
1 A simulation-based assessment of the relation between Stone Age
2 sites and relative sea-level change along the Norwegian Skagerrak
3 coast

4 Isak Roalkvam

5 University of Oslo, Institute of Archaeology, Conservation and History

6 16 November, 2022

7 **Abstract**

8 A central premise for the Stone Age archaeology of northern Scandinavia is that most coastal sites were
9 located on or close to the contemporary shoreline when they were in use. By reconstructing the trajectory
10 of rapid and continuous relative sea-level fall that characterises large regions of Fennoscandia, this offers a
11 dating method termed ‘shoreline dating’ which is widely applied. However, while the potentially immense
12 benefits of an additional source of temporal data separate from radiometric and typological methods is
13 unquestionable, the geographical contingency and thus relative rarity of the method means that it has
14 been under limited scrutiny compared to more established dating techniques in archaeology. This paper
15 attempts to remedy this by quantifying the spatial relationship between Stone Age sites located below the
16 marine limit and the prehistoric shoreline along the Norwegian Skagerrak coast. Monte Carlo simulation
17 is employed to combine the uncertainty associated with independent temporal data on the use of the
18 sites in the form of ^{14}C -dates and the reconstruction of local shoreline displacement. The findings largely
19 confirm previous hypotheses that sites older than the Late Neolithic tend to have been located on or close
20 to the shoreline when they were occupied. Drawing on the quantitative nature of the results, a new and
21 formalised method for the shoreline dating of sites in the region is proposed and compared to previous
22 applications of the technique.

23 **Highlights**

- 24 • Simulates the spatial relation between sites and the prehistoric shoreline
25 • Quantification of horizontal, topographic and vertical distance
26 • Confirms close association between sites and the contemporaneous shoreline
27 • Proposes a formalised method for the shoreline dating of pre-Late Neolithic sites

28 Keywords: Shoreline dating; Stone Age; Settlement patterns; Scandinavia; Relative sea-level change

29 **1 Introduction**

30 The post-glacial relative sea-level fall that characterises large areas of Fennoscandia is fundamental to its
31 archaeology. This follows not only from the dramatic changes to the landscape that this process created
32 throughout prehistory, but also from the fact that if archaeological phenomena were situated close to the
33 contemporary shoreline when they were in use, a reconstruction of the trajectory of shoreline displacement
34 can be used to date these phenomena based on their altitude relative to the present day sea-level. This
35 method, also called shoreline dating, has long history of use in the region and is frequently applied to assign
36 an approximate date to diverse archaeological phenomena such as rock art, grave cairns, various harbour and
37 sea-side constructions and, as is the focus of this study, Stone Age sites (e.g. Åkerlund 1996; Bjerck 2005;

³⁸ Gjerde 2021; Løken 1977; Nordqvist 1995; Schmitt et al. 2009; Sognnes 2003; Tallavaara and Pesonen 2020;
³⁹ Wikell et al. 2009).

⁴⁰ The close association between Stone Age settlements in the northern parts of Scandinavia and shifting
⁴¹ prehistoric shorelines was proposed at the end of the 19th century (De Geer 1896), and was first applied
⁴² as a dating method at the turn of the century (Brøgger 1905; Hollender 1901). Shoreline dating has been
⁴³ fundamental to Norwegian Stone Age archaeology ever since (e.g. Berg-Hansen 2009; Bjerck 1990, 2008a;
⁴⁴ Breivik 2014; Johansen 1963; Mansrud and Persson 2018; Mikkelsen 1975a; Mjærum 2022; Nummedal 1923;
⁴⁵ Olsen and Alsaker 1984; Shetelig 1922; Solheim et al. 2020; Solheim and Persson 2018). The method is
⁴⁶ used both independently, and to compliment other sources of temporal data such as typological indicators or
⁴⁷ radiometric dates. However, given the coarse and fuzzy resolution of established typological frameworks, the
⁴⁸ vast number of surveyed sites that only contain generic lithicdebitage that could hail from any part of the
⁴⁹ period, and as the conditions for the preservation of organic material is typically poor in Norway, dating with
⁵⁰ reference to shoreline displacement is often the only and most precise method by which one can hope to date
⁵¹ the sites. Shoreline dating is consequently fundamental to our understanding of the Norwegian Stone Age.
⁵² This is both because it is central to the temporal framework on which our understanding of the period is
⁵³ based, but also because the method is only applicable so long as the societies in question have continuously
⁵⁴ settled on or close to the contemporary shoreline. Consequently, adherence or deviation from this pattern
⁵⁵ also has major implications for the socio-economic foundations of the societies in question.

⁵⁶ Despite its important role for Fennoscandian archaeology, the applicability of dating by reference to shoreline
⁵⁷ displacement has only been evaluated using relatively coarse methods. The aim of this paper is to provide a
⁵⁸ systematic and comprehensive review of the degree to which radiocarbon dates correspond with the dates
⁵⁹ informed by our current knowledge of shoreline displacement in a larger area of south-eastern Norway, using
⁶⁰ a more refined methodological approach. The goal here is to quantify the degree to which the assumption of
⁶¹ shore-bound settlement holds through the Stone Age in a relatively well sampled portion of Scandinavia,
⁶² and in turn have this quantification inform the development of a formalised method for shoreline dating.
⁶³ As presented in more detail below, this problem involves the combined evaluation of three major analytical
⁶⁴ dimensions. One is the questions of when the sites were in use, the second pertains to the reconstruction of
⁶⁵ the contemporaneous sea-level, and the third follows from the fact that the relation between site and shoreline
⁶⁶ is inherently spatial. Taking inspiration from studies that have integrated various sources of spatio-temporal
⁶⁷ uncertainty through Monte Carlo simulation (e.g. Bevan et al. 2013; Crema et al. 2010; Crema 2012, 2015;
⁶⁸ Yubero-Gómez et al. 2016), a similar approach is adopted here and adapted to post-glacial sea-level change
⁶⁹ and the Stone Age settlement of southern Norway.

⁷⁰ 2 Background

⁷¹ Relative sea-level (RSL) can be defined as the mean elevation of the surface of the sea relative to land, or,
⁷² more formally, the difference in elevation between the geoid and the surface of the Earth as measured from the
⁷³ Earth's centre (Shennan 2015). Variation in this relative distance follow from a range of effects (e.g. Milne
⁷⁴ et al. 2009). Of central importance here is eustasy and isostasy. Eustatic sea-level is understood to be the
⁷⁵ sea-level if the water has been evenly distributed across the Earth's surface without adjusting for variation in
⁷⁶ the rigidity of the Earth, its rotation, or the self-gravitation inherent to the water body itself (Shennan 2015).
⁷⁷ The eustatic sea-level is mainly impacted by glaciation and de-glaciation, which can bind or release large
⁷⁸ amounts of water into the oceans (Mörner 1976). Isostasy, on the other hand, pertains to adjustments in the
⁷⁹ crust to regain gravitational equilibrium relative to the underlying viscous mantle caused by mass loading
⁸⁰ and unloading, which occurs with glaciation and deglaciation. These effects causes the lithosphere to either
⁸¹ subside due to increased weight, or to rebound and lift upwards due to lower weight (Milne 2015).

⁸² Following the end of the Weichselian and the final retreat of the Fennoscandian Ice Sheet (e.g. Hughes et
⁸³ al. 2016; Stroeven et al. 2016, see Figure 1), the isostatic rebound has caused most areas of Norway to
⁸⁴ have been subjected to a continuous relative sea-level regression, despite corresponding eustatic sea-level rise
⁸⁵ (e.g. Mörner 1979; Svendsen and Mangerud 1987). In other words, the RSL has been dropping throughout
⁸⁶ prehistory. As this process is the result of glacial loading, the rate of uplift is faster towards the centre of the

87 ice sheet relative to the distal aspects. Thus, there is differential glacio-isostatic impact to a site's location
 88 depending on its relation to the ice sheet's centre of mass, leading some areas on the outer coast to have
 89 had a more stable RSL or been subject to marine transgression (e.g. Romundset et al. 2015; Svendsen and
 90 Mangerud 1987). These conditions are directly reflected in the archaeological record. In areas where the
 91 sea-level has been stable over longer periods of time, people have often reused coastal site locations multiple
 92 times and over long time spans, creating a mix of settlement phases that are difficult to disentangle (e.g.
 93 Hagen 1963; Reitan and Berg-Hansen 2009). Transgression phases, on the other hand, can lead to complete
 94 destruction of the sites, bury them in marine sediments, or in the outermost periphery, submerge them
 95 (Bjerck 2008a; Glørstad et al. 2020). Transgression can therefore lead to a hiatus in the archaeological record
 96 for certain sub-phases in the impacted areas despite the fact that there were likely coastal settlements during
 97 the inferred hiatuses. Comparatively, given a continuous and still ongoing shoreline regression from as high
 98 as c. 220m above present sea-level in the inner Oslo fjord, any one location in south-eastern Norway has
 99 only been shore-bound within a relatively limited time span, and the sites have not been impacted by any
 100 transgressions (Hafsten 1957, 1983; Romundset et al. 2018; Sørensen 1979). This makes the region especially
 101 useful for evaluating the assumption of a shore-bound settlement pattern over a long and continuous time
 102 span.

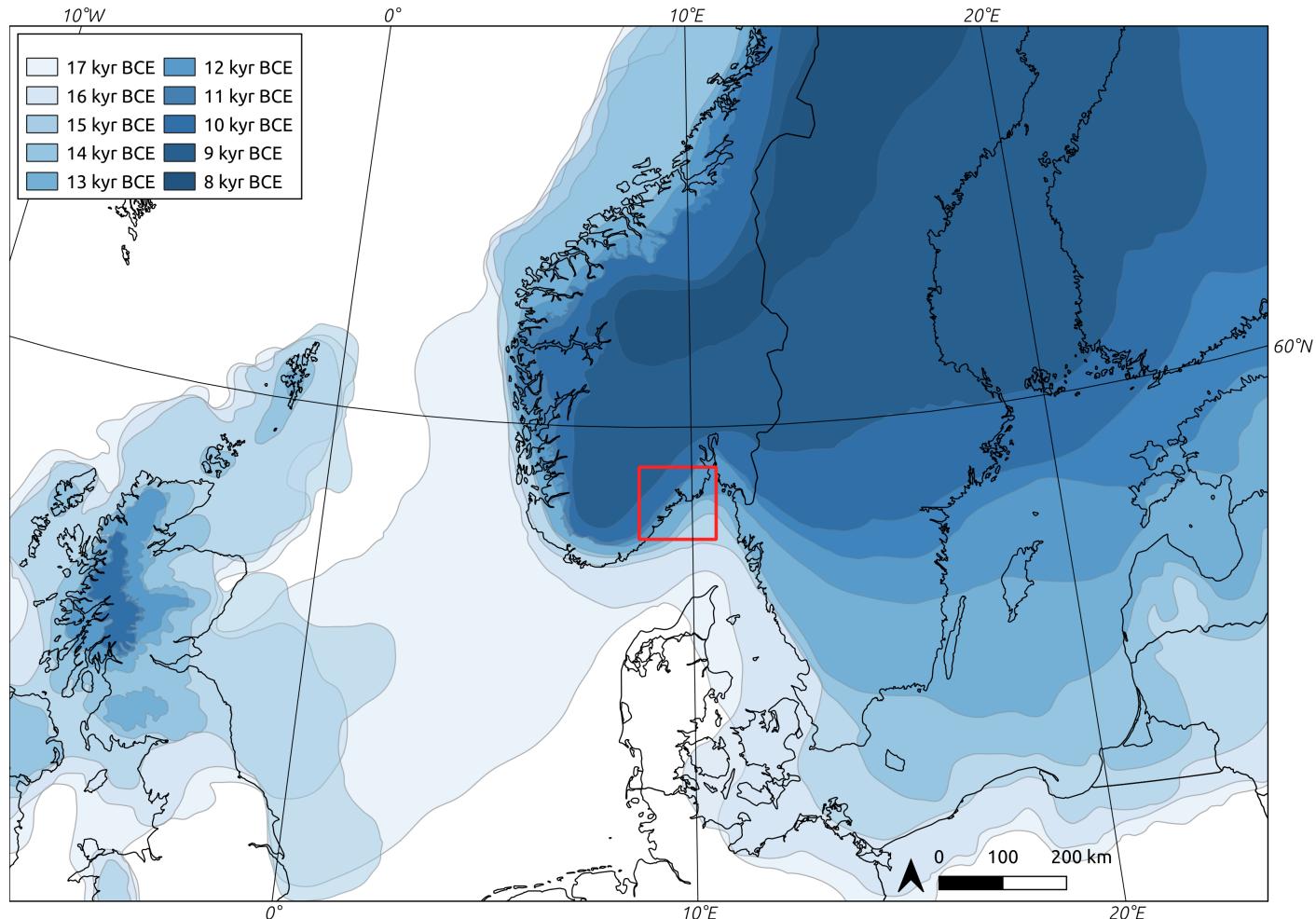


Figure 1: Deglaciation at 1000-year intervals from c. 17–8 thousand years (kyr) BCE. The study area defined later in the text is marked with a red outline (deglaciation data from Hughes et al. 2016, but see also Romundset et al. 2019 in relation to the study area).

103 The method of shoreline dating has been met with scepticism as related to the fundamental premise that
 104 most sites would have been consistently shore-bound, it has been characterised as a relative dating method for

105 sites located within a constrained geographical area, or it has been argued to offer no more than an earliest
106 possible date for when a site could have been in use (see review by Nordqvist 1999). The most common
107 application in Norway has arguably been to use shoreline dating to provide an approximate date for the
108 occupation of the sites, often in combination with other dating methods (see for example chapters in Glørstad
109 2002, 2003, 2004; Jakslund 2001; Jakslund 2012a, 2012b; Jakslund and Persson 2014; Melvold and Persson
110 2014a; Reitan and Persson 2014; Reitan and Sundström 2018; Solheim 2017; Solheim and Damlien 2013
111 and below). Recently the method has also been used independently to date a larger number of sites to get
112 a general impression of site frequency over time. This is done by aggregating point estimates of shoreline
113 dates in 100-, 200- or 500-year bins (Breivik 2014; Breivik and Bjerck 2018; Fossum 2020; Mjærum 2022;
114 Nielsen 2021; Solheim and Persson 2018; see also Jørgensen et al. 2020; Tallavaara and Pesonen 2020). In his
115 review, Nordqvist (1999) argues that there can be little doubt concerning the general applicability of the
116 method—what is less clear is the level of reliability and chronological resolution that it can offer (see also
117 Johansen 1963, 1997; Mikkelsen 1975b:100).

118 The shore-bound settlement location of prehistoric hunter-fisher-gatherers in Norway is generally believed to
119 follow both from the exploitation of aquatic resources and from movement and communication, which would
120 have been efficient on waterways (Bjerck 1990, 2017; Brøgger 1905:166; also discussed by Berg-Hansen 2009;
121 Bergsvik 2009). The same logic has also been extended to the hinterland and inland regions, where sites are
122 believed to be predominantly located along rivers and lakes (Brøgger 1905:166; Glørstad 2010:57–87; but see
123 also Gundersen 2013; Mjærum 2018; Schülke 2020). This is to take a dramatic turn at the transition to the
124 Late Neolithic, around 2400 BCE, with the introduction of the Neolithic proper (Prescott 2020; cf. Solheim
125 2021). The introduction of a comprehensive Neolithic cultural package, including a shift to agro-pastoralism
126 and the development of settled farmsteads is to have led site locations to be more withdrawn from the
127 shoreline (e.g. Bakka and Kaland 1971; Østmo 2008:223; Prescott 2020). That is not to say that waterways
128 and aquatic resources were no longer exploited, but rather that these activities would not have been as
129 tightly integrated with settlement and tool-production areas as in preceding periods (Glørstad 2012). At
130 an earlier stage, at the transition to the Early Neolithic (c. 3900 BCE), pottery is introduced to the sites,
131 and there are some indications of an initial uptake of agriculture at some sites in the Oslo fjord region.
132 However, this appears to be small in scale and is believed to be combined with a continued and predominantly
133 hunter-gatherer life-way, possibly followed by a return to foraging and complete de-Neolithisation in the
134 Middle Neolithic (Hinsch 1955; Nielsen et al. 2019; Østmo 1988:225–227). Nielsen (2021) has recently argued
135 that the initial uptake of agriculture in Early Neolithic south-eastern Norway is combined with a more
136 complex settlement pattern, and that a simple foraging/agricultural dichotomy would underplay the variation
137 present in the Early and Middle Neolithic settlement data (see also e.g. Amundsen et al. 2006; Østmo 1988;
138 Solheim 2012:74; see e.g. Bergsvik 2002; Bergsvik 2012 for similarly nuanced considerations of the coastal
139 settlement of Neolithic western Norway). Seen in relation to the question of interest here, the empirical
140 expectation for the above outlined development would thus be a predominantly shore-bound settlement in the
141 Mesolithic, possibly followed by a more varied association between sites and the shoreline with the transition
142 to the Early Neolithic around 3900 BCE, and finally a decisive shift with the Late Neolithic c. 2400 BCE.

143 Based on the generally accepted premise that most pre-Late Neolithic sites in south-eastern Norway located
144 lower than the marine limit (the highest elevation of the sea after the retreat of the ice) were situated on or
145 close to the contemporaneous shoreline, it is common to err on the side of a shore-bound site location unless
146 there is strong evidence to suggest otherwise. This is for example reflected in archaeological survey practices,
147 which are often guided by both a digital and mental reconstruction of past sea-levels (see e.g. Berg-Hansen
148 2009; Eskeland 2017; Nummedal 1923; Simpson 2009). Similarly, following an excavation, if typological
149 indicators in the assemblages correspond with available shoreline displacement curves, a shore-bound site
150 location is often assumed, even if the typologically informed date span is too wide to decisively verify this.
151 It is also common to combine this with a qualitative consideration of the landscape surrounding the sites,
152 and an evaluation of the degree to which the site location would appear to have been sensible if the site was
153 not shore-bound (e.g. Jakslund 2014; Johansen 1963; Nummedal 1923). This can for example pertain to
154 accessibility. If the site is situated on a ledge in a steep and jagged area of the present-day landscape it would
155 make intuitive sense that the site was in use when the ocean reached closer to its elevation, as the site would
156 have been accessible by means of watercraft. Although it appears that the arguments for such site locations
157 can for the most part be assumed to hold, comprehensive evaluations and attempts at quantification of this

158 tendency are relatively few (see also Berg-Hansen et al. 2022:644; Ilves and Darmark 2011).

159 One of the more extensive evaluations of the relationship between archaeological radiocarbon dates and
160 RSL-change was done by Solheim and colleagues (Breivik et al. 2018; Solheim 2020), who compared 102
161 radiocarbon dates from 29 Mesolithic sites on the western side of the Oslo fjord to the displacement curve
162 for the Larvik area. They found an overlap between the probability distribution of the radiocarbon dates
163 with the shoreline displacement curve for 86.3% of the dates (Solheim 2020:48). However, where there was
164 a discrepancy, the main occupation of the sites are still believed to have been shore-bound rather than
165 associated with the deviating ^{14}C -dates. This is based on typological and technological characteristics of the
166 assemblages. Whether these mismatches represent later shorter visits that are responsible for the younger
167 radiocarbon dates, or whether these dates are entirely erroneous can be difficult to evaluate (e.g. Persson
168 2008; Schülke 2020). However, this distinction is not deemed critical here, as what is of interest is settlements
169 and tool-production areas as evidenced by artefact inventories or multiple site features. Not remnants of
170 stays as ephemeral to only be discernible by isolated features or dubious ^{14}C -dates. The evaluation of the
171 relevance of radiocarbon dates to settlement activity will here therefore be entirely dependent upon and
172 follow the discretion of the original excavation reports.

173 Other previous evaluations of the correspondence between radiocarbon- and RSL-informed dates have typically
174 followed the same structure as that of Breivik et al. (2018), involving a visual inspection of radiocarbon
175 probability mass functions plotted against local shoreline displacement curves based on the elevation of the
176 site (e.g. Åkerlund et al. 1995; Åstveit 2018; Berg-Hansen et al. 2022; Solheim 2020; see also Bjerck 2008b;
177 Kleppe 1985; Ramstad 2009). This approach has a couple of limitations. First, the displacement curves are
178 sometimes applied directly to larger study areas, analogous to what Borreggine et al. (2022) term a bathtub
179 model, with only some studies having taken the variable uplift-rates into account when performing this
180 comparison (e.g. Åstveit 2018; Fossum 2020; Møller 1987; Persson 2008; Rosenvinge et al. 2022). Secondly,
181 with this method, the wider the uncertainty range associated with either radiocarbon date or displacement
182 curve, the higher the probability that the confidence intervals overlap, and the higher the probability that
183 the conclusion supports the hypothesis. This thus leads to an inferential framework that favours uncertainty,
184 which is hardly desirable. In statistical terms this follows from the fact that while one cannot conclude that
185 two dates are different if their confidence intervals overlap, this does not necessarily mean that they are
186 the same. The question thus necessitates a flip from a null-hypothesis of no significant difference, to one of
187 equivalence (e.g. Lakens et al. 2018), as the question of interest is effectively one of synchronicity between
188 events (cf. Parnell et al. 2008). Another limitation of this often-employed method is that it only takes into
189 account the vertical distance between the sites and the sea-level. While this is the main parameter of interest
190 for shoreline dating, the practical implications of a vertical difference in RSL will be highly dependent on local
191 topography and bathymetry. RSL-change can have more dramatic consequences in a landscape characterised
192 by a low relief, as the horizontal displacement of the shoreline will be greater. Taking the spatial nature
193 of the relationship between site and shoreline into account will consequently help get more directly at the
194 behavioural dimension of this relation and help move the analysis beyond a purely instrumental consideration
195 of the applicability of shoreline dating.

196 3 Data

197 To get at the relationship between sites and the contemporaneous shoreline, this analysis was dependent on
198 identifying a study area with good control of the trajectory of prehistoric shoreline displacement. While
199 there is displacement data available for other areas of south-eastern Norway (e.g. Hafsten 1957; Sørensen
200 1979, 1999), considerable methodological developments in recent years means that the most well-established
201 displacement curves are from the region stretching from Horten county in the north-east, to Arendal in the
202 south-west (Figure 2). This area has newly compiled displacement curves for Skoppum in Horten (Romundset
203 2021), Gunnarsrød in Porsgrunn (Sørensen et al. in press; Sørensen, Henningsmoen, et al. 2014; Sørensen,
204 Høeg, et al. 2014), Hanto in Tvedstrand (Romundset 2018; Romundset et al. 2018), and Bjørnebu in
205 Arendal (Romundset 2018).

206 The shoreline displacement data used in this study are based on the so-called isolation basin method (e.g.

Kjemerud 1986; Romundset et al. 2011), which involves extracting cores from a series of basins situated on bedrock at different elevations below the marine limit, and dating the transition from marine to lacustrine sediments. Each basin thus represents a high precision sea-level index point (SLIP) which are combined in a continuous time series for RSL-change adjusted to a common shoreline isobase. The isobases are here contours indicating equal shoreline displacement over the same time span (Svendsen and Mangerud 1987:116). To minimise the impact of variable uplift rates, the cored basins are located in as constrained of an area of the landscape as possible. Following from the morphology of the retreating ice sheet, the uplift is more stark towards the north-east, which needs to be adjusted for in the case that any basins are located any significant distance from the common isobase that runs perpendicular to this uplift gradient (Figure 2). Furthermore, as the uplift has been greater immediately following the retreat of the ice, such adjustments, and thus potential uncertainty, will be more critical further back in time. The resulting SLIPs are most commonly interpreted as representing the isolation of the basins from the highest astronomical tide, which is adjusted to mean sea-level in the compilation of the displacement curves, based on the present-day tidal range. For simplicity, the tidal range is assumed to have been the same throughout the Holocene (Sørensen, Henningsmoen, et al. 2014:44). The highest astronomical tide in the study area reaches around 30cm above mean sea-level (30cm at the standard port Helgeroa in Larvik, Norwegian Mapping Authority 2021).

As the displacement curves and their trajectory are quite complex constructs and the integrated result of both expert knowledge and more objectively quantifiable parameters, the geologists that have undertaken the studies have not found reason to assign variable uncertainty within the confidence envelopes of the displacement curves (Romundset et al. 2018:187; Sørensen, Henningsmoen, et al. 2014:44). The reason for this is that the trajectory of the curves is not only based on radiometric dates, the uncertainty of which are well-defined, but are for example also dependent on the interpretation and analysis of sediment cores, the nature and condition of the basin outlets and the adjustment to a common isobase, as well as being based on expert knowledge of regional post-glacial geologic developments and local geomorphology, to name but a few factors (e.g. Romundset et al. 2011, 2018; Svendsen and Mangerud 1987; for an alternative approach see Creel et al. 2022). For more details and evaluations done for the compilation of each curve, the reader is therefore referred to the individual publications.

The archaeological data compiled for the analysis consists of excavated Stone Age sites with available spatial data from the coastal region between Horten county in the north-east, to Arendal in the south-west (Figure 2). These number 167 sites, of which 91 are associated with the total of 547 radiocarbon dates. Of these, in turn, 66 sites are related to the 255 radiocarbon date ranges that intersect the Stone Age (9500–1700 BCE), with 95% probability. These sites and ^{14}C -dates form the basis for the analysis. Spatial data in the form of site limits and features, as defined by the excavating archaeologists, were retrieved from local databases at the Museum of Cultural History of the University of Oslo—the institution responsible for archaeological excavations and data curation in the region. In the compiled dataset, each radiocarbon date has been associated with the site features or excavation unit from where they originate, or, where these weren't available, the spatial limit of the entire site. Due to somewhat variable practices between excavations, what available spatial geometry best represents the site limit was decided based on an evaluation of the excavation reports. This means that the limits are variably given as that defined during initial survey, area de-turfed before excavation, area stripped with excavator following the excavation, manually excavated area, or convex hull polygons generated around the site features.

Three of the sites have been associated with agriculture, either directly or in the form building structures. The first is Nordby 1 at which the ^{14}C -dates are associated with a Late Neolithic long-house (Gjerpe and Bukkemoen 2008). The Middle Neolithic phase at Kvastad A2 (Stokke and Reitan 2018) and Late Neolithic phase at Nauen A (Persson 2008) are both directly related to farming activities. Both of these sites also have radiocarbon dates and lithic inventory associated with Mesolithic forager activities. Following from the expected deviance from the settlement patterns that are to characterise forager sites, these agricultural phases are highlighted in the analysis below. Finally, Nielsen (2021) has recently suggested that Early and Middle Neolithic features from the otherwise younger sites Bratsberg (Wenn 2012) and Larønningen (Røberg 2012) could be related to early agricultural activity in the Oslo fjord region. Due to the uncertain and somewhat speculative nature of this suggestion, these are omitted here.

The elevation data used for the analysis is a digital terrain model (DTM) freely available from the Norwegian

259 Mapping Authority (Norwegian Mapping Authority 2018, <https://hoydedata.no>). The 10m resolution DTM
260 was used rather than the higher-resolution 1m version, both because this resulted in considerably less
261 processing time and because the higher resolution elevation model is more vulnerable to smaller-scale modern
262 disturbances. The 10m resolution DTM of the study area is a down-sampled version of the 1m version and
263 has a height accuracy with a systematic error of 0.1m (Norwegian Mapping Authority 2018). All data and R
264 programming code (R Core Team 2021) required to run the analyses, as well as the derived data are freely
265 available in a version-controlled repository at <https://osf.io/7f9su/>, organised as a research compendium
266 following Marwick (2017; Marwick et al. 2018).

267 4 Methods

268 Shoreline dating is based on the spatial relationship between two phenomena, occupation of sites and shoreline
269 displacement, each associated with temporal uncertainty. The first task was therefore to ascribe a likely date
270 and associated degree of uncertainty to these dimensions. To take account of the gradient in the isostatic
271 rebound, the trajectory of shoreline displacement was first interpolated to each site location based on the
272 distance to the isobases of the displacement curves, using inverse distance weighting (e.g. Conolly 2020;
273 Conolly and Lake 2006:94–97). This was done for each year along the entirety of the curves, weighting the
274 interpolation by the squared inverse of the distances. The result of this process is shown for an example
275 site in Figure 3. For the sites all radiocarbon dates were first individually calibrated using the IntCal20
276 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2020) using OxCal v4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) through the oxcAAR package
277 for R (Hinz et al. 2021). Radiocarbon dates associated with each site were then grouped if their date
278 ranges intersected at 99.7% probability, meaning these were effectively taken to be associated with the same
279 occupation event, here termed settlement or site phase. In the case where there are multiple dates believed
280 to belong to a single settlement phase, these were modelled using the Boundary function in OxCal and then
281 summed using the Sum function. Multiple phases at a single site were treated as independent of each other.

282 The excavation of archaeological sites in Norway typically occur in advance of residential and commercial
283 infrastructure development. As the data collection for the utilised DTM was begun by the Norwegian Mapping
284 Authority in 2016, the area of the DTM immediately surrounding the sites has sometimes been severely
285 impacted by disturbances after the excavation. In addition to employing the 10m resolution DTM to alleviate
286 some of these issues, this also necessitated some additional editing of the elevation raster. This involved
287 manually defining the extent of problem areas such as railways, highways, quarries and the like. The DTM
288 values on these were then set to missing, and new elevation values were interpolated from the surrounding
289 terrain. This was done using regularised spline interpolation with tension (e.g. Conolly 2020), using the
290 default settings of r.fillnulls from GRASS GIS (GRASS Development Team 2017) in R through the package
291 rgrass7 (Bivand 2021). In addition to code and original spatial data being available in the online repository
292 for the paper, the location and analysis of each individual site is presented in the supplementary material
293 where it has been noted when the area surrounding a site has been edited in this manner.

294 Armed with a likely date range for the occupation(s) of each site, an estimated trajectory of RSL change at
295 that location, and a DTM edited to remove substantial modern disturbances, the simulations were performed.
296 A single simulation run involved first drawing a single year weighted by the posterior probability distribution
297 of a given occupation phase of a site (Figure 4). This year then has a corresponding likely elevation range for
298 the contemporaneous shoreline from which an elevation value was drawn uniformly, using intervals of 5cm.
299 The sea-level was then raised to this elevation on the DTM by defining all elevation values at or below this
300 altitude as missing. Polygons were then created from the resulting areas with missing values. The horizontal
301 distance was then found by measuring the shortest distance between site and sea polygons, and the vertical
302 distance by subtracting the elevation of the sea-level from the lowest elevation of the site polygon. The
303 topographic distance between site and sea was also found by measuring the distance while taking into account
304 the slope of the terrain on the DTM. This was done using the topoDistance package for R (Wang 2019). The
305 topographic distance was measured between the points on the site and sea polygons that were identified
306 as being the closest when measured horizontally. Because it is measured as the shortest topographic path
307 between the horizontally closest points, this means that the distance does not necessarily match the closest

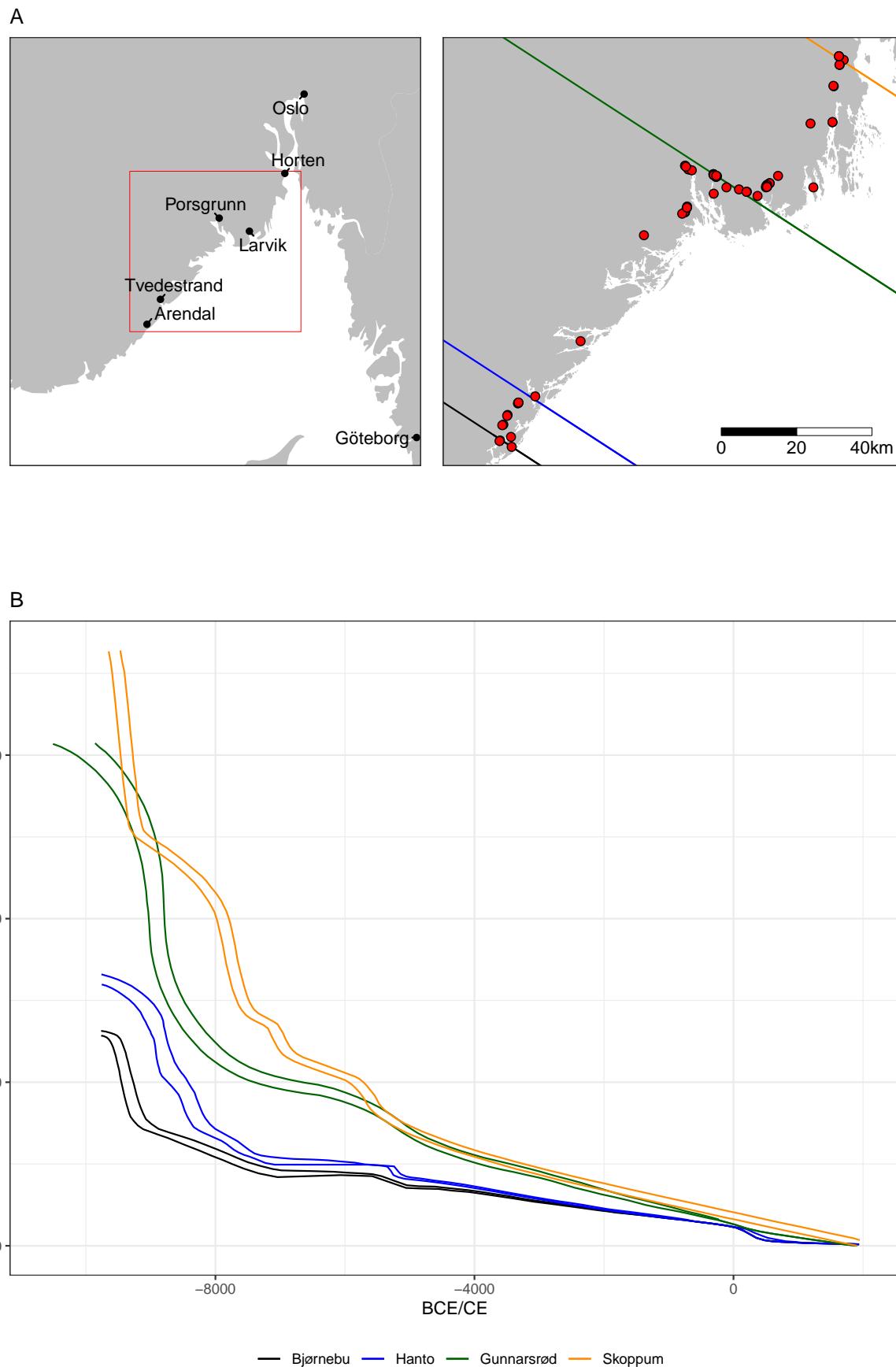


Figure 2: A) Location of the study area and the distribution of the 66 analysed sites relative to the isobases of the displacement curves. The isobases have a direction of 327° (Romundset et al. 2018, although see Sørensen et al. 2014)⁸ B) Displacement curves. Note the increasing steepness of the curves towards the north-east.

308 topographic distance if the entirety of the polygons had been considered. Not finding the topographically
309 closest points significantly reduced the computational cost of the analysis, and is deemed unlikely to have a
310 considerable impact on the results, given the distances considered. The shortest topographic path was found
311 using the Moore neighbourhood of eight cells (e.g. Conolly and Lake 2006:253; Herzog 2013).

312 In the case where the sea polygons intersect the site polygon, all distance measures were set to zero. In the
313 case that the sea polygons completely contain the site, the horizontal and topographic distance measures were
314 made negative, and the vertical distance was instead measured to the highest point on the site polygon. While
315 it is safe to assume that an archaeological site was not occupied when it was located below sea-level, a negative
316 result can reflect the inherent uncertainty in this procedure, and might also help identify discrepancies in
317 displacement data or radiocarbon dates. Negative values were therefore retained except of for the sites
318 Gunnarsrød 5 and Pjonkerød R1, where the negative values are believed to result from modern disturbances
319 in the DTM rather than the ^{14}C -dates or displacement curves (see supplementary material for more details).

320 This process was repeated 1000 times for each phase for each site (Figure 5). The choice of 1000 simulation
321 runs follows from an evaluation of when the mean distances between site and shoreline converged when
322 running 5000 iterations of the simulation on the site Hovland 5 (cf. Crema et al. 2010:1125). This evaluation
323 is presented in the supplementary material. Hovland 5 was chosen for this assessment as it has an imprecise
324 age and is located in area of quite complex topography (Mansrud and Koxvold 2013).

325 5 Simulation results

326 Overall, as is indicated by the measures for central tendency and the almost solid line along the 0m mark on
327 the y-axes, the simulations show that the sites tend to have been situated close to the shoreline when they
328 were in use (Figure 6). As is also illustrated by the measures for dispersion, some of the sites are situated
329 considerable distances from the shoreline when the dates believed to be erroneous in the original reports are
330 included (Figure 6A). However, if one accepts the interpretation that these do not date the main occupation
331 of the sites, as is indicated by the artefact inventories, Figure 6B gives considerable support to the notion that
332 the sites were in use when they were situated on or close to the contemporaneous shoreline. The distances for
333 the earliest sites appears somewhat high, with the highest vertical distance of the results older than 7500
334 BCE being 27.9m. But this can likely be explained as the result of the rapid RSL fall in the earliest part of
335 the Holocene (Figure 2B), which leads the uncertainty of the ^{14}C -dates to give a wider possible elevation
336 range for the simulated sea-level. This is also indicated by the fact that the median vertical distance for the
337 same simulation results is 6.1m, and 15 of the 18 sites associated with these results have simulated vertical
338 distances that extend below 5m.

339 Another immediately striking result is the apparent deviation from the shoreline towards the end of the Stone
340 Age. Of the results from after 2500 BCE, which are associated with 8 sites, only one has simulation results
341 for vertical distance that includes zero. The highest simulated vertical distance among these is 56.5m and
342 the median is 12.9m. Furthermore, some deviation from the shoreline is evident from just after 4000 BCE
343 as well. Of the 21 sites associated with the period between 4000 and 2500 BCE, two sites have all vertical
344 distance results above 25m. However, the median vertical distance of the results from this period is only
345 4.3m, indicating that while some sites have a markedly withdrawn location, most are still situated close
346 to the shoreline. The chronological smearing following from the uncertainty in the ^{14}C -dates means that
347 while the results cannot be used to directly inform discussions that deal with the century scale around these
348 chronological transitions (e.g. Prescott 2020; Solheim 2021), the findings are nonetheless in clear agreement
349 with the general chronological developments suggested in the literature.

350 The negative values around 8000 BCE originate from the sites Løvås 1, 2 and 3. Berg-Hansen et al. (2022:644)
351 made a similar observation in their assessment of the correspondence between shoreline displacement and
352 radiocarbon dates from these sites. The sites are recently excavated, well-dated and are situated in a relatively
353 undisturbed area of the landscape (Berg-Hansen et al. 2022; Reitan and Hårstad 2022). While there could be
354 a danger of circularity of having archaeological sites inform a reconstruction RSL-change, and, in turn, use
355 these to evaluate the degree of shore-bound settlement, the sites do clearly represent an upper constraining

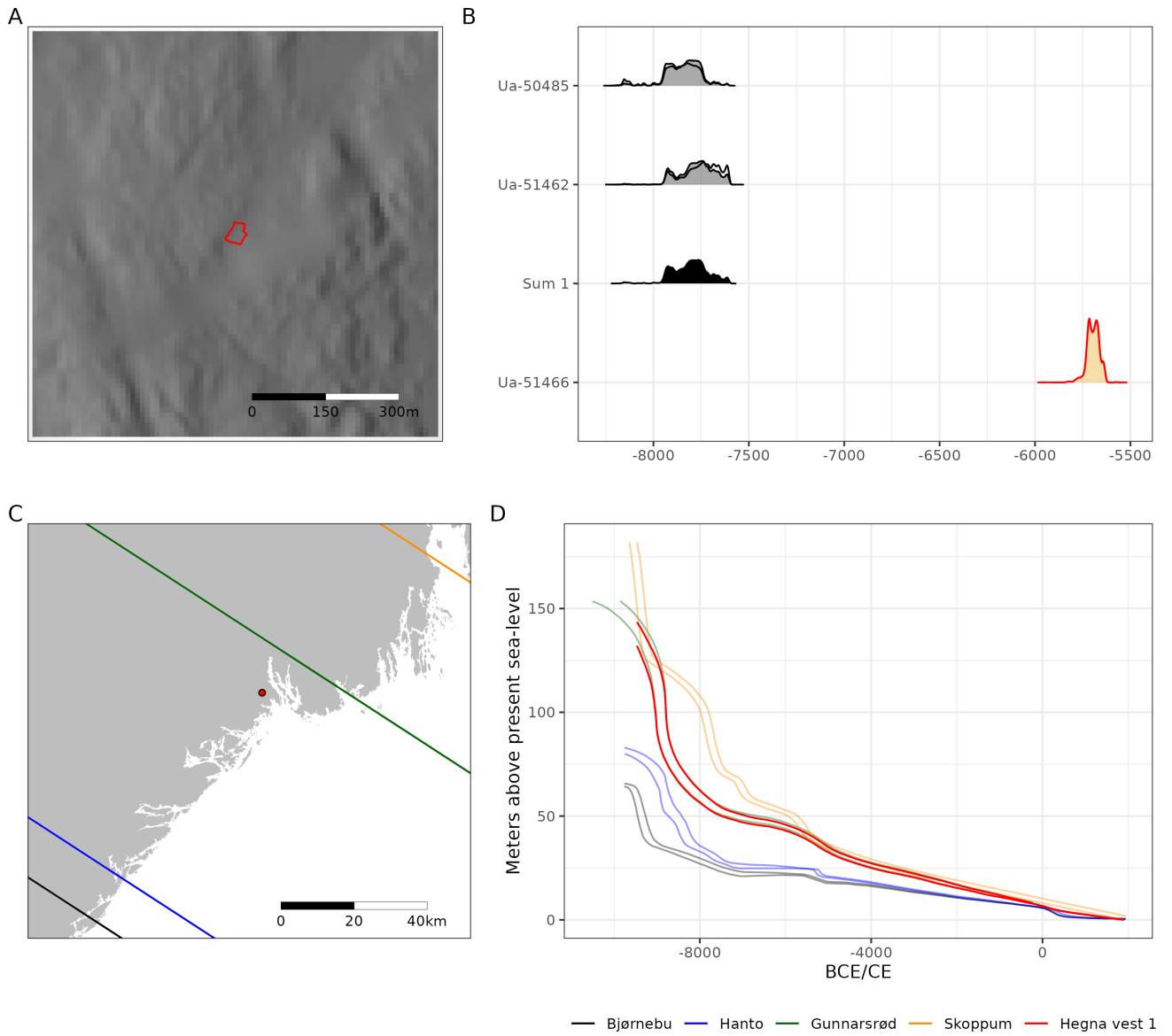


Figure 3: Example site Hegna vest 1 (Fossum 2017). A) Location of the site on the edited 10m resolution DTM. The red outline is the site limit. B) Radiocarbon dates associated with the site. Fill colour indicates what dates are assumed to belong to the same settlement phase. Multiple dates are modelled using the Boundary function in OxCal and then summed. The red outline indicates that the date does not match the typological indicators in the artefact assemblage of the site. C) The location of the site within the study area relative to isobases of the displacement curves. D) Displacement curve interpolated to the site location.

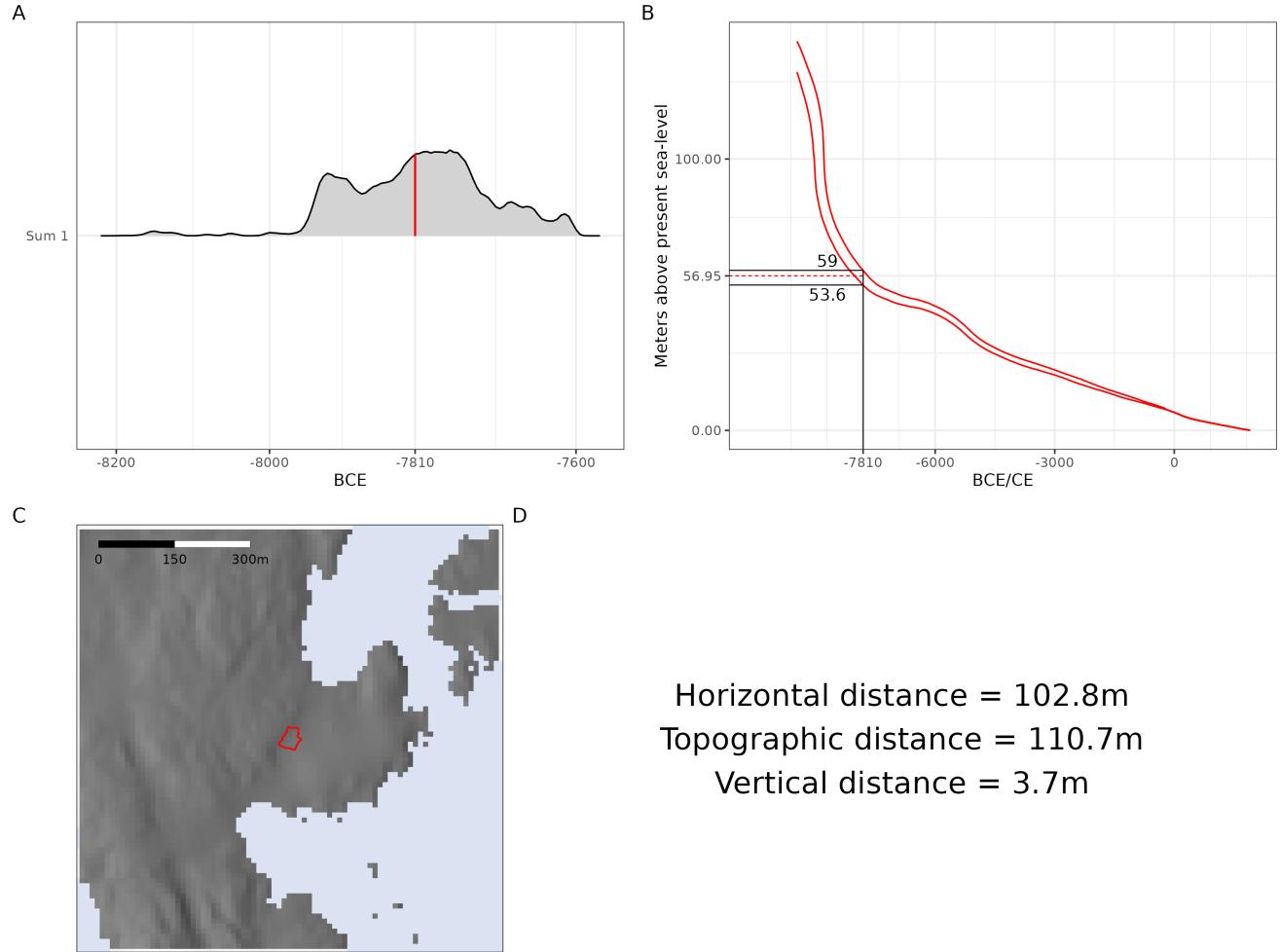


Figure 4: Example of a single simulation run on the site Hegna vest 1. A) The simulation starts by drawing a single year, weighted by the posterior probability distribution. B) This then corresponds to an elevation range on the interpolated displacement curve. A single elevation is drawn uniformly from this range using 5cm intervals. C) The sea-level is then adjusted on the DTM to this elevation and the various distance measures are found. D) The numerical result of the simulation run.

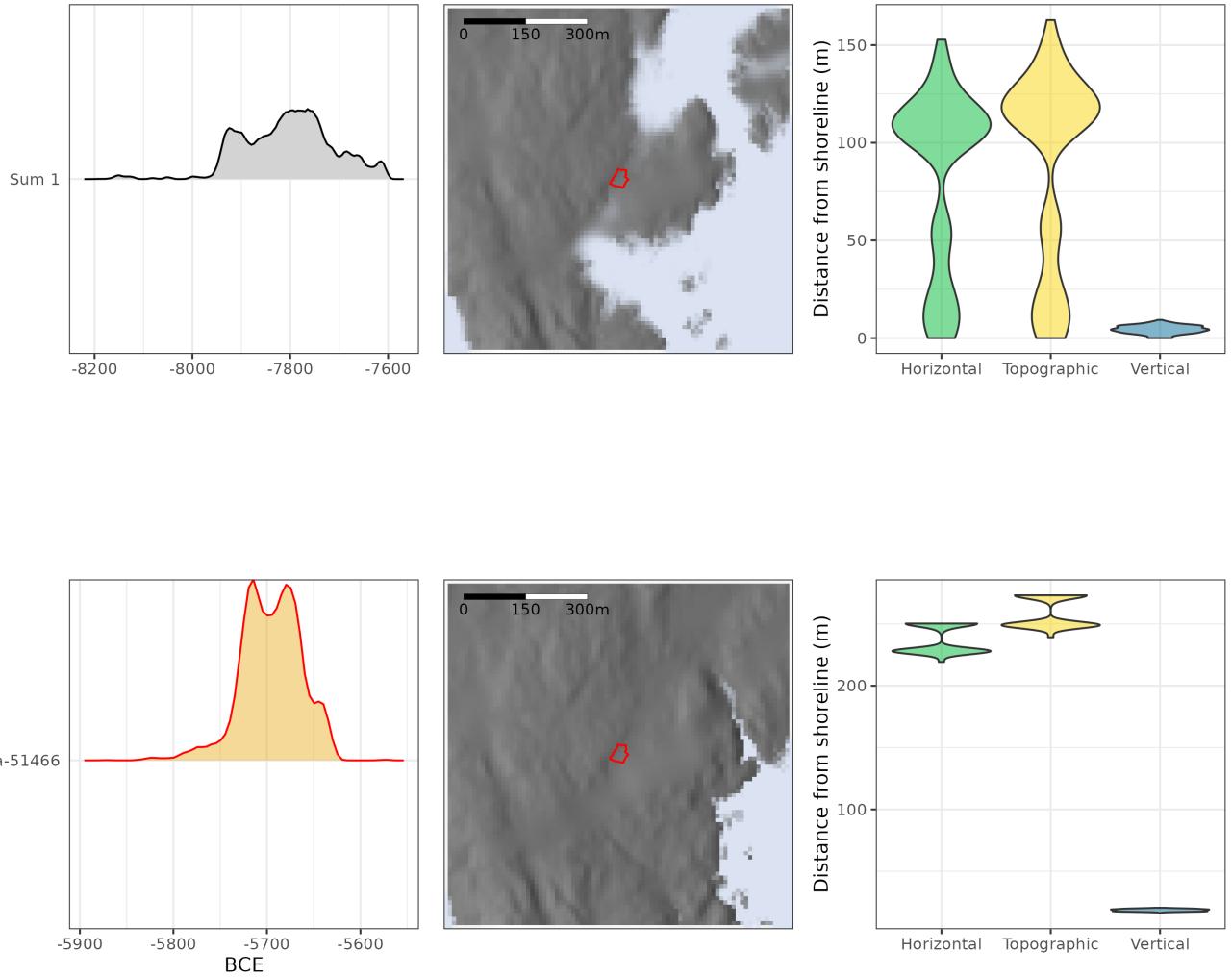


Figure 5: The result of 1000 simulation runs for each of the two groups of dates on the site Hegna vest 1. The leftmost column of plots shows the calibrated radiocarbon probability distribution from where dates were drawn during simulation. The centre column displays the result of simulating the raised sea-level 1000 times. The more opaque the colour appears, the more times the sea-level was simulated in that location. The rightmost column shows violin plots of the different distance measures across all simulations.

limit for the sea-level, as they would not have been in use when located under water. It therefore seems that the Løvås sites represent a case where the archaeological material indicates a slight discrepancy in the geologic reconstruction of shoreline displacement in the area.

Accepting that shoreline dating appears to lose utility around the transition to the Late Neolithic, as indicated by the clear deviation in site location from the shoreline after this, the results from Figure 6B are presented again in Figure 7A, excluding all simulation results younger than 2500 BCE. Furthermore, all negative values have here been set to zero, under the assumption that these result from uncertainty or errors in the data, and not actual site locations. The resulting best point estimate for the vertical distance between sites and shoreline for the pre-Late Neolithic is given by the median distance of 4m, while 95% of the values fall within the range 0–18m. That is, for 95% of the cases, the shoreline was simulated to be situated on or lower than 18m below the site location. While these values remain the same when only the Mesolithic dates are included (Figure 7B), the mean and standard deviation are slightly constrained. Furthermore, while the median for horizontal and topographic distance is only 10m across all plots in Figure 7, the magnitude of the statistics for dispersion is greater than what it is for vertical distance, illustrating the point that minor variations in vertical distance can have substantial consequences for these distance measures, depending on the surrounding topography.

It is clear that the distributions in Figure 7 have a severe right skew. Most sites were likely situated less than a meter from the shoreline, and from this there is a sharp decline in density as one moves further along the x-axes. To characterise this relationship, a series of standard models for distributions with a right skew have been fit to the simulation results for vertical distance older than 2500 BCE (Figure 7A) by means of maximum likelihood estimation (Table 1). As most of the models only accept positive values, a constant of 0.001 was added to avoid values of zero. It was attempted to both remove negative values and force these to zero before adding the constant. As the difference between these two solutions was negligible, and as the assumption here is that negative values in actuality reflect a distance of zero, the latter approach was chosen (a plot displaying the negative values and the compared models is available in the supplementary material).

The performance of the models was then compared by means of the Akaike information criterion (AIC) and the Bayesian (or Schwarz) information criterion (BIC). The AIC and BIC evaluate the degree to which the models fit to the data, while penalising for the number of model parameters to avoid over-fitting (e.g. Burnham and Anderson 2002; for applications in archaeology see e.g. Eve and Crema 2014; Timpson et al. 2021). As lower values point to a better model, it is evident from both the AIC and BIC that the gamma is the best among the candidate models. It is worth noting that this could have benefited from a more sophisticated treatment of the zero-values. This is because these are likely to be a mix of both exact zeros, the case when there is an actual intersection between site and sea, and, although probably to a far lesser extent, zeroes that result from the case when the distance between site and sea is below the detection limit due to the employed methods and the resolution of the spatial data (e.g. Dunn and Smyth 2005; Helsel 2005). In conclusion, however, the gamma appears to represent a reasonable approximation of the data. If one accepts this, the probability density function for the gamma distribution can be used to characterise the vertical distance between sites and the shoreline and be used to inform a method for shoreline dating that takes this into account.

Table 1: Comparison of models fit to the simulated vertical distances older than 2500 BCE, with negative results set to zero and a constant of 0.001 added to the values. The models are listed in the order of performance. A plot with all of the models is available in the supplementary material.

| Model | Parameters | AIC | BIC |
|-------------|--|--------|--------|
| Gamma | Shape (α) = 0.286 Scale (σ) = 0.048 | 230247 | 230229 |
| Log-normal | Mean of the logarithm (μ) = -0.647 SD of the logarithm (σ) = 3.926 | 268082 | 268064 |
| Power law | Exponent (k) = 1.16 | 274052 | 274043 |
| Exponential | Rate (λ) = 0.168 | 348484 | 348475 |

| | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Logistic | Location (μ) = 4.698 | 415322 | 415304 |
| | Scale (σ) = 3.558 | | |

395 6 Shoreline dating

396 The procedure for shoreline dating to be outlined is aimed at determining the likely age of the occupation of
 397 a site based on its altitude above present day sea-level, with reference to shoreline displacement and the likely
 398 elevation of the site above the sea-level when it was in use. For simplicity, this is conceptually treated a single
 399 event and thus the possibility of multiple or continuous phases of occupation is not treated explicitly. This
 400 leads the problem to become similar to that of the calibration of a radiocarbon date (see Figure 8, Bronk
 401 Ramsey 2009; Stuvier and Reimer 1989; van der Plicht 1993). First, finding the elevation of the sea-level at
 402 the time the site was in use is dependent on the present day elevation of the site E and the distance between
 403 site and the shoreline D . Based on the simulation results above, the distance from the elevation of the site to
 404 the contemporaneous shoreline is defined by the probability density function for the gamma distribution:

$$405 p(E - D) = \frac{1}{\sigma^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} (E - D)^{\alpha-1} e^{-(E-D)/\sigma} \quad (1)$$

406 where α is the shape and σ the rate of the distribution, and $\Gamma(\alpha)$ denotes the gamma function. This can
 407 then be coupled with the trajectory of relative sea-level change to find the corresponding calendar date T for
 408 the occupation of the site. This is defined by a discrete uniform probability mass function (Ud) over the
 409 range between the lower T_l and upper T_u bounds of the displacement curve that has been interpolated to the
 site location:

$$410 p(T|E - D) = Ud[T_l|E-D, T_u|E-D] \quad (2)$$

411 Finding the probability for the date of the site then becomes a matter of transferring the probability of the
 distance between site and shoreline to calendar dates using the displacement curve:

$$412 p(T|E - D) = p(T|E - D)p(E - D) \quad (3)$$

413 We can then get rid of parameter D by summing all possible distances between site and the shoreline. Given
 its elevation, the probability for the date of the occupation of a site is then:

$$414 p(T|E) = \sum_D p(T|E - D)p(E - D) \quad (4)$$

415 An example of an implementation of the outlined approach is given in Figure 8, where $\alpha = 0.286$ and $\sigma =$
 416 0.048. These are the parameters for the gamma distribution identified when considering all pre-Late Neolithic
 417 simulation results (Figure 7A) and are the parameters used in all applications of the proposed method that
 418 follow below. For the numerical implementation, D is here stepped through as a sequence of increments of
 419 0.001m, which, following from the adjustment of the values for fitting the compared models, starts from
 420 0.001m. The gamma distribution is stepped through in its cumulative form, where the probability from
 421 the previous 0.001m step is subtracted from the probability at the current step. This probability is then
 422 divided equally across the individual calendar years in the range between the lower and the upper limit of the
 423 displacement curve at the current 0.001m step. The probability mass function that is the resulting shoreline
 424 date is the sum of performing this procedure on all possible 0.001m values of D , which, in practice, is down
 to and including $E - D = 0.001$ or when 99.999% of the gamma distribution has been stepped through.

425 To evaluate the outlined procedure it is used to shoreline date the sites from where the method was derived to
 426 check if the resulting shoreline dates correspond to the radiocarbon dates associated with the sites (Figure 9).

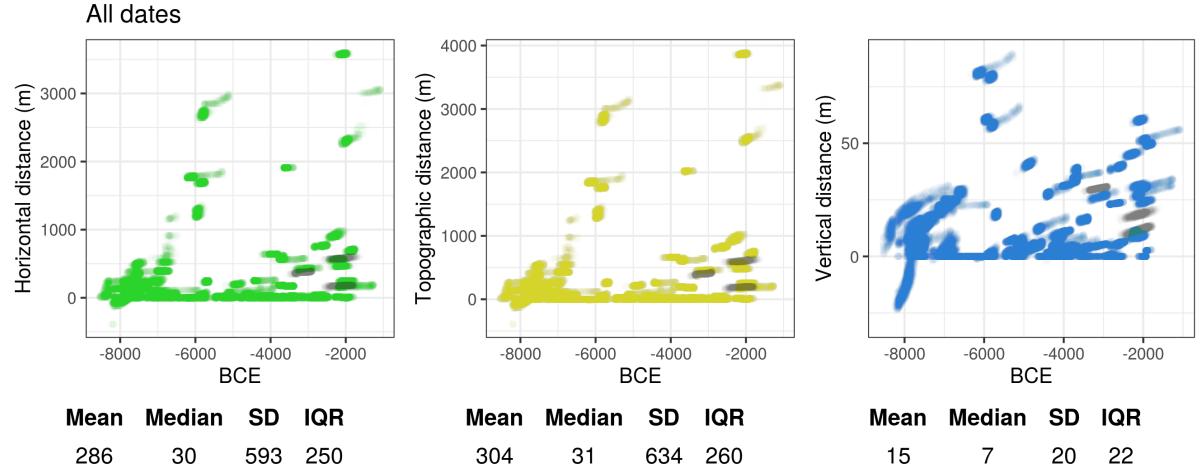
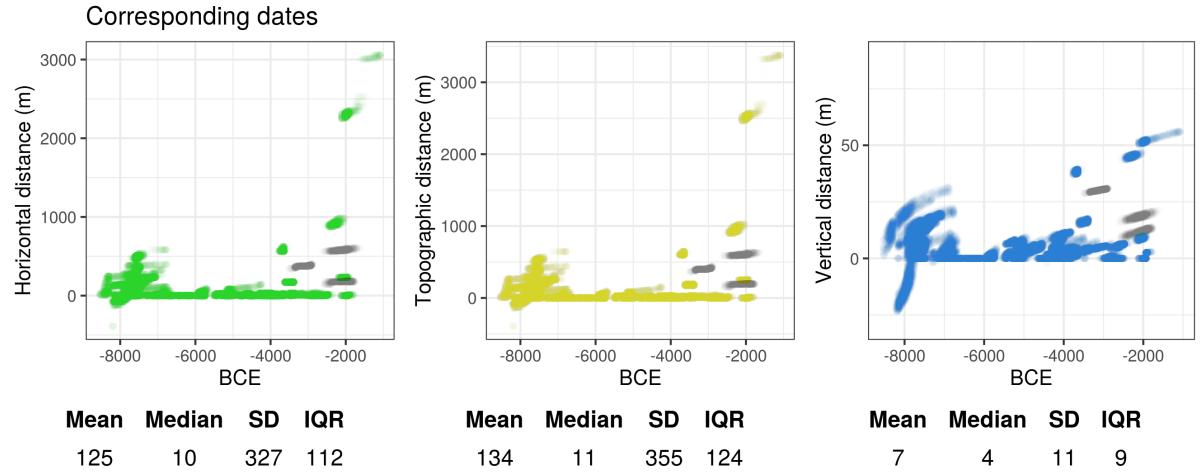
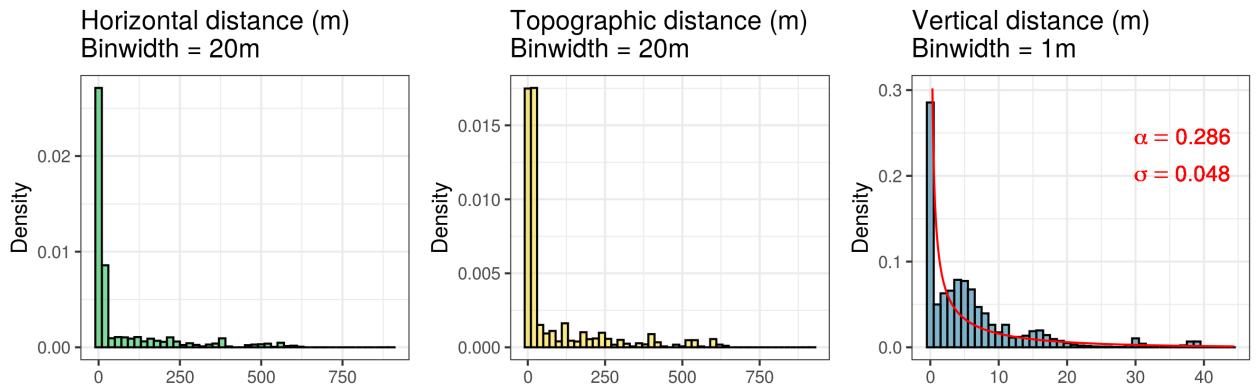
A**B**

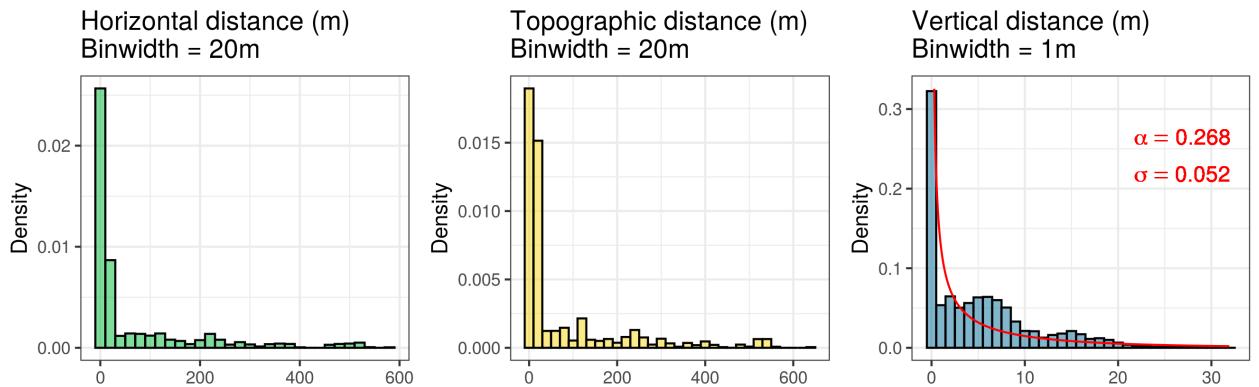
Figure 6: The result of running the analysis across all sites. Each data point is plotted with some transparency, meaning that the more intense the colour, the more often those values occurred. Results associated with agricultural activities are plotted in grey. The first row A) shows the result of including all dates to the Stone Age, including those seen as otherwise unrelated to the main occupation of the sites (66 sites and 166 site phases). The second row B) shows the result of excluding these (resulting in 51 sites and 69 site phases). The table under each plot lists some corresponding statistics for central tendency and dispersion.

A

| Mean | Median | SD | IQR |
|------|--------|-----|-----|
| 71 | 10 | 131 | 67 |

| Mean | Median | SD | IQR |
|------|--------|-----|-----|
| 76 | 10 | 140 | 71 |

| Mean | Median | SD | IQR |
|------|--------|----|-----|
| 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 |

B

| Mean | Median | SD | IQR |
|------|--------|-----|-----|
| 68 | 10 | 119 | 80 |

| Mean | Median | SD | IQR |
|------|--------|-----|-----|
| 73 | 10 | 127 | 81 |

| Mean | Median | SD | IQR |
|------|--------|----|-----|
| 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 |

Figure 7: Histograms showing the simulated distance from the shoreline using radiocarbon dates corresponding to the site inventories. Negative values have been set to zero. A) Simulated results older than 2500 BCE (50 sites and 66 site phases) and B) simulated results older than 4000 BCE (43 sites and 51 site phases). Note that the cut-off is done based on the calendar year associated with each distance value. Consequently, sites and site phases are only completely excluded if the entire posterior probability of the radiocarbon dates falls later than the cut-off. Furthermore, the superimposed gamma distributions have been fit when adding a constant of 0.001 to the distance values and have been cut off on the y-axis for visualisation. The gamma distribution in A forms the basis for the analysis to follow, but a version has also been fit to the vertical distances in B to further illustrate the difference between the distributions.

427 The Late Neolithic sites are also included here for illustrative purposes, even though these have not informed
 428 the gamma parameters in use. Following from having defined the distance between intersecting sea- and
 429 site polygons as zero during simulations, the sites were dated using the mean elevation of the site polygons
 430 to allow for some variation in elevation over the site limits. The synchronicity between radiocarbon and
 431 shoreline dates was then evaluated using the method presented by Parnell et al. (2008). Here, 100,000 age
 432 samples drawn from the probability mass function of each shoreline date were subtracted from 100,000 age
 433 samples drawn from the corresponding probability mass function of the modelled ^{14}C -dates. The resulting
 434 range of the 95% highest density region (HDR, Hyndman 1996) was then checked to see if it crosses zero, in
 435 which case the dates are considered to be in agreement (Figure 10). When excluding the earliest occupation
 436 phase at Gunnarsrød 5, the deviation of which is to be expected based on issues with the DTM (see above),
 437 the shoreline date corresponds to the radiocarbon dates in 64 out of 68 cases (93%). Only including dates
 438 modelled to be older than 2500 BCE with 95% probability, i.e. older than the Late Neolithic, improves this
 439 to 60 out of 62 cases (97%). When only including dates older than 4000 BCE with 95% probability, i.e. only
 440 Mesolithic site phases, the success rate is further increased to 49/49 (100%).

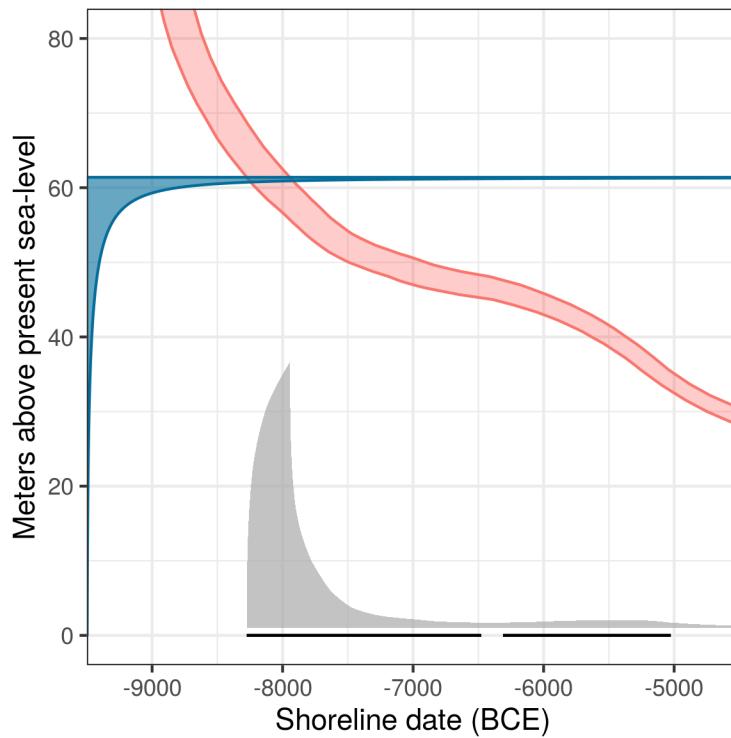


Figure 8: Shoreline dating of Hegna vest 1. The mean elevation of the site polygon is used to inform E in the dating of the site. The gamma distribution in blue on the y-axis extends the full range of possible values for $E - D$ and has the parameters $\alpha = 0.286$ and $\sigma = 0.048$ (see Figure 7A). The red envelope marks the shoreline displacement curve interpolated to the site location. The resulting shoreline date in grey is underlined with the 95% HDR in black.

441 7 Re-dating previously shoreline dated sites

442 To further explore the implementation for shoreline dating presented above, 87 excavated and shoreline dated
 443 Stone Age sites within the study area where ^{14}C -dates are not available or these are not believed to date the
 444 main occupation of the sites have been subjected to the outlined approach (Figure 11). The resulting dates
 445 are compared to those originally proposed in the excavation reports for the sites (the numerical results are
 446 available in the supplementary material). To avoid issues with recent disturbances in the DTM, the sites have
 447 been dated based on the mean of the altitudes provided in the report for each site. As all of the included

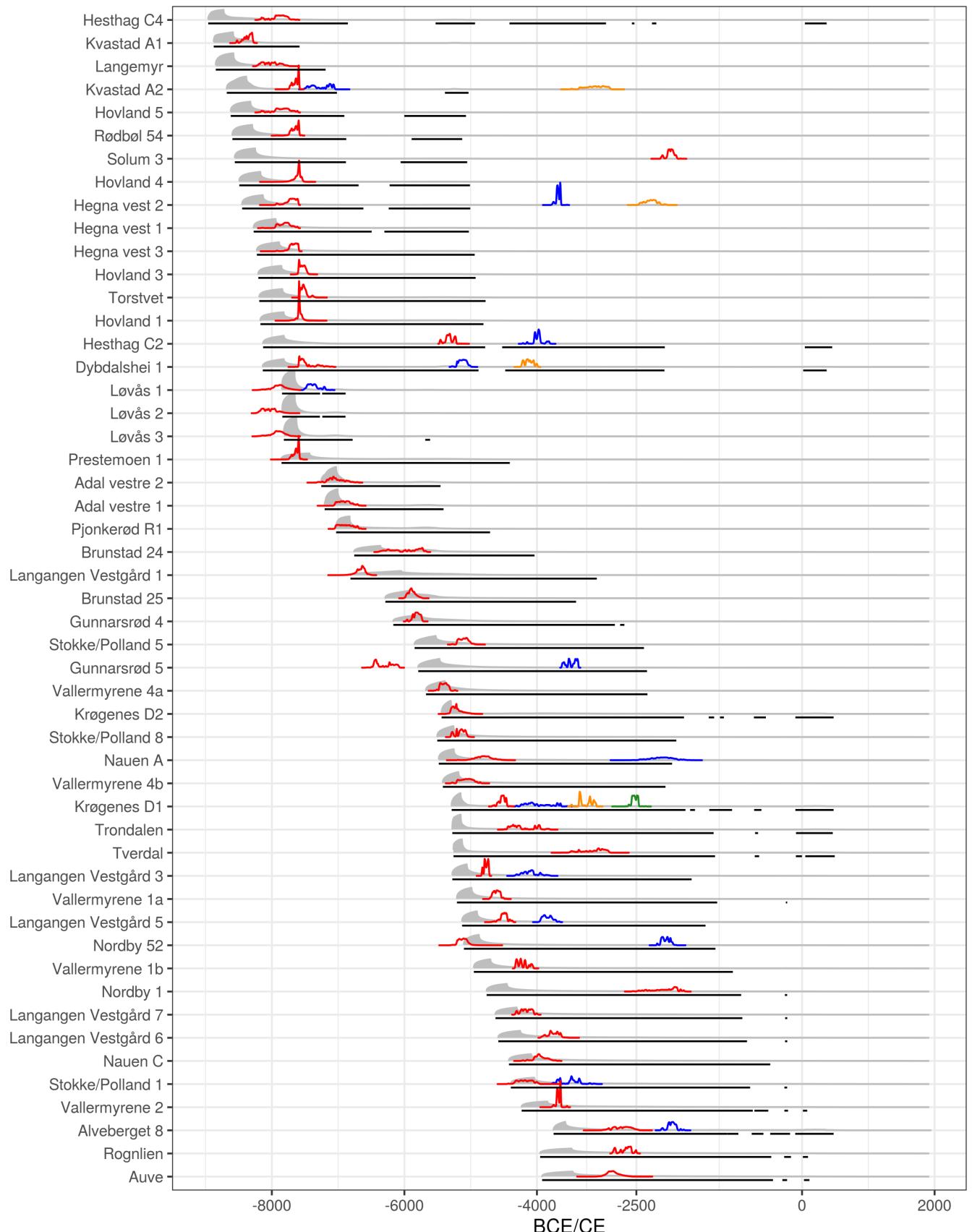


Figure 9: The result of backwards shoreline dating the 51 sites with radiocarbon dates corresponding to the artefact inventory using the method proposed here. The shoreline dates are plotted in grey and underlined with the 95% HDR18 in black. These are plotted against the modelled radiocarbon dates, which are given colour from oldest to youngest occupation phase for each site, defined by non-intersecting dates at 99.7% probability.

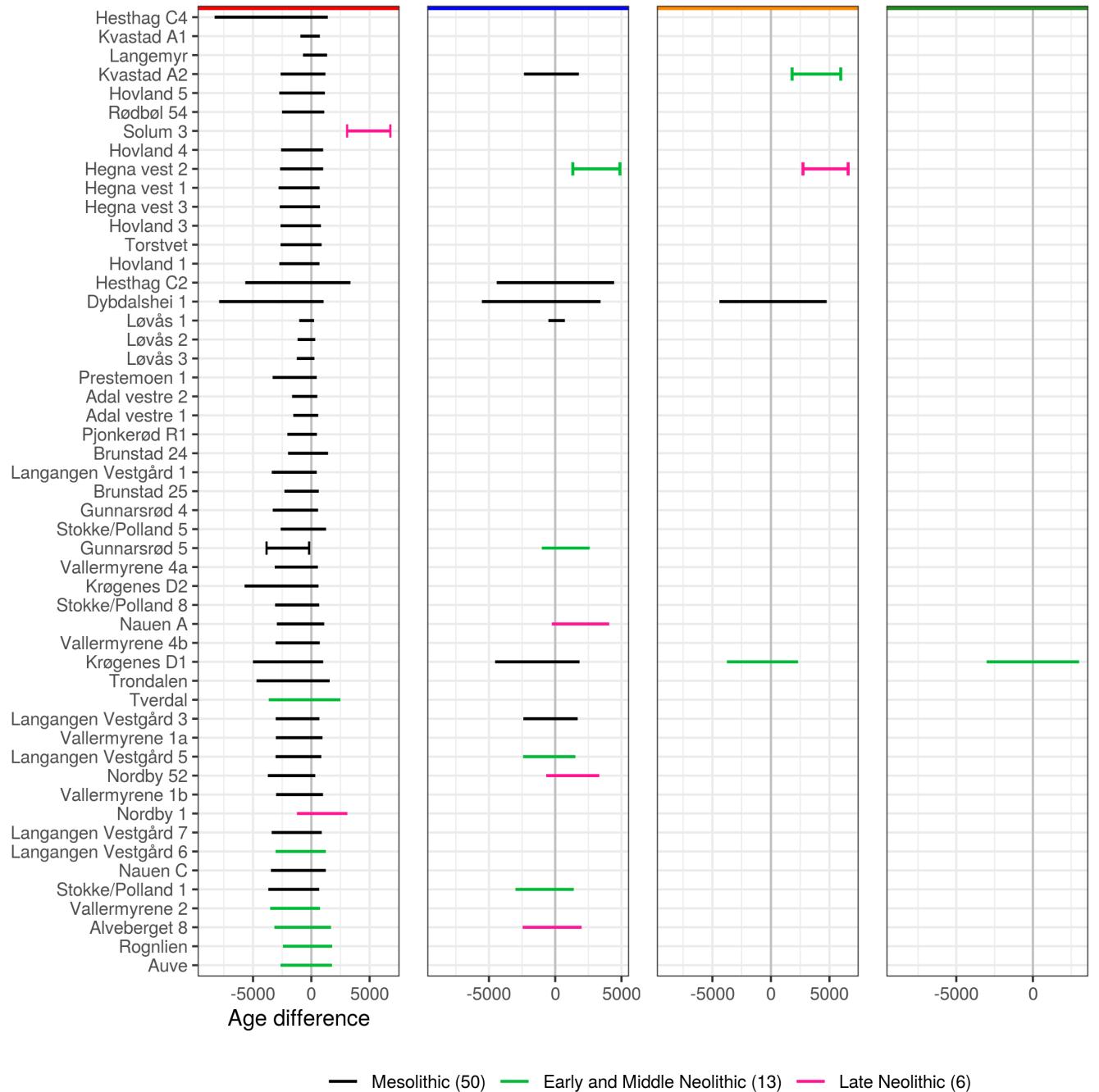


Figure 10: Evaluation of the agreement between the shoreline dates and radiocarbon dates given in Figure 9. When the range of the 95% HDR for age difference crosses zero, the shoreline and radiocarbon dates are considered to be in agreement. Line segments with vertical bars indicate that the HDR does not cross zero and that the dates do not correspond. The division and colour coding at the top of the plots reflect the division of site phases given in Figure 9.

448 sites have been excavated after the turn of the millennium, and the wide adoption of GNSS technology, the
449 reported elevations should be trustworthy.

450 This comparison is useful for illustrating both how the method has previously been employed, and for
451 revealing nuances of the implementation that is proposed here. However, the comparison is also unfair to the
452 previously proposed dates for a few reasons. First, the dates provided in the reports are typically stated to
453 be a very rough estimate and are sometimes given as a point estimate with an undefined, but implied or
454 explicit uncertainty range. Secondly, seeing as these reports are from various dates in time, many are based
455 on now outdated data on RSL-change. Thirdly, they are sometimes only meant to indicate a lower bound
456 for when the sites could have been in use. Additionally, the dates are often stated to be the result of also
457 considering artefact typology and characteristics of local topography to inform the likely elevation of the sea
458 when the site was in use—although precisely how these are weighted and used to inform the suggested date is
459 often not as clear.

460 With a few exceptions, the previously hypothesised dates and the ones achieved here appear to roughly
461 correspond when it comes to the start date for the occupation of the sites. The clearest difference mainly
462 pertains to the fact that the previously proposed date ranges are, without exception, more constrained than
463 the 95% HDRs resulting from the proposed method. Considering the right skew of the probability mass
464 functions underlying the 95% HDRs and the general overlap for the start dates, these results could, with some
465 danger of circularity, suggest that shoreline dating has generally been applied with a reasonable degree of
466 success. This also follows from the fact that these dates have typically informed research in an approximate
467 manner (although see e.g. Roalkvam 2022).

468 With these considerations in mind, the results also indicate that shoreline dating has at times been applied
469 with an exaggerated degree of precision. While the implications of a more stable RSL-change for shoreline
470 dating are well known, this also appears to be somewhat under-appreciated in the practical implementation of
471 the method. The results indicate that the spatial and temporal contingency of the method is better captured
472 by the implementation suggested here, as is illustrated by the variation in the range of the 95% HDRs for
473 the dates. In some cases the proposed method provides a relatively precise date and in others it offers little
474 more than a *terminus post quem*. This is dependent on the steepness of the displacement curves, leading
475 to the general pattern of older sites situated towards the north-east getting more precise dates (cf. Figure
476 2B). However, as some of the 95% HDRs extend well beyond major chronological divisions, even into the
477 Iron Age, it is also clear that some of these could be severely and securely constrained with only cursory
478 reference to typology. While this would be trivial in some cases, the nature and uncertainty inherent to the
479 method still means that this is arguably an exercise that should be explicitly performed. This also points to
480 the possibility of drawing on other temporal data to further improve the precision of the dates that can be
481 achieved with shoreline dating.

482 Not least following from the fact that relatively few ^{14}C -dates older than c. 8000 BCE associated with
483 anthropogenic activity have been achieved in Norway (Åstveit 2018; Damlien and Solheim 2018; Kleppe
484 2018), the shoreline dating of the earliest sites is essential for understanding the pioneer settlement and the
485 initial colonisation of the Scandinavian peninsula (e.g. Bang-Andersen 2012; Berg-Hansen 2018; Breivik
486 2014; Fuglestvedt 2012; Glørstad 2016). The shoreline dated Preboreal sites from the Brunlanes-project are
487 among the earliest known sites in Norway (Jaksland 2012a, 2012b; Jaksland and Persson 2014). These have a
488 distinct Early Mesolithic artefact inventory and are situated in a steep area of the landscape where use of
489 the sites would have been difficult after the sea retreated any significant distance from their location due
490 to accessibility. In the original publication of the sites, Jaksland (2014) provides a thorough discussion of
491 shoreline dating in general, and as used for the dating of the Brunlanes sites specifically. A comparison of his
492 results and the ones achieved using the above-outlined approach are given in Figure 12A. The sites have been
493 dated using what Jaksland (2014) gives as the lowest elevation of finds at each site.

494 The small discrepancies between the achieved results mainly follow from the fact that a slightly updated
495 version of the local displacement curve is applied here (Sørensen et al. in press; cf. Sørensen, Henningsmoen,
496 et al. 2014). Jaksland's dates are given a flat 200- and 50-year uncertainty range starting from what he
497 gives as the earliest possible date. The 200-year uncertainty range is given if the sites were to be considered
498 in isolation, while his argument for the uncertainty range of only 50 years is based on the location of the

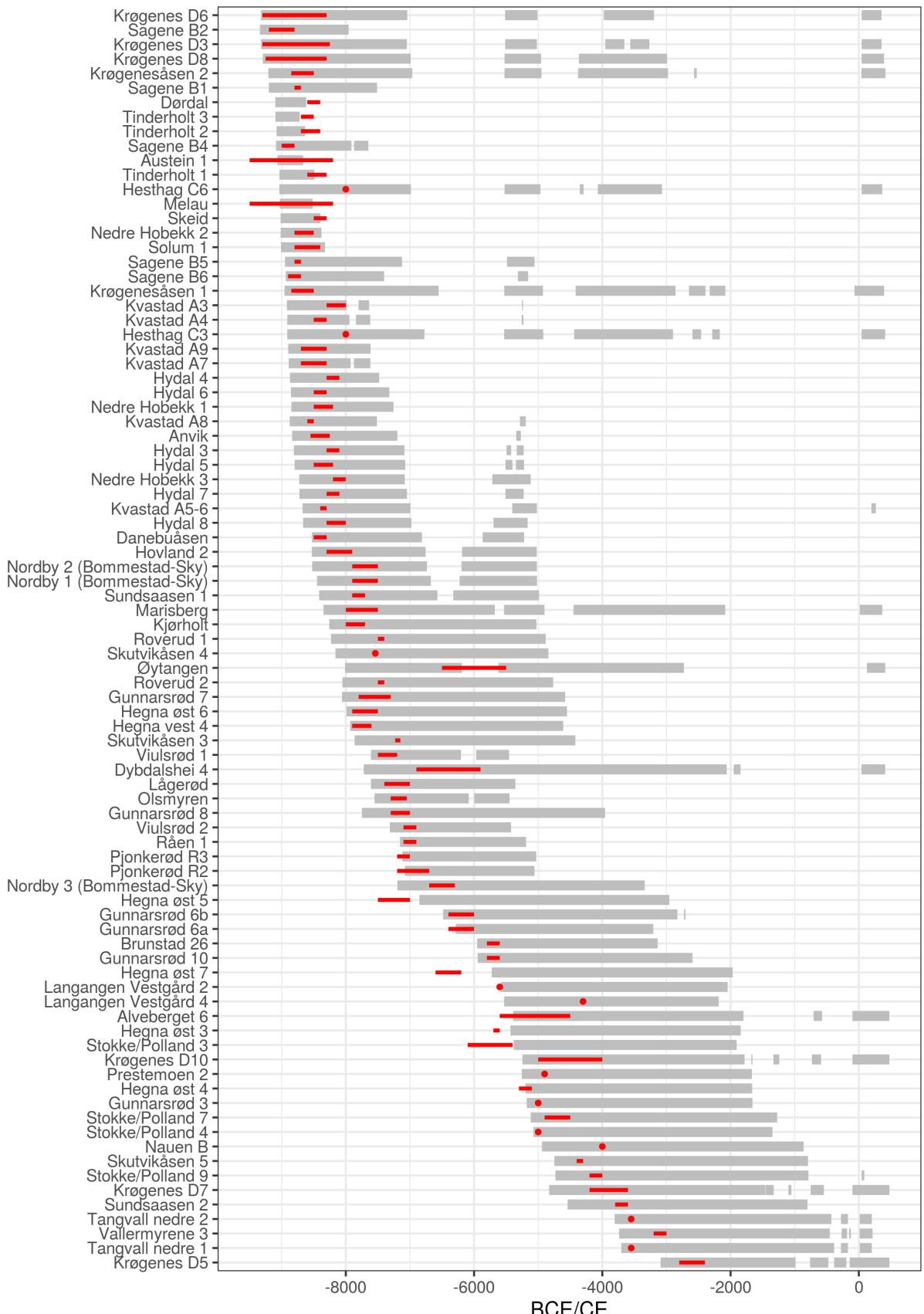


Figure 11: Re-dating 87 excavated and previously shoreline dated sites in the study area without radiocarbon dates or with radiocarbon dates that do not correspond to the artefact inventories. The 95% HDRs in grey are compared to the dates originally proposed by the excavation reports in red. For clarity in the figure, only the 95% HDRs of the shoreline dates are displayed. However, the reader is asked to keep in mind that these are associated with a probability mass function with a right skew that form a better foundation for any further analysis (see e.g. Telford et al. 2004).

499 sites relative to each other. Since they are located in such a constrained and steep area of the landscape,
500 the difference in elevation between the sites is argued to establish their relative date and thus constrain
501 the uncertainty ranges so that they do not overlap. This information is not integrated in the approach
502 outlined here, but it could justify further reducing the uncertainty ranges. Although their accuracy is of
503 course ultimately dependent on the veracity of the geological reconstruction, the high rate of RSL-change in
504 this period does nonetheless result in very precise dates.

505 Above it was suggested that additional temporal data could be combined with the method to improve its
506 precision. Drawing on Jakobsson (2014), this example instead highlights the fact that the spatial nature of
507 the method means that a consideration of the surrounding terrain and other sites can also help to increase
508 the precision of the method if this can be used to exclude certain RSLs as unlikely for when a site was in
509 use. One potential way to do this could be through the analysis of phosphate concentrations in soils, which
510 has the potential to offer insights on the likely position of the shoreline when a site was in use (Ilves and
511 Darmark 2011). This has been done in the Baltic Sea region (e.g. Broadbent 1979; Ilves and Darmark 2011;
512 Sundström et al. 2006), but has yet to provide reliable results in Norway (e.g. Melvold and Persson 2014b;
513 Viken 2018). The identification of other physical traces of shore formation processes and the deposition of
514 beach sediments in relation to archaeological material also holds similar potential (e.g. Bondevik et al. 2019).
515 Finally, another approach could also be to assess the spatial implication of a proposed shoreline date by
516 simulating the adjusted sea-levels, as is done for Pauder 1 in Figure 12B, followed for example by a visual
517 evaluation of the topography or by evaluating the distance and steepness of the slope to the shoreline. If such
518 methods are developed further, it could conceivably be possible to exclude certain elevations as unlikely for
519 the position of the shoreline when the site was in use. Such approaches would make less of an impact for the
520 Brønnøysund sites, where the 95% HDRs are already quite constrained, but could considerably improve the
521 precision of the method in cases where RSL-change has been less severe (cf. Figure 11).

522 8 Concluding remarks

523 The most significant finding of this paper is a confirmation of previous research into the relation between
524 coastal Norwegian Stone Age sites and the prehistoric shoreline. This is indicated by the close proximity
525 of sites and the shoreline until the transition to the Neolithic at c. 4000 BCE, after which a few sites are
526 situated some distance from the sea, followed by a more decisive break at the transition to the Late Neolithic
527 at c. 2500 BCE. This development is in clear agreement with the literature. Furthermore, based on the
528 quantitative nature of these findings, an initial formulation of a refined method for the shoreline dating of
529 pre-Late Neolithic Stone Age sites has been proposed. Apart from taking the distance between sites and
530 the isobases of the displacement curves into consideration when dating the sites, this involves accounting
531 for the distance between the sites and the shoreline. When no other information is available, it can at
532 present be recommended to use the empirically derived gamma distribution with a shape of 0.286 and scale
533 of 0.048 (Figure 7A) to characterise this relationship. Furthermore, while this remains to be formalised and
534 explored further, it was also demonstrated how the method could potentially be improved by including more
535 information on both the topographic location of the sites and other temporal data. To the degree that making
536 such a distinction is useful, this could be derived from assessments of both a qualitative and quantitative
537 nature, with Bayesian inference forming a natural framework for integrating such considerations (e.g. Buck et
538 al. 1996; Otarola-Castillo et al. 2023). As the precision of the method is both geographically and temporally
539 contingent due to the trajectory of RSL-change, where older sites situated towards the north-east in the
540 study area will get a more precise date, the impact of such additional information will also vary.

541 Future investigations and radiocarbon dates from Stone Age sites in the region can not only be used to further
542 evaluate and adjust the findings reported here, but a larger sample size could also lay the foundations for
543 refining the method by identifying subsets of sites for which the application of the method could be adjusted.
544 For example, from Figure 7 it is clear that the Mesolithic sites have generally been located closer to the
545 shoreline than the later sites. It was not attempted to explore this further here, given the constrained sample
546 size and the accuracy that was achieved with the parameters in use. However, the future addition of more
547 data might give justification for using different models or parameter settings when dating sites from certain

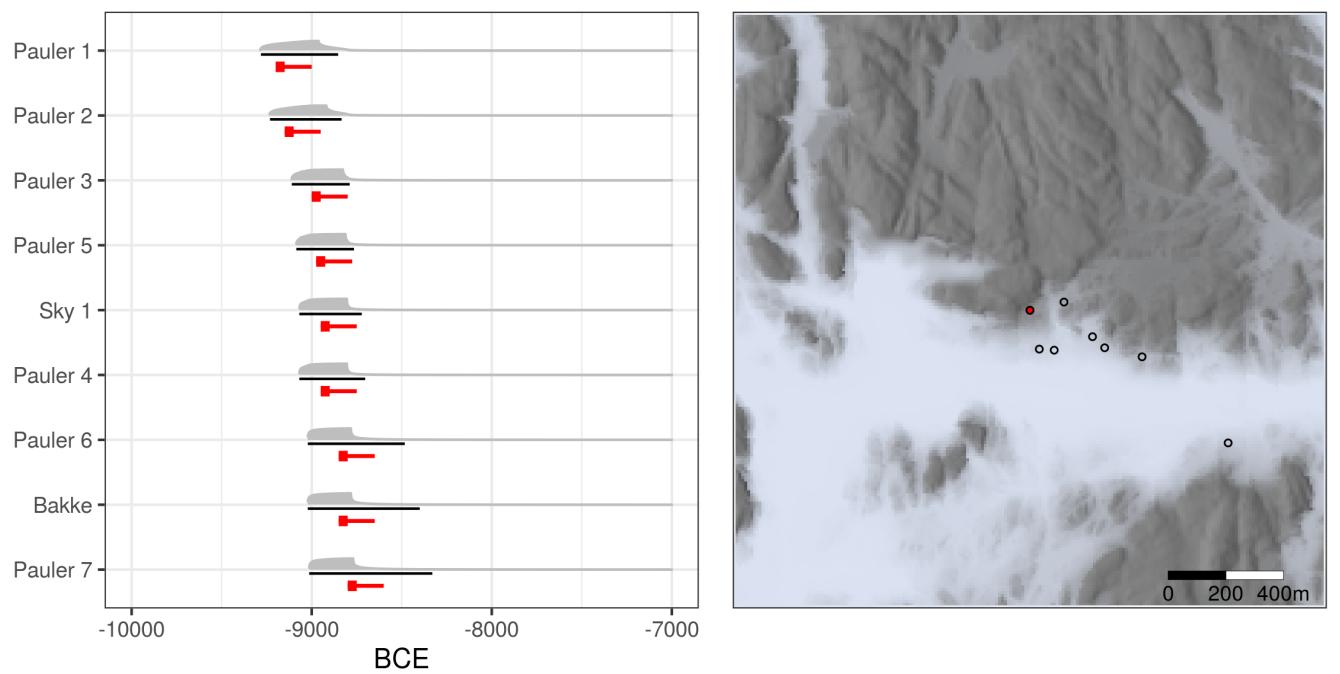


Figure 12: Shoreline dating of the Brunlanes sites using site altitudes provided by Jaksland (2014:tab.4). A) The result of applying the approach to shoreline dating outlined above. The shoreline date in grey is underlined with the 95% HDR in black. Dates provided by Jaksland (2014) are plotted in red. The box indicates a 50-year uncertainty range which in combination with the red line extends 200 years. B) Map showing the centroids of the Paurer sites and Sky 1. The sea-level has been simulated using the probability distribution associated with the shoreline date for Paurer 1 (see also map in Jaksland 2014:fig.12a). Paurer 1 is the red point.

time intervals. Furthermore, following from its behavioural nature, it is also likely that dimensions such as the nature and purpose of visits to the sites will have implications for how close to the shoreline the sites were located. This is illustrated here by the site phases associated with agricultural activity, marked in Figure 6, which were all found to be located some distance from the sea. A wide range of different behavioural dimensions could potentially provide nuance to how the method should be applied.

Other factors related to the topographic location of the sites could also be similarly explored. This for example pertains to the exposure of sites to wave action, which is likely to have been of concern (Roalkvam 2020), and which presumably has implications for how close to the shoreline people settled. This is also related to the fact that while the mean sea-level is used for dating the sites, a consideration of the tidal range and potential impact of storm surges could also have implications for the location of a site relative to the shoreline, depending on the topography (Bondevik et al. 2019; Helskog 1978). The potential of exploring such dimensions was also hinted at here with the estimation and cursory treatment of the horizontal and topographic distance to the shoreline. If patterns related to such locational patterns can be discerned and unpacked, this will not least be useful for improving the shoreline dating of sites which have only been surveyed and where little information beyond their location is available. A mention should also be made here of the fact that catastrophic events such as tsunamis might also be of relevance (e.g. Blankholm 2020; Nielsen 2020; Nyland et al. 2021). Evidence for the impact of tsunamis in the Stone Age has not been identified in south-eastern Norway as of yet (see Romundset et al. 2015:398; cf. Romundset et al. 2018; Sørensen, Henningsmoen, et al. 2014), and might therefore not be of direct relevance to the coastal settlement in the region. However, the outburst flood resulting from the catastrophic drainage of the glacial lake Nedre Glomsjø around 8500–8000 BCE (Høgaas and Longva 2019), located in Mid-Norway some 230km north of present-day Oslo, could have had consequences for how the coast was utilised (Solheim et al. 2020:9).

Some limitations and sources of likely variation and uncertainty that have not been considered should also be mentioned. First, the sample size is limited and the future addition of more sites might alter the picture considerably. Secondly, the validity of the outlined method was evaluated by applying it to the data from where the input parameters were derived. Fitting and evaluating a model using the exact same data will likely exaggerate its performance. Thirdly, the DTM has only been corrected for major modern disturbances. This means that other forms of erosion, although likely not that prevalent, have not been considered. Fourthly, the DTM has a vertical error which could also benefit from being integrated in the analysis (Fisher 1993; Lewis 2021). Fifthly, the displacement curves were here interpolated to all site locations without accounting for increased uncertainty as one moves further away from the isobases of the displacement curves—an uncertainty that is likely higher for RSL-change further back in time due to the shoreline gradient. This is also related to the fact that the geologic reconstructions hold uncertainty that is not represented in the displacement curves, relating for example to variation in the methods and quality of the data used for the compilation of the curves, as well as the expert interpretations underlying these. Sixthly, neither the question of how site limits are defined nor the elevation range over which these extend was given much consideration (Mjærum 2022). Finally, the aggregation and division of settlement phases at each site was here simply done by treating radiocarbon dates not overlapping at 99.7% as representing unrelated occupation events, which were then modelled by use of the Boundary and Sum functions in OxCal. This could also be handled differently (e.g. Bronk Ramsey 2009, 2015). While each of these factors will have variable impact on the final results, they clearly represent dimensions which would all benefit from further consideration and which means that some of the precision following from the outlined approach is likely to be spurious.

Given that shoreline dating is contingent on regular patterns of human behaviour it should naturally be applied with care. Furthermore, formulating and visualising the method along the lines of how radiocarbon dates are treated, as was done here, does stand the chance of giving a veneer of radiometric accuracy to shoreline dating that is not warranted. That being said, the best chance we have of not throwing away precious temporal data, or exaggerate our handle on it, is arguably to rigorously evaluate the method using independent data such as radiocarbon dates, by offering a precise formulation of how it could be applied, by specifying what sources of uncertainty are accounted for and by making this process transparent through the open dissemination of underlying data and programming code.

As the nature of the relationship between sites and sea is likely to vary temporally and geographically (e.g. Nyland 2020), the proposed implementation and parametrisation of shoreline dating cannot be expected

600 to be directly applicable elsewhere. When this is combined with the fact that the rate of RSL-change also
601 varies geographically and temporally (e.g. Svendsen and Mangerud 1987), this means that the accuracy
602 and precision of the method will also vary. However, the methodological framework used to evaluate the
603 relationship between sites and sea is readily extendible to other regions of northern Scandinavia where reliable
604 data on shoreline displacement is available, thus making such extensions feasible. Furthermore, the simulation
605 approach used to integrate multiple sources of spatio-temporal uncertainty was used here to inform the
606 question of the distance between sites and the shoreline. However, this method and general framework can
607 be extended to a wide range of use-cases where one needs to visualise, and quantitatively or qualitatively
608 evaluate the relationship between archaeological phenomena, the prehistoric shoreline, and the uncertainty
609 inherent to this reconstruction.

610 References

- 611 Åkerlund, Agneta
612 1996 *Human responses to shore displacement: Living by the sea in Eastern Middle Sweden during the Stone*
613 *Age*. Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm.
- 614 Åkerlund, Agneta, Jan Risberg, Urve Miller, and Per Gustafsson
615 1995 On the applicability of the ^{14}C method to interdisciplinary studies on shore displacement and settlement
616 location. *PACT* 49:53–84.
- 617 Amundsen, Øystein, Stig Knutsen, Axel Mjærum, and Gaute Reitan
618 2006 Nøkleby i Ski – en tidligeolittisk jordbruksboplatt? *Primitive tider* 9:85–96.
- 619
- 620 Åstveit, Leif Inge
621 2018 The Early Mesolithic of Western Norway. In *Early Economy and Settlement in Northern Europe. Pioneering, Resource Use, Coping with Change*, edited by Hans Peter Blankholm, pp. 231–274. Equinox, Sheffield.
- 622 Bakka, Egil, and Peter Emil Kaland
623 1971 Early farming in Hordaland, western Norway. Problems and approaches in archaeology and pollen analysis. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 4:1–17. DOI:10.1080/00293652.1971.9965136.
- 624 Bang-Andersen, Sveinung
625 2012 Colonizing Contrasting Landscapes. The Pioneer Coast Settlement and Inland Utilization in Southern Norway 10,000–9500 Years Before Present. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 31:103–120. DOI:10.1111/j.1468-0092.2012.00381.x.
- 626 Berg-Hansen, Inger Marie
627 2009 *Steinalderregistrering. Metodologi og forskningshistorie i Norge 1900–2000 med en feltstudie fra Lista i Vest-Agder*. Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, Oslo.
- 628 2018 Continuity and Change in Late- and Post-glacial Social Networks: Knowledge Transmission and Blade Production Methods in Ahrensburgian and Early Mesolithic North West Europe. In *The Early Settlement of Northern Europe. Transmission of Knowledge and Culture*, edited by Kjel Knutsson, Helena Knutsson, Jan Apel, and Håkon Glørstad, pp. 63–98. Equinox, Sheffield.
- 629 Berg-Hansen, Inger Marie, Silje Hårstad, Tina J. Granados, Gaute Reitan, Anders Romundset, Linnea S. Johannessen, and Steinar Solheim
630 2022 Enculturating Coastal Environments in the Middle Mesolithic (8300–6300 cal BCE) – Site Variability, Human–Environment Relations, and Mobility Patterns in Northern Vestfold, SE-Norway. *Open Archaeology* 8(1):634–639. DOI:10.1515/opar-2022-0251.
- 631 Bergsvik, Knut Andreas
632 2002 Task Groups and Social Inequality in Early Neolithic Western Norway. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 35(1):1–28. DOI:10.1080/002936502760123095.
- 633 2009 Caught in the middle: functional and ideological aspects of Mesolithic shores in Norway. In *Mesolithic Horizons: Papers presented at the Seventh International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe, Belfast 2005*, edited by Sinéad B. McCartan, Rick Schulting, Graeme Warren, and Peter Woodman, pp. 602–609. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- 634 2012 The last hunter-fishers of western Norway. In *Becoming European. The transformation of third millennium Northern and Western Europe*, edited by Christopher Prescott and Håkon Glørstad, pp. 100–114. Oxbow Books, Oxford & Oakville.
- 635 Bevan, Andrew, Enrico R. Crema, Xiuzhen Li, and Alessio Palmisano
636 2013 Intensities, Interactions, and Uncertainties: Some New Approaches to Archaeological Distributions. In *Computational Approaches to Archaeological Spaces*, edited by Andrew Bevan and Mark Lake, pp. 27–52. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek.
- 637 Bivand, Roger
638 2021 *rgrass7: Interface Between GRASS 7 Geographical Information System and R*. R package version 0.2–6.

- 651 Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann
652 1990 Mesolithic site types and settlement patterns at Vega, Northern Norway. *Acta Archaeologica* 60:1–32.
- 653
654 2005 Strandlinjedatering. In *Norsk arkeologisk leksikon*, edited by Einar Østmo and Lotte Hedeager, pp. 363–364. Pax, Oslo.
- 655
656 2008a Norwegian Mesolithic Trends: A Review. In *Mesolithic Europe*, edited by Geoff Bailey and Penny Spikins, pp. 60–106. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 657
658 2008b Innledende betraktninger. In *NTNU Vitenskapsmuseets arkeologiske undersøkelser Ormen Lange Nyhamna*, edited by Hein Bjartmann Bjerck, Leif Inge Åstveit, Trond Meling, Jostein Gundersen, Guro Jørgensen, and Staale Normann, pp. 548–551. Tapir Akademisk Forlag, Trondheim.
- 659
660 2017 Settlements and Seafaring: Reflections on the Integration of Boats and Settlements Among Marine Foragers in Early Mesolithic Norway and the Yámana of Tierra del Fuego. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 12(2):276–299. DOI:10.1080/15564894.2016.1190425.
- 661
662 Blankholm, Hans Peter
663 2020 In the wake of the wake. An investigation of the impact of the Storegga tsunami on the human settlement of inner Varangerfjord, northern Norway. *Quaternary International* 549:65–73. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2018.05.050>.
- 664
665 Bondevik, Stein, Trond Klungseth Lødøen, Christine Tøssebro, Hanne Årskog, Kari Loe Hjelle, and Ingvild K. Mehl
666
667 2019 Between winter storm surges – Human occupation on a growing Mid-Holocene transgression maximum (Tapes) beach ridge at Longva, Western Norway. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 215:116–131. DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2019.05.006.
- 668
669 Borreggine, Marisa, Evelyn Powell, Tamara Pico, Jerry X. Mitrovica, Richard Meadow, and Christian Tryon
670 2022 Not a bathtub: A consideration of sea-level physics for archaeological models of human migration. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 137:105507. DOI:10.1016/j.jas.2021.105507.
- 671
672 Breivik, Heidi Mjelva
673 2014 Palaeo-oceanographic development and human adaptive strategies in the Pleistocene–Holocene transition: A study from the Norwegian coast. *The Holocene* 24:1478–1490. DOI:10.1177/0959683614544061.
- 674
675 Breivik, Heidi Mjelva, Guro Fossum, and Steinar Solheim
676 2018 Exploring human responses to climatic fluctuations and environmental diversity: Two stories from Mesolithic Norway. *Quaternary International* 465. Impacts of gradual and abrupt environmental changes on Late glacial to Middle Holocene cultural changes in Europe:258–275. DOI:10.1016/j.quaint.2016.12.019.
- 677
678 Breivik, Heidi, and Hein Bjartmann Bjerck
679 2018 Early Mesolithic Central Norway: A Review of Research History, Settlements, and Tool Tradition. In *Early Economy and Settlement in Northern Europe. Pioneering, Resource Use, Coping with Change*, edited by Hans Peter Blankholm, pp. 169–206. Equinox, Sheffield.
- 680
681 Broadbent, Noel
682 1979 *Coastal resources and settlement stability: A critical study of a Mesolithic site complex in northern Sweden*. Institute of North European Archaeology, Uppsala University, Uppsala.
- 683
684 Brøgger, Waldemar Christofer
685 1905 *Strandliniens Beliggenhed under Stenalderen i Det Sydøstlige Norge*. Norges geologiske undersøkelse, Kristiania.
- 686
687 Bronk Ramsey, Christopher
688 2009 Bayesian Analysis of Radiocarbon Dates. *Radiocarbon* 51(1):337–360. DOI:10.1017/S0033822200033865.
- 689
690 2015 Bayesian Approaches to the Building of Archaeological Chronologies. In *Mathematics and Archaeology*, edited by Juan A. Barcelo and Igor Bogdanovic, pp. 272–292. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- 691
692 Buck, Caitlin E., William G. Cavanagh, and Clifford D. Litton
693 1996 *Bayesian Approach to Interpreting Archaeological Data*. Wiley, New York.

- 694
- 695 Burnham, Kenneth P., and David R. Anderson
- 696 2002 *Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach*. 2nd ed.
- 697 Springer, New York.
- 698 Conolly, James
- 699 2020 Spatial interpolation. In *Archaeological Spatial Analysis: A Methodological Guide*, edited by Mark
- 700 Gillings, Piraye Hacigüzeller, and Gary Lock, pp. 118–134. Routledge, London & New York.
- 701 Conolly, James, and Mark Lake
- 702 2006 *Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 703
- 704 Creel, Roger C., Jacqueline Austermann, Nicole S. Khan, William J. D'Andrea, Nicholas Balascio, Blake
- 705 Dyer, Erica Ashe, and William Menke
- 706 2022 Postglacial relative sea level change in Norway. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 282:107422.
- 707 DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2022.107422.
- 708 Crema, Enrico R.
- 709 2012 Modelling Temporal Uncertainty in Archaeological Analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Method and*
- 710 *Theory* 19(3):440–461. DOI:10.1007/s10816-011-9122-3.
- 711 2015 Time and Probabilistic Reasoning in Settlement Analysis. In *Mathematics and Archaeology*, edited by
- 712 Juan A. Barcelo and Igor Bogdanovic, pp. 314–334. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- 713 Crema, Enrico R., Andrew Bevan, and Mark Lake
- 714 2010 A probabilistic framework for assessing spatio-temporal point patterns in the archaeological record.
- 715 *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37(5):1118–1130. DOI:10.1016/j.jas.2009.12.012.
- 716 Damlien, Hege, and Steinar Solheim
- 717 2018 The Pioneer Settlement of Eastern Norway. In *Early Economy and Settlement in Northern Europe.*
- 718 *Pioneering, Resource Use, Coping with Change*, edited by Hans Peter Blankholm, pp. 335–367.
- 719 Equinox, Sheffield.
- 720 De Geer, Gerard
- 721 1896 *Om Skandinaviens geografiska utveckling efter Istiden*. P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm.
- 722 Dunn, Peter K., and Gordon K. Smyth
- 723 2005 Series evaluation of Tweedie exponential dispersion model densities. *Statistics and Computing* 15:267–
- 724 280. DOI:10.1007/s11222-005-4070-y.
- 725 Eskeland, Knut Fossdal
- 726 2017 *Rapport, arkeologisk registrering. E18 Langangen–Rugtvedt, 16/06999, Porsgrunn og Bamble kommune.*
- 727 Skien.
- 728 Eve, Stuart J., and Enrico Crema
- 729 2014 A house with a view? Multi-model inference, visibility fields, and point process analysis of a Bronze
- 730 Age settlement on Leskernick Hill (Cornwall, UK). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 43:267–277.
- 731 DOI:10.1016/j.jas.2013.12.019.
- 732 Fisher, Peter F.
- 733 1993 Algorithm and implementation uncertainty in viewshed analysis. *International Journal of Geographical*
- 734 *Information Systems* 7(4):331–347. DOI:10.1080/02693799308901965.
- 735 Fossum, Guro
- 736 2017 Hegna Vest 1. En lokalitet med mellommesolittiske funnkonsentrasjoner og opphold i neolitikum,
- 737 bronsealder og eldre jernalder. In *E18 Rugtvedt-Dørdal. Arkeologiske undersøkelser av lokaliteter fra*
- 738 *steinalder og jernalder i Bamble kommune, Telemark fylke*, edited by Steinar Solheim, pp. 287–322.
- 739 Portal forlag, Kristiansand.
- 740 2020 Specialists facing climate change. The 8200 cal BP event and its impact on the coastal settlement in
- 741 the inner Oslo fjord, southeast Norway. In *Coastal Landscapes of the Mesolithic: Human Engagement*
- 742 *with the Coast from the Atlantic to the Baltic Sea*, edited by Almut Schülke, pp. 179–201. Routledge,
- 743 London & New York.

- 739 Fuglestvedt, Ingrid
740 2012 The Pioneer Condition on the Scandinavian Peninsula: the Last Frontier of a ‘Palaeolithic Way’ in
741 Europe. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 45(1):1–29. DOI:10.1080/00293652.2012.669998.
- 742 Gjerde, Jan Magne
743 2021 The Earliest Boat Depiction in Northern Europe: Newly Discovered Early Mesolithic Rock Art at
744 Valle, Northern Norway. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 40:136–152. DOI:10.1111/ojoa.12214.
- 745 Gjærpe, Lars Erik, and Grethe Bjørkan Bukkemoen
746 2008 Nordby 1 – Toskipede hus fra neolitikum-bronsealder og boplasspor fra jernalder. In *E18-prosjektet
747 Vestfold. Bind 3. Hus, boplass- og dyrkningspor*, edited by Lars Erik Gjærpe, pp. 7–38. University of
Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 748 Glørstad, Håkon (editor)
749 2002 *Svinesundprosjektet. Bind 1. Utgravninger avsluttet i 2001*. University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural
750 History, Oslo.
751 (editor)
752 2003 *Svinesundprosjektet . Bind 2. Utgravninger avsluttet i 2002*. University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural
753 History, Oslo.
754 (editor)
755 2004 *Svinesundprosjektet. Bind 3. Utgravninger avsluttet i 2003*. University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural
756 History, Oslo.
757 2010 *The Structure and History of the Late Mesolithic Societies in the Oslo Fjord Area 6300–3800 BC*.
758 Bricoleur Press, Lindome.
759 2012 Historical ideal types and the transition to the Late Neolithic in South Norway. In *Becoming European.
760 The transformation of third millennium Northern and Western Europe*, edited by Christopher Prescott
and Håkon Glørstad, pp. 82–99. Oxbow Books, Oxford & Oakville.
761 2016 Deglaciation, sea-level change and the Holocene colonization of Norway. *Geological Society, London,
762 Special Publications* 411:9–25. DOI:10.1144/SP411.7.
763 Glørstad, Håkon, Jostein Gundersen, Frode Kvalø, Pål Nymoen, David Simpson, and Birgitte Skar
764 2020 Submerged Stone Age from a Norwegian Perspective. In *The Archaeology of Europe’s Drowned
765 Landscapes*, edited by Geoff Bailey, Nena Galanidou, Hans Peeters, Hauke Jöns, and Moritz Mennenga,
pp. 125–140. Springer, Cham.
- 766 GRASS Development Team
767 2017 *Geographic Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS) Software, Version 7.2*. Open Source Geospatial
768 Foundation.
769 Gundersen, Jostein
770 2013 Verken fjord eller fjell – steinalderen i det kystnære innlandet. Gamle og nye funn fra Notodden i
771 Telemark. *Viking* 76:35–62.
772 Hafsten, Ulf
773 1957 De senkvartere strandlinje-forskyvningene i Oslofjorden belyst ved pollenanalytiske undersøkelser.
774 *Norwegian Journal of Geography* 16(1-8):74–99. DOI:10.1080/00291955708622137.
775 1983 Shore-level changes in South Norway during the last 13,000 years, traced by biostrati-
graphical methods and radiometric datings. *Norwegian Journal of Geography* 37(2):63–79.
776 DOI:10.1080/00291958308552089.
777 Hagen, Anders
778 1963 Problemkompleks Fosna. Opphav – kontakt med kontinentale grupper – forholdet til Komsa. In
779 *Boplatsproblem vid Kattegat och Skagerack*, pp. 53–59. Göteborg och Bohusläns forminnesförening &
Institutionen för nordisk fornkunskap, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg.
780 Helsel, Dennis R.
781 2005 *Nondetects and Data Analysis: Statistics for Censored Environmental Data*. Wiley, New York.
782
783 Helskog, Knut

- 784 1978 Late Holocene sea-level changes seen from prehistoric settlements. *Norwegian Journal of Geography*
785 32:111–119. DOI:10.1080/00291957808552032.
- 786 Herzog, Irmela
787 2013 The Potential and Limits of Optimal Path Analysis. In *Computational Approaches to Archaeological*
788 *Spaces*, edited by Andrew Bevan and Mark Lake, pp. 179–211. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek.
- 789 Hinsch, Erik
790 1955 Traktbegerkultur – Megalitkultur. En studie av Øst-Norges eldste neolitiske gruppe. *Universitetets*
791 *Oldsaksamling Årbok* 1951/1953:10–177.
- 792 Hinz, Martin, Clemens Schmid, Daniel Knitter, and Carolin Tietze
793 2021 *oxcAAR: Interface to 'OxCal' radiocarbon calibration. R package version 1.1.0.*
- 794
- 795 Høgaas, Fredrik, and Oddvar Longva
796 2019 The late-glacial ice-dammed lake Nedre Glomsjø in Mid-Norway: an open lake system succeeding an
797 actively retreating ice sheet. *Norwegian Journal of Geology* 98:1–15. DOI:10.17850/njg98-4-08.
- 798 Hollender, Artur
799 1901 Om sveriges nivåförändringar efter människans invandring. *Geologiska Föreningen i Stockholm Förhan-*
800 *dlingar* 23(4):1118–1130. DOI:10.1080/00293652.1975.9965220.
- 801 Hughes, Anna L. C., Richard Gyllencreutz, Øystein S. Lohne, Jan Mangerud, and John Inge Svendsen
802 2016 The last Eurasian ice sheets – a chronological database and time-slice reconstruction, DATED-1.
803 *Boreas* 45(1):1–45. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1111/bor.12142.
- 804 Hyndman, Rob J
805 1996 Computing and Graphing Highest Density Regions. *The American Statistician* 50(2):120–126.
- 806
- 807 Ilves, Kristin, and Kim Darmark
808 2011 Some Critical and Methodological Aspects of Shoreline Determination: Examples from the Baltic Sea
809 Region. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:147–165. DOI:10.1007/s10816-010-9084-x.
- 810 Jaksland, Lasse
811 2001 *Vinterbrolokalitetene – En kronologisk sekvens fra mellom- og senmesolitikum i Ås, Akershus*. University
812 of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 813 (editor)
814 2012a *E18 Brunlanesprosjektet. Bind II. Undersøkte lokaliteter fra tidligmesolitikum*. University of Oslo,
815 Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 816 (editor)
817 2012b *E18 Brunlanesprosjektet. Bind III. Undersøkte lokaliteter fra tidligmesolitikum og senere*. University
818 of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 819 2014 Kulturhistorisk sammenstilling. In *E18 brunlanesprosjektet. Bind i. Forutsetninger og kulturhistorisk*
820 *sammenstilling*, edited by Lasse Jaksland and Per Persson, pp. 11–46. University of Oslo, Museum of
Cultural History, Oslo.
- 821 Jaksland, Lasse, and Per Persson (editors)
822 2014 *E18 Brunlanesprosjektet. Bind I. Forutsetninger og kulturhistorisk sammenstilling*. University of Oslo,
823 Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 824 Johansen, Erling
825 1963 Kyst(fangst)boplassenes strandbundenhet og strandlinjekronologien. In *Boplatssproblem vid Kattegat*
826 *och Skagerack*, pp. 90–92. Göteborg och Bohusläns fornminnesförening & Institutionen för nordisk
fornkunskap, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg.
- 827 1997 Eksperimentelle studier av flint og flint-vandringer i strandsonen. Et forsøk på å vinne ny kunnskap
828 om våre boplasser i steinalderen. *Universitetets Oldsaksamling Årbok* 1995/1996:31–39.
- 829 Jørgensen, Erlend Kirkeng, Petro Pesonen, and Miikka Tallavaara
830 2020 Climatic changes cause synchronous population dynamics and adaptive strategies among coastal
hunter-gatherers in Holocene northern Europe. *Quaternary Research*:1–16. DOI:10.1017/qua.2019.86.
- 831

- 832 Kjemerud, Alfred
833 1986 Late Weichselian and Holocene shoreline displacement in the Trondheimsfjord area, central Norway.
834 *Boreas* 15(1):61–82. DOI:10.1111/j.1502-3885.1986.tb00744.x.
- 835 Kleppe, Else Johansen
836 1985 *Archaeological Data on Shore Displacements in Norway*. Norges geografiske oppmåling, Hønefoss.
837
- 838 Kleppe, Jan Ingolf
839 2018 The Pioneer Colonization of Northern Norway. In *Early Economy and Settlement in Northern Europe. Pioneering, Resource Use, Coping with Change*, edited by Hans Peter Blankholm, pp. 13–57. Equinox, Sheffield.
- 840 Lakens, Daniël, Anne M. Scheel, and Peder M. Isager
841 2018 Equivalence Testing for Psychological Research: A Tutorial. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science* 1(2):259–269. DOI:10.1177/2515245918770963.
- 842 Lewis, Joseph
843 2021 Probabilistic Modelling for Incorporating Uncertainty in Least Cost Path Results: a Postdictive Roman Road Case Study. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 28(3):911–924. DOI:10.1007/s10816-021-09522-w.
- 844 Løken, Trond
845 1977 Mølen – et arkeologisk dateringsproblem og en historisk identifikasjonsmulighet. *Universitetets Oldsaksamling Årbok* 1975/1976:67–85.
- 846 Mansrud, Anja, and Lucia Uchermann Koxvold
847 2013 Hovland 5. En mellommesolittisk lokalitet med spor etter økseproduksjon. In *E18 Bommestad-Sky: Undersøkelse av lokaliteter fra mellommesolitikum, Larvik kommune, Vestfold fylke*, edited by Steinar Solheim and Hege Damlien, pp. 57–77. Portal forlag, Kristiansand.
- 848 Mansrud, Anja, and Per Persson
849 2018 Waterworld: Environment, Animal Exploitation, and Fishhook Technology in the North-Eastern Skagerrak Area During the Early and Middle Mesolithic (9500–6300 cal BC). In *Ecology of Early Settlement in Northern Europe: Conditions for Subsistence and Survival*, edited by Per Persson, Felix Riede, Birgitte Skar, Heidi M. Breivik, and Leif Jonsson, pp. 129–166. Equinox, Sheffield.
- 850 Marwick, Ben
851 2017 Computational Reproducibility in Archaeological Research: Basic Principles and a Case Study of Their Implementation. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 24(2):424–450. DOI:10.1007/s10816-015-9272-9.
- 852 Marwick, Ben, Carl Boettiger, and Lincoln Mullen
853 2018 Packaging Data Analytical Work Reproducibly Using R (and Friends). *The American Statistician* 72(1):80–88. DOI:10.1080/00031305.2017.1375986.
- 854 Melvold, Stine, and Per Persson
855 2014b Sundsaasen 2. En boplass från tidigneolitikum. In *Vestfoldbaneprosjektet. Arkeologiske undersøkelser i forbindelse med ny jernbane mellom Larvik og Porsgrunn. Bind 2. Seinmesolittiske, neolittiske og yngre lokaliteter i vestfold og telemark*, edited by Gaute Reitan and Per Persson, pp. 116–130. Portal forlag, Kristiansand.
- 856 (editors)
857 2014a *Vestfoldbaneprosjektet. Arkeologiske undersøkelser i forbindelse med ny jernbane mellom Larvik og Porsgrunn. Bind 1. Tidlig- Og mellommesolittiske lokaliteter i Vestfold og Telemark*. Portal forlag, Kristiansand.
- 858 Mikkelsen, Egil
859 1975a Mesolithic in South-Eastern Norway. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 8(1):1118–1130. DOI:10.1080/11035890109445866.
- 860 1975b *Frebergsvik. Et mesolitisk boplassområde ved Oslofjorden*. The University Collection of National Antiquities, University of Oslo, Oslo.
- 861 Milne, Glenn A

- 874 2015 Glacial isostatic adjustment. In *Handbook of sea-level research*, edited by Ian Shennan, Antony J Long,
875 and Benjamin P Horton, pp. 421–437. Wiley, Chichester.
- 876 Milne, Glenn A., W. Roland Gehrels, Chris W. Hughes, and Mark E. Tamisiea
877 2009 Identifying the causes of sea-level change. *Nature Geoscience* 2(7):471–478. DOI:10.1038/ngeo544.
- 878
- 879 Mjærum, Axel
880 2018 Hinterland discoveries: Middle Mesolithic woodland utilization and the case of the site Eidsberg,
881 eastern Norway. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 26(1):159–188. DOI:10.37718/CSA.2018.11.
- 882 2022 A Matter of Scale: Responses to Landscape Changes in the Oslo Fjord, Norway, in the Mesolithic.
883 *Open Archaeology* 8(1):62–84. DOI:10.1515/opar-2022-0225.
- 884 Møller, Jakob J
885 1987 Shoreline relation and prehistoric settlement in northern Norway. *Norwegian Journal of Geography*
886 41:45–60. DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00291958708552171>.
- 887 Mörner, Nils-Axel
888 1976 Eustasy and Geoid Changes. *The Journal of Geology* 84(2):123–151. DOI:10.1086/628184.
- 889
- 890 1979 The Fennoscandian Uplift and Late Cenozoic Geodynamics: Geological Evidence. *GeoJournal* 3(3):287–
891 318. DOI:10.1007/BF00177634.
- 892 Nielsen, Svein Vatsvåg
893 2020 Wave? What wave? Testing for impact of the Garth tsunami (3500 BCE) on Neolithic
894 coastal settlements in Western Norway. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 33:102464.
DOI:10.1016/j.jasrep.2020.102464.
- 895 2021 Early farming in Southeastern Norway: New evidence and interpretations. *Journal of Neolithic
896 Archaeology* 23:83–113. DOI:10.12766/jna.2021.4.
- 897 Nielsen, Svein Vatsvåg, Per Persson, and Steinar Solheim
898 2019 De-Neolithisation in southern Norway inferred from statistical modelling of radiocarbon dates. *Journal
899 of Anthropological Archaeology* 53:82–91. DOI:10.1016/j.jaa.2018.11.004.
- 900 Nordqvist, Bengt
901 1995 The Mesolithic settlement of the west coast of Sweden - with special emphasis on chronology and
902 topography of coastal settlements. In *Man and Sea in the Mesolithic. Coastal settlement above and
below present sea level*, edited by Anders Fischer, pp. 185–196. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- 903 1999 The Chronology of the Western Swedish Mesolithic and Late Paleolithic: Old Answers in Spite of New
904 Methods. In *The Mesolithic of Central Scandinavia*, edited by Joel Boaz, pp. 235–253. University of
Oslo, Oslo.
- 905 Norwegian Mapping Authority
906 2018 *Produktspesifikasjon. Nasjonal modell for høydedata fra laserskanning (FKB-laser)*. FKB-laser_v30.
- 907
- 908 2021 Tidevannstabeller for den norske kyst med Svalbard samt Dover, England.
- 909
- 910 Nummedal, Anders
911 1923 Om flintpladsene. *Norwegian Journal of Geography* 7(2):89–141.
- 912
- 913 Nyland, Astrid J.
914 2020 Nodal points in a Mesolithic mobile coastal world. Monumental quarries in south Norway. In *Coastal
Landscapes of the Mesolithic: Human Engagement with the Coast from the Atlantic to the Baltic Sea*,
915 edited by Almut Schülke, pp. 341–358. Routledge, London & New York.
- 916 Nyland, Astrid J., James Walker, and Graeme Warren
917 2021 Evidence of the Storegga Tsunami 8200 BP? An Archaeological Review of Impact After a
918 Large-Scale Marine Event in Mesolithic Northern Europe. *Frontiers in Earth Science* 9:1127.
DOI:10.3389/feart.2021.767460.
- 919 Olsen, Asle Bruen, and Sigmund Alsaker

- 920 1984 Greenstone and diabase utilization in the stone age of western Norway: technological and socio-cultural
aspects of axe and adze production and distribution. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 17(2):71–103.
DOI:10.1080/00293652.1984.9965401.
- 921 Østmo, Einar
- 922 1988 *Etableringen av jordbrukskultur i Østfold i steinalderen*. The University Collection of National
Antiquities, University of Oslo, Oslo.
- 923 2008 *Auve. En fangstboplass fra yngre steinalder på Vesterøya i Sandefjord. I. Den arkeologiske del*. Museum
of Cultural History, University of Oslo, Oslo.
- 924 Otarola-Castillo, Erik, Melissa G. Torquato, and Caitlin E. Buck
- 925 2023 The Bayesian Inferential Paradigm in Archaeology. In *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*, edited by
A. Mark Pollard, Ruth Ann Armitage, and Cheryl Makarewicz. 2nd ed. Wiley, New York. In press.
- 926 Parnell, A. C., J. Haslett, J. R. M. Allen, C. E. Buck, and B. Huntley
- 927 2008 A flexible approach to assessing synchronicity of past events using Bayesian reconstructions of sedimenta-
tion history. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 27(19-20):1872–1885. DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2008.07.009.
- 928 Persson, Per
- 929 2008 Nauen 5.2 – Stenåldersboplatter och fossil åkermark. In *E18-prosjektet Vestfold. Bind 2. Steinalderbo-
plasser, boplasspor, graver og dyrkningsspor*, edited by Lars Erik Gjerpe, pp. 163–198. University of
Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 930 Prescott, Christopher
- 931 2020 Interpreting Complex Diachronic "Neolithic"-Period Data in Norway. In *Farmers at the Frontier –
A Pan European Perspective on Neolithisation*, edited by Kurt J. Gron, Lasse Sørensen, and Peter
Rowley-Conwy, pp. 381–400. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- 932 R Core Team
- 933 2021 *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing,
Vienna, Austria.
- 934 Ramstad, Morten
- 935 2009 Eldre steinalder på Melkøya, representativitet, strandlinjer og transgresjon. In *Undersøkelsene på
Melkøya. Melkøyaprosjektet – Kulturhistoriske registreringer og utgravninger 2001 og 2002*, edited by
Anders Hesjedal, Morten Ramstad, and Anja R. Niemi, pp. 491–495. Tromsø museum, Universitets-
museet, Tromsø.
- 936 Reimer, Paula J., William E. N. Austin, Edouard Bard, Alex Bayliss, Paul G. Blackwell, Christopher Bronk
937 Ramsey, Martin Butzin, Hai Cheng, R. Lawrence Edwards, Michael Friedrich, Pieter M. Grootes, Thomas
938 Guilderson, Irka Hajdas, Timothy J. Heaton, Alan G. Hogg, Konrad A. Hughen, Bernd Kromer, Sturt
939 W. Manning, Raimund Muscheler, Jonathan G. Palmer, Charlotte Pearson, Johannes van der Plicht, Ron
940 W. Reimer, David A. Richards, E. Marian Scott, John R. Southon, Christian S. M. Turney, Lukas Wacker,
941 Florian Adolphi, Ulf Büntgen, Manuela Capano, Simon M. Fahrni, Alexandra Fogtmann-Schulz, Ronny
942 Friedrich, Peter Köhler, Sabrina Kudsk, Fusa Miyake, Jesper Olsen, Frederick Reinig, Minoru Sakamoto,
943 Adam Sookdeo, and Sahra Talamo
- 944 2020 The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curve (0–55 cal kBP). *Radiocarbon*
62(4):725–757. DOI:10.1017/RDC.2020.41.
- 945 Reitan, Gaute, and Inger Marie Berg-Hansen
- 946 2009 *Lundevågenprosjektet, delrapport 1. Sammenfattende rapport. Lunde, 6/1, 6/35 og Skjolnes 7/23,
7/27, Farsund kommune, Vest-Agder*. Oslo.
- 947 Reitan, Gaute, and Silje Hårstad
- 948 2022 *Løvås, en boplass fra mellommesolitikum, med kulturlag, ildsteder og spor etter mulige hytter. Løvås
47/6, Horten k., Vestfold og Telemark*. University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 949 Reitan, Gaute, and Per Persson (editors)
- 950 2014 *Vestfoldbaneprosjektet. Arkeologiske undersøkelser i forbindelse med ny jernbane mellom Larvik og
Porsgrunn. Bind 2. Seinmesolittiske, neolittiske og yngre lokaliteter i Vestfold og Telemark*. Portal
forlag, Kristiansand.

- 964 Reitan, Gaute, and Lars Sundström (editors)
- 965 2018 *The Stone Age Coastal Settlement in Aust-Agder, Southeast Norway*. Cappelen Damm Akademisk,
966 Oslo.
- 967 Roalkvam, Isak
- 968 2020 Algorithmic classification and statistical modelling of coastal settlement patterns in Mesolithic south-
969 eastern Norway. *Journal of Computer Applications in Archaeology* 3(1):288–307. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.5334/jcaa.60>.
- 970 2022 Exploring the composition of lithic assemblages in Mesolithic south-eastern Norway. *Journal of
971 Archaeological Science: Reports* 42:103371. DOI:10.1016/j.jasrep.2022.103371.
- 972 Røberg, Frank Halvar N.
- 973 2012 *Bosettings- og aktivitetsspor. Larønningen, 221/2138. Skien, Telemark*. University of Oslo, Museum
974 of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 975 Romundset, Anders
- 976 2018 Postglacial shoreline displacement in the Tvedstrand-Arendal area. In *The Stone Age Coastal
Settlement in Aust-Agder, Southeast Norway*, edited by Gaute Reitan and Lars Sundström, pp.
977 463–478. Cappelen Damm Akademisk, Oslo.
- 978 2021 *Resultater fra NGUs undersøkelse av etteristidas strandforskyvning nord i Vestfold*. Geological Survey
979 of Norway, Trondheim.
- 980 Romundset, Anders, Stein Bondevik, and Ole Bennike
- 981 2011 Postglacial uplift and relative sea level changes in Finnmark, northern Norway. *Quaternary Science
Reviews* 30(19-20):2398–2421. DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2011.06.007.
- 982 Romundset, Anders, Ola Fredin, and Fredrik Høgaas
- 983 2015 A Holocene sea-level curve and revised isobase map based on isolation basins from near the southern
984 tip of Norway. *Boreas* 44:383–400. DOI:10.1111/bor.12105.
- 985 Romundset, Anders, Thomas R. Lakeman, and Fredrik Høgaas
- 986 2018 Quantifying variable rates of postglacial relative sea level fall from a cluster of 24 isolation basins in
987 southern Norway. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 197:175–192. DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2018.07.041.
- 988 Rosenvinge, Carine S., Per Persson, Hege Damlien, Solveig S. Lyby, John A. M. Havstein, Sverre Magnus
989 Stubberud, Karin Lindboe, Synnøve Viken, Lucia Uchermann Koxvold, Alexander Søbakken, and Linnea S.
990 Johannessen
- 991 2022 *Oslofjordforbindelsen, trinn 2. Delrapport 1. Sammenfattende rapport. Froen 38/1, Rommerud (39/1),
992 Stubberud (40/1), Kongsdelene (356/1), Verpen (353/13, 358/1), Frogner og Asker kommuner, Viken*.
993 University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 994 Schmitt, Lou, Stephan Larsson, Jan Burdukiewicz, John Ziker, Krister Svedhage, Jeanette Zamon, and
995 Steffen Holger
- 996 2009 Chronological Insights, Cultural Change, and Resource Exploitation on the West Coast of Sweden
During the Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic Transition. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 28:1–27.
997 DOI:10.1111/j.1468-0092.2008.00317.x.
- 998 Schülke, Almut
- 999 2020 First visit or revisit? Motivations of mobility and the use and reuse of sites in the changing coastal
areas of Mesolithic southeastern Norway. In *Coastal Landscapes of the Mesolithic: Human Engagement
with the Coast from the Atlantic to the Baltic Sea*, edited by Almut Schülke, pp. 359–393. Routledge,
1000 London & New York.
- 1001 Shennan, Ian
- 1002 2015 Handbook of sea-level research: Framing research questions. In *Handbook of Sea-Level Research*, edited
1003 by Ian Shennan, Antony J Long, and Benjamin P Horton, pp. 3–25. Wiley, Chichester.
- 1004 Shetelig, Haakon
- 1005 1922 *Primitive Tider i Norge – En oversikt over stenalderen*. John Griegs Forlag, Bergen.
- 1006 Simpson, David N

- 1008 2009 Automating the extrapolation of sea-level displacement curves: implications for Mesolithic research in western Norway. In *Mesolithic Horizons: Papers presented at the Seventh International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe, Belfast 2005*, edited by Sinéad B. McCartan, Rick Schulting, Graeme Warren, and Peter Woodman, pp. 176–183. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- 1009
- 1010 Sognnes, Kalle
- 1011 2003 On shoreline dating of rock art. *Acta Archaeologica* 74:189–209.
- 1012
- 1013 Solheim, Steinar
- 1014 2012 Lokal praksis og fremmed opphav. Arbeidsdeling, sosiale relasjoner og differensiering i østnorsk tidligeolitikum. Unpublished PhD thesis, Oslo.
- 1015
- 1016 (editor)
- 1017 2017 *E18 Røgtvedt-Dørdal. Arkeologiske undersøkelser av lokaliteter fra steinalder og jernalder i Bamble kommune, Telemark fylke*. Portal forlag, Kristiansand.
- 1018
- 1019 2020 Mesolithic coastal landscapes. Demography, settlement patterns and subsistence economy in southeastern Norway. In *Coastal Landscapes of the Mesolithic: Human Engagement with the Coast from the Atlantic to the Baltic Sea*, edited by Almut Schülke, pp. 44–72. Routledge, London & New York.
- 1020
- 1021 2021 Timing the Emergence and Development of Arable Farming in Southeastern Norway by Using Summed Probability Distribution of Radiocarbon Dates and a Bayesian Age Model. *Radiocarbon* 63(5):1–22. DOI:10.1017/RDC.2021.80.
- 1022
- 1023 Solheim, Steinar, and Hege Damlien (editors)
- 1024 2013 *E18 Bommestad-Sky: Undersøkelse av lokaliteter fra mellommesolitikum, Larvik kommune, Vestfold fylke*. Portal forlag, Kristiansand.
- 1025
- 1026 Solheim, Steinar, Hege Damlien, and Guro Fossum
- 1027 2020 Technological transitions and human-environment interactions in Mesolithic southeastern Norway, 11 500–6000 cal. BP. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 246:106–501. DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2020.106501.
- 1028
- 1029 Solheim, Steinar, and Per Persson
- 1030 2018 Early and mid-Holocene coastal settlement and demography in southeastern Norway: Comparing distribution of radiocarbon dates and shoreline-dated sites, 8500–2000 cal. BCE. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 19:334–343. DOI:10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.03.007.
- 1031
- 1032 Sørensen, Rolf
- 1033 1979 Late Weichselian deglaciation in the Oslofjord area, south Norway. *Boreas* 8(2):241–246. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1502-3885.1979.tb00806.x>.
- 1034
- 1035 1999 En ¹⁴C datert og dendrokronologisk kalibrert strandforksyvningskurve for sørøstre Østfold. Sørøst-Norge. In *Museumslandskap. Artikkelsamling til Kerstin Griffin på 60-årsdagen. Bind A*, edited by Lotte Selsing and Grete Lillehammer, pp. 227–242. AmS-rapport 12A. Museum of Archaeology, Stavanger.
- 1036
- 1037 Sørensen, Rolf, Kari E. Henningsmoen, Helge I. Høeg, and Veronika Gälman
- 1038 2014 Holocene landhevningsstudier i sørøstre Vestfold og sørøstre Telemark – Revidert kurve. In *Vestfoldbaneprosjektet. Arkeologiske undersøkelser i forbindelse med ny jernbane mellom Larvik og Porsgrunn. Bind 1*, edited by Stine Melvold and Per Persson, pp. 36–47. Portal, Kristiansand.
- 1039
- 1040 Sørensen, Rolf, Kari E Henningsmoen, Helge I Høeg, and Veronika Gälman
- 1041 in Holocen vegetasjonshistorie og landhevning i sørøstre Vestfold og sørøstre Telemark. In *The Stone Age in Telemark. Archaeological results and scientific analysis from Vestfoldbaneprosjektet and E18 Røgtvedt-Dørdal*, edited by Per Persson and Steinar Solheim.
- 1042
- 1043 Sørensen, Rolf, Helge I. Høeg, Kari E. Henningsmoen, Göran Skog, Solveig F. Labowsky, and Bjørg Stabell
- 1044 2014 Utviklingen av det senglasiale og tidlig preboreale landskapet og vegetasjonen omkring steinalderboplassene ved Pauler. In *E18 Brunlanesprosjektet. Bind I. Forutsetninger og kulturhistorisk sammenstilling*, edited by Lasse Jakobsen and Per Persson, pp. 171–213. University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 1045
- 1046 Stokke, Jo-Simon Frøshaug, and Gaute Reitan

- 1047 2018 Kvastad A2. Lokalitet med funn fra tidlig- og mellommesolitikum og dyrkningsspor fra mellom- og
senneolitikum. In *The Stone Age Coastal Settlement in Aust-Agder, Southeast Norway*, edited by
Gaute Reitan and Lars Sundström, pp. 375–407. Cappelen Damm Akademisk, Oslo.
- 1048
- 1049 Stroeven, Arjen P., Clas Hättestrand, Johan Kleman, Jakob Heyman, Derek Fabel, Ola Fredin, Bradley W.
1050 Goodfellow, Jonathan M. Harbor, John D. Jansen, Lars Olsen, Marc W. Caffee, David Fink, Jan Lundqvist,
1051 Gunhild C. Rosqvist, Bo Strömborg, and Krister N. Jansson
1052 2016 Deglaciation of Fennoscandia. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 147:91–121.
1053 DOI:10.1016/j.quascirev.2015.09.016.
- 1054 Stuvier, Minze, and Paula Reimer
1055 1989 Histograms obtained from computerized radiocarbon age calibration. *Radiocarbon* 31(3):817–823.
1056 DOI:10.1017/S0033822200012431.
- 1057 Sundström, Lars, Kim Darmark, and Niklas Stenbäck (editors)
1058 2006 *Postboda 1 och 2. Säsongsboplatser med gropkeramik från övergången tidigneolitikum–mellanneolitikum
i norra Uppland*. Societas Archaeologica Upsaliensis, Uppsala.
- 1059
- 1060 Svendsen, John Inge, and Jan Mangerud
1061 1987 Late Weichselian and Holocene sea-level history for a cross-section of western Norway. *Journal of
Quaternary Science* 2(2):113–132. DOI:10.1002/jqs.3390020205.
- 1062
- 1063 Tallavaara, Miikka, and Petro Pesonen
1064 2020 Human ecodynamics in the north-west coast of Finland 10,000–2000 years ago. *Quaternary Interna-
tional* 549:26–35. DOI:10.1016/j.quaint.2018.06.032.
- 1065
- 1066 Telford, Richard J., Einar Heegaard, and H. John B. Birks
1067 2004 The intercept is a poor estimate of a calibrated radiocarbon age. *The Holocene* 14:296–298.
1068 DOI:10.1191/0959683604hl707fa.
- 1069 Timpson, Adrian, Ramiro Barberena, Mark G. Thomas, César Méndez, and Katie Manning
1070 2021 Directly modelling population dynamics in the South American Arid Diagonal using ^{14}C
dates. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 376(1816):20190723.
1071 DOI:10.1098/rstb.2019.0723.
- 1072 van der Plicht, Johannes
1073 1993 The Groningen Radiocarbon Calibration Program. *Radiocarbon* 35(1):231–237.
1074 DOI:10.1017/S0033822200013916.
- 1075 Viken, Synnøve
1076 2018 Hesthag C4. En lokalitet fra eldste del av mellommesolitikum med skafhullhakke og spor etter
produksjon av sammensatte redskaper. In *The Stone Age Coastal Settlement in Aust-Agder, Southeast
Norway*, edited by Gaute Reitan and Lars Sundström, pp. 239–255. Cappelen Damm Akademisk,
Oslo.
- 1077
- 1078 Wang, Ian
1079 2019 *topoDistance: Calculating topographic paths and distances*. R package version 1.0.1. [Https://CRAN.R-
project.org/package=topoDistance](https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=topoDistance).
- 1080
- 1081 Wenn, Camilla Cecilie
1082 2012 *Bosetningsspor, produksjonsområde og dyrkningsspor fra Neolitikum til Folkevandringstid*. Bratsberg,
63/69, 244. Skien kommune, Telemark. University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo.
- 1083
- 1084 Wikell, Roger, Fredrik Molin, and Mattias Pettersson
1085 2009 The Archipelago of Eastern Middle Sweden - Mesolithic Settlement in Comparison with ^{14}C and
Shoreline Dating. In *Chronology and Evolution within the Mesolithic of North-West Europe*, edited
by Philippe Crombé, Mark van Strydonck, Joris Sergant, Mathieu Boudin, and Machteld Bats, pp.
417–434. Cambridge Scholar Publishing, Brussels.
- 1086
- 1087 Yubero-Gómez, María, Xavier Rubio-Campillo, and Javier López-Cachero
1088 2016 The study of spatiotemporal patterns integrating temporal uncertainty in late prehistoric settlements
in northeastern Spain. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 8(3):477–490. DOI:10.1007/s12520-
015-0231-x.
- 1089