Preface

The 5th volume of the publication series *Oriental and European Archaeology* represents the first volume of the Çukuriçi Höyük final publications. The OREA series offers a good framework to reach an audience of archaeologists working in Europe and the Near East, Mesopotamia as well as in the Mediterranean, and certainly in Anatolia. Since the series' initiation with proceedings about "Western Anatolia before Troy. Proto-Urbanisation in the 4th Millenium BC?" (Volume 1) and Volume 3 about "Von Baden bis Troia. Ressourcennutzung, Metallurgie und Wissenstransfer", Anatolian archaeology holds a crucial position in this publication series of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The presented studies about the settlement mound of Çukuriçi Höyük is the introductory volume of a series about our excavation results. This volume includes a general outline of the research project, its main methodological and analytical approaches, and its key outcomes after seven excavation seasons in chapter I. A list of all currently published papers (so far 52) should offer the reader further detail aspects, which are not repeated in this volume. Chapters II to VI deal with various and new results of Çukuriçi Höyük research in a diachronic perspective. They are embedded in a broader Aegean-Anatolian view to provide a balanced cultural and geographical contextualisation.

The excavators' responsibility overall includes the management of the sites' final publication, which is a significant challenge in archaeology. The necessity of publishing primary excavation data like stratigraphy, architecture and related archaeological materials in comprehensive volumes is a well-established tradition in our scientific field that we intend to follow in the coming years. The publication strategy can be summarised as follows:

A broad study about the Late Chalcolithic settlement phases VII–V (4th millennium BC) by Ch. Schwall is planned as Çukuriçi Höyük 2. The Late Neolithic settlement phase VIII (late 7th millennium BC) and a volume about the Early Bronze Age architecture of phases IV and III (2900–2750 calBC) are scheduled to be published soon after as volumes 3 and 4. The further planned volumes will deal with the stratigraphy and pottery of the other Neolithic settlements (XIII–IX), the chipped stone tools, stone raw material studies, textile production, Neolithic beads, Early Bronze Age pottery and small finds as well as metallurgy. These studies are only partially completed and will need a couple of years before they can be published as internationally peer-reviewed books such as this volume. Although the detailed documentation of materials have proceeded intensively and parallel to the excavations from the first season onwards, the Çukuriçi team was not able to finalise the recording until 2016. Additional scientific analyses of materials would make sense as well, as these would offer more detailed results in many aspects. We hope to get the opportunity from the Turkish authorities to finish our project in the near future and in the state of the art way we have started it.

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