ABOUT SOAP

Soap comes from a chemical reaction between various oils and fats and caustic soda (lye or NaOH), called saponification. Commercial soap is usually produced from tallow and other fats plus a variety of synthetic compounds which are added to produce the desired lather, texture and hardness of the finished bar. The mixture is boiled at high temperatures with the caustic solution until the process of saponification takes place; soap is the end product. The soap is then grated very finely (milled) and sent through a machine which compacts the soap shreds very tightly to produce a hard, polished bar. However, more additives are needed to give the soap the required amount of plasticity and to prevent the soap from sticking to the rollers of the milling machine.

When fats, oils and lye are mixed, the other product produced besides soap is glycerin. During the manufacture of commercial soaps, glycerin is produced and is either washed away with the other waste products, or it is separated out and sold on to the cosmetics, food or explosives (think nitro-glycerin!) industries. This is an enormous loss - glycerin is a natural moisturiser for the skin, and the removal of glycerin during the commercial production of soap is one of the reasons why commercial soaps can often be so drying to the skin.

HOW IS OUR SOAP MADE?

Our natural soap is handcrafted in Yorkshire, the soap is 100% handmade using the traditional cold process method. We use simple, everyday ingredients in our soaps. Depending on the type of soap we want to make, our soaps will contain a mixture of ingredients from the following list: purified water, olive, and coconut oils, nutrients such as shea butter and essential oils for their glorious scents and a range of pigments for colour. Sometimes we add other ingredients, such as powdered flowers, oatmeal, or honey. The basic mixture is stirred together. No additional heat is applied apart from the gentle heat needed to melt the oils at the start of the process, the glycerin is stirred back into the soap as the saponification reaction takes place. This means that our handmade soaps retain all the glycerin, making superior and gentle bars of soap.

Our soap is made in small batches and takes 4-6 weeks to cure and become lovely mild bars of soap to enjoy. Each batch is hand mixed, poured, cut and labelled by hand, giving each piece personal attention so that your bath or shower is a luxurious experience.

It is the coconut oil in our soaps that produces the luxurious lather. When you're washing, turn the bar a few times in your hands to release the lovely, soft, fluffy bubbles that are the hallmark of coconut oil in a soap - you'll find they are softer and smoother than those of a typical mass-produced soap.

SENSITIVE SKIN?  
  
So many people today have dry, sensitive skin or skin conditions such as psoriasis and eczema.

Our “Oats and Honey” and “Chamomile and Honey” soaps are the best choice for sensitive skin or eczema prone skin.

GOOD TO KNOW  
  
All our soaps have been safety assessed by a Chartered Chemist for your confidence to buy products that are safe and of the finest quality. Handmade soaps differ from batch to batch and the appearance, size, shape, colour and texture of the soaps varies accordingly. We do not use chemicals to stabilise the soap like commercial makers do, in order to keep our soaps as natural as possible.

WHAT IS IN OUR SOAP?

Saponified fats from: Olive oil, Coconut oil, and Shea Butter

Water

Essential oils

Botanicals

WHAT IS NOT IN OUR SOAP?  
  
No Palm Oil   
No SLS or SLES (foaming agents)  
No No DEA, MEA, TEA (hormone disrupting chemicals)  
No Parabens (preservatives, not needed)  
No Sulfates (cheap foaming agent)   
No Phthalates  
No Detergents   
No Emulsifiers   
No Animal Fat   
No Tallow  
No Melt & Pour  
No Plastic wrap  
No other unnatural additives