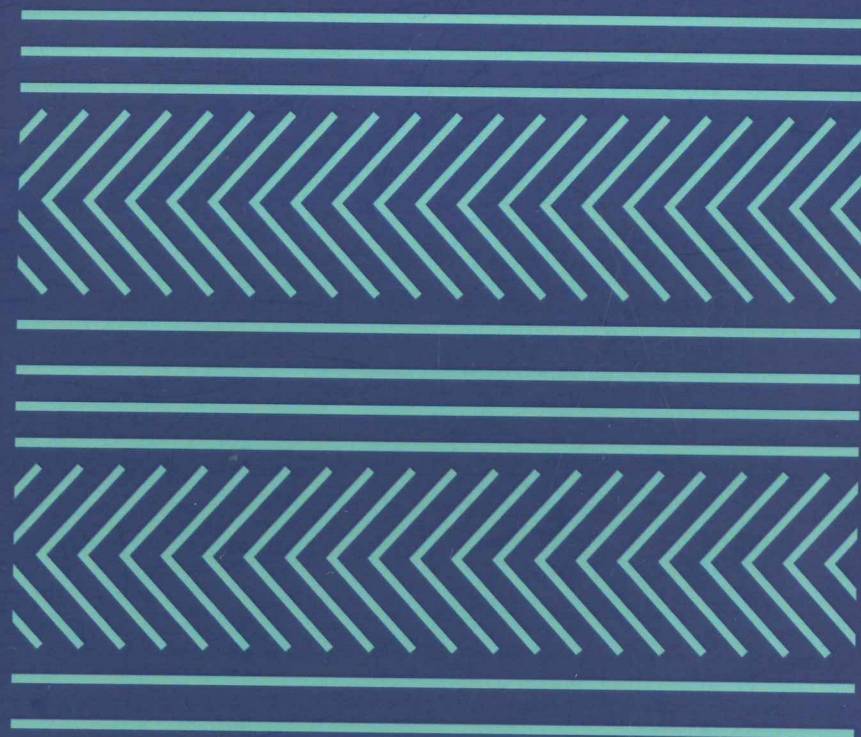


# ENE — 2019 Conference

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Museu Marítim de Barcelona



1<sup>st</sup> Conference on the  
EARLY NEOLITHIC of EUROPE

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use of the cave as a fold during the Middle Neolithic. This occupation event was dated both by the associated materials, among which a fragment of cardial ceramic was found, and by radiocarbon dating of a metacarpus of *Ovis aries* around 5075-4910 Cal BC (epicardial Early Neolithic). This data allows to relate the occupation of the cavity at this time with pastoral activity in a medium mountain environment. On the other hand, it also allows to infer the environmental characteristics in which the first farming communities of the mountains of Alicante were developed.

## **24 • Rio Tana (AQ, Abruzzo, Italy): the earliest farmers of central Italy**

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This work focuses on Rio Tana, an ancient Neolithic village founded along Tavana creek, in the Fucino area (central Italy). Fucino was an ancient lake which occupied a large tectonic depression, drained at the end of the XX century. During the Neolithic period, some villages were located on terraces overlooking the sides of the lake; Rio Tana was located on the southeast. The site is known since 1990 because of the excavation of a trench for the regimentation of the river. It has been the subject of few surveys and of a small sondage by Superintendence of Archeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for Abruzzo in 1999. A radiocarbon dating (6860±60 BP not cal: AECV-212C), has allowed to assign the site at the first neolithization of central Italy. In order to investigate the entire archaeological area and to define better the techno-socio-cultural system of this human group, in 2018 an équipe of University of Pisa opened a new excavation area. We present the site with the first results of the new research which enabled us to recover a semicircular anthropic area (11x6 m circa), cut longitudinally by the works that affected the creek. The section of that cut has revealed a sequence of 3 anthropic levels with different thickness separated by alluvial deposits. The materials found revealed a ceramic production related to the Impressed Ware Culture and laminar lithic industries, in flint and obsidian, clearly ascribable to the Neolithic.