Partners and at the cost of £257, 566. Signed by Directors Whibley and Mathison and Secretary" (CNC/BK/002).

These new works were to be located to the north of the King's Yard complex, across the railway line. Within this building was housed the modern and complex machinery needed to produce sugar confectionery in Britain. They survive as the East Cross Centre, no longer used for confectionery manufacture.

CNC already had a factory rebuilding reserve account standing in 1945 at £25,000 but they had to make up the deficit. From this period onwards we start seeing the sale and rental of various properties throughout the country.

The early 1950s saw a slew of Clarnico factories being sold or rented out to independent companies. This may have been to pay for the new factory that was under construction in 1953. It might also suggest that business was not as brisk as they had hoped after the war. The Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Limited Seal Register 1950-1968 (CNC/BK/002) has a

considerable list of properties being snapped up by expanding companies for a variety of prices.

It is likely that all production of confectionery ceased in King's Yard once the new factory was completed and running in 1953.

The first mention of property in King's Yard being divided into commercial units was on the 25th November 1953, when the 'old boiling room' and other areas not specified by name were sold to S. Spejelstein & Son Ltd for £60,000 (CNC/BK/002).

On the 25th of December 1953, Associated Deliveries Ltd leased premises within King's Yard for a period of twenty-one years at a rental of (£3000) three thousand pounds per annum; plus proportion of fire insurance premiums (CNC/BK/002).

On 15th March 1954, the company rented out premises on the north side of White Post Lane (Queen's Yard), Victoria Park E9 to H Scully Limited for 21 years for £6,000 per annum until all repairs and improvements have been carried out, rising then to £6,300 per annum (CNC/BK/002).

On 5th May 1954, it appears that the patent rights for an invention for the manufacturing of specified fondants was sold to Monkhouse & Glasscock Ltd (CNC/BK/002).

In 5th August 1954 the company let out more land near Wallis Road E9 (Main Yard) to the Eastway Company Ltd for £1,750 for one year and then £2,500 for the next 20 years (CNC/BK/002).

Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs were still manufacturing in South Africa in 1957. They were registered under the name of 'Caley Goods' and had an agreement with Buchanan to be the sole producer and distributor of their subsidiary brand 'Praletta' (CNC/BK/002).

The London Electricity Board had been renting land in King's Yard from CNC since 1948 (CNC/BK/002). They built a small substation next to the coach house (Building 5) which is first visible on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 8).

By the 11th August 1959 further areas of King's Yard were divided off and rented out:

"The Seal of the Company was this day affixed to two Deeds between the company and Associated Deliveries Ltd, 38 Friar Street, Reading. (1) A lease of the ground floor of building No.19 and part of No.18 in the King's Yard with the right to park vehicles & load & unload vehicles on the strips of land adjoining & right of way over a further strip for three years from the first of August 1959 at a rental of £1,750 per annum plus Fire Insurance & rental insurance for two years determinable on 31/7/62 on any subsequent 31st July on six months notice subject to Lessor's right on giving 12 months notice to Lessee expiring 31/7/62 or any subsequent 31st July to take over the Lease of the whole building to 25/12/74 at £4,000 p.a. if declined by Lessee within six months the present lease (2) Deeds varying terms of lease dated 30/6/54 re buildings 16 & 17 King's Yard, whole of the building to be leased from 1/8/59 at rental of £5,000 p.a. & Insurance Lessee to erect lift at own cost and re-concrete yard & to have use of land for car park. Signed Director Matheison Secretary" (CNC/BK/002).

Again on the 7th December 1959:

"The seal of the Company was this day affixed to a Lease between the Company and Associated Deliveries Ltd. 38 Friar Street, Reading demising to them building No.9 in the King's Yard Carpenters Road, Hackney Wick, together with the existing tank for diesel fuel at a rental of £250 per annum payable quarterly in advance from the first day of August 1959 to the twenty fifth day of December 1974 also paying all rents & traces accept schedule of and fire insurance premium on the buildings and

also on building No. 10 plus architects & surveyors' fees & one years' rent. Right of way over land coloured Brown on plan and right to load and unload on land coloured blue and use of Petrol pump. Signed Director Matheison Secretary" (CNC/BK/002).

The company were also selling off trademarked goods to competitors by August 14th 1962:

"The Seal of the Company was this day affixed to an agreement with Whiteheads (Northern) Ltd, Imperial Road, Bulwell, Northern plan ("the Proprietors") whereby they authorise the Company to use trade mark B655 482 Robin Hood Device, B7767722 ditto & B816605 Robin Hood (Works) in respect of toffee & boiled sweets non-medicated for use with a toy shop for eighteen months..." (CNC/BK/002).

By December 8 1964:

"The Seal of the Company was this day affixed to a licence granting Associated Deliveries Ltd 119 Kings Road, Reading, to use part of Clarnico Yard (in front of new boiler house) most exceeding 2500 sq ft. for the purpose of parking vehicles for one calendar month and thereafter determined by one calendar month's notice in writing by either party on payment £25 monthly payable the first day of each month plus a proportion of the cost of cleaning the area. Signed Director, Secretary A Taylor" (CNC/BK/002).

In 1966 the King's Yard complex underwent considerable change. There is record of alterations undertaken to the Lozenge Department, amongst other buildings. These included chain link partitioning, modification to unspecified areas and demolition of some internal walls, as well as the installation of a new lift. There is also mention of the removal of private railway sidings by the British Railway Board (CNC/BK/017); this, however, does not specify whether the sidings were located in Queen's Yard or King's Yard. Alterations to Unit 1, King's Yard (location unknown), in layout and electrical and pipe work, were carried out between the period of 1968 and 1977 (CNC/BK/017).

Date	Alterations
March 1969	Concrete laid in the forecourt
April 16th 1969	Demolition of the cottage and built-brick wall, gates erected
May 17th 1969	Demolition and rebuilding of buildings and incorporation of better traffic circulation
May 17th 1969	New toilet block created
June 14th 1969	Rebuilding work (unspecified)
November 1st 1969	Re-roofing (unspecified)
December 18th 1969	Modification to a building (unspecified)
1970	Road asphalted, concrete car parks created
<i>King's Yard units 6 & 6A (Building 2 Lozenge Department) alterations include:</i>	
1969	Repair of roof
1969	Glazing
1969	Construction of dry pan ceilings
1969	Insulation of property
1969	Insulation of pipe work
1969	Installation of heating
1969	Provision of canopy
1969	Flooring
<i>King's Yard unit 4 (Building 4 Coach House) alterations include:</i>	
1969	Dismantling and erection of partitioning
1969	Installation of ceilings
1969	Building work (unspecified)
1969	Floor works (unspecified)
1969	Electrical installation
1969	Building work (unspecified)
1969	Roofing
<i>King's Yard unit 3 (Building 3, Peel Shed) alterations include:</i>	
1969	Installation of asbestos roofing
1969	Re-building (unspecified)
1969	Construction of false ceiling
<i>King's Yard unit 5 (Building 5, Stables) alterations include:</i>	
1969	Building work (unspecified)
1969	Installation of heating system
1969	Electrical installation
1969	Roofing (unspecified)
<i>King's Yard unit 2 (Building 3, Peel Shed) alterations:</i>	
1969	Installation of asbestos roof
<i>King's Yard unit 7D (Building 2, Lozenge Department) alterations:</i>	
1970	Installation of toilets

Table 3 Alterations to King's Yard Factory (CNC/BK/017)

Clarnico had ceased manufacturing in King's Yard by the 1970s. The complex was then held within the Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs property portfolio and divided into individual workshops.

By 1970, the whole of the King's Yard complex had been subdivided into separate units. The quarterly rental book, dated 1970-1983, shows the number and variety of companies now at work in the Edwardian buildings.

Particulars of property	Name of tenant	Comments
2b (Building 3, Peel Shed) first floor	Bird Bros.	Commenced 25/3/70 Sprinkler allowance 30/09/71
7c (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	J. Bloom	
7b (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	A. Caplan & Son Ltd. Charbonnel et Walker	Commenced 24/4/70
1 (Building 3 Peel Shed)	Cleveland Litho. Ltd.	Vacated 31/12/70
4 (Building 4 Coach House)	Concord Instrument Ltd.	Repairs
3 (Building 3 Peel Shed) King's Yard	J. Finer & Sons Ltd. H.E. Lunken, 6 Ltd.	Sprinkler allowance 30/09/71
6 & 6a (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	Myra Knit Ltd.	
5 (Building 5 Stables)	John Martin	
2a (Building 3 Peel Shed)	Southern Veneering Co.	Sprinkler allowance 30/09/71
7d (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	Vapor Vessels Ltd.	Commenced 24/6/70
16b (Building 1 Starch Department)	Myra Knit Ltd.	
16d (Building 1 Starch Department)	Cleveland Litho. Ltd.	Commenced 1/1/71
1 (Building 3 Peel Shed)	Holloway Joinery	Commenced 1/2/71
16c (Building 1 Starch Department)	Hawkins Bros.	
16a (Building 1 Starch Department)	C. Abbott Ltd. ABMAC	
King's Yard		
2(?) (Building 3 Peel Shed)	A. Rackliff (Steve Enamelling)	

Records ending 31st March 1983

Particulars of property	Name of tenant	Comments
1 (Building 3 Peel Shed)	Holloway Joinery	
2a (Building 3 Peel Shed)	Southern Veneer/ Holloway Prod.	
2b (Building 3 Peel Shed)	Bird Bros. Wick Lane Joinery/ Holloway Prod.	
3 (Building 3 Peel Shed)		
4 (Building 4)	J.C. Lebeau	

Particulars of property	Name of tenant	Comments
Coach House)		
4a (Building 4 Coach House)	DWE Keeling	
5 (Building 5 Stables) 6 & 6a (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	Tingran Ltd.	
7a (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	J. Bloom	
7b (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	Charbonnel et Walker	
7c (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	K. Mishra & Co.	
7d (Building 2 Lozenge Department)	Wester & Carey	
8 (Building 6 Engine House)	Vacant	
9 (Building 6 Engine House)	H.E. Lunken	
16a (Building 1 Starch Department)	Wick Lane Joinery	
16b (Building 1 Starch Department)	C. Abbott Ltd.	
16c (Building 1 Starch Department)	Charbonnel et Walker	
16d (Building 1 Starch Department)	Violink Securities	
	Horwood Catering/ Stratford Catering Equip. Manf. Ltd.	

Table 4 Two examples from Quarterly Rental book (CNC/BK/017): Records ending 31st March 1970

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, 2007a), 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. The survey was undertaken at English Heritage Level 4, as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006), and comprised written description of all internal spaces and external elevations; electronically measured elevations; manually drawn scale plans, sections and details; photography; and fabric analysis.

A comprehensive survey of all the buildings was undertaken. They were recorded externally and internally in 35mm and medium format black and white film and colour slide film as well as in digital colour format. All external elevations and internal spaces which were accessible, along with important architectural details, were photographed. A selection of photographs is presented within this report. Archive quality prints will be provided with the archive. A register of all photographs taken on site is included with this report, in Appendix 2.

Electronically measured drawings were produced of all elevations that were accessible (see table below). Manually drawn scale plans of all floors (see table below), sectional elevations as appropriate and manual drawings of all important architectural details were also undertaken.

Building	Elevations	Plans	Sections
Building 1: the Starch Dept.	All	All: ground, second and floors	first,3 in total: 1 west-facing long section, 1 north-facing short section and 1 south-facing short section
Building 2: the Lozenge Dept.	All	All: ground, first and second floors	3 in total: 1 north-facing long section, 1 west-facing short section through the eastern half, and 1 west-facing short section through the western half
Building 3: the Peel Shed	3 in total: south, east and west, North elevation not accessible due to proximity of working railway line	All: basement, ground and first floor	4 in total: 1 north-facing long section, 1 east-facing short section through the western end, 1 west-facing short section through the central part, 1 east-facing short section through the eastern end
Building 4: the stables	2 in total: south and west. North elevation not accessible due to	All: ground floor	3 in total: 1 east-facing long section, 1 north-facing short section, 1 south-facing short section

	proximity of working railway line. East elevation forms boundary wall to dairy at east, and is blank.	
Building 5:	All the coach house	All: ground and first2 in total: 1 west-facing long floor section and 1 north-facing short section
Building 6:	3 in total: the engine house North elevation inaccessible due to proximity of working railway line	All: ground and first2 in total: 1 north-facing long floor section and 1 east-facing short section

Table 5 List of drawings undertaken per building

The site records comprise a total of 731 digital colour photographic images, 55 medium format black and white film images and 40 colour slide film images, 71 site drawings, 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-02607.

Based on these site drawings, 21 external elevations (Figs 12-15, 25-28, 39-41, 60, 61, 67-70 and 76-78), 15 plans (Figs 16-19, 29-31, 42-44, 62, 71, 72, 79 and 80), 17 sections (Figs 20-22, 32-34, 45-48, 63-65, 73, 74, 81 and 82) and 11 detail drawings have been drawn (Figs 23, 35-37 and 49-55), positioned so as to demonstrate the construction and layout of the building as clearly as possible.

The original plots are at a scale of 1:50 and 1:100.

3.2 Description of the buildings

The following outline description should be read in conjunction with the plans, sections, elevations and details (Figs 11 to 82) and selected photographs taken between January and September 2007.

The King's Yard factory complex comprises six main structures within a compound adjacent to Carpenter's Road to the south and the River Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut) to the west. The buildings are constructed in yellow brick and feature segmental-headed openings, many of which retain their original windows (MoLAS-PCA 2004 and 2006).

The yard area between the buildings is of concrete and tar macadam. There are two weigh-bridges remaining in situ; one to the east of Building 1, the Starch Department, and another to south-west of Building 3, the Peel Shed.

In plan (Fig 2), the general area occupied by Building 1 measures roughly 60.62m by 20.26m, Building 2 measures roughly 80.30m by 14.90m, Building 3 measures roughly 59.43m by 17.16m, Building 4 measures roughly 59.20m by 8.91m, Building 5 measures roughly 12.29m by 7.49m, and Building 6 measures roughly 20.67m by 19.51m.

For written recording of internal spaces, rooms were assigned unique alphanumeric codes, comprising the prefix B (for Building), followed by a number indicating the building number, a letter or letters indicating the floor (G for ground, F for first, S for second, T for third and Fo for fourth) and a number to indicate the specific room within that floor. Room numbers can be seen on the floor plans (figs. 16 to 19, 29 to 31, 42 to 44, 62, 71, 72 and 80).

Room descriptions were undertaken using a pro-forma Access database, which forms part of the archive. This contains detailed room descriptions and fabric analysis, but cannot be relisted here as the database is cannot be formatted for a printed report. Below is a general description of each building's external appearance, internal layout and fixtures and fittings.

3.2.1 Building 1: the Starch Department

Building 1 (Figs 11 to 23) (Plate 3) is a three-storey building, aligned north-south, at the western end of the complex.

Built between 1904 and 1905, this structure was originally known as the Starch Department. In later years, it was used as warehousing and independent workshops for carpentry, clothing manufacture and wig sales. It is a good example of an early multi-storey building with an all-steel internal frame, and features sophisticated column-beam connection details (Fig 23). The first floor is timber and the second concrete, supported on "transverse I-section steel girders . . . spanning between the side walls and two lines of Dorman Long steel stanchions" (Ridge, 2003: 11). Brickwork is English bond.

3.2.1.1 External elevations

3.2.1.1.1 NORTH ELEVATION (FIG 12)

The north elevation comprises one of the gable ends to the building, and is constructed of yellow stock brick laid in English bond. At ground floor there are three windows, one to the west and two to the east, with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills. Two of these are blocked. The westernmost window remains, and its frame is formed of one single-glazed eight-pane fixed casement below, with two four-pane opening casements above.

At first and second floor is a series of vertically repeating window openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose sills, each frame formed of one single-glazed six-pane fixed casement with two two-pane openings casements above.

In the centre of the elevation are vertically repeating openings, a small one at first floor and loading doors on the second floor and just below roof level. All of these are now blocked. The infill is recessed c.30cm and is yellow stock brick. The sides of the loading door in the roof space and the small opening at first floor are chamfered with black bullnose brick.

Access was formerly via a wide doorway to the east and a pedestrian doorway in the centre of the elevation which mirrors the shape of the loading doors above. Both of these are now blocked.

A faded painted sign reading 'CLARNICO', in black and white, spans the façade below the second floor windows. This may have been intended to be seen from the canal and railway (Plate 4).

3.2.1.1.2 EAST ELEVATION (FIG 13)

The east elevation comprises the main frontage of the building, and is formed of yellow stock brick in English bond.

At ground floor level is a series of doors openings, each c.2m high, with black bullnose chamfered jambs and segmental arched heads, many of them now blocked. A modern corrugated sheeting canopy above provides shelter for loading. The upper two floors contain regularly-spaced rows of windows with black bullnose sills, segmental arched heads and original casement frames. They are all painted green.

A short distance from the southern extent is a modern flat-roofed projecting addition in yellow English bond stock brick, rising the full height of the building and housing a stairwell. Access to this stairwell is via a double door to the south, and light is provided by three large, square panel windows with concrete lintels. Beyond this extension, to the south, the ground level rises to White Post Lane and obscures much of the ground floor part of the elevation. The top part of an original ground floor opening is visible, now blocked.

Towards the north of the elevation are three loading doors, vertically aligned, with an RSJ crane projecting from the top, second-floor, opening. Beneath this opening, the remains of a loading platform are visible (Plate 5). Beside it are a flagpole and clock, which, if not original, are of some age (Plate 6).

The roof is pitched, and formed half of slate (to the south), and half of corrugated iron sheeting (to the north). The head of the central east-west dividing wall within the building is visible as a parapet, and marks the break in roofing material. West elevation

The ground floor level of the western elevation is abutted or closely neighboured by a number of makeshift modern structures, and also the original boundary wall to the canal. These structures limit access and complicate description of the fabric. However, a series of original window openings with arched segmental heads and black bullnose brick sills is visible, echoing the fenestration on the east elevation.

On the upper floors are regularly-spaced rows of vertically repeating window openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills. Most have frames formed of one single-glazed six-pane fixed casement below, with two two-pane opening casements above. A few have modern UPVC double-glazed two-pane opening casements in the centre with two-pane fixed casements below and above. Some windows are boarded, due to damage from vandalism. All of these windows have security bars across them.

Access to the first and second floors is via an external metal stair at the centre of the elevation, which leads to four double-leaf pedestrian doors set into openings with segmental arched lintels. These are located in the centre of the elevation linking the western three storey structure and the eastern two storey structure. At the west of the elevation is a modern flat-roofed extension rising the full height of the building, containing an internal staircase.

The perimeter wall is of yellow stock brick in English bond. Original access openings are located at the north and centre of the stretch of wall, both now blocked. Two small square window openings to the north and south of the elevation have been infilled with brick, recessed c.30cm from the jambs.

3.2.1.1.3 SOUTH ELEVATION (FIG 14)

This elevation comprises the other gable end to the building, and faces onto White Post Lane. It contains window openings at ground and first floor level, three at each, all with segmental arched heads and black bull-nose brick sills. The openings at ground floor level are boarded, while those at first floor consist of one single-glazed six-pane fixed casement below with two two-pane opening casements above. They are all painted green.

At the base of the building is a low concrete plinth running the length of the elevation, continuing to the east along the boundary wall which connects with it. Above, two broad stripes of pink paint span the elevation. These display no lettering or other form of signage.

3.2.1.1.4 WEST ELEVATION (FIG 15)

This elevation contains regularly-spaced rows of vertically repeating segmental arched-headed windows with black bullnose brick sills. The majority are full-length wooden framed single-glazed six frame fixed casement below with two two-pane open casements above. A few are formed of modern UPVC double glazed two-pane open casement in centre with two-pane fixed casement below and above. Some of the windows are boarded due to vandalism.

At ground floor is a series of windows the same as those on the east elevation. All of these windows have security bars across them. Access to the first and second floors is via a metal staircase at the centre of the elevation leading to four double-leaf pedestrian doors, two at first floor and two at second, with segmental arched heads. An additional closed stairwell has been attached onto the west corner of the elevation, rising the full height of the building.

The perimeter wall of yellow stock brick in English bond appears contemporary with the building. Original access gateways are located to the north and centre of the elevation, both now blocked, along with two small square windows. These have been infilled with brick, recessed c.30cm from jambs.

The factory is not an isolated structure, but operated within a wider industrial landscape. One of the arteries of this landscape was the canal, which delivered and collected goods and materials. The openings in the canal wall, their relationship with the loading doors and the appearance of the factory from the canal are all of considerable historic interest.

3.2.1.2 Interior (Fig 16 to 23)

The Starch Department, similarly to the Lozenge Department (Building 2) is divided into two halves by an original transverse brick wall containing one or more arched-headed openings at each floor (those on the lower floors now blocked) (Plate 7). At roof level, the wall head rises several courses above the roof. This layout may have been a precaution against the spread of fire, and at third floor level the arched opening is protected by mid twentieth-century metal fire doors (Plate 8). Further, the building contains a ceiling-level fire sprinkler system, similar to that of the Lozenge Department, which may also be of an early twentieth-century date.

The building is steel-framed, with floors supported by transverse I-section steel girders resting on two lines of Dorman Long steel I-section stanchions. The upper floors are accessed via an inserted stairwell at the south-east, another inserted stairwell at the north-west, and an external metal stairway which rises centrally up the building's west, canal-side elevation. There are two inserted lift-shafts; one adjacent to the inserted stairwell at the south-east, and one internal shaft located against the building's north wall. The ground floor spaces are accessed by two central doorways in the west elevation, and a series of original doorways in the east elevation. There would originally have been more doorways, but many have been blocked or converted to windows. Along the west wall of the ground floor and the west and east walls of the first and second floor, many of the original window openings and frames survive.

At ground floor level the southern half of the building appears to have originally been a single open space, but has recently been subdivided by modern partitioning. The space has most recently been used for some form of dirty manufacturing process and was heavily contaminated, preventing detailed survey.

The northern half of the floor, similarly, appears to have originally been a single open space, but has been recently subdivided by partition walls. It was most recently used as a glazier's workshop.

The first floor exhibits a similar arrangement to the ground, with the spaces either side of the transverse wall largely open, but partially subdivided by modern partition walls. The arched opening in the transverse wall remains unaltered on this floor. Two central doors on the west elevation, one either side of the transverse wall, provide access, along with the two inserted stairwells and lift-shafts. A loading door is located on the east elevation, towards the north end.

The second floor follows the space division and access arrangements of those below, but for the blocking of the arched-headed doorway in the transverse wall.

Above the loading door in the east elevation is a loading crane. It is at this floor that the door is flanked externally by the works clock and flagpole. There is also a small loading platform, which is not present on the first-floor loading door.

The third floor is essentially the roof space of the building. The roof is supported by original timber queen-post trusses. The roof space is divided, as below, by the central transverse wall. The arched opening is unaltered at this floor, and is accompanied by mid twentieth-century metal sliding fire doors.

Timber batons c. 80cm long are mounted on the internal faces of the north and south walls, two on each wall, and on either face of the transverse wall, one either side of the door opening. Mounted on these are the remains of vertical screw mechanisms, which would originally have been hand-turned to drive a rod which opened skylights above. No other fittings relating to this system seem to remain.

This floor was last used as a carpentry workshop.

3.2.2 Building 2: the Lozenge Department

Building 2 (Fig 24 to 37) is a long rectangular structure orientated east-west, two storeys high at the east end and three storeys high at the west, located at the centre of King's Yard and fronting south towards Carpenter's Road (Plate 9).

“The eastern of the two is a two-storey building that is notable for its retention of an early Belfast truss, a specialised form of timber bowstring latticed truss that was first introduced in the early 1900s by D. Anderson & Son Ltd. from Belfast. The western building is a three-storey structure that would also originally have featured a Belfast roof truss, but it sustained war damage during the Second World War and its upper floor was subsequently rebuilt. It now features a steel Fink truss roof, a type of truss that was first invented in the mid 19th century by the German-born Albert Fink in the context of bridge engineering. The Fink truss roof in the former Lozenge Department is particularly interesting for its diagonal trusses, which brace the main spans axially for superior wind resistance. The internal frames of both buildings consist of cast-iron columns and steel girders on the ground floor with all-steel members on the upper floors.” Ridge, 2003; 11.

It is a 'transitional structure' in terms of its construction materials, as at ground steel girders rest on cast-iron columns (Ridge, 2003:11).

3.2.2.1 External elevations

3.2.2.1.1 NORTH ELEVATION (FIG 25)

The western half of the building is early twentieth century for its first two storeys, which are constructed of yellow stock brick in English bond, but mid twentieth century at second floor level, which is a later addition constructed of red brick in English bond. At ground floor is a series of three large original doorways with segmental arched heads, one of which has been adapted for a modern lift shaft with a canopy and cast-iron small platform. The

eastern-most has the remains of lead flashing possibly signifying an original awning. The western-most door has been blocked to a height of c2m with re-used yellow stock brick in English bond to create a small single-glazed two-pane fixed casement with segmental arched head and black bullnose brick sill (see Plate 9). It is all painted green.

On ground and first floor level, there are a series of vertically repeating window openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose sills, each frame formed of one single-glazed six-pane fixed casement with two two-pane openings casements above. To the far west is a vertically repeating small flat-headed window opening with concrete lintel and black bullnose sills on ground, first and second floor. On the first and second floor each frame formed of one single-glazed nine-pane fixed casement. The ground floor window is shorter with one single-glazed six-pane fixed casement.

At second floor there is a series of flat-headed windows openings with concrete lintels, some of which have the original casement frames, others modern UPVC frames.

The inserted lift shaft extends above the wall head, to house the machinery.

At the westernmost extent of the elevation is a red-brick, English bond addition rising the full height of the building and housing a stairwell. Light to the stairwell is provided by three flat-headed casement windows with concrete lintels and black bullnose brick sills, one at each floor.

The eastern half of the building is early twentieth century in date, two storeys high and constructed of yellow stock brick in English bond. At ground floor in this half is a series of original window openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills, one of which has been altered to become a doorway before being blocked.

At the eastern end of the elevation is a small pent-roofed single-storey structure. This represents the stub of a building which originally ran north-south between Building 2 (the Lozenge Dept.) and Building 3 (the Peel Shed), since severely truncated. It is likely that the building was originally taller than one storey, but that it was reduced in height during the demolition phase. This stub now functions as part of Building 2.

This part of the elevation contains one flat-headed window opening with a concrete lintel and black bullnose brick sill. The frame is modern reinforced glass, barred on the inside. Projecting from this external wall is a small chimneybreast, in which is visible a blocked arched-headed fireplace. The presence of this chimneybreast and fireplace on the north external wall provides evidence that this section of the elevation was formerly an internal wall of the building which earlier linked Building 2 (the Lozenge Dept.) to Building 3 (the Peel Shed). There is also a truncated RSJ extending from this elevation above the window

3.2.2.1.2 EAST ELEVATION (FIG 26)

The east elevation is only one storey in height, formed of English bond red brick painted white. The single-storey structure is attached to the gable end of the three-storey section of the building and has a pent roof sloping down to the east. This structure represents the stub of a building which originally ran north-south between Building 2 (the Lozenge Dept.) and Building 3 (the Peel Shed), since severely truncated. It is likely that the building was originally taller than one storey, but that it was reduced in height during the demolition phase. This stub now functions as part of Building 2.

Access is through a roller shuttered door in the centre of the ground floor. Fenestration consists of three flat-headed window openings with concrete lintels and bullnose brick sills, containing single-glazed two-casement modern windows with metal frames. A blocked window with segmental arched head is visible above the northernmost window, below the pediment.

3.2.2.1.3 SOUTH ELEVATION (FIG 27)

The western half of the building is early twentieth century for its first two storeys, which are constructed of yellow stock brick in English bond, but mid twentieth century at second floor level, which is a later addition constructed of red brick in English bond. At ground floor level are a number of door and window openings with arched segmental heads, some blocked. Over two of the doors are modern corrugated-sheeting canopies. Most of these original window openings retain their original frames formed of one single-glazed eight-pane fixed casement below, with two four-pane opening casements above. The ground and first floors contain regularly-spaced rows of windows with black bullnose sills, segmental arched heads and original casement frames. They are all painted green.

At ground floor there are three windows, one to the east and two to the west, with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills. The frames are formed of one single-glazed eight-pane fixed casement below, with two four-pane opening casements above. They are all painted green.

At second floor level are regularly-spaced flat-headed window openings, aligned with those below, with concrete lintels and black bull-nose brick sills. Most of these contain their original twelve-pane, eight-casement windows. At the east, above the first floor door, is a further double door. The roof on this half of the building is pitched, supported internally on steel Fink trusses and covered with corrugated sheeting.

The eastern half of the building is early twentieth century in date, two storeys high and constructed of yellow stock brick in English bond. At ground floor are a number of original door and window openings with segmental arched heads, some now blocked. At first floor is a regularly-spaced series of window openings with segmental arched heads and black bull-nose brick sills. The original frames are of the same type as those remaining at ground and first floor level in the western half of the building. This half of the building has a barrel roof supported internally on timber Belfast trusses, covered with corrugated sheeting.

An external metal stair (Plate 10) is located at the junction between the two halves of the building, at the centre of the south elevation, accessing both halves to all floors. This is likely to have formed the original access to the upper floors of the west half of the building, as the doorways at each floor appear to be original and there is no evidence for an internal staircase. External stairways helped prevent damage spreading in the case of a fire, and also maximised the floor space available for production activities.

At the eastern end of the elevation is a small pent-roofed single-storey structure. This represents the stub of a building which originally ran north-south between Building 2 (the Lozenge Dept.) and Building 3 (the Peel Shed), since severely truncated. It is likely that the building was originally taller than one storey, but that it was reduced in height during the demolition phase. This stub now functions as part of Building 2.

A number of later blockings are visible across the entire elevation, adjusting window openings and access areas. At the east end of the ground floor, original window openings have been significantly reduced, and concrete lintels added.

There is painted unit numbers on this elevation, these appear to be original. They also appear on the Starch Department (Building 1) and are informative about the working arrangements of the Clarnico factory (Plate 11).

3.2.2.1.4 WEST ELEVATION (FIG 28)

The west elevation is of three storeys, the lower two being early twentieth century in date and constructed of yellow stock brick, the upper being mid twentieth century in date and constructed of red brick.

At the north of this elevation is a recent red-brick stairwell addition rising the full height of the building, also described as part of the north elevation. Access to the stairwell is through a south-facing door at ground floor.

At ground and first floor, where the original fabric is not obscured by the stairwell, are rows of original window openings with segmental arched heads and black bull-nose sills. Two of these windows at ground floor are blocked, one with breezeblock, the other with yellow stock brick. One of these openings at first floor has been altered to create a loading doorway. Across the top of the first floor windows is an RSJ, likely to be associated with the altered opening.

At second floor, the windows are of the same type as the second floor windows on the south elevation.

3.2.2.2 Interior (Figs 29-34)

Access to the first and second floors of the three-storey western half is via an external metal stairway on the south elevation, at the centre. A later stairwell extension provides secondary access. This is located on the west elevation, north end, and provides access to the first and second floors. A lift shaft has been inserted on the north side of the building.

The first floor of the two-storey eastern half is accessed via an inserted stairwell within the east end of the building. It is likely that it was originally access solely via an external stairway.

The ground floor consist of four main spaces. At the west end, a quarter of the floor has been separated off through the insertion of a north-south breeze block wall. This space was last used for clothing manufacture, and contains several small modern rooms at the west end, created using stud partition and containing office and toilet space. Access to this area is via external doors in the north and south elevations, and from the inserted staircase at the west. Many of the original door and window openings have been recently blocked.

The second space, B2G15, is defined by the inserted breeze block wall at the west, and an original central brick north-south dividing wall at the east. This dividing wall rises the full height of the building, and originally contained a single, wide, central arched-headed opening at each floor. That at ground floor is unaltered, and leads into B2G2. In the south-east corner of B2G15, two small rooms have been created using stud partitioning; an entrance lobby and a store-room. The space was last used as a carpentry workshop. Access is via two doors in the south elevation, and one in the north. Most of the original windows have been retained.

Beyond the central dividing wall to the east is the third space, comprising B2G2 in the main, with small modern rooms B2G9-13 clustered in the south-east corner. The space was last used as a carpentry workshop. Many of the original windows have been retained. Access is via two doorways in the south elevation, and three in the north.

At the north-west of the room is pump machinery which relates to the factory's fire sprinkler system. This appears to be of early twentieth-century date, and is of interest because it provides information about which parts of the building were used for 'hot' manufacturing processes (Plate 15). A fire sprinkler system is also present also in the Starch Department (Building 1).

The eastern extent of the space is defined by an original brick north-south wall. This wall contains a blocked cast-iron wall box; these fittings carried the lineshafting, long rotating axles powered by the factory's engine, which ran belt-drives to machinery throughout manufacturing areas. Although the lineshaft itself has been removed, its location is

evidenced for a short distance by bolt-scars from removed lineshaft brackets which can be seen on the underside of the ceiling girders (indicated on plan).

The ceilings of these spaces are supported by north-south steel girders resting on a series of cylindrical cast-iron columns (Plate 13). This system is typical to industrial buildings of this period.

The fourth space, comprising B2G1, B2G3-8 and B2G14, was originally part of a separate building which ran north-south, joining the eastern end of the Lozenge Department with the eastern end of the Peel Shed. This building was partially demolished at an early date, leaving stubs at the ends of the two buildings. The remaining part of the building at the east end of the Lozenge Department has been reduced to a single storey, and re-roofed with a pent roof. It has been subdivided with later partition walls, to form a number of small spaces. B2G1 was last used as a spraying shop and is accessed from B2G2, and the other rooms as offices and toilets, accessed separately from B2G2. The windows are modern replacements.

The first floor of Building 2 is divided into two halves by the original north-south dividing wall seen at ground floor. The original arched-headed doorway in this wall has been blocked, as have two large rectangular openings with RSJ lintels which appear to have been windows. Runners embedded in the concrete floor of room B2F6 in front of the opening suggest the former presence of a sliding door.

Two blocked wallboxes can be seen in this wall, indicating the transmission of power throughout both halves of this floor.

To the east of the dividing wall, the building is two-storey and the first floor is roofed by a series of timber Belfast trusses covered by corrugated sheeting (Plate 14). It appears that this space was once completely open, but it has in recent years been subdivided by a number of breeze block partitions. Many of the small rooms created by these walls have low, modern ceilings. The rooms were formerly used as a carpentry workshop, and are accessed via the inserted staircase at the south-east. Although some of the window openings to the south have been blocked or altered, those to the north retain their original frames.

To the west of the dividing wall, the building is three-storey. The second floor is supported on a series of steel I-section columns marked 'GLENGARNOCK STEEL', which support north-south steel girders attached to the columns by steel flanges, circular rivets and hexagonal bolts (see Fig 36).

This half of the building also appears to have been open originally, but has been subdivided by numerous breeze block and stud partitions. Many of these rooms have suspended ceilings which obscure the structures above. The rooms were last used as a printer's workshop, and are accessed via the external metal stairway to the south-east, and the inserted stairwell to the north-west. There is a loading door to the west, which does not appear to be in use. Most of the original window openings remain unaltered, although some frames have been replaced by double-glazed versions.

Scarring is evident on the walls and across the underside of the ceiling in the west end of the floor, suggesting four earlier partitioned rooms. However, evidence of breeze blocks in the corners of the wall scarring would suggest that these rooms were not original.

The second floor is divided into two large rooms by a north-south breeze block partition wall approximately 24.20m from the east wall, which extends to the full roof height. The two spaces are generally open-plan, though there are a small number of partitioned rooms in the north-west corner of the western room providing toilet facilities and a changing room, and a set of modern wooden partition walls have been added in the south-eastern corner of the eastern room, in order to accommodate an entrance/reception area. It appears

that this floor has always been open to the full height. The roof is supported by steel Fink trusses, running north-south across the building (Plate 12). There are a series of skylights located either side of the apex. Windows openings in the north, west and south walls are at regular intervals; some retain their original frames, whilst others are modern replacements. The floor is now vacant, but was recently used for clothing manufacture. It is accessed via the external metal stair to the south-east, and by the inserted stairwell at the north-west.

3.2.3 Building 3: the Peel Shed

Building 3 is a long, roughly rectangular building orientated east-west, lying at the north of the King's Yard complex and fronting onto the yard to the south (Plate 16). To the north it backs directly onto the railway, which prevented access to the back of the building for description and survey purposes.

“To the north of the Lozenge Department is the Peel Shed (Fig 38 to 55), originally built as a single-storey structure in 1906, also with a Belfast truss roof. The eastern end was raised to two storeys in 1908 but its Belfast truss roof was retained. The three Belfast truss roofs that survive within the factory are of the Anderson form, and represent an early industrial application of this type of roof, of which the earliest surviving examples are usually associated with First World War Hangars” (MoLAS-PCA 2004 & 2006).

The Peel Shed has an internal frame comprising girders and supporting columns.

The western half of the building is one storey high with a small basement, while the eastern half is of two storeys with no basement. The easternmost end of the building is the stub of a structure which originally ran north-south joining Building 3 (the Peel Shed) with Building 2 (the Lozenge Dept.) (Plate 17). During a phase of demolition, the building was severely truncated and now remains only as the eastern ends of the two buildings. Because of its separate development, this part of the Peel Shed is of a different construction to the rest, featuring a north-south orientated pitched roof supported on steel composite trusses and lacking the columns and girders possessed by the rest of the shed.

3.2.3.1 External elevations

3.2.3.1.1 NORTH ELEVATION (FIG 45)

Only the north elevation of the western, single-storey end of Peel Shed was accessible for description and survey, as for the remainder of the elevation the building's outer wall abutted a working railway line. Therefore, it is only this section which will be described below.

Due to the sharp drop in ground level from the south elevation to the north, at the rear of the building both basement and ground levels are visible, with 'ground level' being floor level of the basement. The elevation contains two doors, positioned c.1-1.5m above ground, with RSJ lintels. The tread of the westernmost one is of concrete and the easternmost brick. The jambs are chamfered with black bullnose bricks. The door to the east has modern wooden steps leading up to it, while the one to the west displays the ghost of steps and the remains of two iron brackets which formerly supported a landing.

In the centre of the wall, at its base, is a modern roller shutter, presumably concealing a door. The opening has been recently inserted.

There are two windows at ground floor level, all with RSJ lintels and brick sills. The frames differ slightly but appear contemporary. They are single-glazed, modern opening casements, barred on the outside.

Beyond the single-storey end of the Peel Shed to the east is a retaining wall running north from the north elevation, beyond which to the east the ground returns to the same level as in the road to the south of the shed. In effect, the sharp drop in ground level to the north between the Peel Shed and the engine house, and the lower land which extends a short way behind the Peel Shed, is the product of deliberate excavation and is a man-made feature. It is unclear what purpose this may have served, although it is possible that the lower ground level to the side of the engine house allowed the stoking and servicing of the furnace and boilers through the many openings at that level.

3.2.3.1.2 EAST ELEVATION (EAST END) (FIG 39)

This elevation is constructed of red striated brick in English bond. At ground floor it is divided into four bays, each recessed back from the face of the elevation slightly and divided by brick pilasters. The wall above is supported by two RSJ lintels which run almost the full length of the elevation. Each bay contains a window (the southernmost two) or door (the third from the south), the space around which is infilled with brick in a variety of bonds but of the same brick type as the main building. The fourth, northernmost bay, is abutted and obscured by a later annex to the stables. The brick pilasters of the bays have black brick chamfered corners, suggesting the bays were originally open, or hung with large doors, and that infilling took place at a later stage.

At first floor level, centrally, is a loading door, with a triple brick-arched head and red bull-nose brick threshold. The jambs of the opening are not chamfered, suggesting it is a later insertion, possibly a converted window opening. A large I-section girder, the jib of a loading crane, extends out of the loading door at the top. The door itself is timber with glazed panels. There are two windows either side of the door, all with triple brick-arched heads, brick sills and metal-framed multi-paned single-glazed windows. The northernmost of these is narrower than the others. A number of vents emerge through the windows, but do not appear to be original.

The rebuilt gable end at the east end of the Peel Shed's south elevation appears to represent the truncation of a building which once extended out to meet the north elevation of the Lozenge Department (Building 2). There are wall stubs on the north elevation of the Lozenge Department in the correct position, and in addition, there is an arched-headed blocked fireplace on the external north wall of the Lozenge Department, an internal feature left behind by the demolition of the conjoining structure. It is likely that the window pattern and ground-floor bay arrangement seen on the remaining part of the structure, the east elevation of the Peel Shed, originally repeated all the way along the east elevation of this building.

3.2.3.1.3 SOUTH ELEVATION (FIG 40)

Western end

The western, single-storey end of the elevation is constructed of red brick in English bond and contains four windows, all with RSJ lintels and brick sills. The lintels rest on sandstone pads set into the returns. The two window openings to the west contain full-length timber-framed single-glazed identical frames; two 8-pane fixed casements below, with two 4-pane opening casements above. The two to the east only extend to $\frac{3}{4}$ depth within the openings—the bottom $\frac{1}{4}$ is stretcher bond red brick infill. The frames are identical—modern, simple, timber, single glazed, each with four single-pane fixed casements (two over two).

Between the two northern windows is a blocked opening extending from the ground to c. 2m height. This appears to be a blocked doorway. The jambs are chamfered with black bull-nose brick and the lintel is an RSJ resting on sandstone pads. The infill is recessed c. 30cm from the jambs and is red brick laid in stretcher bond. In this infill are two large square sections of later blocking in very modern red brick (stretcher bond). Below these are

two very recent square ceramic air-vents. At roughly halfway up the recess a plank has been inserted between the jambs to form a horizontal shelf.

In the centre of this elevation is a pedestrian doorway. The doorway is within an opening almost identical to the blocked one to the west, having black brick chamfered jambs and an RSJ lintel, but the lintel rests on concrete pads rather than sandstone. The western half of this opening has been infilled with very modern red brick in stretcher bond, and into the eastern half has been inserted a modern timber and metal door.

At the very east of this elevation is a final opening currently covered by a modern roller-shutter door. The opening has an RSJ lintel resting on sandstone pads and black brick chamfered jambs, and appears to be original.

A large truncated pipe with valve projects from between the easternmost windows and may represent an original fitting. It appears to be insulated.

Central section

The central, two-storey part of this elevation, between the single-storey western end and the eastern gable end, is built of the same red brick as the western end, laid in English bond.

At ground floor there are a number of blockings and variant window types. It appears that the original fenestration was deep windows with triple brick-arch heads, but several of these have been blocked in order to insert new broad openings or to accommodate a cooling unit for the processes currently carried out in the building.

The window openings appear to have been blocked in very recent times, at the same time. They are blocked with a mixture of red and yellow bricks in stretcher bond.

There is only one window remaining in original form, at the west end. It has a brick sill and triple brick-arched head. The frame is extremely similar to that at the west end of the western half of the Peel Shed, except that it is arched at the top. This window opening has an RSJ inserted across it to support the half-landing of the steel external stairway which provides access to the first floor. The window to its west has a replacement RSJ lintel, as it is directly beneath the first floor stairway landing. The entire arrangement appears contemporary, as the frame types in the two windows are virtually identical.

There are two doorways. That at the west end appears original, and is a black brick chamfered opening with concrete lintel containing a wooden double-leaf door. In the centre of this elevation is a large recently-inserted roller-shutter door. At the east end of the elevation are two blocked openings, one blocked window with a brick sill, RSJ lintel and recessed recent red-brick stretcher-bond blocking, and a blocked pedestrian door with an RSJ lintel on sandstone pads and black brick chamfered jambs. This blocking is English bond in same brick type as rest of elevation, which suggests this blocking much older than the others. There is an external steel staircase against this end of the elevation, but it is of a different form to that at the west and is more recent.

At first floor, the original arrangement of doors and windows is better preserved. Centrally placed is an arched-headed loading door, which appears to be set into a converted window opening, and whose large concrete threshold forms the lintel of a blocked door at ground floor. The door itself is double-leaf, wooden and contains glazed panels. It is similar to that on the east elevation, which suggests they were inserted contemporarily. To the west of the door is an iron staple which may be all that remains of lifting machinery.

To the west of this loading door are three window openings with brick sills, triple brick arched heads and original frames contemporary with those at ground floor. These are timber and single-glazed, with two double opening casements of 1 x 3 with two opening casements of 1 x 2 above. At the very west end is an original first floor pedestrian doorway with a

triple brick arched head and black brick chamfered jambs, to which the western external stair leads.

To the east of loading door are two windows of exactly the same form as those to the west, followed by a original pedestrian door with a triple brick-arched head and black brick chamfered jambs, blocked with English bond brick of the same type as the rest of the façade.

At the very east is a recently inserted pedestrian door opening with a modern metal door, reached from the eastern external stairs.

West end

The gable end at the very east end of this elevation is of modern red brick in English bond. The brick is of the same striated type as the rest of the frontage, but is noticeably more recent work. It appears to represent the truncated end of a building which originally extended further south to join the north elevation of the Lozenge Department but was shortened and refaced.

On the ground floor are two windows, both with bull-nosed red brick sills and concrete lintels, simple modern windows and bars. At the east end is a pedestrian door.

At first floor is a pedestrian doorway accessed from the external metal stairway, and to its east are two windows of the same type as those and ground floor but without bars.

3.2.3.1.4 WEST ELEVATION (FIG 41)

The west elevation of the Peel Shed is single-storey and is formed of red brick laid in English bond. The ground drops sharply from the south to the north, meaning that at the south end of the west elevation only the ground floor is visible, but by the north end the external wall of the basement level is revealed.

This elevation contains three doorways, one blocked, with black bullnose brick chamfered jambs, RSJ lintels and steps, all raised c.1m above ground. A recent wooden stairway leads up to the southernmost of the unblocked doors, while the other has a very large modern flour silo in front of it.

There are three windows at ground floor level, all with RSJ lintels and brick sills. The frames differ slightly but appear contemporary. They are single-glazed, modern opening casements, barred on the outside.

3.2.3.2 Interior (Figs 42-48)

Access to the ground floor is via several large bay doors on the southern elevation, some of which are now blocked or have been reduced in size. There are also access points in the north elevation, at the west end, and in the west elevation.

Access to the first floor of the central part of the building is via an external staircase at the centre of the south elevation. Access to the first floor of the easternmost part of the building, formerly a separate structure, is via an external metal stair at the east of the south elevation.

The ground floor of the Peel Shed at the westernmost end is supported at basement level by riveted steel girders resting on I-section steel columns (Plate 18). There is no basement in the rest of the building. In the west and central parts of the building, the floor above is supported by riveted girders resting upon cylindrical cast-iron columns (Plate 19). The easternmost end of the building is the stub of a structure which originally ran north-south joining Building 3 (the Peel Shed) with Building 2 (the Lozenge Dept.). During a phase of demolition, the building was severely truncated and now remains only as the eastern ends

of the two buildings. Because of its separate development, this part of the Peel Shed is of a different construction to the rest, featuring a north-south orientated pitched roof supported on steel composite trusses and lacking the columns and girders possessed by the rest of the shed.

The one-storey, western end of the Peel Shed and rooms B3F1-6 of the two-storey, central part are covered by roofs supported on timber Belfast trusses. This type of roof structure is unusual and represents, at King's Yard, one of the first known uses outside of a bomb-shelter context.

The ground floor of the western and central parts of the Peel Shed has been most recently used for food manufacture, and is divided into numerous food processing, storage, washing and office spaces. Few original features are visible as most of the wall surface is clad in plastic, although there is an angled flue in room B3G4 which is an original feature (Plate 20).

The ground floor of the eastern part of the Peel Shed appears to have been disused for some time. It is a single open space.

The first floor of the central part of the Peel Shed is open-plan but for a few small modern rooms to the south-west and east, used as offices, store-rooms, lobbies and toilets. It has been most recently used for clothing manufacture, and is open to the roof trusses. In the west wall of room B3F1 is a blocked fan fitting, bearing the words 'James Keith and Blackman. The Blackman Fan Company Limited London'. This may be an original fitting.

Within the wall defining the east side of rooms B3F2, B3F3 and B3F6 are five blocked openings with triple brick-arched heads. They appear to represent the positions of one former doorway and four former windows. This indicated that this wall was formerly an external one.

The first floor of the eastern end of the Peel Shed appears to have been used most recently as a squat. It has been divided with a series of makeshift partitions into rooms B3F10 to B3F18, many of which are used as bath and shower rooms. There is a modern flight of stairs leading up to the mezzanine floor located above room B3F11.

3.2.4 Building 4: the Stables

Building 4 (Figs 59 to 65) is a long, rectangular, single-storey north-south orientated range located at the easternmost end of the complex, and was originally the stables. It is built in English bond red brick and has a pent roof of corrugated sheeting and felt. It directly abuts the boundary wall to the neighbouring plot at the east, and to the north, it directly abuts a working railway line. Neither of these elevations will be described here, the east because it is blank and the north because it was inaccessible. The building is divided into three by four mass walls extending beyond the roof as parapets, though it has also been internally subdivided with modern partitions.

At the north the building has been more extensively altered, and many windows have RSJ lintels. At the south, doors and windows have brick arch heads (Plate 21).

3.2.4.1 External elevations

3.2.4.1.1 NORTH ELEVATION

This was not accessible, as the structure backed onto a working railway line.

3.2.4.1.2 EAST ELEVATION

This was not accessible as it was contiguous with abutting walls of the adjacent property

3.2.4.1.3 SOUTH ELEVATION (FIG 60)

The south elevation is very short, and built in red brick in English bond. It contains a large doorway with an RSJ lintel and timber door. To the east of this, a distinct change in brickwork can be seen running vertically up the building to the height of the door, suggesting a reworking of the opening. Above the door is a small window opening with a black bullnose brick sill and segmental brick arched head, containing a small wooden casement frame.

Two cast-iron down pipes are attached to the west end of the elevation. At the very eastern end is a small flat-roofed red-brick addition which projects southwards from the elevation. The south elevation of this structure contains a single wooden door with concrete lintel.

3.2.4.1.4 WEST ELEVATION (FIG 61)

The west elevation comprises the frontage of the building, constructed in red brick in English bond. It appears that it originally contained a simple repeating pattern of door openings and arched-headed windows, but it has been subject to considerable alteration over the years.

At the north the building abuts the northern boundary wall, and, to the west, a small single-storey addition to the Peel Shed (Building 3).

At the north end of the elevation is an inserted door and window unit, which is timber-framed and possesses an RSJ lintel. Beyond this to the south, the frontage contains two 24-pane steel casement windows, in between which is a large steel roller shutter door with steel RSJ lintel and black bullnose brick chamfered jambs. The brickwork above this doorway has been extensively reworked to square the original arched head. Above the steel roller door and the later door and window feature are two bulk-head lights (Plate 22).

This part of the elevation is divided from that part continuing to the south by a brick pediment extending above the roof line by six brick courses, capped by concrete coping stones. This pediment represents the head of an original internal dividing wall, which also shows as a brick buttress/wall stub on the south elevation. A second wall of the same type exists c.2 m to the south, and shows as a pediment and buttress/stub. The existence of these walls suggests that it is possible that this part of the building formerly extended further west, possibly joining with the east end of the Lozenge Dept.

At the centre of the bay formed by the two buttresses, steel door has been inserted. A further door of the same type has been inserted at the southern end. Both have RSJ lintels.

To the north of the bay, an original arched-headed doorway has been infilled with breeze block. Above this an original window has been retained: a small timber casement frame in an opening with a segmental arched head and black bullnose brick sill. Beside these features is a large 24-pane steel casement window, barred. The opening for this window has an RSJ lintel and black bullnose brick sill.

A steel tethering ring has been retained at the very northern end of the bay (Plate 23).

Beyond this bay to the south is the final section of the elevation. The original fenestration and access arrangement have been less altered in this part than in the rest of the building.

Nine regularly-spaced small timber casement windows in openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills line the upper portion of the elevation, positioned directly below the roof line.

There are five original door openings in the lower section of the elevation, two of which are blocked and two altered to become windows. These comprise single-glazed 24-pane metal frames, RSJ lintels and red ceramic tile windowsills. Below the windows the openings have been infilled with red brick which has been keyed into the original brickwork.

The final doorway has been retained as an entrance to the building, although it has been partially infilled to accommodate a new door, and an RSJ lintel has replaced the original segmental arched head (still visible above).

Nine original ring attachments are fixed into the wall at regular intervals across this part of the elevation, at a height of 1.8m.

3.2.4.2 Interior (Figs 62-65)

Internally the stables are divided up into a series of workshop spaces, some of which have been separated off completely to provide individual units. Extra light has been provided by a series of skylights running the length of the building at irregular intervals. These are a recent addition.

The rooms were originally a series of interconnecting bays with a wide doorway in the western wall providing access into each. Room B4G3 has a modern steel-framed timber mezzanine floor over the east side of the room, used as offices. These have been carpeted and the walls lined with carpet squares in a bid to create soundproofing (Plate 24).

There are remnants of a fire sprinkler system running the length of the building. The floors have all been formed of poured concrete with the exception of a room at the south end, which retains its cobbled surface. In each bay there are two regularly-spaced timber stanchions supporting the sloping roof formed of timber and felt or corrugated sheeting. Modern additions include an industrial hood area in room B4G5 and various piping and electricity cables throughout the building.

The two rooms at the southern end of the building, B4G7 and B4G8, also have an entrance off Carpenter's Road. It is likely that these rooms were the original offices and tack rooms; however, very few of the original fixtures and fittings survive. On west wall there is a metal plate with attached ring and a metal cleat hook associated with overhead transom windows.

Very few of the original fixtures and fittings remain. In room B4G6, there are remains of timber pegs for bridles (Plate 25 and 26) and wooden planks inset low in the eastern wall, the function of which is unknown.

To the north of the building is a small annexe linking the stables to the east end of the Peel Shed, a later addition which contains a number of small rooms used as toilets and washrooms.

3.2.5 Building 5: the Coach House

Building 5 (Figs 66 to 74) is a small rectangular two-storey block aligned north-south and located at the front of the complex, next to the eastern gate onto Carpenter's Road. It was originally the coach house, and appears to front onto the entrance road to the east. It is constructed of English bond yellow brickwork, rendered to the west, north and east, and has a pitched roof supported on timber king-post trusses and covered in corrugated sheeting. The ground floor has been converted into offices, while the first floor last functioned as a café. It is accessed via an original cast-iron external staircase at the north (Plate 27).

3.2.5.1 External elevations

3.2.5.1.1 NORTH ELEVATION (FIG 67)

The north elevation comprises one of the gable ends to the building. It is cement rendered. There are no features at ground floor level, but for chamfered corners to the building which extend c.2m. from ground.

A cast-iron external stair leads from ground level up to a pedestrian door on the western side of the first floor. This door opening appears to be original, possessing an arched segmental head and black brick chamfered jambs, and it is likely that this was the original first floor access arrangement.

The steel external staircase is not original, but is probably of mid-twentieth century date. It appears to occupy the position of an original stairway, as it seems that access to the upper floor of the coach house has always been external. As it reflects an original arrangement, it is of historic interest.

The original door and window openings of the coach house are a group of features which are central to the appearance and historic character of the building. Their form and position provides invaluable information about the function and development of the building, as do the alterations made to them over the building's lifetime. Several of them still contain original or early window-frames and doors, which are of historic value.

3.2.5.1.2 EAST ELEVATION (FIG 68)

The east elevation comprises the frontage of the building. At ground floor it has been considerably altered by the insertion of three very modern wooden infill panels with windows, the southernmost of which also contains a pedestrian access door. These have been placed within what appear to be three original wide openings, defined by two large chamfered piers and capped by a substantial girder (concealed behind a wooden board). It is likely that these were originally gated, and that this area housed the coaches.

At the southern end of the elevation, the coach house is abutted to the east by the yellow stock brick boundary wall which extends to the gateway at the east.

The first floor contains three original regularly-spaced window openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills, containing timber-framed single-glazed six-frame fixed casement windows.

3.2.5.1.3 SOUTH ELEVATION (FIG 69)

The south elevation comprises one of the gable ends of the building. It is the only face of the building not to be rendered, and directly adjoins the pavement on Carpenter's Road. It is blank but for a cast-iron street sign for Carpenter's Road, mounted at the western end.

3.2.5.1.4 WEST ELEVATION (FIG 70)

This elevation is rendered and painted light grey, the render being replaced at the south end by unpainted cement.

At the centre of the elevation is an original doorway with a segmental arched head and bullnose red brick threshold, containing a double-leaf timber door with an arched-headed window above. There are two original window openings, one either side of the central doorway. The northern opening retains its original segmental arched head and black bullnose brick sill, and contains a timber-framed single-glazed six-pane fixed casement, with boarded area above. The southern window has been altered by the blocking of the segmental arched head to square off the lintel and reduce the size.

The first floor contains three original window openings with segmental arched heads and black bullnose brick sills. The central window has been boarded, and contains an extraction system and a square steel chimney vent. The two openings to either side contain modern wooden casement windows.

3.2.5.2 Interior (Fig 71-74)

At ground floor, the building is divided into a series of offices by modern partitioning. Access is via a door in one of three modern timber and glass inserts which fill the original wide coach entrances at the east. There is an original wide pedestrian door centrally placed in the west elevation. Two boxed beams support the first floor. The walls are plastered and painted (Plate 28).

Access to the first floor was formerly via an internal staircase in the south-west corner of the floor, itself probably an insertion, now blocked by board. Current access is solely via an external metal staircase rising against the north elevation, almost certainly the original access arrangement. The entrance is an original first floor pedestrian door in the north wall, with chamfered jambs. The floor is divided into a series of partitioned rooms used as a café, kitchen and flat (Plate 29). In the rooms to the east and west, the ceiling is hipped. No original fixtures and fittings survive, although the window openings are unaltered and many of the frames are original.

3.2.6 Building 6: the Engine House

To the west of the Peel Shed is a tall, square, originally single-storey building constructed between 1904 and 1905 as a boiler house/engine room (Figs 75 to 82). The building originally possessed a 36-metre chimney, but this was lost during the 1980s (Ridge 2003). *“The boiler house, which produced the power which ran the Clarnico factory, is one of the most historically important buildings in the complex. The numerous blockings on the east elevation relate to the positions of flues and boilers and may have been maintenance or fuel hatches. They are of considerable historical significance.”* Ridge, 2003: 11.

The building is constructed of unknown brick and unknown bond as the structure was rendered with cement painted grey. To the north it backs directly onto a working railway line, which prevented access for description and survey purposes. It appears to front onto the yard at the south, although numerous alterations have made it hard to ascertain the building's original form and orientation. A modern corrugated sheeting canopy has been added to the south elevation, and a mid twentieth century toilet block constructed close by, to the south-east. The roof is pitched, orientated east-west, supported on steel composite trusses and covered with corrugated sheeting (Plate 30).

3.2.6.1 External elevations

3.2.6.1.1 NORTH ELEVATION

Not accessible, as the structure backs onto a working railway line.

3.2.6.1.2 EAST ELEVATION (FIG 76)

On the east side of the engine house, between this structure and the Peel Shed, the ground drops sharply from the south to the north, meaning that at by the north end of the east elevation, ground level is several metres below the ground floor within the building. The engine house has no basement, meaning that any openings which appear below internal ground floor level must have served features, machinery or spaces now removed or buried.

At ground floor and sub-ground-floor level are numerous blocked openings (see Fig 76 & 79), varying widely in height and width, but all with black bullnose brick chamfered jambs and segmental arched heads reinforced with iron straps. The openings appear to have all been bricked up at the same time. Above these, the elevation is blank but for a blocked window located just below the roof ridge, possessing a segmental arched head and black bullnose brick sill.

There is evidence of re-pointing and repair work on large cracks running vertically up the elevation (see plate 30).

The numerous blockings on this elevation relate to the positions of flues and boilers, and may have been maintenance or fuel hatches. They are of considerable historic significance (Ridge, 2003: 11)

3.2.6.1.3 SOUTH ELEVATION (FIG 77)

A large corrugated sheeting canopy has been attached to the south face of the structure, with roller-shutter doors to the south. This appears to be very recent.

The original elevation, behind the addition, is largely blank. It has been rendered. At ground floor are two extra large double timber doors with RSJ lintels. The legend in the centre of RSJ lintels reads 'Leeds Steelworks England'. These lead into the large open space on the ground floor of Building 6. At the west side of the elevation, a wide opening has been infilled with a very modern partition containing a pedestrian door and rectangular boarded window. This forms the entrance to several small office rooms which have been recently created using partitioning.

3.2.6.1.4 WEST ELEVATION (FIG 78)

The west elevation forms one of the gable ends to the building. It is partially obscured by a small modern single-storey pent-roofed shed abutting the wall at its northern end.

At the south end of the ground floor is a blocked doorway with black brick chamfered jambs and a segmental arched head. The brick infill contains a single, square, single-glazed modern window. At the north end, partially obscured by the shed, is a wide blocked opening with a substantial RSJ lintel. The southernmost jamb is visible, and is of white and brown glazed bull-nosed bricks.

At first floor level, at the northernmost end of the elevation, is a blocked pedestrian doorway with a segmental arched head and black brick chamfered jambs (Plate 31).

It appears that the building formerly extended much further west, as evidenced by the first-floor door, and that at some point in the past it was truncated. The north wall of the building extends further west to become the rear wall of the shed and a boundary wall to the railway, and it is likely that at one stage the whole length of this wall was part of the engine house.

3.2.6.2 Interior (Figs 79 to 82)

Internally, the engine house is a single large space rising to the full height of the roof, into which has been inserted a series of small partitioned rooms against the west wall, and a modern steel-framed mezzanine floor used for storage. Most of the internal original fixtures and fittings relating to the original function of the structure have been removed. There are a series of blocking along the east wall of the structure. These are of a variety of sizes and shapes, with many different lintel types. This suggests that the openings were used for a variety of purposes and created or altered in different periods. On the eastern wall at the southern end, a block of brickwork protrudes at first floor level, supported by an I-section RSJ resting on brick corbelling. Close to the apex of the roof is a blocked original window opening (Plate 32).

The north wall contains three square-headed blocked openings at ground floor level, the purpose of which is unclear. Between these are pilasters which extend only to the height of the mezzanine floor. Above these pilasters is a strip of render, suggesting the disguising of scarring from removed fittings or structures. At the east end of the wall are a number of truncated metal members protruding from the wall, which suggest removed fixtures.

The west wall contains a blocked original doorway, an altered window opening and a wide, partially-infilled original doorway at ground floor level. It is likely that these formerly gave onto an adjoining internal space, since removed, now evidenced by a roof scar between ground and first floor level and the presence of a blocked original pedestrian door at mezzanine floor level. The boundary wall against which the brick-built lean-to has been constructed has the same repeating pattern of pilasters as the internal face of the engine house's north wall, suggesting the boundary wall is a remnant of a demolished part of that building.

The south wall contains two very large doorways defined by three substantial chamfered brick piers. These openings appear to be original, and are currently occupied by large timber double-leaf doors.

The east-west aligned pitched roof is supported on steel roof trusses resting on a series of brick corbels.

3.2.7 *The yard*

A weigh-plate is located in the yard to the south of the Peel Shed (Building 3) (Plate 33). This would have been used historically to weigh goods and materials as they were transported in and out of the Peel Shed by the doorway to which it is directly adjacent (now blocked).

A further weigh-plate is located to the east of the Starch Department (Building 1). This large weigh-plate would have been used historically to weigh vehicles as they passed into and out of the King's Yard complex. It provides information on the flow of people, vehicles, materials and goods through the complex.

The boundary walls of King's Yard preserve significant historic information in the form of gate positions, blockings and alterations. They provide information on the way in which the factory was divided from but operated within the wider industrial landscape.

Directly to the south-east of the engine house, across the road running between the Peel Shed and the Lozenge Department, is a concrete-covered channel running approximately north-west/south-east. This may well be a steam duct relating the processes occurring in the engine house.

3.3 Discussion

The King's Yard factory represents a good example of a surviving factory complex in an area which has strong industrial character and heritage, but has suffered a loss of original 19th and early 20th-century industrial buildings.

It presents a number of features of interest, including several unusual or early roof truss types, and was used for the manufacture of confectionary, about the processes of which little has been recorded.

The map evidence suggest that a major change in the layout of the engine house, building 6, occurred between 1913/14 and 1937. At some point between these dates, the building assumed almost exactly its current footprint. Two photographs of 1921 (Plate 34 and 35) narrow this date range by providing an earlier *terminus ante quem*. An illustration of the factory dated roughly to immediately after its construction circa 1910 shows the original layout of the buildings (see Plate 2).

The first photograph, taken from the south-east (Plate 34) shows the once divided engine house as a single structure, almost abutting the chimney located at the building's south-east corner.

The 1913/14 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6) shows a number of small rectangular individual structures roughly in the footprint of the current structure. Plate 34 clearly illustrates the pitched-roof two-storey main engine house with the small rectangular outhouses located to the south and west. The engine house itself has three large bays opening onto the chimney area with a small single-storey structure in front. Material may have been delivered to the engine house directly via the railway or from the access under the railway from the yard at the rear. The picture also illustrates that the entrance to the east of building 5 is not original and access was previously via the gate in the east boundary wall.

The illustration of Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd, Clarnico Confectionery Works dated to pre-1916 shows the entire Clarnico works around Hackney at that time (see Plate 2). King's Yard is at the forefront of this illustration. It shows the original layout as can be seen in Fig 6. The Starch Department, building 1, can be seen with a monitor roof with oxeuf, or oeil-de-boeuf, in the top centre of the southern elevation. The southern elevation also contains a further row of arched-headed windows, no longer visible. This is related to the 1916-1921 raising of White Post Lane bridge to allow larger barges to progress downstream to Old Ford Locks, which meant the raising of the road level, resulting in the lower floor windows being blocked in and obscured. The monitor roof remain on the 1966 photograph (Plate 36), but was gone by 1983. The external stairs on the east and west elevations were also in place at this time. Further details are visible in Plate 2 relating to the single storey building, now lost, which shared a wall with the southern boundary. It had a monitor roof with the work CLARNICO emblazoned on the southern pitch. Detailed information about this structure and its use has not emerged, and further research in this building may be required.

The coach house, building 5, has the words Clarnico Fire Station painted on the southern elevation, visible from Carpenter's Road. This suggests that the coach house was used primarily by the Clarnico Fire Department, which by the early 1900s was quite sizable (Plate 37). At this time, there was a very real danger of fire due to the function of the building and the materials used for construction. The timber trusses and floors and large open spaces in combination with hot processes, for example boiling of confectionery and jams in huge industrial pans, added up to a high risk of fire. The Starch Department, building 1, retains mid twentieth century metal fire doors in situ on the third floor (see Plates 7 and 8), features intended to contain fire should it occur. The thick transverse walls present in the Starch and Lozenge departments may also be intended as firebreaks.

The stables, building 4, look very much the same as today. A large double gate is visible immediately to the south leading into grassland. This may have been used for grazing and exercise for the horses. A further two-storey pitched-roof structure is located to the south of the gates, the use of which is unknown. It is possible it was used for the coach and stable men or as a pedestrian access into King's Yard. A further access point from Carpenter's Road is located to the east of the Starch Department, building 1. This is likely to have been the main access into the yard and was primarily used for vehicular traffic. There is also an access tunnel from the yard, under the railway line to the west of building 6, to the Clarnico works located off Waterden Road at the rear of King's Yard. This is likely to have been used to cart goods, raw and made, between the factories.

The stables have a structure attached midway down, which is in evidence on the 1913/14 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6). This structure possessed a single pitched roof and central archway leading to the rear of the stables and the east of building 3. It also appears to lead directly onto the railway track on the northern boundary of yard. It is likely that this

archway was also used for loading and unloading materials from carts into the buildings attached to the east of the Lozenge Department, building 2, and the Peel Shed, building 3. It may also have been used for unloading hay and feed into the stables. The single-storey pitched roof structure extending on a north-south axis from the east end of building 2 may have housed the carts and coaches used for the delivery of made goods from the factories to the suppliers. A tall narrow chimney is visible on the east elevation. The remains of this structure are visible attached to the eastern end of the Lozenge Department and can be seen in section (fig 34). Attached to the north of this is a two storey structure with pitched roof and chimney on the south-east corner. A small porch is attached to the north-east corner of the building, where the present-day annexe connects the stables, building 4, with the Peel Shed, building 3. The remains of this structure are visible on the eastern end of the Peel Shed, and the north-south axis and Fink truss roof are visible in section (fig 45). The Peel Shed itself is visible as a single-storey barrel-roofed structure with a series of skylights. The Lozenge Department, building 2, has a long three-storey area to the west and a smaller two-storey area to the east. Both have barrel roofs with hotworking vents.

By 1921, (Plate 34 and 35) the buildings remain relatively unchanged; the only significant alteration appears to be the creation of a second storey on the east end of the Peel Shed, building 3. The barrel roof appears to remain with a series of skylights located either side of the apex. The hotworking vents on the roof of the Lozenge Department, building 2, appear to have been altered. This is indicative of a change of work process within the building. Other alterations visible on this photograph are the introduction of a gate immediately to the east of the coach house, building 5, and the blocking of a previous gate in the eastern boundary wall. The rise in road level and the level of White Post Lane Bridge is very clear, and obscures the lower levels of the Starch Department's south elevation, as discussed above.

The barrel roofs seen in two of the King's Yard structures, building 3 and building 2, are supported by Belfast trusses. In both the Peel Shed (building 3) and the western end of the Lozenge Department (building 2) these original structural elements survive. Belfast trusses surviving in-situ are becoming rare and are of high historical significance.

Roof trusses are designed to hold the weight of the roof covering, which in this case was timber planking covered with felt. Additional loads hung from them internally, such as lineshafts and belts, and the trusses also had to withstand wind pressure or snow externally (Jones, 2006: 312).

The Belfast truss has been described by Gilfillan and Gilbert (2002: 37) as "essentially a bow-string configuration with a curved top chord and close-spaced lattice web". These trusses were very popular in industrial structures during the late 19th and early 20th century, and were found mainly in large open-area structures used by such industries as shipbuilding, iron founding, chemical works and general workshops (Gould, Jennings & Montgomery, 1992: 129). One of the benefits of this truss type was its strength, and the fact that it could utilise home-grown timber as the truss could be formed of relatively short lengths (Gould, Jennings & Montgomery, 1992: 127).

Thought to have originated in Belfast, the truss adopted the name of the city. The first historical reference to it is from an advertisement published in *The Dublin Builder*, dated 1st October 1866 (McTear & Co. 1866). The company involved, McTear & Co. were located in Corporation Street, Belfast and had advertised a

"... durable, cheap and handsome roof for felt which is now so much used for covering mills, factories, farm buildings, etc" (Plate 38).

The truss forms a barrel roof, clad in timber with waterproof felting. Simple to use and construct, it could be produced on site with little difficulty.

McTear did not have the monopoly of this truss, however. During the very late 19th and early 20th centuries, a number of companies working in Belfast also produced the truss, with minor differences in design. D. Anderson & Son Ltd are the earliest noted competitors, and were in the business of building roofs from 1877 and supplying felt from 1895. They actively marketed the ‘Anderson truss’, a variant of the Belfast truss, from the early 1900s (Gould, Jennings & Montgomery, 1992: 128). By 1910, three further companies had been set up to construct the now highly popular truss. One was known originally as the Baltic Firewood Co. and changed their name to the Baltic Timber Co. Another was Rex Roof Co. and the third was a company named the Northern Counties Asphalt Co.

However, it was Anderson’s who expanded and took the truss to Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, New York and London where they set up office. Gould, Jennings and Montgomery (1992: 128) record the instructions given by Anderson concerning the construction of the truss. The main elements were the top chord member or bow-piece, which was to be soaked for flexibility, then bent and fitted with timber or metal clamps to the bottom chords, which were to have a slight camber. Thus the frame was created. The bracing was cut at a 45 degree angle and then nailed in place, then sandwiched between the chords on either side. The bracing would be at right angles with the top chord. These designs were easier to use than the original McTear & Co design as they did not require ‘fan centre layout points’. It is probable that both the Belfast trusses in the Peel Shed and the Lozenge Department are of Anderson’s design. During the First World War, these trusses were used in aeroplane and ‘general purpose’ hangers, some of which were used by the US naval air force located in Ireland and were used significantly throughout the United States after that time.

Gilfillan, J.R. and Gilbert, S.G., load tested some of the different types of Belfast trusses to failure point. They considered the truss profile “is clearly efficient for uniformly distributed loading” (2002: 39) yet a simpler bow-string truss was seen as superior, mainly due to the simplicity of the design over the more complicated angles of the Belfast truss. The biggest natural threat to the trusses are wet rot and, especially when the braces are formed of spruce, woodworm. These trusses were economically viable and could use home-grown material comfortably.

With steel trusses becoming more readily available after the First World War, the use of Belfast trusses fell into a steady decline, although they were still being constructed in Lagos as late as the 1950s (Gould, Jennings & Montgomery, 1992: 129).

A key property of the truss to a confectionery business such as Clarnico was the truss’ ability to provide a warm surface. As Gould (2001: 82) explains, “This was especially important for finishing processes in hot steamy atmospheres, when condensation dripping from a cold roof could spoil the product”. However, there was a high fire risk because of the timber and tar-felting. Fire was a considerable risk when manufacturing using any hot process. As mentioned, Clarnico had its own established company fire brigade, which was located for a time in building 5 (see Plate 37).

The Fink truss, visible in the east end of the Peel Shed, building 3, (Fig 45 and 51) was developed by a German civil engineer working in West Virginia, North America in the 1850s. Albert Fink devised a truss to support a large spanned iron railway bridge across the Monongahela River. This truss design was later utilised in buildings due to its strength and steel lightness. The Fink truss roof in the former Lozenge Department is particularly interesting for its diagonal trusses which brace the main spans axially for superior wind resistance (Clarke, 2004).

Building 6 is known as the engine house, and held the mechanism which powered the machinery and driveshaft used in the process of manufacture.

During the second Industrial Revolution or Technical Revolution, dated between 1870 and 1914, there were significant advances in the fields of electrical, petroleum, chemical and steel industries. This was the period that introduced the mass production of consumer goods and improved steam-driven stationary engines.

At the turn of the century, the internal combustion engine was being developed and sold to factories to run their machinery used to make their product. Steam turbines were steadily being modified and adapted to increase their output and become more economical. A steam turbine is likely to have produced the electricity to run the machinery at King's Yard. There is no documentary evidence for such a machine being located here; however, given the date of the yard's construction, this seems the logical supposition.

The steam turbine works by heating water by fossil fuel, in this case coal, to create steam which is "...expanded inside a closed chamber, and the kinetic energy created is partly absorbed in rotating vanes or blades attached to a central drum or disk...." (Jones, 2006: 359).

Turbines had an advantage over reciprocating steam engines due to their compactness, reduced wear on parts and economy of steam. Due to the high speed rotation they could produce, they soon replaced reciprocating engines in electric generation plants, for which they were best suited (Jones, 2006: 360). It was not until the late 19th century, however, that the turbines became successful. A man called Charles Algernon Parsons patented his 'multi-stage non-condensing turbine' which he showed to great effect by applying his creation to naval craft at the 1897 Jubilee Naval Review at Spithead (*ibid*).

Although beam engines were still being installed as late as the 1900s by municipal authorities for pumping water and sewage, they were superseded by the late 19th century by horizontal steam engines.

The type of machine used for the generation of electricity will dictate the size and position of industrial buildings like engine houses and chimneys. According to Jones (2006: 196-7) tall engine houses were constructed to house beam engines, while lower buildings were constructed later to provide greater floor space for horizontal engines. The great height of the King's Yard engine house might suggest a beam engine, but it is difficult to imagine such an engine being installed at so late a date. The total removal of the engine fittings makes estimating the engine type difficult, but finding out what form of engine was used at the factory must be an aim for future research.

Photographs from the early 20th century of one of the Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd factories demonstrate the use of the power the engine produced. In (Plate 39) for example, several lineshafts are visible running the length of the room. From each, a number of belts run to machinery attached to the floor, used in the confectionery-making process. Jones describes the use of lineshaft-driven pulleys thus:

"Before individual electric driving was introduced, power was transmitted to machinery by overhead lineshafting and flat leather belts. Lineshafting ran continuously, but some machines, such as machine tools, had to be stopped and started at will. Above each machine, a flat-faced pulley or fast pulley was keyed to the lineshafting, round which a flat belt was tensioned to drive down onto a pair of belt-wide pulleys side-by-side on the machine. One of the latter pulleys would be fast on the machine drive shaft, the other loose i.e. not keyed to it, so capable of 'freewheeling' on the shaft. The belt passed between two metal prongs, called strap fork or belt striking gear: when this was slid sideways, the constantly moving belt could be pushed onto the fast pulley to drive the machine, or slid back to put the belt on the loose pulley to stop the machine. If the machine always ran in the same direction, an open belt drive was used; if reversal from time to time was required, an additional crossed belt was necessary, and three pulleys were needed on the machine- a

fast one for each belt when it was driving, and a central loose pulley when it was idling. The lineshafting pulley had to be increased in width to accommodate the two belts.” (Jones 2006; 133-34) (Plate 40).

The presence of wall boxes, cast-iron boxes which carried the lineshaft through walls, in the Lozenge Department, suggests that powered manufacture was definitely taking place in this building. It may also have been taking place in others, in which the wall boxes have been removed or covered. Discovering what processes took place in each part of the complex should be a question for further research.

“Overhead metal shafting ran above machines which were arranged in rows or lines, and power was transmitted by torsion along the shafting to turn pulleys spaced out above the machines. The final drive was by the tension in a flat, leather, endless belt connecting the lineshafting pulley to a similar pulley on each machine. Lineshaftings were made from wrought iron at first, later from steel, and were built up from lengths of 20 to 30ft each, joined by couplings. Support was by bearings hung from the roof or ceiling, or by bolting onto pads near the top of cast iron building pillars. Normal speed of rotation for lineshafting was around 220 rpm. The driving pulleys were made in halves bolted together to facilitate addition to, and removal from, the lineshafting. The moving belts driving down onto the machines were often unguarded, and were a common cause of accident to workers. In a workshop or mill with many belt drivers, a considerable amount of noise was created, a clear view around the area obscured and some light lost. Lineshafting ran continuously while a factory was working, and another big disadvantage was that all the lineshafting had to be run even though only one machine out of a number were needed. The lineshafting itself was driven from the prime mover, which in textile mills was either by a geared system in early days, or later by rope or belt drives to a principal lineshaft on each floor. Other lineshafts one each floor would be driven off the principal by belts” (Jones 2006; 226).

3.4 Conclusions

There have been alterations to building 1, 2, 4 and 5. The majority of these changes have occurred after the premises were divided up and rented out as individual units. Building 3 has seen some alteration to the east of the building when, between the period of 1921 and 1937, the roof line was raised to accommodate a further storey. The structure which formerly ran north-south between building 3, the Peel Shed and building 2, the Lozenge Department, linking the two together, was partially demolished and the stubs merged into the two buildings during an alternation phase after the removal of the Clarnico works to the new factory to the north of King’s Yard, off Waterden Road.

Building 6, the engine house, has gone through a series of alterations, likely to have been connected to the change of machinery used in powering the different plant used in the stages of confectionery making, none of which survives.

Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd was a sizable firm which at the height of production employed over 3000 workers in its East London base to produce quality products (Plate 41). They managed to continue production during the First World War, 1914-18, maintaining production despite loss of manpower by investing in state-of-the-art machinery to make up the slack. They also sought out new markets throughout the Commonwealth and other countries, including South Africa, Canada and the United States of America. During the Second World War, 1939-45, the food embargos and rations threatened production once more. During this time, the variety and quantity of produce was limited. However, Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd were able to continue with production due to the assistance of war loans by the government. When the Lozenge Department was heavily damaged by enemy bombs, the company quickly rebuilt. After the war Clarnico, as it was officially known by

1946, gathered funds to greatly modernise production and move all of their East London factories into one substantial structure built to the north of King's Yard, off Waterden Road. King's Yard was then divided into units and rented out individually to a variety of companies until the acquisition of the land by the Olympic Development Agency in 2007.

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 King's Yard complex, Buildings 1 to 6.

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 primary source documentary evidence relating to the construction, function and development of the King's Yard complex may exist at the London Metropolitan Archives and National Archives. Location and investigation of these documents may mean it is possible to establish more precisely the nature of any small-scale alterations to the complex over its history. Particular areas of interest for future research include the engine type used by the complex and the transmission of power through the buildings.

4.3 Significance of the data

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of considerable local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of national importance. The archaeological remains are of medium local significance.

The standing buildings are of social significance in the context of industry, manufacture, welfare and social reform within the area.

4.4 Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials

There were a number of salvaged fixtures and fittings taken by the ODA, to be reused in other structures. The Belfast roof trusses and columns were removed with the intention that they be preserved within another structure at a later date.

5 Publication and archiving

The site archive containing original records will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (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 and analysis 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 Buildings 1 - 6, 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 King's Yard was undertaken by Alex Rose-Deacon, Helen Robertson, Stuart Watson, Clare Henderson, Kari Bower, Tom O'Gorman and Phillip Frickers. The archaeological photographs of the standing building were taken by Edwin Baker, Strephon Duckering and Maggie Cox. Surveying was undertaken by Nathalie Barrett, Jem Rogers, Aidan Turner and Phillip Frickers. CAD drawings were by Ruben Lopez, Angelo Indelicato, Rhiannon Rhys, Jennifer Simonson, Hayley Baxter and Josephine Brown. The project was managed by Alex Rose-Deacon.

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8 Appendix 1: NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: preconst1-49489

Project details

Project name King's Yard Factory

Short description of the project MoLAS-PCA were commissioned by the Olympic Delivery Authority to analyse and record six buildings within the King's Yard complex, north of Carpenter's Road. These buildings comprised, in order of construction: a three-storey Lozenge Department, constructed by 1902; a single-storey stable block, constructed 1903-4; a two-storey coach house, built 1904-5; an engine house, constructed 1904-5 and originally possessing a 120ft chimney; a three-storey Starch Department, constructed at the same time; and the Peel Shed, originally constructed as a single-storey building in 1906. An additional floor was constructed in the eastern half in c. 1908, as the company expanded. The majority of the buildings were to be demolished in order to redevelop the site, apart from the Starch Building which is to be re-developed and incorporated into an energy centre on the site. The archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place between January and September 2007. Known collectively as King's Yard, these buildings form a fine example of a virtually complete Edwardian factory complex. They were designed for Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs Ltd, Confectionary and Jam Manufacturer. In 1946, the company was registered and traded throughout the world under the name 'Clarnico'. Following damage during the WWII, a new factory complex was constructed in the 1950s on a site to the north. The complex was eventually divided into individual workshops for use of, among others, shop fitters, glaziers and clothing manufacturers. The buildings were last occupied in 2007.

Project dates Start: 01-02-2007 End: 01-07-2007

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes OL-02607 - 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

Current Land use Other 15 - Other

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type CONFECTIONERY WORKS Modern

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

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS King's Yard Factory (OL-02607)

Postcode E15

Study area 90.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3748 8440 51.5412344965 -0.01731332604290 51 32 28 N 000 01 02 W Point

Project creators

Name of MoLAS-PCA Organisation

Project originator brief ODA

Project originator design MoLAS-PCA

Project director/manager Alex Rose-Deacon

Project supervisor Alex Rose-Deacon

Project supervisor Tom O'Gorman

Type of Landowner
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Olympic Delivery Authority
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID OL-02607

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID OL-02607

Paper Contents 'other'

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

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title King's Yard Factory

Author(s)/Editor(s) Robertson, H

Date 2008

Issuer or publisher MoLAS-PCA

Place of issue or London
publication

Entered by Helen Robertson (hrobertson@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 23 October 2008

9 Appendix 2: List of archaeological photographs

9.1 Photograph Register 1

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	N/E	B1 (Starch Department 3rd floor) T1	Mechanism for roof light N/W
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S	B1 T6	Tie bar and roof strut and beam
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	N-N/W	B1 T4	mechanism for roof light N/E
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	N	B1 T1	roof structure and kitchenette
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	W	B1 T6	details of wooden tie and main upright N/W of corner of small workshop
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S/W	B1 T6	details of wooden tie and main upright N/W of corner of small workshop
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	N/W	B1 T6	details of wooden tie and main upright N/W of corner of small workshop
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	E	B1 T6	doors to 1930's staircase
8a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	E	B1 T6	doors to 1930's staircase
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	E	B1 T7	detail of pipes and lighting track
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S	B1 T7	lower aspect
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S	B1 T7	upper aspect
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S	B1 T7	roof structure detail
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	E	B1 T7	detail of sprinkler valve
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S	B1 T7	closed
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	24-Jul-07	S	B1 T7	detail of fire door runners
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	B1 T7	open
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	B1 T7	wood wall plate for old roof mechanism
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	B1 T7	ghost of above on east fire door
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	B1 T7	brick arch above fire door

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	B1 T8	south workshop roof structure
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S/E	B1 T8	diagonal across south workshop
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	E	B1 T11	view down disused stairwell
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S-S/W	B1 T8	south end of workshop
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	B1 T8	south end of workshop B1 T10
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	N-N/W	B1 T9	view into paint room
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	E	B1 T8	view of lift doors, S end of S workshop
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	N		view from office window of workshops
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	N	B1 T8	view of fire doors
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	N/E	B1 T7	detail of tie on roof struts
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	W	S/E stairs 3rd floor midway between 3rd and 2nd floors	door to workshop, S end B1 T8
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	N	S/E stairs 3rd floor midway between 3rd and 2nd floors	view down stairs
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	S/E stairs 3rd floor midway between 3rd and 2nd floors	view upstairs from landing
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	S	S/E stairs 3rd floor midway between 3rd and 2nd floors	view downstairs from landing
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	N	S/E stairs 3rd floor midway between 3rd and 2nd floors	upstairs from 2nd floor
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	02-Nov-07	W	S/E stairs 3rd floor midway between 3rd and 2nd floors	door to 2nd floor

9.2 Photograph Register 2

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	Peel Shed	B3	Ground Floor Peel Shed
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	shed/lean to	front elevation
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	shed/lean to	side elevation
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	shed/lean to	side elevation with 0.5m scale
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	shed/lean to	internal
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	shed/lean to	internal with 0.5m scale
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	shed/lean to	detail of door to W with 0.5m scale
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	shed/lean to	detail of N/W corner external
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	shed/lean to	view with doors open and 0.5m scale
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	shed/lean to	detail of back wall
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	shed/lean to	detail of back wall
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G1	general shot
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G1	general shot
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3 G1	general shot
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G1	general shot
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G1	bricked up door in west wall
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G1	bricked up door in west wall with 0.5m scale
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G1	main large access
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G1	main large access with 0.5m scale
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G1	window blocked in with breeze blocks
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G1	detail of round corners
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G1	detail of top of pillar
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G1	detail of top of pillar
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G1	girders and cross bracing etc
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G1	cross bracing detail
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G1	window in N wall detail
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G1	remnant of staircase and door to G5
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G1	ceiling replacement after stair removed

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N		step down at entrance to G5
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G5	view through door
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G5	view through door
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G6	down
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G6	up
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G7	down
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G7	up
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G1	door to G4 ghost of panel to left and right
36	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G1	ghost to tank? Detail of fitting
37	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G1	location of above at south end of B3 G1
38	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G4	general shot
39	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G4	general shot
40	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G4	general shot
41	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3 G4	general shot
42	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G4	detail of ceiling
43	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3 G3	general shot
44	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G3	general shot
45	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G3	general shot
46	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G3	general shot
47	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G3	ceiling tiles and original height
48	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G2	general shot
49	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G2	ceiling
50	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G2	general shot
51	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G2	looking up
52	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3 G2	window in E wall of B3 G2
53	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G19	down long axis, general shot
54	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G19	down long axis, general shot
55	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G29	general shot
56	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G29	general shot

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
57	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S-S/E	B3 G29	general shot
58	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G29	general shot
59	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W-N/W	B3 G28	general shot
60	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E-S/E	B3 G28	general shot
61	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G28	general shot
62	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G18	general shot
63	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G18	general shot
64	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G18	general shot
65	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G20	general shot
66	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G27	general shot
67	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G27	general shot
68	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G27	general shot
69	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W-S/W	B3 G26	pillar top detail
70	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G26	general shot
71	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G26	general shot through door showing pillar
72	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G24	general shot through door
73	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G20	general shot
74	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G20	fridge off B3 G20
75	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G12	general shot
76	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	W	B3 G12	general shot
77	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G12	
78	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G12	general shot of room
79	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	S	B3 G12	general shot of room
80	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G12	sign in S/E corner
81	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	E	B3 G13	fridge
82	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G13	view through door
83	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N	B3 G11	view through door
84	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G11	view through door

9.3 Photograph Register 3

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	Peel Shed	B3	First Floor Peel Shed
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	W	diagonal	room at S/W corner
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	E-S/E	diagonal	room at S/W corner
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	E-N/E	diagonal	room at S/W corner
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N-N/E	diagonal	room at S/W corner
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/W	diagonal	mid room at S end
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/E	diagonal	mid room at S end
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	E-N/E	diagonal	mid room at S end
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/E	diagonal	entrance/vestibule
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	W	diagonal	entrance/vestibule
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	E	diagonal	cloakroom/toilet
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	E	kitchen	off above
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S	cloakroom/wc	view into above
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N	door	door to lift access
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N/E	main diagonal	main W/S to S
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N/W	main diagonal	main W/S to S
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/W	main diagonal	main W/S to S
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/E	main diagonal	main W/S to S
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N-N/E	main diagonal	E wall of above
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	E	main diagonal	lift access
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S		door from lift access
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S		window to room at S/W corner
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	W		fire exit
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N		view down centre
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/E	detail	girder in S/E corner
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N		view through to N
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	W	N workshop	fire exit N/S
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N/W	diagonal	N workshop
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N/E	diagonal	N workshop

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/E	diagonal	N workshop
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S/W	diagonal	N workshop
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N		various doors to N
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N		electrics N/E corner
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	N		small office to N
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D202	31-Jul-07	S	pipes	detail of pipes

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	Starch Department	B1	2nd Floor Starch Department
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/E	B1 S16	main room
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/W	B1 S16	
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S16	girder construct detail
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S16	girder cross beam and uprights working shots
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S16	girder construct cross beam
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S16	girder detail
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S16	longitudinal support beams with cross brace
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S16	roof truss- principal rafters
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S16	south wall showing angle thereof
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E	B1 S16	bolted beam joint or re-enforcement
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S16	boarded up window
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S16	detail of steel window grille
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/E	B1 S16	upper window type in east wall
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/E	B1 S16	upper window type in east wall
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S16	detail of sprinkler system, one side
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S16	room B1 S16 from mid point
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S16	room B1 S16 from N end
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/W	B1 S17	loading bay doors, in N/W corner

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	UP and N	B1 S17	floor boards above loading bay
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E	B1 S15	room
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E	B1 S22	kitchen
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S22	room
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W-N/W	B1 S22	room
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/E	B1 T	rest room
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/E		rest room antechamber
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E		rest room
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N		tank room next to kitchen
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 T11	stairs
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/W		paint room
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E		paint room
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	UP and N		steps to winch room
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E		winch room
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W		winch
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W		winch room
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S		girder
36	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S		girder inscription
37	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 T10	office
38	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 T10	office
39	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E		tank room adjacent to office
40	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S22	kitchen
41	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W-N/W	B1 S14	room
42	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S14	room (same room)
43	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S13	next room
44	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/W	B1 S12	next room again
45	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S16	detail of window
46	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S17	loading bay
47	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/W	B1 S11	corridor (inner)
48	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S11	corridor (inner)

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
49	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S18	girder room
50	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S18	girder room
51	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S18	girder room
52	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E	B1 S20	2nd small room
53	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S20	2nd small room
54	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S21	1st small room
55	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S23	toilet
56	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S23	toilet from B1 S24
57	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S23	toilet
58	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S19	main corridor
59	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S10	cupboard
60	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S10	
61	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	lift doors (doors to)
62	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	lift door
63	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N-N/W	B1 S7	general shot, main area
64	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S-S/E	B1 S8	prayer sand room
65	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S8	prayer sand room from door way
66	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S7	general shot, main area
67	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S-S/E	B1 S7	general shot, main area
68	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S-S/W	B1 S7	general shot, main area
69	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S7	staging at N of B1 S7
70	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S7	architects model
71	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S7	architects model
72	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S7	architects model
73	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S7	view downstairs to 1st floor
74	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S7	into doors on 1st floor
75	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07		B1 T	view from N/W stair window
76	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07		B1 T	view from N/W stair window
77	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/W	B1 S6	N workshop
78	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S6	N workshop

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
79	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S6	N workshop
80	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E	B1 S6	N workshop
81	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/E	B1 S6	N workshop
82	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S6	N workshop
83	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S6	N workshop
84	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S6	door into B1 S5 at N and E
85	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/W	B1 S6	partitioning and doors to toilet and office and lift to N at N end on E side
86	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	partitioning and doors to toilet and office and lift to N at N end on E side
87	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S6	sprinkler valve and pipe
88	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S6	detail of flock wallpaper on light switches
89	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S6	view from E loading bay
90	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S6	winch mechanism
91	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	loading bay
92	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	loading bay
93	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07			
94	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S6	construct of winch girders
95	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	construct of winch girders
96	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S6	protruding winch girder and inside of loading bay door
97	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S6	protruding winch girder and inside of loading bay door
98	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S6	loading bay roof
99	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	loading bay doors
100	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	as above showing ghost of earlier partition
101	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	detail of ghost to N of loading bay doors
102	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S6	ghost of earlier partition in S wall

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
103	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	E	B1 S6	Detail
104	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S6	blocked door in S wall
105	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S6	work bench fire escape and heating system
106	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S6	detail of structure
107	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S6	west wall- work bench
108	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S2	doors to B1 S6 and B1 S1
109	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/W	B1 S2	sink and windows
110	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S2	
111	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S1	
112	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/W	B1 S1	water heater and tank
113	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S1	laundry?
114	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S1	from kitchen B1 S2
115	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S3	cage doors closed
116	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S3	cage doors open
117	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W	B1 S3	switches/buttons
118	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S3	lift access
119	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S5	Office
120	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S5	Office
121	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S/W	B1 S5	Office
122	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N	B1 S4	Office
123	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	S	B1 S4	Office
124	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	N/E	B1 S3	
125	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	25-Jul-07	W		door to stairs (N/W)

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	Peel Shed	B3	Ground Floor
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G10	general shot
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/E	B3 G10	general shot

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G9	general shot
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 G8	general shot
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G8	roof of B3 G8
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G8	window in B3 G8 (N facing)
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G14	general shot
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	E	B3 G15	brick detailing near entrance way
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G15	general and blocked door also in view
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G15	general shot
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	W	B3 G15	blocked doorway on W wall
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G15	general shot
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	E	B3 G14	general shot
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 G15	blocked door on S wall
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 G15	detail of S door chamber
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/W	B3 G16	general shot
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	W	B3 G17	western end (toilet)
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/E	B3 G17	eastern end (cubicle)
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G17	blocked door (W end) showing lintel of blocked door
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/W	B3 G17	blocked door (W end) showing lintel of blocked door
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	W	B3 G16	window on W wall
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 G16	blocked door on S wall
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G16	detail doorway
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/E	B3 B3	general shot
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/W	B3 B3	general shot
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 B3	ceiling RSJ and breezeblocks
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/W	B3 B3	general shot
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 B3	ceiling
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	E	B3 B2	general shot
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/E	B3 B2	structural RSJ

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 B2	general showing RSJs
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S/W	B3 B1	general shots
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 B1	roller door
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 B1	partially concealed trapdoor
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 B1	central support RSJs
36	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/E	B3 B1	as above, alternative view
37	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 B1	detail of join on RSJs
38	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/W	B3 B1	general shot
39	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	B3 G32	stairs to basement looking up
40	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G32	stairs looking down
41	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	B3 G32	stairs looking down
42	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N/E	B3 G16	doorway leading to basement
43	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	EXTERIOR	steam duct cover
44	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	S	EXTERIOR	steam duct cover with 0.5m scale
45	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	N	EXTERIOR	steam duct cover with 0.5m scale different direction
46	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	W	EXTERIOR	steam duct, cover missing
47	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D	06-Sep-07	W	EXTERIOR	junction of ducts

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	Starch Department		Third Floor Starch Department
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S-S/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S-S/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S-S/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	N-N/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	N-N/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	N-N/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	main hall N central to long axis of room
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	main hall N central to long axis of room
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	main hall N central to long axis of room
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	S/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Black+ White 201	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	Starch Department		Third Floor Starch Department
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S-S/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S-S/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S-S/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	N-N/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	N-N/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	N-N/E	top floor	diagonal main hall N
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	main hall N central to long axis of room
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	main hall N central to long axis of room
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	main hall N central to long axis of room

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	S/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 Colour 200	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small workshop N-door to added staircase

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	Starch Department		Third Floor Starch Department
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small w/shop to N
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small w/shop to N
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N/W	top floor	small w/shop to N
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	S/E	top floor	small w/shop to N
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	S/E	top floor	small w/shop to N
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	S/E	top floor	small w/shop to N
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N	top floor	lift shaft and kitchenette and roof struts
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N	top floor	lift shaft and kitchenette and roof struts
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N	top floor	lift shaft and kitchenette and roof struts
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N	top floor	door of added stairwell into workshop
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N	top floor	door of added stairwell into workshop
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	N	top floor	door of added stairwell into workshop

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	view downstairs added stairwell in N/W
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	view downstairs added stairwell in N/W
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W no.203	19-Jul-07	S	top floor	view downstairs added stairwell in N/W

9.9 Photograph Register 9

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
-	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	Coach House	B5-	Ground Floor COACH HOUSE
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	NW	B5	External shot of window
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	W	B5	W door int / ext ?
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	S	B5	Internal shot
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	SE	B5	Original brickwork
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	N	B5	Internal shot
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	NW	B5	reception window
-	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	Coach House	B5	First Floor COACH HOUSE
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	SE	B5	shot of roof and window in kitchen??
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	W	B5	Shot showing stairs and window
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	W	B5	Shot of cupboard on south wall
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	13-Sep-07	S	B5	Shot of chimney and roof truss

9.10 Photograph Register 10

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	STABLES	B4G1	STABLES
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/E	B4G1	north wall
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E-N/E	B4G1	east wall
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E-S/E	B4G1	east wall

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G1	south wall
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S-S/W	B4G1	south wall
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G1	west wall
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/E	B4G1	west wall
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/W	B4G1	north wall
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G1	ceiling
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G1	ceiling
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S-S/E	B4G1	ceiling
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/E	B4G1	ceiling
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G1	south wall showing 2 blocked-in doorways
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-N/W	B4G1	window and doorway in W wall
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-N/W	B4G1	window and doorway in W wall
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G1	two blocked doorways in W wall
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G9	
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G9	
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G9	
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G9	
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G9	
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G9	
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G9	
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G9	
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E-N/E	B4G10	
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-S/W	B4G10	
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G10	
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E-S/E	B4G10	
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-N/W	B4G11&12	
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G2	east wall
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G2	south wall
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G2	west wall

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G2	west wall
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G2	west wall
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G2	north wall
36	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/E	B4G2	north-east corner
37	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G2	south-east corner
38	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G2	south-west corner
39	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G2	north-west corner
40	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G2	bricked-in doorway south wall
41	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G2	window lintel on south window of room
42	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G3	east wall
43	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G3	east wall
44	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G3	east wall
45	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	south wall
46	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	south wall
47	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	south wall
48	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	south wall
49	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	south wall
50	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	south wall
51	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
52	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
53	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
54	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
55	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
56	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
57	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	west wall
58	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G3	north wall
59	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G3	north wall
60	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/E	B4G3	north-east corner
61	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G3	north-west corner

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
62	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G3	north-west corner
63	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G3	south-west corner
64	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G3	south-west corner
65	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G3	south-west corner
66	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G3	south-east corner
67	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G3	south-east corner
68	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G3	south-east corner
69	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G3	south-east corner
70	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	east bracket
71	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S-S/W	B4G3	west bracket
72	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G3	lintel above west door
73	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	blocked double doorway in south wall
74	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G3	upstairs mezzanine on
75	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G3	upstairs mezzanine on
76	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G3	upstairs mezzanine on
77	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G4	north wall
78	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G4	north wall
79	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G4	east wall
80	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G4	south wall
81	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G4	south wall
82	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G4	west wall
83	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G4	west wall
84	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G4	west wall
85	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G4	west wall
86	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G4	north-west corner
87	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G4	north-west corner
88	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G4	north-west corner
89	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/E	B4G4	north-east corner
90	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G4	south-east corner

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
91	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G4	south-west corner
92	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G4	south-west corner
93	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G4	south-west corner
94	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G4	blocked doorway in LH north wall
95	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/W	B4G4	window in west wall
96	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/W	B4G4	window in west wall
97	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/W	B4G4	window in west wall
98	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G4	pipe work in north-west corner
99	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/E	B4G4	brackets on northern wooden pillar
100	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G4	bracket on south wooden pillar
101	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G4	wood insert into east wall
102	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/E	B4G4	square wood feature in east wall
103	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S-S/W	B4G4	ceiling
104	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/W	B4G4	ceiling
105	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G5	view from B4G4
106	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G5	wall
107	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G5	wall
108	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-S/W	B4G5	wall
109	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-S/W	B4G5	wall
110	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-S/W	B4G5	wall
111	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-S/W	B4G5	wall
112	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G5	west wall, window and doors
113	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G5	west wall, window and doors
114	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-N/W	B4G5	west wall, window and doors
115	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W-N/W	B4G5	west wall, window and doors
116	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/E	B4G5	working shot
117	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N-N/E	B4G5	working shot
118	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G5	west wall
119	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G5	west wall

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
120	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G5	west wall
121	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G5	west wall
122	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G5	west wall
123	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G5	modern grey structure inside with waste at rear
124	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G5	modern grey structure inside with waste at rear
125	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/E	B4G6	south-east corner
126	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S	B4G6	south wall
127	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	S/W	B4G6	south-west corner
128	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G6	west wall
129	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G6	west wall
130	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	W	B4G6	west wall
131	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/W	B4G6	north-west corner
132	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N	B4G6	north wall
133	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	N/E	B4G6	north-east corner
134	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	28-Aug-07	E	B4G6	east wall

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	STABLES	B4G6	STABLES
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B4G6	bricked-in doorway in south wall
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B4G6	left-hand wall mounted iron ring
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/E	B4G6	right-handed wall mounted iron ring
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G6	pulleys in ceiling
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/W	B4G6	roof
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/W	B4G6	roof
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/E	B4G6	roof
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/E	B4G6	roof

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B4G6	RSJ in north wall
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/W	B4G6	windows in north wall
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G6	DELETED
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B4G5	working shot
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B4G6	working shot
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B4G7	south-west corner
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G7	west wall and windows
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/W	B4G7	north-west corner working shot
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B4G7	north-east wall
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G7	east wall with green door
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G7	square aperture in west wall, iron ring and cleat hook above
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-S/E	B4G7	hinge on green door
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-S/E	B4G7	hinge and hook on green door
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B4G7	roof
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B4G7	roof
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G7	roof
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G7	roof
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G7	bricked-in below window
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B4G7	window in west wall
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B4G7	railway line
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/W	B4G7	detail of railway line
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-N/E	B4G8	detail of hinge on door
31a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W-S/W	B4G8	detail of hinge on white wall
31b	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B4G8	iron ring on wall
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B4G8	south-west corner
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G8	west partition wall
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	NW	B4G8	north-west corner
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B4G8	north wall
36	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B4G8	north-east corner

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
37	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G8	east wall (RH)
38	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G8	east wall (LH)
39	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B4G8	south-east corner
40	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B4G8	south wall (LH)
41	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G8	alcove
42	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B4G8	roof
43	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G8	roof
44	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B4G8	roof
45	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B4G8	roof
46	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B4G7	lintel
47	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B6G1	ENGINE HOUSE east elevation
48	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B6	east elevation, lower portion
49	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-S/E	B6	west elevation
50	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6	west elevation
51	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6 mezzanine	north wall
52a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/NW	B6 mezzanine	north wall
52b	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6 mezzanine	east wall
53	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6 mezzanine	east wall
54	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B6 mezzanine	south wall
55a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-S/E	B6 mezzanine	south wall
55b	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B6 mezzanine	west wall
56	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B6 mezzanine	west wall
57	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/W	B6 mezzanine	north-west corner
58	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B6 mezzanine	south-west corner
59	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B6 mezzanine	south-east corner
60	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-N/E	B6 mezzanine	north-east corner
61	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B6 mezzanine	roof
62	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6 mezzanine	roof
63	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B6 mezzanine	bricked-in window in E wall
64	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/E	B6 mezzanine	top of stairs with red corbel

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
65	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/E	B6 mezzanine	joint in brickwork, cracks, RSJ east wall
66	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B6 mezzanine	joint in brickwork, cracks, RSJ east wall
67	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6 mezzanine	plugged holes in brickwork east wall
68	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6 mezzanine	east wall feature
69	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/E	B6 mezzanine	east wall 'fillet' of mortar on top of the thicker wall
70	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/E	B6 mezzanine	west end of north wall
71	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6 mezzanine	north wall
72	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6 mezzanine	north wall
73	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6 mezzanine	north wall
74	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6 mezzanine	east side of north wall
75	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W-N/W	B6 mezzanine	west wall, rounded edge to brick corner
76	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B6 mezzanine	west wall, northern section, variation in brickwork
77	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W-S/W	B6 mezzanine	west wall, tie bar
78	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W	B6 mezzanine	west wall, northern section, variation in brickwork
79	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B6 mezzanine	south wall, brick corbel supporting roof truss
80	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W-N/W	B6 mezzanine	apex of roof
81	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/W	B6 mezzanine	north wall corbel supporting roof truss
82	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6G	north wall
83	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B6G	north-east corner
84	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G	east wall
85	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G	east wall
86	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B6G	south-east corner
87	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B6G	south
88	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B6G	south-west corner

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
89	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B6G	south wall partition
90	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6G	north wall, west bay
91a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6G	north wall, central bay
91b	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N	B6G	north wall, east bay
92	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G	east wall, north bay
93	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G	east wall, middle bay
94	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G	east wall, south bay
95	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B6G	south-east corner under stairs
96	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-S/E	B6G	middle office
97	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S-S/E	B6G	middle office
98	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/W	B6G	middle office
99	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/W	B6G	middle office
100a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	W-S/W	B6G	south office painted pink
100b	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-N/E	B6G	south office painted pink
100c	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N/E	B6G	north office
101	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/W	B6G	north office
102	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S/E	B6G	north office
103	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G	staircase
104	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/W	B6G mezzanine	shots looking towards roof
105	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/W	B6G mezzanine	shots looking towards roof
106	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	N-N/E	B6G mezzanine	shots looking towards roof
107	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E	B6G mezzanine	shots looking towards roof
108	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	E-S/E	B6G mezzanine	shots looking towards roof
109	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	29-Aug-07	S	B6G mezzanine	shots looking towards roof

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	Lozenge Department	B2	LOZENGE DEPARTMENT

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	W		under trusses tie beam and lattice beam assembly shot
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	N/W		above shot of tie beam and lattice beam assembly
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	W		south nail pattern connecting lattice beam
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	N/E		shot showing purlin construction
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	S/E		shot showing purlin construction
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	E		shot looking up at arch beam and lattice assembly
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	N/E		general shot of truss
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	E		views through lattice
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	E		views through lattice
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	E		views through lattice
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	N/E		views through lattice
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	N		view along truss to show double arch beam
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	S/E		ceiling and truss general shot
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	N/W		truss and wall assembly
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Film 120 B+W and colour	04-Sep-07	S/W		beam fixture on western most truss

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	PEEL SHED	B3F1	FIRST FLOOR PEEL SHED
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3F1	under truss looking up
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/W	B3F1	central join of lateral beam
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/E	B3F1	general view of lattice work
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N	B3F1	general view of lattice work
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N	B3F1	elevation
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/E	B3F1	north-east corner

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	E	B3F1	elevation
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/E	B3F1	south-east corner
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S	B3F1	elevation
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/W	B3F1	south-west corner
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3F1	elevation
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/W	B3F1	north-west corner
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N-N/W	B3F1	working shot looking up
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/E	B3F1	working shot looking up
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	E	B3F1	working shot looking up
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S-S/W	B3F1	detail of roof arch joining with lattice
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	E-S/E	B3F1	detail of roof arch into lateral beam
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S	B3F1	roof and south wall
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/E	B3F1	roof arch
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/E	B3F1	purlin overlap
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N-N/E	B3F1	lattice into wall
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3F1	lattice crossing ?nail heads
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	E-N/E	B3F1	roofing timbers into north wall
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W-N/W	B3F1	roofing timbers into north wall
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N-N/W	B3F4	wood bolted onto truss

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	STABLES and Lozenge department	B4&B2	
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N	B4&B2	south elevation, block adjoining stables
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B4&B2	east elevation south end of B2
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B4&B2	east elevation central section of B2
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/E	B4&B2	north west corner of B4&B2

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/E	B4&B2	east and south elevations eastern block B4
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N-N/E	B4&B2	south elevation north block B2

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	PEEL SHED	B3	GROUND FLOOR PEEL SHED
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	E	B3	lattice work of Belfast truss
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3	truss and south wall
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	E	B3	underside of Belfast truss
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3	view down onto tie-beam with 0.10m scale
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/W	B3	join between purlin and truss
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/W	B3	detail of lattice joints meeting arched beam
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/E	B3	purlin and roofing
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S	B3	general shot of roof
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/W	B3	general shot of roof
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	N/W	B3	general shot through lattice of Belfast truss
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3	general shot through lattice of Belfast truss
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/W	B3	general shot through lattice of Belfast truss
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/W	B3	detail of bracket
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	W	B3	detail of angle-iron L plate
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	04-Sep-07	S/W	B3	detail of angle-iron L plate from below

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	STABLES	B4	STABLES
1a	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/E	B4	north-east corner
1b	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B1	starch department north elevation
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B1	starch department north elevation western end
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B4	starch department north elevation central area
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B4	starch department north elevation east end

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	PEEL SHED	B3F1	PEEL SHED
1	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N	B3F1	window north wall
2	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3F1	two windows different types north wall
3	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	W	B3F1	water tank
4	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3F1	air vent west wall
5	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3F1	view of roof
6	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S-S/W	B3F1	loading door
7	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3F1	upper window openings
8	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-S/E	B3F4	corner of room
9	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	W-S/W	B3F4	corner of room
10	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N-N/W	B3F6	general view of room
11	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S-S/E	B3F6	general view of room
12	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E	B3F6	brick wall with arch
13	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3F6	stepped chimney feature in east wall
14	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N-N/E	B3F6	stepped chimney feature in east wall
15	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3F4	general view of room
16	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3F4	general view of room

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
17	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3F4	general view of room
18	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/W	B3F5	general view of room
19	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B3F5	general view of room
20	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3F5	general view of room
21	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-N/E	B3F5	general view of room
22	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F11	general view of room
23	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F11	detail steelwork in south-east corner
24	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F11	apex of roof
25	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F11	working shot
26	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-N/E	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F12	general view of mezzanine
27	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/W	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F15	general view of mezzanine
28	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F17	general view of mezzanine
29	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-S/E	MEZZANINE ABOVE B3F17	general view of mezzanine
30	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	W-N/W	B3F11	general view of room
31	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3F11	general view of room
32	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N	B3F10	corridor
33	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B3F10	general view of room
34	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N	B3F12	general view of room
35	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B3F12	general view of room
36	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N-N/E	B3F13	general view of room
37	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S-S/W	B3F13	general view of room
38	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-N/E	B3F15	general view of room
39	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S-S/E	B3F15	general view of room
40	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N/E	B3F16	general view of room
41	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N-N/E	B3F17	general view of room
42	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B3F17	general view of room

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
43	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/E	B3F18	general view of room
44	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S/W	B3F18	general view of room
45	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N-N/W	B3F18	general view of room
46	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B3F18	general view of room
47	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S-S/E	B3F19	general view of room
48	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N-N/W	B3F19	general view of room
49	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E	B3F14	general view of room
50	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	S	B3F15	detail views
51	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E	B3F15	detail views
52	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N	B3F15	detail views
53	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-N/E	B3F15	access door
54	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-S/E	B3F15	access door
55	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	E-S/E	B3F12	window
56	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	05-Sep-07	N	B3F17	window

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ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	From photograph 109 to 159		SITE WIDE PHOTGRAPHY
109	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
110	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
111	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
112	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
113	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
114	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
115	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
116	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
117	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
118	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
119	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S-SW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
120	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
121	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W-SW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
122	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
123	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W-NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
124	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
125	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
126	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
127	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
128	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
129	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
130	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SSE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
131	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
132	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, bridge over River Lea Navigation
133	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
134	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate shot showing Clarnico building, Kings Yard
135	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate shot showing Clarnico building, Kings Yard

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
136	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate shot showing Clarnico building, Kings Yard
137	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate shot showing Clarnico building, Kings Yard
138	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate shot showing Clarnico building, Kings Yard
139	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
140	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
141	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
142	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
143	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S-SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
144	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
145	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S-SW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
146	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
147	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W-SW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
148	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
149	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
150	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W-NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
151	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate

ID	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	FILM TYPE	DATE	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
152	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
153	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	N-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
154	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
155	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
156	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	E-NE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
157	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	SE	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
158	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	S	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate
159	OL-02607	King's Yard	Digital Canon 400 D201	12-Jul-07	W-NW	King's Yard	White Post Lane, opposite N end of E access road to Bow Industrial Estate

10 Appendix 3: List of working drawings made on site

Drawing	Description
1	Building 2: detail drawing of column and beam union in F7
2	Building 2: detail drawing of column and beam union in G2
3	Building 3: detail drawing of window, east end of south elevation
4	Building 3: detail drawing of window, west end of south elevation
5	Building 3: detail drawing of external stair riser
6	Building 2: long section, east end
7	Building 2: long section, ground and first floor
8	Building 2: long section, ground and first floor
9	Building 2: long section, ground and first floor
10	Building 2: long section, ground and first floor (unit 7A)
11	Building 2: plan, ground floor, east end
12	Building 2: plan, ground floor, central
13	Building 2: plan, ground floor, west end
14	Building 2: short section, east end south facing
15	Building 2: short section, west end south facing (first and second floor)
16	Building 2: short section, west end south facing (ground floor)
17	Building 2: Long section (second floor)
18	Building 2: plan of ground floor, western end
19	Building 2: Long section (second floor continued)
20	Building 3: ground floor plan
21	Building 3: basement plan
22	Building 3: first floor plan
23	Building 3: ground floor, single storey (west) section east facing
24	Building 3: ground and first floor west facing section
25	Building 3: east facing section through east end
26	Building 3: north facing long section
27	Building 3: south facing section, east end
28	Building 1: plan of second floor
29	Building 1: sketch plan of window bays, second floor
30	Building 1: west facing long section
31	Building 1: north facing short section
32	Building 1: south facing short section
33	Building 3: detail drawing of Belfast roof truss, west facing
34	Building 3: detail drawing of Belfast roof truss, west facing
35	Building 2: section, first floor, east facing
36	Building 5: plan of ground floor
37	Building 5: plan of first floor
38	Building 5: long section looking west
39	Building 5: short section looking north
40	Building 6: plan of ground floor
41	Building 6: long section looking north
42	Building 6: short section looking east
43	Building 4: plan of ground floor
44	Building 4: long section east facing
45	Building 4: short section, north end
46	Building 4: short section, south end

11 Appendix 4: Company records

The material listed below includes company ledgers, accounts and other elements of the company archive retrieved from the site and assigned to MoLAS-PCA for the duration of this project.

MoLAS-PCA have assigned references, which stand for:

- CNC- Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd/Clarnico;
- CWL- Charbonnel & Walker Ltd;
- ECL-Edmondsons (Canada) ledger;
- JAB- J & A Buchanan Ltd;
- JEC Jonathan Edmundson & Company Ltd;
- MISC- Miscellaneous;
- MP-Maybank Press Ltd;
- TMT- Table Mountain Trust Company;
- BK- book;
- PH- photograph;
- LD- loose documents; FO- in folder

Box	Item No.	Item Type	Company	Item name/ title	Document No.	Date	Quantity	Comments
2	CNC/PH/001	Photograph	Clarnico (CNC)	"Wallace Packer case peppermint creams 60-70 min"	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/002	Photograph	CNC	"Cutting away embankment above railway siding"	261	N/D	1	From a sequence of undated construction photographs
2	CNC/PH/003	Photograph	CNC?	"Factory"	206	N/D	1	From a sequence of undated construction photographs
1	CNC/BK/001	Book	CNC	Shares Transfer Book No. 15	N/A	N/D	1	

1	CNC/BK/002	Book	CNC	CNC Seal Register	N/A	1950-1968	1	
1	CNC/BK/003	Book	CNC	CNC Private Ledger No. 7	N/A	1954-1962	1	
1	ECL/BK/001	Book	Edmondsons (Canada) & Co. Ltd.	Share Ledger	N/A	1930	1	
1	CNC/BK/004	Book	CNC	Dividend & Interest Payment Book	N/A	1974	1	
1	JEC/FO/001	In Folder	Jonathan Edmondson & Co. Ltd (JE Co)	Share Agreement	N/A	1920	1	
1	JEC/FO/002	In Folder	JE Co	Share memorandum & articles of association	N/A	N/D	2	
1	CNC/FO/001	In Folder	CNC	Share memorandum & new articles of association	N/A	N/D	1	
1	TMT/FO/001	In Folder	Table Mountain Trust Company	Share memorandum & articles of association	N/A	N/D	1	
1	JAB/FO/001	In Folder	J & A Buchanan Ltd (JAB Ltd)	Share memorandum & articles of association	N/A	1902	1	
1	MISC/LD/001	Loose document	N/A	Abstract of title, Freehold property	N/A	1848/1861	1	Relating to a private property?
1	CNC/LD/001	Loose document	CNC	Clarnico Superannuation Fund, explanatory leaflet	N/A	1964	1	
1	JEC/LD/001	Loose document	JE Co	Motor Insurance Policy	N/A	1961, 1963	2	
1	JEC/LD/002	Loose document	JE Co	Eagle Star Buildings Insurance Policy, Wavertree	N/A	1963/4	1	
1	JEC/LD/003	Loose document	JE Co	Lloyds of London Insurance Policy	N/A	1960	1	
1	JEC/LD/004	Loose document	JE Co	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1903	1	
1	JEC/LD/005	Loose document	JE Co	Trading Account breakdown	N/A	1903	1	
1	JEC/LD/006	Loose document	JE Co	Trade balance	N/A	1928	1	

1	JEC/LD/007	Loose document	JE Co	Company Assets	N/A	1934	1	
1	JAB/LD/001	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1940/41	1	
1	JAB/LD/002	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1941/42	1	
1	JAB/LD/003	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1943/44	1	
1	JAB/LD/004	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1944/45	1	
1	JAB/LD/005	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1945/46	1	
1	JAB/LD/006	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1946/47	1	
1	JEC/LD/008	Loose document	JE Co	Share Agreement b/w JE Co & William Gell	N/A	1920	2	
1	JEC/LD/009	Loose document	JE Co	Share allotments	N/A	1920	1	
1	MISC/LD/002	Loose document	N/A	Index to public general accounts', loose pages from 1876 Almanac	N/A	1876	1	
1	MISC/LD/003	Loose document	U/K	Travellers Salary & Commission Figures	N/A	N/D	1	
1	JEC/LD/010	Loose document	JE Co	EGM agendas, notifications and roughs	N/A	1920	2+	
1	JEC/LD/011	Loose document	JE Co	EGM shareholder meeting notes	N/A	1920	1+	
1	MP/LD/001	Loose document	Maybank Press Ltd	Pad of white writing paper	N/A	1980s?	1+	
1	JEC/LD/012	Loose document	JE Co	Share advice', HW draft & printed final versions	N/A	1919	2	
1	JEC/LD/013	Loose document	JE Co	Resolutions of the Board	N/A	1920	1	

1	JEC/LD/014	Loose document	JE Co	General Meeting notes, printed	N/A	1920	1	
1	JEC/LD/015	Loose document	JE Co	General Meeting notes, HW	N/A	1920	4	
1	JEC/LD/016	Loose document	JE Co	Statement of Increase of Nominal Capital	N/A	1920	2	
1	JEC/LD/017	Loose document	JE Co	Meeting Proxy document	N/A	1920	1	
1	CNC/LD/002	Loose document	CNC	Share Issue Prospectus	N/A	1877	1	1 of very many
1	JEC/LD/018	Loose document	JE Co	HW 'share ledger queues (quotes)' note	N/A	N/D	1	
1	JEC/LD/019	Loose document	JE Co	Bank Reconciliations	N/A	Various	32	Bundled, tied
1	JEC/LD/020	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	October 1928	1	
1	MISC/LD/004	Loose document	U/K	Midland Bank Chequebook, partially used	N/A	1965	1	
1	JEC/LD/021	Loose document	JE Co	Agreement for the Sale of the Business	N/A	1904	1	
1	JEC/LD/022	Loose document	JE Co	Trading Account	N/A	1915	1	
1	JEC/LD/023	Loose document	JE Co	Estimated & Actual Trade Balance	N/A	1928	1	
1	JEC/LD/024	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	January 1928	1	
1	JEC/LD/025	Loose document	JE Co	Legal Opinion sought from North Kirk & Co. Ltd regarding proposed share issue	N/A	10/12/1919	1	
2	CWL/BK/001	Book	Charbonnel & Walker Ltd	Directors Attendance Book	N/A	1920	1	
2	JEC/BK/001	Book	JE Co	Accounts Book, containing loose calculations &c	N/A	1963-1966	1	
2	CNC/BK/005	Book	CNC	Private Ledger No. 5	N/A	1963-1966	1	

2	CNC/BK/006	Book	CNC	Private Ledger No. 6	N/A	1946-1953	1	
2	CNC/BK/007	Book	CNC	Quarterly Rental Books	N/A	Late 1970s/ early 1980s	3	
2	CNC/PH/004	Photograph	CNC	Works horses (some doubled-sided, all beginning with 'L')	N/A	N/D	14	
3	CNC/BK/008	Book	CNC	Finance Book	N/A	1977	1	
3	CNC/BK/009	Book	CNC	Dividend Request Book	N/A	1937	1	
3	CNC/BK/010	Book	CNC	Share Certificate Stubs	N/A	1952-1963	1	
3	CNC/BK/011	Book	CNC	Share Certificate Book, partially issued	N/A	1963-1967	1	
3	CNC/BK/012	Book	CNC	Dividend Book	N/A	October 1930	1	
3	CNC/BK/013	Book	CNC	Quarterly Rental Book, with loose papers	N/A	1976-1978	1	
3	JEC/LD/026	Loose document	JE Co	Empty envelope, formerly containing deeds	N/A	N/D	1	
3	JEC/LD/027	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	July 1928	1	
3	JEC/LD/028	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	August 1928	1	
3	JAB/LD/007	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1935/1936	1	
3	JEC/LD/029	Loose document	JE Co	Financial information, general	N/A	1929	1	
3	JEC/LD/030	Loose document	JE Co	Envelope containing Dividend certificates, multiple Transfer Papers	N/A	N/D	1	
3	JEC/LD/031	Loose document	JE Co	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1922-29 (Marked), 1929-30 (Actual)	1	Unclear to which company these relate
3	JEC/LD/032	Loose document	JE Co	Agreement b/w JE Co & CNC	N/A	1914	1	
3	JAB/LD/008	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1930/31	1	

3	JAB/LD/009	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1934/35	1	
3	JAB/LD/010	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1936/37	1	
3	JAB/LD/011	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1937/38	1	
3	JAB/LD/012	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1938/39	1	
3	JAB/LD/013	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A	1939/40	1	
3	MISC/LD/005	Loose document	U/K	Travellers Salary & Commission Figures	N/A	1946	1	
2	CNC/PH/005	Photograph	CNC	French Department Staff	N/A	N/D	3	
2	CNC/PH/006	Photograph	CNC	Pure Cocoa Department Staff	N/A	N/D	2	
2	CNC/PH/007	Photograph	CNC	Sweet Packing in Progress	6649R	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/008	Photograph	CNC	Sweet Packing in Progress	6697A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/009	Photograph	CNC	Caramel Department Staff	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/010	Photograph	CNC	Caramel Department Manager: Mr Wilson	N/A	1935	1	
2	CNC/PH/012	Photograph	CNC	Women making sweets	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/013	Slides	CNC	Unknown	N/A	N/D	2	
4	CNC/BK/014	Book	CNC	Seal Register, amendments & additions	N/A	1932-1950	1	
4	CNC/BK/015	Book	CNC	Register of Probates	N/A	N/D	1	
4	JEC/LD/033	Loose document	JE Co	Correspondence b/w JE Co & Inland Revenue re: Corporations Profit Tax &c	N/A	1918-1920	1	Many letters, slips &c
4	JEC/LD/034	Loose document	JE Co	Profit & Loss Figures	N/A		1	1 Bundle
4	JEC/LD/035	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1928-9	4	4 Bundles
4	JAB/LD/014	Loose document	JAB Ltd	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1932-34	4	

4	JEC/LD/036	Loose document	JE Co	Employers Liability Policy	N/A	1962	1	
4	CNC/LD/003	Loose document	CNC	Property Receipts, in file	N/A	1981-2	1	1 File
4	CNC/LD/004	Loose document	CNC	Draft Agreement b/w Edward Sharpe & Sons & JAB Ltd, w/envelope	N/A	1929	1	
4	JEC/LD/037	Loose document	JE Co	Share Certificate, in the name of Eleanor Scarborough	N/A	1901	1	
4	JEC/LD/038	Loose document	JE Co	Typed sheet (carbon) 'Arguments in Support of claim for an increase in allowance of amounts payable to directors'.	N/A	1905	1	
4	CNC/LD/005	Loose document	CNC	Share Issue Prospectus	N/A	1877	1	1 sheet, in 2 halves
2	CNC/PH/014	Photograph	JE Co	G.A. Simpson, Works Manager	N/A	1930	1	
5	CNC/PH/015	Photograph	CNC	Collection of printed photographs, for publication	N/A	N/D	Bundled	Kept in Box 5
2	CNC/PH/016	Photograph	CNC?	Test Pile No. 3	240	N/D	1	
5	CNC/BK/016	Book	CNC	Accounts Book, green cover	N/A	1965-69	1	
5	CNC/LD/006	Loose document	CNC	CNC Superannuation Fund rules & Trust deeds	N/A	1965	1	In Manila folder
5	MISC/LD/006	Loose document	N/A	Empty photo album	N/A	N/D	1	
5	MISC/LD/007	Loose document	U/K	HW memorandum	N/A	1872	1	
5	CNC/LD/007	Loose document	CNC	Share Issue Prospectus	N/A	1887	1	
5	JEC/LD/039	Loose document	JE Co	Allotment of reference shares to Noel French	N/A	N/D	1	
5	JEC/LD/040	Loose document	JE Co	Agreement b/w JE Co & William Gell	N/A	1920	1	
5	CNC/LD/008	Loose document	CNC	Directors Attendance Book	N/A	1887	1	

5	JEC/BK/002	Book	JE Co	Income Tax Book	N/A	1908-1915	1	
5	CNC/LD/009	Loose document	CNC	Empty CNC hanging files	N/A	N/D	2	
5	CNC/LD/010	Loose document	CNC	Invoices Folder	N/A	N/D	1	
5	MISC/LD/008	Loose document	U/K	"The Results of the Sugar Convention"	N/A	1920s?	1	Pamphlet
5	CNC/BK/017	Book	CNC	Quarterly Rental Book	N/A	1980s?	1	
5	MISC/LD/009	Loose document	U/K	"Wanton Waste"	N/A	1928	2	Pamphlet
5	MP/LD/002	Loose document	Maybank Press Ltd	Pad of white writing paper	N/A	1980s?	4	
5	JEC/LD/041	Loose document	JE Co	Balance Sheet	N/A	December 1903	1	
5	MISC/LD/010	Loose document	N/A	Schedule of Title Deeds, Shone to Bartlett	N/A	1861	1	
5	JEC/LD/042	Loose document	JE Co	Inland Revenue Correspondence	N/A	1920s?	9	
5	JEC/LD/043	Loose document	JE Co	Tax Return	N/A	1923	1	
5	JEC/LD/044	Loose document	JE Co	Analysis of expenses incurred at the Wavertree factory	N/A	N/D	1	
5	JEC/LD/045	Loose document	JE Co	Expenses	N/A	1925/26	Bundled	
5	JEC/LD/046	Loose document	JE Co	Accounts Analysis	N/A	1925/26	1	
5	JEC/LD/047	Loose document	JE Co	Share Receipts	N/A	1906	2	
5	JEC/LD/048	Loose document	JE Co	Correspondence, note to Noel French	N/A	1926	1	
5	CNC/LD/011	Loose document	CNC	Share Issue Prospectus	N/A	1887	2	

5	JEC/LD/049	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1928	1	
5	JEC/LD/050	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1930	1	
5	JEC/LD/051	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1931	1	
5	JEC/LD/052	Loose document	JE Co	Dividend Receipts, G.A. Simpson rec'd from JE Co	N/A	1906	3	
2	CNC/PH/017	Photograph	CNC	Mills Department, staff group photo	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/018	Photograph	CNC	Clarnico Confectionary Works, "just before start, 6.25 June 1st, 1903'	N/A	1903	1	Poor condition
2	CNC/PH/019	Photograph	CNC	Women working in the factory	66492	N/D	1	
6	JEC/BK/003	Book	JE Co	Preference Share Certificates book	N/A	N/D	1-100	
6	CNC/BK/018	Book	CNC	Preference Share Certificates book	N/A	1952-59	1	
6	JEC/BK/004	Book	JE Co	Meeting Minutes book	N/A	1928-29	1	Includes loose draft meeting notes
6	CNC/BK/019	Book	CNC	Dividends	N/A	1942	1	
6	JEC/BK/005	Book	JE Co	Register of Directors & Managers	N/A	Various	1	Contains the following loose papers:
6	CNC/LD/012	Loose document	CNC	Share Transfers	N/A	1930	2	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	CNC/LD/013	Loose document	CNC	Share Transfers	N/A	1916	2	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	CNC/LD/014	Loose document	CNC	Share Transfers from JE Co to CNC	N/A	1927	4	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	CNC/LD/015	Loose document	CNC	Share Certificate	N/A	1912	1	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	JEC/LD/053	Loose document	JE Co	Correspondence re: Mr Solomon's estate	N/A	1919 onwards	Bundled	In Register of Directors & Managers

6	JEC/LD/054	Loose document	JE Co	Correspondence, G.A. Simpson	N/A	1915	2	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	JEC/LD/055	Loose document	JE Co	Correspondence, Midland Bank to JE Co	N/A	1915?	1	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	JEC/LD/056	Loose document	JE Co	Correspondence, Midland Bank to JE Co	N/A	1915?	1	In Register of Directors & Managers
6	CNC/LD/016	Loose document	CNC	Share Issue Prospectus	N/A	1887	2	
6	JEC/LD/057	Loose document	JE Co	Estimated & Actual Trade Balance	N/A	December 1929	1	
6	JEC/LD/058	Loose document	JE Co	Estimated & Actual Trade Balance	N/A	June 1929	1	
6	JEC/LD/059	Loose document	JE Co	Estimated & Actual Trade Balance	N/A	February 1928	2+	
6	MSC/LD/001	Loose document	Messrs Salter & Co.	Balance Sheet	N/A	December 1924	1	
6	MSC/LD/002	Loose document	Messrs Salter & Co.	Balance Sheet	N/A	December 1925	1	
6	JEC/LD/060	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1928	2	
6	MISC/LD/011	Loose document	N/A	Last Will & testament of Peter Shone (& Receipt note)	N/A	June 1898	2	
6	JEC/LD/061	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1915	1	
6	JEC/LD/062	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1916	1	
6	CNC/LD/017	Loose document	CNC	Opened envelope containing photo	N/A	N/D	1	Transferred to photo folder
6	MISC/LD/012	Loose document	N/A	HW note, Tapley to Shone	N/A	1873	1	
6	JEC/LD/063	Loose document	JE Co	Cheque (with letter) from JE Co to E. Burns & Son (Builders)	N/A	1923	2	
6	MISC/LD/013	Loose document	U/K	Letter from Achille Serre Ltd	N/A	N/D	1	

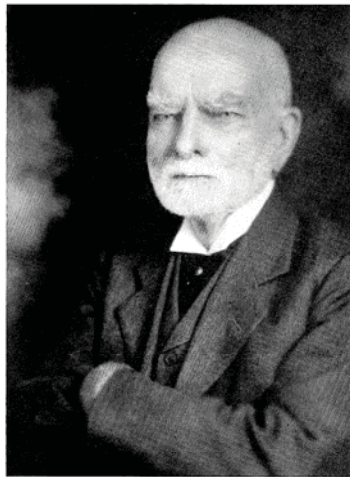
6	MISC/LD/014	Loose document	N/A	"Abstract of the title of Mr Thomas Webster"	N/A	1793	1	Damaged booklet
6	JEC/LD/064	Loose document	JE Co	Trading Account	N/A	1907	1	
6	JEC/LD/065	Loose document	JE Co	Profit & Loss Account	N/A	1905	1	
6	JEC/LD/066	Loose document	JE Co	Profit & Loss Account	N/A	1907	1	
6	CNC/LD/018	Loose document	CNC	Clarnico Superannuation Fund, explanatory leaflet	N/A	1958	1	
6	JEC/LD/067	Loose document	JE Co	Insurance Policy	N/A	1964	1	For a private residence
6	JEC/LD/068	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1928	1	
6	JEC/LD/069	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1929	1	
6	MISC/LD/015	Loose document	N/A	"Rider"	N/A	1873	1	Damaged letter on tissue paper
6	JEC/LD/070	Loose document	JE Co	Personal Accounts, Mrs Simpson	N/A	1912-14	1	Loose pages torn from an account book
6	CNC/LD/019	Loose document	CNC	Notice of the 49th AGM	N/A	N/D	1	
6	MISC/LD/016	Loose document	U/K	Travellers Salary & Commission Figures	N/A	N/D	1	
6	MISC/LD/017	Loose document	U/K	Monthly Sales Ledger Reports	N/A	July to December 1985	Bundled	Dot Matrix printouts
6	MP/LD/003	Loose document	Maybank Press Ltd	Pad of white writing paper	N/A	1980s?	1	
6	MISC/LD/018	Loose document	U/K	Memorandum & Articles of Association	N/A	N/D	1	Damaged quarter A4 sheet
6	JEC/LD/071	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1930	1	
6	JEC/LD/072	Loose document	JE Co	Assets	N/A	1931	1	

6	JEC/LD/073	Loose document	JE Co	Assets & Liabilities	N/A	1930	2	
7	CNC/PH/020	Photograph	U/K	Conference Dinner, Holborn Restaurant	N/A	1934	1	In Box 7
7	CNC/PH/021	Photograph	U/K	Group Photograph, unknown	N/A	N/D	1	In Box 7
2	CNC/PH/022	Photograph	CNC?	Sugar on slab	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/023	Photograph	CNC	"Early stage in cutting away embankment by railway siding from Waterden Road Bridge"	268	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/024	Photograph	CNC	Railway Sidings	244	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/025	Photograph	CNC?	Construction shot	204	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/026	Photograph	CNC?	Construction shot	220	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/027	Photograph	CNC	Sidings after 1 month's work, old tracks being removed	233	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/028	Photograph	CNC	No. 1 Testing Pile being placed into position	242	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/029	Photograph	CNC	2 women at work in the factory	1006H	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/030	Photograph	CNC	Several women making sweets	1006F	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/031	Photograph	CNC	Machinery	6649	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/032	Photograph	CNC	3 men at work in the factory	9978C	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/033	Photograph	CNC	Women working in the factory	9978J	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/034	Photograph	CNC	Interior of factory, showing abutment staircase	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/035	Photograph	CNC	Chocolate machine room plus 5 further pages of factory scenes, all printed	N/A	N/D	6	Printed for publication?
3	CNC/PH/036	Photograph	CNC	Man in hole	277	N/D	1	
7	CNC/BK/020	Book	CNC	Private Ledger 3	N/A	1910-33	1	Locked, no key
7	JEC/BK/006	Book	JE Co	Minutes Book	N/A	1905-20	1	
7	CNC/BK/021	Book	CNC	Register of Transfers	N/A	N/D	1	Locked, no key
7	CNC/BK/022	Book	CNC	Clarnico Trust Account Schedules	N/A	1955-70	1	
7	JEC/BK/007	Book	JE Co	Income Tax Book	N/A	1915/16	1	

7	JEC/BK/008	Book	JE Co	Income Tax Book	N/A	1930	1	
7	CNC/BK/023	Book	CNC	Share Dividends	N/A	June 1955	1	
2	MISC/LD/019	Loose document	N/A	Initiation to the procession of the Coronation of King Edward & Queen Alexandra	N/A	1902	1	
7	CNC/LD/020	Loose document	CNC?	Inland Revenue Correspondence, Corporation Profits Tax	N/A	1920s?	Bundled	
7	MISC/LD/020	Loose document	2	Letter, illegible	N/A	N/D	1	
7	CNC/LD/021	Loose document	CNC	Share Issue Prospectus	N/A	1887	1	
7	JEC/LD/074	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1929	1	
7	JEC/LD/075	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1928-1931	1	
7	JEC/LD/076	Loose document	JE Co	Insurance policy for Liverpool premises	N/A	1965	1	In plastic sleeve
7	CNC/LD/022	Loose document	CNC	Envelope addressed to Clarnico	N/A	1956	1	Empty!
7	CNC/LD/023	Loose document	CNC	HW letter from CNC to Noel French	N/A	1923	1	
7	JEC/LD/077	Loose document	JE Co	Share Receipts	N/A	1906	2	
7	JEC/LD/078	Loose document	JE Co	Profit & Loss Sheet	N/A	1915	1	
7	JEC/LD/079	Loose document	JE Co	Trial Balance Sheet	N/A	1907	1	
7	MISC/LD/021	Loose document	U/K	Loose book covers	N/A	N/D	2	
7	CNC/LD/024	Loose document	CNC?	Draft text for EGM introduction	N/A	1930	1	
2	CNC/PH/037	Photograph	CNC	Section of the dining hall	N/A	N/D	1	

2	CNC/PH/038	Photograph	CNC	Clarnico Caramels - Staff photo	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/039	Photograph	CNC	Staff photographs, departments unnamed	N/A	N/D	3	
2	CNC/PH/040	Photograph	CNC	Packet Jellies - Staff photo	N/A	N/D	1	
2	CNC/PH/041	Photograph	CNC	Faded Women, department illegible	N/A	N/D	1	
8	CNC/BK/024	Book	CNC	Clarnico Export Price Lists	N/A	1883 - 1907	1	Includes a bonus copy of "Wanton Waste"
8	CNC/BK/025	Book	CNC	Locked Ledger, key provided	N/A	N/D	1	

12 Appendix 5: Plates



GEORGE MATHIESON (1844-1940)
Founder of the Profit-Sharing and Pension Schemes

THE CLARNICO SUPERANNUATION FUND

INTRODUCTION

On 1 January 1958 new rules for the Clarnico Superannuation Fund were brought into force. They replace the former rules, made in 1937, and apply to all pensions granted on or after 1 January 1958, but will not affect the amount of any pension granted before that date.

This booklet is issued by the trustees of the fund to tell, as simply as possible, what every employee of Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Limited, Clarnico Limited, Charbonnet et Walker Limited, and Jonathan Edmondson & Co. Limited will want to know. We shall refer to those four companies as "The Clarnico Pension Group".

"Pension" or—as they are often called—"Superannuation" funds or schemes are bound to be complicated and in this booklet we do not attempt to do more than deal with the most important practical points, and for greater detail the rules themselves must be referred to.

HISTORY OF THE CLARNICO SUPERANNUATION FUND

The origin of the Clarnico Superannuation Fund lies a long way back in the history of Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Limited. The founders of that company were among the pioneers in this country of profit sharing and pension schemes for employees, and in 1890—only three years after the formation of the company—profit sharing was established as a practice and the foundations were laid of a Pension Fund, which in course of time became the Clarnico Superannuation Fund as we know it today.

It takes many years to build up a pension fund on a sound footing. Enough money has first to be saved and invested to provide what can be regarded as sufficient income before even a start can be made in paying pensions. It was in 1916 that the first Clarnico pensions were paid out of the fund that had been built up over the past years and in 1921 the first rules were issued.

The year 1937 was the next important date, when the fund and the rules then made were approved by the Inland Revenue authorities. Such approval did not then and does not now mean that the State makes pensions tax free or takes any responsibility at all in connection with the fund. It does mean that the fund and the rules are proper to secure that the income of

Non-contributory. "I hae ma doots"



3

Plate 1 Extract from Clarnico Superannuation Fund explanatory booklet

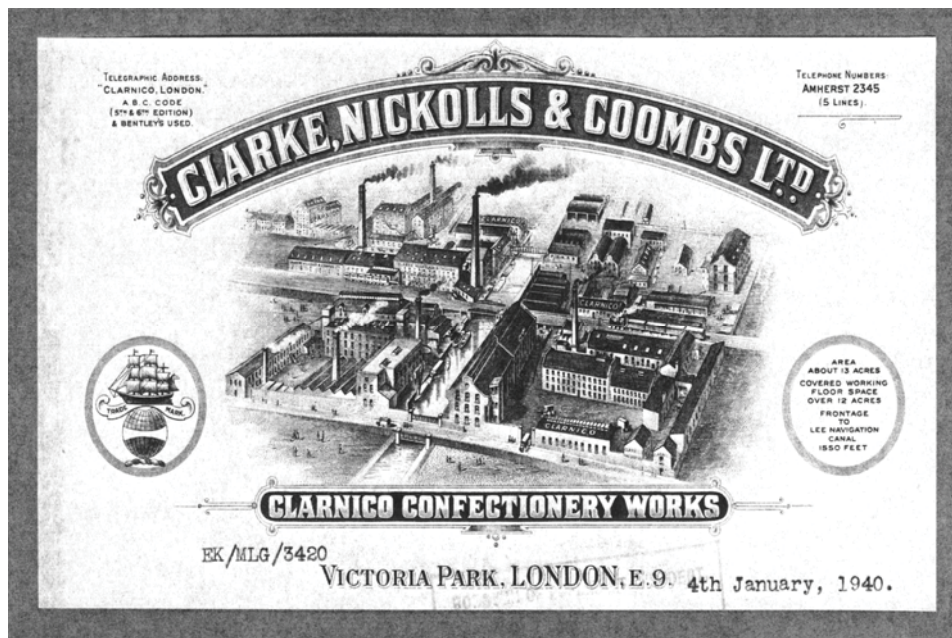


Plate 2 View of Buildings 1 to 6: Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd, illustration of Confectionery works pre-1916, looking north-west



Plate 3 View of west elevation of Building 1, Starch Department, looking north-east



Plate 4 View of north-east corner of Building 1, Starch Department, looking south-west



Plate 5 View of east elevation of Building 1, Starch Department, detail of loading door and flagpole, looking west



Plate 6 View of Building 1, Starch Department, detail of clock, looking west



Plate 7 Internal view of Building 1, Starch Department, third floor showing timber truss with fire doors in the distance, looking north



Plate 8 Internal view of Building 1, Starch Department, third floor detail of fire door, looking north



Plate 9 View of south elevation of Building 2, Lozenge Department, looking north



Plate 10 View of north elevation of Building 2, Lozenge Department, looking east



Plate 11 Detail of blocked fireplace at east end of north elevation of Building 2, Lozenge Department, looking south



Plate 12 Internal view of Building 2, Lozenge Department, showing Fink trusses on second floor, west end, looking east



Plate 13 Internal view of Building 2, Lozenge Department, showing general layout and columns on the ground floor, looking south-east



Plate 14 Internal view of Building 2, Lozenge Department, showing Belfast truss on the first floor, east end, looking west



Plate 15 Internal view of Building 2, Lozenge Department, showing fire sprinkler machinery, looking south



Plate 16 View of south elevation of Building 3, Peel Shed, looking north-east



Plate 17 View of east elevation of Building 3, Peel Shed, looking north-west



Plate 18 Internal view of Building 3, Peel Shed, detail of columns and layout of ground floor, looking west



Plate 19 Internal view of Building 3, Peel Shed, detail of column in basement, looking east



Plate 20 Internal view of Building 3, Peel Shed, detail of angled flue at ground floor, looking south-east



Plate 21 Internal view of Building 4, Stables, showing layout of one of the bays with timber supports, looking north



Plate 22 Detail of original doorway on west elevation of Building 4, Stables, looking east



Plate 23 Detail of original metal ring on west elevation of Building 4, Stables, looking east

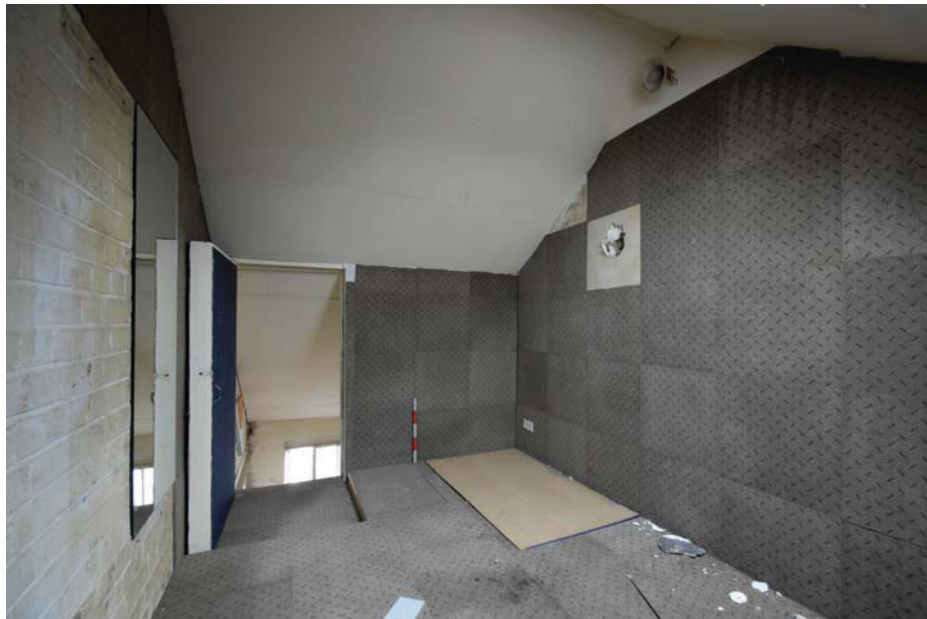


Plate 24 Internal view of Building 4, Stables, view of mezzanine floor, looking south



Plate 25 Internal view of Building 4, Stables, view of blockings and alterations, looking west



Plate 26 Detail of timber support showing original fitting in Building 4, Stables, looking north



Plate 27 View of east elevation of Building 5, Coach House, looking west



Plate 28 Internal view of Building 5, Coach House, view of ground floor stairwell, looking south-east



Plate 29 Internal view of Building 5, Coach House, first floor, looking south-east



Plate 30 View of east elevation of Building 6, Engine House, looking west

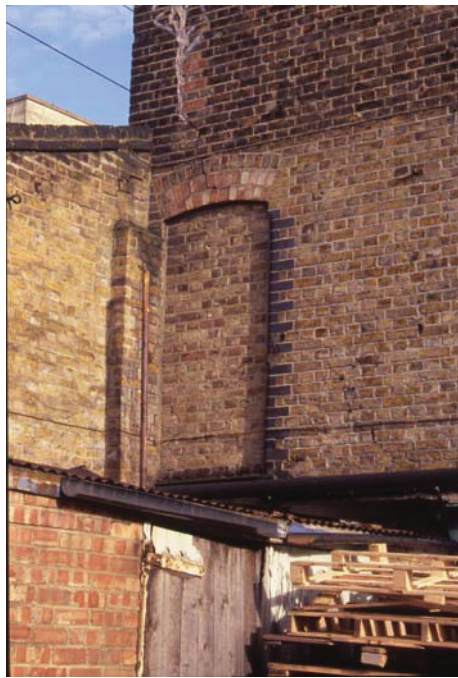


Plate 31 Detail of blocking in west elevation of Building 6, Engine House, looking north-east



Plate 32 Detail of blocked opening near apex of roof inside Building 6, Engine House, looking east



Plate 33 View of weigh plate to the south of Building 3, Peel Shed, looking east



Plate 34 Aerial photograph 1921, looking north-west. King's Yard centre right

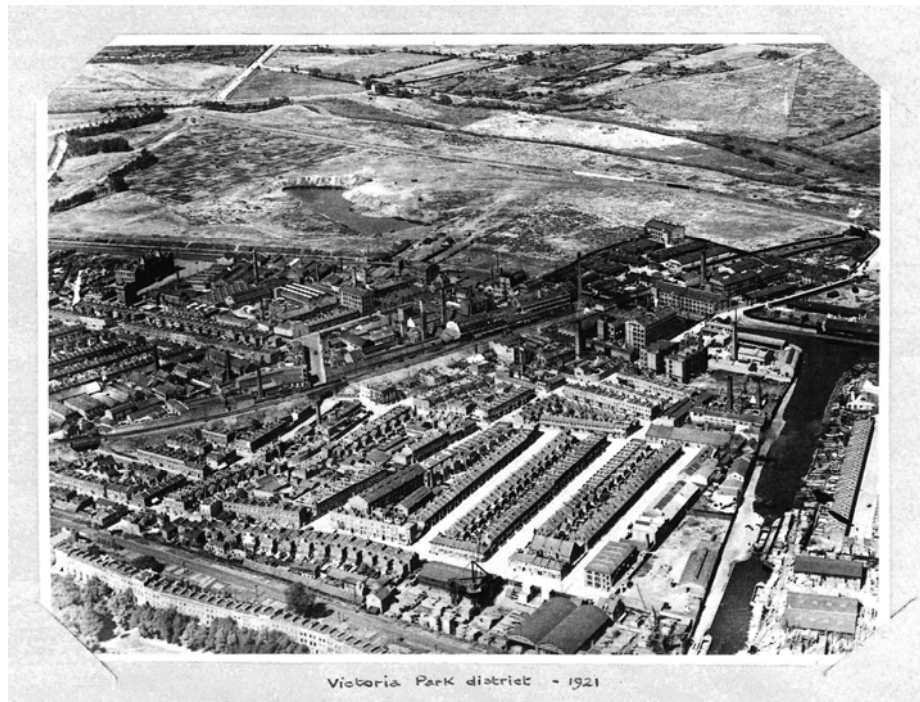


Plate 35 Aerial photograph 1921, looking north-east. King's Yard top right



Plate 36 Aerial photograph 1966, looking north-east. King's Yard to top right

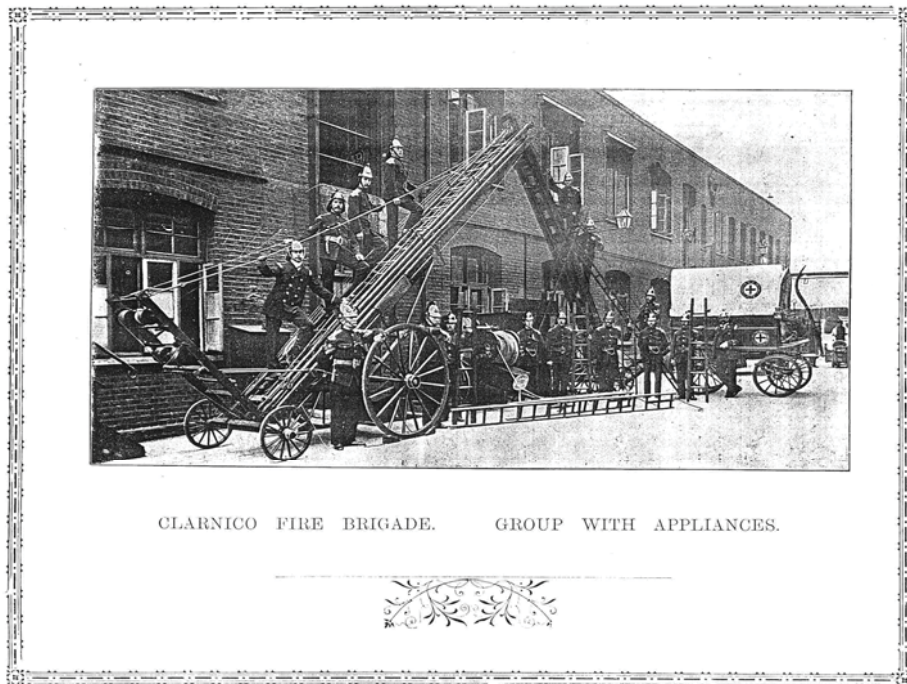


Plate 37 Historic photograph of the Clarnico fire crew, early 1900s

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S CATALOGUE, 1894. 269

M' TEAR & CO., LIMITED,
Felt Factory, Sawing and Planing Mills,
117, 119 & 121, CORPORATION STREET, BELFAST.

Circular Felt Roofs erected, without central supports, up to 100 feet span.

ROOFING FELT—The best known Weather-resisting Material yet introduced for Roofing purposes.

SARKING FELT—For putting under Slates.

INODOROUS FELT—For Lining Damp Walls, Putting under Carpets, Chimneys, &c.

SHIP SHEATHING FELTS—Black and Brown, for putting under Copper on Ships' Bottoms.

HAIR FELT—For Covering Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FOUNDATION FELT SLABS—For Preventing Damp rising from Foundations.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Moulding Mills.
Timber prepared for all kinds of Building, Greenhouses, Conservatories, Melon Frames, &c.

Sheds and Out-Houses covered with our Wood and Felt Circular-roofs form the cheapest and most secure method of storing Crops.

Cheaper than Slates or Tiles, and more Durable than Iron, although only Half the Price.

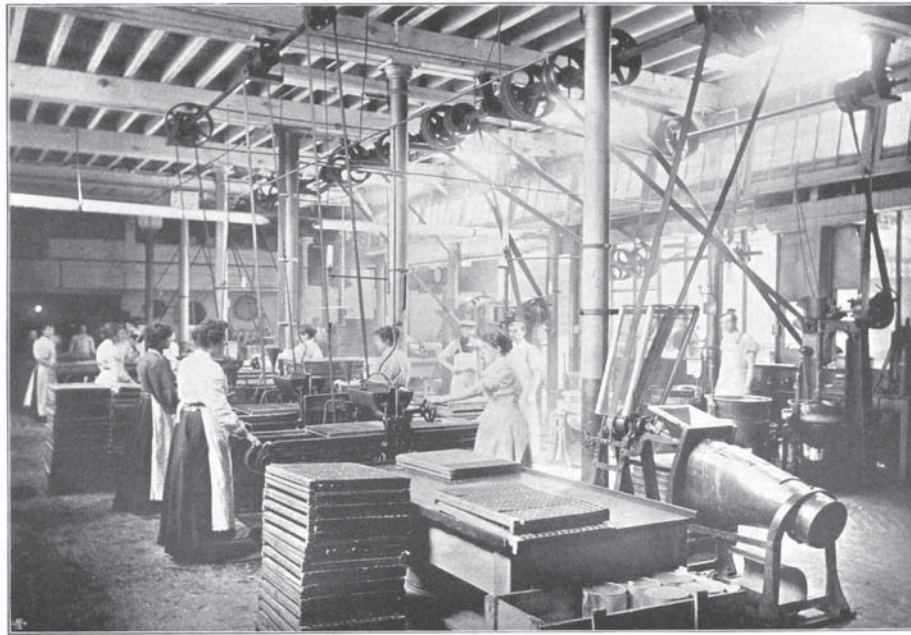
Best, most Durable, and Cheapest System of Roofing in existence.

Estimates, Drawings, &c, by return of post, after receipt of measurements.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Samples, with full particulars, given on application to their several Offices:
LONDON - 83, Bishopsgate St. Within. **MANCHESTER** - Victoria Buildings.
BELFAST - 117, 119, & 121, Corporation St. **LIVERPOOL** - Carlton Bldgs., 3, Ramford St.

Plate 38 Advertisement by McTear and Co. showing Belfast truss roof



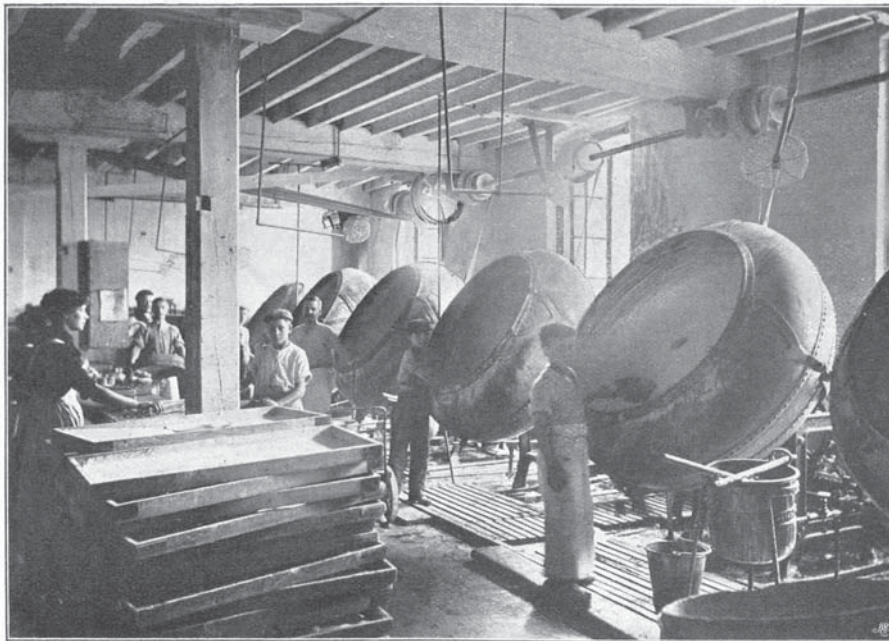
FRENCH CREAM ROOM.

Plate 39 Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd employees in one of the buildings in Hackney, French Cream Room



JAM BOILING ROOM.

Plate 40 Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd employees in one of the buildings in Hackney, Jam Boiling Room



PAN ROOM.

Plate 41 Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd employees in one of the buildings in Hackney, Pan Room

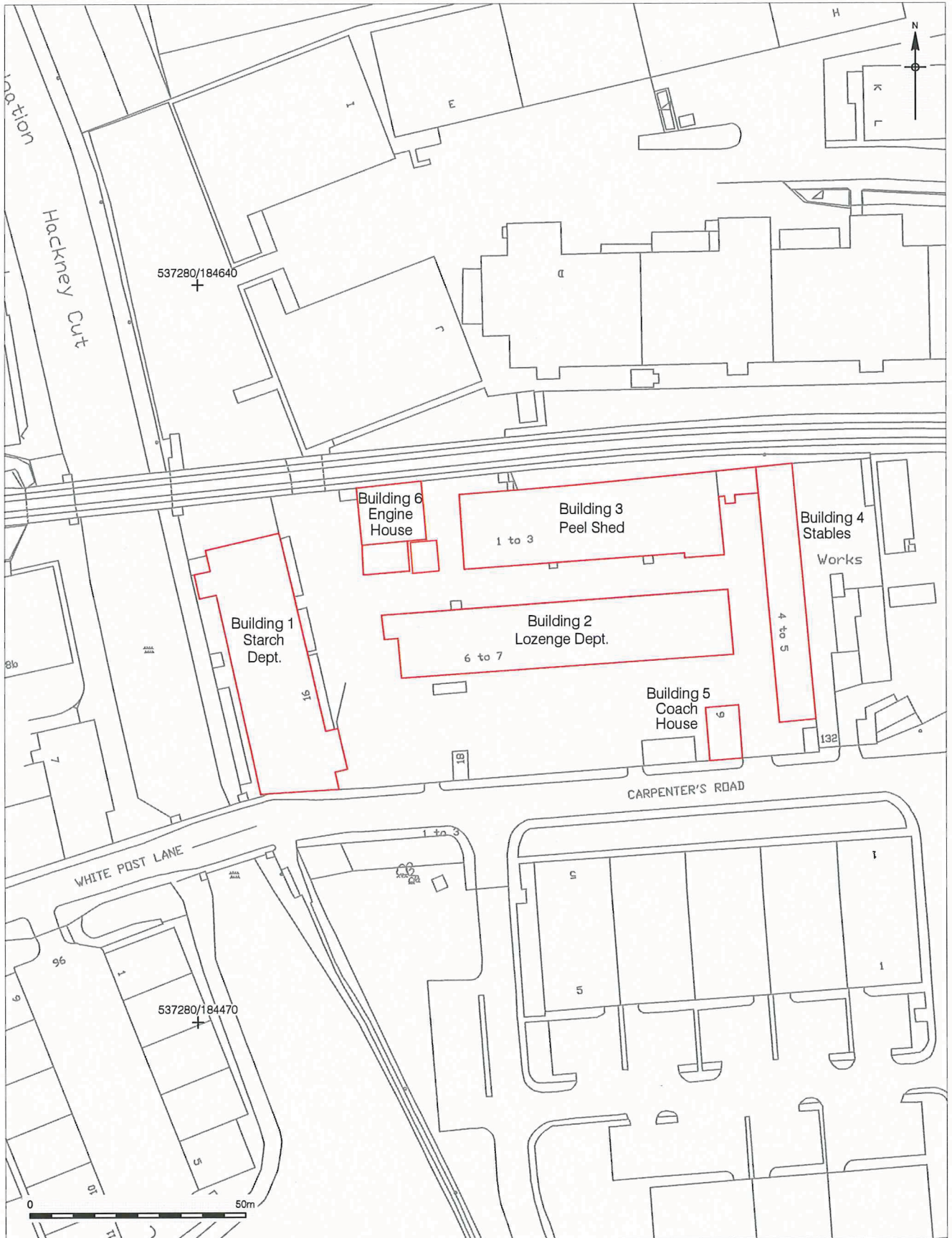
13 Appendix 6: Figures



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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 at A4

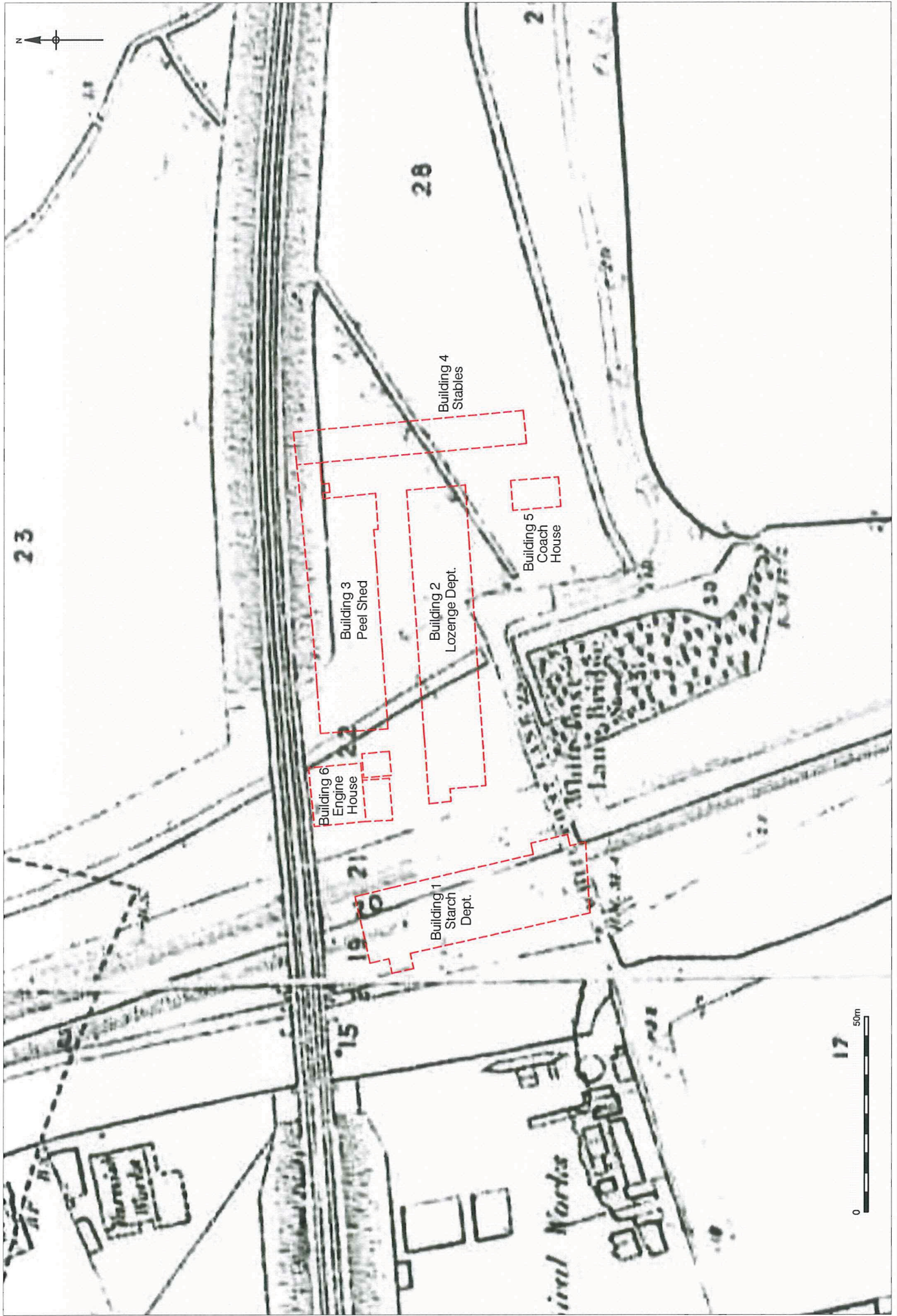


Figure 3
 Ordnance Survey 1867
 1:1,250 at A4

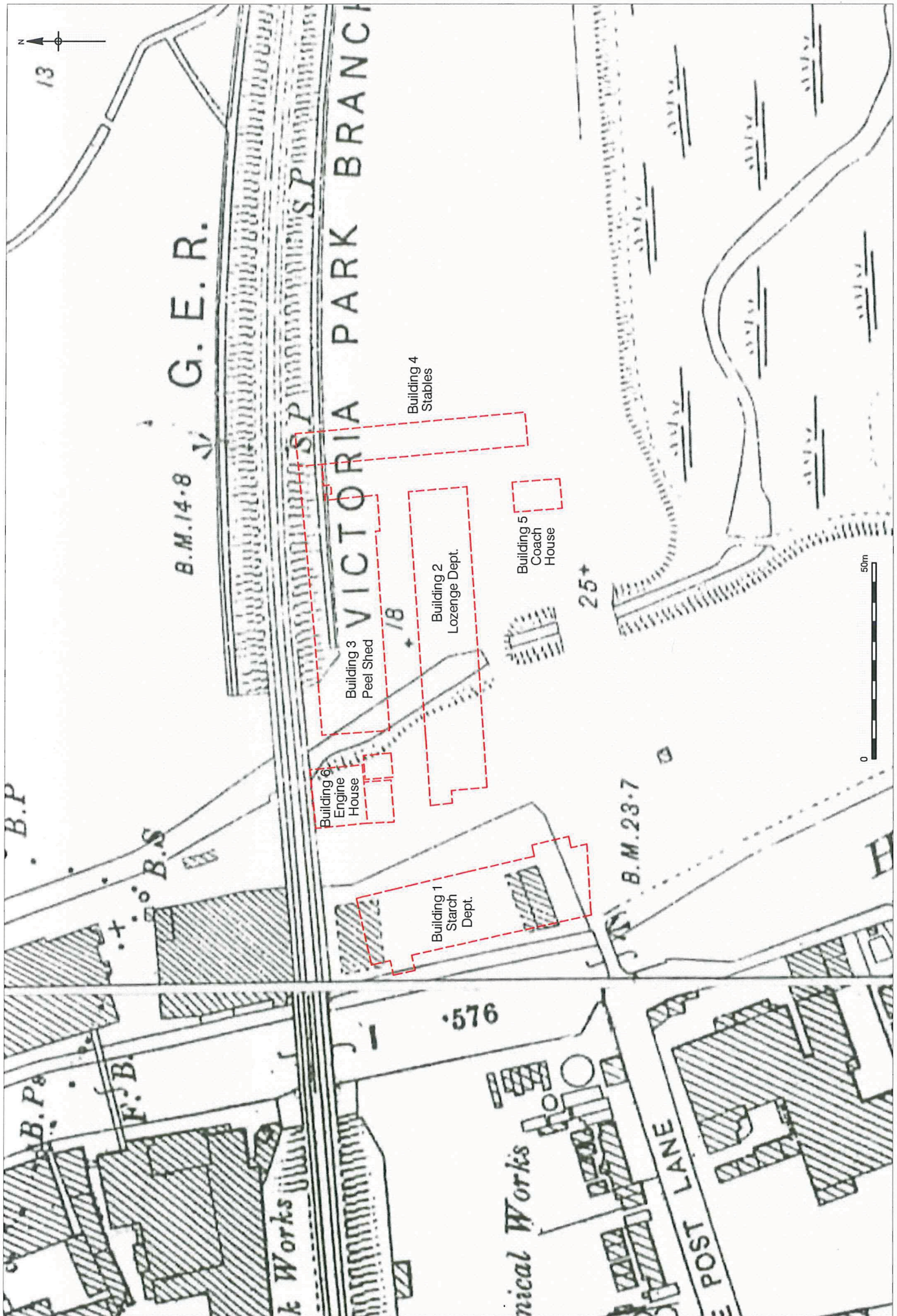


Figure 4
Ordnance Survey 1893
1:1,250 at A4

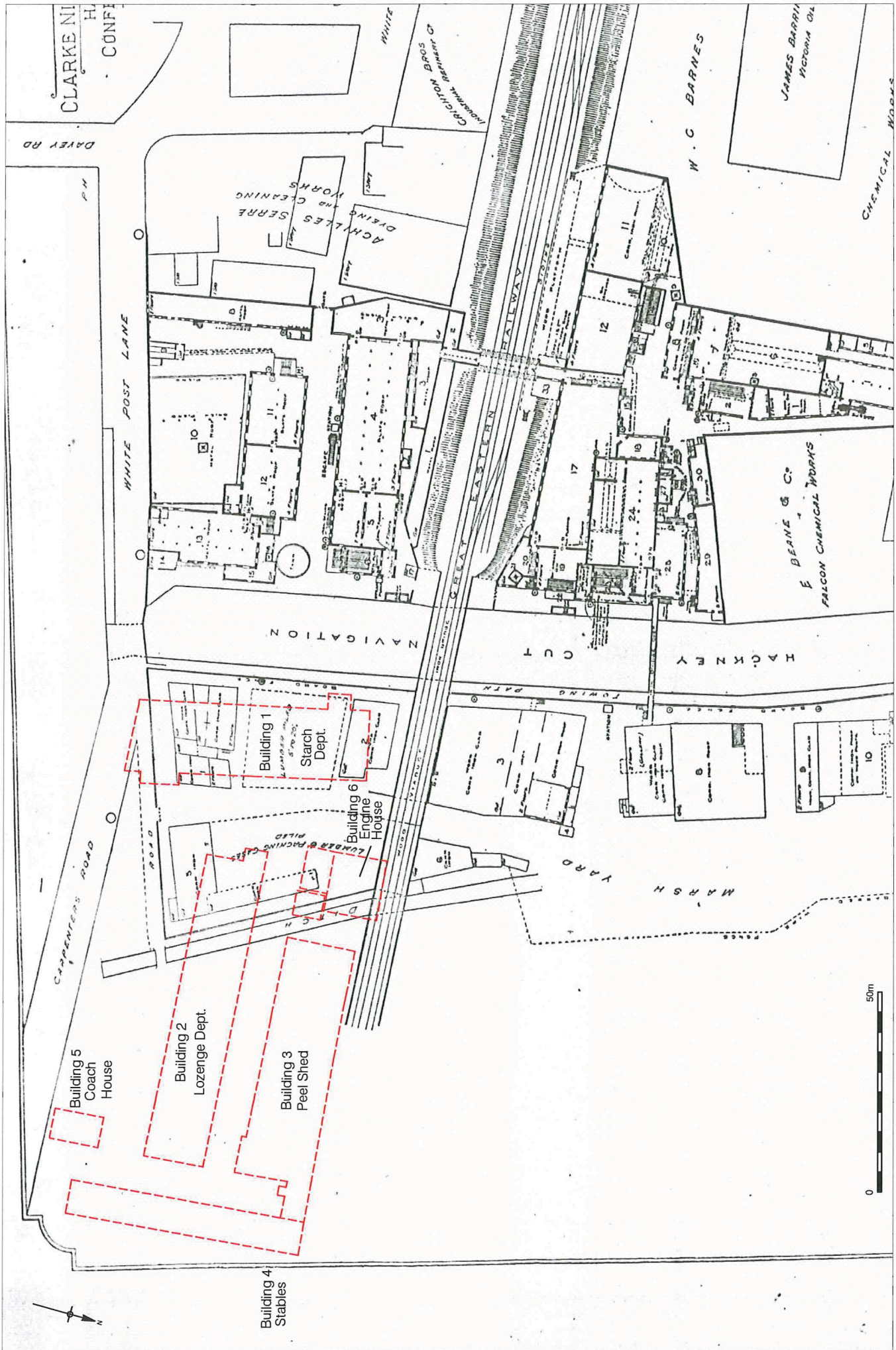
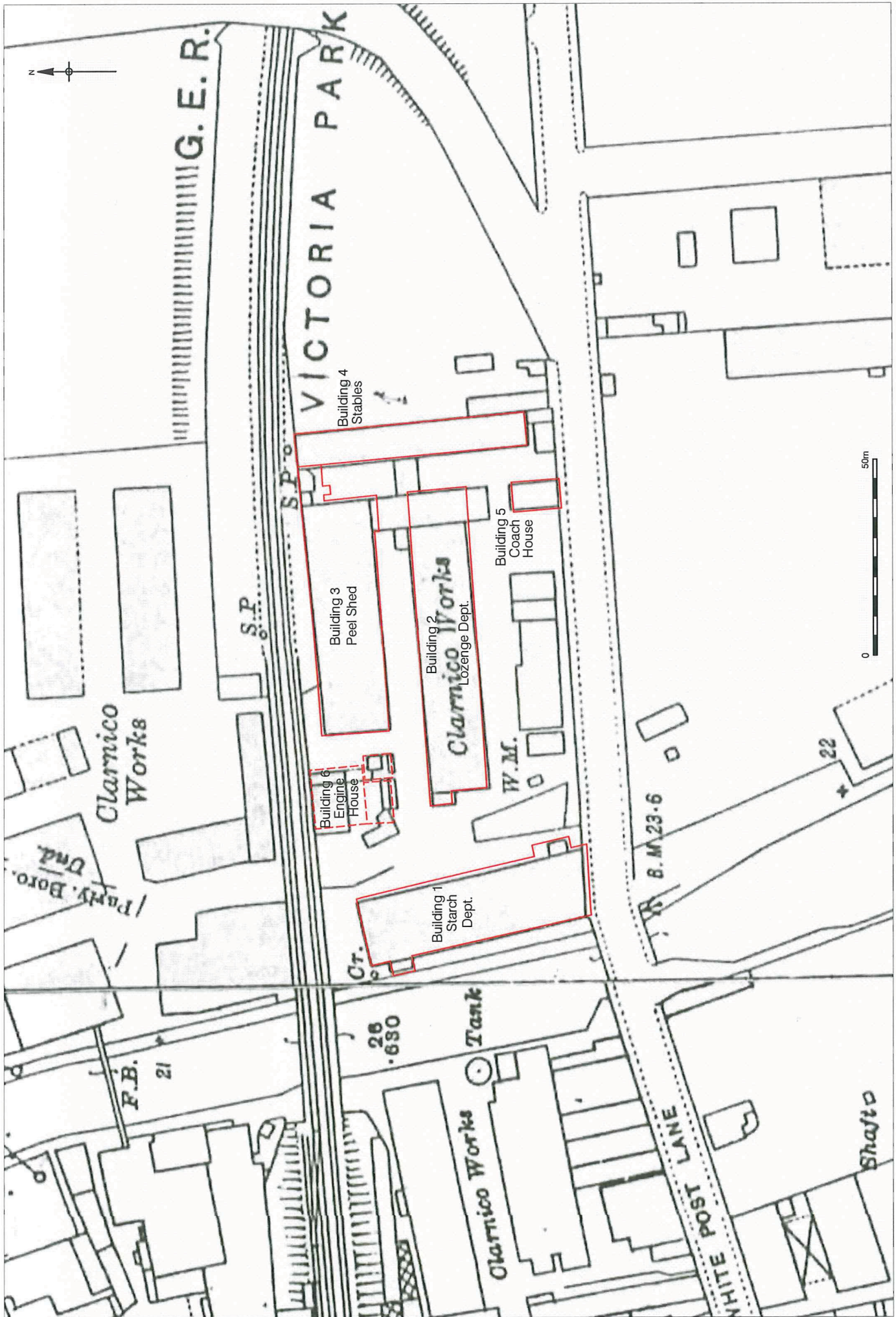


Figure 5
 Clarnico Fire Brigade map 1899
 NB direction of north
 1:1,250 at A4



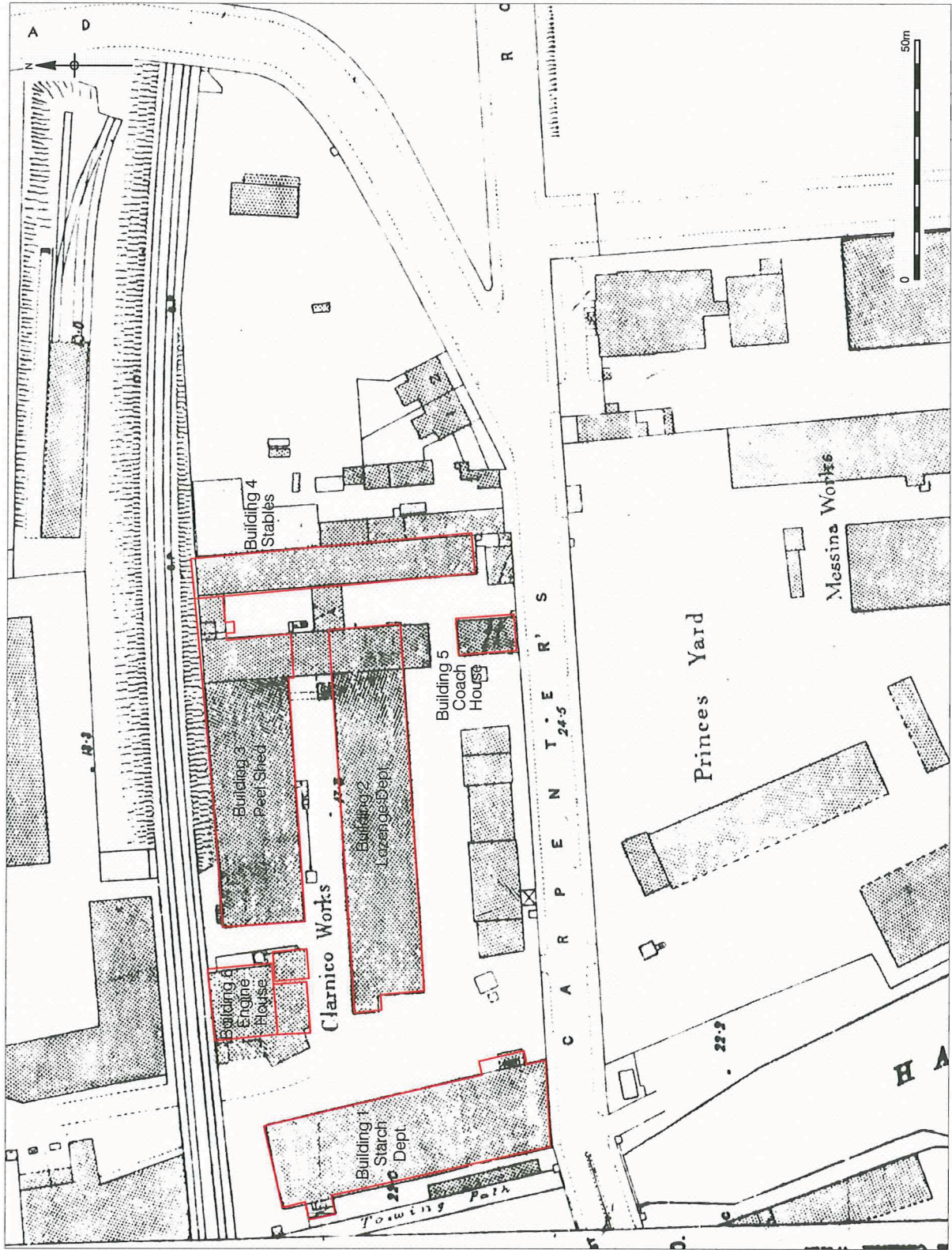


Figure 7
 Ordnance Survey 1937
 1:1,250 at A4

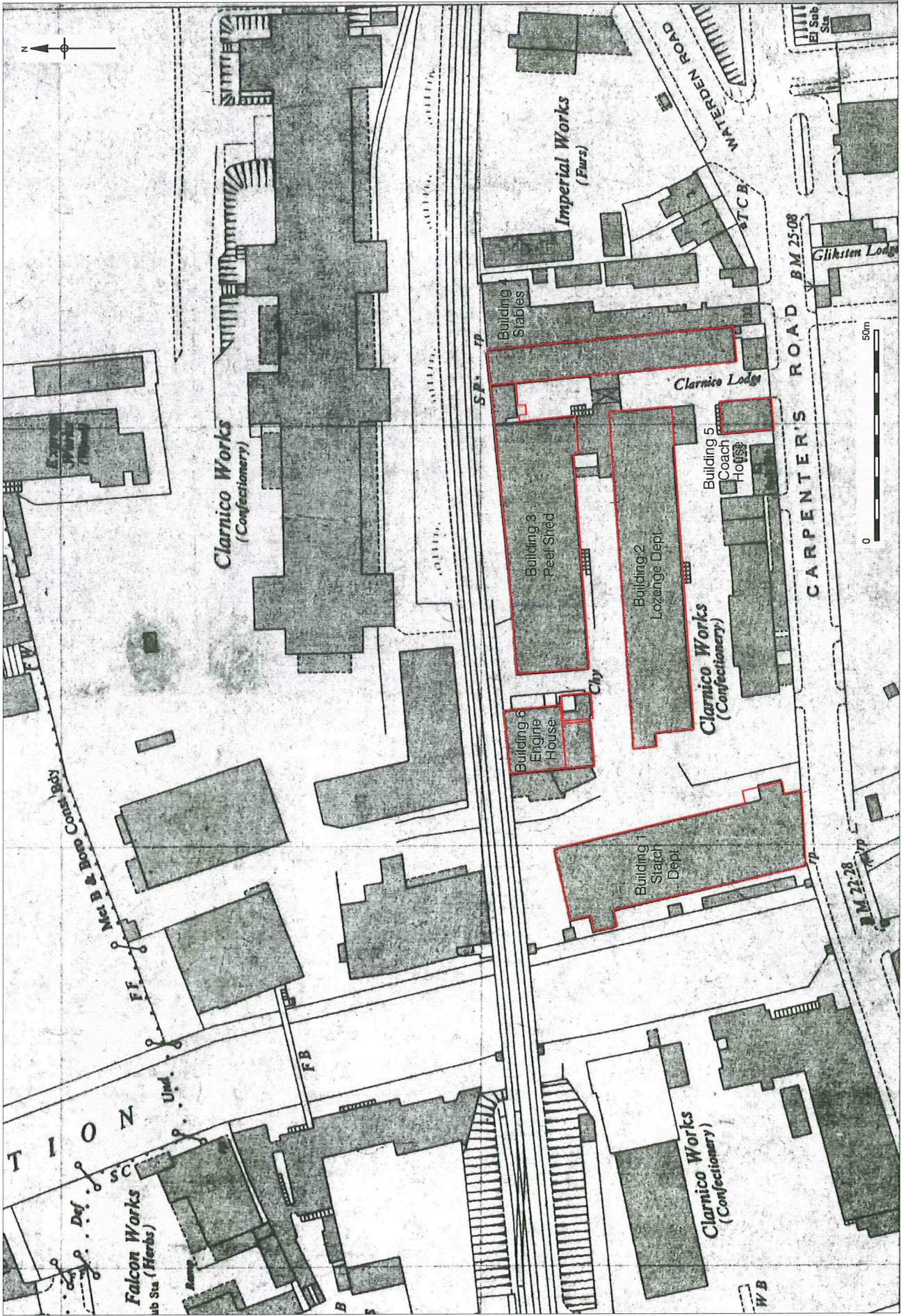


Figure 8
 Ordnance Survey 1953
 1:1,250 at A4

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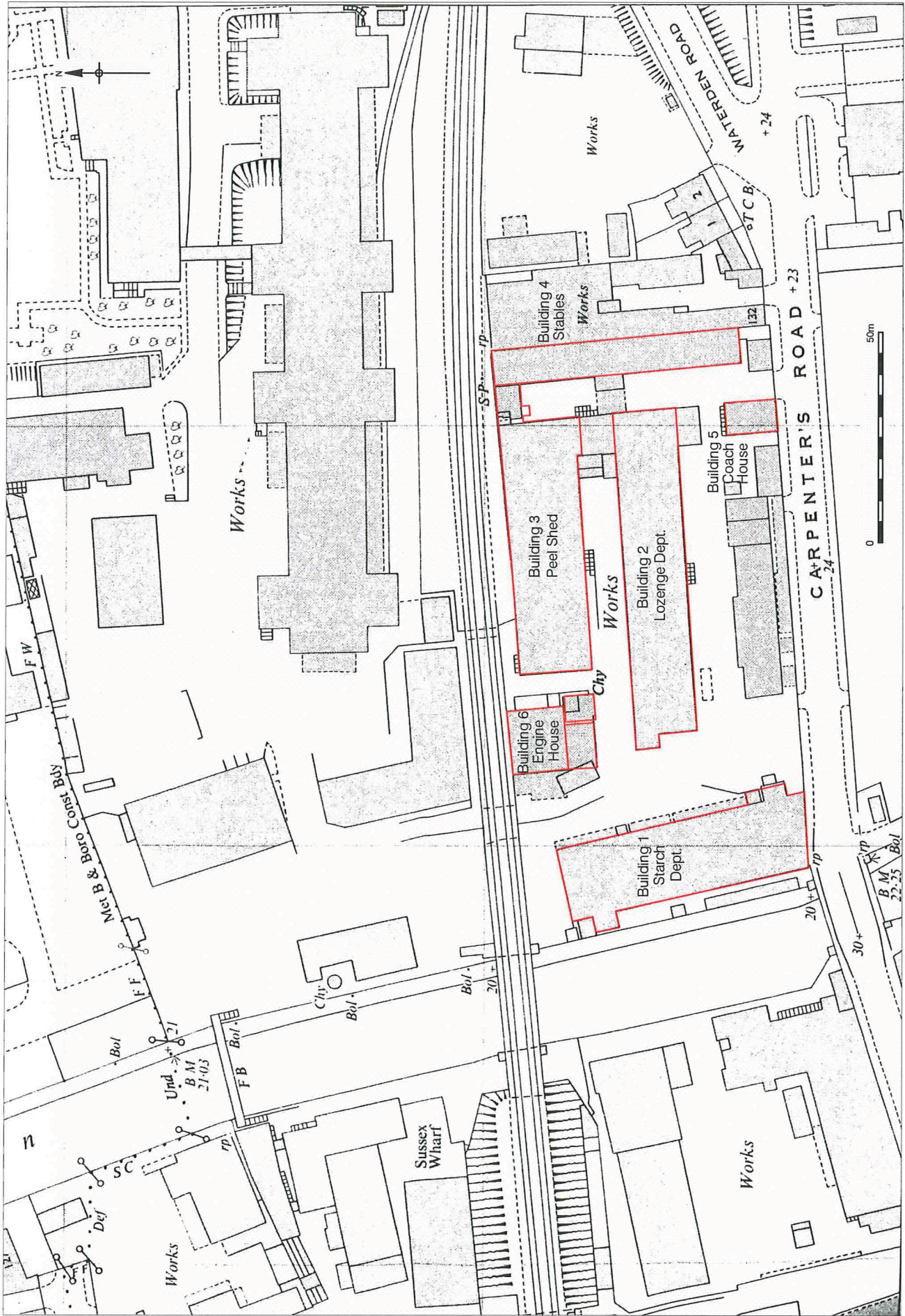
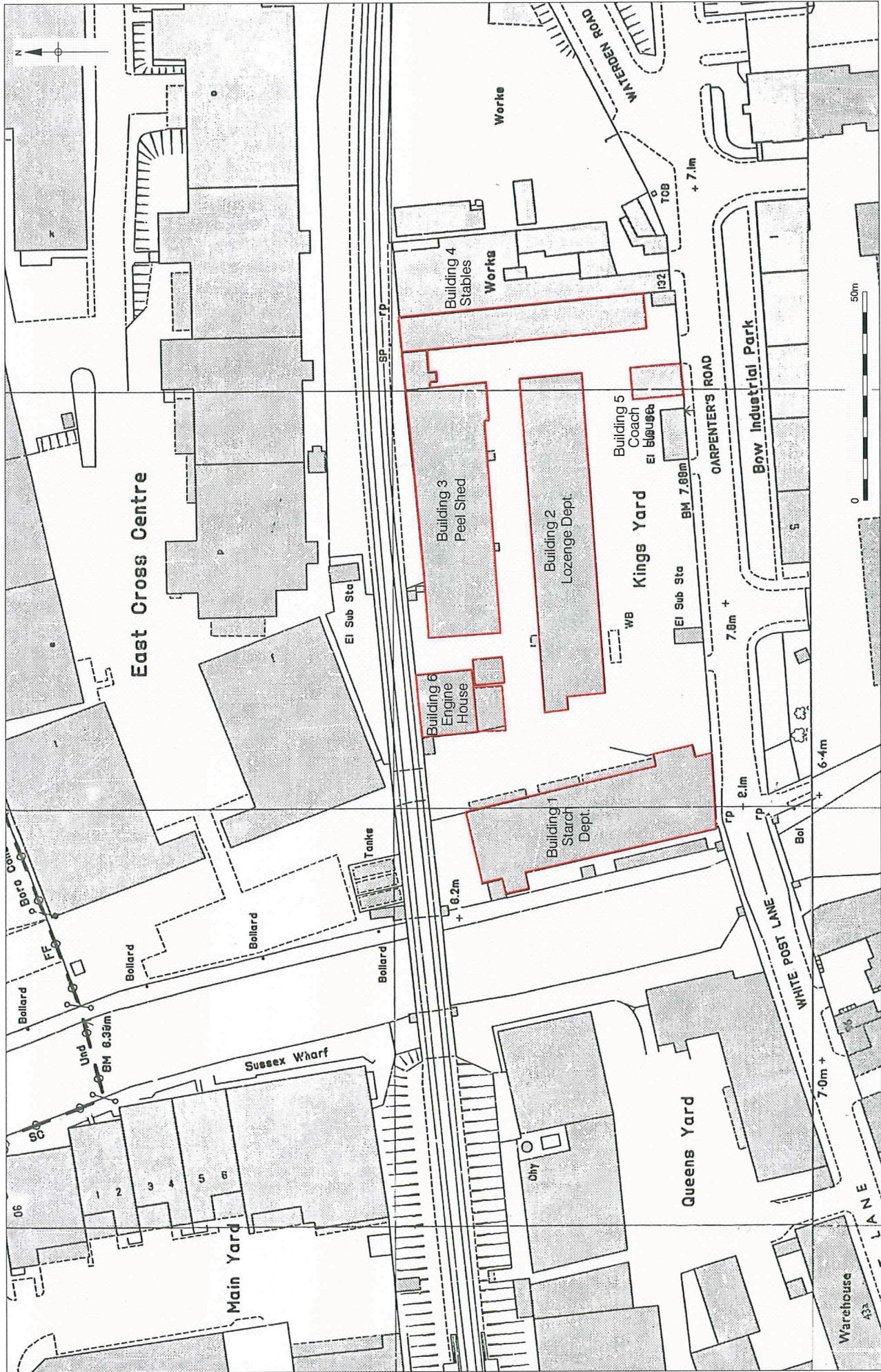


Figure 9
Ordnance Survey 1962
1:1,250 at A4

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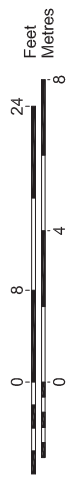
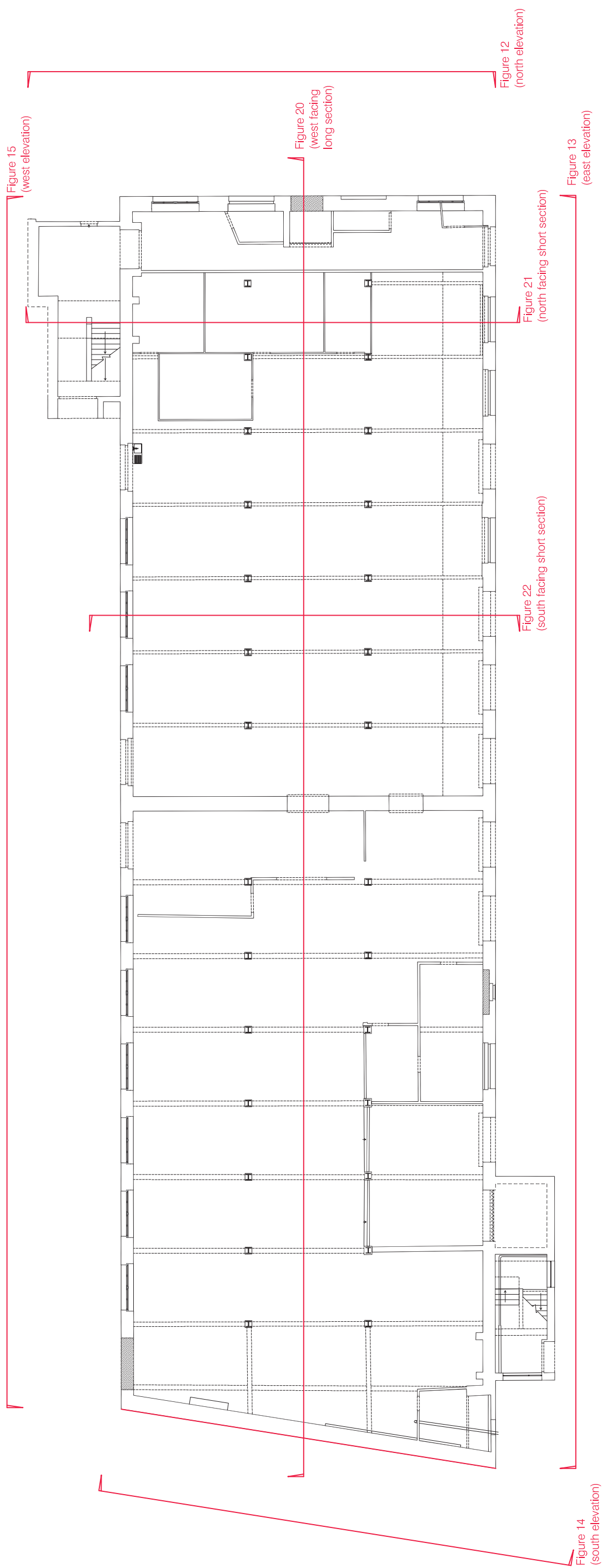
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Figure 10
Ordnance Survey 1985/1974
1:1,250 at A4

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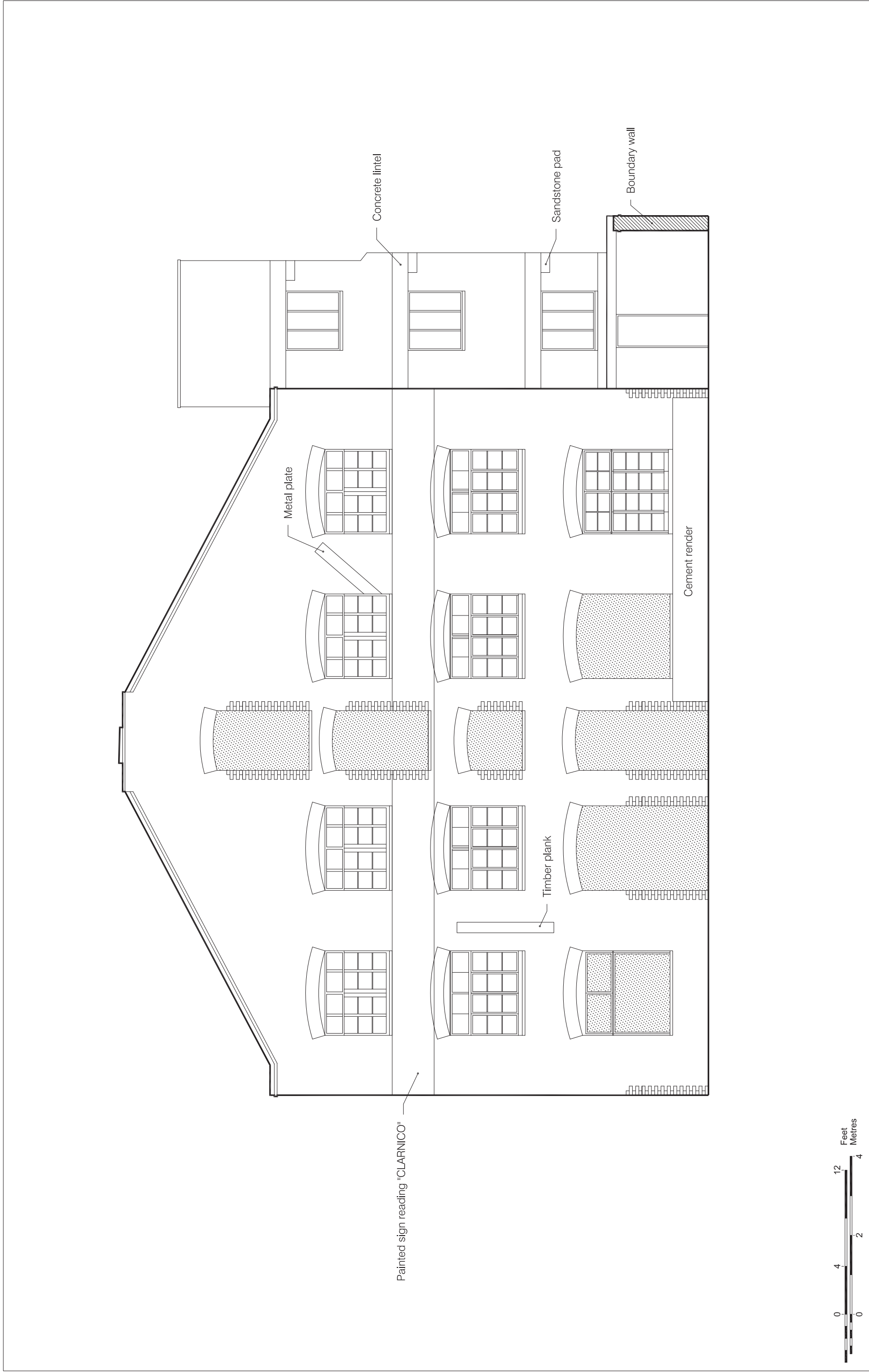


Figure 12
 King's Yard
 Building 1, Starch Department, North Elevation
 1:100 at A3

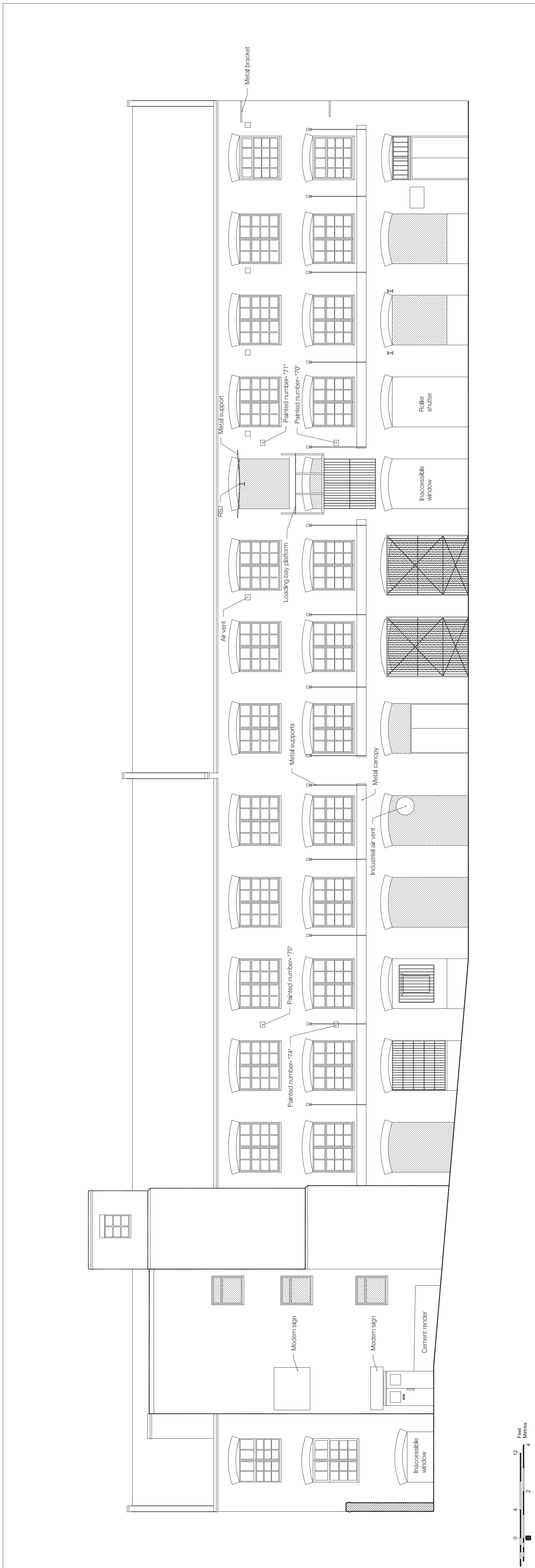
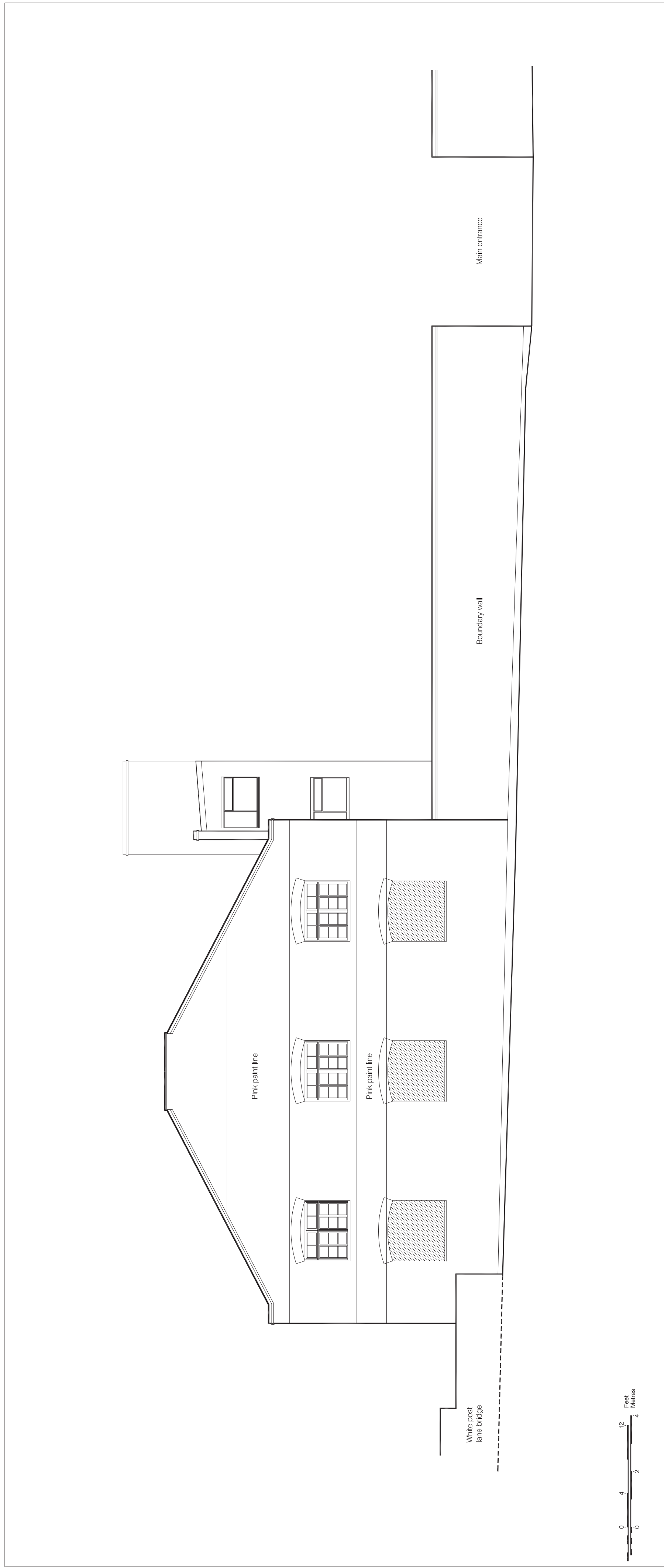


Figure 13
 Kings Yard
 Building 1, Starch Department, East Elevation
 1:100 at A1



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Figure 14
King's Yard
Building 1, Starch Department, South Elevation
1:100 at A2

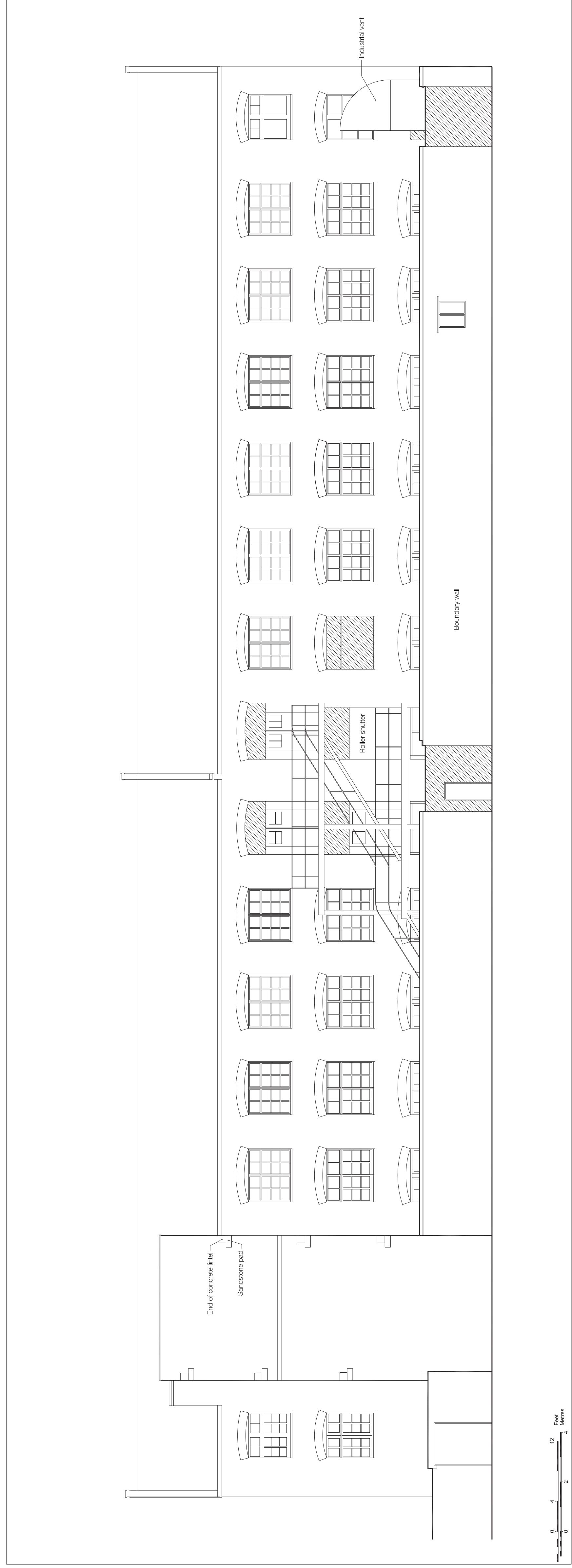


Figure 15
King's Yard
Building 1, Starch Department, West Elevation
1:100 at A1

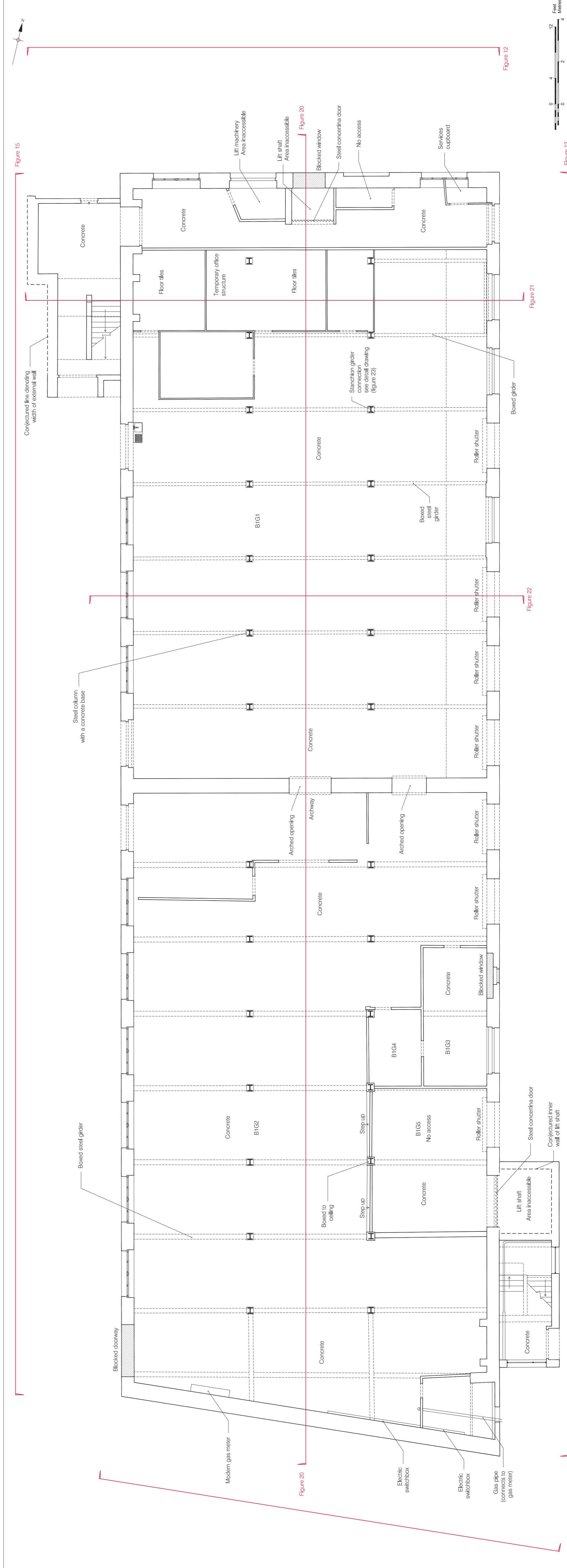


Figure 16
 Kings Yard
 Building 1, Starch Department, Ground Floor Plan
 1:100 at A1

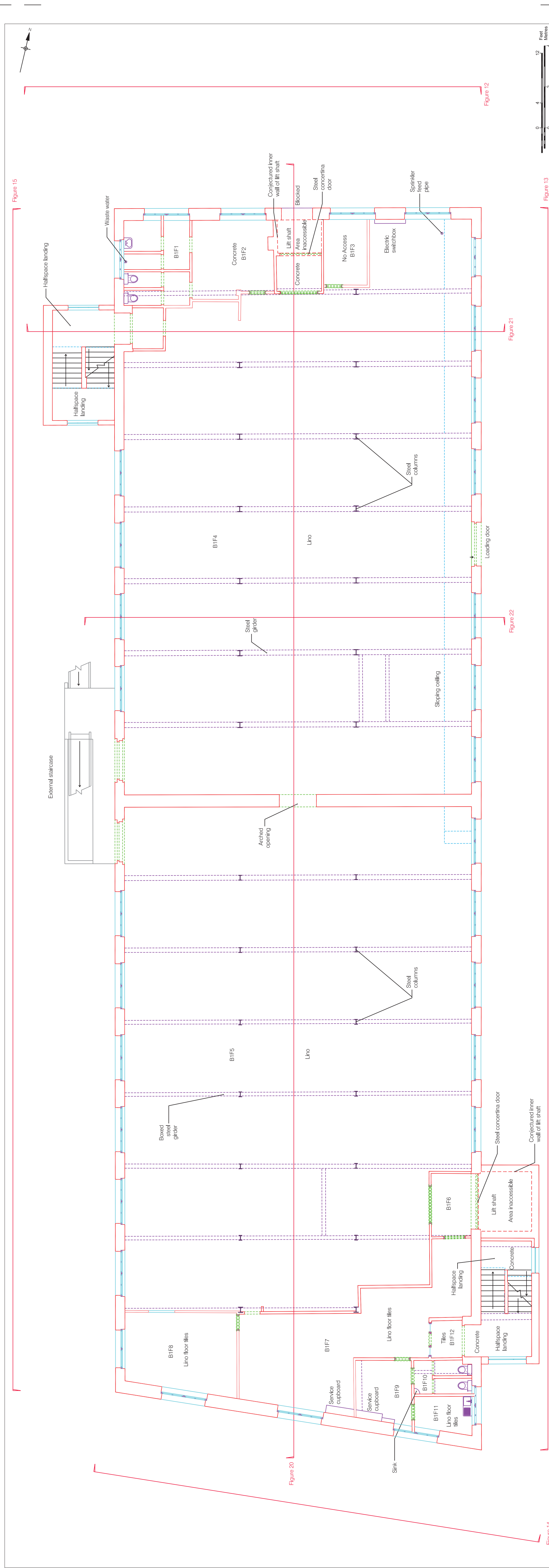


Figure 15
 Figure 16
 Figure 17
 King's Yard
 Building 1, Starch Department, First Floor Plan
 1:100 at A1
 © MVA/SPCA 2008

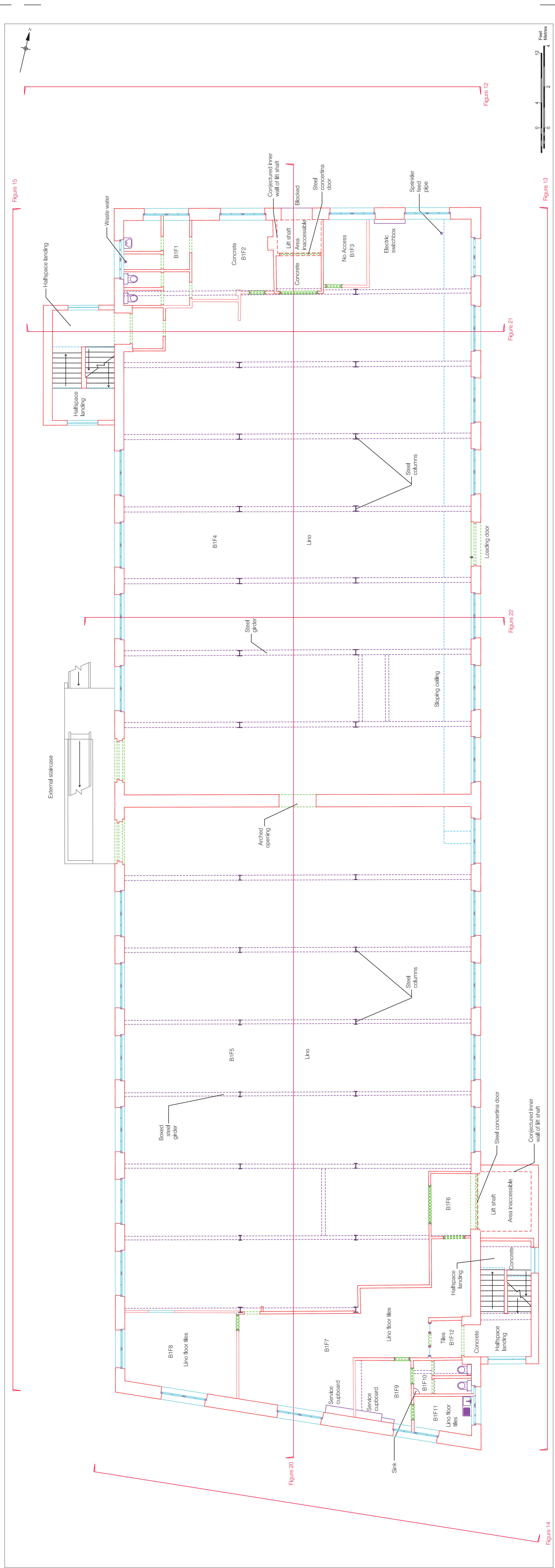


Figure 17

King's Yard
First Floor Plan
1:100 at A1

Figure 13

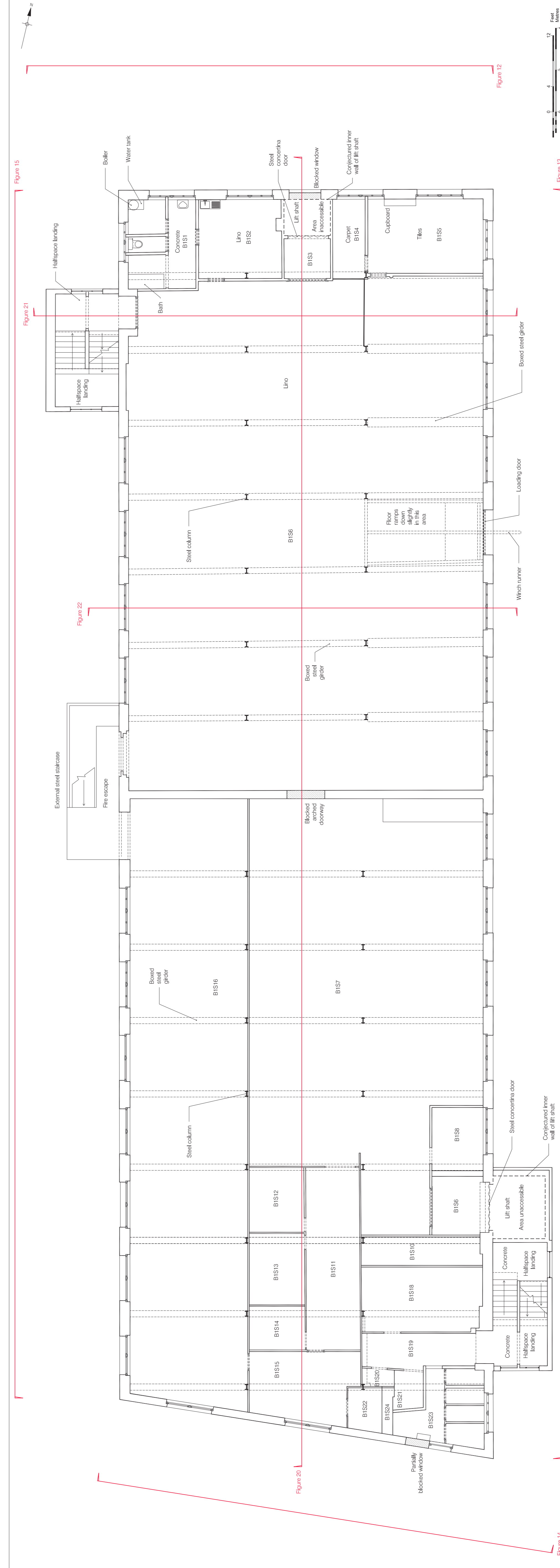
Figure 21

Figure 15

Figure 22

Figure 20

Figure 14



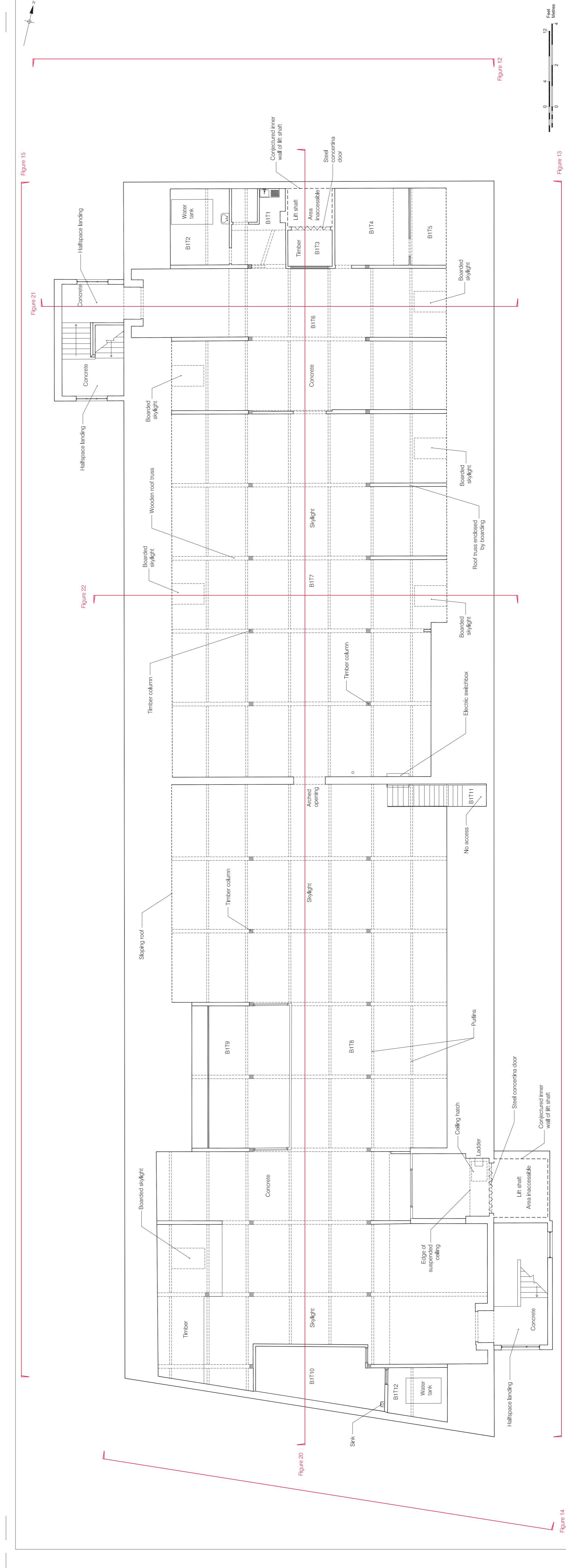


Figure 14
 © NVA/SPCA 2008
 Building 1, Starch Department, Third Floor Plan
 1:100 at A1
 Figure 19
 Kings Yard
 Figure 13
 Figure 22
 Figure 21
 Figure 15

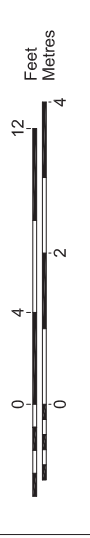
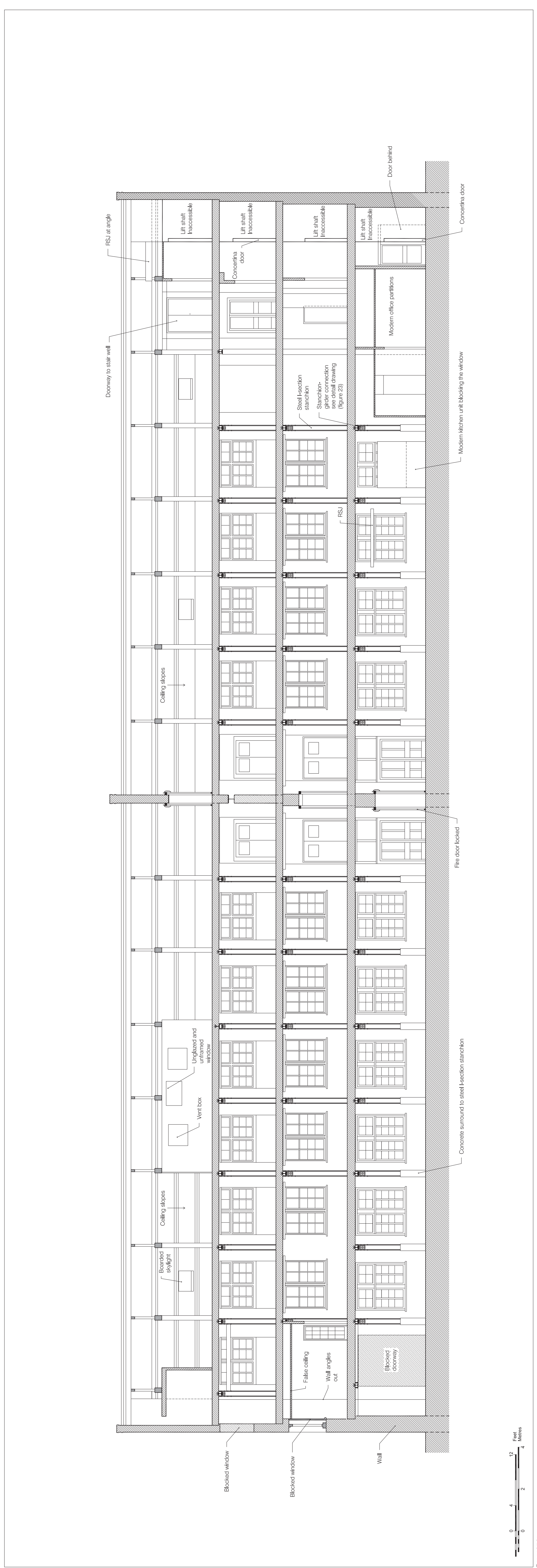
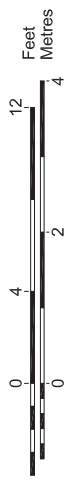
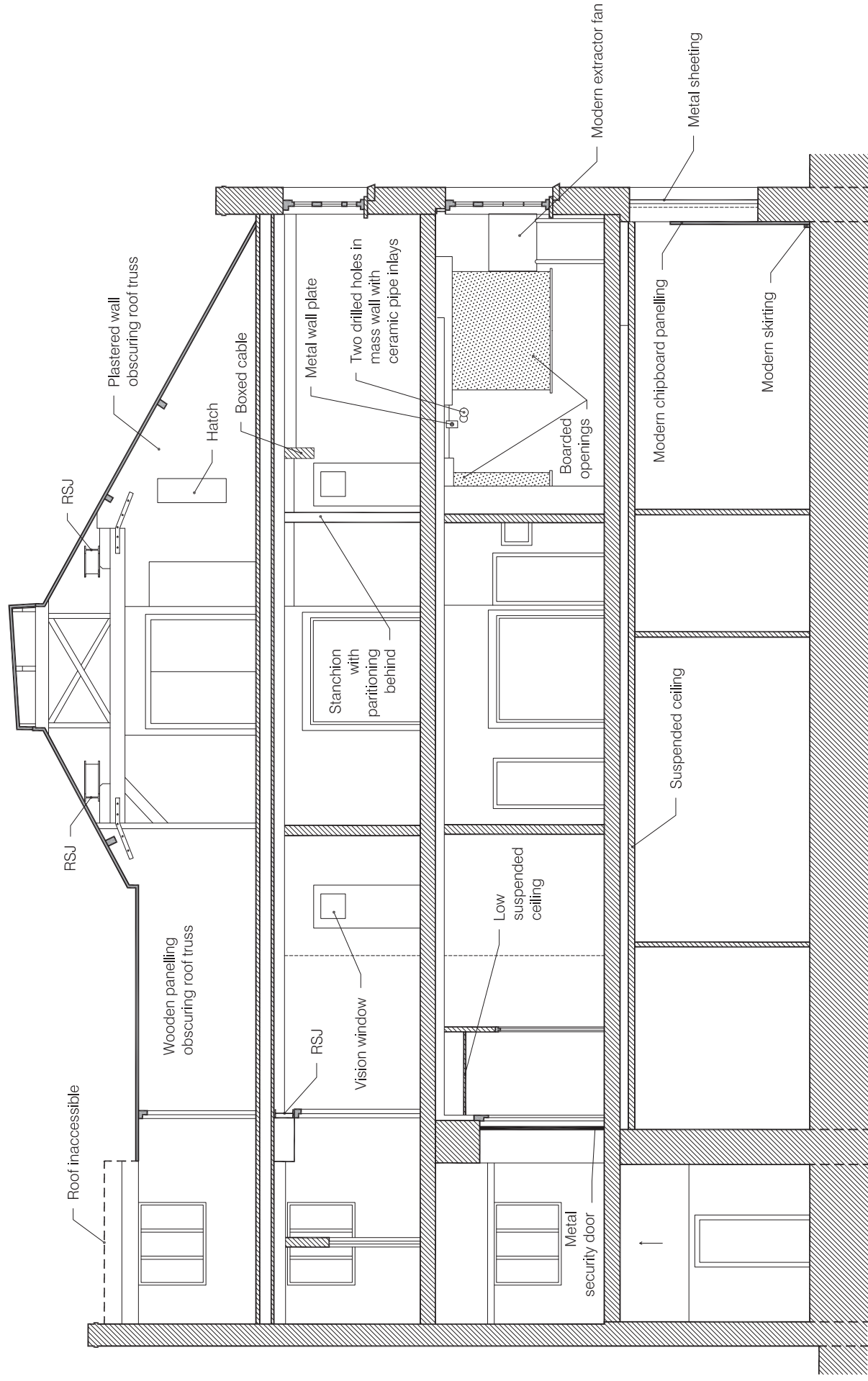


Figure 20
King's Yard
Building 1, Starch Department, West Facing Long Section
1:100 at A1



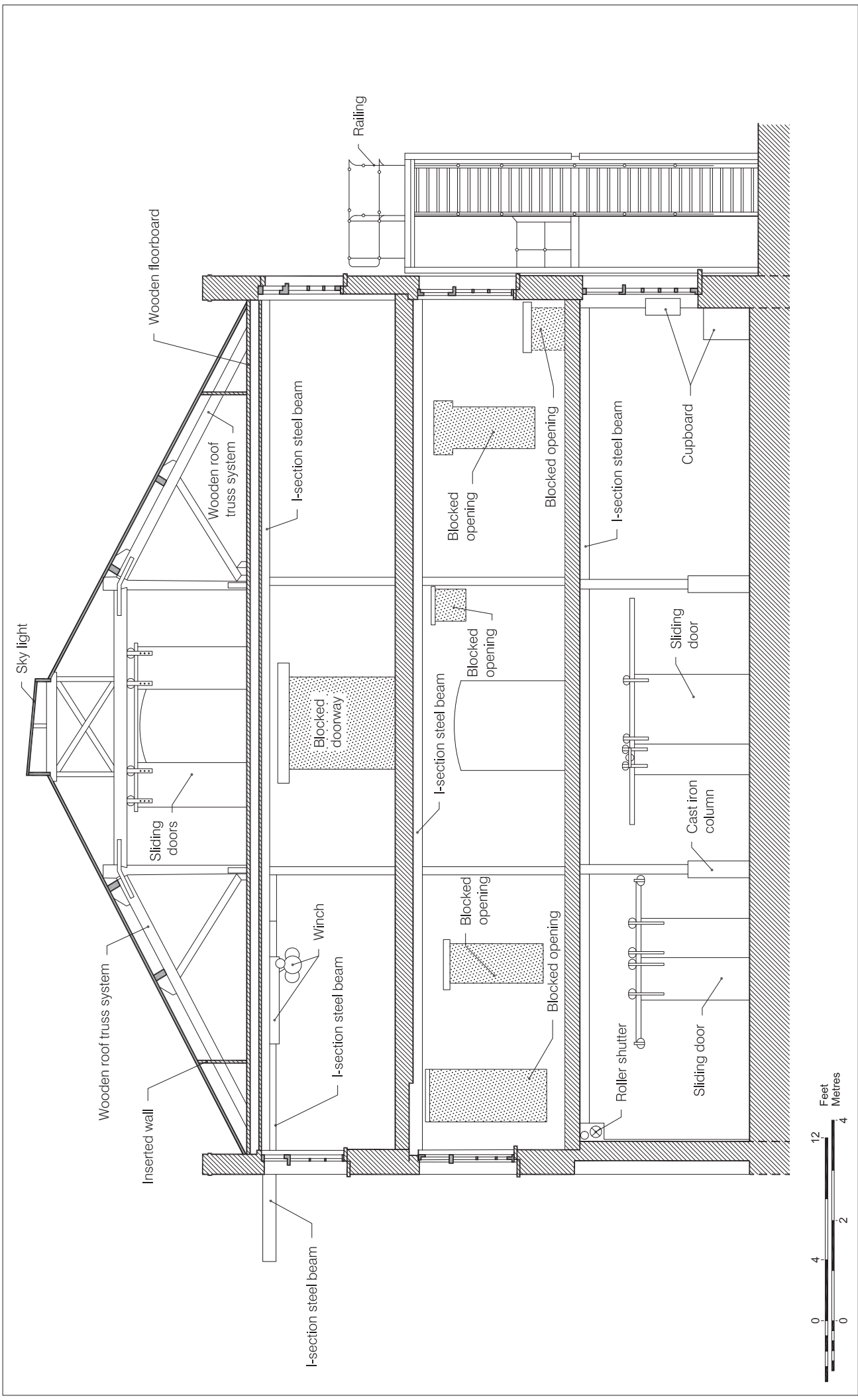


Figure 22
 King's Yard
 Building 1, Starch Department, South Facing Short Section
 1:100 at A4

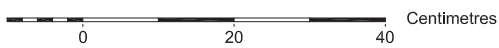
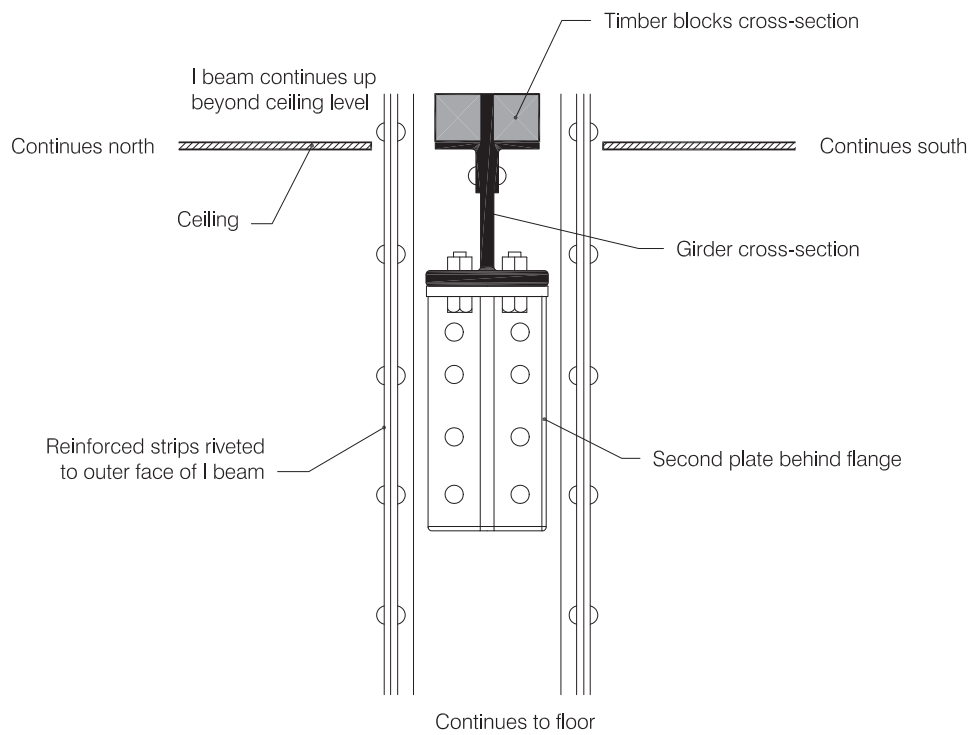
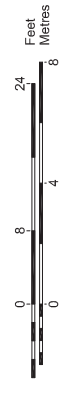
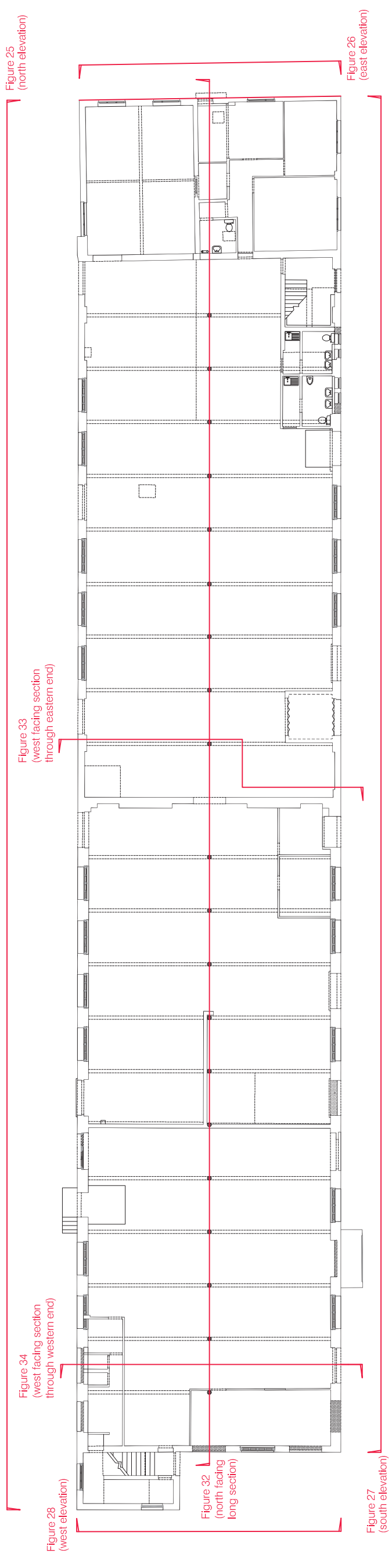
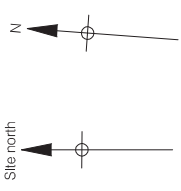


Figure 23
 King's Yard
 Building 1, Starch Department, Detail of Stanchion- Girder Connection
 1:10 at A4



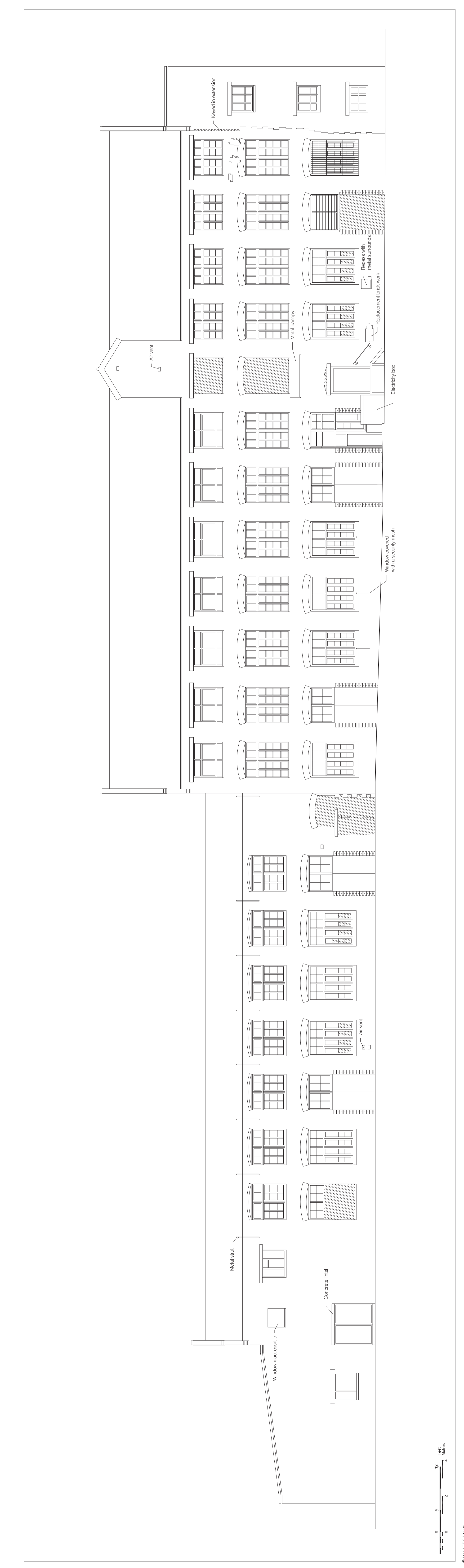


Figure 25
 King's Yard
 Building 2, Lozenge Department, North Elevation
 1:100 at A0

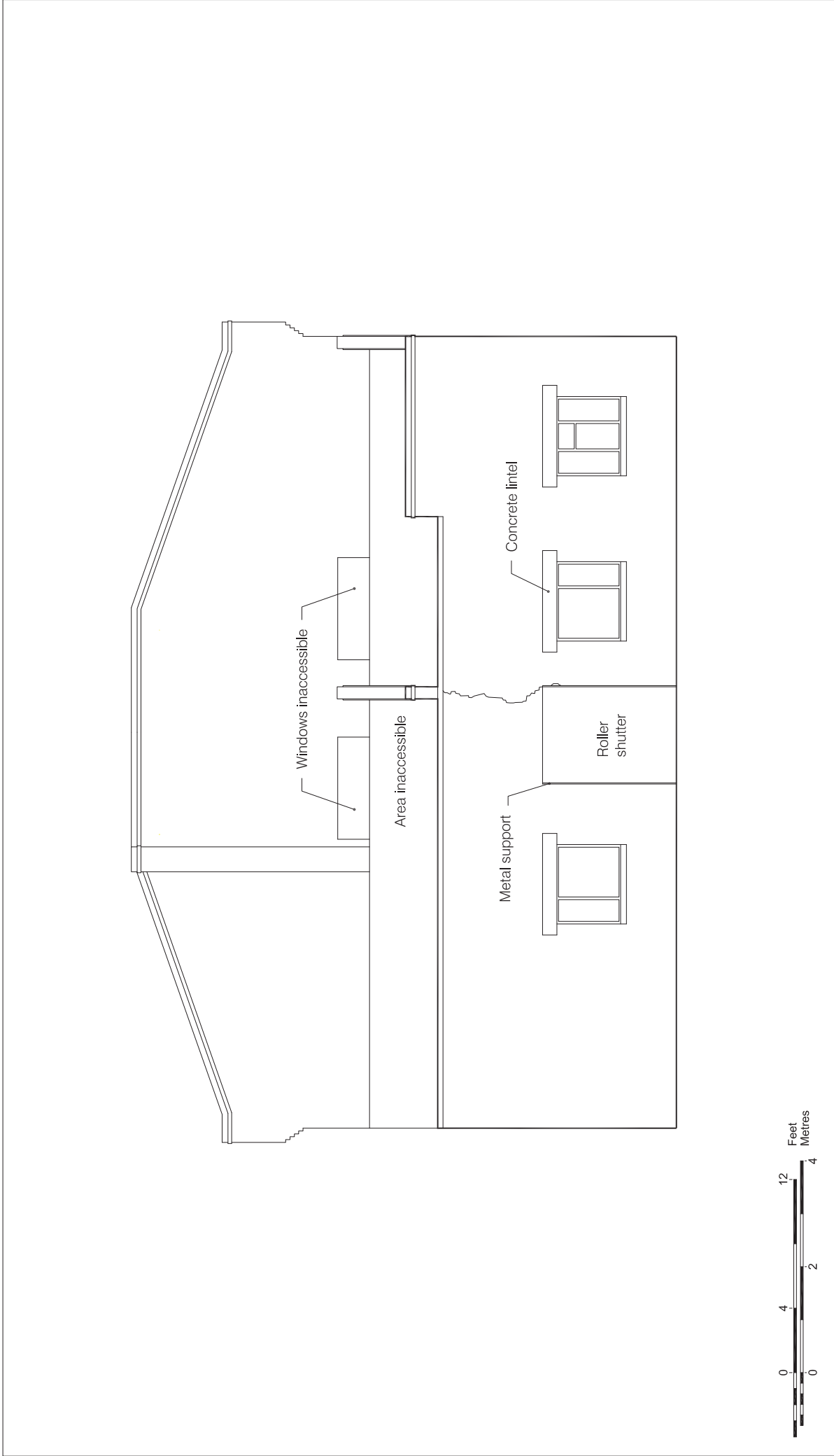


Figure 26
 King's Yard
 Building 2, Lozenge Department, East Elevation
 1:100 at A4

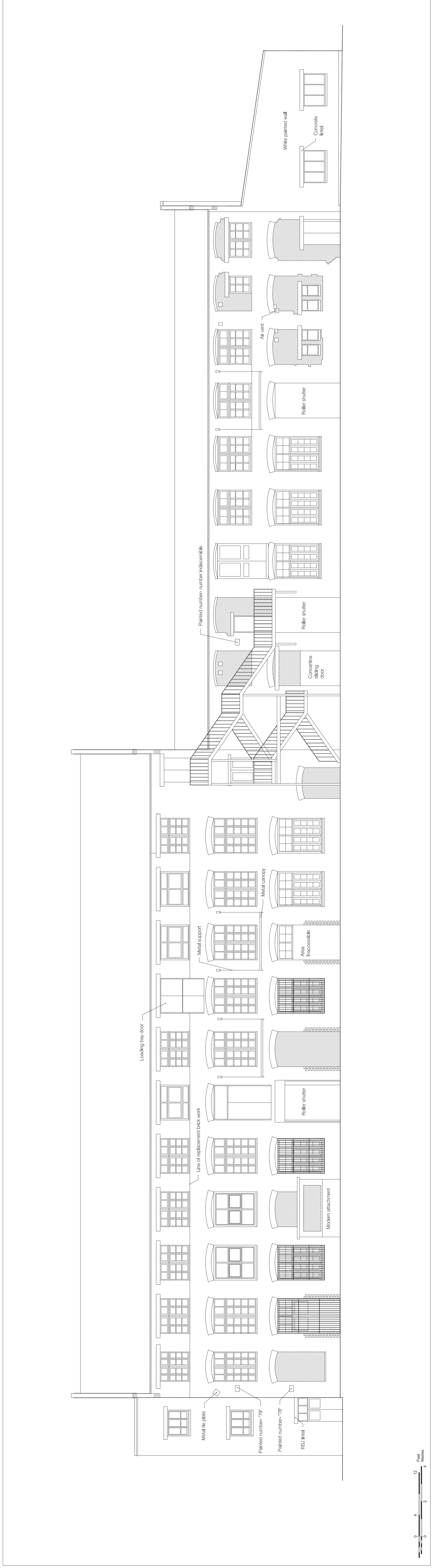
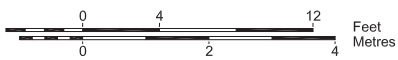
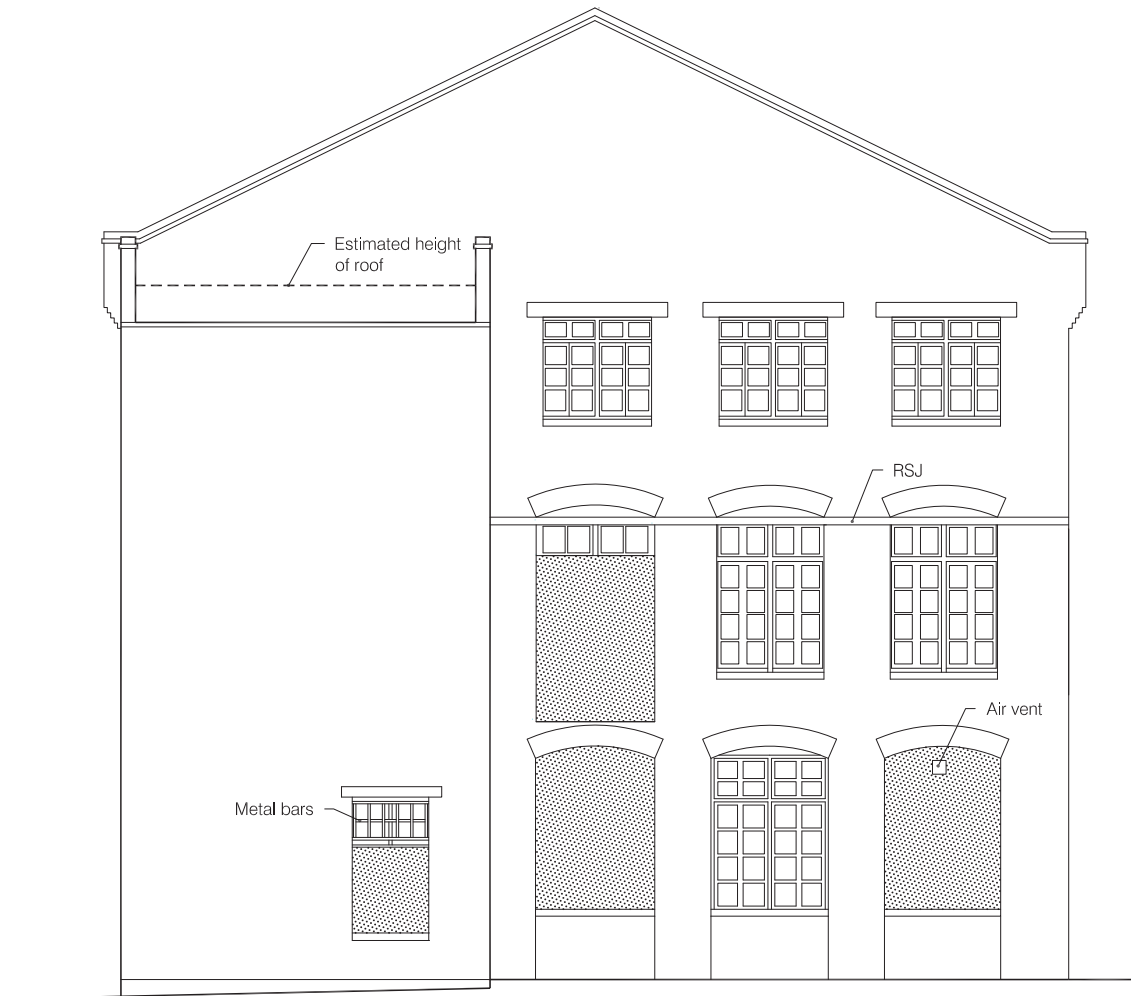


Figure 07
 King's Yard
 Building 2, Lozenge Department, South Elevation
 1:100 at A0



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Figure 28
King's Yard
Building 2, Lozenge Department, West Elevation
1:100 at A4

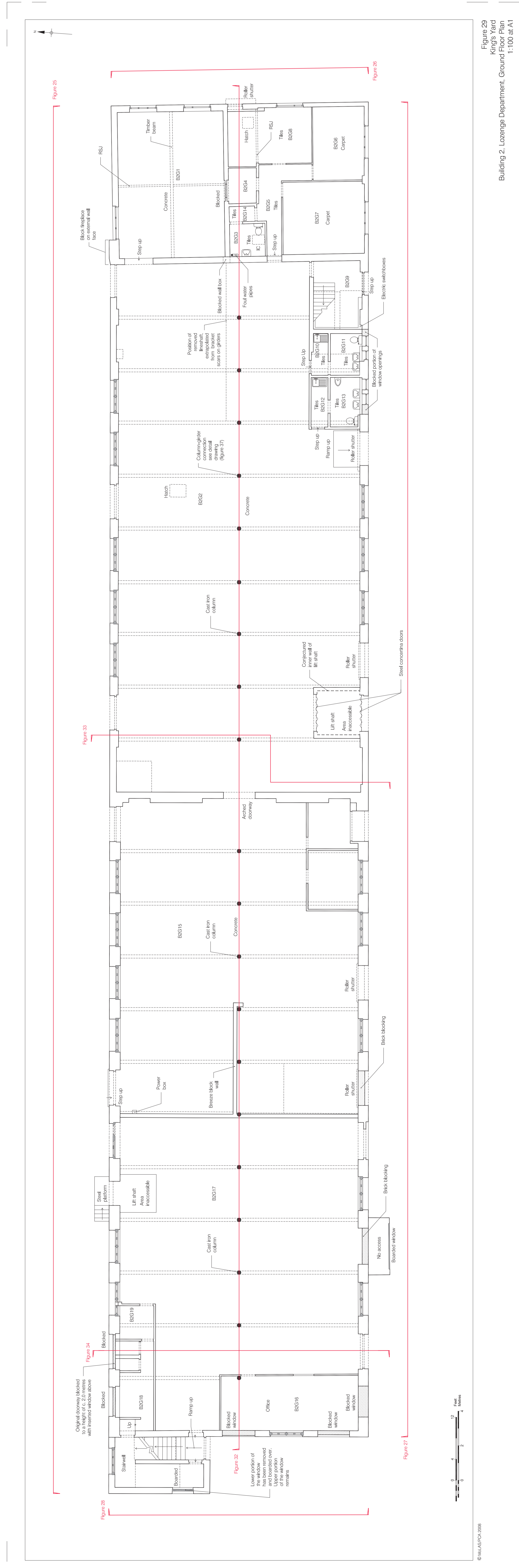


Figure 28: Section 28 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 29: Section 29 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 30: Section 30 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 31: Section 31 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 32: Section 32 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

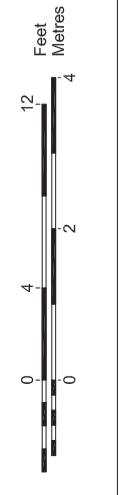
Figure 33: Section 33 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 34: Section 34 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 35: Section 35 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 36: Section 36 - Details of the window and boarded over remains

Figure 37: Section 37 - Details of the window and boarded over remains



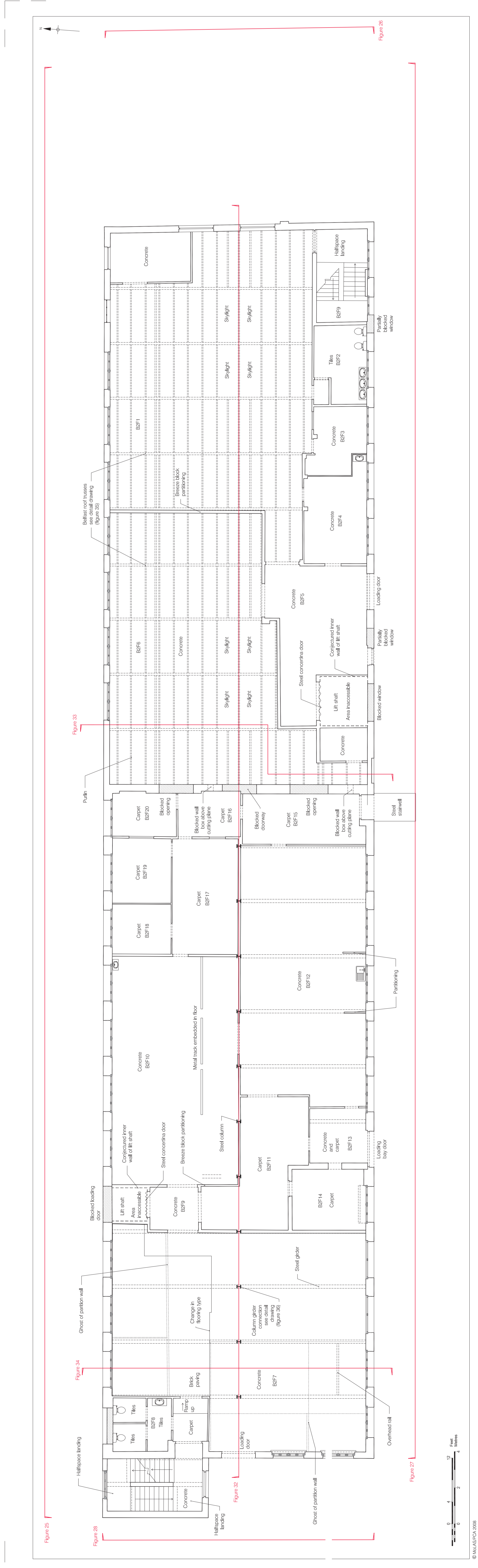


Figure 30
 Figure 29
 Building 2, Lounge Department, First Floor Plan
 1:100 at A1

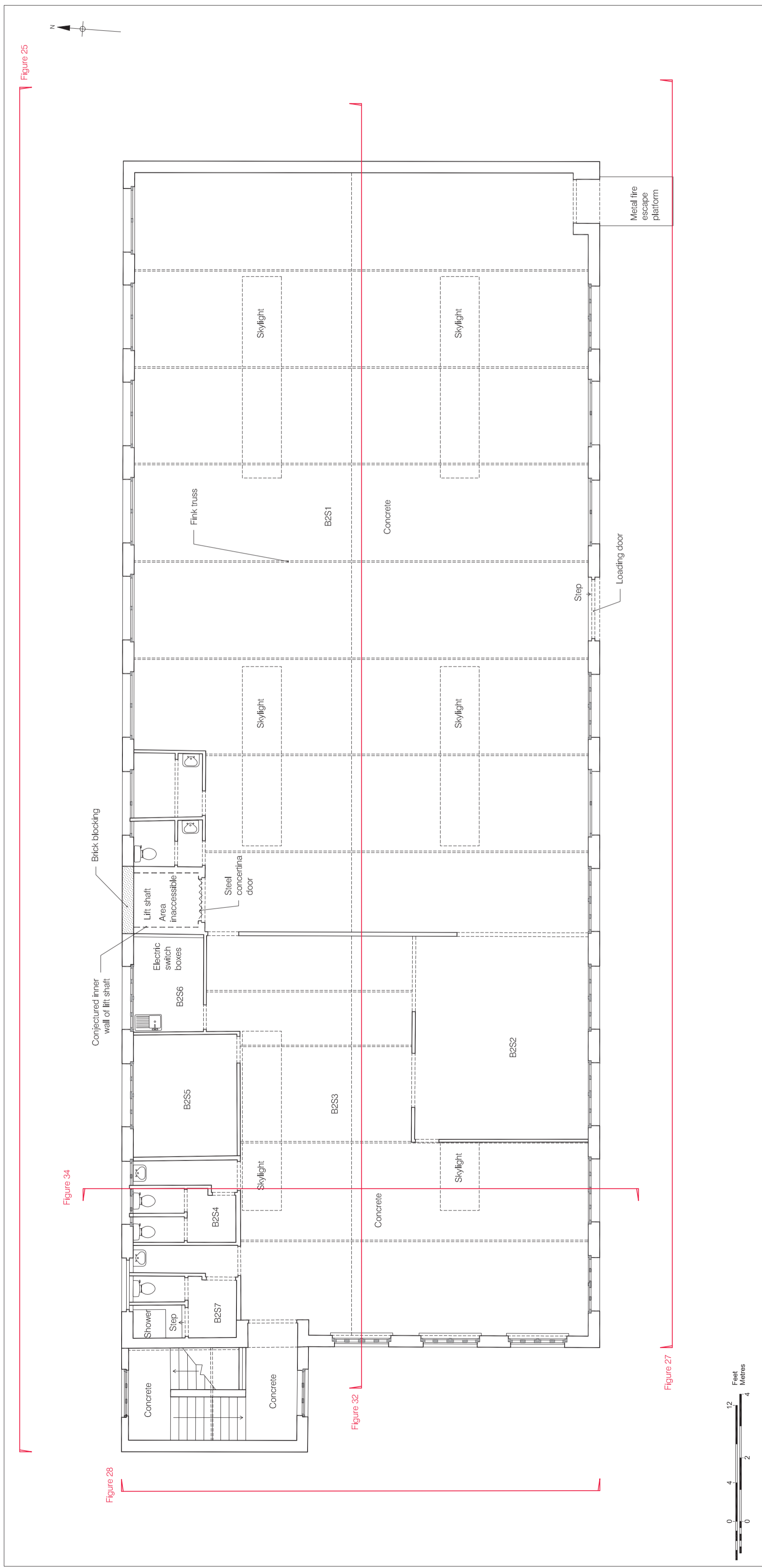
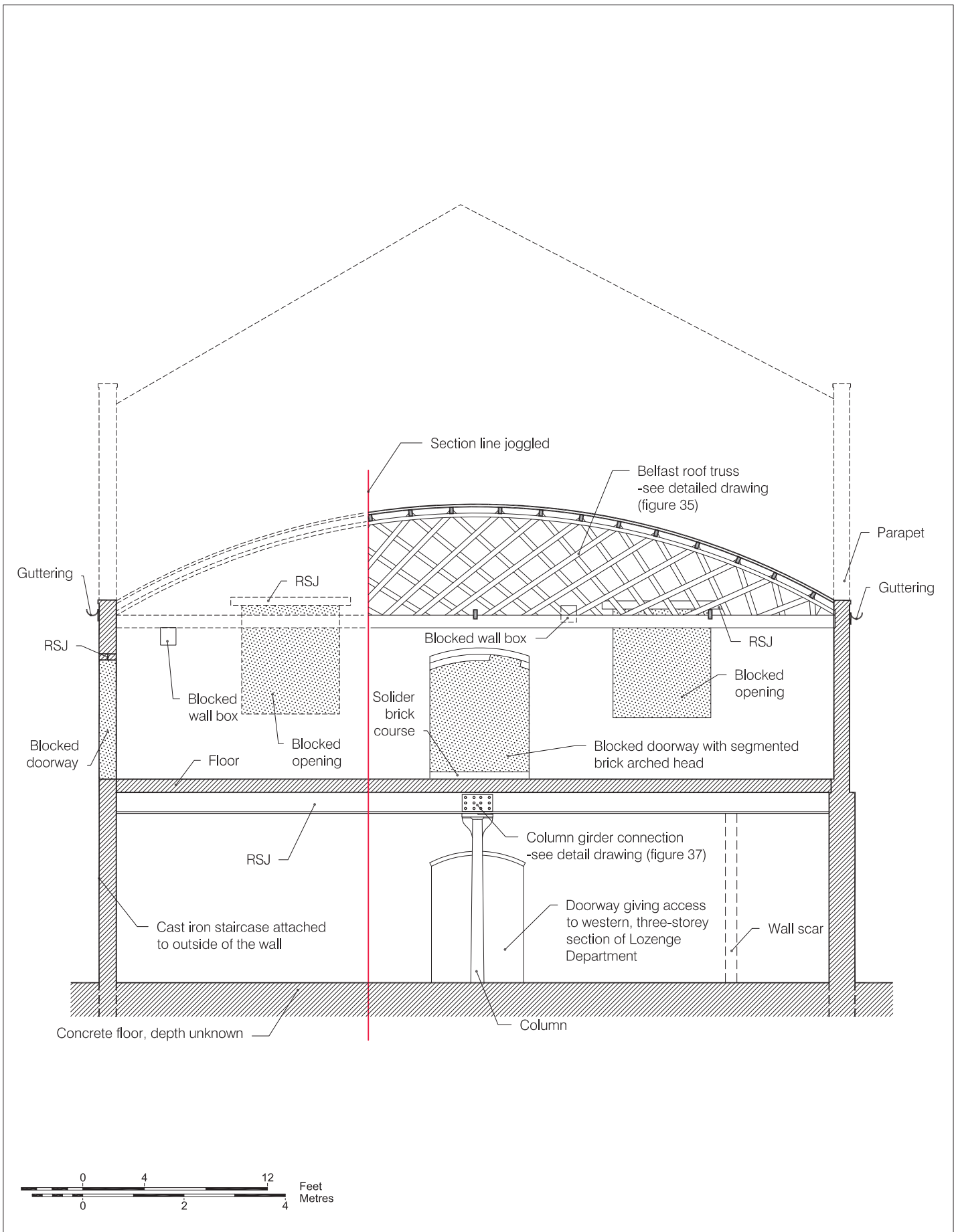


Figure 25
King's Yard
Second Floor Plan
1:100 at A2

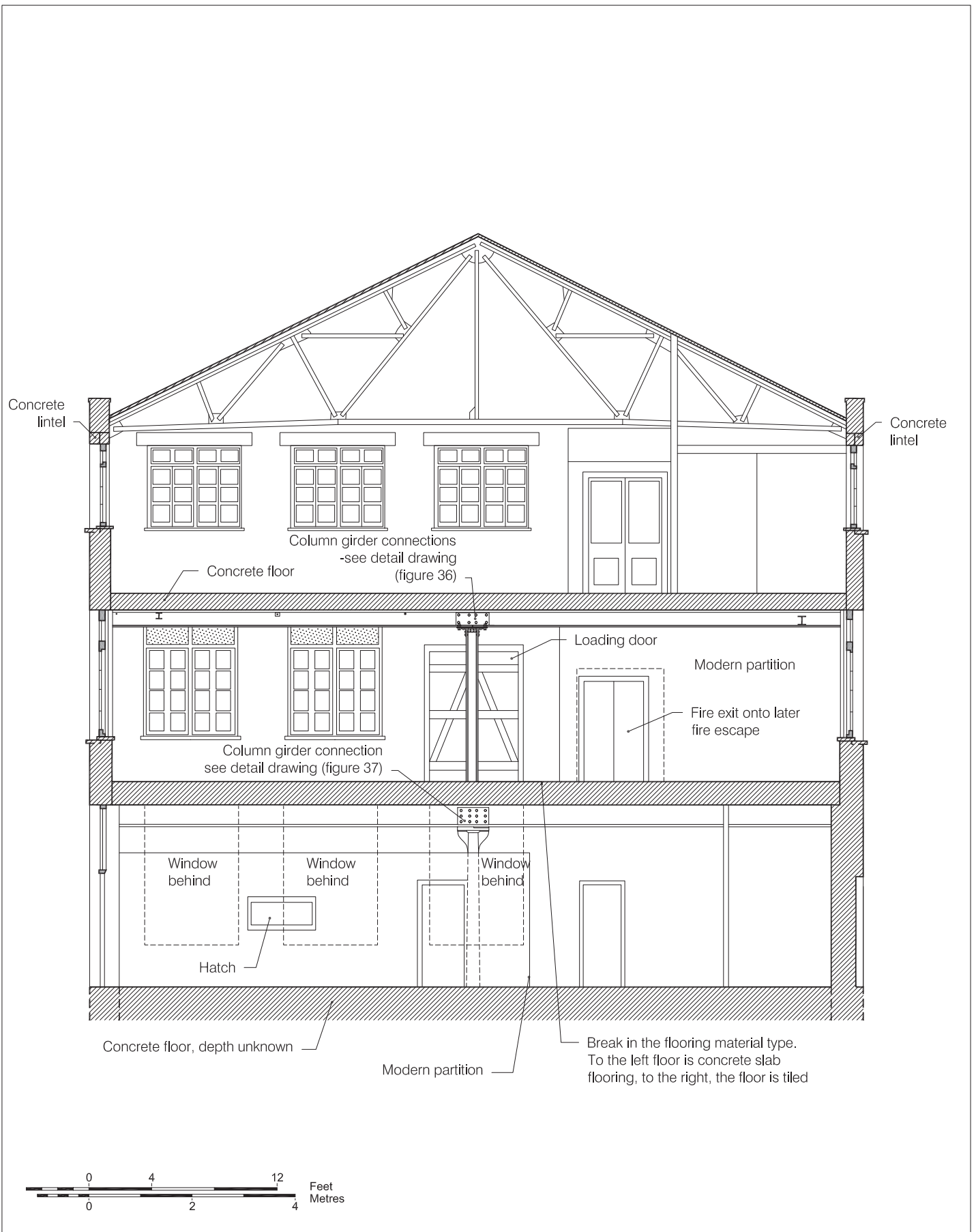


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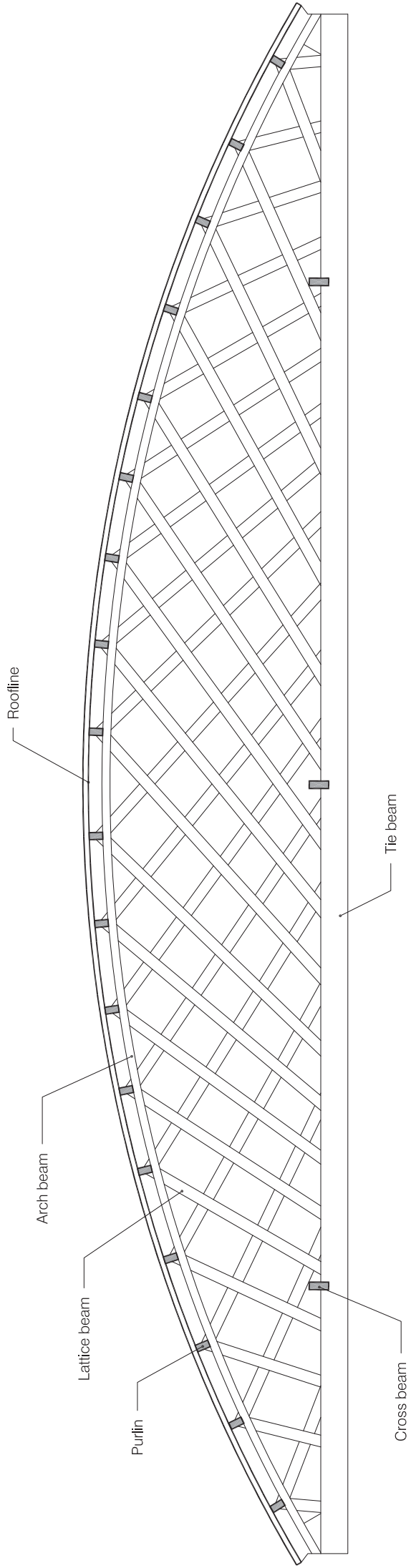
© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 33
King's Yard
Building 2, Lozenge Department, West Facing Section through Eastern End
1:100 at A4



© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 34
King's Yard
Building 2, Lozenge Department, West Facing Section through Western End
1:100 at A4



© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 35
King's Yard
Building 2, Lozenge Department,
Detail of Belfast Truss, First Floor
1:50 at A3

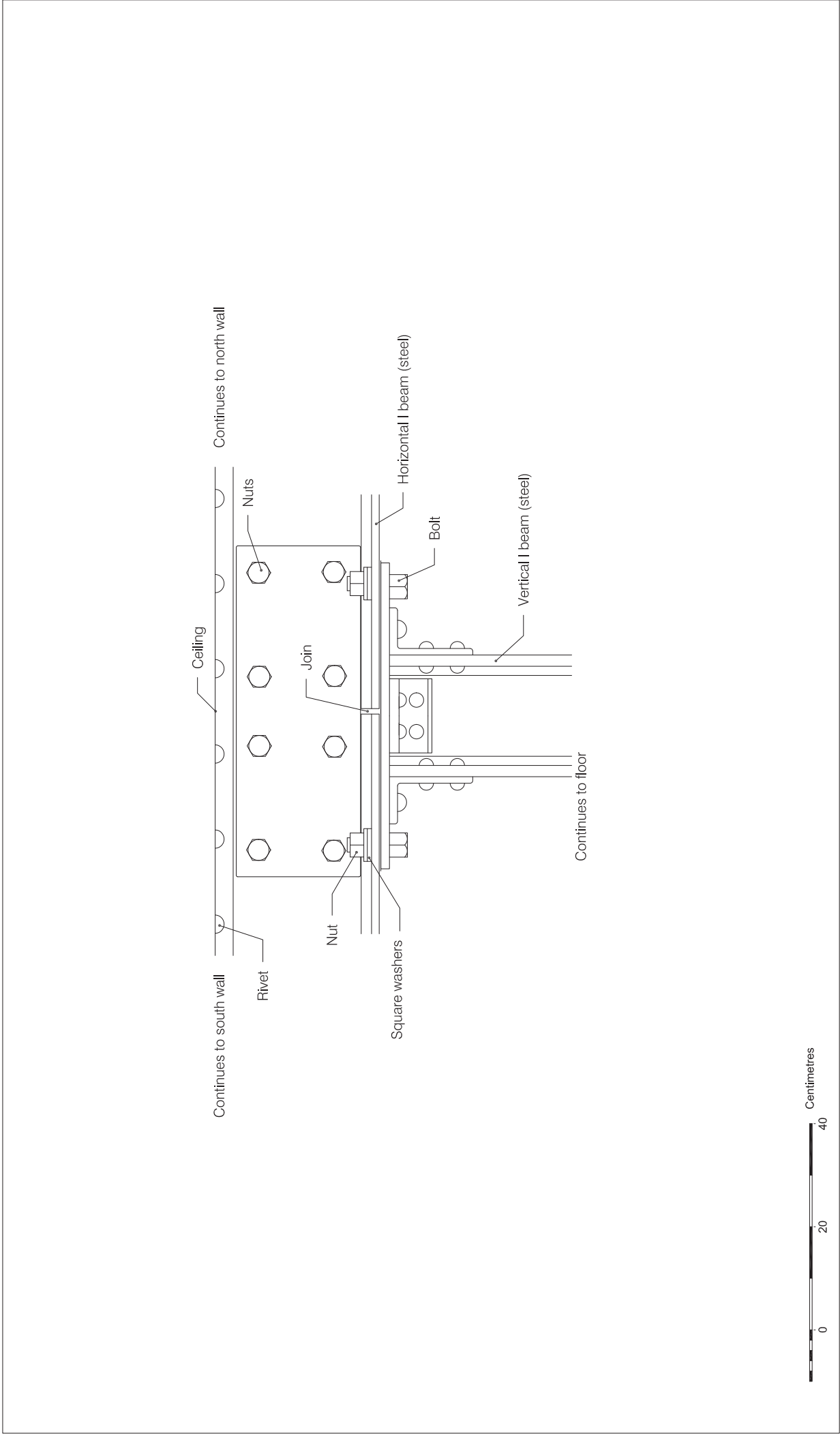


Figure 36
 King's Yard
 Building 2, Lozenge Department, Detail of Column Girder Connection, First Floor
 1:10 at A4

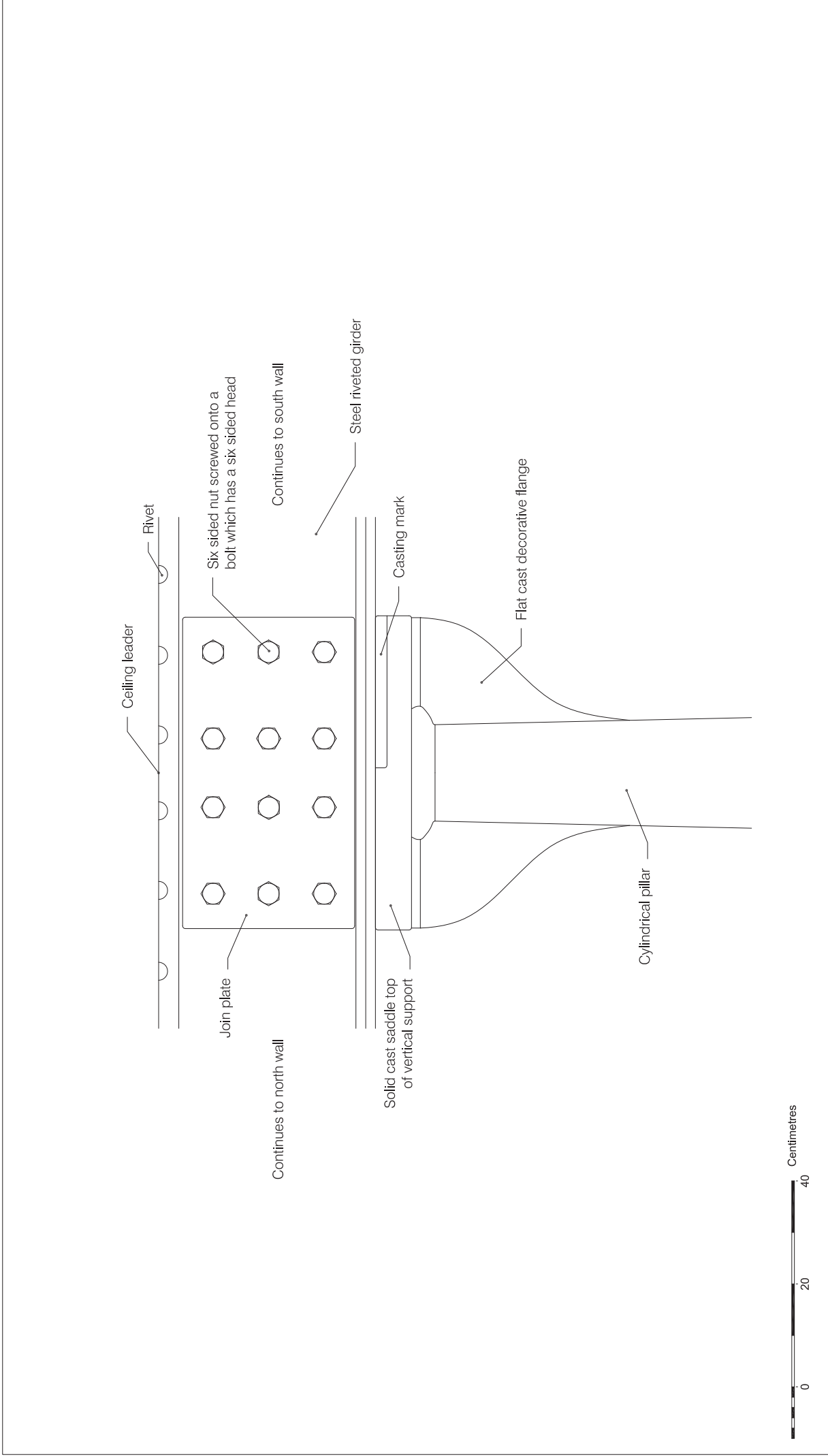


Figure 37
 King's Yard
 Building 2, Lozenge Department, Detail of Column Girder Connection, Ground Floor
 1:10 at A4

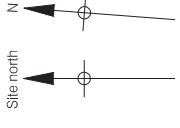


Figure 46
(east facing section
short through
eastern end)

Figure 47
(east facing short
section through
western end)

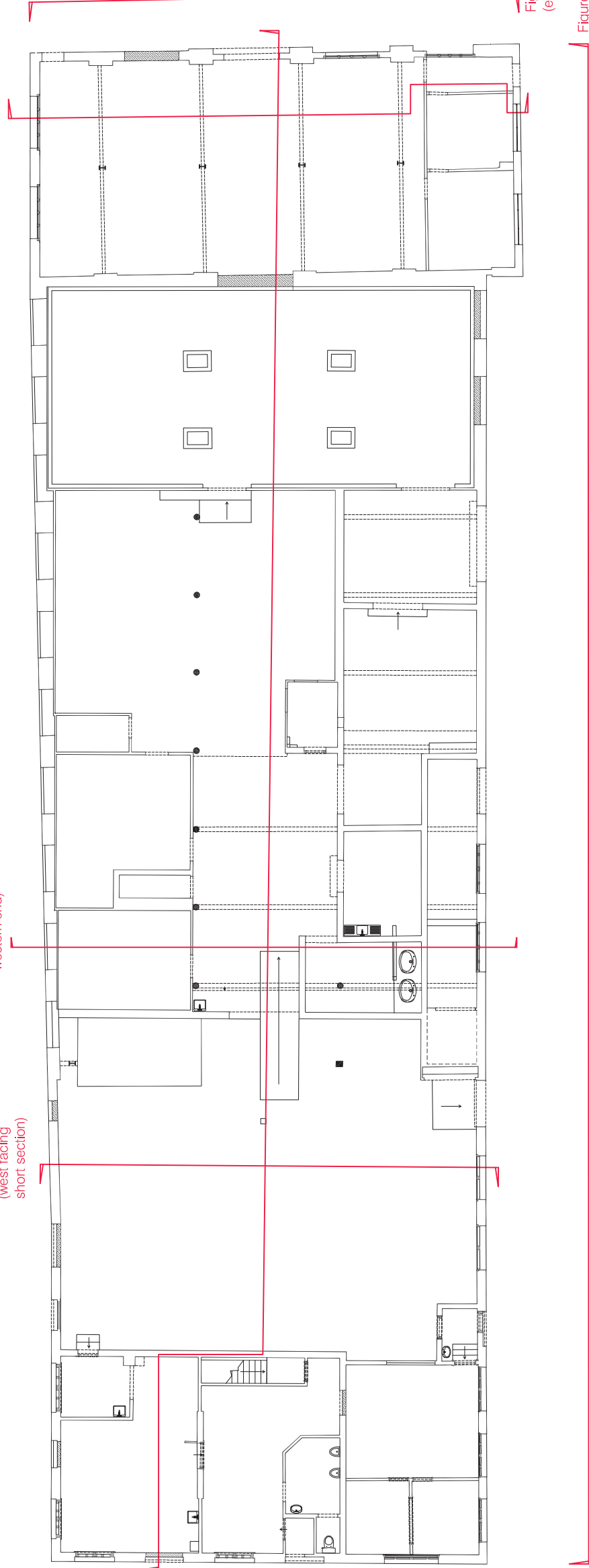
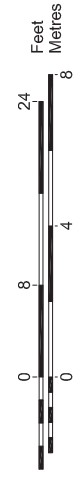
Figure 48
(west facing
short section)

Figure 45
(north
facing
long
section)

Figure 41
(west elevation)

Figure 39
(east elevation)

Figure 40
(south elevation)



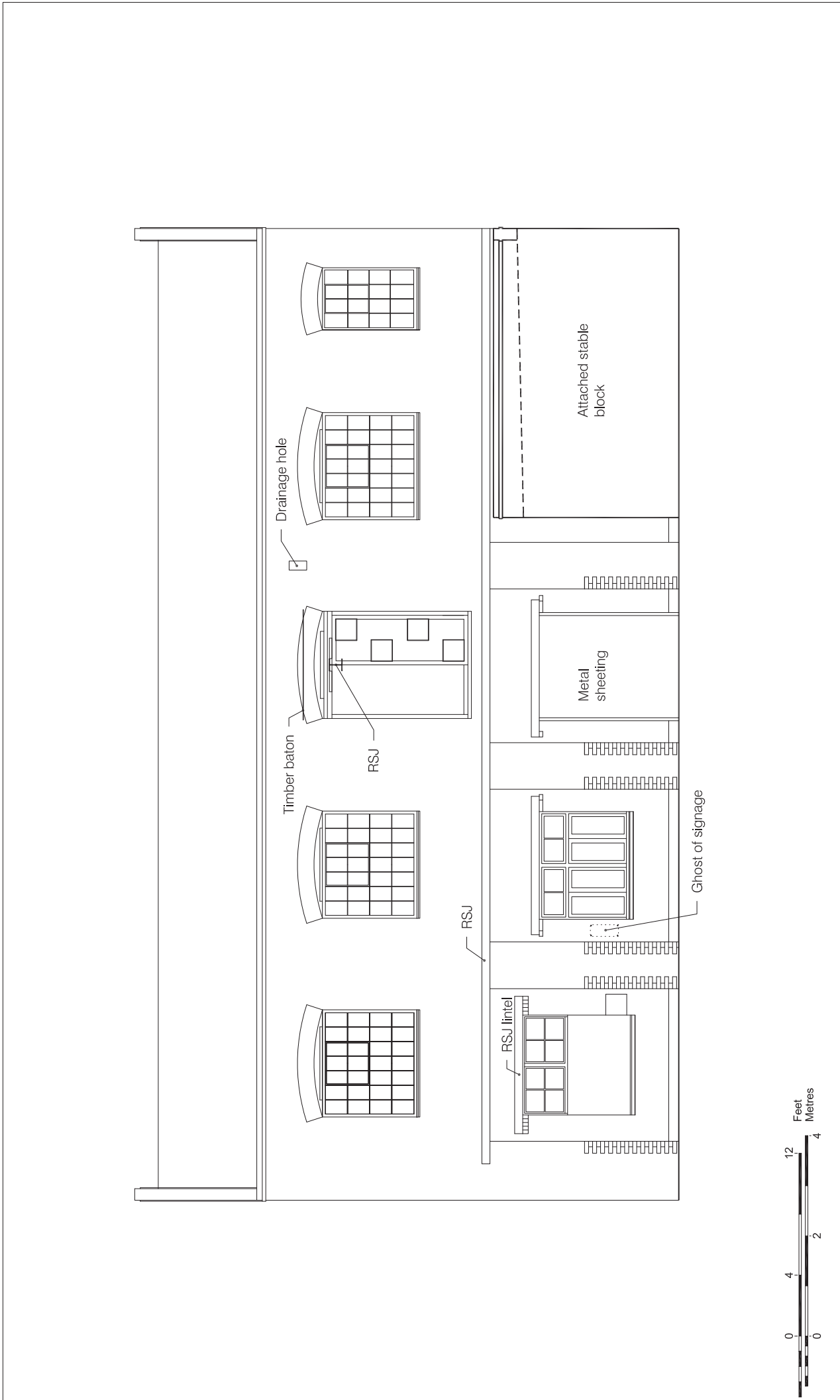


Figure 39
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed, East Elevation
 1:100 at A4



Figure 40
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed, South Elevation
 1:100 at A1

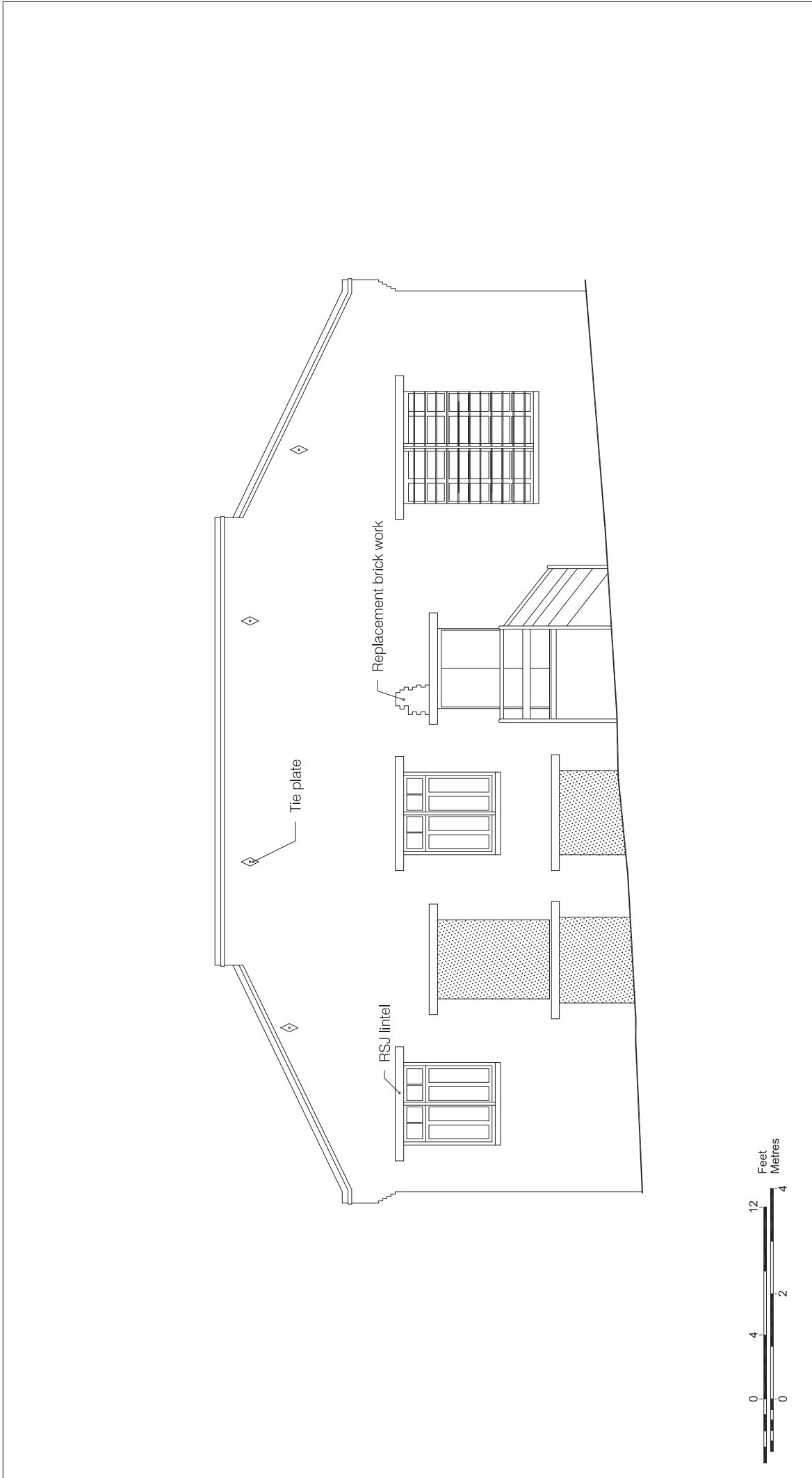


Figure 41
King's Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, West Elevation
1:100 at A4

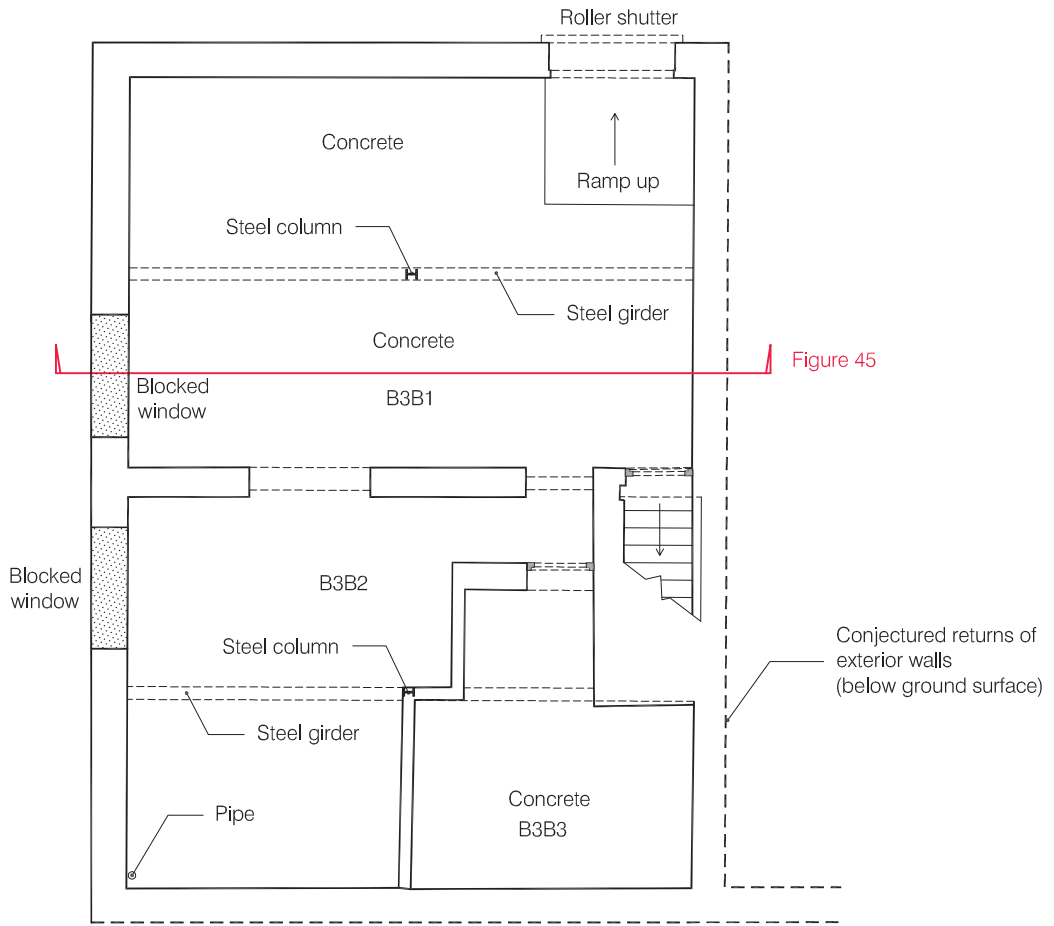
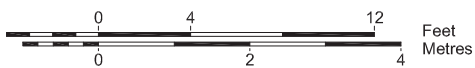


Figure 41



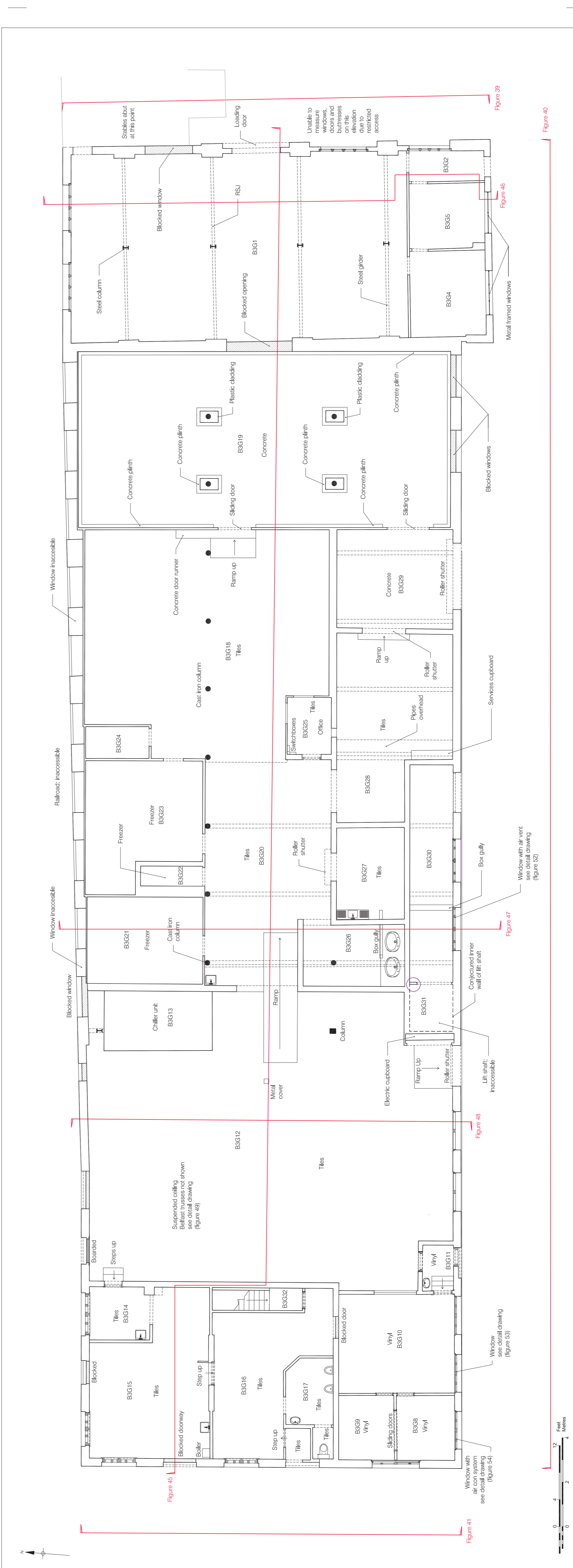


Figure 46

Figure 47

Figure 48

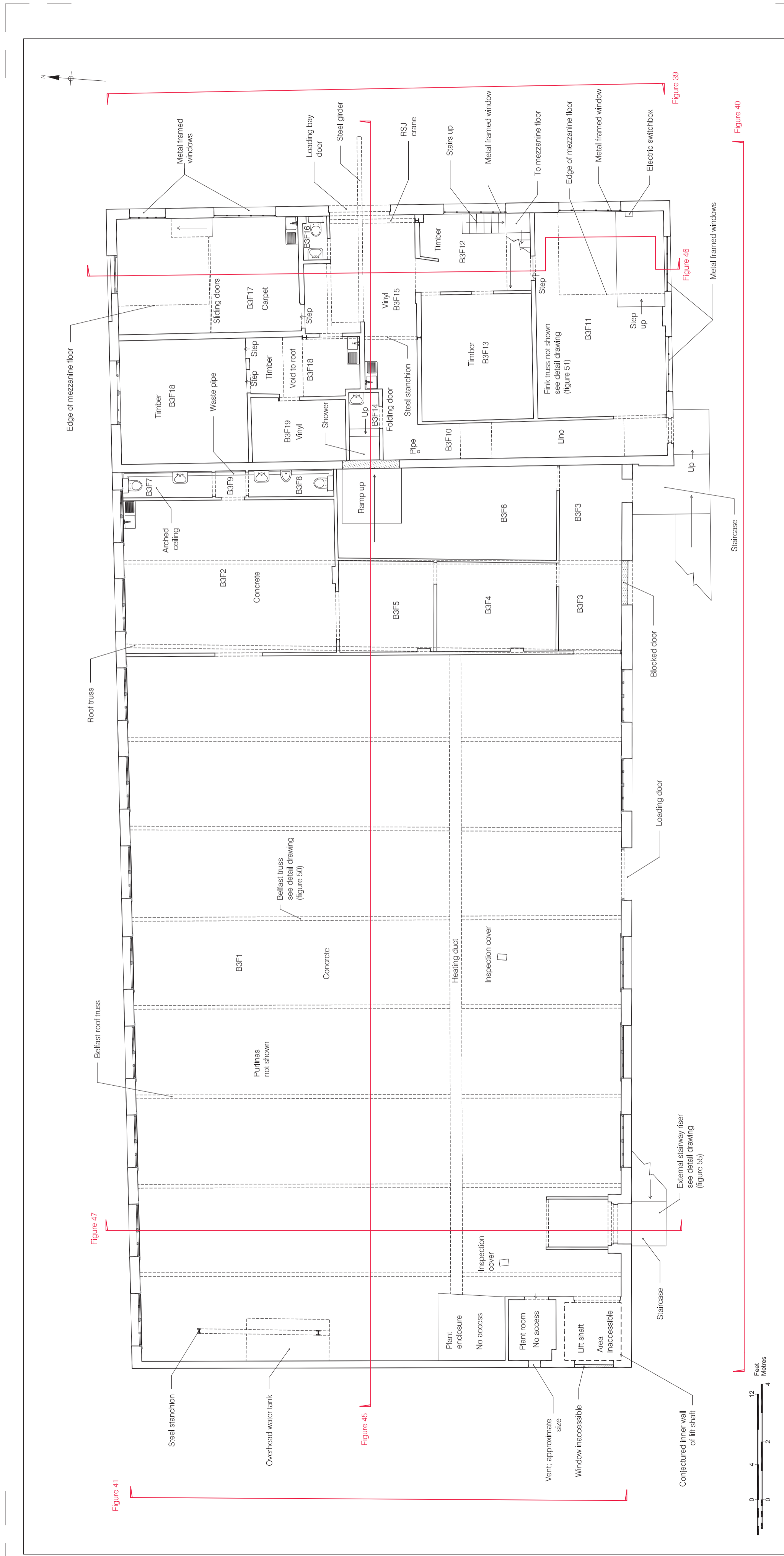
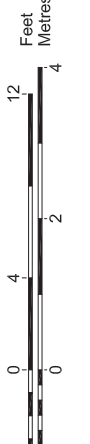
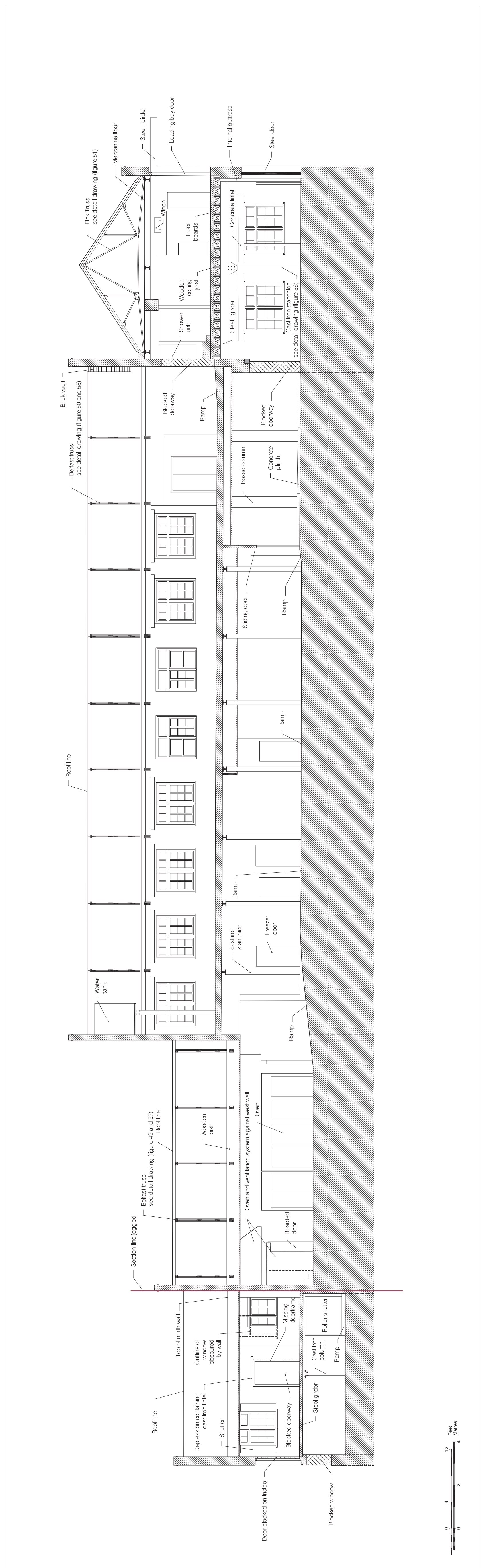


Figure 44
Kings Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, First Floor Plan
1:100 at A2



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Figure 45
King's Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, North Facing Long Section
1:100 at A1

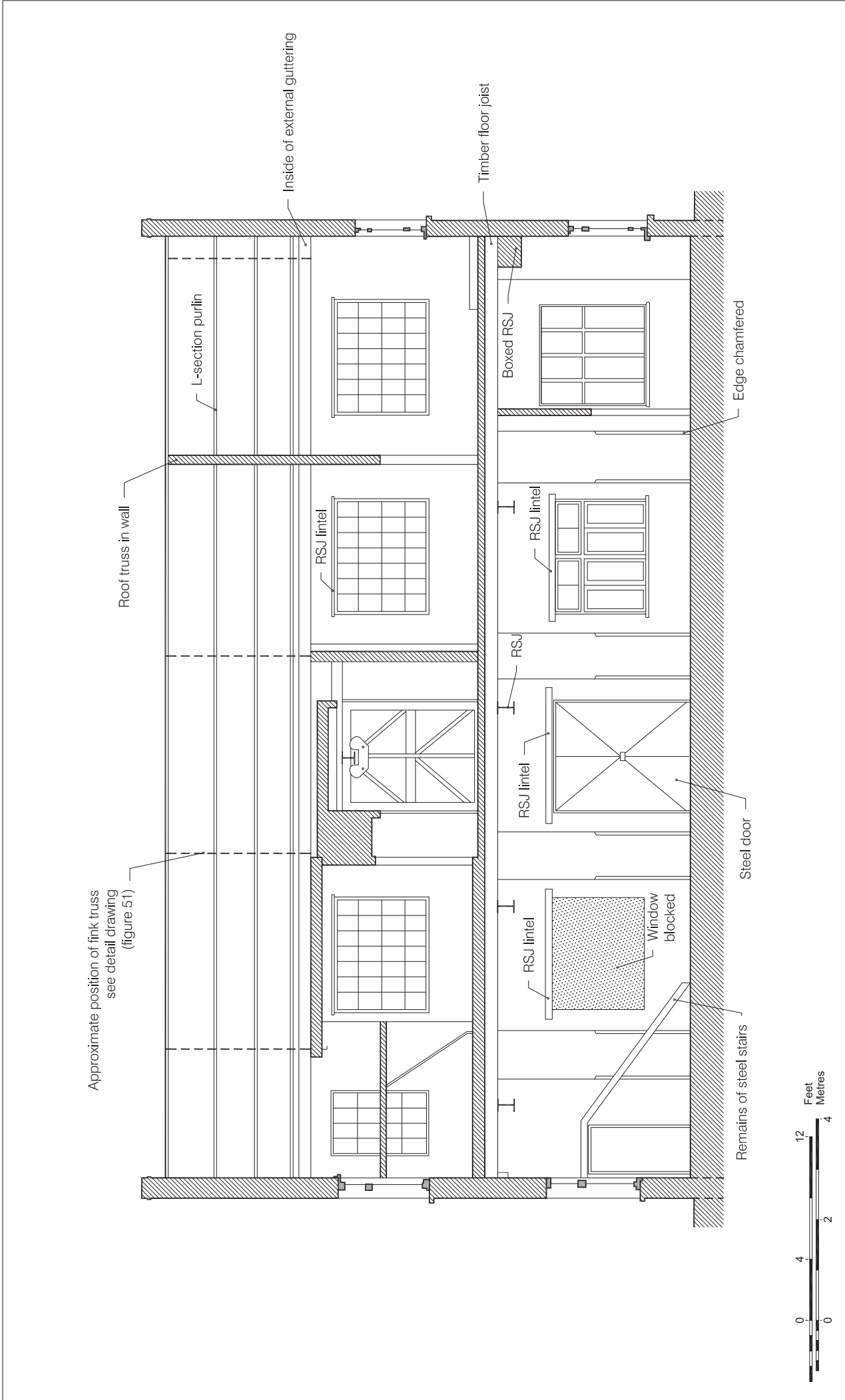
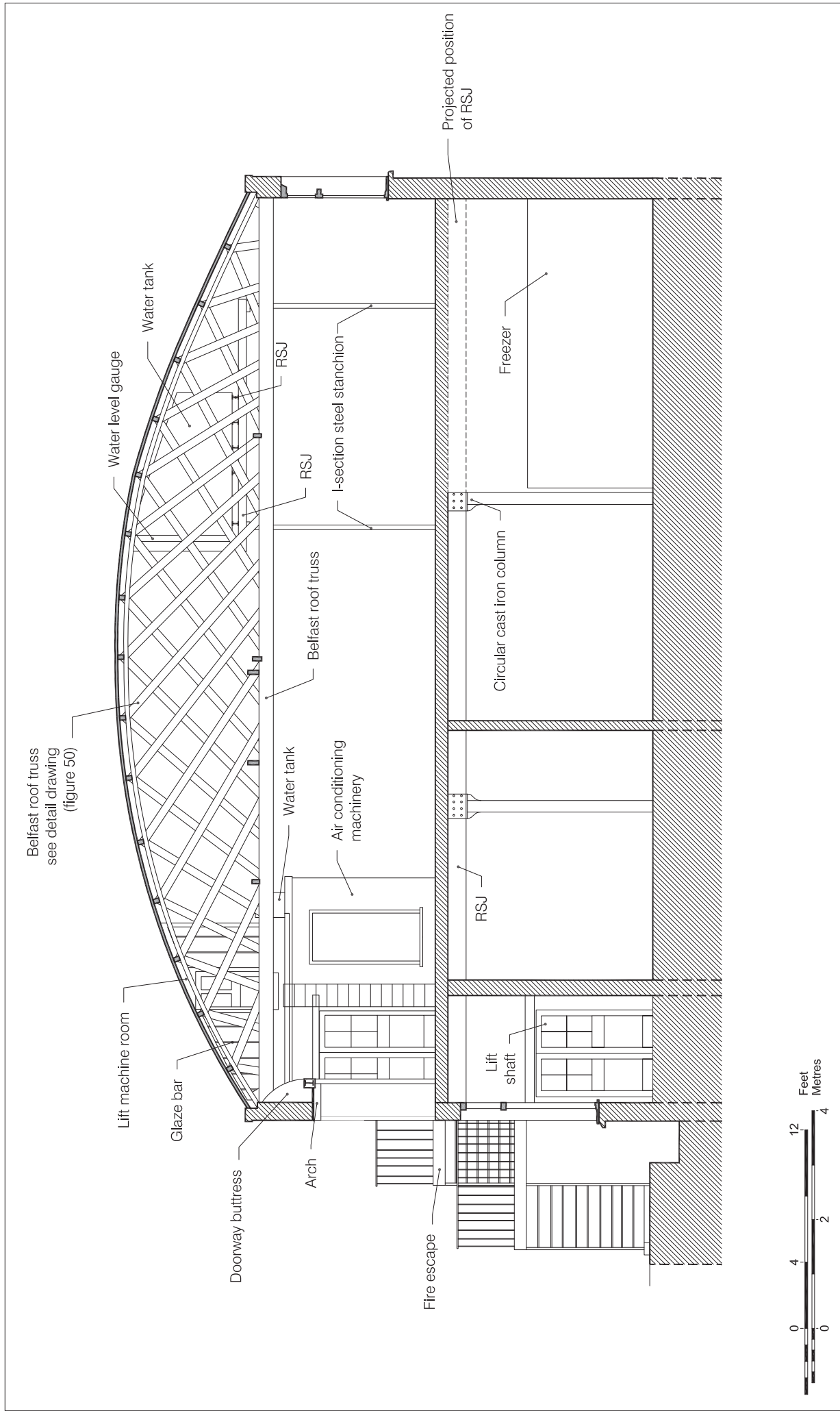
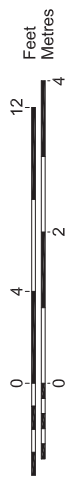
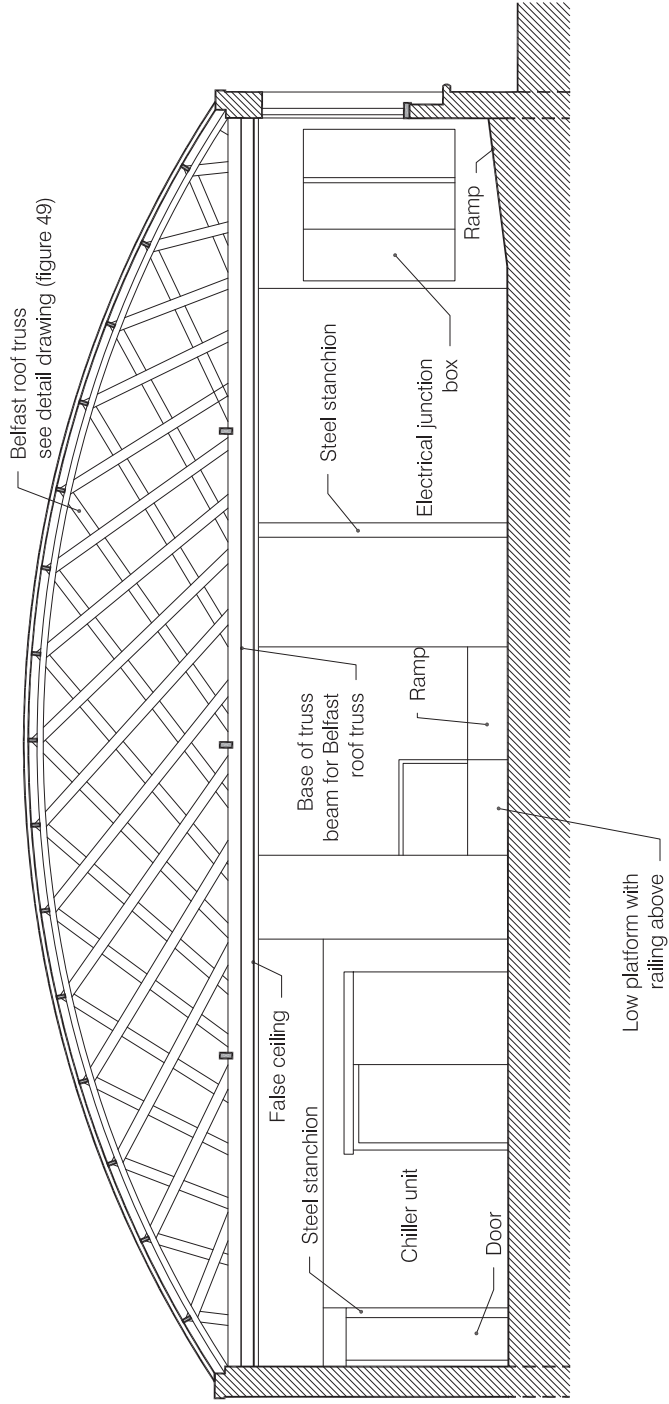


Figure 46
King's Yard
Building 3, Peel shed, East Facing Short Section at Eastern End
1:100 at A4



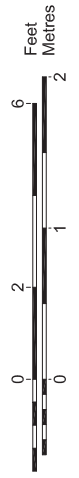
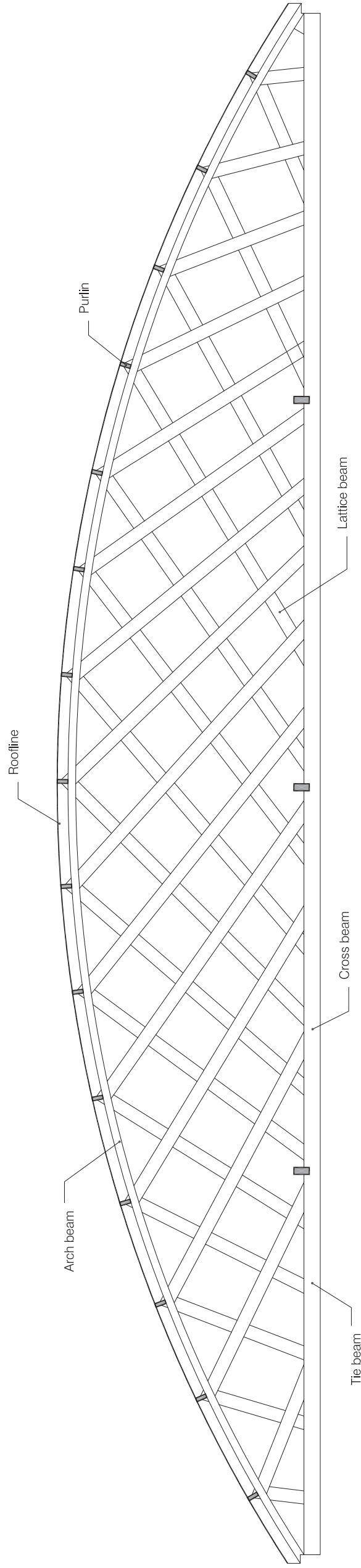
© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 47
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed, East Facing Short Section through Western End
 1:100 at A4



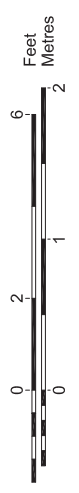
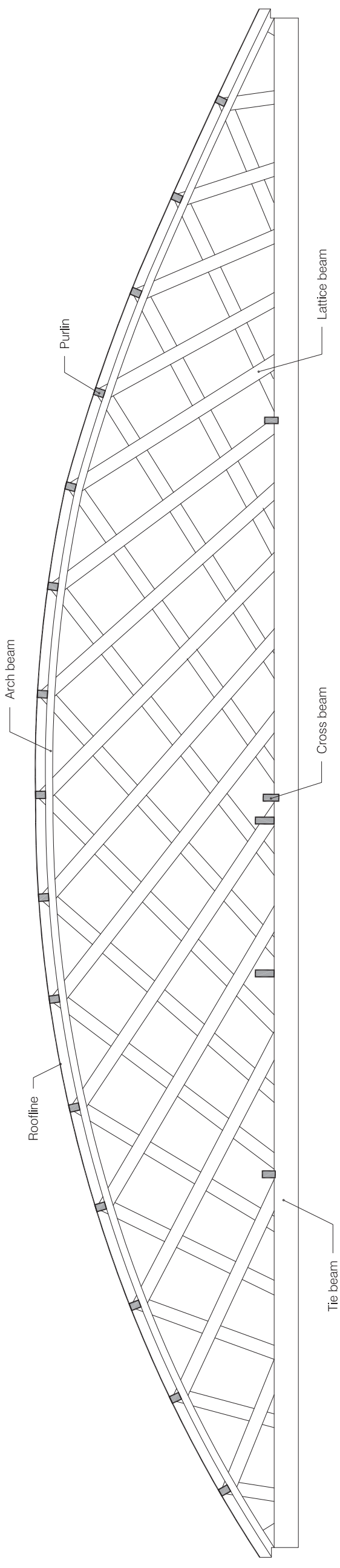
© McLAS/PCA 2008

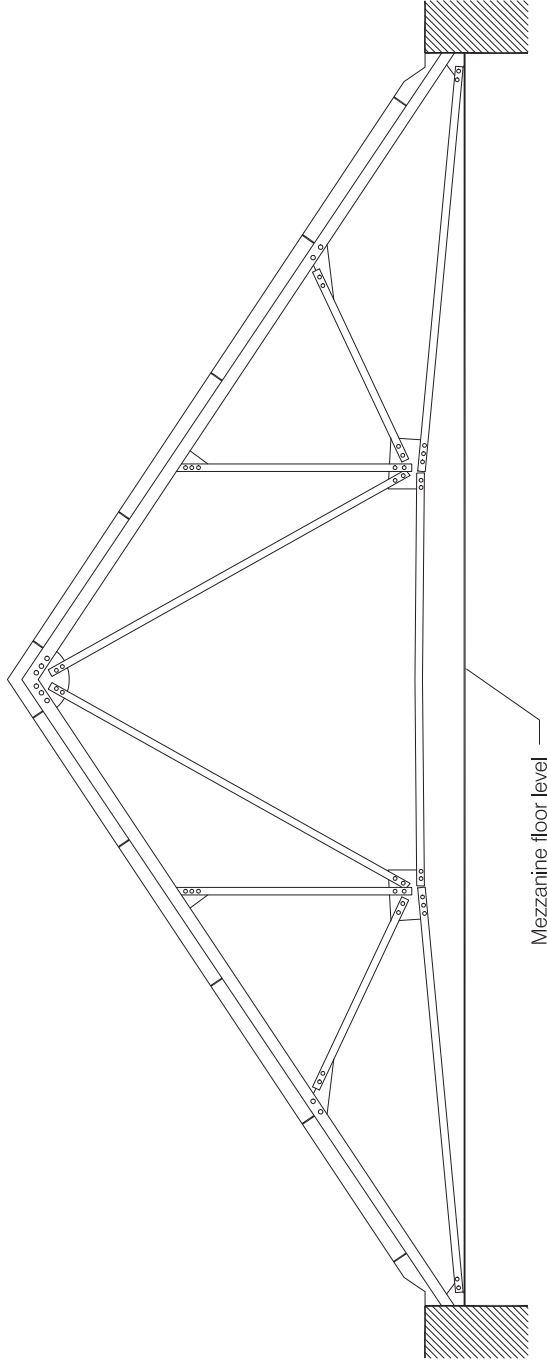
Figure 48
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed, West Facing Short Section
 1:100 at A4

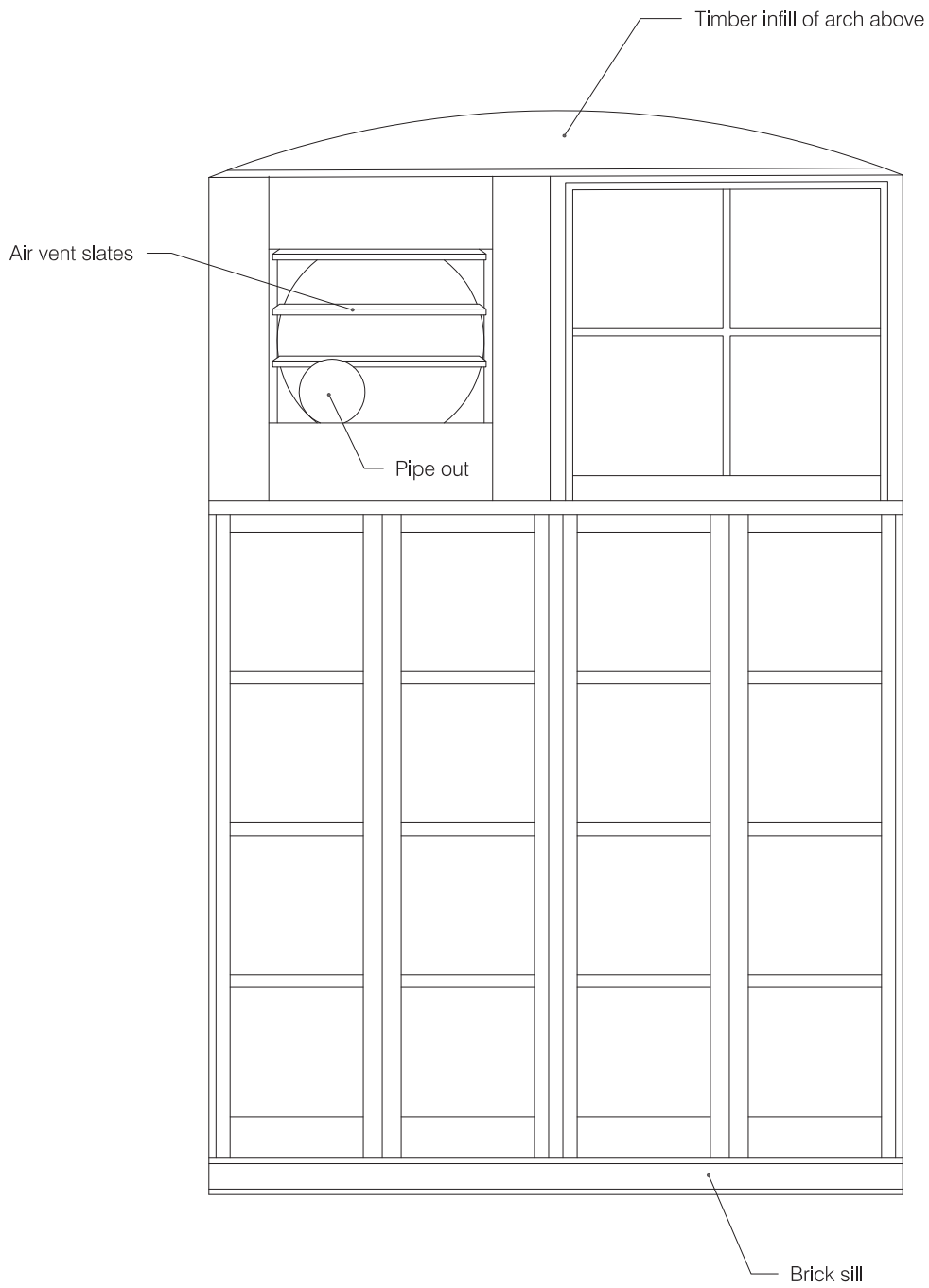


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Figure 49
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed
 Detail of Belfast Truss, Ground Floor
 1:50 at A3







0 40 80 Centimetres

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Figure 52
King's Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, Detail of Window with Air Vent, Ground Floor
1:20 at A4

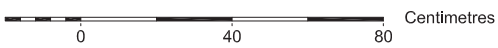
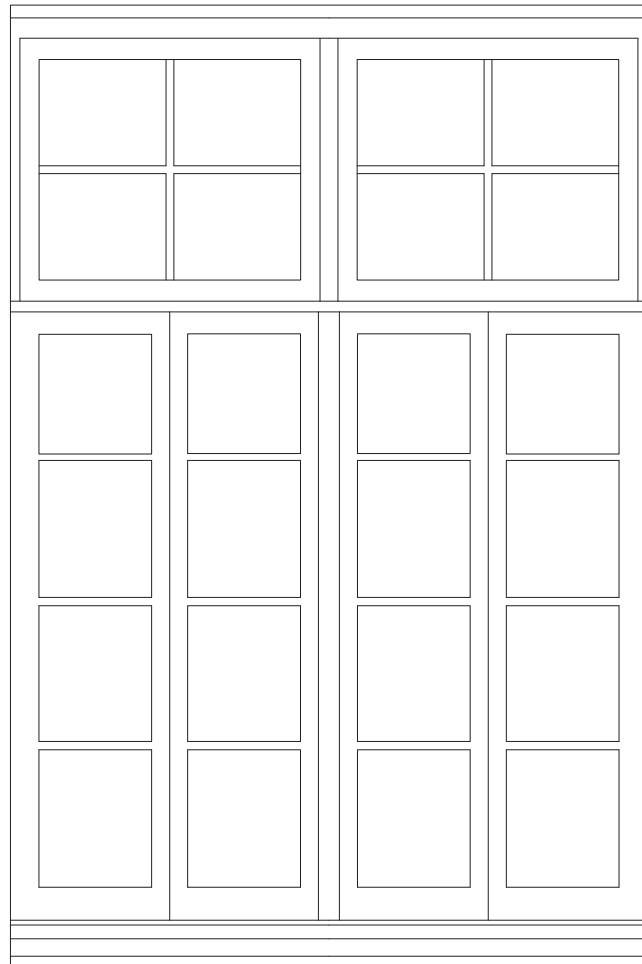
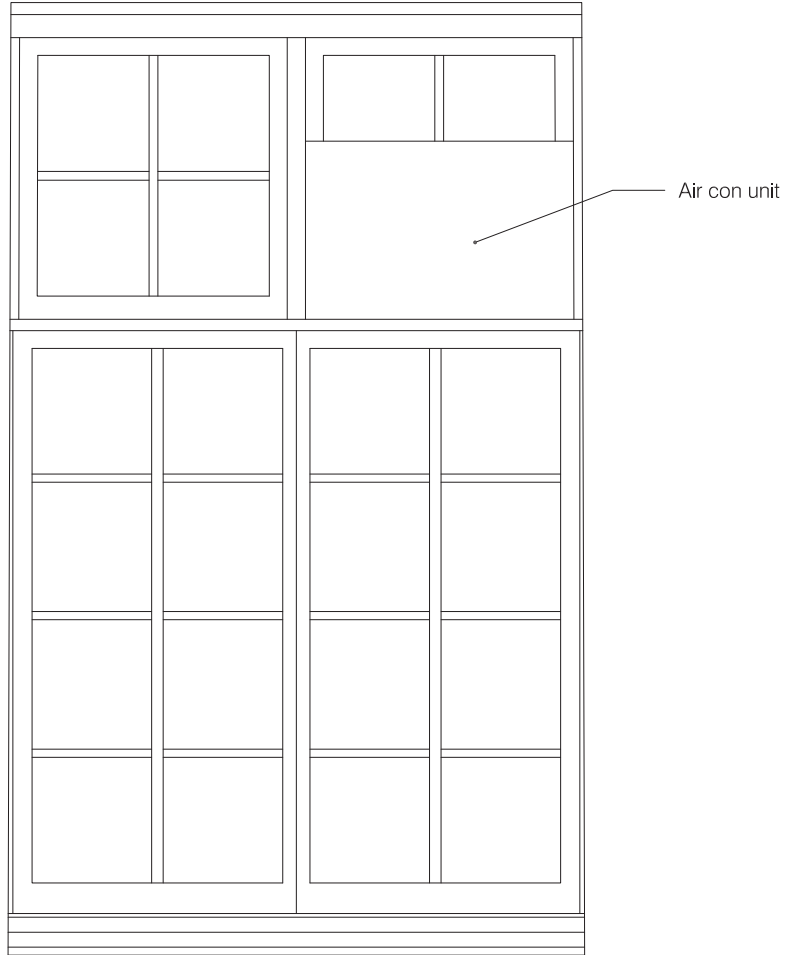


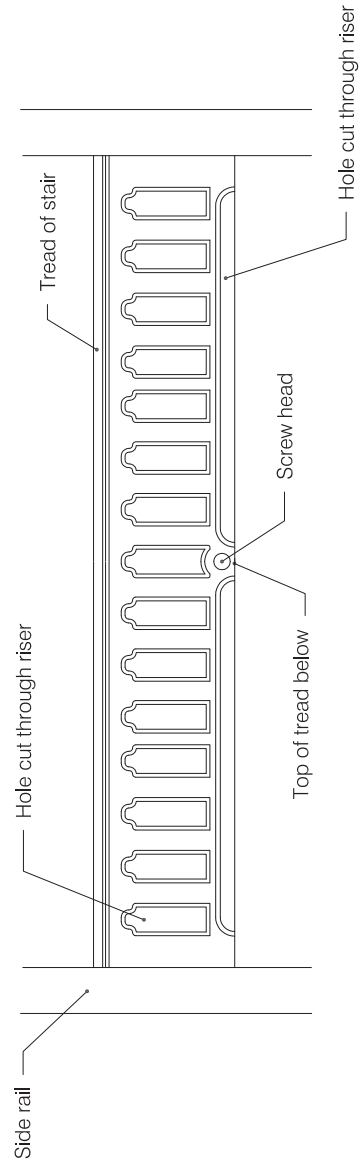
Figure 53
King's Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, Detail of Window at West End, Ground Floor
1:20 at A4

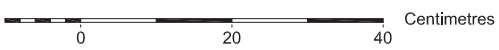
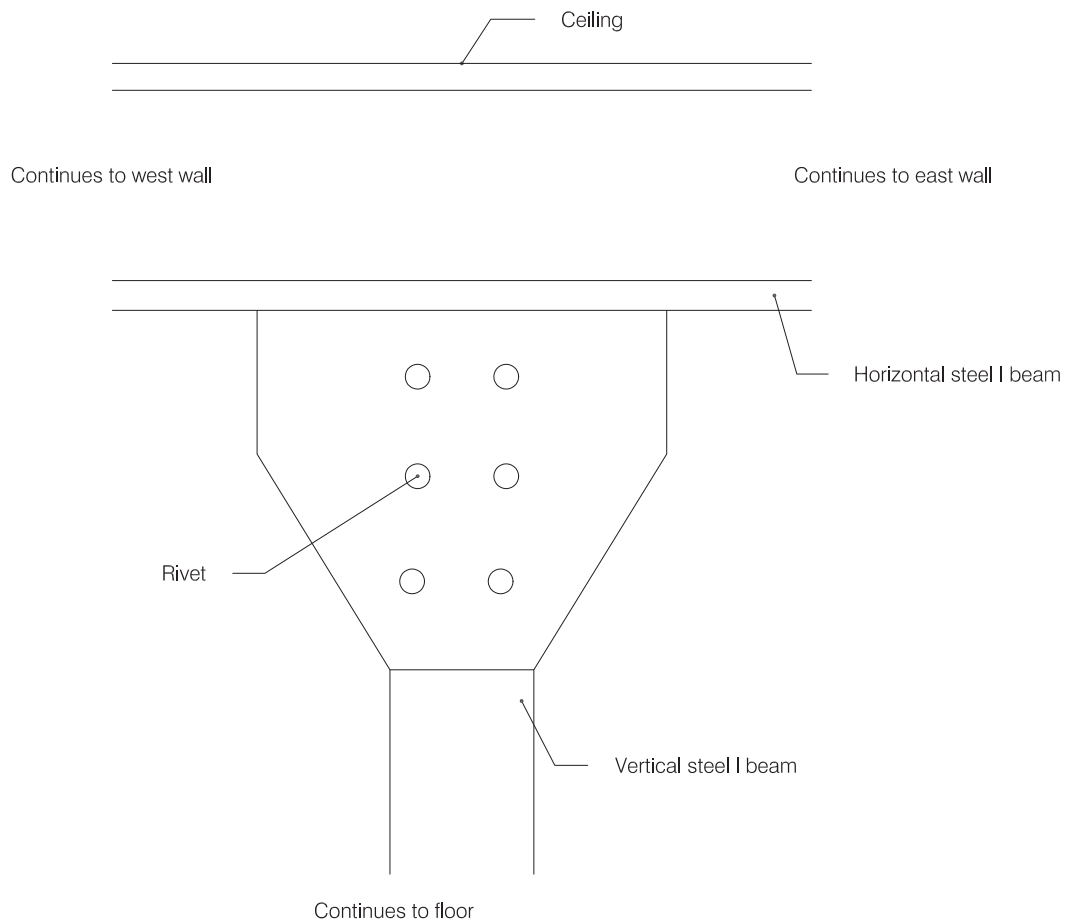


0 40 80 Centimetres

© MoLAS/PCA 2008

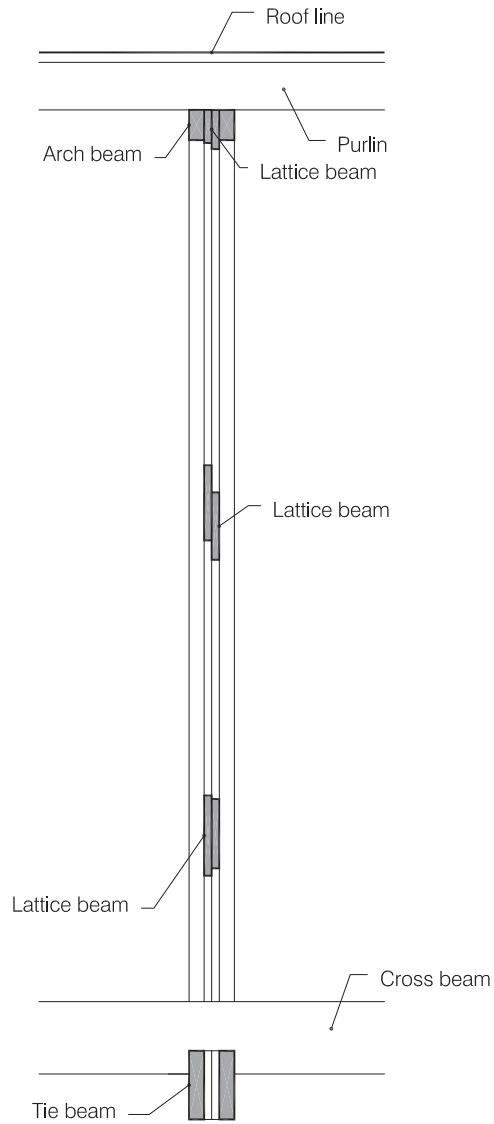
Figure 54
King's Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, Detail of Window with Air Con Unit, Ground Floor
1:20 at A4





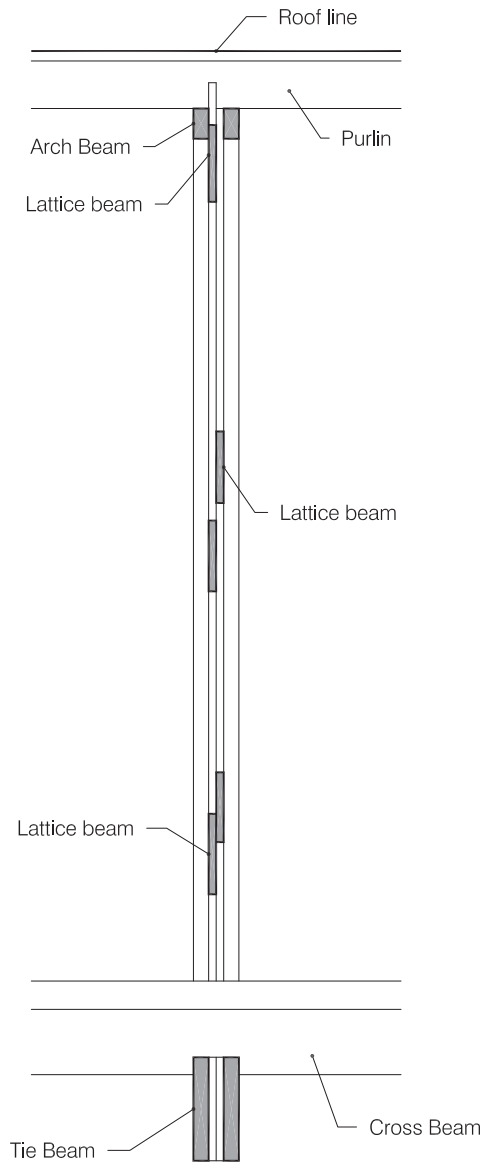
© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 56
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed, Detail of Column Girder Connection, Ground Floor
 1:10 at A4



0 40 80 Centimetres

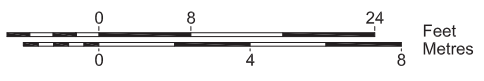
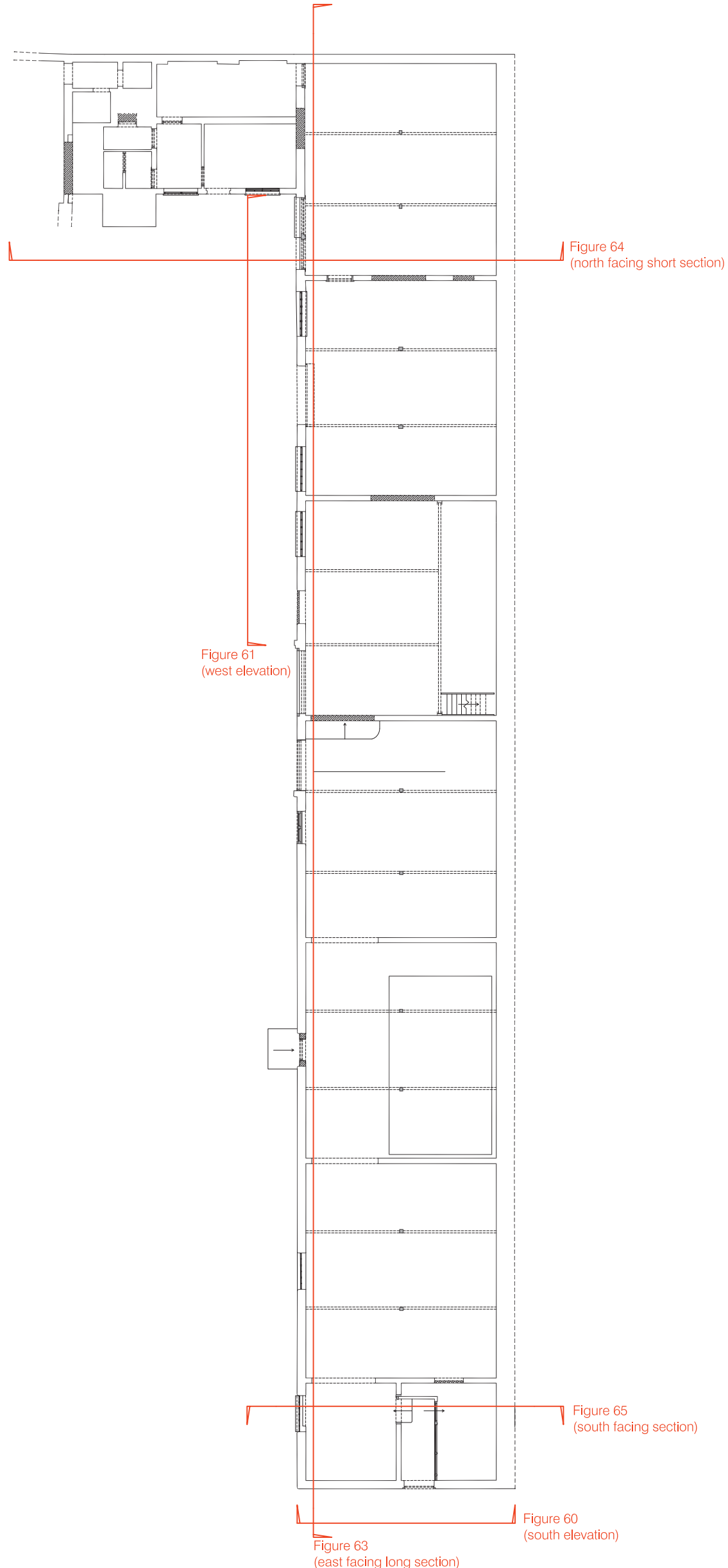
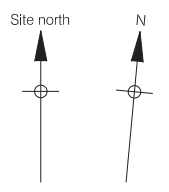
Figure 57
King' Yard
Building 3, Peel Shed, Cross Section of Belfast Roof Truss, Ground Floor
1:20 at A4



0 40 80 Centimetres

© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 58
 King's Yard
 Building 3, Peel Shed, Cross Section of Belfast Roof Truss First Floor
 1:20 at A4



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Figure 59
King's Yard
Building 4, Stables, Elevation and Section Locations
1:200 at A3

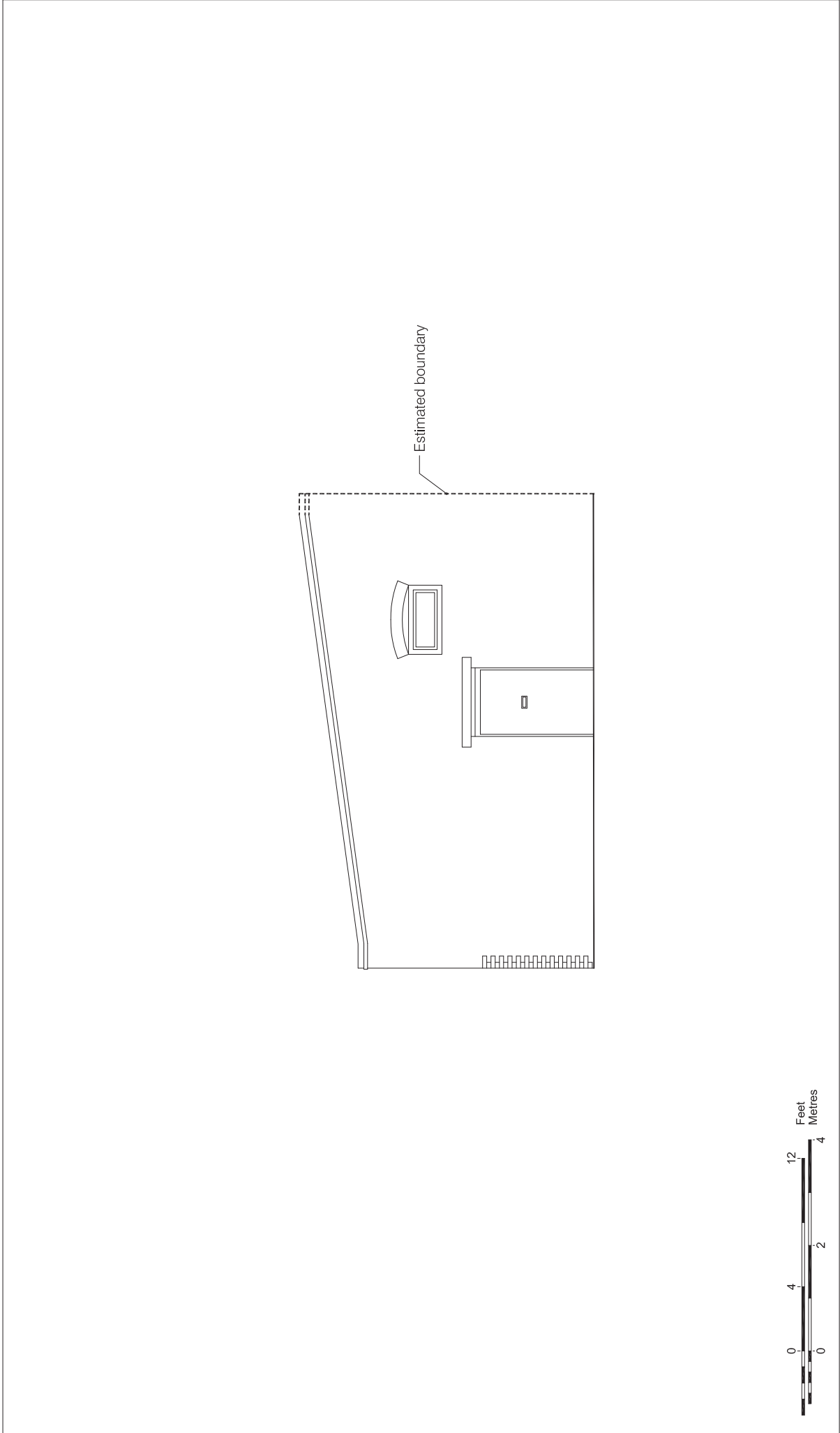


Figure 60
King's Yard
Building 4, Stables, South Elevation
1:100 at A4

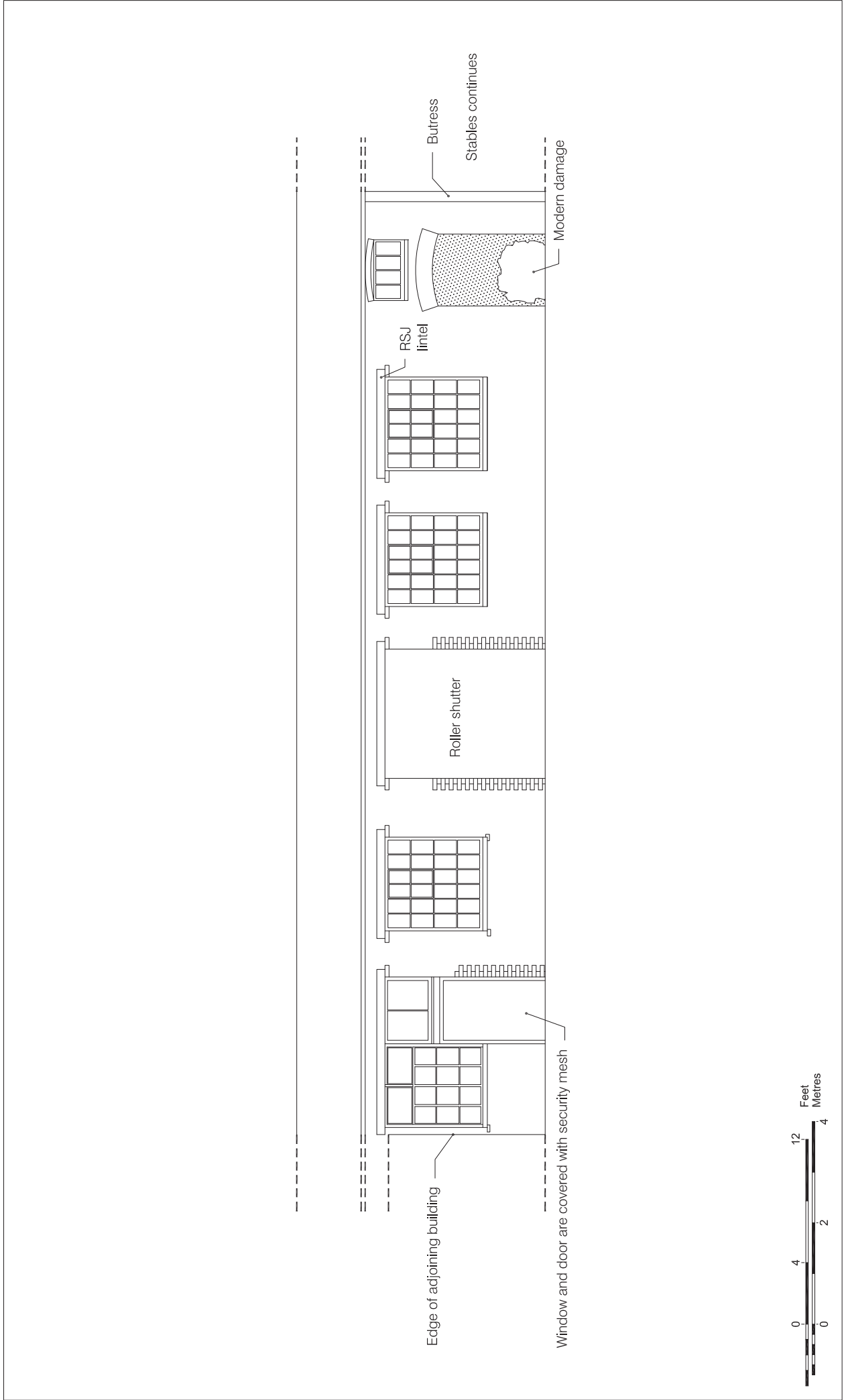


Figure 61
 King's Yard
 Building 4, Stables, Sample of West Elevation
 1:100 at A4

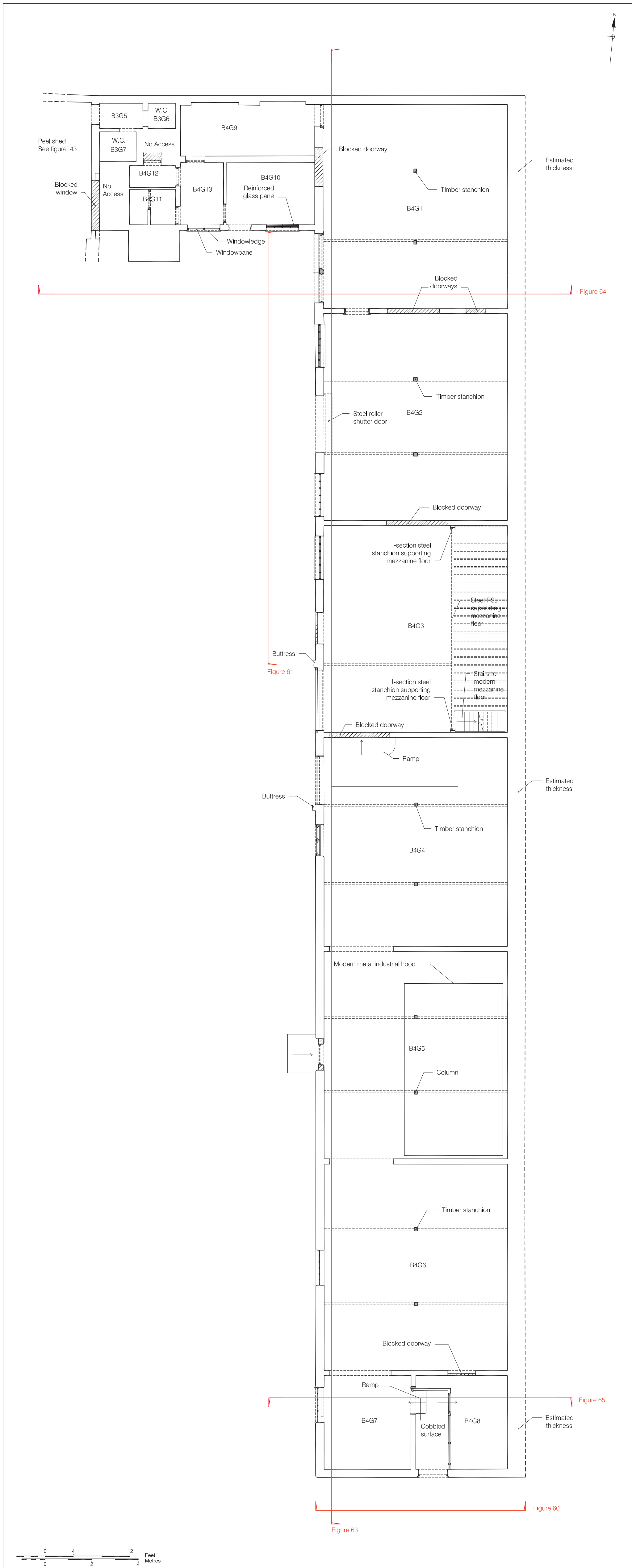
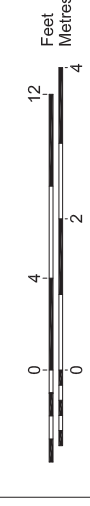
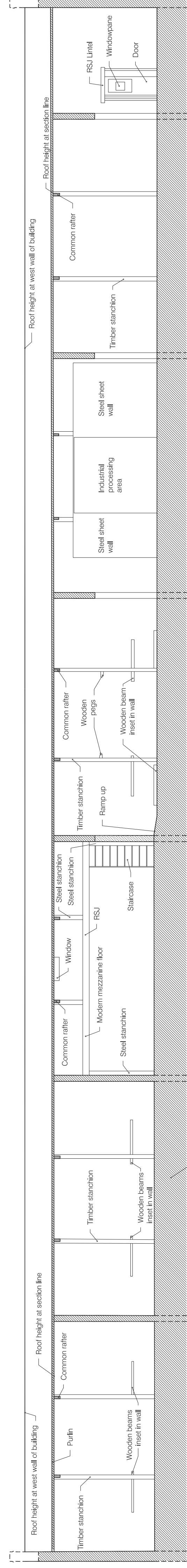


Figure 62
King's Yard
Building 4, Stables, Floor Plan
1:100 at A1



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Figure 63
Kings Yard
Building 4, Stables, East Facing Long Section
1:100 at A1

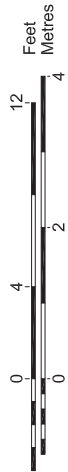
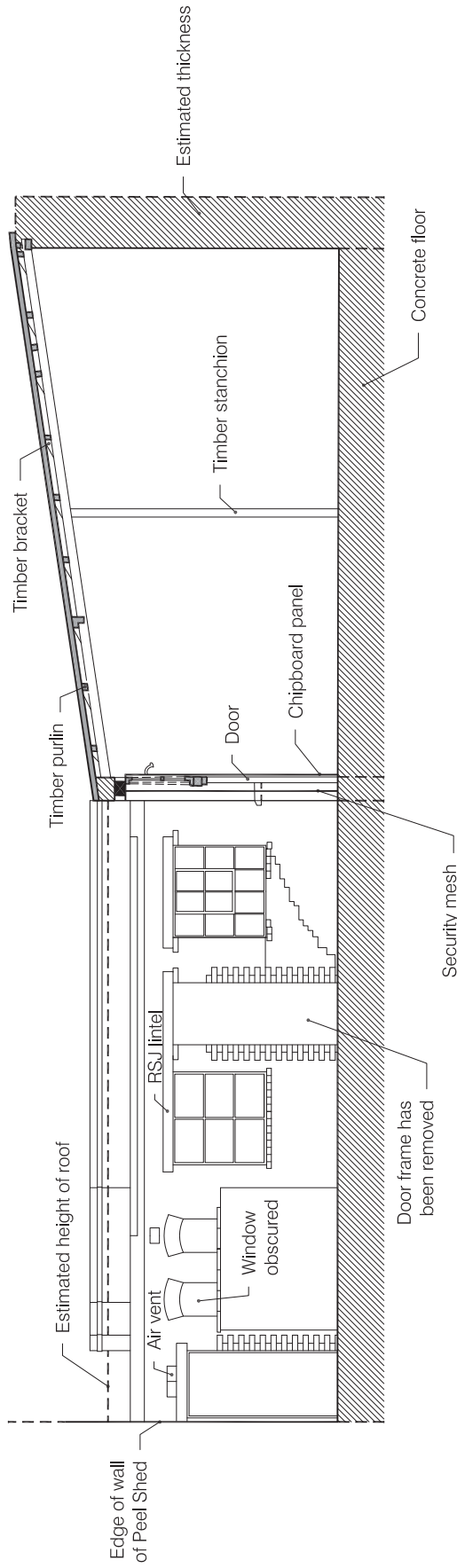


Figure 64
 King's Yard
 Building 4, Stables, North Facing Short Section
 1:100 at A4

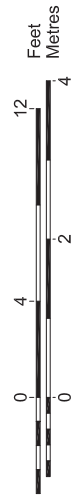
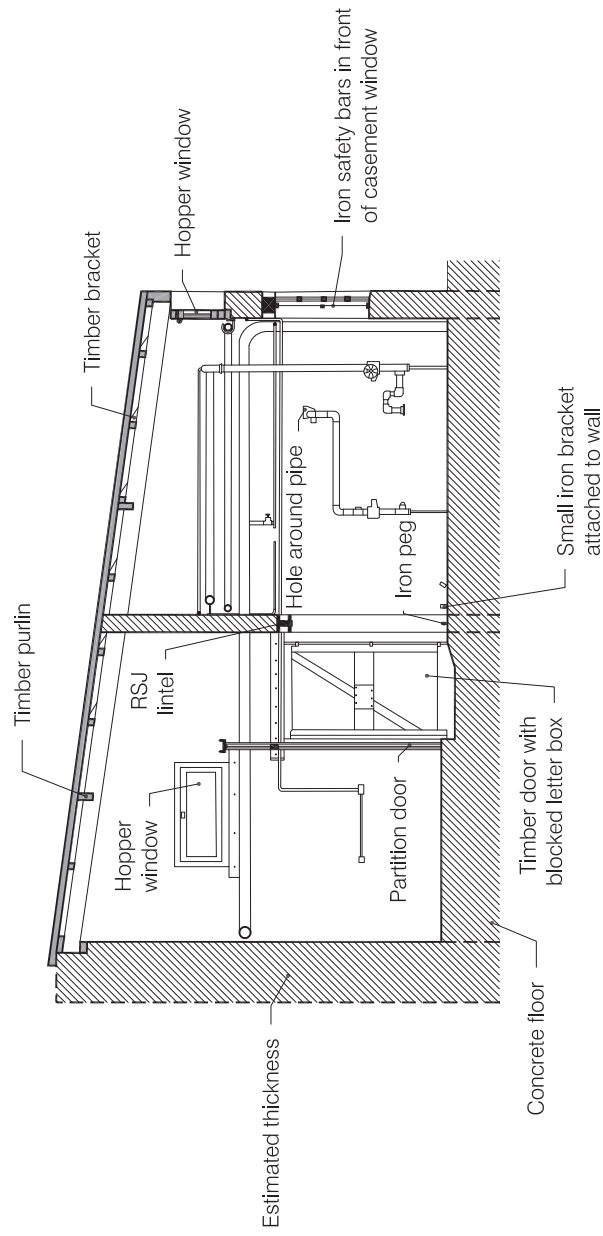
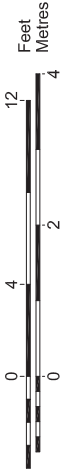
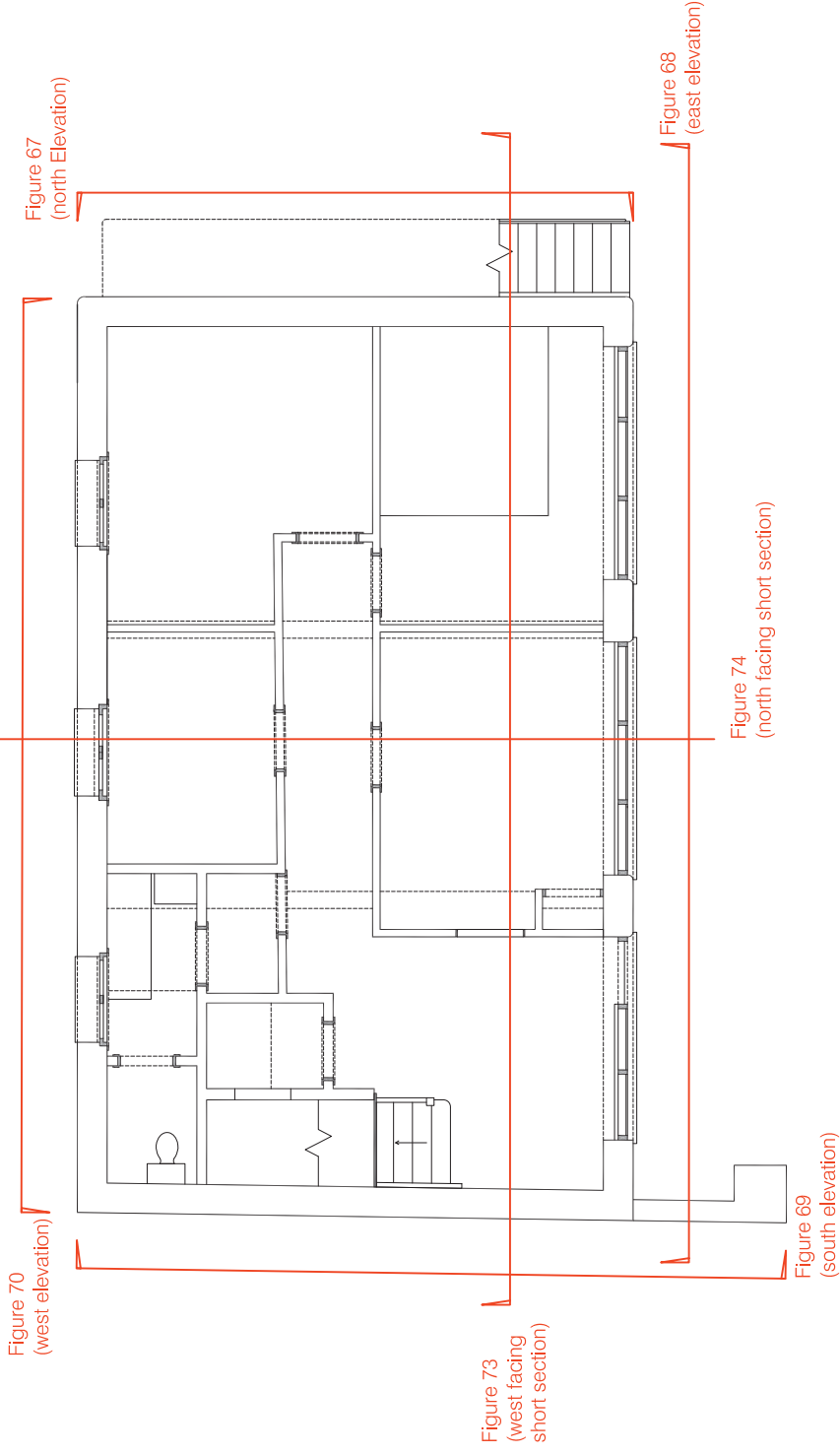
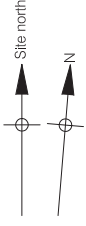
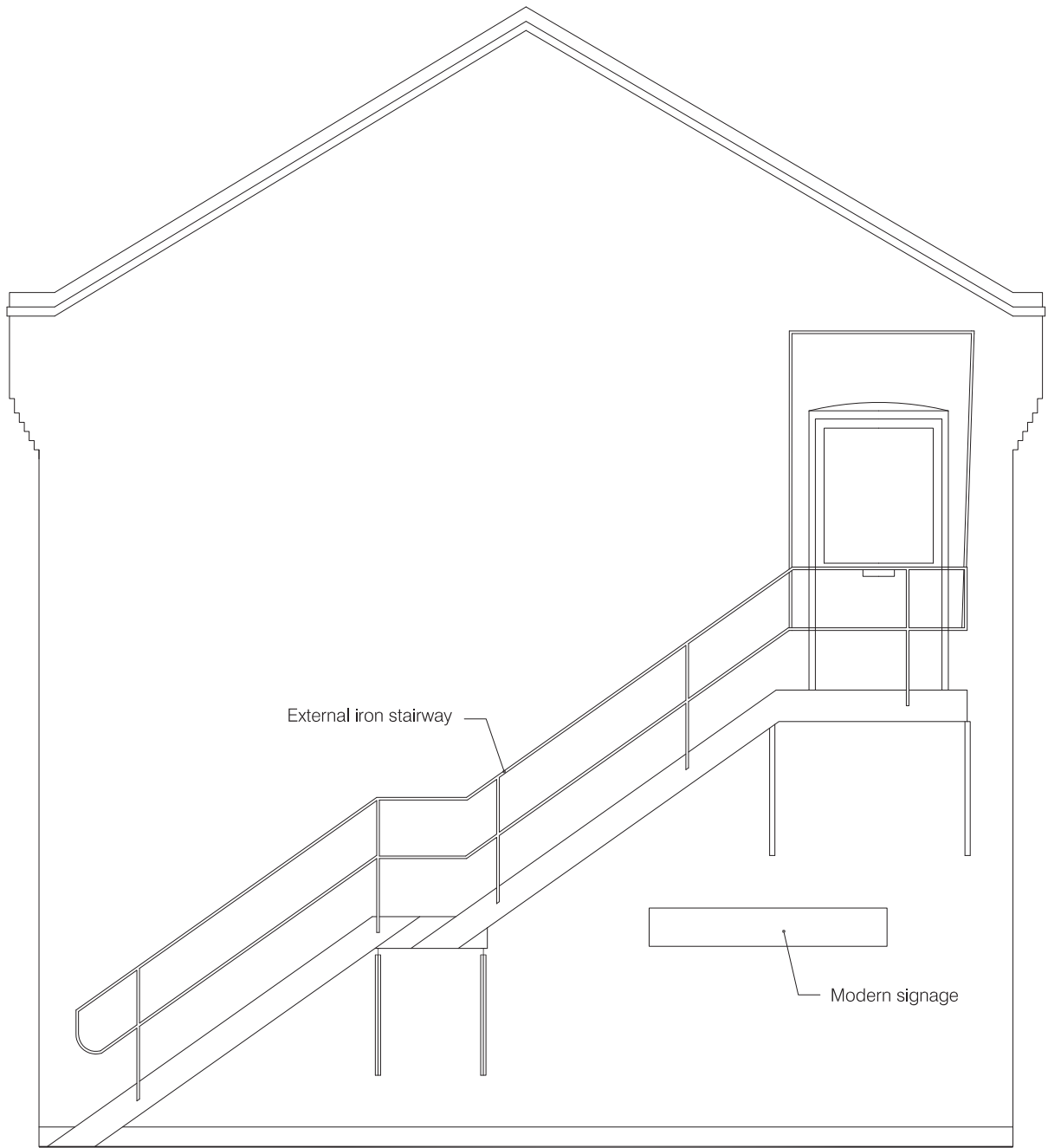


Figure 65
 King's Yard
 Building 4, Stables, South Facing Short Section
 1:100 at A4



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Figure 66
King's Yard
Building 5, Coach House, Elevation and Section Locations
1:100 at A4



External iron stairway

Modern signage

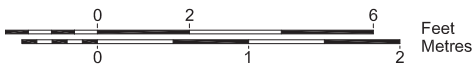
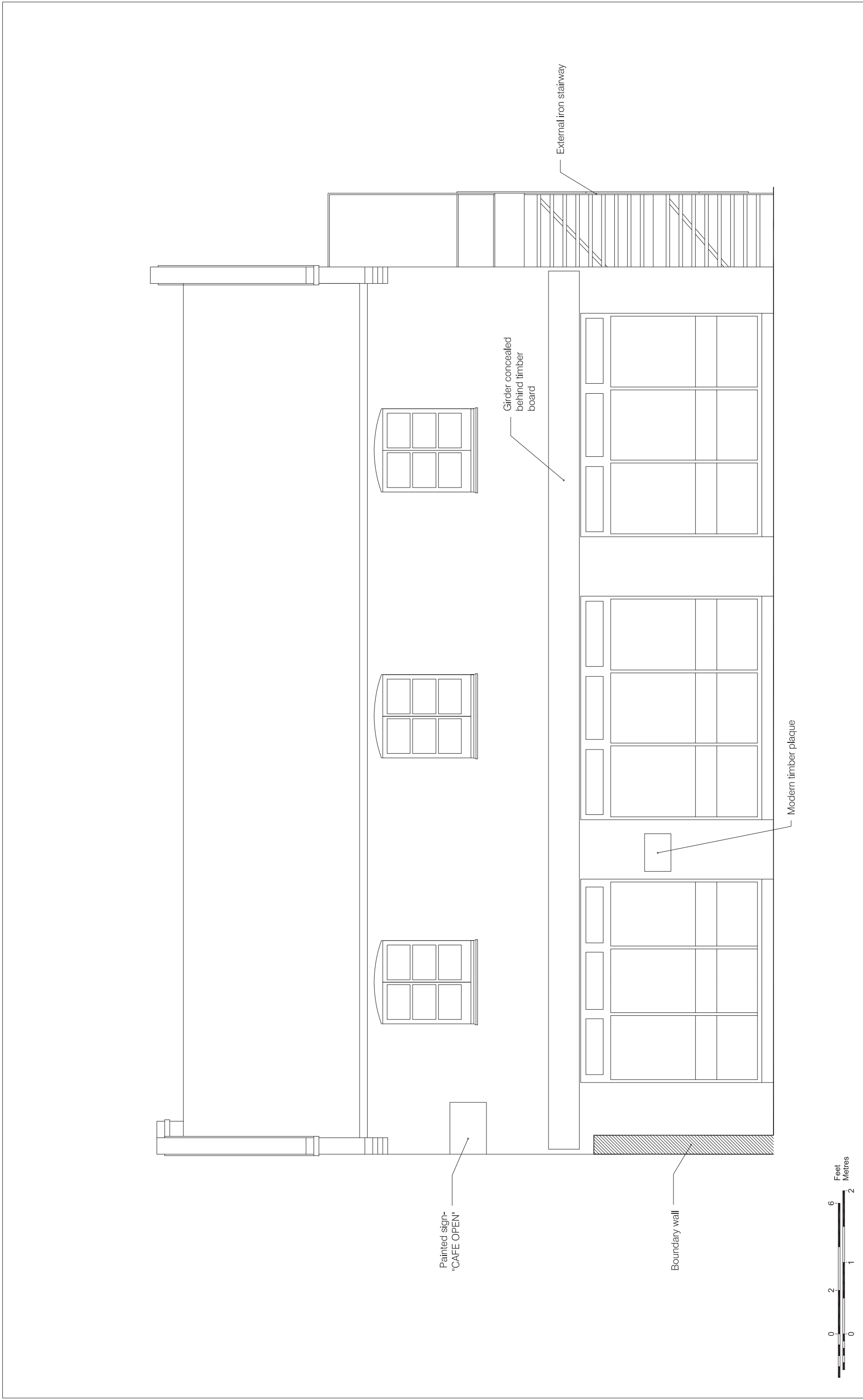
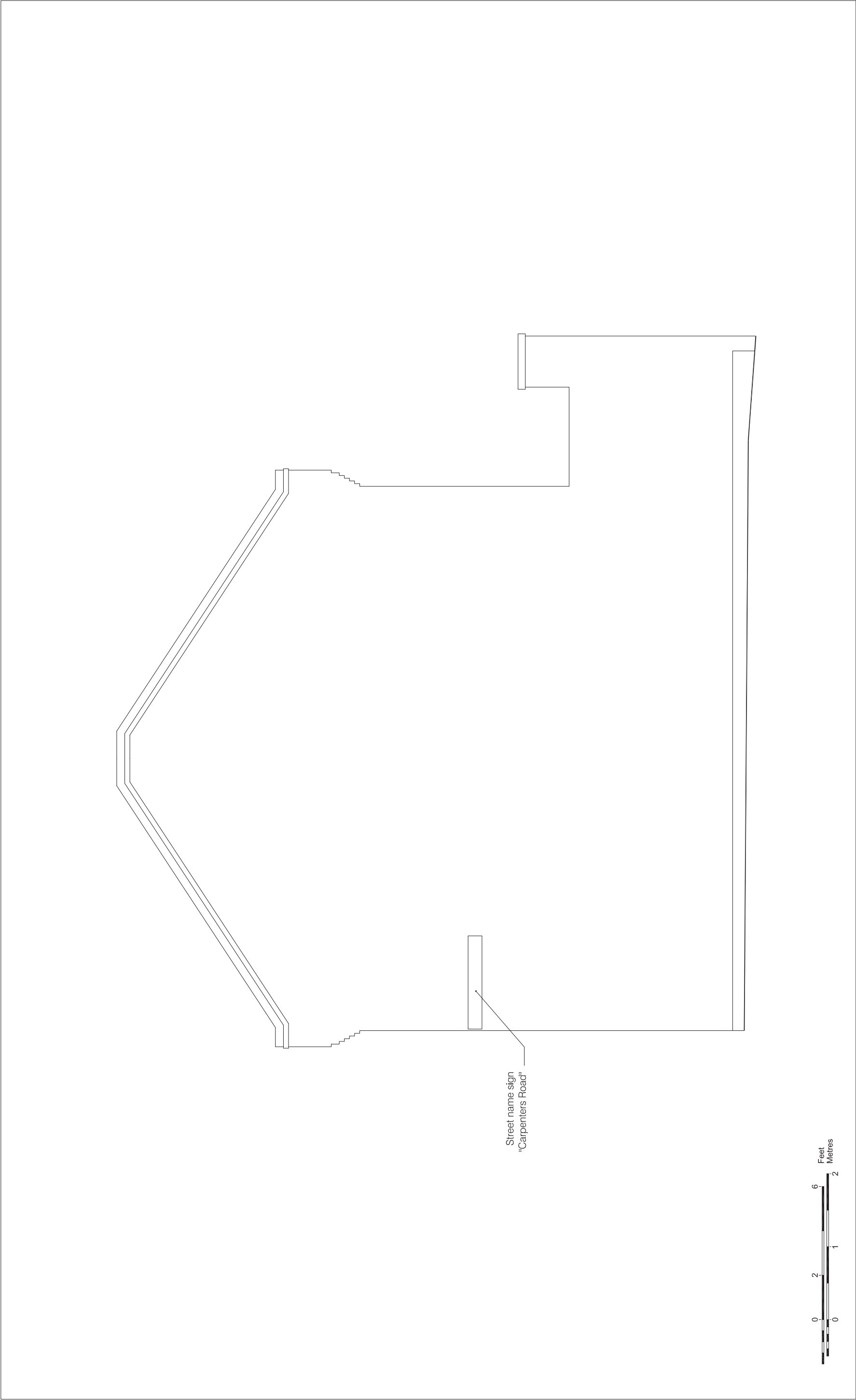


Figure 67
King's Yard
Building 5, Coach House, North Elevation
1:50 at A4



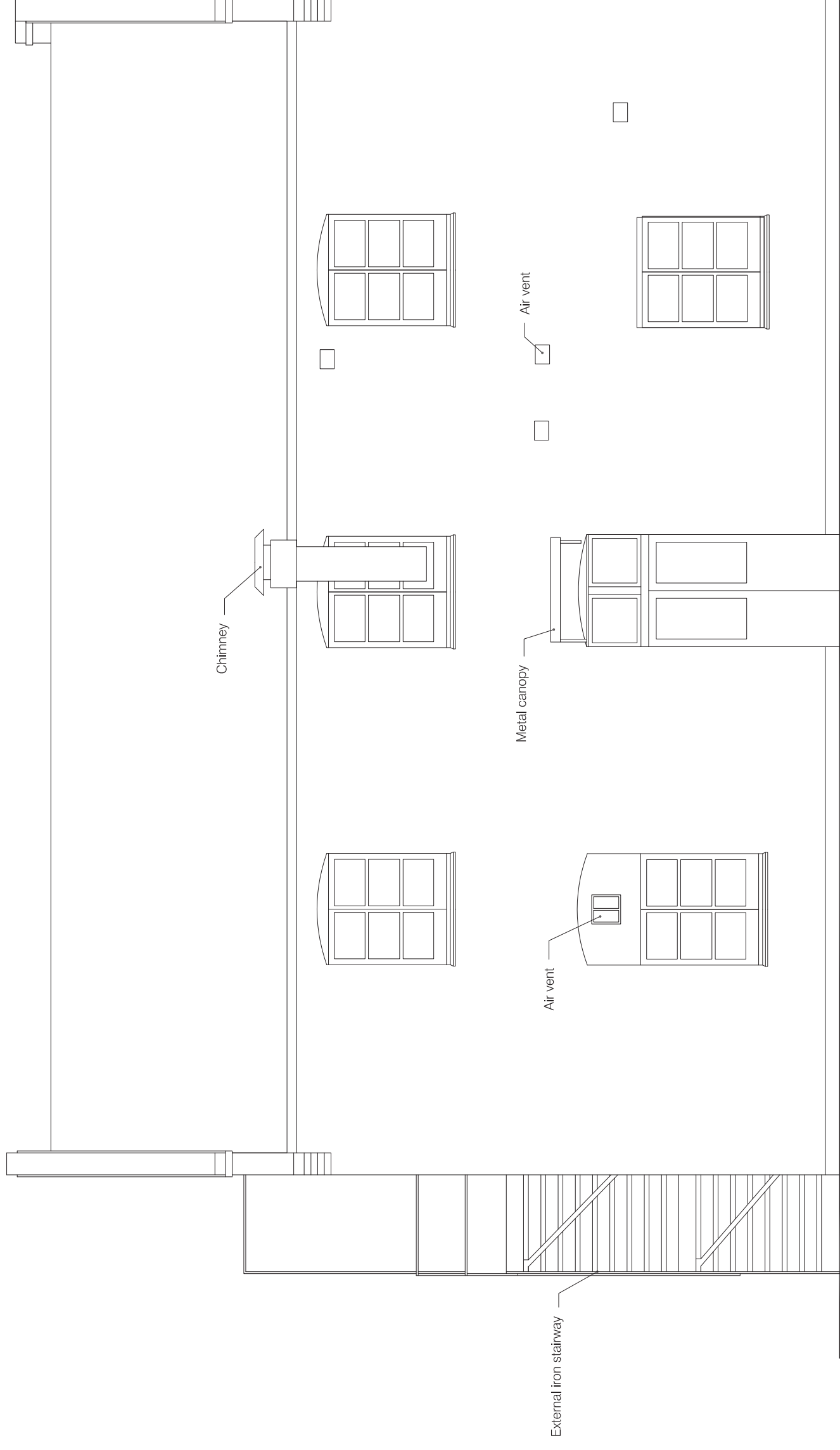
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Figure 68
 King's Yard
 Building 5, Coach House, East Elevation
 1:50 at A3



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Figure 69
 King's Yard
 Building 5, Coach House, South Elevation
 1:50 at A3



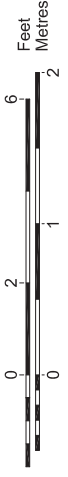
Chimney

Metal canopy

Air vent

Air vent

External iron stairway



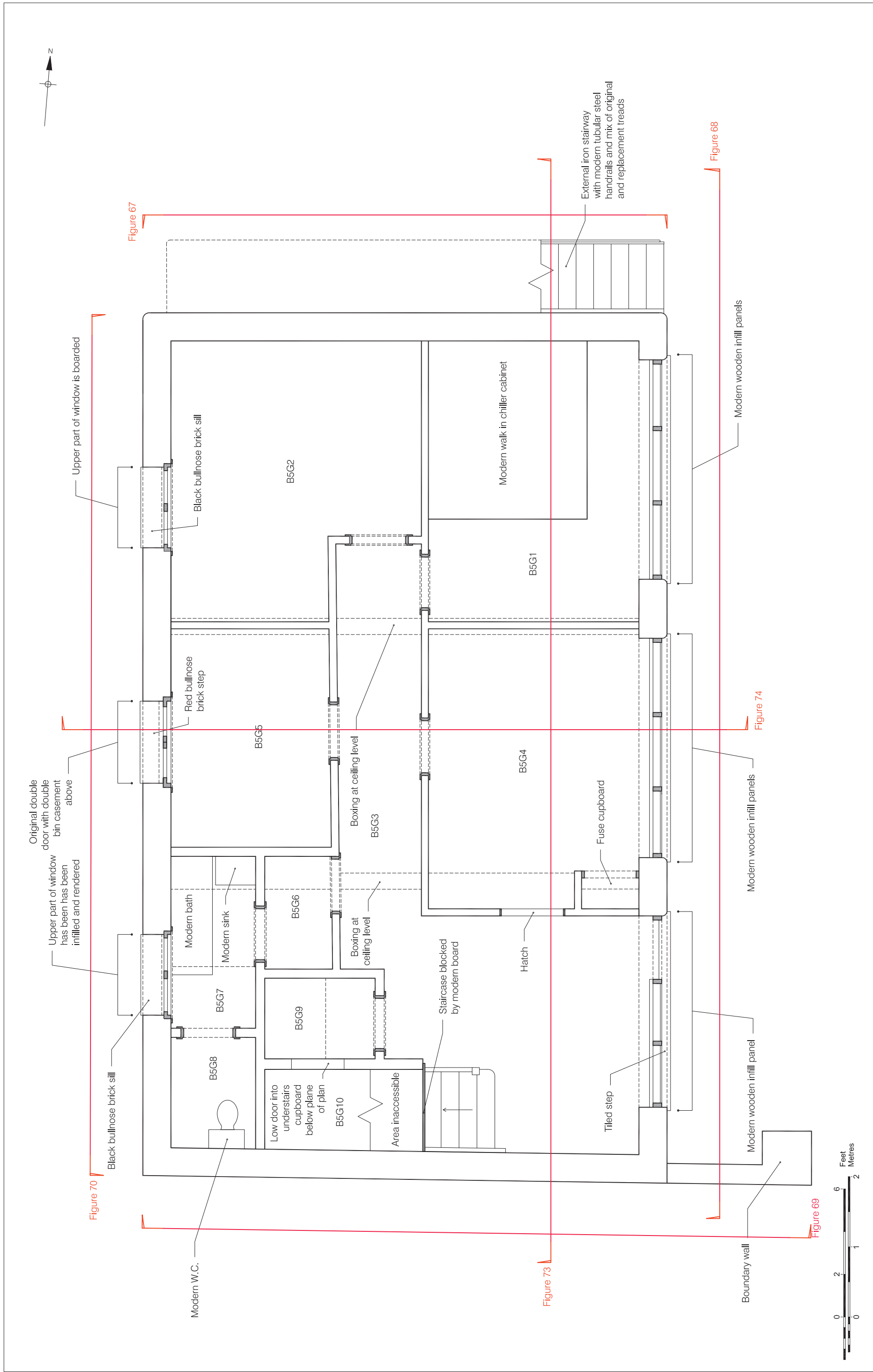


Figure 71
King's Yard
Building 5, Coach House, Ground Floor Plan
1:50 at A3

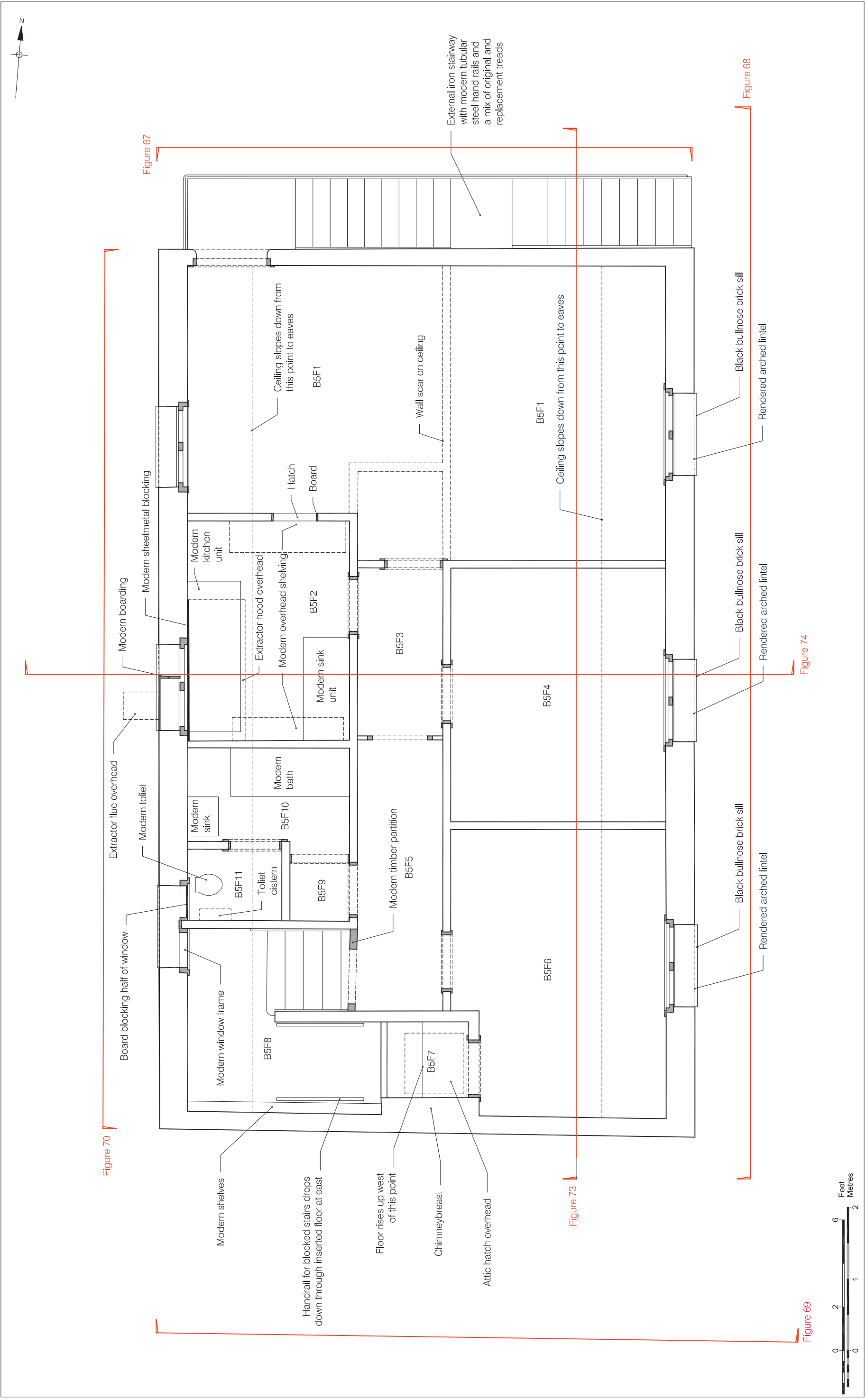
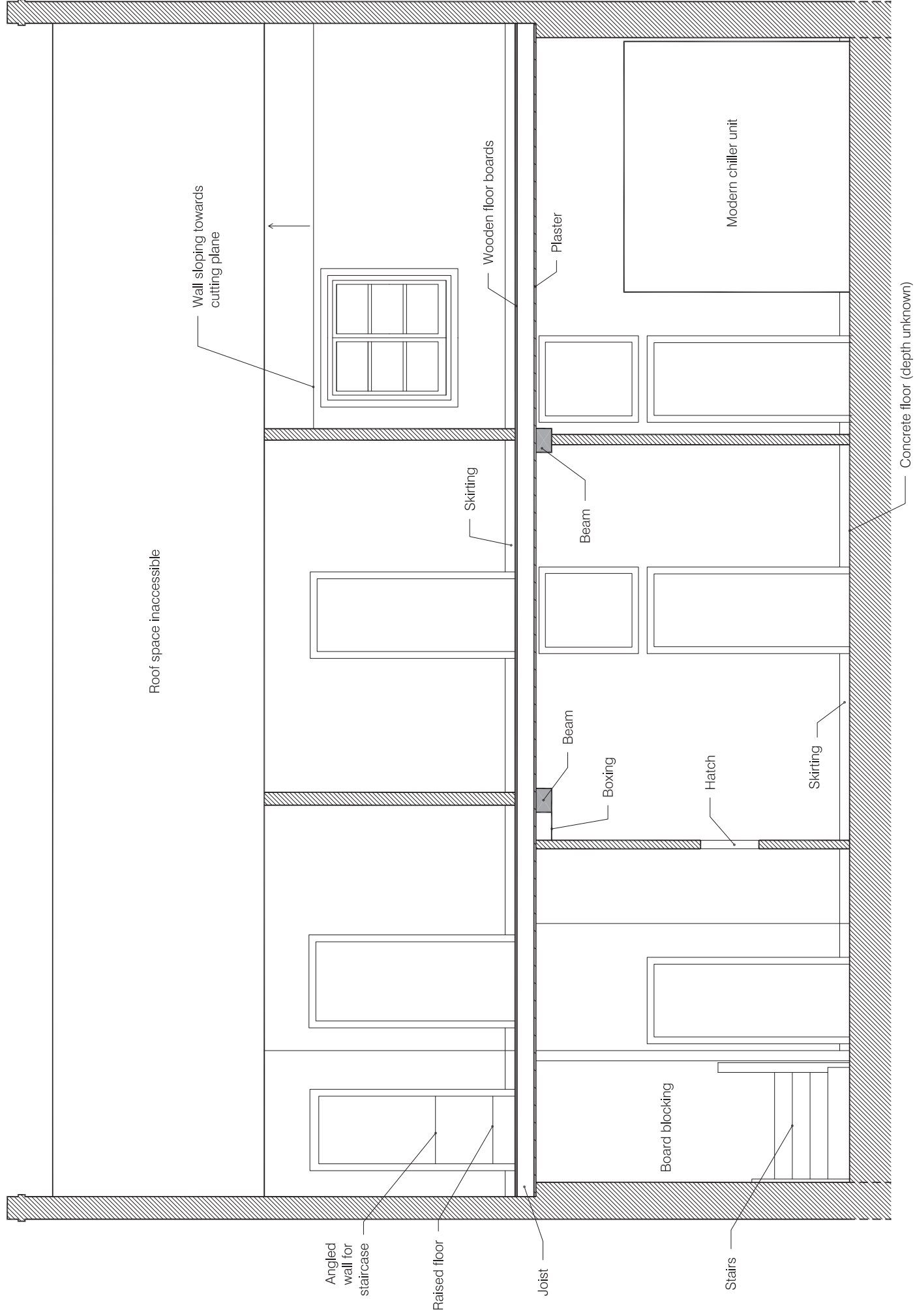
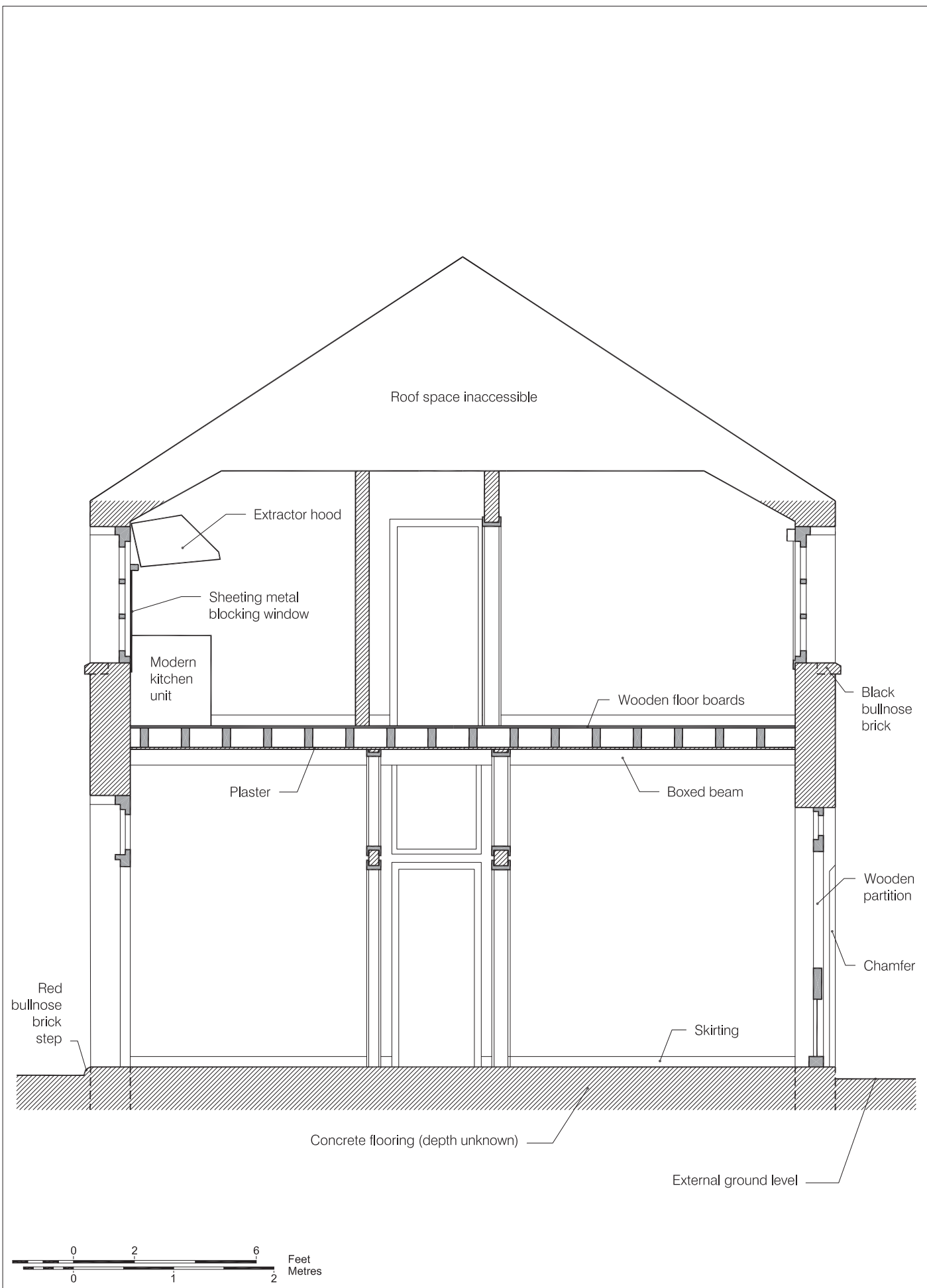


Figure 72
King's Yard
Building 5, Coach House, First Floor Plan
1:50 at A3



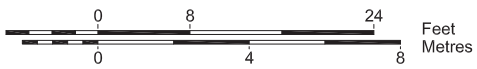
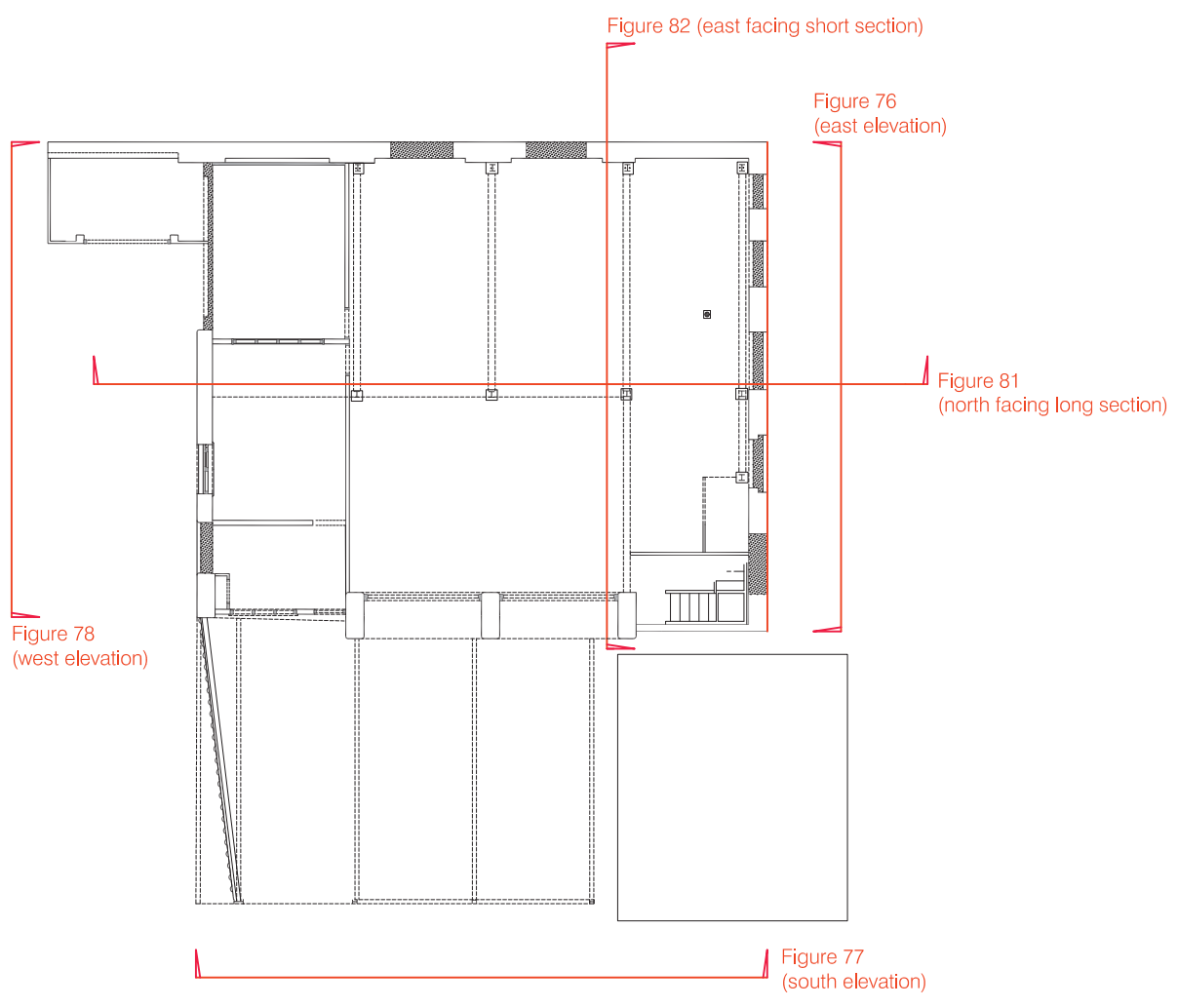
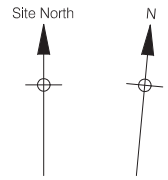
© MolAS/PCA 2008

Figure 73
 King's Yard
 Building 5, Coach House, West Facing Long Section
 1:50 at A3



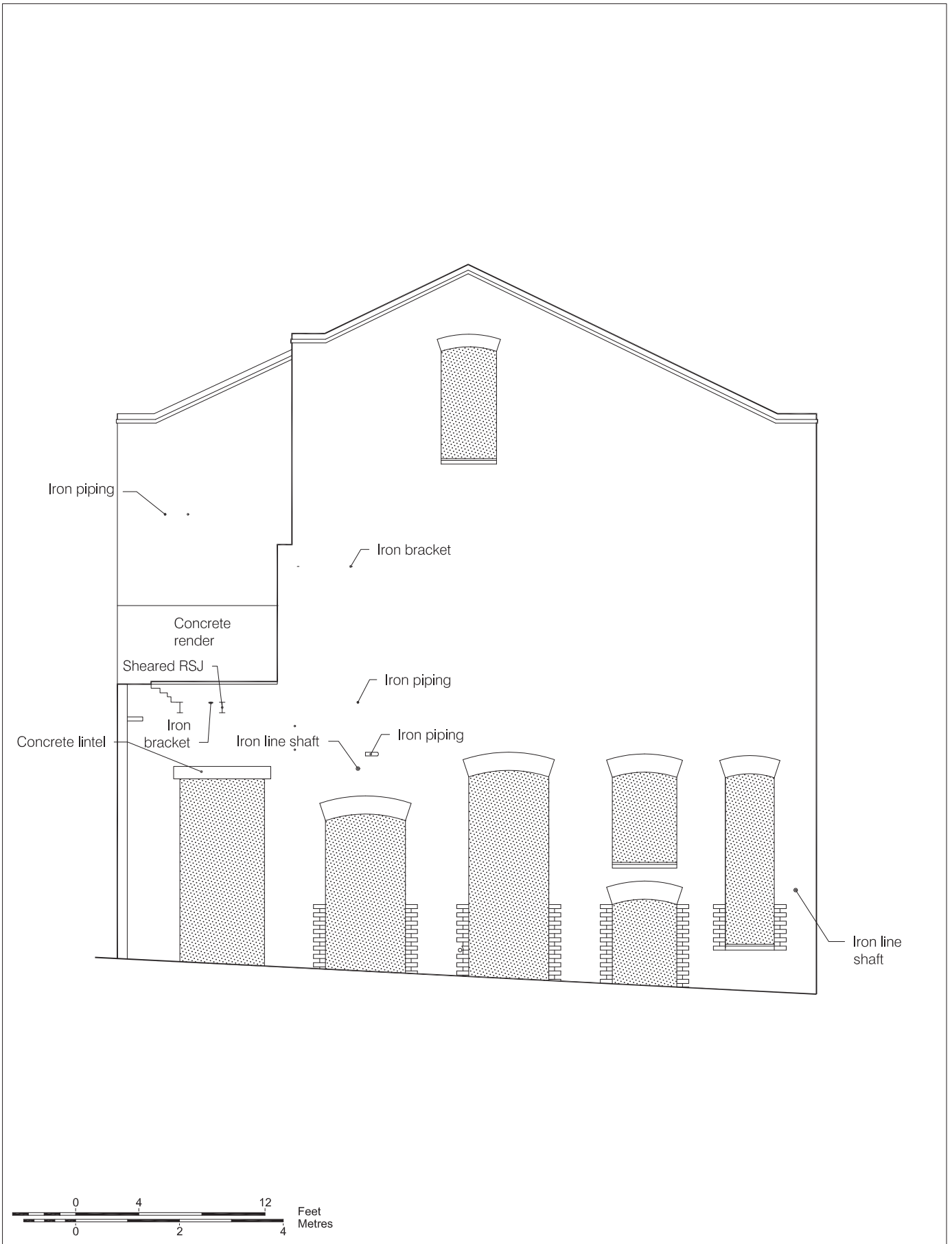
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Figure 74
 King's Yard
 Building 5, Coach House, North Facing Short Section
 1:50 at A4



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Figure 75
King's yard
Building 6, Engine House, Elevation and Section Location
1:200 at A4



© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 76
 King's Yard
 Building 6, Engine House, East Elevation
 1:100 at A4

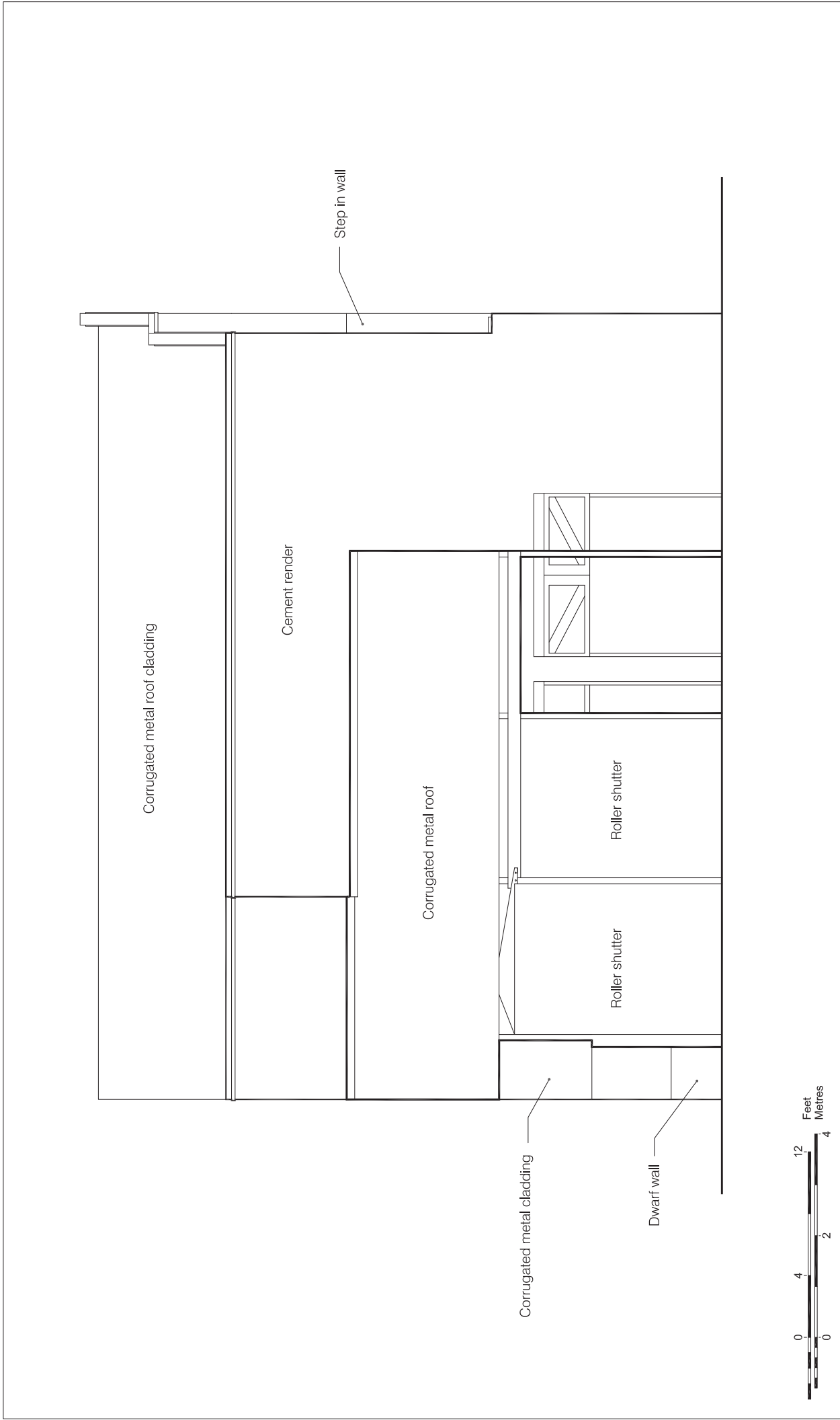
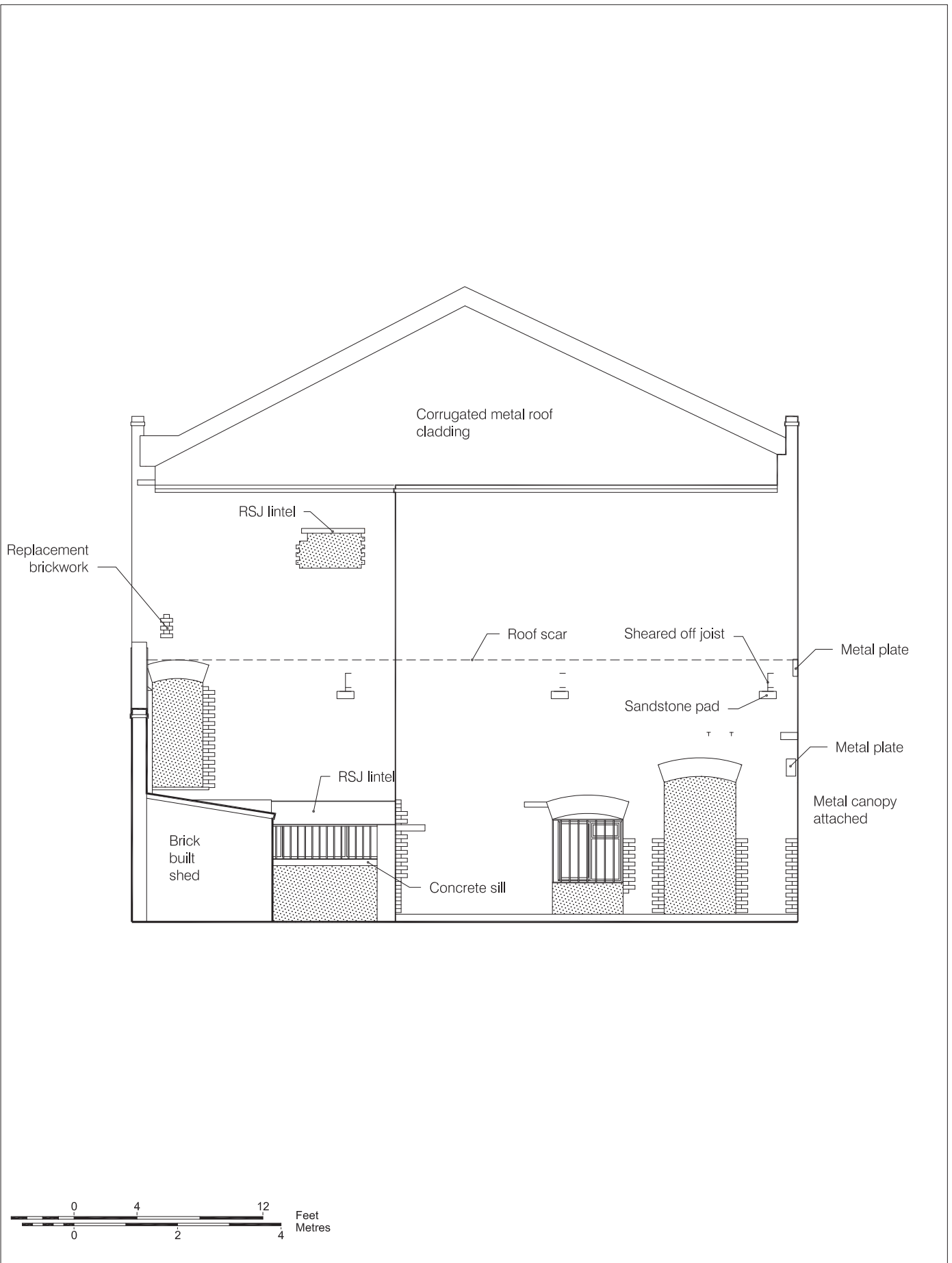
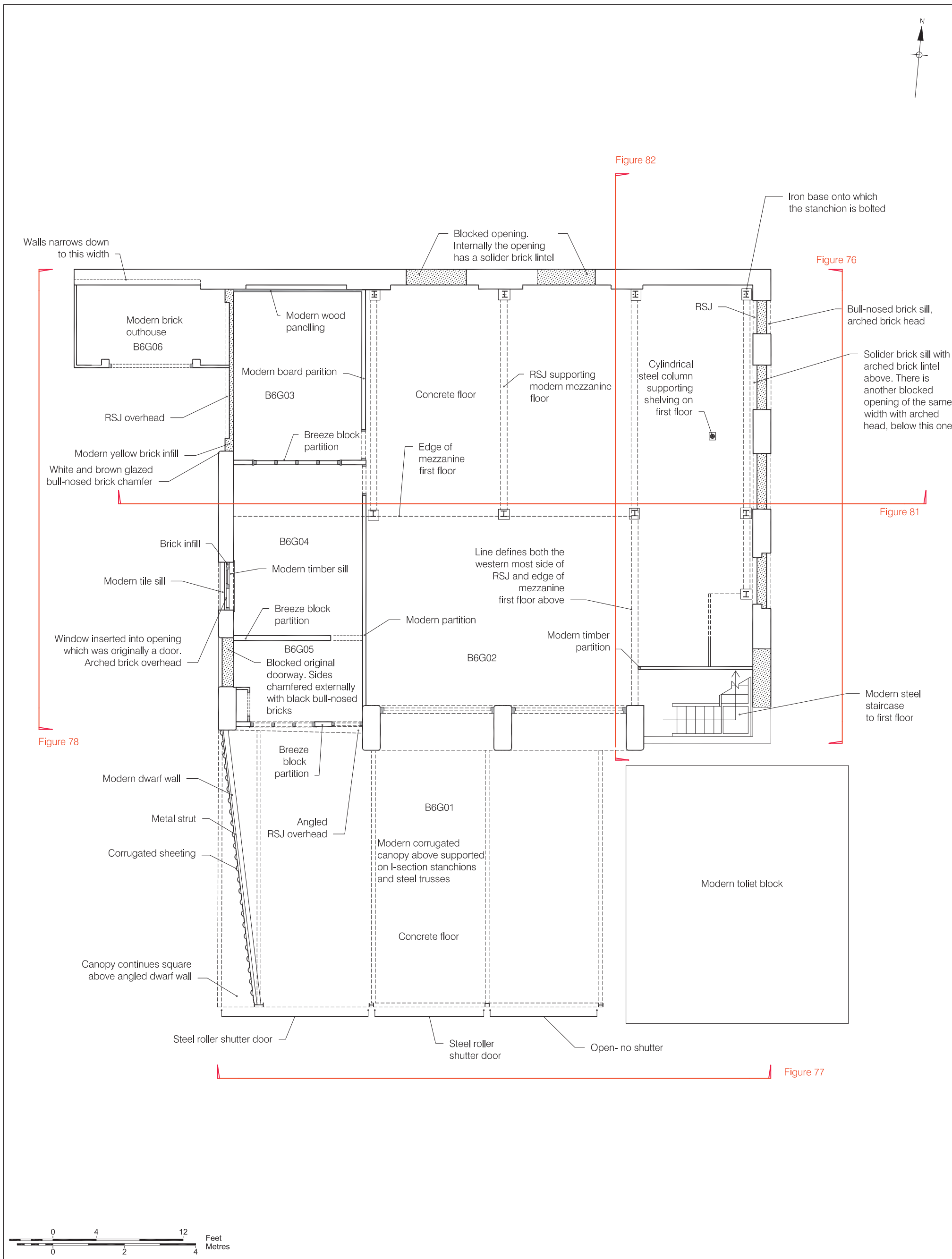


Figure 77
King's Yard
Building 6, Engine House, South Elevation
1:100 at A4



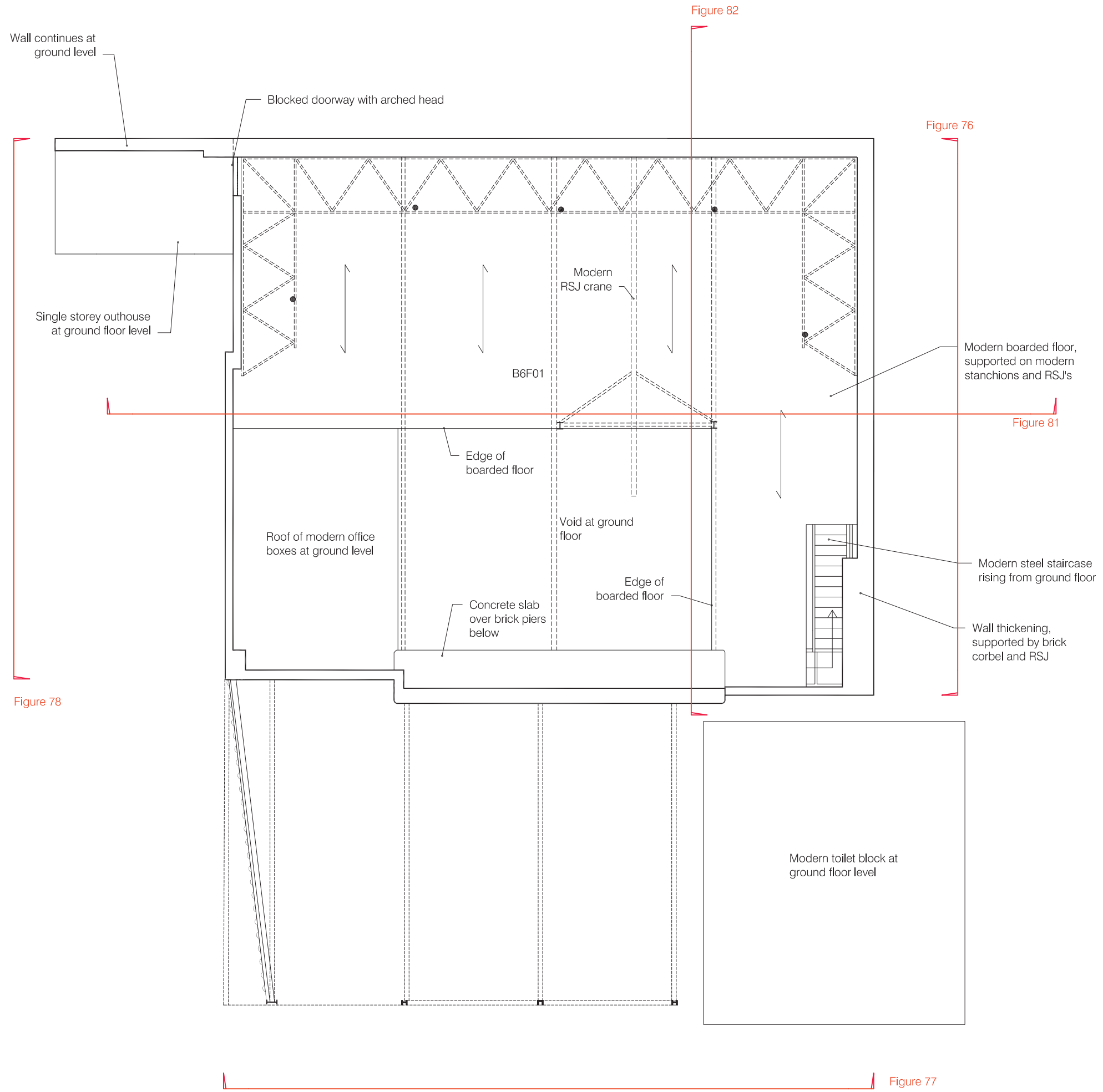
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Figure 78
 King's Yard
 Building 6, Engine House, West Elevation
 1:100 at A4



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Figure 79
King's Yard
Building 6, Engine House, Ground Floor Plan
1:100 at A3



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Figure 80
King's Yard
Building 6, Engine House, First Floor Plan
1:100 at A3

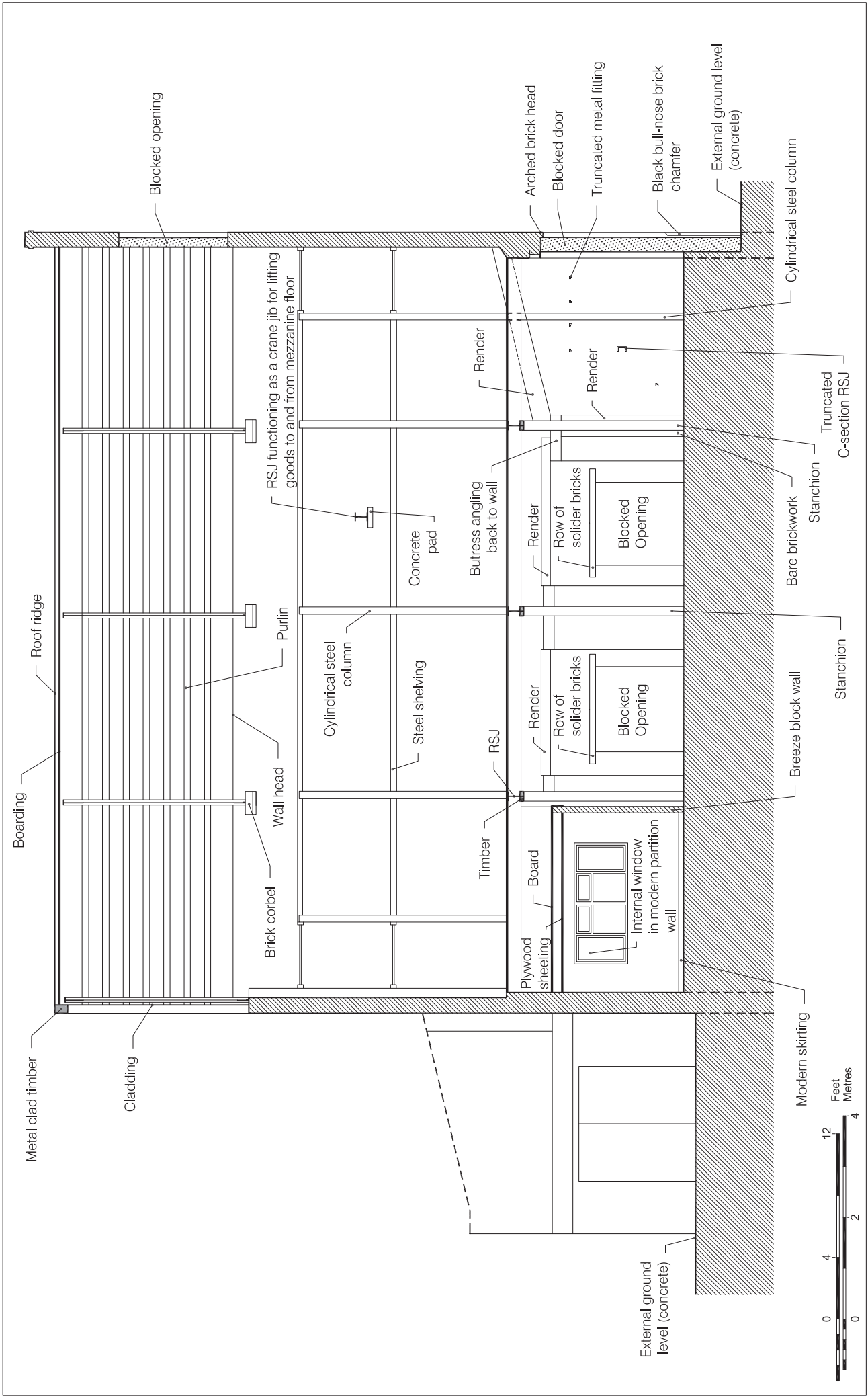
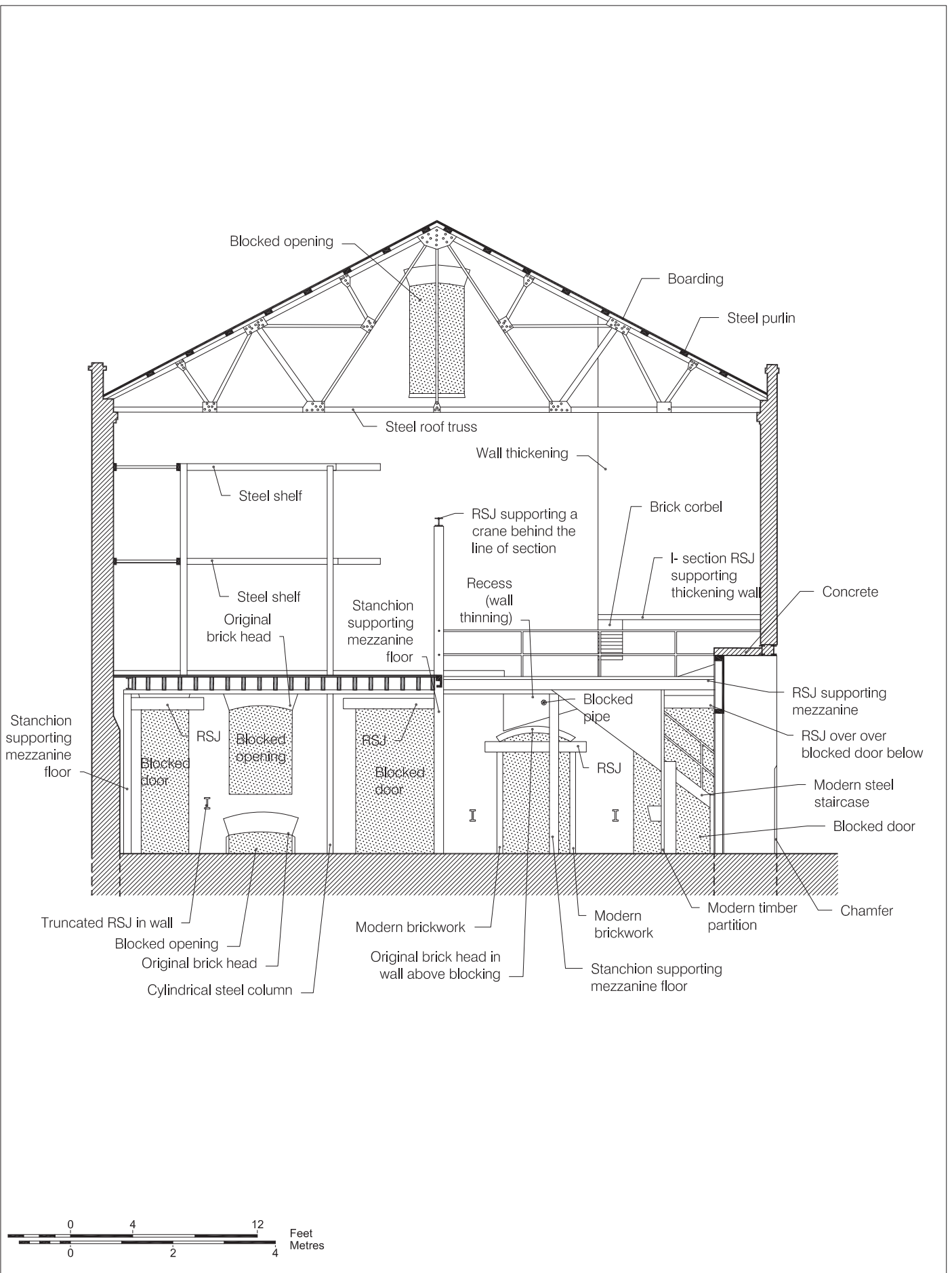


Figure 81
 King's Yard
 Building 6, Engine House, North Facing Long Section
 1:100 at A4



© MoLAS/PCA 2008

Figure 82
 King's Yard
 Building 6, Engine House, East Facing Short Section
 1:100 at A4