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# The Late Glacial/Holocene transition and its consequences on coastal environment in northwestern Greece (Epirus) : geoarchaeological and palaeogeographical prospects

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At the scale of the Mediterranean Basin, the Glacial/Interglacial transition (15 000 – 6 000 BP) corresponds successively to the hunthers-gatherers from the Late Upper Paleolithic societies, to the Mesolithic and then to the farming societies from the Neolithic.
The area of research (Epirus and particularly the Ionian coast) reveals original archaeological data: in this area, archaeologists didn't find much prehistoric settlements comparing to other places in Greece. Furthermore, the neolithisation became later than in Thessaly or in Boeotia. Geomorphologic researches and regional palaeogeographical reconstructions should help us to explain the prehistoric human dynamics and the adaptation of these societies to a rapid changing area due in particular to the post glacial sea level rise.
The research focuses on Northwestern Epirus: the island of Corfu and the delta of the Kalamas river correspond to a promising area of research. Indeed, this area revealed us different interesting and complementary sedimentary archives for our study: the probable palaeo-lake between Corfu and the continental Greece and the delta of the Kalamas river.
The poster for the scientific congress will explain the originality of the area of research and the originality of the geoarchaeological prospects in northwestern Greece. Particularly, the methodology will be explained: archaeological and geomorphologic cartography, geophysical prospection in the delta (electric vertical profiles, seismic profiles) and core sampling activities. Palaeogeographical and geoarchaeological prospects and the first results will be discussed.