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2.3.2 MORPHOLOGICAL RIVER TYPES; Braided rivers; Straight rivers; Meandering rivers; Anastomosing rivers;
2.3.3 CREVASSE SPLAY DEPOSITS;
2.3.4 LITHOGENETIC DESCRIPTIONS OF FLUVIAL DEPOSITS; Non-fluvial deposits;
2.3.5 POST-DEPOSITIONAL PROCESSES; Vegetation horizons; Erosion;
2.3.6 CHANGES IN RIVER TYPE DISTRIBUTION;
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2.4.1 INSTANT (CATASTROPHIC) EVENTS;
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2.7 IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY;
2.7.1 PROPERTIES OF ACTIVE FLUVIAL LANDSCAPES;
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2.7.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION AND DISCOVERY OF BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT SITES IN THE DUTCH CENTRAL RIVER AREA; Braided rivers?; Meandering rivers; Anastomosing rivers; Crevasse splay deposits; Nature of the archaeological phenomena and archaeological visibility
2.7.4 A METHODOLOGY FOR DISCOVERING (BRONZE AGE) SETTLEMENT SITES ON OR NEAR FORMER FLUVIAL SYSTEMS IN THE DUTCH RIVER AREA

Sommario/riassunto

Today, half the Netherlands is below sea level. Because of this, water-management is of key importance when it comes to maintaining present-day habitation of the Dutch low-lands. In prehistory, however, large parts of the Dutch landscape were highly dynamic due to ongoing fluvial sedimentation. Vast deltaic areas with ceaseless river activity formed the backdrop against which prehistoric occupation took place. Although such landscapes may seem inhospitable, the often excellently preserved archaeological evidence indicates that people lived in these lowlands throughout prehistory. This book des
