PCA

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF 98-100 & 103, 105 &107 CARPENTERS ROAD, STRATFORD, LONDON, E15

Central National Grid Reference for the Two Factories: TQ 3797 8430
TQ 3782 8444

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 This report details the results of an historic building survey of two factory sites on Carpenters Road, Stratford, E15; the former Johnston-Progress and Jerome Engineering Works at numbers 98, 99 and 100, and the former Yardley of London soap, powder and perfume factory at numbers 103, 105 and 107. On-site recording took place between 21st September and 11th October 2004.

1.2 The national grid references for the centres of the two factories are TQ 3797 8430 and TQ 3782 8444.

1.3 The buildings are situated within the area of the Lower Lea Valley Regeneration Scheme and is within the Olympic Planning Application site (Fig 1). The factories are both unlisted and are not within a Conservation Area. Demolition on the two sites commenced after the four London Boroughs considering the Olympic Application, including the London Borough of Newham, decided on the intention to grant planning permission.

1.4 For the purposes of this report, the two sites were divided into separate buildings, each of which is attributed a number (Fig 2).

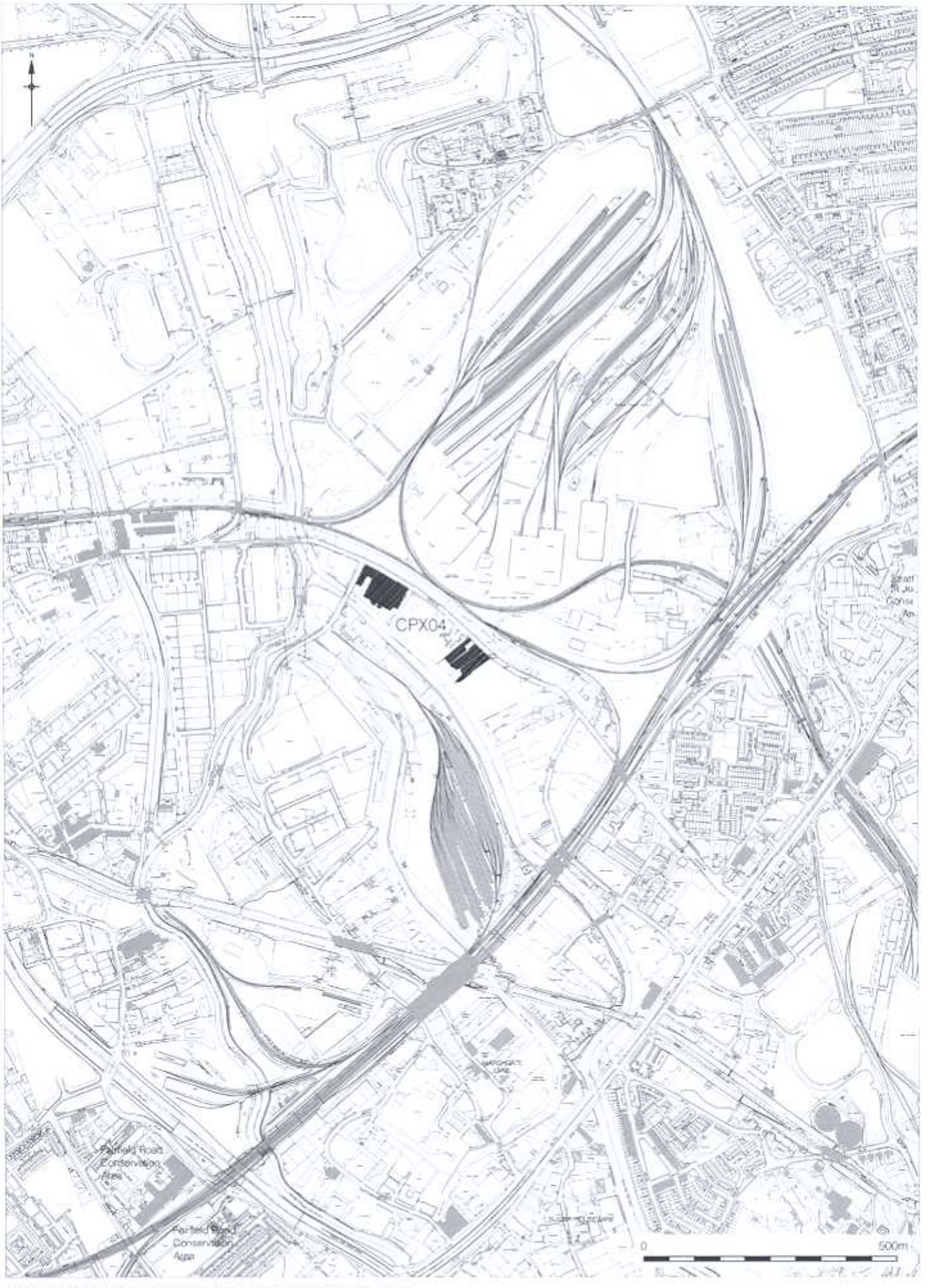

Figure 1
Olympic Assessment Area
1:10,000

2 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Following the resolution to grant Planning Permission for the Olympic Scheme, the LDA has initiated work on two former factories at 99 and 105-107 Carpenters Road, London E15, as part of the enabling works in the area of the proposed Aquatics Centre. Although there is no current condition in force stipulating the need for the buildings to be recorded, it was decided by the LDA that a record be made of the buildings. The recording was initiated after the programme of demolition had commenced and a method statement was produced for the archaeological field works which took place during the demolition process, and for the preparation of the subsequent report following recording. The recording work was undertaken by MoLAS/PCA and was arranged and co-ordinated by Capita-Symonds.

2.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.3 The factories are located between Carpenters Road and the Waterworks River, with 105-107 Carpenters Road occupying the site to the SE of the junction of Carpenters Road and Marshgate Lane.

2.4 The factory at 99 Carpenters Road, formerly Jerome Engineering, was built as S H Johnson's engineering works, to manufacture plant for the chemical industry. The chemical industry was extensive in the lower Lea valley and had been attracted by the marginal land and proximity to the city. The factory consists of three ranges of buildings extending NE-SW back from Carpenters Road, set behind an arcuated façade. The buildings had already been partly demolished when work commenced, but displayed considerable evidence of alteration. The earliest phases, consisting of two brick walls, are provisionally dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Most of the structures date to the early to late 20th century.

2.5 The factory at 105-107 Carpenters Road was formerly the Yardley soap, powder and perfume factory. The company's box factory, built in 1937, survives on the High Street, E15. The carpenters Road factory has four main elements. An 'L' shaped two storey, probably Edwardian, range with a classical façade facing onto Carpenters Road, occupies the corner of the site on Carpenters Road and Marshgate Lane. There is a large three to four storey building built between the two World Wars immediately to its SE. To the S of this are two red brick sheds. To the SW of the Edwardian building, adjoining the 1920s to 1930s building, is a later two to three storey building, built around an Edwardian chimney. The

buildings nearest Marshgate Lane and the two brick sheds at the SE end of the factory had been largely demolished when recording work commenced.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The Archaeological Building Survey of the factories was undertaken during demolition in accordance with a written scheme of investigation[1] and was aimed at the recording and fabric analysis of existing buildings on the site prior to demolition.

3.2 Recording

3.2.1 With the exception of historic and current Ordnance Survey maps and the map produced by Capita-Symonds showing the building locations (Fig 2), the site was unrecorded and a recording programme was compiled, in line with the established programme of demolition, to record as much of the surviving structures as possible. Demolition of the site was already underway when the archaeological building recording of the site began and a number of buildings on the site were declared inaccessible for recording and analysis on health and safety grounds. These are detailed below. All recording was completed by hand. The locations of the buildings had been adequately recorded in a general site survey produced by Capita-Symonds (Fig 2)

3.2.2 Carpenters Road runs approximately NNW to SSE and its alignment curves over the length of the factories. For ease of reference, the site is nominally rotated so that it is assumed to run N – S.

3.3 Photography

3.3.1 A photographic record was produced of the site, with exterior and interior detail being photographed both in medium-format and on 35mm, both in black and white and in colour. A full list of photographs appears at the end of the report as **APPENDIX 2**.

3.4 Fabric Analysis

3.4.1 For each building on the site, a record was kept of the details and sequence of construction and the constituent materials employed in order to aid an understanding of the phasing and historic development of the site.

[1] K Sabel 2004 'Written scheme of investigations for archaeological recording of the buildings at 99 and 105-107 Carpenters Road, London E15' Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

3.5 Summary of Recording

3.5.1 Some of the buildings on the site were already undergoing demolition when the recording process began. The buildings were numbered for ease of reference (Fig 2), with the S complex designated 'J' and the N complex 'Y', with the individual buildings numbered S to N within each. The recording possible was as follows:

3.5.2 J1 Access to the building was intermittent, and excluded both the first floor and areas on the ground floor obscured by rubbish piles. The E elevation was recorded in full and the ground floor was planned. Full fabric analysis was undertaken and the building was recorded photographically.

3.5.3 J2 The E elevation was recorded in full and the area was recorded photographically.

3.5.4 J3 The building was in an advanced state of demolition at the beginning of recording and was declared unsafe by representatives of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The E elevation was recorded as far as the limits of demolition and the remainder of the exterior was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. The building was recorded photographically.

3.5.5 J4 The E elevation was recorded in full and the area was recorded photographically.

3.5.6 J5 The building was in an advanced state of demolition at the beginning of recording and was declared unsafe by representatives of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The E elevation was recorded in full and the remainder of the exterior was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. The building was recorded photographically.

3.5.7 Y1 The building was partially demolished at the beginning of recording. The E elevation was recorded in full and the remainder of the building was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. The building was recorded photographically.

3.5.8 Y2 The building was partially demolished at the beginning of recording. The E elevation was recorded in full and the remainder of the building was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. The building was recorded photographically.

3.5.9 Y3 Demolition was progressing on the building during recording and access to certain areas was intermittent. It was, however, possible to produce a sample floor plan (1st floor) and N - S section through the building. Detail drawings of the steel column sections in the building were completed at a scale of 1:5. The E elevation was recorded in full and the remainder of the building was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. The building was recorded photographically.

3.5.10 Y4 The building was demolished during recording. Before this, it was possible to produce a ground floor plan of the W end of the building and an elevation of the chimney situated within it. Due to progressing demolition works and the presence of active heavy plant around the building, the E end of it was deemed to be unsafe. The remainder of the building was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. The building was recorded photographically where possible.

3.5.11 Y5 The building was partially demolished at the beginning of recording. The E elevation was recorded in full and the remainder of the building was recorded as a written account produced from external observation. It was also possible to fully record a sample timber roof truss recovered during demolition. The building was recorded photographically where possible.

3.5.12 Y6 The building was in an advanced state of demolition at the beginning of recording and was declared unsafe by representatives of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The exterior of the building was recorded as a written record produced from external observation and the building was recorded photographically where possible.

3.6 Archive

3.6.1 An archive has been created from the work carried out at Carpenters Road by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. It comprises this report, the full photographic record of the site and other drawings, including profiles and cross-sections of steelwork on the site. This archive will be integrated with any further work on the site and be deposited accordingly pending the completion of work.

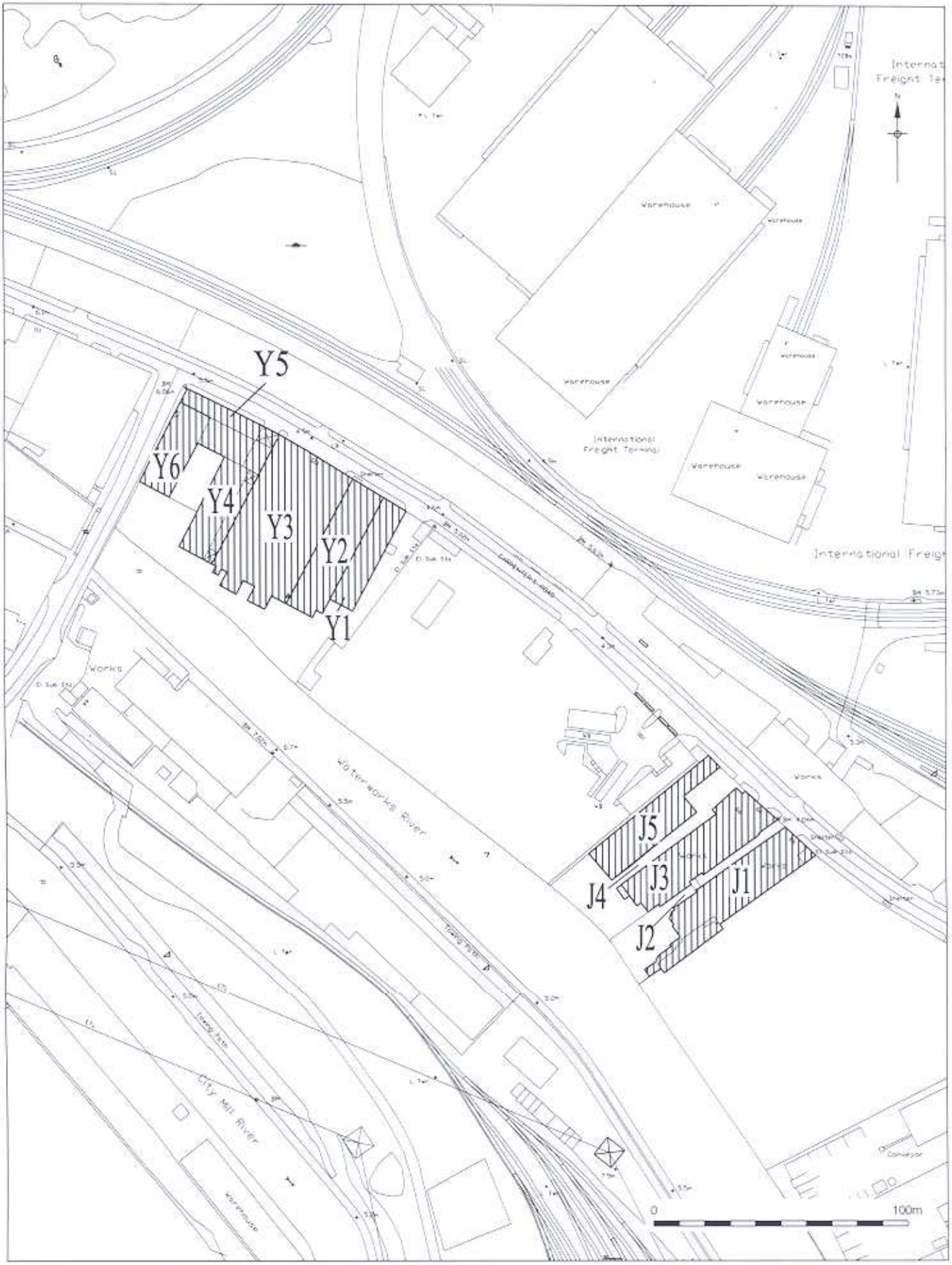

Figure 2
Site plan with building numbers
1:2.000

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E15.

4.1.1 The area of the Lower Lea Valley has long been associated with industry due to its distance from historically more heavily populated areas of London[2]. The marginal nature of the marshes discouraged housing development. A plentiful supply of water and the transport infrastructure provided by the waterways and railways encouraged industrial development, with 'dirty' industries being particularly attracted as the area was away from housing. The early development of the area is described in full in the Desktop Assessment of the area produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2003 (see footnote [2]). There is also an historic overview produced by MoLAS/PCA in the Environmental Statement that formed part of the Olympic Planning Application submission[3]

4.1.2 The 25 inch series Ordnance Survey map of 1894 - 1896 (Fig 3) shows some development on the W side of Carpenters Road, including structures over the area of buildings J1 - J5. There does not appear to be any development at the N end of the site, later occupied by Yardley of London (see below).

4.1.3 On the 1916 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4), more development on the W side of Carpenters Road can be seen, including on the area of the Yardley factory, where there are a number of small ranges of buildings, and at the S end of the site, where there are a number of large warehouse structures.

4.1.4 There was more development of the site in the period between the World Wars[4]. The area declined in the post-war period. In the late 1980s, the Yardley factory was acquired by ACME Studios who divided it into small studios let to artists. The Carpenters Road Studio, as it was named, went out of use in 1999.

4.2 Yardley of London.

4.2.1 Yardley of London has been in existence in various forms since the mid-seventeenth century when it was formed under a monopoly granted by King Charles I in 1620[5].

[2] Sadarangani F et al, 'Archaeological & Built Heritage Desktop Assessment: Lower Lea Valley, Stratford to Thameside.' Pre-Construct Archaeology, April 2003
[3] Symonds Group Ltd for LDA, January 2004, 'Lower Lea Valley, Olympic Applications Environmental Statement, Part 3, Chapter 41 (para. 41.10 – 41.38)
[4] Ibid., p107
[5] http://www.yardleylondon.co.uk

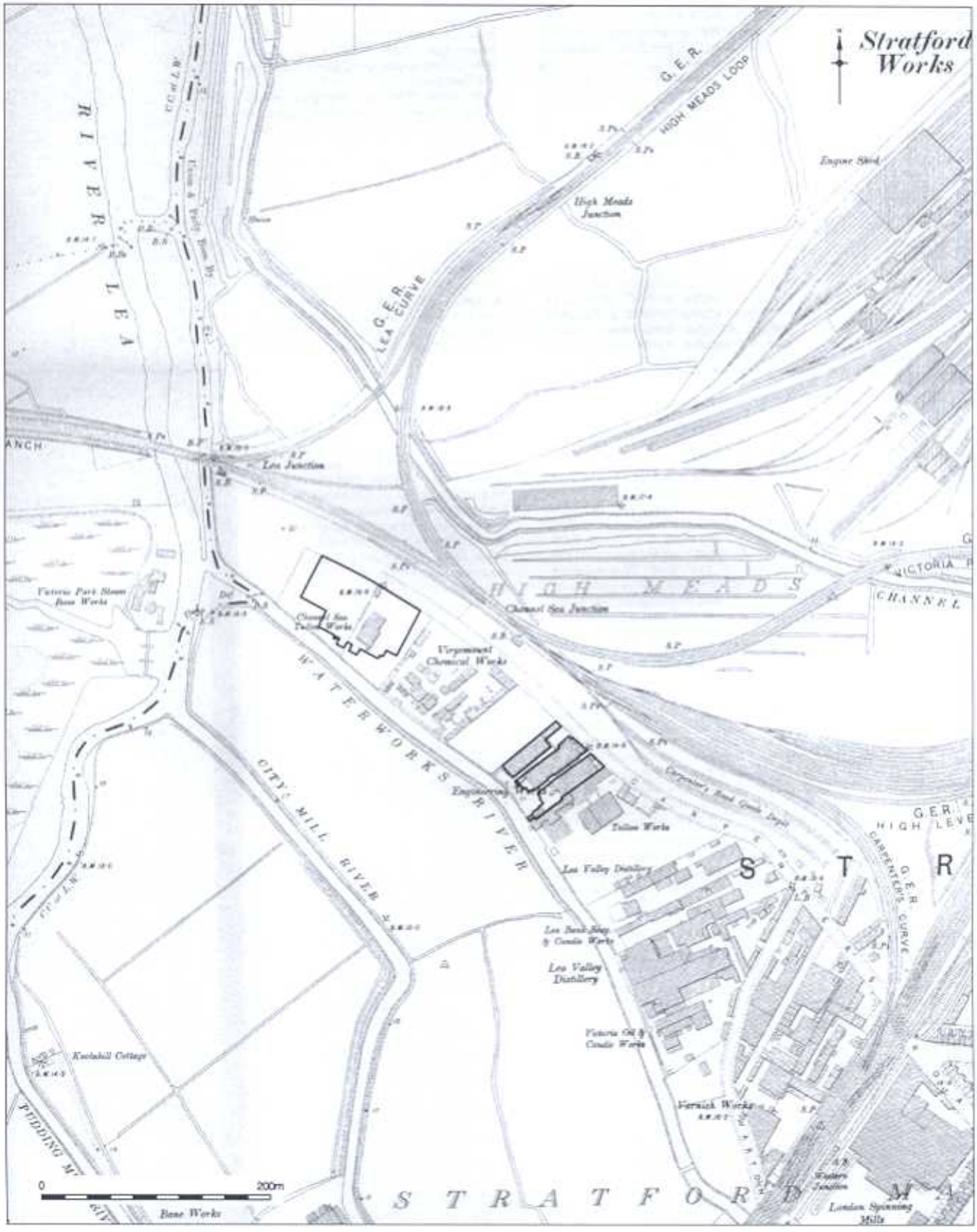

Figure 3
2nd edition OS, 1894-1896
1:5,000

Figure 4
3rd edition OS, 1916
1:5,000

4.2.2 For the Carpenters Road site, the next important dates in Yardley's history come in the early twentieth century. In 1905, the company started distributing products under its own brand name and the resulting increase in revenue occasioned the establishment of the premises on Carpenters Road[6].

4.2.3 In 1920, Yardley of London becomes a publicly limited company and in 1921 began to export its products to the US market[7]. Most importantly, lavender was exempted from spirit duty in 1932. The company's turnover quickly doubled and the Carpenters Road factory was necessarily extended shortly afterwards.[8]

[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 J1 - Warehouse

5.1.1 The building is a functional, two-storey steel framed warehouse, to the S end of the site mostly clad in corrugated asbestos with some corrugated steel. It represents the remains of the main manufacture or processing area of Johnson Progress Ltd Engineering.

5.1.2 The ground floor's floor (Fig 5) is of cement and a number of plant scars are evident. Although the removed machines cannot currently be identified, there is a line of small circular scars close to the centre of the building which appear to relate to a row of machines, or possibly a raised walkway. The main surviving functional feature of the ground floor is a set of three travelling cranes set on a pair of crane beams with associated guide rails that run E-W down the length of the N end of the building from a turntable outside the warehouse to the W that is placed next to a steel weighbridge. A pair of rails also runs N-S at floor level in the sixth bay from the W. It terminates outside the building at its N end and close to the S wall at its S end. The presence of a large spoil tip over the junction point rendered this inaccessible, but it is to be assumed that the two pairs of rails are connected by a turntable. The E-W rail terminates to the W at the E end of the eleventh bay from the W. The three travelling cranes survive and are situated at the E end of the crane beams (see below). To the SE of the ground floor, a steel staircase to the first floor and an inserted light wood office or control platform could be observed, but these were inaccessible for detailed study.

5.1.3 The N elevation of the warehouse is of light-weight, utilitarian construction with, at ground floor level, evidence of a low Fletton brick wall being constructed between steel stanchions (for discussion of the steel framework, see 5.1.7). This wall had been demolished and consequently could not be analysed further. It can be seen at the W end of the N elevation (Fig 5). The girders supporting the first floor structure also support a light breeze block wall with a row of small windows above, although these could not be analysed further as there was no available access to the first floor. The face of the wall above and below the window is clad in corrugated sheet asbestos.

5.1.4 The E elevation of the warehouse is very simple, being clad in corrugated sheet asbestos above corrugated steel at ground level (Fig 6). The lower level also contains a roller shuttered door adjacent to the terminus of the railway.

5.1.5 The W elevation of the warehouse is open at ground floor level and clad in corrugated sheet asbestos at first floor level (Plate 1). There are scars of single storey projecting warehouse buildings along the W elevation and the remains of a small adjoining brick structure to the SW although these were demolished before further analysis.

Plate 1: West Elevation of Building J1

5.1.6 The free-standing S elevation is of brick to just above eaves level, the wall predating the steel framed structure of J1. To the W, a bay incorporating three blocked windows at first floor level could be observed. This was, however, demolished before full analysis could be undertaken and it was recorded by photograph only (Plate 2). The remainder of the elevation, as far as access was possible, is of brick type 3032[9] laid in English bond. It is buttressed on its N side by regularly spaced brick pilasters that are continued on the exterior in breeze block. These are on an different alignment, offset from the steel columns of the main frame of the building (see 5.1.7).

[9] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

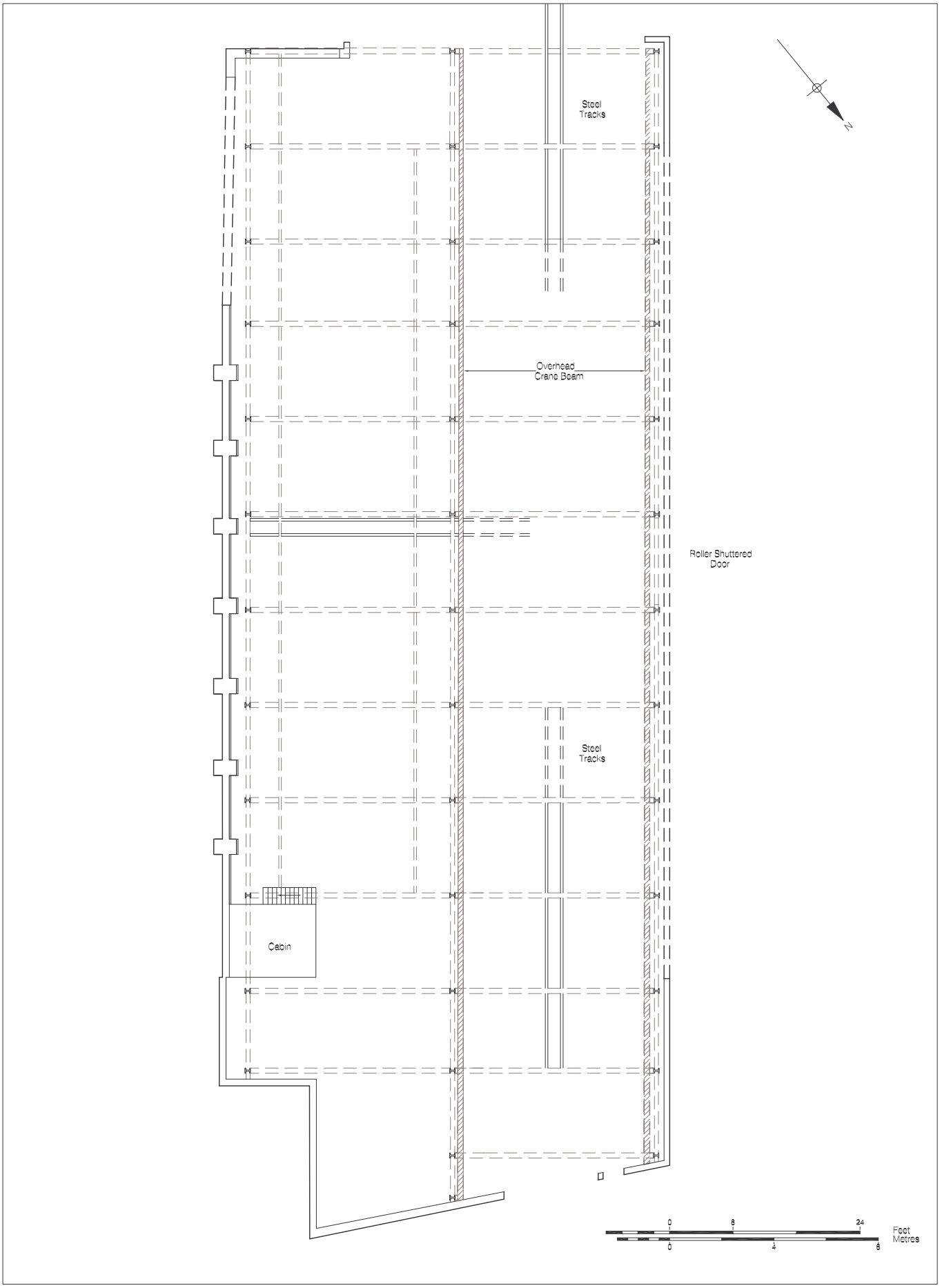

Figure 5
Ground Floor Plan of Building J1
1:200

Plate 2: South Elevation of Building J1

5.1.7 The steel frame of the building is of 14 bays E-W (Fig 5, Plate 3) with three lines of columns forming two bays N-S. The stanchions are of rolled 'I' sections. The N row of steel stanchions are made by, and bear the stamps of, a number of different manufacturers; *Skinningrove England*, *Dorman Long & C^{o} L^{td} Middlesborough England*, and *Appleby - Frodingham*. All are made to imperial measurements of 10" x 6" and are rolled with 8° flanges dating them to after c.1880-1910. The longitudinal girders supported by the N row are all made by *Skinningrove England* as far as can be discerned. The central row of stanchions are made by the same three manufacturers with their corresponding supported longitudinal girders being of *Skinningrove England, Appleby - Frodingham*, and *Shelton England*. All are made to imperial measurements of 10" x 8" and are rolled with 8° flanges. The S row of stanchions are of the same dimensions as the N, however, all the stanchions in the row and the longitudinal girders they support are manufactured by *Skinningrove England*. All of the girders are connected to the stanchions on supporting riveted steel brackets.

5.1.8 The steel beams in the N bay are all manufactured by *Lanarkshire Steel C^{oy} Scotland* and are made to imperial measurements of 18" x 7". These support a floor of pre-cast concrete beams. The steel beams in the S bay are all manufactured by *Dorman Long & C^{o} L^{td} Middlesborough England*. These joists show the scars of removed fixtures, but there is no obvious alignment between them. All of the joists are connected to the

'I' section columns by means of riveted brackets, which are then bolted to a connecting steel plate.

5.1.9 In the N bay, the crane mechanism and rails, supported by brackets bolted to the columns, are constructed by *Dorman Long & C^{o} L^{td} Middlesborough England.* The cranes themselves bear the marking 50 CWT.

5.1.10 Although there was no direct access to the first floor of the warehouse, it was possible to observe that the roof is a light steel frame construction of trusses of the Polonceaux or Fink family adapted for three purlin bays and supported by steel stanchions directly above those on the ground floor. It was not possible to observe how the stanchions and trusses were connected.

Plate 3: South Elevation of Building J1 showing exposed steel framing

5.2 <u>J2 - Gate and trackway.</u>

5.2.1 This area consists of the roadway between buildings J1 and J3.

5.2.2 There is a modern hinged steel double gateway to the E, leading onto Carpenters Road.

5.2.3 Behind the gateway, an iron trackway runs to the W, terminating approximately level with the E limit of what remains of building J1. Approximately halfway along its length, the iron trackway intersects with the external projection of the railway visible in Figure 5.

5.3 J3 - Office Building.

5.3.1 Only the E, S and W elevations of this modern building were visible and there was no access to the building interior.

Plate 4: West elevation of Building J3

5.3.2 The W elevation of the building is of white painted brick of fabric 3035[10] laid in stretcher bond to the N, implying a light cladding, and a mixture of Fletton brick laid in stretcher bond at ground floor level with corrugated sheet asbestos over to the S (Plate 4). The ground floor brick is built around a cast iron column supporting an 'I' section steel beam that in turn supports the first floor. The fact that the first floor is open with evidence of a sloping roof above indicates that the building continued to the W prior to the commencement of demolition.

5.3.3 The E elevation of the building forms part of a single-phase façade across the Carpenters Road frontage of buildings J3-J5 (Figure 6) (see below).

5.3.4 Although there was no access to the interior of the building, it was possible to observe it from the S during demolition as most of the S wall itself had been removed at an early stage. The surviving part of the building is of three bays running E-W and is two rooms deep, these being divided by light stud walls. The steel framework consists of 'I' section columns supporting paired 'I' section beams over which rise

[10] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

another storey of columns supporting a steel trough girder. The S side of the building is considerably higher than the N and a corrugated sheet asbestos roof slopes from the S down to the N.

5.4 J4 - Façade and trackway.

5.4.1 The area consists of a concrete roadway between buildings J3 and J5 running from a roller shuttered door set behind the single-phase façade fronting onto Carpenters Road (see below).

5.5 J5 - Office Building.

5.5.1 There was no direct access to the building due to demolition. It was, however, possible to observe some exterior architectural details and these were recorded photographically.

5.5.2 The N elevation is of three storeys, although there is no division between them evident on the wall face itself. It is constructed of purple brick of fabric 3032[11] laid in English bond. Much of the face is obscured and there are no further construction details evident.

5.5.3 The E elevation is part of the same single-phase façade running across the Carpenters Road frontage of buildings J3 – J5 at the S end of the site (see below, Fig 6).

5.5.4 The W elevation of the building (Plate 5) is constructed, at the lowest level, of purple brick of type 3035[11] laid in English bond. The wall is painted white from second floor level down and is likely to be internal to an adjacent building. The adjacent building seems to have been a three storey structure with a pitched roof, with a two storey element to its N. Above the painted area, a roofline is evident as are three phases in yellow brick of fabric 3035[11] and Fletton brick including the addition of a Louvered vent in the gable of the building and the infilling of a chimney flue. These are likely to represent alterations to the building related to different projections off the extant W face, but there was no close access available for more detailed analysis. The one surviving projecting wall survives to approximately two storeys height and is constructed of machine made red brick laid in stretcher bond.

[11] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

Plate 5: West elevation of Building J5

5.5.5 The S elevation of building J5 reveals a little more of the construction of the building. It is of four single and one double bay (the latter to the E end). Between each bay is a brick pilaster and the recessed panels between each have a yellow brick face of fabric 3035[12] laid in stretcher bond. Each bay contains double casement windows at all levels apart from the ground floor level of the double bay that contains a double width roller shuttered doorway, for vehicular access. The upper floors of this bay have four casement windows forming a continuous strip of windows. The steel frame construction is a simple one of 'I' section columns supporting steel beams, but it was not possible to get close enough to the building to elaborate further on this structure.

5.5.6 The roof of the structure is of sheet asbestos, the W end gabled and the E end hipped.

[12] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

5.6 East façade (south) (Fig 6) (Plate 6a/b).

Plate 6a: East elevation of Buildings J1-J5

Plate 6b: East elevation of Buildings J1-J5

5.6.1 The east façade of this complex can be divided into two, that of building J1 and that of buildings J3 – J5, these being separated by a steel gateway leading to area J2.

5.6.2 The E façade of building J1 is very functional. At ground floor level, it is clad in corrugated steel fastened together with square bolts. Entrance is through a roller shuttered door that leads to the interior crane and railway in the northern bay.

5.6.3 From halfway up this entranceway, the façade is clad in corrugated sheet asbestos, similarly bolted. The roof is pitched with the SE part of the building having only one

storey, the roof of which has a single pitch, reflecting interior use, although the lack of access to the upper floor of the warehouse makes any conjecture on the exact nature of this use spurious.

5.6.4 The E façade of buildings J3 – J5 can be seen to demonstrate three possible phases of development.

5.6.5 Running the length of all three buildings is a brick and concrete rendered arcuated façade. On building J3 it has four arches of descending sizes from the second from the S. The arches are in blue bull-nose engineering brick and are supported by rusticated piers of blue brick each topped by a plain white painted concrete capital. Running from the south, the first arch is filled with painted Fletton brick and an arched doorway with a space for a removed fanlight in the tympanum, the second, largest arch with a roller shuttered door, the third infilled in the same manner as the first, and the fourth is blind, filled with white painted concrete blockwork.

5.6.6 The space above the arches is rendered and painted white. The wall rises to a blue brick cornice that breaks as it nears the principal arch. Also above the principal arch is a segmental headed pediment rising above the rest of the façade and topped with a blue brick cornice. This was recorded by written description, but was demolished before it could be drawn. Above the southernmost arch is the name 'Johnson-Progress Ltd' and the principal arch bears the ghost of the name 'Jerome Engineering Ltd'. The entranceway to trackway J4 is fronted by a roller shutter door with concrete blockwork surrounds and is similarly topped with a blue brick cornice.

5.6.7 At ground floor level on the façade of building J5, the three arches are all of the same size, with the same blue brick arches and rusticated piers as elsewhere. The northernmost two are blind, filled with painted concrete blockwork and the southernmost has a door surrounded same concrete blockwork.

5.6.8 Above these arches the rendered façade is topped by a blue brick cornice that separates the ground and first floors of building J5. Above this, the E elevation of J5 is built in purple brick of fabric 3032[13] laid in Flemish bond. The N end of the E elevation is built in blue brick and is secured to the brickwork of the rest of the elevation by wrought iron straps. This may be related to a separate phase of wall, but this was not clear at the time of recording.

[13] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

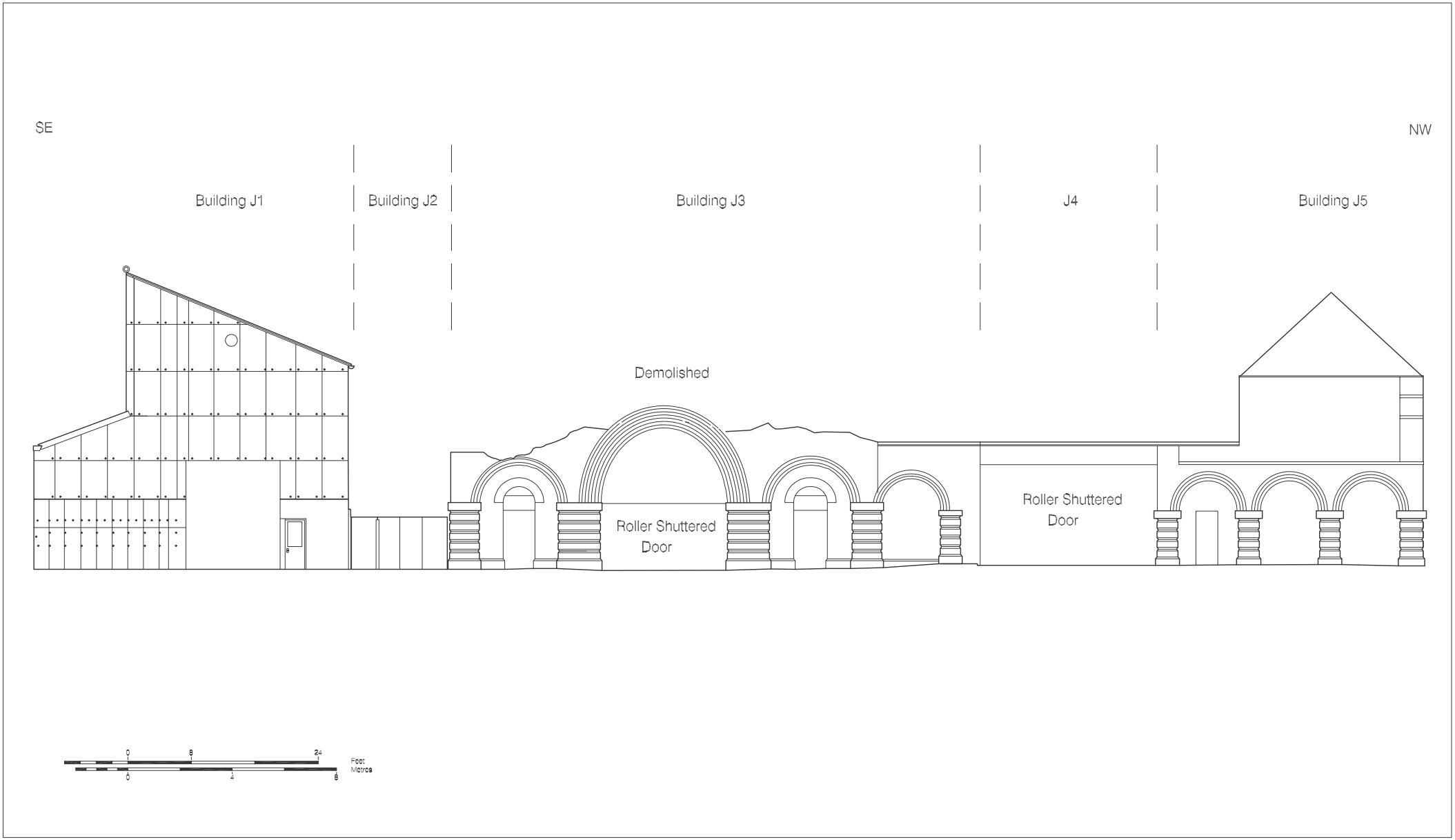

Figure 6
North East Elevation of Buildings J1-J5
1:200

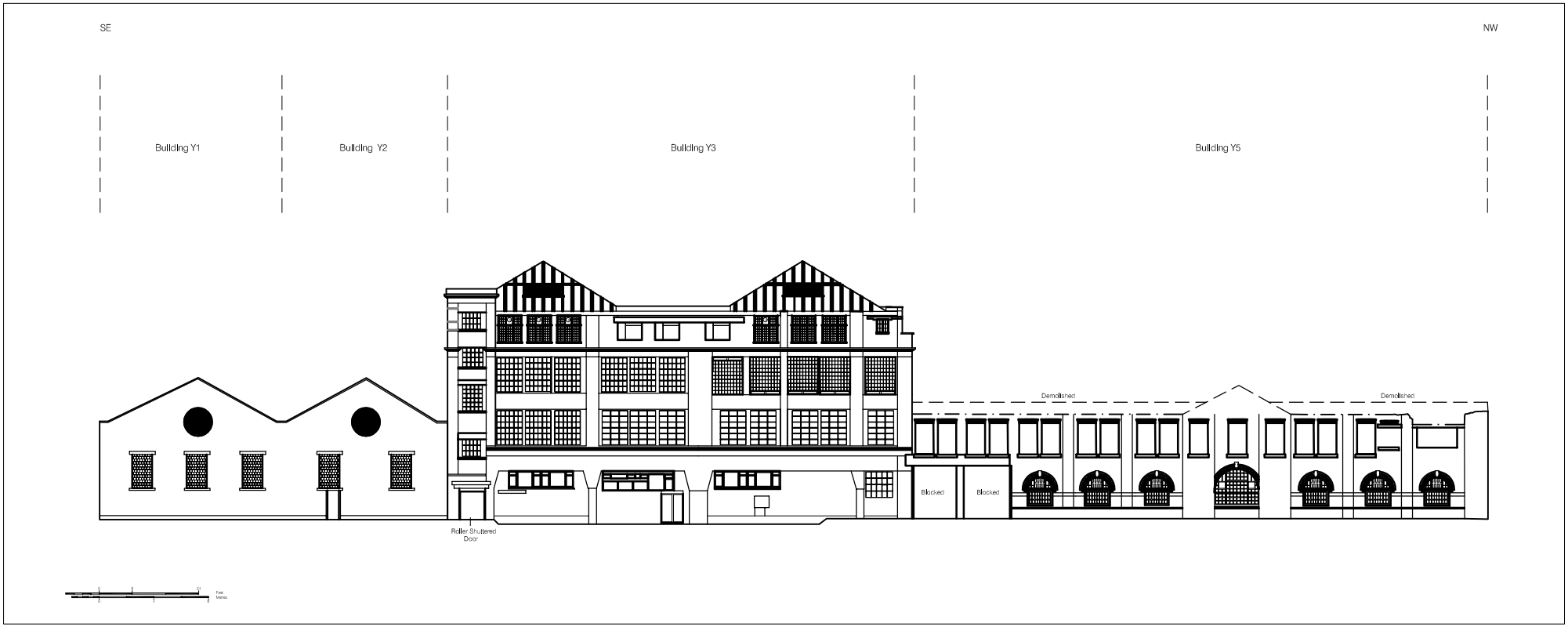

Figure 7
North East Elevation of Buildings
Y1,Y2,Y3 & Y5
1:200

5.7 Y1 - Warehouse/Garage (Plate 7).

5.7.1 The building's structure consists of a welded steel frame of five bays E-W with brick clad walls and a brick wall at the E gable end. The E wall is divided into three bays internally by the brick pilasters, which are expressed externally by three blocked windows. The steel stanchions rise from the floor and splay out towards their heads. The lattice 'I' section steel wall stanchions are welded at their heads to steel 'T' sections that act as principal rafters supporting the roof. Each of these principal rafters is of a lattice construction narrowing towards its centre and splaying out at the ridge. Each is bolted at the ridge to that supporting the other side of the roof. The steel cross frames are welded longitudinally at the ridge and at wall plate level to steel plates. The steel 'L' section purlins also provide longitudinal stability. The flange angle of the steel frame here is 5°, roughly dating the production of the steel to the 1910s/1920s although the rest of the building fabric suggests that the building was constructed later than this.

5.7.2 As a result of demolition, the building is currently open fronted to the W where it faces onto the open yard area of the complex. Scars on the floor of the yard show that the building was originally just the end element of a larger one stretching almost to the river. The N and S walls are lightly constructed of Fletton brick laid in Flemish bond. The E face is part of a roadside façade incorporating two major building phases (Fig 7) and the part of it related to building Y1 incorporates a number of thick glass windows with concrete lintels that can be seen on Plate 6 (see 5.8.3 below).

5.7.3 The material used for the roof covering was unclear as it had been removed before the beginning of recording, but due to the nature of the rest of the site, it was likely to have been of corrugated asbestos. The roof also had skylights on both pitches.

5.7.4 The instability of elements of the surviving structure rendered building Y1 inaccessible for further detailed analysis.

Plate 7: Buildings Y1 and Y2 from the west

5.8 Y2 - Warehouse/Garage (Plate 7).

5.8.1 The building is of similar functional construction to building Y1, surviving as a five bay steel frame, although the cross frames, unlike Y1, are slightly modified double fan trusses supported by steel 'I' section columns. The flange angles on these also measure 5°, dating their production to the 1910s/1920s, although the construction of Y2 appears later.

5.8.2 As with building Y1, the W end of the building is open to the yard area due to demolition. The N and S walls are of the same Fletton brick laid in Flemish Bond, the N being connected to building Y3 by projecting N-S walls creating a narrow passageway beyond the main N wall.

5.8.3 The E façades of the workshop/warehouses Y1 and Y2 are built of purple brick laid in Flemish bond in a faintly Classical style. There are five windows across the façade of the two sheds, three within the bounds of Y1 and two within Y2. All of these have concrete sills and lintels set into the brickwork with cast iron frames holding thick glass bricks.

5.8.4 The gable of each bay is plain with a plain concrete slab coping at the top. Both gables have a central circular louvered air vent, each with a concrete surround. At the base of the two bays is a small concrete ledge running the length of the façade. At the N end of building Y2, the brickwork abuts that of building Y3.

5.8.5 As with building Y1, the roof of building Y2 was removed prior to recording, but is also likely to have been of corrugated asbestos with skylights on both pitches.

5.8.6 The instability of surviving elements of the roof structure rendered building Y2 inaccessible for further detailed analysis.

5.9 Y3 - Factory Building.

5.9.1 This four storey building is the largest on the Yardley site and likely constitutes the main manufacture area of the Yardley perfume factory.

5.9.2 Building Y3 is of steel-frame construction with successive steel columns rising to the top of the second floor, supporting N-S running concrete encased steel girders, probably of single 'I' sections, that extend beneath the ceiling level of each storey. These in turn are support concrete encased steel joists (Figs 8, 9). This steel frame is brick clad with a yellow brick facing of fabric 3035[14] with a white-painted Fletton brick internal wall face. The building is of four ranges around a central courtyard. The walls facing into the courtyard are cantilevered out from the steel columns below.

5.9.3 The exterior of the building (with the exception of the E façade) is of yellow stock brick of fabric 3035[14] on the N, W and S faces, with blue brick dressings including the window surrounds and quoins (Plate 13). The workspace is lit by cast iron casement windows running the length of every floor. 'I' section steel hoist beams extend out from a double loading door on each of the N and S elevations above the second floor.

5.9.4 The E façade of building Y3 displays the mixture of Tudor revival and Classical styles typical in 1920s and 1930s design with some elements of modernism reflecting the industrial functionalism of the building. As with the other elevations of the building, the E face has brick pilasters running up its whole height although unlike in the rest of the building, it is unlikely that these encase steel columns. At ground floor level, the pilasters include a white splayed concrete section supporting a long concrete lintel that extends along the length of the elevation above the ground floor windows, except above the southern door as far as the NE corner of the building, next to the carriageway between Y3 and Y5. The piers at ground floor level are faced in blue brick and the panels between are filled with yellow brick of fabric 3035[14] laid in Flemish bond over a blue brick plinth.

[14] Using the Greater London archaeological system for building material classification

5.9.5 The central of the three ground floor bays is infilled with a lighter, machine made yellow brick and does not continue the blue brick plinth. Each of the bays has a horizontally proportioned high-level casement window within it.

Plate 8: East elevation of Building Y3

5.9.6 At the S end of building Y3, the entrance and staircase bay has a moulded concrete cornice above a roller shuttered doorway leading to the wood-panelled principal entrance lobby discussed above. This staircase rises to the top storey of the building and houses three mezzanine levels below a third floor level room, each lit by a cast iron framed casement window.

5.9.7 Between the pilasters on the first and second floors there is continuous fenestration that on the first floor consists of casement windows with cast iron frames. There are three windows, each separated by a slim concrete mullion, between each of the southern three pilasters and paired windows in the two bays to their N (similarly separated) with a single casement window in the northernmost bay. The concrete lintel of the second floor windows is topped by a moulded concrete cornice which runs the length of the building, with a break around one of the mezzanine windows in the stair tower.

5.9.8 At third floor level, the construction of the building with E and W ranges is evident in the topping of each with a similar half-timbered gable to those at the ranges' W end.

Each is above three cast-iron framed casement windows separated by yellow brick pilasters. The timber gables themselves each contain four windows separated by timber mullions, operated from inside by means of a long-handle opening mechanism. Between the two gables the structure has a flat roof with three irregularly spaced large-paned windows set between brick of fabric 3032[15], built in reddish yellow brick and containing three large-paned windows.

5.9.10 Although the E façade of building Y3 is, overall, of a regular construction, there appears to be an irregularity in construction between the area of the north range and the rest of the façade, marked by a difference in the grouping of the windows and the spacing of the pilasters. It can be assumed that this irregularity in construction is related to the incorporation of an extant building into of the construction of building Y3.

5.9.11 At ground floor level, the building is centred around a roofed courtyard. Steel 'I' section columns support the inner walls of both the N and S ranges that face onto the courtyard. Between these and the columns built into the exterior walls are concrete encased steel girders which are further supported centrally by another row of steel columns. The exterior columns are set into brickwork piers, and in the ground floor of the south range, the spaces between these are filled in with modern Fletton brick indicating that they were previously open to the yard area S of the building. All of the accessible columns have flange angles measuring 5° dating them to after the 1910s/1920s. The glazed roof over the courtyard is supported on a series of steel king-post trusses that are built into the brick wall rather than resting on the steel columns. In the NE corner of the ground floor, there is a white-painted brick dividing wall laid in Flemish bond extending from the N wall at the W end of the second bay from the E as far S as the fourth bay from the N as defined by the internal column grid (see Fig 9) and returning to met the Carpenters Road elevation. In the SE of the building is a similar dividing wall to the SE laid in English bond (Plate 9) extending from the W of the SE stairwell and running N before returning to meet the Carpenters Road elevation between the third and fourth bays. The whole floor is divided further with breeze block and timber stud partitions (Plate 10).

5.9.12 The first floor's (Fig 8) outermost steel columns are set into internal brick pilasters. The floor is concrete with irregular areas of parquet flooring. In the E range, the brick divisions below are not continued on the first floor, but there is an irregular grid of steel columns which may allude to earlier structures later incorporated into the current factory. In the NE corner as defined by the Flemish bond walling, there are two instances of rows of steel columns standing closer to their adjacent rows than

[15] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

throughout the rest of the building. The alignment here appears to show an instance of one column grid being superimposed over another and offset slightly. This is backed up by an analysis of the flange angles of the columns. Whereas the steel of the main column grid is rolled with a 5° flange, as on the ground floor, other columns in the NE corner of the floor have a flange angle of 8° dating their production to approximately between 1880 and 1910. Two link corridors join building Y3 to building Y4 at this level (see Fig 8). The floor is divided into smaller rooms with breeze block and timber stud partitions.

5.9.13 The second floor is of the same steel and brick construction as the floor below, with the same irregular use of parquet flooring. This floor is also joined to building Y4 by the two link corridors mentioned above. The steel framing of this floor is the same as that of the first floor with the same irregular pattern followed by the columns in the NE corner. On this level, however, all of the columns are rolled with a flange angle of 5° and are of a single phase. The second floor is also divided into smaller areas with breeze block and timber stud partitions.

Plate 9: East ground floor of Building Y3

Plate 10: Typical room interior, first floor of Building Y3

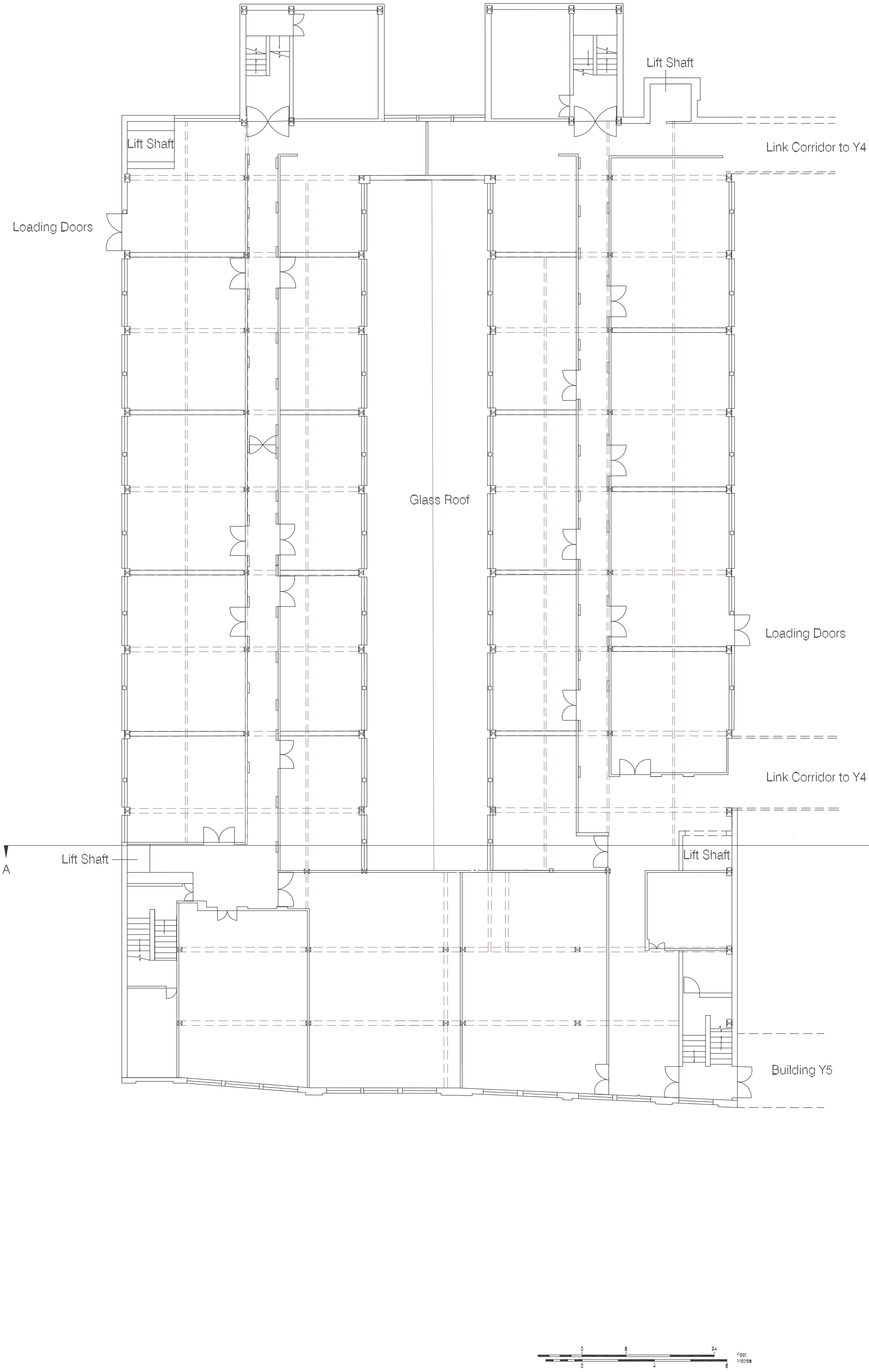

Figure 8
First Floor Plan of Building Y3
1:200

Figure 9
North East Elevation of Buildings
Y1,Y2,Y3 & Y5
1:200

5.9.14 Recording of the third (top) floor of building Y3 was not total, due to the removal of the asbestos roofing limiting access to all but the eastern end of the floor. It was possible, however, to undertake partial analysis subject to pauses in the removal programme.

5.9.15 The floor of this level is of concrete. The external walls on the N and S ranges at this level are set back from those of the floor beneath with railed walkways running either side of a central structure. The structure is essentially steel framed, with brick cladding, the brickwork built around the 'I' section columns. The brick walls have doors at either end and casement windows. The steel frame supports steel fan-type roof trusses fabricated from 'L' sections (Plate 11). It was not possible to closely analyse any of the structural steelwork for dating purposes. At the E end of this storey, the two ranges are connected by a room with a flat roof (Figs 7, 9). Both the N and S ranges have wooden gables, the E being fully timbered and the W half-timbered with brick infill. As with the floors beneath, the third floor is divided into smaller areas with breeze block and timber stud partitions.

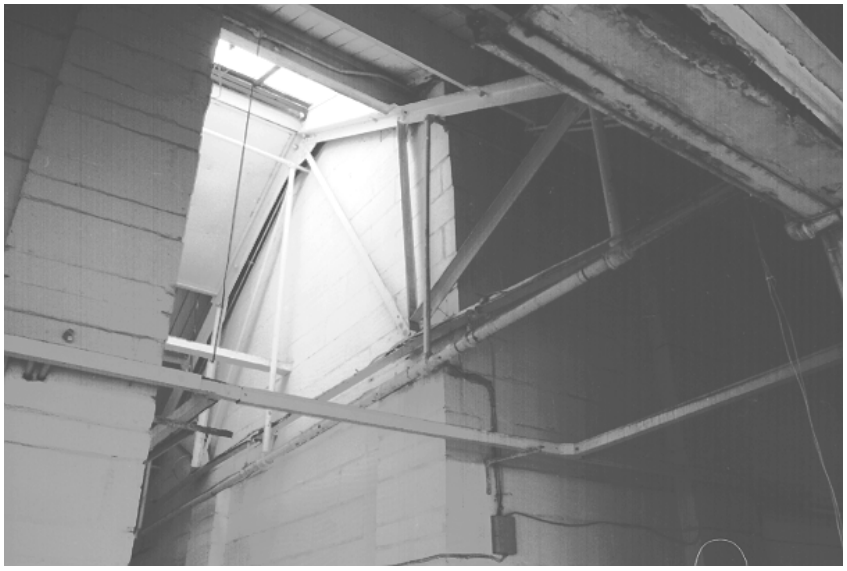

Plate 11: Roof truss, Building Y3

5.9.16 Connecting all four floors are staircases and lift shafts. The staircases are in the NE and SE corners of building Y3 and there are also two projecting stair-towers to the W, at the ends of each E-W range. The lift shafts are in the NE, SE and SW of the building with a projecting shaft to the W.

5.9.17 The NE stairwell is of plain concrete and brick construction and contains doorways leading into building Y3 and the first floor of Y4. It also contains mezzanine rooms between all floors, these containing no evidence of function.

5.9.18 The SE stairwell represents the principal entrance to the building from Carpenters Road. The ground floor contains dark-wood fittings and a small glass and wood panel lobby. Rising from this, the staircase itself is of concrete with black and white tiles forming a checked pattern on the edges. The walls and central column are of brick and faced with yellow and green tiles. All of these decorative features show an Art Deco influence (Plate 12a/b). The stairwell has doorways to all levels and toilet rooms at mezzanine level between all floors.

Plates 12a and b: Decoration in southeast stairwell of Building Y3

5.9.19 The stairwells projecting from the W face of the building are constructed of purple stock brick of fabric 3032[16], painted white internally. The northernmost of the two has doors leading to all principal floors and to WCs on each floor level, while the doors of the S staircase lead to all principal floors and to mezzanine level rooms of unknown function.

5.9.20 The lift shafts are all built in white painted Fletton brick and extend from the ground to the second floor with their respective electric mechanisms located in small roof towers that extend through the second floor to third floor level (Fig 9).

[16] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

5.10 Y4 – Manufacturing workshop with chimney (Plate 14).

5.10.1 Externally, building Y4 betrays a number of phases of development, being constructed, in parts, of brick of fabrics 3032, 3035[17] and Fletton brick as well as areas of modern render. The greatest diversity of construction materials occurs in the NW corner of the building, the rest of the external walls being constructed in the same style and of the same yellow brick (3035[16]) and concrete as building Y3. The majority of this building was not available for close analysis, due to the presence of active heavy plant and the ensuing Health and Safety considerations.

5.10.2 The internal structure of the building is a steel frame, with 'I' section columns set into the external brickwork with a central line of steel columns. The floors are supported by N-S concrete encased steel girders, connected E-W by concrete encased steel joists. Modern breeze block walls divide the building into three large rooms. The structure of the W room (Fig 10) differs from the rest of the building in that it contains off-centre 'I' section steel columns, with 5° flanges, and that those to the N are not built into the brickwork, supported instead by steel stanchions S of this. The rooms to the E of this were not accessible for recording due to the presence of active heavy plant.

5.10.3 Also in the W room is the base of a large chimney-stack that is square in plan (Fig 11), and constructed of yellow brick of fabric 3035[16], which rises through the first floor of the building and above. Its corners are encased in wrought iron 'L' section straps over which horizontal wrought iron straps are wrapped at 0.7 – 0.85 metre intervals.

5.10.4 The first floor is accessed via a link corridor from the first floor of building Y3, which slopes up to meet the floor level of Y4. Due to this, the floor to ceiling height of the ground floor of building Y4 is higher than either the floor above it and the floors of building Y3. The line of the off-grid steel 'I' section columns in the floor below is followed by the edge of a concrete floor, to the S of which is a continuation of the parquet flooring of building Y3. A row of central 'I' section columns has been added, which are supported by the beams of the floor below, but are not on the line of the corresponding columns. The E rooms were inaccessible for recording, but were also laid with parquet flooring and follow the same regular pattern of steel construction as the ground floor.

[17] Using the Greater London archaeological system of building material classification

5.10.5 Timber constructions above the first floor could be observed, but were inaccessible for recording. They appeared to be small cabins possibly related either to storage or to the operation of the chimney.

Plate 13: South elevation of Building Y3

Plate 14: West elevation of Buildings Y3 and Y4

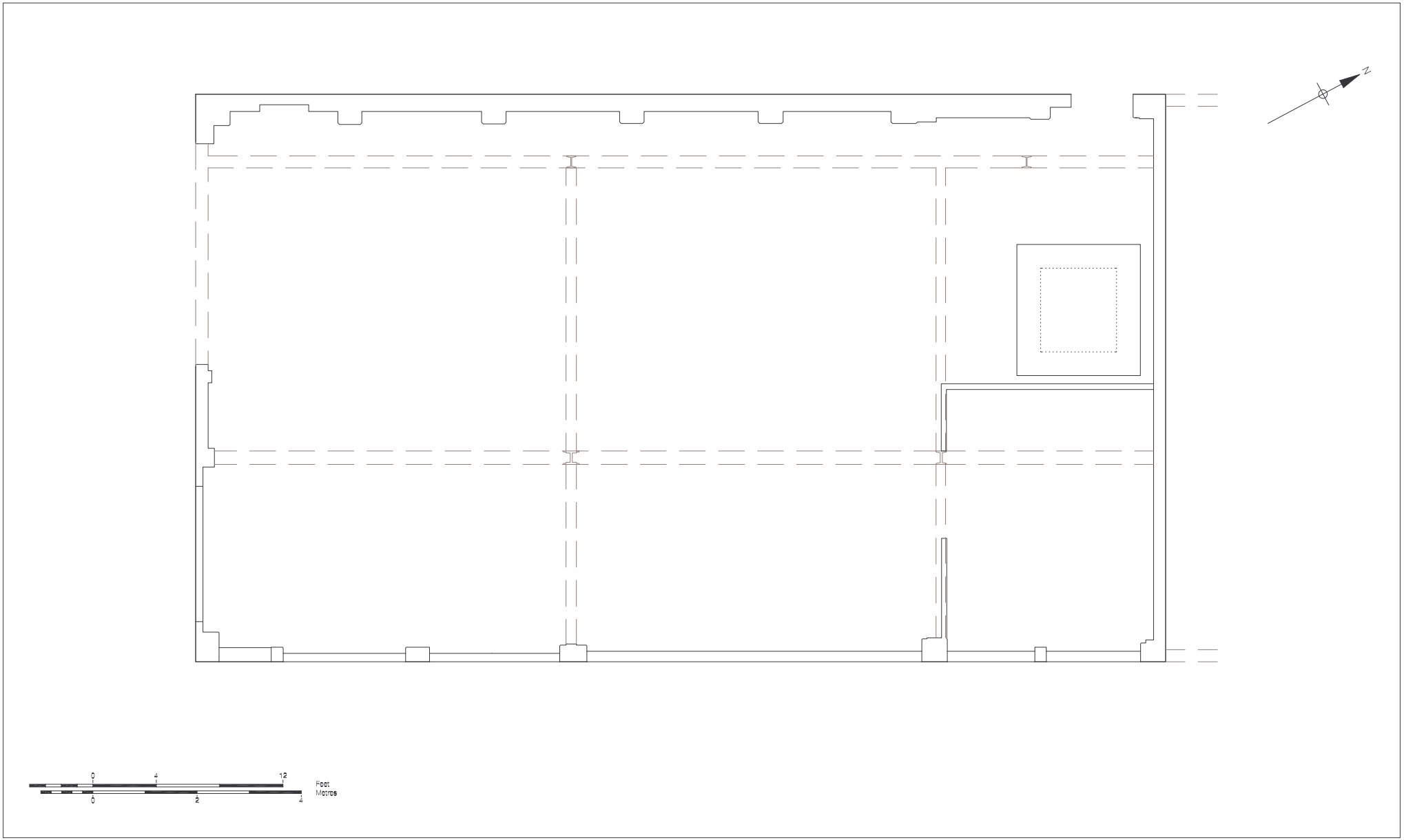

Figure 10
Ground Floor Plan of Building Y4
1:100

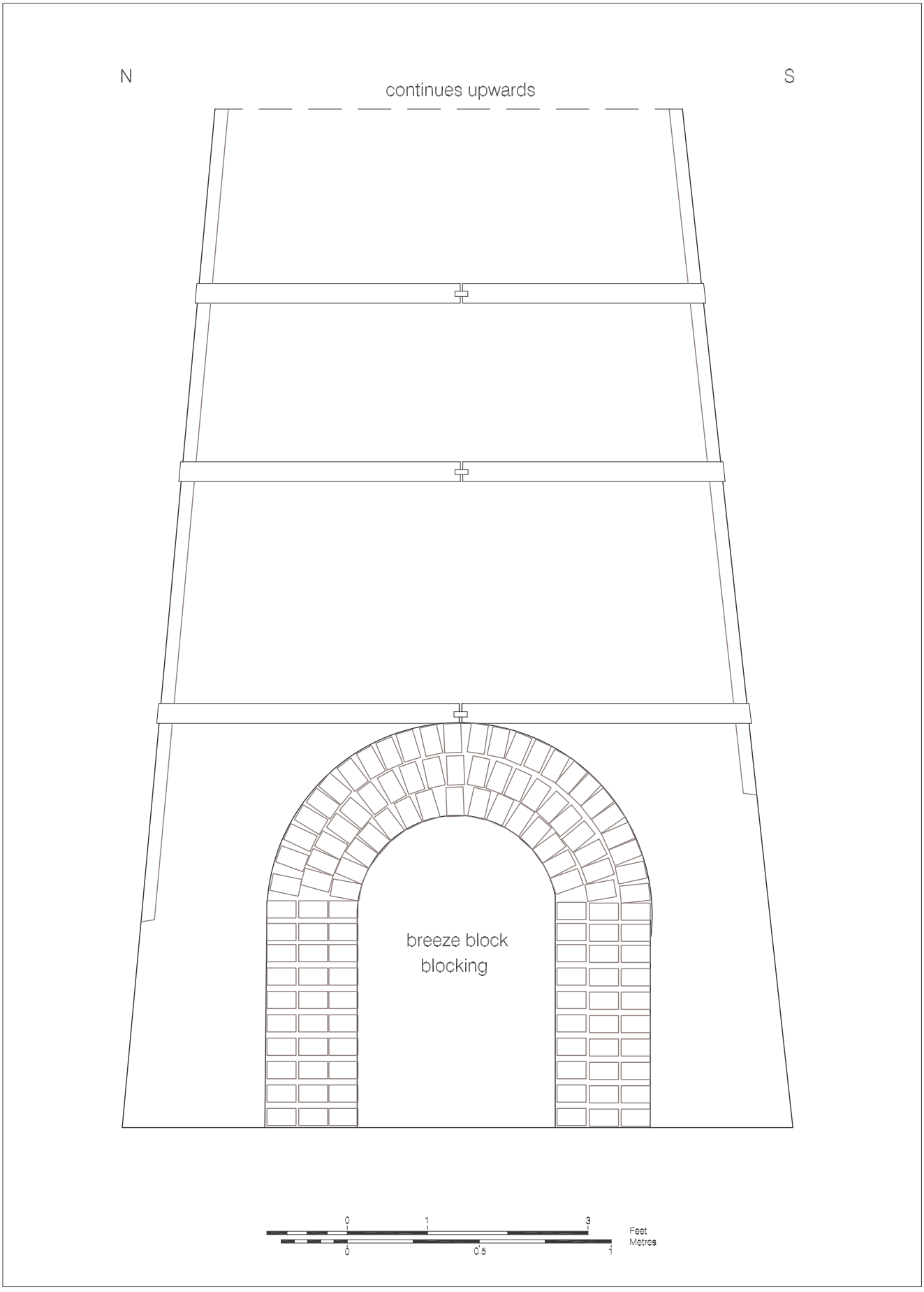

Figure 11
Chimney Elevation Building Y4
1:20

5.11 Y5 - Two storey workshops and offices.

5.11.1 The demolition and recording programmes were undertaken concurrently. The former precluded recording of this nine bay range and it was only possible to fully record the roadside elevation. All other descriptions were written from a distance due to the presence of active heavy plant (Plate 16).

Plate 15: Centre of east elevation of Building Y5

5.11.2 The principal elevation is that facing E onto Carpenters Road with the elevations that face W into the yard and N onto Marshgate Lane being more utilitarian. The E (Fig 7) and W faces of the range are built in red brick of fabric 3032[18] with occasional burning and laid in English bond. The E elevation (Plate 15) is Classical with the orders expressed by plain pilasters between the chamfered plinth and a plain brick cornice. The elevation is divided by the pilasters into eleven bays. Each bay has a ground floor arched window with a red gauged brick semi-circular arch with a white painted stone keystone. Above each arched widow, there is a pair of red sash windows on the first floor. There is a stone string course halfway up the ground floor. The principal three bays of this elevation are emphasised by a triangular pediment set over a three bay projection with a large arched window occupying its central recessed bay and three single rectangular sash windows on each of the first floor bays. At the S end of

[18] Using the Greater London archaeological system for building material classification

the building, and joining building Y5 to Y3, is a carriageway, the upper storey above which is supported by reinforced concrete posts and lintels, presumably inserted underneath the first floor of the existing building, thereby giving access to the central courtyard.

Plate 16: Buildings Y5 and Y6 during demolition

5.11.3 It was not possible to get close enough access to the range to make a detailed recording of the internal structure. It was, however, observed that the roof was supported by steel king post trusses in the southernmost four bays as defined by the pilasters of the E elevation, and by timber king post trusses above the northernmost five. The king posts have splayed heads and sloping joggles supporting raking braces towards their bases. The timber trusses were strengthened with wrought iron bolts and straps. Unusually, the principal rafters are set into notches cut into the tie beams. It was possible to record one of the wooden trusses by hand after its removal from the building (Fig 12). The wooden truss is particularly interesting as its style indicates an earlier phase of building than on the rest of the site. Plate 17 shows this truss during early use of the range.

Plate 17: Historic interior of Building Y5

5.11.4 Other features were removed before the beginning of the recording process, but can be seen on Plates 15 and 16. Plate 17 shows that at least parts of the upper storey were open to the roof, that this floor was used as workshops and that the workspace was both top-lit and lit by continuous fenestration on the W side of the building.

5.12 Y6 - Unidentified building.

5.12.1 Building Y6 was in an advanced state of demolition at the beginning of recording as were whole structures connecting it to Y5 in the northeast and to Y4 in the SW. The rest of the building was obscured by rubble.

5.12.2 It was possible to observe that there were elements of previous structures incorporated into the fabric of building Y6, with brick of fabrics 3032, 3035[17] and Fletton brick present. These are likely to be extensions to existing buildings, the blocking of extant doorways and openings and interior walls of demolished buildings, but this could not be verified. The building interior was observed to be divided internally with breeze block walls.

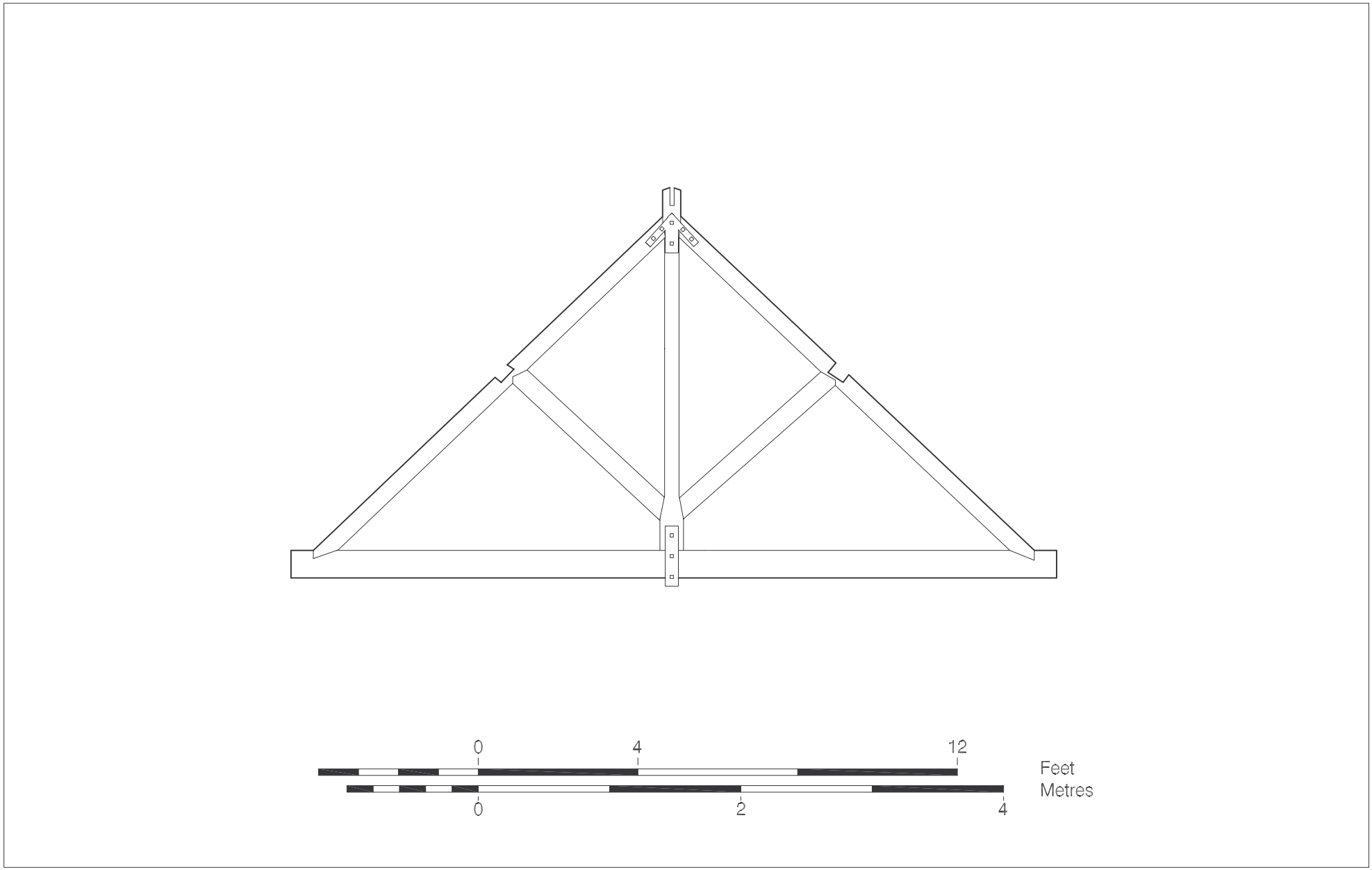

Figure 12
Sample Truss Building Y5
1:40

FIGURE 12

6 THE HISTORIC SEQUENCE

6.1 Due to the physical separation of the N and S areas of the site, their respective historic sequences will be discussed individually.

6.2 South: Buildings J1 - J5.

6.2.1 The earliest phase of development at the S end of the site is represented by the S wall of building J1 (Plate 2), being constructed largely in Flemish bond brick. This wall would appear to date to sometime in the second half of the nineteenth century. The pilasters on its north elevation suggest that this formed the south wall of a shorter predecessor to building J1. It is very likely that this original building was part of a larger complex of industrial buildings on the site, now obscured by subsequent development.

6.2.2 Phase two of the site saw the construction of the existing warehouse at around the turn of the nineteenth/twentieth century. This is likely to have happened due to a change in ownership and use of the site. The phase includes the addition of the steel rails in J1 and steel trackway, J2. These additions point to the commencement of heavier manufacture on the site.

6.2.3 Likely during the 1930s, and again due to the acquisition of part of the site by another (unknown) company, buildings J3 and J5 and area J4 were constructed. These are built partially around steel stanchions embedded in a concrete platform towards the W of the area, possibly inserted due to the presence of existing structures than could not be removed or demolished. The buildings are fronted to the E by a single-phase designed façade (Fig 6). Throughout this period there were ongoing replacements of structural steel in J1 although it is not clear whether this was due to repair or changes in the function of the building and the operation of the machinery within it. The additions appear to be of re-used steel, due to the diversity of manufacturers and the relatively early date of some of the pieces.

6.2.4 The only post-Second World War developments that can be discerned are some slight additions to the N elevation of building J3, and the addition of breeze block buttresses to the S face of the brick wall of J1. There is also the insertion of roller shuttered doors to the roadside entrances of J1, J3 and J4 and the addition of a metal gateway to the roadside entrance of area J2. There was also a rebuilding of at least the south side of Building J5 although the full extent of this could not be verified.

6.3 North: Buildings Y1 - Y6.

6.3.1 The first phase of development on the Yardley site is a number of buildings related to the first Yardley construction which appear on the 1916 25 inch series Ordnance Survey map and which were probably built in the 1910s. These include the W end of Y6, the NW corner of Y4 and the NE corner of Y3.

6.3.2 This earlier structure within Y3 is represented by the brick wall laid in Flemish bond in the NE corner of the ground floor. The irregular alignment of the steel columns in the NE corner of the ground and first floors, and the dating of the uprights on the first floor, suggest that this building was two storeys high, with the steel on the second floor following the same alignment but belonging to a subsequent phase. The incorporation of the skeleton of an earlier structure within the building of this phase is also evident in the three storey construction break that runs up the E façade on the fourth pilaster from the S and is mirrored in the W courtyard facing elevation. It is unlikely that this demonstrates two phases, rather that the fabric of the old building was altered and refurbished after the construction of the rest of the N, E, S and W ranges.

6.3.3 In building Y4, the early structure can be seen in the extant early brickwork of the NW corner and the irregular alignment of the steel columns on the ground floor. These point to a small brick building surrounding the chimney, which is also of the earliest phase and formed an essential part of the distillation stage of the perfume manufacture process. An upper floor also appears to have been in existence during this phase. This is evident in the termination of the parquet flooring of Y3 at its meeting with a concrete floor. The line between these two types of flooring runs E-W on the line of the steel columns below. The upward slope of the western link corridor of Y3 into Y4 also demonstrates the presence of an earlier structure prior to the main development that had a different storey height to the subsequent development.

6.3.4 The main development of the site took place in the early-1930s due to an expansion in the business of Yardley London following the removal of duty on lavender in 1932. Single storey brick sheds that may have been workshops or warehouses (Y1 and Y2) were constructed at this time as was the main factory area, building Y3. In Y3, the existing building was incorporated into the four wing, four storey building with a central courtyard. In this phase, the front of the building is open to Carpenters Road at ground floor level, allowing vehicular access. Within the perfume manufacture process, this building is likely to have functioned as areas for the reception and preparation of plants and fixatives. These would have been moved to the upper floors via the lifts and external hoists. The SE stairwell formed principal entrance to the

complex in this period, being designated 'Number 1' (the numbering survives on all levels) and decorated in tile of plain design, but in popular Art Deco colours.

6.3.5 Building Y4 is extended in this phase to facilitate an increase in perfume production levels, the extension including the demolition of the S and E faces of the small building surrounding the chimney built in the first phase of development.

6.3.6 The concrete piers and beams of the carriageway were inserted into the S end of Y5 in this period and Y6 was also enlarged.

6.3.7 Although they cannot be dated closely, a number of post-Second World War developments can be discerned. These include the blocking of doorways into Y4 and Y6 and the addition of wooden structures on the roof of Y4. The main development during this period was the blocking of a ground floor entrance from Carpenters Road in Building Y3 which is contemporary with the construction of a low boundary wall on the E side of the site between the Yardley site and the Jerome Engineering/ Johnson Progress site.

6.3.8 The final structural development came in the 1980s when the site was acquired by ACME Studios and all of the buildings, with the exception of Y1 and Y2 are converted into small studios with breeze block and timber divisions.

6.3.9 The information from the London commercial directories provides some further detail regarding the development of different companies involvement in and presence on the site. Although there has been a change in the plot numbers at some time in the last twenty years, it is still possible to chart the fortunes of the three main companies we know to have been involved with the site; Yardley of London, Johnson-Progress Ltd and Jerome Engineering.

6.3.10 Yardley's first appearance on the site was in 1908. It was not possible to discern an occupant of the Yardley buildings prior to this and it is therefore likely that they were built by the Yardley company. They remained on site, with additional premises developed in Stratford High Street by 1922. The post-1932 expansion is evident in the listing, in 1938, of the Carpenters Road site as 'works', presumably following the construction of the large factory building (building Y3). The increased turnover of the company is also evident in the listing of other premises in central London. They remained resident on the site for the next thirty years and are no longer listed on Carpenters Road by 1971.

6.3.11 S H Johnson & Co. Ltd, chemical engineers, are present in the S part of the site from before 1940. They retain an involvement with the site until its recent abandonment, becoming Johnson-Progress Ltd by 1976.

6.3.12 There is no record of Jerome Engineering on the site before 1980 and it must be assumed that they moved onto site after this time.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 On both the N and S ends of the site, the demolition process made it difficult to analyse the standing buildings in depth, due either to demolition or the presence of active heavy plant. It was, however, possible to analyse the development and importance of the two complexes.

7.2 At the S end of the site, a number of phases of development were observed. These demonstrate alterations to the factory buildings occasioned by the succession of different companies occupying the site, with the oldest parts of the site visible on the 1894-1896 Ordnance Survey map. From at least 1940, the site has been occupied by S H Johnson who manufactured plant for the chemical industry. It is assumed that this company became Johnson-Progress Ltd whose name, along with that of Jerome Engineering Limited, remains on the Carpenters Road façade.

7.3 Due to demolition, the site was too obscured by debris to allow any close assessment of building functions, save for the observation of crane mechanisms and a railway in building J1 which are potentially part of a production line.

7.4 In the Yardley complex to the N of the site, it was possible to more closely define the development of the extant buildings. The first phase of buildings that can be seen relate to the first Yardley construction in the area which can be observed on the 1916 Ordnance Survey map, and relate to the expansion of Yardley of London at around 1910 following a change in the production and marketing strategy of the company.

7.5 1932 saw a major expansion of the site following the exemption of lavender from customs duty and an attempt by the company to break into the US market, both of these creating a huge increase in revenue for the company. Other Yardley premises also expanded at this time and, locally, the Yardley Box Factory in Stratford was built in 1937. Elements of the building, specifically the SE staircase, are constructed in a recognisably Art Deco style, something for which the company's product design is still world-renowned.

7.6 After a period of disuse, the building was acquired by ACME Studios and divided up into be rented as studio spaces by local artists. A particular cultural significance of this phase of development is that the residents included artist Rachel Whiteread, who won the Turner Prize in 1993, during her residency at Carpenters Rd, for 'House', a comment on the run down and disused properties occupied by London artists.

7.7 It is recommended that the results of this survey are incorporated into any publication that arises from the recording work on the Olympic scheme relating to the Lower Lea Valley's industrial archaeology and its buildings. The southern factory buildings are of little architectural interest, although the production that took place within them is of local importance in terms of the social and economic history of the area. The Yardley buildings are of greater architectural interest and display a modicum of architectural pretension, with some fashionable 1930s decoration.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8.3 Finally, thanks go to Michael Bussell and Malcolm Tucker for their constant availability for consultation.

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Sadarangani F et al 2003 '*Archaeological & Built Heritage Desktop Assessment: Lower Lea Valley, Stratford to Thameside*' Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Symonds Group Ltd (for LDA) 2004 '*Lower Lea Valley, Olympic Applications Environmental Statement*' , Part 3, Chapter 41 (para. 41.10 – 41.38)

APPENDIX ONE: TRADE DIRECTORIES

Commercial Directories Information.

1895 Kelly's Essex, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk Directory.

No information.

1908 Kelly's Essex, Herts and Middlesex Directory.

Yardley and Co. Limited, perfumery manufacturers, Carpenters Road TN 663 Stratford

1912 Kelly's Essex Directory.

Yardley and Co. Limited, perfumery manufacturers, Carpenters Road TN 663 Stratford

1917 Kelly's Essex Directory.

Yardley and Co. Limited, soap makers, Carpenters Road, TA "Perfumador, London;" TN 663 Stratford

1922 Kelly's Essex Directory.

Yardley and Co. Limited, 32 High Street Stratford E15, perfume

1925 Kelly's London Post Office Directory.

Yardley and Co. Ltd. perfume distillers and toilet soap makers, 8 New Bond Street W1 (TN Gerrard 7171 + 7172) & Carpenters Road, Stratford, E15 (TN Maryland 2333[4 lines]) & 32 High Street Stratford.

1938 Kelly's London Post Office Directory.

works, Carpenters Road, Stratford E15 (TA "Perfumador, phone, London"; TN Maryland 2333 [5 lines]

Also; 33 Old Bond Street W1
Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly W1
32 High Street, Stratford

1940 Kelly's London Street Directory.

Carpenters Road;

109 – Palfrey William Ltd (works)
109 – Lewis Brooks & Co. Ltd (works)
111 – Hunt Maurice P Ltd – *soap manufacturers*
– British Feeding Meals and Milk Products Co. Ltd.
- *fish meal manufacturers*
- **Yardley of London Ltd – *perfume manufacturers***
- Boake Roberts A & Co. Ltd – *chemical manufacturers*
- **Johnson S H & Co. Ltd. – *chemical engineers***
- Excel Co. Ltd – *preserved provision packers*
- Manger J. & Son Ltd – *salt manufacturers*

1949 Kelly's London Street Directory.

Carpenters Road;

109 – Palfrey William Ltd (works)
109 – Lewis Brooks & Co. Ltd (works)
111 – Hunt Maurice P Ltd – *soap manufacturers*
- British Feeding Meals and Milk Products Co. Ltd.
- fish meal manufacturers
- Bee John (Builders) Ltd
- Glaxo Laboratories Ltd (Premier Works)
- **Yardley of London Ltd -*perfume manufacturers***
- Boake Roberts A & Co. Ltd. – *chemical manufacturers*
- **Johnson S H & Co. Ltd – *chemical engineers***
- Excel Co. Ltd – *preserved provision packers*

1952 Kelly's London Street Directory.

Carpenters Road;

111 - Hunt Maurice P Ltd – *soap manufacturers*
- British Feeding Meals and Milk Products Co. Ltd.
- fish meal manufacturers
- **Yardley of London Ltd -*perfume manufacturers***
- Boake Roberts A & Co. Ltd. – *chemical manufacturers*
- **Johnson S H & Co. Ltd – *chemical engineers***
- Excel Co. Ltd – *preserved provision packers*

1954 Kelly's London Street Directory.

Carpenters Road;

111 - Hunt Maurice P Ltd – *soap manufacturers*
- British Feeding Meals and Milk Products Co. Ltd.
- fish meal manufacturers
- **Yardley of London Ltd -*perfume manufacturers***
- Boake Roberts A & Co. Ltd. – *chemical manufacturers*
- **Johnson S H & Co. Ltd – *chemical engineers***
- Excel Co. Ltd – *preserved provision packers*

1965 Kelly's London Street Directory.

Carpenters Road;

111 - Hunt Maurice P Ltd – *soap manufacturers*
- British Feeding Meals Co. Ltd - *animal feed manufacturers*
- Philpot A H & Sons Ltd – *milk powder suppliers*
- **Yardley of London Ltd -*perfume manufacturers***
- Boake Roberts A & Co. Ltd. – *chemical manufacturers*
- **Johnson S H & Co. Ltd – *chemical engineers***

1971 Kelly's Directory.

Carpenters Road;

109 – Lesney Products Co. Ltd – *toy manufacturers*
- Seemeel Ltd – *animal food manufacturers*
- Bush, Boake, Allen Ltd – *flavouring essence manufacturers*
- **Johnson S H and Co. Ltd – *chemical engineers***

105 – Sheet Metal Shapes Ltd – *sheet metal workers*

1976 Kelly's Directory.

Carpenters Road;

109 – Lesney Products Co. Ltd – *toy manufacturers*
- Seemeel Ltd – *animal food manufacturers*
- Bush, Boake, Allen Ltd – *flavouring essence manufacturers*
- **Johnson-Progress Ltd – *chemical engineers***

105 – Allwood Furniture Products – *furniture manufacturers*
- Sheet Metal Shapes Ltd – *sheet metal workers*
- Bush, Boake, Allen (factory)
- **Johnson-Progress Ltd – *chemical engineers***

Old Bond Street;

Yardley and Co. Ltd – *Perfumes, fine soaps and cosmetics*

1980 Kelly's Directory.

Old Bond Street;

Yardley and Co. Ltd – *Cosmetic manufacturers*

APPENDIX TWO: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

SITE_CODE	FILM TYPE	FILMNO	FRAMENO	DIRECTION	COMMENTS
CPX04	120 BW	101	1	E	Building 5, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	2	E	Building 5, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	3	E	Building 5, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	4	E	Building 3, west and north facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	5	E	Building 3, west and north facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	6	E	Building 3, west and north facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	7	E	Building 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	8	E	Building 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	9	E	Building 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	10	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	11	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	12	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	13	N	Building 3, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	13	N	Building 3, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	14	N	Building 3, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 BW	101	15	N	Building 3, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	1	E	Building 5, West facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	2	E	Building 5, West facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	3	E	Building 5, West facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	4	E	Building 3, West and north facing elevations
CPX04	120 col	100	4	E	Building 3, West and north facing elevations
CPX04	120 col	100	5	E	Building 3, West and north facing elevations
CPX04	120 col	100	5	E	Building 3, West and north facing elevations
CPX04	120 col	100	6	E	Building 3, West and north facing elevations
CPX04	120 col	100	7	E	Building 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	8	E	Building 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	9	E	Building 5, south facing elevation

CPX04	120 col	100	10	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	11	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	12	E	Building 3, south facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	13	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	14	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120 col	100	15	E	Space 2, west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	1	E	Building 1, north and west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	2	E	Building 1, north and west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	3	E	Building 1, north and west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	4	N	Building 1, south facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	5	N	Building 1, south facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	6	N	Building 1, south facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	7	N	Building 1, west end of south facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	8	N	Building 1, west end of south facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	9	N	Building 1, west end of south facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	10	E	Building 1, west facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	11	E	Building 1, west facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	12	E	Building 1, west facing external elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	13	N	Factory, south facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	14	N	Factory, south facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	105	15	N	Factory, south facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	1	SE	Corner of chimney base - to show ties
CPX04	120BW	109	2	SE	Corner of chimney base - to show ties
CPX04	120BW	109	3	SE	Corner of chimney base - to show ties
CPX04	120BW	109	4	E	2nd floor, west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	5	E	2nd floor, west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	6	E	2nd floor, west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	7	E	External west facing

					elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	8	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	9	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	10	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	11	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	12	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	13	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	14	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	109	15	E	External west facing elevation
CPX04	120BW	113	1	NW	Interior 1st floor
CPX04	120BW	113	2	NW	Interior 1st floor
CPX04	120BW	113	3	NW	Interior 1st floor
CPX04	120BW	113	4	E	Interior 2nd floor, pipes through wall
CPX04	120BW	113	5	E	Interior 2nd floor, pipes through wall
CPX04	120BW	113	6	E	Interior 2nd floor, pipes through wall
CPX04	120BW	113	7	W	Interior 2nd floor, view out of window towards courtyard
CPX04	120BW	113	8	W	Interior 2nd floor, view out of window towards courtyard
CPX04	120BW	113	9	W	Interior 2nd floor, view out of window towards courtyard
CPX04	120BW	113	10	W	2nd floor corridor
CPX04	120BW	113	11	W	2nd floor corridor
CPX04	120BW	113	12	W	2nd floor corridor
CPX04	120BW	113	13	SE	1st floor loading door
CPX04	120BW	113	14	SE	1st floor loading door
CPX04	120BW	113	15	SE	1st floor loading door
CPX04	120BW	115	1	S	Ground floor brick wall
CPX04	120BW	115	2	S	Ground floor brick wall
CPX04	120BW	115	3	S	Ground floor brick wall
CPX04	120BW	115	4	W	Ground floor, courtyard wall, brick wall and breeze block wall
CPX04	120BW	115	5	W	Ground floor, courtyard wall, brick wall and breeze block wall
CPX04	120BW	115	6	W	Ground floor, courtyard wall, brick wall and breeze block wall
CPX04	120BW	115	7	E	Ext. corridor
CPX04	120BW	115	8	E	Ext. corridor
CPX04	120BW	115	9	E	Ext. corridor
CPX04	120BW	115	10	E	Buildings to south of main building

CPX04	120BW	115	11	E	Buildings to south of main building
CPX04	120BW	115	12	E	Buildings to south of main building
CPX04	120BW	115	13	NE	Breeze block wall accommodating existing services
CPX04	120BW	115	14	NE	Breeze block wall accommodating existing services
CPX04	120BW	115	15	NE	Breeze block wall accommodating existing services
CPX04	120COL	104	1	E	Building 1, north and west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	2	E	Building 1, north and west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	3	E	Building 1, north and west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	4	N	Building 1, south facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	5	N	Building 1, south facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	6	N	Building 1, south facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	7	N	Building 1, west end of south facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	8	N	Building 1, west end of south facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	9	N	Building 1, west end of south facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	10	E	Building 1, west facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	11	E	Building 1, west facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	12	E	Building 1, west facing external elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	13	N	Factory, south facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	14	N	Factory, south facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	104	15	N	Factory, south facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	1	SE	Corner of chimney base - to show ties
CPX04	120COL	108	2	SE	Corner of chimney base - to show ties
CPX04	120COL	108	3	SE	Corner of chimney base - to show ties
CPX04	120COL	108	4	E	2nd floor, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	5	E	2nd floor, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	6	E	2nd floor, west facing elevation

CPX04	120COL	108	7	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	8	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	9	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	10	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	11	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	12	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	13	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	14	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	108	15	E	Exterior, west facing elevation
CPX04	120COL	112	1	NW	Interior, 1st floor
CPX04	120COL	112	2	NW	Interior, 1st floor
CPX04	120COL	112	3	NW	Interior, 1st floor
CPX04	120COL	112	4	E	Interior 2nd floor, pipes through wall
CPX04	120COL	112	5	E	Interior 2nd floor, pipes through wall
CPX04	120COL	112	6	E	Interior 2nd floor, pipes through wall
CPX04	120COL	112	7	W	Interior 2nd floor, view out of window towards courtyard
CPX04	120COL	112	8	W	Interior 2nd floor, view out of window towards courtyard
CPX04	120COL	112	9	W	Interior 2nd floor, view out of window towards courtyard
CPX04	120COL	112	10	W	2nd floor corridor
CPX04	120COL	112	11	W	2nd floor corridor
CPX04	120COL	112	12	W	2nd floor corridor
CPX04	120COL	112	13	SE	1st floor loading door
CPX04	120COL	112	14	SE	1st floor loading door
CPX04	120COL	112	15	SE	1st floor loading door
CPX04	120COL	114	1	S	Ground floor brick wall
CPX04	120COL	114	2	S	Ground floor brick wall
CPX04	120COL	114	3	S	Ground floor brick wall
CPX04	120COL	114	4	W	Ground floor, courtyard wall, brick wall and breeze block wall
CPX04	120COL	114	5	W	Ground floor, courtyard wall, brick wall and breeze block wall
CPX04	120COL	114	6	W	Ground floor, courtyard wall, brick wall and breeze block wall
CPX04	120COL	114	7	E	Ext. corridor
CPX04	120COL	114	8	E	Ext. corridor
CPX04	120COL	114	9	E	Ext. corridor
CPX04	120COL	114	10	E	Buildings to south of

					main building
CPX04	120COL	114	11	E	Buildings to south of main building
CPX04	120COL	114	12	E	Buildings to south of main building
CPX04	120COL	114	13	NE	Breeze block wall accommodating existing services
CPX04	120COL	114	14	NE	Breeze block wall accommodating existing services
CPX04	120COL	114	14	NE	Breeze block wall accommodating existing services
CPX04	35BW	103	1	E	Building 1 interior
CPX04	35BW	103	2	E	Building 1 interior
CPX04	35BW	103	3	E	Building 1 interior
CPX04	35BW	103	4	S	Building 1, north facing wall, iron girders and brick pillars not matched
CPX04	35BW	103	5	S	Building 1, north facing wall, iron girders and brick pillars not matched
CPX04	35BW	103	6	S	Building 1, north facing wall, iron girders and brick pillars not matched
CPX04	35BW	103	7	E	Building 1, girder frame for crane
CPX04	35BW	103	8	E	Building 1, girder frame for crane
CPX04	35BW	103	9	E	Building 1, girder frame for crane
CPX04	35BW	103	10	W	Graffiti on window
CPX04	35BW	103	11	W	Graffiti on window
CPX04	35BW	103	12	W	Graffiti on window
CPX04	35BW	103	13	UP	Building 1, ceiling structure
CPX04	35BW	103	14	UP	Building 1, ceiling structure
CPX04	35BW	103	15	UP	Building 1, ceiling structure
CPX04	35BW	103	16	E	Building 1, west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	17	E	Building 1, west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	18	E	Building 1, west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	19	DN	Metal tiling
CPX04	35BW	103	20	DN	Metal tiling
CPX04	35BW	103	21	DN	Metal tiling
CPX04	35BW	103	22	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35BW	103	23	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35BW	103	24	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35BW	103	25	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35BW	103	26	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35BW	103	27	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35BW	103	28	N	Buildings 3 and 5, south facing elevation

CPX04	35BW	103	29	N	Buildings 3 and 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	30	N	Buildings 3 and 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	31	DN	Arch on east facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	32	DN	Arch on east facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	33	DN	Arch on east facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	103	34	S	Chimney
CPX04	35BW	103	35	S	Chimney
CPX04	35BW	103	36	S	Chimney
CPX04	35BW	107	1	E	Chimney base
CPX04	35BW	107	2	E	Chimney base
CPX04	35BW	107	3	E	Chimney base
CPX04	35BW	107	4	S	Window winder
CPX04	35BW	107	5	S	Window winder
CPX04	35BW	107	6	S	Window winder
CPX04	35BW	107	7	N	Drainpipes
CPX04	35BW	107	8	N	Drainpipes
CPX04	35BW	107	9	N	Drainpipes
CPX04	35BW	107	10	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	11	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	12	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	13	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	14	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	15	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	16	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	17	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	18	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35BW	107	19	N	Roof frame
CPX04	35BW	107	20	N	Roof frame
CPX04	35BW	107	21	N	Roof frame
CPX04	35BW	107	22	S	Landscape
CPX04	35BW	107	23	S	Landscape
CPX04	35BW	107	24	S	Landscape
CPX04	35BW	107	25	W	Landscape
CPX04	35BW	107	26	W	Landscape
CPX04	35BW	107	27	W	Landscape
CPX04	35BW	107	28	E	Toilet doors (hinges)
CPX04	35BW	107	29	E	Toilet doors (hinges)
CPX04	35BW	107	30	E	Toilet doors (hinges)
CPX04	35BW	107	31	N	Beam and pillar on same wall
CPX04	35BW	107	32	N	Beam and pillar on same wall
CPX04	35BW	107	33	N	Beam and pillar on same wall
CPX04	35BW	107	34	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, bottom part
CPX04	35BW	107	35	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, bottom part
CPX04	35BW	107	36	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, bottom part
CPX04	35BW	111	1	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, top part

CPX04	35BW	111	2	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, top part
CPX04	35BW	111	3	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, top part
CPX04	35BW	111	4		Wooden panel
CPX04	35BW	111	5		Wooden panel
CPX04	35BW	111	6		Wooden panel
CPX04	35BW	111	7	S	Courtyard with later divisions
CPX04	35BW	111	8	S	Courtyard with later divisions
CPX04	35BW	111	9	S	Courtyard with later divisions
CPX04	35BW	111	10	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35BW	111	11	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35BW	111	12	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35BW	111	13	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35BW	111	14	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35BW	111	15	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35BW	111	16	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35BW	111	17	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35BW	111	18	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35BW	111	19	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35BW	111	20	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35BW	111	21	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35BW	111	22	W	Studio, Phil Berczuk
CPX04	35BW	111	23	W	Studio, Phil Berczuk
CPX04	35BW	111	24	W	Studio, Phil Berczuk
CPX04	35BW	111	25	W	Courtyard roof
CPX04	35BW	111	26	W	Courtyard roof
CPX04	35BW	111	27	W	Courtyard roof
CPX04	35BW	111	28	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35BW	111	29	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35BW	111	30	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35BW	111	31	N	Building 5, west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	111	32	N	Building 5, west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	111	33	N	Building 5, west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	111	34		Building 5, roof truss after removal
CPX04	35BW	111	35		Building 5, roof truss after removal
CPX04	35BW	111	36		Building 5, roof truss after removal
CPX04	35BW	117	1	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	2	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	3	S	Building 1, north facing elevation

CPX04	35BW	117	4	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	5	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	6	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	7	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	8	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	9	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	10	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	11	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	12	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	13	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	14	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	15	W	Turntable
CPX04	35BW	117	16	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	17	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	18	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	19	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	20	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	21	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35BW	117	22	NE	Joists
CPX04	35BW	117	23	NE	Joists
CPX04	35BW	117	24	NE	Joists
CPX04	35COL	102	1	E	Building 1 interior
CPX04	35COL	102	2	E	Building 1 interior
CPX04	35COL	102	3	E	Building 1 interior
CPX04	35COL	102	4	S	Building 1, north facing wall, iron girders and brick pillars not matched
CPX04	35COL	102	5	S	Building 1, north facing wall, iron girders and brick pillars not matched
CPX04	35COL	102	6	S	Building 1, north facing wall, iron girders and brick pillars not matched
CPX04	35COL	102	7	E	Building 1, Girder frame for crane
CPX04	35COL	102	8	E	Building 1, Girder frame for crane
CPX04	35COL	102	9	E	Building 1, Girder frame for crane
CPX04	35COL	102	10	W	Building 1, graffiti on window
CPX04	35COL	102	11	W	Building 1, graffiti on window
CPX04	35COL	102	12	W	Building 1, graffiti on window
CPX04	35COL	102	13	UP	Ceiling structure
CPX04	35COL	102	14	UP	Ceiling structure
CPX04	35COL	102	15	UP	Ceiling structure
CPX04	35COL	102	16	E	Building 1, west facing

					elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	17	E	Building 1, west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	18	E	Building 1, west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	19	DN	Metal tiling
CPX04	35COL	102	20	DN	Metal tiling
CPX04	35COL	102	21	DN	Metal tiling
CPX04	35COL	102	22	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35COL	102	23	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35COL	102	24	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35COL	102	25	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35COL	102	26	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35COL	102	27	W	Building 1, top floor
CPX04	35COL	102	28	N	Buildings 3 and 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	29	N	Buildings 3 and 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	30	N	Buildings 3 and 5, south facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	31	DN	Arch on east facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	32	DN	Arch on east facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	33	DN	Arch on east facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	102	34	S	Chimney
CPX04	35COL	102	35	S	Chimney
CPX04	35COL	102	36	S	Chimney
CPX04	35COL	106	1	E	Chimney base
CPX04	35COL	106	2	E	Chimney base
CPX04	35COL	106	3	E	Chimney base
CPX04	35COL	106	4	S	Window winder
CPX04	35COL	106	5	S	Window winder
CPX04	35COL	106	6	S	Window winder
CPX04	35COL	106	7	N	Drainpipes
CPX04	35COL	106	8	N	Drainpipes
CPX04	35COL	106	9	N	Drainpipes
CPX04	35COL	106	10	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	11	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	12	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	13	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	14	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	15	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	16	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	17	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	18	N	Edwardian buildings
CPX04	35COL	106	19	N	Roof frame
CPX04	35COL	106	20	N	Roof frame
CPX04	35COL	106	21	N	Roof frame
CPX04	35COL	106	22	S	Landscape
CPX04	35COL	106	23	S	Landscape
CPX04	35COL	106	24	S	Landscape
CPX04	35COL	106	25	W	Landscape
CPX04	35COL	106	26	W	Landscape
CPX04	35COL	106	27	W	Landscape
CPX04	35COL	106	28	E	Toilet doors (hinges)

CPX04	35COL	106	29	E	Toilet doors (hinges)
CPX04	35COL	106	30	E	Toilet doors (hinges)
CPX04	35COL	106	31	N	Beam and pillar on same wall
CPX04	35COL	106	32	N	Beam and pillar on same wall
CPX04	35COL	106	33	N	Beam and pillar on same wall
CPX04	35COL	106	34	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, bottom part
CPX04	35COL	106	35	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, bottom part
CPX04	35COL	106	36	N	Chimney from 2nd floor, bottom part
CPX04	35COL	110	1	N	Chimney from second floor, top part
CPX04	35COL	110	2	N	Chimney from second floor, top part
CPX04	35COL	110	3	N	Chimney from second floor, top part
CPX04	35COL	110	4		Wooden panel
CPX04	35COL	110	5		Wooden panel
CPX04	35COL	110	6		Wooden panel
CPX04	35COL	110	7	S	Courtyard with later divisions
CPX04	35COL	110	8	S	Courtyard with later divisions
CPX04	35COL	110	9	S	Courtyard with later divisions
CPX04	35COL	110	10	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35COL	110	11	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35COL	110	12	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35COL	110	13	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35COL	110	14	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35COL	110	15	DN	Relationship between floor and walls
CPX04	35COL	110	16	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35COL	110	17	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35COL	110	18	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35COL	110	19	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35COL	110	20	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35COL	110	21	E	Stairwell
CPX04	35COL	110	22	W	Studio, Phil Berczuk
CPX04	35COL	110	23	W	Studio, Phil Berczuk
CPX04	35COL	110	24	W	Studio, Phil Berczuk
CPX04	35COL	110	25	W	Courtyard roof
CPX04	35COL	110	26	W	Courtyard roof
CPX04	35COL	110	27	W	Courtyard roof
CPX04	35COL	110	28	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35COL	110	29	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35COL	110	30	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35COL	110	31	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35COL	110	32	N	Building 5, roof truss

CPX04	35COL	110	33	N	Building 5, roof truss
CPX04	35COL	110	34		Building 5, roof truss after removal
CPX04	35COL	110	35		Building 5, roof truss after removal
CPX04	35COL	110	36		Building 5, roof truss after removal
CPX04	35COL	116	1	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	2	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	3	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	4	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	5	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	6	S	Building 1, north facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	7	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	8	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	9	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	10	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	11	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	12	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	13	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	14	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	15	W	Turntable
CPX04	35COL	116	16	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	17	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	18	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	19	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	20	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	21	NE	Building 1, south and west facing elevation
CPX04	35COL	116	22	NE	Joists
CPX04	35COL	116	23	NE	Joists
CPX04	35COL	116	24	NE	Joists

P C A

PRE - CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

UNIT 54

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