Seascapes of stability and change: the archaeological and ecological potential of the early mesolithic seascapes with examples from Haväng in SE Baltic, Sweden

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Abstract
The sea level low stand period during the Early Mesolithic in SE Baltic (c. 9,500-6,500 BC) has resulted in vast inundated areas. Some of the sites have yielded extensive remains of lagoonal and riverine sediments, as well as areas with trees preserved in situ. Investigations at one of the sites - Haväng in eastern Scania - have resulted in archaeological findings from the entire period. The preservation of organic materials are very good, and gives new insights in material culture and fishing technologies. Extensive surveying and hydro-acoustic mapping gives possibilities to draw some conclusion of the possible timing of the introduction of stationary fishing and how this relates to cultural and natural changes. The paper proposes that... (More)

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A submerged Mesolithic lagoonal landscape in the Baltic Sea, southern Sweden. Early Holocene environmental reconstruction and shore-level displacement based on a multiproxy approach. Remains of a submerged landscape around the mouth of a small river are preserved off the Baltic Sea coast at Haväng in southeastern Sweden. Organic-rich sediment ridges with abundant wood remains and archaeological artefacts extend 3 km more. The uppermost 1-m part of the sequence represents a destabilized depositional environment interpreted as reflecting an increased influence of brackish water due to the approaching coastline during the Littorina transgression. The shore-level displacement in the area is characterized by rapid water-level fluctuations.