

The goal of this work is review of present discussion and perspective on Final Palaeolithic in the western Subcarpathia region during the Allerød and the Younger Dryas oscillation. The area of Subcarpathia, especially dunes of the upper Vistula valley, has been multiple time explored since II half of XX century (e. g. Kraków-Borek Fałcki, Kraków-Kobierzyn). It brought numerous collections proving a dense Final Palaeolithic settlement around Kraków. Although Tanged Point Complex (TPT) prevailed traces of Arched Point Points was also recorded. Recent progress has been achieved as a result of extensive rescue excavation which brought a number of methodically acquired lithic assemblages (Kraków-Kurdwanów, Kraków-Bieganów). It accelerating discussion on Final Palaeolithic settlement in the region. It is focusing now on techno-typological aspect of material culture, detailed analysis of raw material procurement, land use and spatial arrangements of assemblages. The numerous assemblages shows variety of cultural entities including Tarnowian, Witowian, Swiderian, Brommean. The area in question represents two main raw material provinces: the north Subcarpathia with Jurassic flint and northern part of the Western Carpathians – using mostly radiolarite but other rocks are present. Both cases are characterized by local production only slightly supported by imported materials. The settlement is represented almost exclusively by open air sites though a cave sites are present (Zalas). The size of assemblages vary from a rich settlement unit yielding several thousands of artefacts to a tiny spots of about dozens of lithics. Only in case of few archaeological sites an environmental record was acquired. It makes difficult to construct a reliable chronology therefore a comparative studies with neighbourhood area are necessary. The primary reports indicate the western Subcarpathia region as a “contact zone” showing both local character but also strongly influenced from The North European Plain.