Quaternary geological investigation at Pulau Kelumpang archaeological site, Perak, Peninsular Malaysia

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Pulau Kelumpang prehistoric settlements form seven elongated dry land sites elevated slightly higher than the generally wet and sloppy mangrove surroundings. The investigations basically differentiate eight types of deposits classified into natural sediments, disturbed natural sediments and deposits accumulated mainly due to human activities. Marine clay characterises the basal sediments at all the sites. Cockles (*Anadara granosa*) had formed the most popular food of the inhabitants, as indicated by the common occurrences of shells throughout the deposits.

The physiography of the coasts and physical setting of the settlements indicate that the latter had evolved on the banks and shores of the Selinsing River mouth and estuary. Presently the Selinsing River mouth and estuary had respectively shifted and prograded way off the located settlements. The radiocarbon dates show that the settlements had existed since 2000 BP.