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Abstract #: 3192

INTENSIVE SYSTEMATIC SURVEYS OF PALAEOSPITS IN THE NARVA-LUG BAY AREA: ANALYSIS OF METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

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In recent decades, palaeogeographical studies in the Narva-Luga Klint BaRussian-Estonian border have identified several generations of palaeospi mainly during the Litorina Sea stage (7800 2500 cal. BC).

In the beginning of the 2000s, forest fires destroyed large areas of pinew Russian side of the territory. Forestry authorities cleaned the fire-damag were then ploughed for planting new pine trees. The situation caused by disaster presented a unique opportunity for archaeological surveys. During seasons, intensive and systematic surveys were fruitfully carried out in tabout 200 sq.km, and over fifty new Stone Age archaeological sites (preh settlements and campsites) were discovered. The sites were associated was formations and formed clusters.

The presence of large open areas allowed for proper transect surveys in locations. In 2019, such a survey was conducted on the Galik palaeospit, Stone Age sites were already known at the time. About 300 km of transec by a crew of students, investigating an area of 1 sq.km, meter by meter. find spots with over 2700 artefacts were identified. The three largest con were considered as remains of prehistoric settlements/campsites, but no was associated with the rest of finds. These results, as well as those pre in other palaeospits of the territory, make it possible to discuss ways of coastal zones by prehistoric people in different phases of the Stone Age. The study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation project! 17-The impact of global, regional and subregional natural factors on the decoastal morphosystems of the eastern Gulf of Finland as a human living each of the study was a human living each coastal morphosystems.

Keywords

Transect survey, Stone Age, Narva-Luga Klint Bay, settlement pattern

Note/comment