

***Coastal and Submerged Archaeology in Sicily. A shared landscape across time***

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Palaeolandscape is a relevant aspect of our heritage. Recent multidisciplinary researches show that it is the key to obtain a holistic understanding of past societies. Despite palaeolandscape studies addressing multidisciplinary become prevalent in Europe, Sicily remained constrained to simplistic approaches. As a result, investigation on coastal archaeological sites in Sicily with a focus on long term relationship with the sea and the coast has never been carried out extensively. This paper explores the potential of multidisciplinary approach to investigate the coastal landscape of some of the most relevant Greek and Roman coastal town of ancient Sicily like Lipari, Selinus, Naxos. Preliminary results show that reconstructing coastal palaeolandscape of ancient Greek and Roman towns and its archaeological significance is relevant for understanding their urban development from the first settlement to the abandon and later reoccupations and short and long-term coastal environmental dynamics that often influenced colonisation, war scenarios and military occupation. It also gives lights to investigate strategies adopted in the antiquity to cope with environmental changes and natural hazards. Coastal palaeolandscape research on archaeological sites finally helps to obtain a clear picture of Mediterranean sea-human-landscape relationship over time and thus it makes a decisive contribution to develop sustainable urban planning and effective coasts management plans of current cities.

