

From the very moment, when first farmers came into Polish Lowland in half of 6th millennium BC an unapproachable frontier between them and living in the everlasting forests hunter-gatherer-fishers had been established. Only occasionally representatives of both worlds had been meeting, sometimes exchanging goods, sometimes during a conflict. Till ca the 35th century BC, when the world started changing rapidly. Farmers' realm began crossing the outskirts and pushing the border more and more to the north. During that, new ideological structures appeared, and a society built around horseman and warrior ethos had developed. Unfortunately, those stories are often off the archaeological record.

Archaeological studies undertaken in Lithuania and Kaliningrad Oblast show that the interaction between farmer-nomads and hunter-gatherer-fishers could be very complicated. Centred around amber acquiring, seal hunting and herding activities demanded different spatial organisation and lead to the development of a new cultural phenomena (called Rzucewo culture and Ząbie-Szestno materials), which connected worlds of farmers, herders and hunters.

Those complex processes are poorly studied in North-East Poland, and this study's primary goal is to propose, on the basis on modelling of new radiocarbon dates, dynamic depiction of a spread of Neolithic during its third stage. Radiocarbon dates allow to precisely determine timeframe of the investigated issue when joined within Bayesian statistic. It is as that because it will enable implementing humanistic knowledge into a mathematic equation. This combination allows for a better understanding of the Neolithisation in a researched area. Nowadays existing dataset is small and does not cover all research areas. That is why conducting new ^{14}C measurements is so important.