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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM STUDIES
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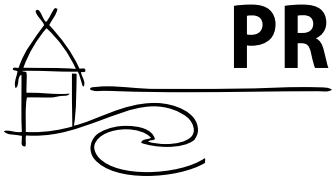

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КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА, ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
КАФЕДРА АРХЕОЛОГІЇ ТА МУЗЕЄЗНАВСТВА
ЦЕНТР ПІДВОДНОЇ АРХЕОЛОГІЇ, АРХЕОЛОГІЧНИХ ТА ЕТНОЛОГІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ
ЦЕНТР ПАЛЕОЕТНОЛОГІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ ім. Хв. ВОВКА

ПЕРВІСНІ СПІЛЬНОТИ ПІВДЕННОЇ та СХІДНОЇ ЄВРОПИ

Київ 2018

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Prehistoric Networks in Southern and Eastern Europe. Collection of scientific works. P. Shydlovskyi (ed.). – VITA ANTIQUA, №10. – Kyiv: Center for Paleoethnological Research, 2018 – 212 p.

The collection of scientific works is devoted to contemporary research on development and interaction of prehistoric networks in the Holocene Europe. Chronologically, the collection covers the final phases of the Stone Age and the beginning of the age of early metals. Particular attention is paid to the process of Neolithization and interaction between different societies in Southern and Eastern Europe.

The proposed collection will be useful for anyone interested in the prehistory, archaeology and geography of Europe – archaeologists, prehistorians, specialists in local history, ethnographers, museum workers, cultural heritage researchers and students of higher educational institutions.

Первісні спільноти Південної та Східної Європи. Збірка наукових праць. П.С. Шидловський (відп. ред.). – VITA ANTIQUA, №10. – К.: Центр палеоетнологічних досліджень, 2018. – 212 с.

Збірка наукових праць присвячена сучасним дослідженням питань розвитку та взаємодії первісних спільнот на території голоценової Європи. Хронологічно збірка охоплює заключні фази кам'яної доби та початку доби ранніх металів. Особлива увага приділена процесу неолітизації та взаємодії різних суспільств Південної та Східної Європи.

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***Goce Naumov*[1]**

The Formation of Wetland Identities in the Neolithic Balkans

The so called 'Neolithic Package' in the Balkans did not introduce only economic advantages and novelties, but also had a significant social impact onto the communities that inhabited this region. The interaction between indigenous population and migrants in the Early Neolithic initiated new notion of identity established on trade, exchange, labor, ideology and on the production of material culture. Consequently the first farming communities were socially modified and many new were created as the agriculture, domestication, clay objects, human representations and intramural burials progressed in various areas of the Balkans. Thus the identity was subsequently incorporated in various aspects of Neolithic life, and in the archaeologically was mainly observed through material culture i.e. architecture, decorated pottery, house models, stamps and human representations in particular. But beside these distinct signposts of identity, there were not much studies focused on landscape and spatial patterns as other means of identification between societies and environment. Nevertheless, the recent research indicates that there was preference of particular geographical setting that contributed in the formation of identities that were simultaneously transmitted onto the settlement features and material culture.

It is evident that particular Early Neolithic societies dispersed in different wetland regions of the Balkans were establishing tells, built houses with specific structures, produced pottery with distinct patterns and modeled anthropomorphic and house representations. Such societies apparently maintained economic networks with other communities and especially were intensified with those inhabiting wetlands and lakesides. They deliberately accented its discrete identity throughout painted vessels, house models, stamps and figurines and some of them bear evident reminiscences of Neolithic visual culture from the wetland communities in Anatolia. Therefore this paper will mainly consider the formation of wetland identities in the Neolithic Balkans and will discuss its complex character within the networking that regarded merely particular spheres of the societies. These wetland communities interacted in the domain of economy and exchange of goods, but the major social and symbolic distinctiveness was reflected onto architecture and material culture. In this context the painted pottery, house models, figurines and stamps from the Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania will be mainly concerned as it gives a broad overview of units and clusters of societies which shared similar identities sometimes associated with those established in Turkey and Anatolia in particular.

Key words: *Neolithic, tell, wetland archaeology, Neolithization, Balkans*

Neolithic Wetlands and Tells

Traditionally the wetlands and tells were studied separately as different units belonging to diverse environment. The wetlands were identified with pile-dwellings and societies that interacted with marshes and lakes, while tells were understood as settlements established in drylands and inhabited by communities that were not related to larger water areas and its resources (Garašanin 1979; Sanev 1994). Consequently, these seemingly diverse social settings were explored with different methods and perspectives thus accenting the different conditions that could affect the dissimilarity of wetland and dryland societies. The pile-dwelling communities were perceived as sort of isolated societies, majorly interacting in the realms of wetland landscape and therefore were studied as a separate phenomenon in archaeology (Menotti 2012; Menotti and O'Sullivan 2013). This was also due to the richness of archaeological and environmental data that could be obtained from the organic remains in the pile-dwellings and the potentials for thorough examination and interpretation of the communities that established such settlements.

On the other hand, tells were studied as dryland sites as the recent landscape indicates vast valleys consisted only of rivers as major water resources. Consequently, they were explored in relation to other 'dryland' sites and not understood as isolated social units, but as societies that dynamically interacted in broader geographical range (Hofmann et al. 2012, Rosenstock 2009). But the current geoarchaeological research indicates that the alluvial valleys where a large number of tells were established since the Early Neolithic were actually wetlands consisted of broad marshes and lakes (Alexakis et al. 2011). In spite of pile-dwelling communities that built houses on wooden platforms next to water basins the tell societies

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established mounds on dry ground consisted of mud-brick and wattle-and-daub buildings close to marshes and fertile soil. The inhabitants of tells and pile-dwellings just executed different modes in adaptation of their practices related to water-logged areas and its resources.

Therefore the tell societies should be observed also as wetland societies as majority of their resources was associated with marshes from flooding rivers and lakes. They were frequently interacting with the water and adjusted its spatial organization and economy in relation to wetlands. Some of the tells also could have pilled buildings as some research indicated (Lera et al. 2002; Chrysostomou et al. 2015; Naumov and Tomaz 2015), but due to atmospheric conditions in Southeast Europe and Near East the organic material decays faster. In the lower parts of some tells the communities built pilled constructions as frequently water was reaching the periphery of the settlements or dug ditches in order to stop the dispersion of floods into the living area. If such strategy is considered the tell societies differ from pile-dwelling communities in terms of direct approach to waters, so that pile-dwellers were occupying the watered space, while those living in mounds were trying to function on its margins in order to be near to fertile soil for agriculture.

Such strategy can be determined for the Neolithic tell societies in Anatolia, a region that functions as initial area for the Neolithization process in the Southeast Europe. It could be proposed that along this process that involves farming, domestication, daubed houses, pottery, tools, stamps and figurines, also the similar practices of establishing tells in wetlands were transposed to the Balkans as well as this model is evidenced in the regions of Thessaly, Pelagonia, Korça, Mačva etc. (Naumov *in press*). As particular example the site of Çatalhöyük will be given that is consisted of Early Neolithic tell in wetland area and has distinct similarities with the architecture, vessels, stamps and human representations in some of the aforementioned regions of Southeast Europe. There are also other Neolithic sites in the Anatolian region of Konya (where Çatalhöyük is positioned), as well as in the Aegean and Western parts of Turkey, where tells of equivalent natural and cultural setting are registered, but the focus will be on Çatalhöyük due to most thorough data so far provided from several decades of continuous research of this significant site (Mellaart 1967; Hodder 2014a).

Until the recent geoarchaeological survey of the area around Çatalhöyük, the Konya region in general was regarded as dryland plain with several rivers and particularly Çarşamba that flows in between the East and West mounds of the site. The excavations of James Mellaart were mainly focused on the architecture and art of this settlement and did not considered the environmental features associated with the site formation and its location (Mellaart 1967). But the multidisciplinary research of Ian Hodder and his large team that was ongoing in the last 25 years obtained more detailed insight of Çatalhöyük and its economy, social relationships, material culture, rituals, human representations and the environment in particular (Hodder 2014b). Such scientific approach indicates the complexity and momentous role that this site has in the region and its impact in the westward process of the Neolithization. In such setting the majority of cultural and economic potentials were due to its location and resources the communities had in the natural surroundings. The geoarchaeological and archeobotanic research of Çatalhöyük team demonstrate that the site was established next to a wetland created by the flooding Çarşamba river (Ayala et al 2017). Southeast from the site near to Neolithic settlement of Pinarbaşi there was a smaller lake and surrounding marshes that are absent now (Assouti and Hather 2001). Apparently the environment nowadays is significantly changed as the Çarşamba river and smaller lake in the foothills of Karadağ dried out.

It is evident that such natural setting in the Neolithic alluvial plains full of rivers, fans, marshes and small lakes was attractive for the first farming communities in Anatolia as it provided variety of resources, such as cereals, reed, clay, pasturages, fish, birds, amphibians and particularly fresh water. As result to such abundant surrounding the settlements were occupied for several centuries and in the case of Çatalhöyük for more than millennium (Baylis et al. 2015; Orton et al. *in prep*). The fertile environment was reason for continual inhabitation of the site that in the Late Neolithic was relocated from East to the West Mound and continued its occupation into the Chalcolithic (Biehl at al. 2012). In this millennium long occupation of the site the inhabiting community developed a wide range of objects that had unified and distinct visuality that was changed rarely i.e. in the turn from Neolithic to Chalcolithic around 6000 BC. Until this turning social and economic point, caused most likely by the climatic 8.2 event (Willet et al. 2016), there were apparent features of architectural, material and ritual identity.

The buildings, mainly used for dwelling, were made of mud bricks, with number of interior installations such as ovens, bins, platforms etc.; the pottery was produced in shapes that will become a reference for the Early Neolithic; the stamps had distinctive design; figurines majorly outlined the sexless and female bodies; and burials were often performed within the buildings.[1] Although some

[1] The data from excavation results is published in the Catalhoyuk Archive Reports: http://www.catalhoyuk.com/research/archive_reports

of these elements could be also found in other Near East regions, still the features present at Çatalhöyük were majorly common for this site. As it will become evident, many of these features will be later reproduced and practiced in the Neolithic of Southeast Europe and especially in the regions of Thessaly, Korça and Pelagonia. This is further supported by the recent archaeogenetic studies that indicate presence of Anatolian y-haplogroups in the Balkans and the movement of farming population from nowadays central Turkey to Greece (Balaresque et al. 2010; Di Giacomo et al. 2004; King et al. 2008; Mathieson et al. 2018). Consequently to variety of archaeological and scientific data there is large consensus that Neolithization of Southeast Europe was influenced or initiated from Anatolia and that has significant impact on the first farming communities in the European continent (Garašanin 1979; Özdoğan 2014).

The direct and indirect transposition of architectonic, visual, symbolic and ritual features from Anatolia to Balkans was not only associated with material culture and buildings, but also with the modes of the settlements formations and locations for their establishment. The flourishing of art and economy in the Neolithic Balkans was not only based on advanced social practices, but also on the stability of resources for subsistence in the area where the settlements were established. For that purpose the wetlands were the most convenient areas for inhabitation in the Early Neolithic and it were most likely an occupation model that was preferred by Anatolian population that was established its first settlements in Southeast Europe.

The tell like settlements, usage of mud-bricks, construction of bins, pottery typology, stamp design, employment of clay sling shots, corpulent female figurines and intramural burials also practiced or produced in the Balkans further indicate the close relationship to the Neolithic of Anatolia and its societies (Garašanin 1979; Hodder 1990; Perlès 2001). Many of these features initially present in Çatalhöyük, and other Neolithic sites in Central and Western Turkey, were reproduced since the second half of 7th millennium BC in the first farming villages of Thessaly, Korça, Pelagonia and few more regions in the Balkans (Perlès 2001; Budja 2003; Naumov 2008). These Early Neolithic communities inhabited the valleys with wetlands and lakes and established there the tells that demonstrate continuous occupation evidenced by their height. In the Middle Neolithic the wetland societies started to build pile-dwellings and although relocated to larger lakes they maintained the close relationship with the communities still dwelling on tells in the valleys (Naumov 2016a).

Wetland Identities in the Balkans

The studies of material culture and architecture, as well as the archeogenetics indicate that there is communication between Anatolia and the Balkans. The striking similarity of some design, pottery typology and employment of tells, mud-brick and bins confirm close associations between these regions divided by the Aegean Sea. The genetic analyses demonstrate the gene flow from Anatolia to Balkans of population that used maritime routes for something that is considered as colonization (Pluciennik 2008; Paschou et al. 2014). There is a discussion whether such movement of population was migration, demic diffusion, colonization, infiltration, mobility or contacts and several models are proposed (Zvelebil 2001). Nevertheless, it is still hard to determine whether this process was rapid or slow, or whether there was direct impact of Anatolian population or just an establishment of networks that gradually incorporated the advantages of Near East to Europe. Although the radiocarbon dates, botanical and zoological data further contribute in better understanding of the Neolithization, the solid evidence for colonization or migration should be upgraded (Thorpe 1996; Zohary and Hopf 2000; Price 2000; Rowley-Conwy 2003; Reingruber and Thissen 2005). But despite these discussions the Anatolian influence in the Balkans is evident, and particularly among those societies that inhabited the wetlands in Thessaly, Pelagonia and Korça.

Anatolian migrants themselves or along with indigenous hunter-gathering communities transposed the crucial elements of the Neolithic to Southeast Europe, such as agriculture, stockbreeding, building of daub houses, clay installations, pottery, figurines and new tools, but also the life on tells that is based on the idea of constant occupation of one place and subsistence based on the surrounding resources. In that regard the wetlands were most suitable for the adequate transposition of so called 'Neolithic package' delivered from Anatolia. One of the first regions facing such impact was Thessaly, although some of the earliest Neolithic stages in Greece are also evidenced in Peloponnesus and Crete (Perlès 2001; Reingruber 2015). In spite of the regions in the Aegean, the farming societies in Thessaly were those most closely associated with Anatolia, and actually those that first incorporated the life on tells in Greece. The major reason for establishing the tell phenomenon and its composite advantages in the architecture and material culture is the location of these settlements in the wetlands.

Until the latest geoarchaeological research Thessaly was understood as dryland valley although there were attempts to indicate the waterlogged character of this region. The archaeologists focusing their work in Thessaly were mainly

concentrated on the settlement character and its material culture rather than on landscape and site formation process. This was indubitably helpful approach in order to understand the social, economic and ritual features of farming societies, and in a way it was reasonable due to dry character of Thessaly in the last century. Kimon Grundmann was one of the first and rare who indicated the presence of Lake Karla in the Thessalian plain that totally dried out in early 1960's (Grundmann 1937). Although his proposal of large lake in the Neolithic was discussed by few (Caputo et al. 1994; Helly et al. 1996; Perles 2001; Pentedeka 2015), still all agree in the existence of the lacustrine area in the plain. The recent research of Dimitrios Alexakis and his team that combine GIS, DEM, geomorphology and satellite image processing indicate the spatial distribution of Neolithic tells around the Lake Karla and vast exploitation of marshy areas that frequently flooded (Alexakis et al. 2011). The wetland environment was perfect setting for establishing approximately 400 Neolithic tells in Thessaly. Many were dated in the Early Neolithic, but also large number continued in remaining phases of the Neolithic and continued in the Chalcolithic (named as Final Neolithic in Greece) and Bronze Age.[2]

The continual occupation of tells demonstrates the stabile resources and potentials for enduring subsistence. Therefore it is not surprising that the Anatolian model of life on tells flourished in Thessaly and not in other regions in Greece that were part of the initial impact of the Neolithization. The transposition of such model required adequate environmental setting and consequently the wetlands of Thessaly were most closely related to landscape of Konya plain in Anatolia. Not surprisingly an abrupt establishment of tells appeared in this part of Greece that consists the largest density of Neolithic sites discovered. But these two distant regions were not only related in the level of landscape setting and the character of sites. Many of the buildings in Thessaly were constructed with mud-bricks, a material that was introduced from Asia Minor, and later discarded as the Neolithization progressed to northern Balkans (Souvatzi 2008). Also other items made of clay resemble those produced in several regions of Anatolia, such as pottery, figurines, stamps and sling shots (Perlès 2001; Budja 2008; Nanoglou 2006). Due to easier manipulation of this material, objects made of clay could easier transmit the notion of identity and therefore maintained the visible features common for distant regions. Some smaller items could be even brought from Anatolia (such as figurines and stamps) or reproduced in the process of interaction. That way the modes of identification of Thessalian societies with those in Anatolia could be preserved on a larger scale, although they decreased in the later stages of the Neolithic.

But this process of identification with Anatolia or at least maintenance of Anatolian traditions did not ended in Thessaly. It further progressed northwards in the Balkans in the areas where tells were established in wetlands and architecture and material culture resume the Anatolian i.e. Thessalian features. It is still hard to define whether these regions were inhabited initially by Anatolian population or the first farmers of Thessaly further progressed to Thessaloniki Plain, Amindeon, Korça and Pelagonia. The genetic studies still imply the presence of Anatolian genomes north of Thessaly (Mathieson et al. 2018), but that does not confirms the inhabitation of afore mentioned regions was exclusively by this population and not by those that already dwell in Thessaly and were introduced to farming and tell phenomenon. Whoever was migrating or just interacting with indigenous communities further north announced entirely the same set of Neolithic advantages including the life on tells in wetlands. This process also involved the partial transposition of identity both cultural and environmental. Consequently, the features of white painted pottery, house models and figurines common for Thessaly can be found in Amindeon, Korça and Pelagonia (Simoska and Sanev 1976; Korkuti 1995; Chrysostomou et al. 2015; Naumov 2016a). It should be also noted that the initial stages of the inhabitation of these regions are chronologically similar i.e. around 6000 BC, when tells at Anarghiri (Amindeon); Veluška Tumba, Optičari, Mogila and Vrbjanska Čuka (Pelagonia); and Vashtëmi and Podgori (Korça) were established (Bunguri 2014; Chrysostomou et al. 2015; Naumov 2016b).

Tells and pile-dwellings in the Republic of Macedonia

The Neolithic tells in the Republic of Macedonia are recorded in several areas, such as Skopje Valley, Ovče Pole, Polog and the highest quantity in Pelagonia. Although now dried, the wetlands were common environmental feature for all these regions. The tells in Skopje Valley were established around set of smaller lakes named as Katlanovo and Aračinovo (that have been dried in the middle of 20th century (Trifunovski 1955). The recent research indicates that many tells were positioned close to these lakes, but also to marshes made by the Vardar river (Coussot 2007; Coussot et al. 2007; Tolevski and Stančevski 2017). But in spite of other regions the current data demonstrate that majority of tells were established in the Middle Neolithic (Sanev 1988; Commenge 2009). This is not unexpected as the region is one of the most northern in the Republic of Macedonia and most likely the

[2] Recently some studies indicate the occupation of tells even in Iron Age (Whitley 2017).

flatlands were inhabited by first farmers a bit later than in the southern and eastern areas.

In regard to Early Neolithic the Ovče Pole region should be considered as the site of Amzabegovo is so far the one with the earliest dates. This settlement, to some a tell site (Rosenstock 2006), is positioned on the very beginning of the marshy area of Ovče Pole (Weide 1976). Established in the second half of 7th millennium BC this settlement maintained apparent relationship with tells down south in the Thessaloniki Plain (Naumov 2015), positioned in the vicinity of Lake Giannitsa and its marshes (Ghilardi et al. 2012). If white painted pottery is regarded in particular than its resemblance with design on Thessalian vessels is evident that also indicates transposition of the inhabitation model of tells in wetlands to Giannitsa and Ovče Pole regions.

But in terms of wetland archaeology and tell phenomenon the region of Pelagonia is the most intriguing. Pelagonia is largest valley in the Republic of Macedonia and has the highest density of tell sites; approximately 130 recorded so far (Simoska and Sanev 1976; Naumov 2016a). Majority are positioned around wetlands in the central part of the valley and some were occupied from 6000 BC until the Chalcolithic and few until Bronze Age (Naumov and Stojkoski 2015; Naumov 2016b). The survey performed in 1970's indicate the presence of large marshy lakes in the Neolithic, but also the maps from 19th and beginning 20th century illustrate the wetlands that have been dried in 1960's (Simoska and Sanev 1976; Kitanoski et al. 1980). The material culture produced by the first farming communities of Pelagonia is particularly distinct and demonstrate the apparent relationship with Thessaly although modified significantly in regard to local identities. But in spite of some evident differences in visual identities of northern and eastern agricultural societies from Pelagonia, the wetland farmers from this valley intensively interacted with pile-dwelling communities inhabiting lacustrine area of Lake Ohrid and its marshes (Naumov 2016c).

There is still no evidence that pile-dwellings were built in the Early Neolithic and according to current data the first settlements of this kind in the Balkans are dated in the Middle Neolithic (Naumov *in press*). The Early Neolithic settlements are recorded far from the nowadays lakeshore, i.e. in the alluvial valley and hills, but they consists buildings of wattle and daub (Kuzman 2016; Kuzman 2017). It should be considered that in this period the lakeshore could be further north and northeast making wetlands close to sites in now dry environment, but this should be (dis)confirmed with future geoarchaeological research. Even in this initial stages of the Neolithic of Ohrid region the farming communities had a solid network with wetland societies in Pelagonia and Korça region (in Albania), a tradition that lasted until Late Neolithic and concerned pile-dwellings as well (Naumov 2016a). The Middle Neolithic pile-dwellings are recorded in the northern part of the lake and only small area is excavated in order to determine the spatial organization of the settlements and the structure of buildings (Kuzman 2013). Due to lacustrine environment these societies established distinct identity, but it was partially related to that of Pelagonia, evidenced by pottery, stamps, figurines and anthropomorphic house models. In these terms although living in diverse landscapes these wetland societies divided by huge mountains maintained contacts and developed a network that concerned their identity as well.

Conclusion

The formation of identities is conventionally related to material culture and items or objects that were engaged in the social interaction. They can be modified and set to features that can emphasize the distinctiveness of an individual, community or society. But the archaeological research indicates that material culture is not the only reference to identity and that it can relate to landscape as well (Springs 2015). The communities can identify themselves to particular environment due to significance of resources they obtain or the symbolic components of sacred areas. In these terms the economy and religion can be essential in establishing social relationship with the environment and as such to be integrated in the notion of society and belonging. If such perspective is concerned it could be proposed that wetlands were an environmental reference in the establishment of identities in the Neolithic. The marshes made by flooding rivers or by the changes of lakeshores were an ideal subsistence resource for the farming communities that were seeking for solid ecological setting. The sustained access to fertile soil, water, fish, birds, frogs, shells, reed, clay and animals coming to drink water was designated environmental assemblage that was advocated by some of the agricultural societies.

In this manner tells established on wetlands regard a practice that was essentially associated with the identity based on landscape. Consequently the practice that was initiated in the Near East and particularly intensified in Anatolia was continuously reiterated along the process of Neolithization in Europe. Besides some similarities in terms of architecture and material culture the tell phenomenon was spread in Southeast Europe as part of so called 'Neolithic package', but not everywhere. This process mostly concerned flatlands with marshes where high density of tells was founded, as well as building features, figurines and patterned design on stamps and pottery related to those in Central Anatolia. Such inhabitation and identity model

from Konya plain in Anatolia is evidenced further in Thessaly and Thessaloniki plain (Greece), Maliq region (Albania), Pelagonia, Skopje valley and Ovče Pole valley (Republic of Macedonia), Struma valley (Bulgaria) and further modified in regions of Mačva (Serbia) and Lower Danube valley (Romania). Surely, there are many more regions in Southeast Europe that share this pattern and some that do not fit within, but it cannot be neglected as a phenomenon that appears since Early Neolithic and progresses with significant variability until the Late Neolithic or even in Chalcolithic of the Balkans. This model of tell societies identity based on wetland landscape should be further examined with particular case studies and additionally to explore it in terms of economy, social relationships and symbolic manifestations.

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Гоце Наумов

Формування заплавних ідентичностей у балканському неоліті

Формування ідентичностей опосередковано пов'язано з матеріальною культурою, а саме предметами або об'єктами, які відігравали певну роль у соціальній взаємодії. Ці предмети та об'єкти могли підкреслювати відмінність певної особистості, спільноти чи суспільства, а тому їх можливо віднести до визначальних рис певної групи. Археологічні дослідження показують, що не тільки матеріальна культура, а і ландшафтні особливості, в яких мешкає колектив, можуть виступати виразом ідентичностей груп. Спільноти можуть ідентифікувати себе з певним середовищем з причини важливості отримуваних ресурсів або через символічне значення територій, які вважаються священними. Можливо припустити, що водно-болотяні території могли виступати екологічною базою для виникнення ряду ідентичностей в неоліті. Заболочені території річкових та озерних заплав були ідеальним джерелом основних ресурсів для ранньоземлеробських спільнот, які потребували стабільних екологічних умов існування. Постійний доступ до родючого ґрунту, води, риби, птахів, жаб, мушель, очерету, глини та тварин, які приходять на водопій, складають такий екологічний комплекс, який був бажаним для деяких аграрних суспільств.

З цієї точки зору, практика розташування теллів в заплавних територіях пов'язується з ідентичністю на основі ландшафту. Така практика була започаткована на Близькому Сході і особливо поширена в Анатолії, постійно відтворювалася в процесі неолітизації Європи. Феномен теллів разом з певними подібностями в архітектурі та матеріальній культурі, поширився в Південно-Східній Європі як частина так званого «неолітичного пакету». Процес неолітизації в основному відбувався в заболочених заплавах, де спостерігається висока щільність знаходження теллів, разом з певними рисами в домобудівництві, дрібній пластиці, орнаментиці пінтадер та посуду, що знаходять близькі аналогії в Центральній Анатолії. Таку модель існування та ідентичності, що характерна для населення долини р. Конья в Анатолії, можливо простежити у рівнині Фессалії (Греція), регіону Малік (Албанія), Пелагонії і долини Овче Поле (Республіка Македонія), долини р. Струми (Болгарія) і далі – в регіоні Мачва (Сербія) та нижньодунайської рівнини. Модель ідентичності суспільств теллів, що була поширена в нео-енеоліті Південно-Східної Європи та на Балканах зокрема, потребує окремого вивчення на конкретних прикладах і досліджень з точки зору економіки, соціальних відносин та символічних проявів.

Ключові слова: *неоліт, телль, заплавна археологія, неолітизація, Балкани*

Fig. 1. Map of the Balkans with designated areas consisted of tells disposed in the vicinity of wetlands: 1. Thessaly; 2. Amindeon Plain; 3. Korça; 4. Pelagonia; 5. Ovče Pole; 6. Skopje Plain.

Fig. 2. Map of Anatolia with the location of Çatalhöyük.

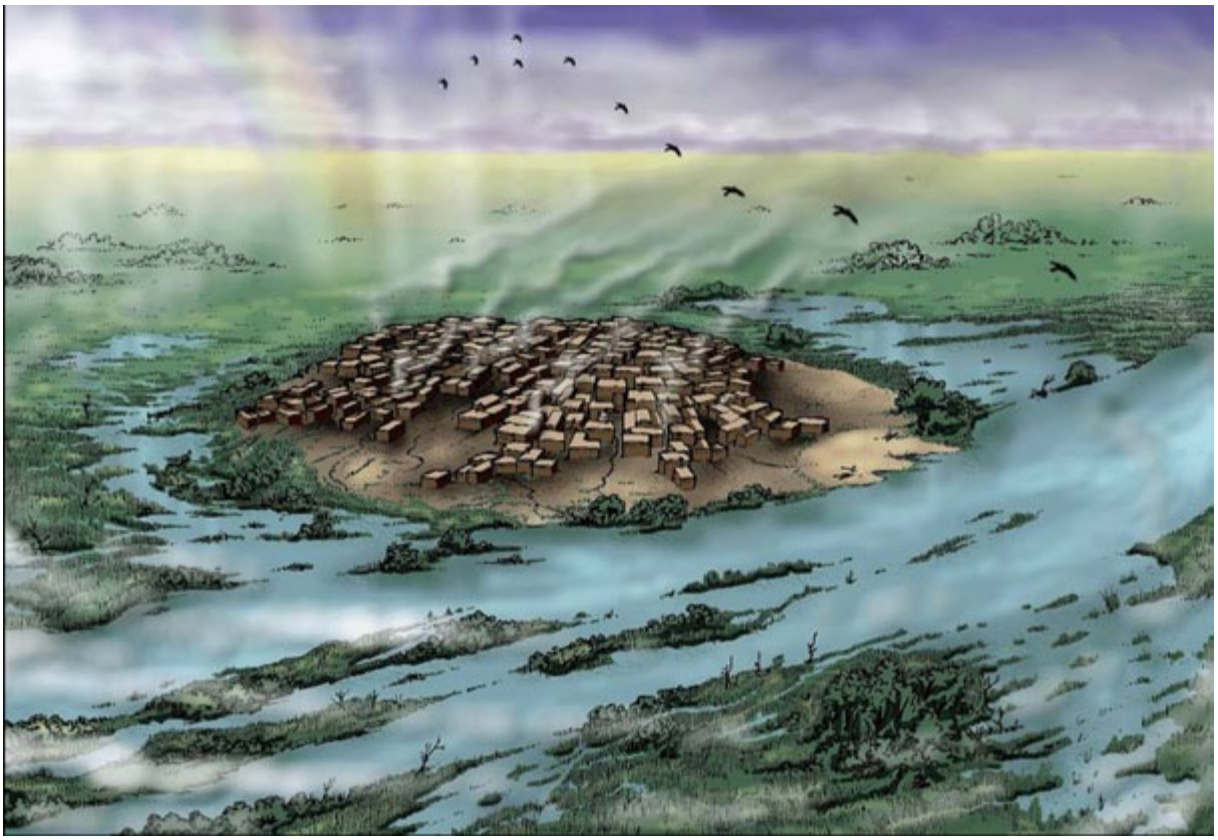

Fig. 3. Reconstruction of Çatalhöyük in the wetland setting (*Illustration by John Swogger*).

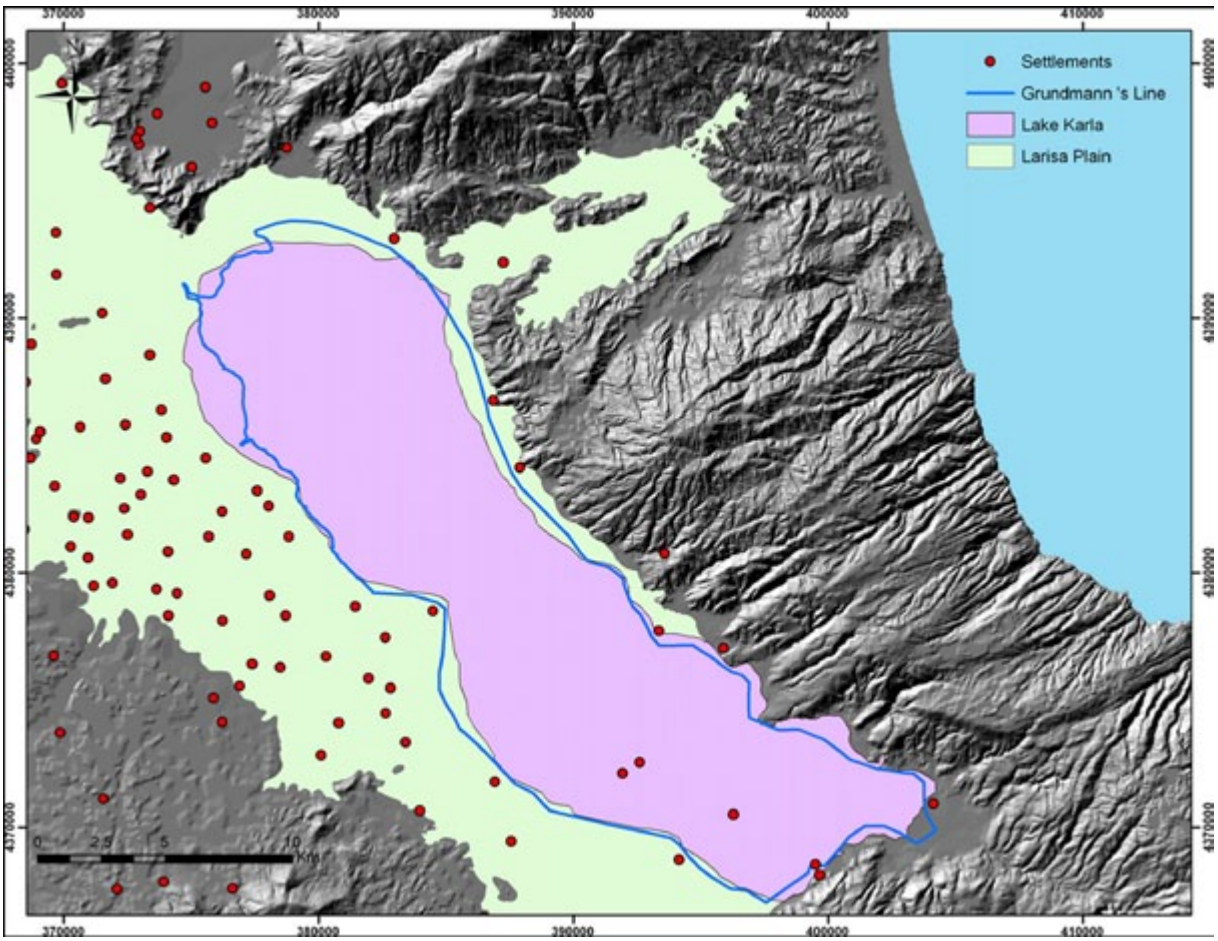

Fig. 4. The location of now drained Lake Karla in Thessaly and the disposition of tells (*Alexakis et al. 2011, Fig. 4*).

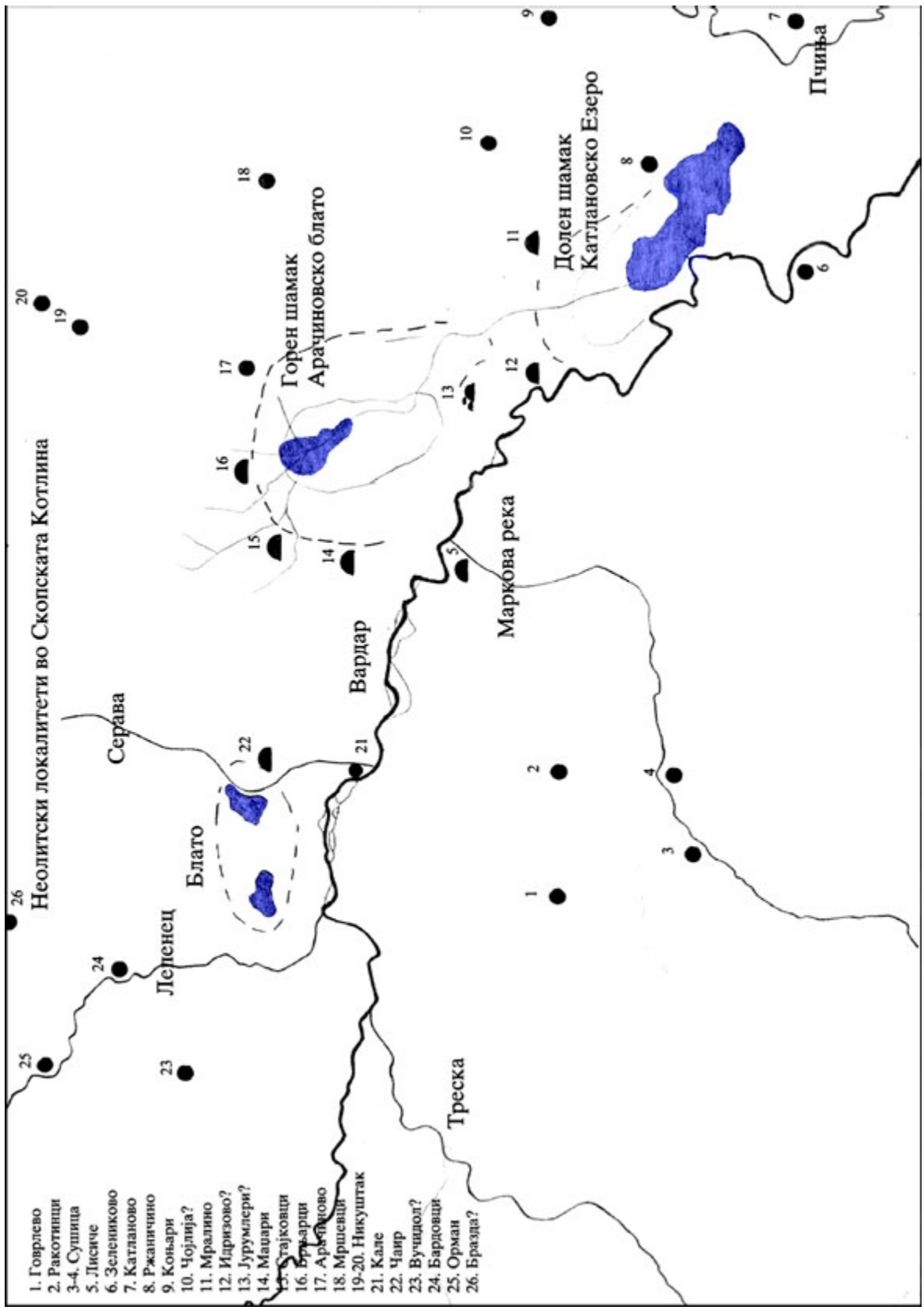

Fig. 5. The Neolithic tells in Skopje Valley and their location next to the marshes of Skopsko Blato (*Tolevski and Stančevski 2017, Fig. 4*).

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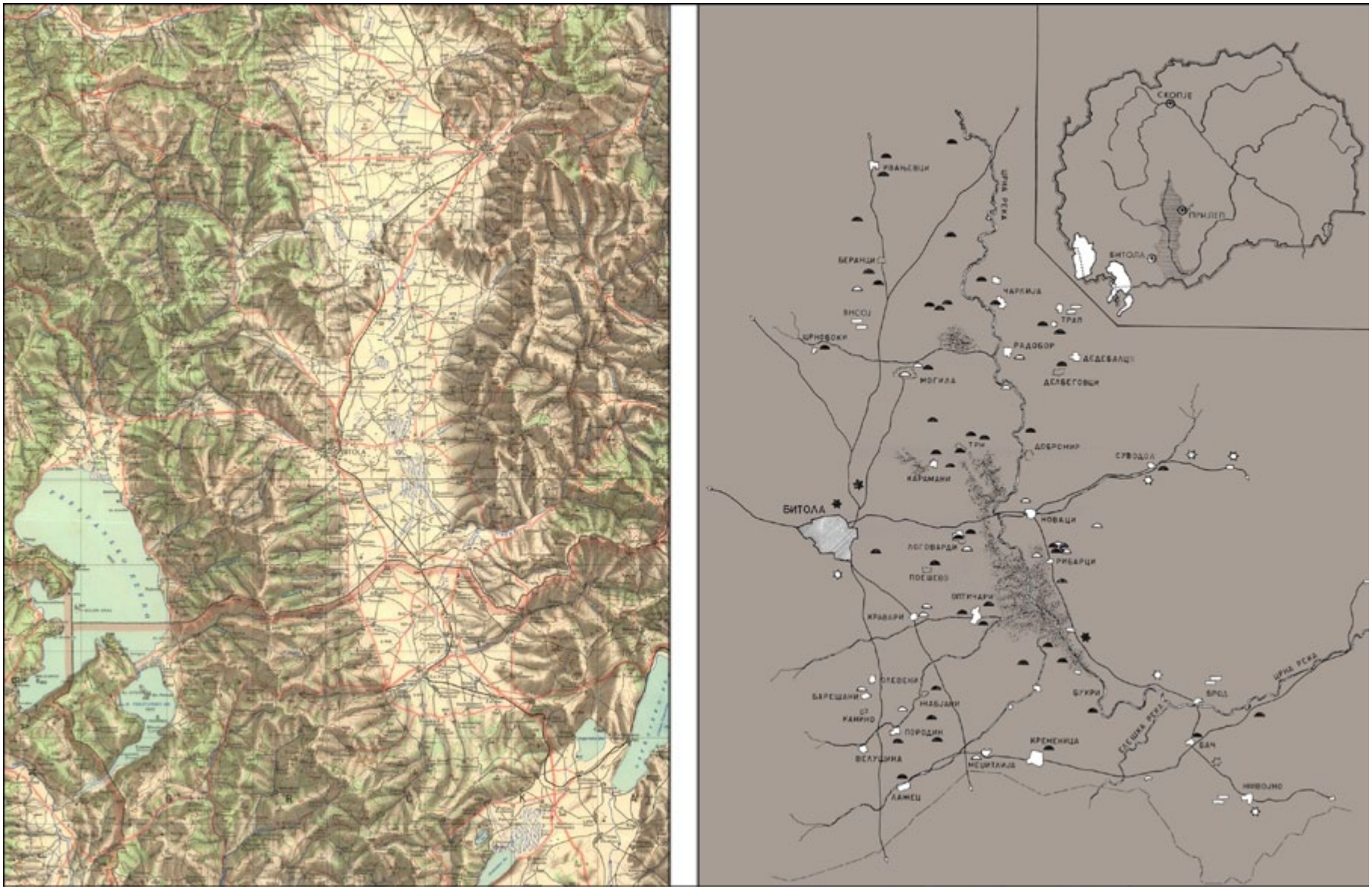


Fig. 6. The wetlands of Pelagonia before its drainage presented on topografic map and the figure based on the prospection of tells in the central part of plain (*Naumov 2016, Fig. 4, after Simoska and Sanev 1976*)

Y. Morozova, P. Shydlovskyi

STEP AHEAD: NEENAWA 2017 International Scientific Conference report

A significant step in establishing a network for the study of the Eastern European Neolithic and at the same time the final event of the project became the NEENAWA International Scientific Conference **"Wetland Archaeology and Prehistoric Networks in Europe"**, September 15-18, which was held in Kyiv and Kaniv on the basis of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.

Our University is one of the four partners in the NEENAWA Project's consortium. It plays a significant role in fulfilling its goals and tasks, since the SCOPES programme aims at the development and modernization of institutional aspects of research and teaching institutions in Eastern Europe. All efforts and events of the project are directly linked to teaching activities and pursuing its educational objectives. University teachers and students have thus become the main beneficiaries of the project.

Due to the initiative of the Department of Archaeology and Museum Studies, the Centre for Underwater Archaeology of the Faculty of History and the Centre for Paleoethnological Research, the Scientific Committee of the conference was created in which scientists from Switzerland, Macedonia, Russia and Ukraine were included. Specialists from international university centres and scientific establishments (Switzerland, Germany, Macedonia, Greece, Poland, Russia, Latvia, Belarus, etc.) and representatives of the Institute of Archaeology of NAS of Ukraine, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, B. Hrinchenko University of Kyiv, the Institute of Zoology of NAS of Ukraine, the National Natural History Museum of NAS of Ukraine, universities of Odesa, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, etc. were invited to take part in the conference. The conference highlighted the results of archaeological investigations of national and foreign scientists, including the results of international cooperation based on archaeological localities within Ukraine and brings together researchers working in Holocene European prehistoric archaeology. The discussed topics chronologically covered the period from the Mesolithic up to the Bronze Age.

The Ukrainian scientific and educational institutions were represented by:

— the Department of Archaeology and Museum Studies, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

— the Education Laboratory "Centre for Underwater Archaeology, Archaeological and Ethnological Research", Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

— the Archaeological Museum, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

— Th. Vovk Center for Paleoethnological Research

— the the Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

— the Archaeological Museum IA, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

— the National Natural History Museum, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

— National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

— B. Hrinchenko National University of Kyiv

— I.I. Mechnikov National University of Odessa

— T.G. Shevchenko National University of Chernihiv

— Kyiv Regional Archaeological Museum

— Kyiv Regional Center for Defense of Cultural Heritage Monuments

September 15, 2017

The opening of the conference and the plenary meeting took place on September 15, 2017 in the Main Building of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, on which the vice-rectors of the University professors Petro Bekh and Viktor Martyniuk, as well as the representative of the Swiss Embassy in Ukraine and Moldova, Holger Tausch gave their greetings for the participants. Dean of the Faculty of History prof. Ivan Patrylak, associate professor Pavlo Shydlovskyi and a head of the Education Laboratory Yana Morozova indicated the importance for the University and Ukrainian science of holding such events and the need for international cooperation in the field of archaeological research. The sincere wishes of the fruitful work of

the conference were expressed by the NEENAWA project participants.

The scientific part was presented by presentations describing the current state of the study of neolithization processes in Europe and the achievements of prehistoric archaeology in recent years. Among the speakers – prof. Albert Hafner (Switzerland), prof. Marzena Szmyt (Poland), Robert Hofmann, Liudmyla Shatilo (Germany), prof. Leonid Zalizniak, Mykhailo Videiko and Nataliia Burdo (Ukraine).

Within the framework of the first day of the conference, the opening of the exhibition «The first farmers and pastoralists on the territory of Ukraine» was held at the Archaeological Museum of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, as well as presentations of the editions:

HUMAN & LANDSCAPE: Prehistoric Archaeology of Eastern Europe. – VITA ANTIQUA, 9. Collection of scientific works. – Kyiv: 2017. – 282 p. – Ill. http://vitaantiqua.org.ua/en/category/current-issue/

Wetland Archaeology and Prehistoric Networks in Europe / NEENAWA International Scientific Conference, September 15th-18th, 2017 / eds. Y. Morozova, P. Shydlovskyi. – Kyiv-Kaniv, 2017. – 78 p. – Ill. http://vitaantiqua.org.ua/en/category/library/

After the presentations for the participants of the conference, an excursion to The Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine, The National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve were organized where the guests were able to get acquainted with the masterpieces of Old Rus architecture, as well as unique archaeological exhibits of Ancient Times and Early Middle Ages.

September 16, 2017

The next day, September 16, a trip to the Kaniv Nature Reserve took place, where the main part of the event was planned. During the trip, the participants attended the Kyiv Regional Archeological Museum in Trypillia village. It is in this area, in the end XIXth century some of the first excavations of Trypillian settlements were carried out by the archaeologist Vikentii Khvoika, after which this site became eponymous for the whole cultural complex. The participants of the conference were acquainted with the life of the famous scientist; they were able to see the collections of artifacts which reflect the prehistoric archeology of the Middle Dnieper region.

Upon arrival at the Kaniv Nature Reserve, reports and presentations dedicated to the study of specific settlements of the Neolithic – the Bronze Age of Southern and Eastern Europe were listened and discussed. Andrey Mazurkevich and Ekaterina Dolbunova (Russia) presented an open lecture devoted to the study of lacustrine sites in North-Western Russia in the 7th-3rd Mill. BC. Among other speakers were prof. Sławomir Kadrow (Poland), Maxim Charniauski (Belorus), Valentina Todoroska, Zlata Blazeska, (Macedonia), Christoforos Arampatzis (Greece). Presentation of the project: "Airborne Survey: Ancient Landscapes of the Central Ukraine – Kyiv and Cherkasy Regions" and photo exhibition also took place.

September 17, 2017

September 17, 2017 (Kaniv Nature Reserve) – the reports on problems of the analysis of ceramic assemblages of Neolithic cultures in Europe were read by Caroline Heitz (Switzerland) and Dmytro Gaskevich (Ukraine). A workshop "**Lacustrian Dendrochronology in the Context of Pile Dwelling Archaeology at Lake Biel, Switzerland. Focus Measuring, Chronology – building, Dating**". was held under the supervision by Matthias Bolliger and John Francuz (Switzerland).

After the scientific part on this day, the conference participants made a trip to the National Historical and Ethnographic Preserve "Pereyaslav" which situated near the town of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi and attended an excursion in the Open-air Ethnographic Museum, which was read by the vice – director of the Preserve Oleksandr Kolybenko.

September 18, 2017

The last day of the conference, September 18, 2017 (Kaniv Nature Reserve) was dedicated to issues of prehistoric networks and the question of the interaction of the prehistoric societies in Southeastern Europe. Among the speakers were Prof. Nikos Chausidis, Goce Naumov, (Macedonia), Valerii Manko, Dmytro Kiosak, Anzhelika Kolesnychenko, Sergei Telizhenko, and Oleksandr Diachenko (Ukraine).

Part of the reports was devoted to the questions of transportation and use of natural resources and raw materials by the prehistoric population of Eastern Europe. This materials were presented by Marcis Kalninš (Latvia), Alina Veiber, Oleh Tuboltsev, Yevhen Pichkur, Pavlo Shydlovskyi, Ivan Radomskyi and Dmytro Zhelaga (Ukraine).

At the end, a workshop «**Underwater Exploration of Wetland and Peat-bog Sites. Perspectives and Problems**» was held by Ekaterina Dolbunova (Russia).

During the conference the poster session on the subject of Wetland Archeology were presented by Gjore Milevski (Macedonia), Irina Khrustaleva, Anna Malyutina (Russia), Yana Morozova, Sergii Zelenko, Marta Andriiyovvych (Ukraine).

A number of lectures, presentations and posters were presented by the NEENAWA team:

Archaeology in Switzerland: Research from Under Water to High-Altitude Mountains (Prof. Albert Hafner, Bern)

Mobilities, Entanglements, Transformations. Pottery Practices in Neolithic Wetland Sites of the Swiss Plateau (Caroline Heitz, Bern)

Lacustrine Sites in North-Western Russia in the 7th-3rd Mill. BC (Andrey Mazurkevich, Ekaterina Dolbunova, St. Petersburg)

Wooden Post Buildings of the Lake Settlement Serteya XIV (Irina Khrustaleva, St. Petersburg)

Bone and Antler Items From Peat-Bog Settlements (the 6th – 3rd mill. BC) of North-Western Russia (Dnepr – Dvina Basin). Technological and Functional Features (Anna Malyutina, St. Petersburg)

Prehistoric Tool Kit for Surviving (Valentina Todoroska, Struga, Zlata Blazeska, Skopje)

With or Without You: the Formation of Identities in the Neolithic Balkans (Goce Naumov, Skopje)

Spatial Analysis of Marshy Areas: Neolithic Tell-Sites in Pelagonia (Gjore Milevski, Skopje)

Overview of the Osteological Mammal Material from the Surska Culture in the Context of Its Development and Adaptation of Its Communities to the Natural Environment (Alina Veiber, Kyiv)

Lithic assemblages of Early Agricultural Communities in Western Ukraine (Pavlo Shydlovskyi, Ivan Radomskyi, Dmytro Zhelaga, Kyiv)

Patterns of Ornaments on the Ceramic from the Lysa Gora Cemetery (Marta Andriiyovvych, Kyiv)

Perspectives for Wetland Archaeology, Surveys and Underwater Exploration in the Dnieper River, Ukraine (Yana Morozova, Sergii Zelenko, Kyiv)

Among the decisions of the Scientific Committee are:

– to expand the cooperation of scientific and educational institutions of Europe that were presented at the conference by the conducting internships for young scientists and lecturers from different countries at university centers,

– to create a system for the exchange of information on the archeology of Eastern Europe in order to unify modern methods of fixation, describing and systematizing data on prehistoric objects.

The conference itself was an exceptional opportunity to create a system of information and experience exchange, in research about European prehistoric sites, to introduce up-to-date methodologies of fixation and description of archaeological material and to promote Ukrainian archaeological heritage in the European system of research. An important value is the participation of Macedonian, Russian, Swiss and Ukrainian students in this event that will help to develop their knowledge about current theoretical and practical European scientific research and promote their international mobility during their academic experience. In terms of public benefit, the conference will help to represent the Ukrainian cultural and natural heritage at a European level.

We wish that young scientists, using acquired skills and knowledge, will broaden their circle of professional contacts, put their creative ideas in to practice for developing a liberal society, and become the most valuable resource for positive changes in the contemporary world.

http://vovkcenter.org.ua/en/main/

At Rector's office in Kyiv, 2016. From left: Prof. Rostyslav Terpylovskyi – Head of the Department of Archaeology and Museology, Dr. Pavlo Shydlovskyi – associate professor of the Department of Archaeology and Museology, Prof. Ivan Patryliak – Head of Faculty of History, prof. Leonid Huberskyi – Rector of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Prof. Albert Hafner – Head of Department of Prehistoric Archaeology of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Bern University (Switzerland), Prof. Petro Bekh – Vice Rector (International Relations) of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

September 15th, 2017, Kyiv. Opening the conference at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. From left: Yana Morozova, Albert Hafner, Petro Bech and Viktor Martyniuk

Opening the conference. Marzena Szmyt (Poznan, Poland) and Pavlo Shydlovskyi

Presentation by Albert Hafner (Bern, Switzerland) "Archaeology in Switzerland: Research from Under Water to High-Altitude Mountains"

Greetings from Andrei Mazurkevich (St. Petersburg, Russia)

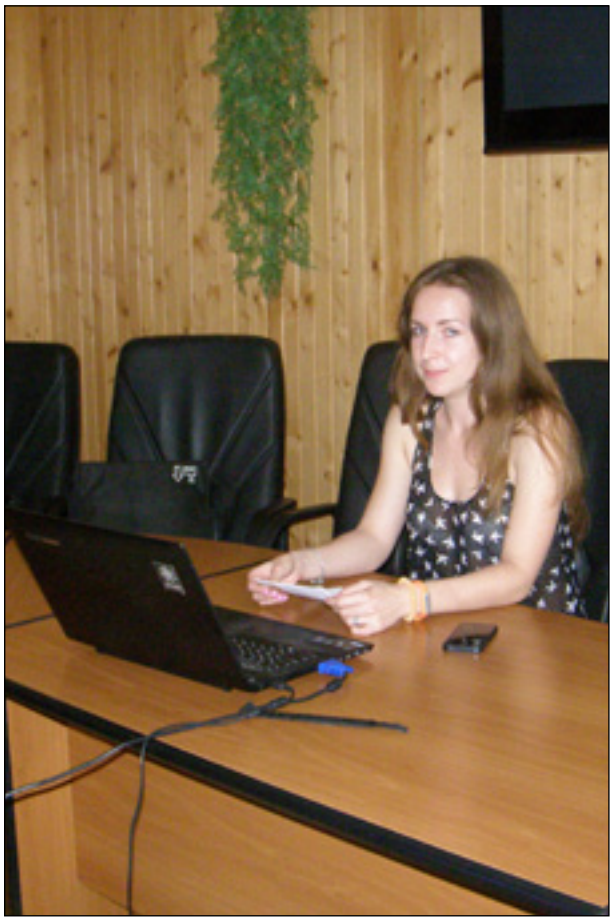
Presentation by Robert Hofman and Liudmyla Shatilo (Kiel, Germany) "Trypillia – Strategy and Results of an ongoing Ukrainian-European Project"

Liudmyla Shatilo (Kiel, Germany)

September 15th, 2017. Plenary session in the Red Building of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

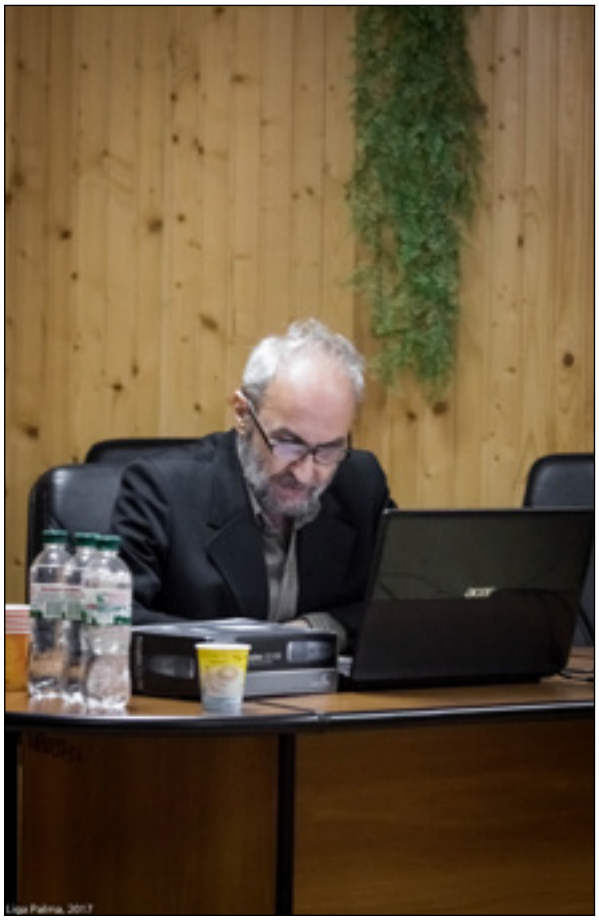
Participants from Macedonia and Switzerland at the Plenary session

Presentation by Mykhailo Videiko (Kyiv, Ukraine) "Life on the Eastern Borders of Old Europe"

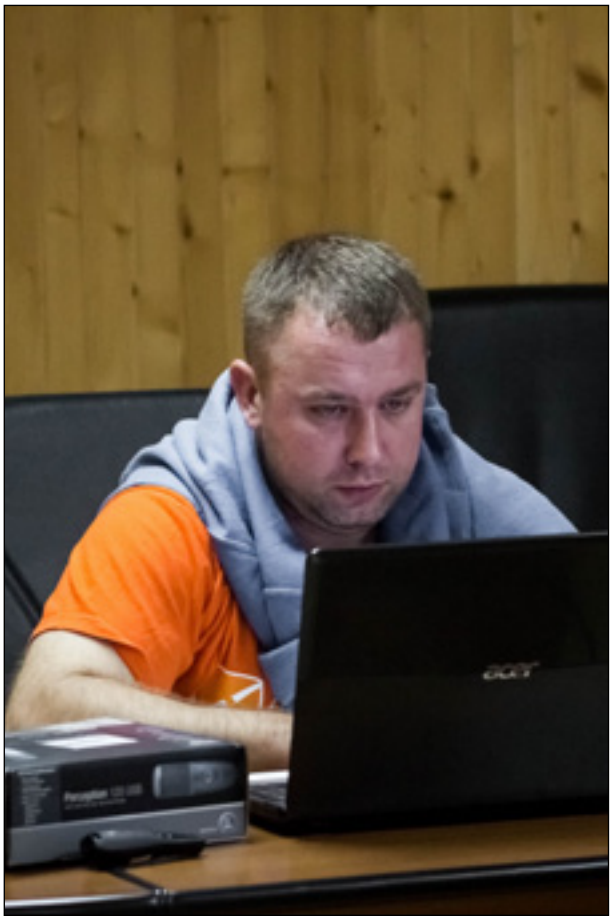


September 16th, 2017, the Kaniv Nature Reserve. Marta Andriiyovvych as a moderator of session

The conference participants Serhii Telizhenko, Valerii Manko (Kyiv, Ukraine) and Marzena Szmyt (Poznan, Poland)



Presentation by Nikos Chausidis (Skopje, Macedonia) "«River People» of the Northern Black Sea and Macedonia"



Presentation by Yevhen Pichkur (Kyiv, Ukraine) "Mining and Transportation of Flint by Cucuteni-Trypillian Tribes"

Presentation by Ekaterina Dolbunova (St. Petersburg, Russia) "Lacustrine Sites in North-Western Russia in the 7th-3rd Mill. BC"

Presentation by Goce Naumov (Skopje, Macedonia) "With or Without You: The Formation of Identities in the Neolithic Balkans"

Workshop "Lacustrian Dendrochronology in the Context of Pile Dwelling Archaeology" led by Matthias Bolliger and John Francuz (Bern, Switzerland)

Mariia Tymoshenko and Alina Veiber studying a dendrochronological method at workshop

Marzena Szmyt

Excursion around the National Historical and Ethnographic Preserve "Pereyaslav" guided by Oleksandr Kolybenko

Participants of the conference during excursion in Preserve "Pereyaslav"

On the Dnieper River bank

Я. Морозова, П. Шидловський

КРОК ВПЕРЕД: Міжнародна наукова конференція NEENAWA 2017, звіт

Значним кроком у створенні мережі для вивчення східноєвропейського неоліту і в той же час завершальною подією проекту NEENAWA (Network in Eastern European Neolithic and Wetland Archaeology for the improvement of field techniques and dating methods) стала міжнародна наукова конференція "**Археологія річок і озер та первісні спільноти Європи**", яка відбулася 15-18 вересня 2017 р. у Києві та Каневі на базі Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Наш університет виступив одним з чотирьох партнерів консорціуму проекту. Він відіграв важливу роль у виконанні своїх цілей та завдань проекту, оскільки програма SCOPES спрямована на розвиток та модернізацію інституційних аспектів дослідницьких та навчальних установ Східної Європи. Всі зусилля та заходи проекту безпосередньо пов'язані з навчальною діяльністю, а викладачі та студенти університету стали головними бенефіціарами проекту.

За ініціативи Кафедри археології та музеєзнавства, Центру підводної археології історичного факультету та Центру палеоетнологічних досліджень, було сформовано науковий комітет конференції, куди увійшли дослідники з Швейцарії, Македонії, Росії та України. Спеціалісти з міжнародних і вітчизняних університетських центрів та наукових установ були запрошені до участі. На конференції висвітлювались результати археологічних досліджень вітчизняних та зарубіжних вчених, значна частина яких отримана в результаті міжнародного співробітництва під час вивчення пам'яток з території України. Тематика конференції хронологічно охоплювала періоди від мезоліту – до доби бронзи та об'єднала дослідників голоцену первісної археології Європи.

Українські наукові та освітні установи були представлені співробітниками та членами:

— Кафедри археології та музеєзнавства Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка

— Навчальної лабораторії «Центр підводної археології, археологічних та етнологічних досліджень» Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка

— Археологічного музею Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка

— Центру палеоетнологічних досліджень ім. Хв. Вовка

— Інституту археології НАН України

— Археологічного музею ІА НАН України

— Національного науково-природничого музею НАН України

— Національного університету «Києво-Могилянська академія»

— Київського національного університету імені Б. Грінченка

— Одеського національного університету імені І.І. Мечникова

— Національного університету «Чернігівський колегіум» імені Т.Г. Шевченка

— Київського обласного археологічного музею

— Київського обласного центру охорони і наукових досліджень пам`яток культурної спадщини.

15 вересня 2017 року

Відкриття конференції та пленарне засідання відбулося 15 вересня 2017 року у Головній будівлі Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка, на якому проректори університету професори Петро Бех та Віктор Мартинюк, а також представник Посольства Швейцарії в Україні та Молдові Хольгер Тауш привітали учасників. Декан історичного факультету проф. Іван Патриляк, доцент Павло Шидловський та керівник Навчальної лабораторії Яна Морозова вказали на важливість для університету та української науки проведення таких заходів та необхідність міжнародного співробітництва у сфері археологічних досліджень. Учасники проекту NEENAWA висловили щирі побажання плідної роботи конференції.

Наукова частина була представлена презентаціями, що стосуються сучасного стану ви-

вчення процесів неолітизації в Європі та досягнень первісної археології останніх років. Серед доповідачів – проф. Альберт Хафнер (Швейцарія), проф. Мажена Шміт (Польща), Роберт Хофманн, Людмила Шатіло (Німеччина), проф. Леонід Залізняк, Михайло Відейко та Наталія Бурдо (Україна).

У рамках першого дня конференції в Археологічному музеї Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка відбулося відкриття виставки "Перші землероби та скотарі на території України", а також презентації видань:

ЛЮДИНА ТА ЛАНДШАФТ: Первісна археологія Східної Європи. – VITA ANTIQUA, 9. Збірка наукових статей. – Київ: 2017. – 282 с. – Іл.
http://vitaantiqua.org.ua/en/category/current-issue/

Археологія річок та озер і первісні спільноти Європи / Міжнародна наукова конференція NEENABA, 15-18 вересня 2017 року / ред. Я. Морозова, П. Шидловський. – Київ-Канів, 2017. – 78 с. – Іл.
http://vitaantiqua.org.ua/en/category/library/

Після презентацій для учасників конференції була організована екскурсія до Музею історичних коштовностей України, Національного Києво-Печерського історико-культурного заповідника, де гості змогли ознайомитися як з шедеврами давньоруської архітектури, так і унікальними археологічними експонатами стародавніх часів і раннього середньовіччя.

16 вересня 2017

Наступного дня, 16 вересня, відбулася поїздка до Канівського природного заповідника, де була запланована основна частина заходу. Під час поїздки учасники відвідали Київський обласний археологічний музей у с. Трипілля. Саме в цій місцевості наприкінці XIX ст. археолог Вікентій Хвойка проводив одні з перших розкопок трипільських поселень, після чого поселення в Трипіллі стало епонімним для всього культурного комплексу. Учасники конференції ознайомилися з життям відомого вченого, а також мали змогу ознайомитися з колекціями артефактів, які відображають первісну археологію Середнього Подніпров'я.

Після прибуття до Канівського заповідника були заслухані та обговорені доповіді та презентації, присвячені вивченню конкретних поселень неоліту – бронзової доби Південної та Східної Європи. Катерина Долбунова у співавторстві з Андрієм Мазуркевичем (Росія) презентувала відкриту лекцію, присвячену вивченню озерних стоянок Північно-Західної Росії 7 – 3 тис. до н.е. Серед інших доповідачів – проф. Славомир Кадров (Польща), Максим Чарняускі (Білорусь), Валентина Тодороська, Злата Блазеска (Македонія), Крістофорос Арампатіс (Греція). Також відбулося відкриття фотовиставки, присвяченої первісним культурам Європи.

17 вересня 2017

17 вересня 2017 року (Канівський природний заповідник) – було заслухано доповіді з питань аналізу керамічних колекцій неолітичних культур в Європі – Каролін Хейтс (Швейцарія) та Дмитра Гаскевича (Україна). Під керівництвом Маттіаса Боллігера та Джона Франкуза (Швейцарія) було проведено семінар «**Озерна дендрохронологія в контексті дослідження пальових будинків на озері Біль, Швейцарія. Фокус: обміри, хронологія будівництва, датування**».

Після наукової частини, учасники конференції здійснили поїздку до Національного історико-етнографічного заповідника "Переяслав", який розташовується неподалік міста Переяслав-Хмельницький і відвідали екскурсію до Етнографічного музею під відкритим небом, яку провів заступник директора заповідника Олександр Колибенко.

18 вересня 2017

Останній день конференції, 18 вересня 2017 року (Канівський природний заповідник), був присвячений питанням дослідження первісних мереж і взаємодії первісних суспільств Південно-Східної Європи. Серед доповідачів – проф. Нікос Чаусідіс, Гоце Наумов (Македонія), Валерій Манько, Дмитро Кіосак, Анжеліка Колесниченко, Сергій Теліженко та Олександр Дяченко (Україна).

Частина доповідей була присвячена питанням транспортування та використання природних ресурсів і сировини первісним населенням Східної Європи. Ці матеріали були представлені Марцісом Кальніншем (Латвія), Аліною Вейбер, Олегом Тубольцевим, Євгеном Пічкуром, Павлом Шидловським, Іваном Радомським та Дмитром Желагою (Україна).

На завершення відбувся воркшоп «**Підводні дослідження заплавних та болотяних стоянок. Перспективи та проблеми**» під керівництвом Катерини Долбунової (Росія).

Під час конференції стендові доповіді з археології річок та озер представили Жьоре Мілевскі (Македонія), Ірина Хрустальова, Анна Малютіна (Росія), Яна Морозова, Сергій Зеленко, Марта Андрійович (Україна).

Команда NEENAWA представила ряд лекцій, презентацій та стендів:

Археологія в Швейцарії: від досліджень під водою до високогір'їв (проф. Альберт Хафнер, Берн);

Мобільність та трансформація. Практика гончарства на неолітичних заплавних стоянках Швейцарського плато (Каролін Хейтс, Берн);

Озерні стоянки Північно-Західної Росії у 7-му – 3-му тисячоліттях до н.е. (Андрій Мазуркевич, Катерина Долбунова, Санкт-Петербург);

Дерев'яні залишки будівель озерного поселення Сертея XIV (Ірина Хрустальова, Санкт-Петербург);

Вироби з кістки та рогу з торф'яникових стоянок (6 – 3 ст. до н.е.) Північно-Західної Росії (Дніпро-Двінський басейн). Технологічні та функціональні риси (Анна Малютіна, Санкт-Петербург);

Доісторичний набір інструментів для виживання (Валентина Тодороська, Струга, Злата Блазеска, Скоп'є);

З вами або без вас: формування ідентичностей в балканському неоліті (Гоце Наумов, Скоп'є);

Просторовий аналіз болотяних територій: Неолітичні теллі в Пелагонії (Жьоре Мілевські, Скоп'є);

Огляд остеологічного матеріалу ссавців з археологічних пам'яток сурської культури в контексті адаптації її носіїв до навколишнього середовища (Аліна Вейбер, Київ);

Кам'яні комплекси ранньоземлеробських спільнот Західної України (Павло Шидловський, Іван Радомський, Дмитро Желага, Київ);

Орнаментальні сюжети на кераміці з неолітичного могильника Лиса Гора (Марта Андрійович, Київ);

Перспективи заплавної археології, обстеження та підводного дослідження Дніпра, Україна (Яна Морозова, Сергій Зеленко, Київ).

Серед рішень Наукового комітету:

– розширити співпрацю наукових і освітніх установ Європи, які були представлені на конференції проведенням стажувань для молодих вчених і викладачів з різних країн в університетських центрах;

– створити систему обміну інформацією про археологію Східної Європи з метою уніфікації сучасних методів фіксації, опису та систематизації даних про доісторичні об'єкти.

Сама конференція стала унікальною можливістю створення системи обміну інформацією та досвідом в галузі вивчення первісних пам'яток Європи, з метою презентації сучасних методик фіксації та опису археологічного матеріалу та включення вітчизняної археологічної спадщини до європейської системи досліджень. Важливе значення мала участь українських та закордонних студентів у цій події, що допоможе їм поглибити свої знання про сучасні теоретичні та практичні європейські наукові досягнення та сприятиме міжнародній мобільності.

Ми хочемо, щоб молоді вчені, використовуючи набуті навички та знання, розширили коло своїх професійних контактів, ввели свої творчі ідеї в практику розвитку ліберального суспільства і стали найціннішим ресурсом для позитивних змін у сучасному світі.

http://vovkcenter.org.ua/en/main/