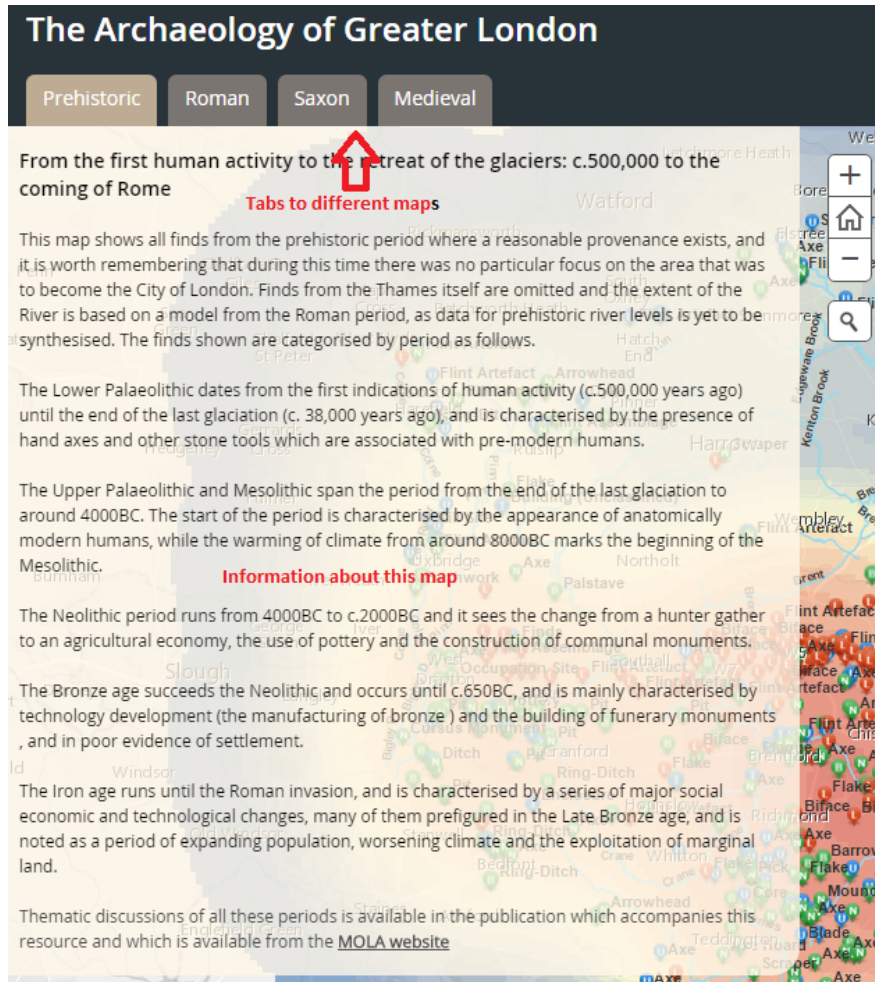


How to use the Archaeology of Greater London maps

1. The left hand panel of the map shows various details.



The Archaeology of Greater London

Prehistoric Roman Saxon Medieval

From the first human activity to the retreat of the glaciers: c.500,000 to the coming of Rome

Tabs to different maps

This map shows all finds from the prehistoric period where a reasonable provenance exists, and it is worth remembering that during this time there was no particular focus on the area that was to become the City of London. Finds from the Thames itself are omitted and the extent of the River is based on a model from the Roman period, as data for prehistoric river levels is yet to be synthesised. The finds shown are categorised by period as follows.

The Lower Palaeolithic dates from the first indications of human activity (c.500,000 years ago) until the end of the last glaciation (c. 38,000 years ago), and is characterised by the presence of hand axes and other stone tools which are associated with pre-modern humans.

The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic span the period from the end of the last glaciation to around 4000BC. The start of the period is characterised by the appearance of anatomically modern humans, while the warming of climate from around 8000BC marks the beginning of the Mesolithic.

Information about this map

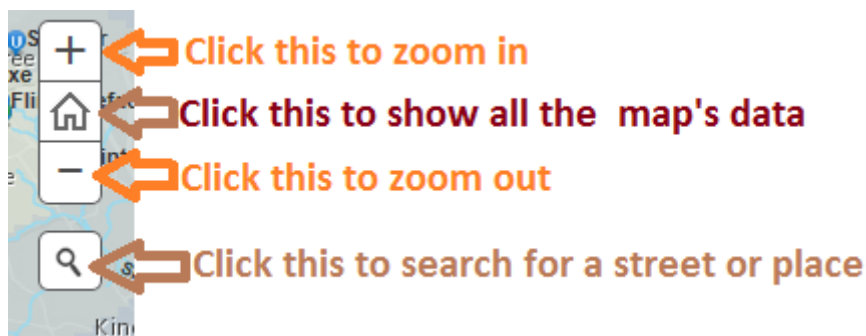
The Neolithic period runs from 4000BC to c.2000BC and it sees the change from a hunter gatherer to an agricultural economy, the use of pottery and the construction of communal monuments.

The Bronze age succeeds the Neolithic and occurs until c.650BC, and is mainly characterised by technology development (the manufacturing of bronze) and the building of funerary monuments , and in poor evidence of settlement.

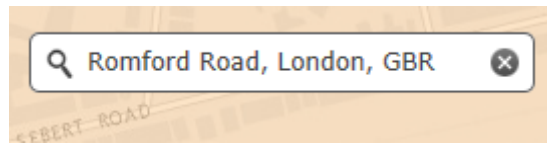
The Iron age runs until the Roman invasion, and is characterised by a series of major social economic and technological changes, many of them prefigured in the Late Bronze age, and is noted as a period of expanding population, worsening climate and the exploitation of marginal land.

Thematic discussions of all these periods is available in the publication which accompanies this resource and which is available from the [MOLA website](#)

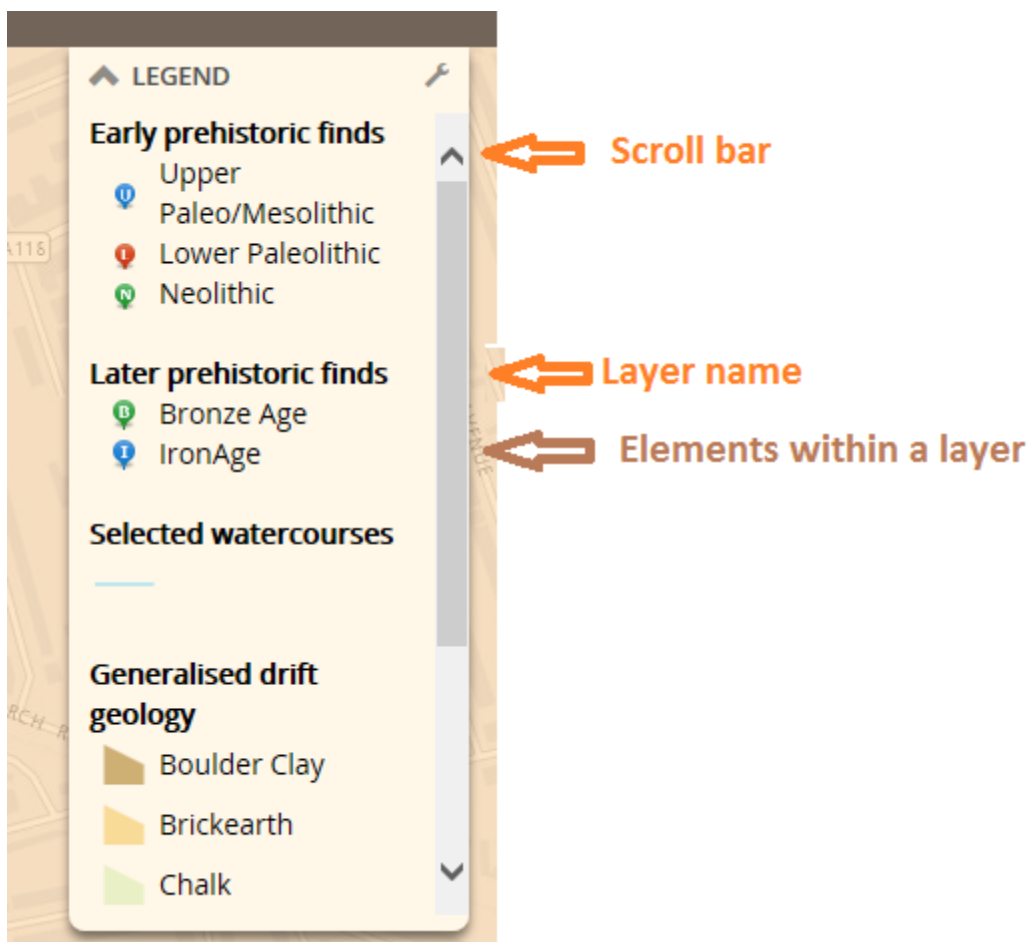
2. The easiest way to move around the map is to click and hold and drag the cursor on the map, and zooming and out is most quickly done with the mouse wheel or equivalent. You can also use the following buttons

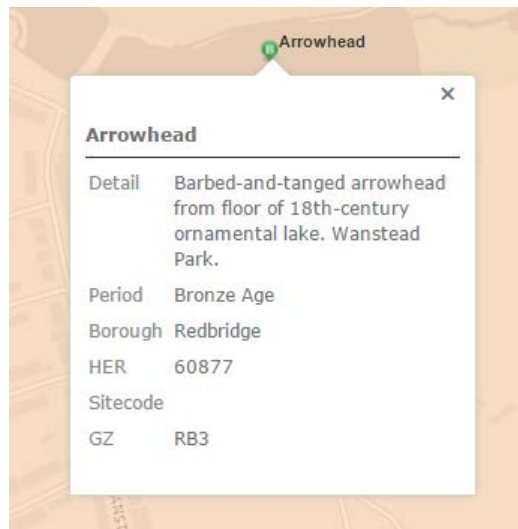


3. The last of these allow you to see what is in a particular area; best to put in a full address, including the City , but the system will come up with suggestion for you so hopefully you'll find what you are after!



On right hand side of the maps, you will see the legend tab. This shows you a key for each of the layers which are currently appearing on the map. As you zoom in and out of map certain layers will appear and others will disappear; this is to make the map easier to understand. Some maps have longer legends than others; use the scroll bar on the legend to display these, while you can turn the legend off, by clicking on the arrow in the top left of the legend.





4. By clicking on a point you will see more information about it. These are self-explanatory except for the last three which are:
- HER – Historic Environment Record number. This is the find/site’s record number from the London wide database of archaeological sites, historic buildings, parks landscapes and finds maintained by Historic England. This resource is constantly updated and thus the Greater London Historic Environment Record *must* be consulted for up to date information. See <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-historic-environment-record/> for more details.
 - Sitecode – In London when an archaeological investigation take place, a unique identified is assigned to it by the Museum of London – this is called the sitecode. All finds and records made during the investigation will include the sitecode as part of their identification.
 - GZ – This is the gazetteer number which the find/site received in the 2000 publication *The Archaeology of Greater London; An assessment of the archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*. This book provided a summary of what we currently understood about each person from the archaeological evidence. Individual sites and finds which provided evidence for a particular observation are referenced in the text by these gazetteer numbers.