

The study of a Neolithic and Aeneolithic settlement in individual areas forms a substantial part of a complex study of a wide range of related issues regarding the overall settlement location and its history, its density, its relation to natural environment, and its relation to previous and later periods. It can also provide insights into stone industry distribution and the process of communication and contacts between neighbouring and distant regions, mining areas, the size of cultivated areas, etc. Unfortunately, until the 1980s, the study of Neolithic and Aeneolithic settlements was a rather neglected field in the context of Czech archaeology and even since then it's still very rarely used for a complex study of multiple issues.

The aim of my thesis is to fulfill this "gap" by suggesting possible solution to the above mentioned problems. The selected settlement area is Hořovice basin. The sources gained from intensive archaeological field work carried out in the 1980s and from a detailed field prospection of the whole area belong among the richest collections of data collected for a specific region in the Czech Republic. The thesis is divided into two parts. The first part focuses on the largest salvage excavation in Hořovice area carried out in Žebrák in 2000. 47 features dated into the II and III grade of linear culture were analyzed in the area of 0,25 ha, the majority of which were containing multiple evidence of chipped stone industry processing, bipartite stone mills and other rich evidence.