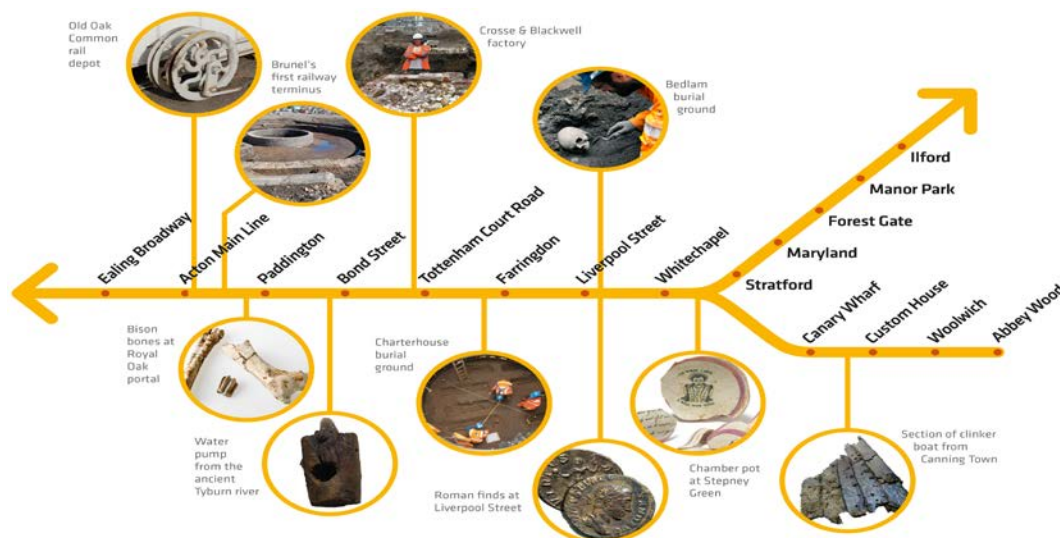


Bringing Britain's biggest ever archaeology programme to light



About Crossrail's archaeology programme

The Elizabeth line – the new railway being built by Crossrail Limited – will add 10% extra to central London's rail capacity when it opens in December 2018. It will reduce journey times and improve connections between key business and entertainment districts, residential areas, and the UK's biggest airport.

Europe's largest infrastructure project cuts through the heart of London, resulting in one of the most extensive archaeological programmes ever undertaken in the UK. Since 2009, over 100 archaeologists have found more than 10,000 items, spanning 55 million years of London's history and pre-history, across over 40 construction sites.

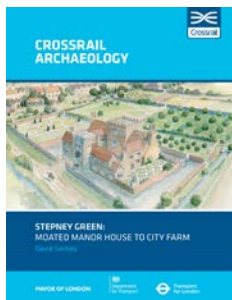
In the Crossrail Archaeology series, *MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) and Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll* bring these discoveries to light. The series of 10 books explore topics spanning 10,000 years, ranging from prehistoric stone tools to Victorian shipbuilding.

With thousands of visualisations and photographs, the Crossrail Archaeology book series shines a light on the unique story of London's past, revealing the 'layer cake' of history that is hidden below the capital's streets.

Publications

1. **Stepney Green: Moated Manor House to City Farm** published May 2016
2. **The Thames Ironworks 1837-1912: A major shipbuilder on the Thames** published May 2016
3. **The Changing face of London: Historic Buildings and the Crossrail route** published Dec 2016
4. **From Brunel to British Rail: The Railway Heritage of the Crossrail route** published Dec 2016
5. **New Frontier: The origins and development of west London** published Dec 2016
6. **Crosse & Blackwell 1830 – 1921: A British food manufacturer in London's West End** published Dec 2016
7. **Charterhouse Square: Black Death cemetery and Carthusian monastery, Meat Market and suburb** published Dec 2016
8. **Wetlands: Prehistoric finds from the East London marshes** scheduled for spring 2017
9. **From Bedlam to Broadstreet** scheduled for spring 2017
10. **Broadgate. A roadside cemetery in Roman times** scheduled for spring 2017

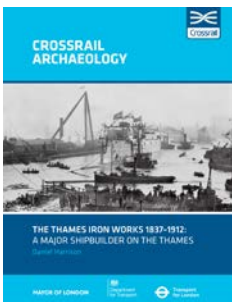
1. Stepney Green: Moated Manor House to City Farm



Remains of a late medieval and Tudor moated mansion, Worcester House, were investigated on Crossrail's Stepney Green shafts worksite. The early owners of this fine property were rich merchant and aristocrats, but by the late 17th Century the estate passed into the hands of radical Nonconformists associated with the Stepney Meeting. The house became a Baptist college in the early 19th Century and a Congregationalist church succeeded the meeting house. Other parts of the estate were developed as small factories and houses for dockworkers. Local residents recount their more recent experiences of living in this vibrant part of London's East End.

Dave Sankey, MOLA senior archaeologist and author of Stepney Green: Moated Manor House to City Farm, said: "This dig has really brought to life the history of this part of east London and through community digs has provided an opportunity for local people to uncover their local heritage. The book highlights the range of archaeological discoveries made, including a 15th Century moated mansion, a 16th Century bowling ball and fine Italian glassware. It also includes personal accounts from local people that lived in the area during WWII, bringing this account of the East End up to the modern day."

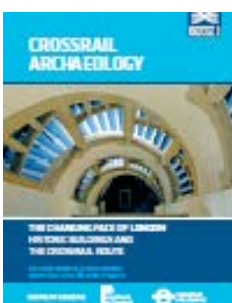
2. The Thames Iron Works 1837-1912: A Major Shipbuilder on the Thames



The Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, one of the great private enterprises of the Victorian age, launched some of the most famous warships of the time from its slipways at the mouth of the River Lea. A pioneer of shipbuilding in iron, the yard's expertise was also deployed in ground-breaking civil engineering projects using iron structures. Several important components of the yard were investigated at a Crossrail site on the Limmo peninsula, including engineering workshops, a furnace, a mast house and mould loft building, and a slipway. An account of the history of the company places it in the wider context of London's 19th Century shipbuilding industry.

Danny Harrison, MOLA senior archaeologist and author of The Thames Iron Works 1837-1912: a Major Shipbuilder on the Thames, said: "Excavating the remains of the Thames Iron Works for Crossrail provided a remarkable opportunity to uncover the workings of one of Britain's great Victorian shipbuilders. Combining the archaeological findings with historical accounts, drawings, maps and photographs has revealed the forgotten story of the people that worked at the iron works. It also sheds light on many of their fascinating projects, from the HMS Warrior-the first armour-plated, iron-hulled ocean-going warship, to the cylinder ship Cleopatra that transported Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt."

3. The Changing face of London: Historic Buildings and the Crossrail route

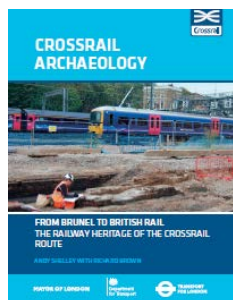


Much of Crossrail, London's latest railway, lies hidden beneath its streets. It is visible only where new stations have appeared and tunnel entrances formed. At many of these places existing buildings have had to be adapted or removed to accommodate the new railway. Buildings have much to tell us about the lives and livelihoods of others, and Crossrail ensured that any building affected by the works was surveyed by their team of archaeologists before any work began.

This book considers what the buildings and structures examined in this way have told us about the changing face of London. Each chapter takes as its theme buildings that shared common functions or characteristics, such as the offices that lay along the route of the capital's new railway or the former industrial buildings that clustered around the tunnel portals. The background to each theme is set out before specific buildings are described and interpreted. Details of the buildings and structures, from pubs to power stations, appear in the gazetteer at the rear of the book.

Richard Brown Senior Project Manager at Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll UK and co-author of the Changing Face of London; Historic Buildings and the Crossrail Route said: “Architecture is the essence of London; it is both the historic bedrock and the constantly changing evidence of revision and innovation. The Built Heritage described in this book draws on a selection of properties united only by the Crossrail scheme and illustrates the wonderful and varied buildings that make the capital.”

4. From Brunel to British Rail: The Railway Heritage of the Crossrail Route

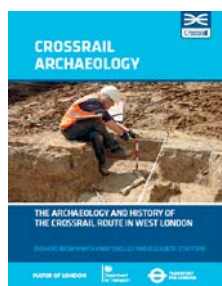


Trace a line across a map of London and one will encounter many historic railways. Railways are more dynamic than people may suppose; over time stations are reconfigured, bridges replaced, tracks re-aligned. Sometimes, whole lines or tracts of land, particularly those associated with London’s freight operations, fall into disuse. The designers of Crossrail actively sought these out for adaptation. At many of these places historic buildings were adapted or removed to accommodate the new railway; elsewhere the construction of Crossrail has unearthed the archaeological remains of some of London’s earliest railways.

Buildings have much to tell us about the lives and livelihoods of others, and Crossrail ensured that any building or site of archaeological significance affected by the works was surveyed by their team of archaeologists. This book presents the results of those surveys in the form of a collection of essays, largely based on the chronology of railway development in the capital. Collected together, the chapters provide new aspects to the history of railways in London; details of the buildings and structures affected, from engine sheds to turntables, are provided in a gazetteer.

Richard Brown Senior Project Manager at Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll UK and contributing author of the Railway Heritage and the Crossrail Route, said: “In the process of presenting railway heritage structures along the route of Crossrail, Andy Shelley has produced a fascinating and entertaining thematic view of the railway in London”

5. New Frontier: The Origins and Development of West London

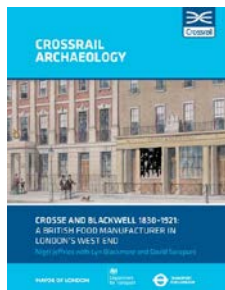


Oxford Street, Paddington station, Soho; these are some of the most iconic landmarks of the Capital and famous throughout the world, but the telling of their history is frequently an aside to the story of the City - the birthplace of the Capital with its Roman origins, Norman citadel, medieval buildings and financial dominance. But what lies beneath the busy streets and pavements of the West End? Why are there so many residential squares in this part of London? How did this agricultural landscape on the periphery of the urban centre evolve into one of the most prized property markets in the world?

This book shines a spotlight on the history and archaeology of west London. It is informed by the desk-based historical research, site excavations and archaeological monitoring carried out before and during the construction of the western section of Crossrail as it travels below ground from the tunnel portal at Royal Oak to Fisher Street via brand new stations at Paddington, Bond Street and Tottenham Court Road - a journey which includes the discovery of ice age Bison and reindeer, the rediscovery of long lost rivers and reveals the history of the Georgian property developers and the Great Western Railway.

Richard Brown Senior Project Manager at Oxford Archaeology/Ramboll UK and lead author of New Frontier: The Origins and Development of West London, said: “From Royal Oak to Tottenham Court Road, archaeologists since 2010 have been monitoring and recording the line of Crossrail and effectively profiling what lies beneath the ground of west London. It is rare to get such an opportunity to study the way a part of the city has developed on such a large scale.”

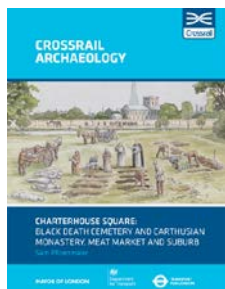
6. Crosse & Blackwell 1830 – 1921: A British Food Manufacturer in London’s West End



This book explores the excavation and building surveys by MOLA in advance of the redevelopment of the Eastern Ticket Hall at Tottenham Court Road station by Crossrail. It charts the fascinating development of one of the great enterprises of Victorian and Edwardian Britain – Crosse & Blackwell. After a move to Soho in 1838, the company built and converted properties for warehousing and factory space, enabling production of its food sauces, pickles, vinegar, jams and marmalades on a vast, industrial, scale. With a Royal appointment and the innovative use of celebrity chefs, Crosse & Blackwell were able to dominate the domestic market and compete globally.

Nigel Jeffries, MOLA’s Medieval and Later Pottery Specialist and author of Crosse & Blackwell 1830 – 1921: A British Food Manufacturer in London’s West End, said: “Excavations on Crosse & Blackwell’s Soho factory produced a large and diverse collection of pottery and glass related to their products, with one cistern alone containing nearly three tonnes of Newcastle made marmalade jars with stoneware bottles and jars. We think this is the biggest collection of pottery ever discovered in a single feature from an archaeological site in London.”

7. Charterhouse Square: Black Death Cemetery and Carthusian Monastery, Meat Market and Suburb



The story of London’s Clerkenwell and Smithfield neighbourhood, from prehistory through to the present day, is explored in this book. MOLA’s archaeological investigations on behalf of Crossrail exposed how this marginal area of London was occupied in the medieval period by religious houses and a cattle market, and then as London’s population began to rapidly expand from the 17th Century, it became a densely packed, crowded suburb.

Archaeologists identified victims of multiple plague outbreaks from as early as the Black Death from an emergency burial ground that was established in 1348–9. Archaeologists also discovered 17th Century rubbish in the fills of the Faggesswell brook that marked the southern boundary of the cemetery, from the livestock market and nearby households, some of which were evidently wealthy.

Don Walker, MOLA’s Senior Human Osteologist, and a contributor to the book Charterhouse Square: Black Death Cemetery and Carthusian Monastery, Meat Market and Suburb, said: “Excavations at Charterhouse revealed important evidence of the impact of the Black Death on the population of medieval London and the continuing use of the cemetery during later outbreaks of plague.”