
The defense residential complex Kayukovo 2 of the turn of VII – VI BC in the North of Western Siberia. Experience in reconstruction of architecture and planning structure.

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Abstract

From the VII millennium BC, dozens of settlements, the number of which had been constantly growing without declining until the Middle Ages, appeared in the North of West Siberian plain. First fortified settlements with complex architecture precisely date back to this period. This phenomenon remained underexplored. Of greatest interest is the settlement of Kayukovo 2 at the turn of the VII – VI millennium BC. The remains of its constructions are still clearly visible on the surface. This monument has been partially studied by the excavations in 2000–02, 2018–19. The data obtained allowed to reconstruct its architecture. Precisely, in the last years, information was obtained on the presence of the wall structure surrounding residential buildings. A series of radiocarbon dates was also obtained, leaving no doubt about the age of the settlement. According to the engineering design, the Kayukovo 2 residential complex is being reconstructed as a wood-earthen construction. The planning structure was formed by a complex of five main buildings placed crosswise and surrounded by a wall structure around its perimeter. An extraordinary complex of objects was discovered during excavations. It is characterized by spherical conical vessels with a flat bottom and a symbolic ornament. Today it is the only monument of the VII – VI millennium BC in the North of Western Siberia with a regular planning structure which was studied through excavations. This phenomenon raises many questions, since initially the region was inhabited by collectives with an appropriating economy. One of them could have arisen exactly among hunters and gatherers of the North settlement with complex architecture.

Keywords: North of West Siberian Plain, Ob River, Bolshoy Salym River, Bolshoy Yugan River, Punsu yurts, early Neolithic, Kayukovo archaeological culture.

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