

Accepted Manuscript

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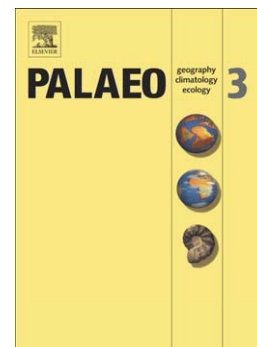
PII: S0031-0182(17)30388-7
DOI: doi:[10.1016/j.palaeo.2017.07.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2017.07.037)
Reference: PALAEO 8388

To appear in: *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*

Received date: 13 April 2017
Revised date: 28 July 2017
Accepted date: 31 July 2017

Please cite this article as: Poirier, Clément, Tessier, Bernadette, Chaumillon, Eric, Climate control on late Holocene high-energy sedimentation along coasts of the northeastern Atlantic Ocean, *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* (2017), doi:[10.1016/j.palaeo.2017.07.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2017.07.037)

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Climate control on late Holocene high-energy sedimentation along coasts of the northeastern Atlantic Ocean

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Abstract

Abundant sedimentological and geochronological data gathered on European sandy coasts highlight major phases of increased high-energy sedimentation in the North Atlantic Ocean during the late Holocene. Owing to an inconsistent use of the terminology, it is often difficult to determine whether studies have described storm-built or wave-built deposits. Both deposits can be identified by overall similar coarse-grained sedimentary facies, but may provide contradictory paleoenvironmental interpretations. The aim of this study is to address this issue, by analysing a set of published ¹⁴C ages recovered from wave-built sediment bodies of the Pertuis Charentais (France). Integration of ¹⁴C data highlights seven coarse-grained sedimentation pulses (CSPs) that reflect a synchronous increase in wave-induced sediment supply occurring around 2650, 2420, 1240, 970, 800, 650 and 450 cal. yr B.P. CSPs can be matched with geochronological data pub-

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