MAIN REPORT

TRAVELLERS TRADITION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Field Methods / Sampling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey id:</strong> Sieber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong> Describe Crete</td>
<td>Extensive judgmental walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site type focus:</strong> Settlements</td>
<td>Extensive judgmental driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time scale:</strong> Specific period(s)</td>
<td>Extensive random</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period aim:</strong> Modern</td>
<td>Intensive no sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi-period recording:</strong> GR-MOD</td>
<td>Intensive sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tradition:</strong> Travellers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People-environment:</strong> Basic mention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choice of area:</strong> Not much previous exploration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site definition:</strong> Rescue, Resurvey, Multi-disciplinary, Environmental studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> 1817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Researcher/s:</strong> Sieber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sampling Strategy:**
- Target population:
- Target population on the map:
- Sampled population:
- Sampling fraction:
- Sampling frame:
- Sampling interval:
- Area actually seen:
- Precision:
- Proportion of unit walked:
- Visibility correction

**Data recorded:**
- Notes of observations.
- Average off-site density:
- Average site density:
- On-site sampling:
- Number of fieldwalkers:
- Duration in days:
- Area covered kmsq in person days:
- People/time/area: 0
- Comments:
Survey id: Sieber

**DATA OBSERVED**

- variability of archaeological observations: standing monuments
- routes: consistently
- elevation: occasionally
- distance from sea: occasionally
- descriptive topography: occasionally
- soils: 
- landuse: occasionally
- land potential: 
- vegetation: occasionally
- water sources: 
- clay sources: 
- stone sources: 
- mineral sources: climate
- pollen cores

**MULTIDISCIPLINARITY**

- ✓ Ethnography
- ✓ Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- ✓ Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- ✓ IT
- Remote Sensing

**PRESENTATION**

- locational info: descriptive
- topographic maps scale: 
- geology maps scale: 
- soil maps scale: 
- land-potential maps scale: 
- ✓ location of area
- ✓ area boundary
- general site map
- ✓ functions site maps
- ✓ period site maps
- ✓ density maps
- ✓ field units (tracts)
- ✓ field forms
- ✓ graphs
- ✓ tables
- ✓ architectural plans
- ✓ geomorphological sketch-maps
- ✓ section/stratigraphy plans
- ✓ topographical plans
- ✓ architectural sketch-maps
- ✓ topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- ✓ object photos
- landscape photos
- ✓ aerial/satellite photos
- ✓ art drawings
- ✓ schematic diagrams
- ✓ topographical drawings
**Survey id:** Sieber

### INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface record bias</th>
<th>Immigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certain-possible sites distinction</td>
<td>Warfare/defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of arch/cal remains</td>
<td>Population estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical descriptions/potential</td>
<td>Chronological gaps (why)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical narrative of settlement</td>
<td>Cultural continuity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade/contacts</td>
<td>Regional variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecology</td>
<td>Island-wide patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural ecology</td>
<td>Use of analogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core-periphery</td>
<td>Correlative approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory development/test</td>
<td>Explanatory approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>Comparability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchy</td>
<td>Comparison with other areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterarchy</td>
<td>View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territoriality</td>
<td>Visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersal/nucleation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERPRETATION

#### PH pattern:

- |

#### GR pattern:

- |

#### BVT pattern:

- |

#### Gaps:

- |

#### Other:

- Description of his contemporary life. Socio-economic issues, human relationships and ethical issues.
- Physical description of the island, ethnography, customs and traditions. Some account of ancient sites encountered in his way.
**Survey id:** Pashley

### GENERAL

- **aims:** Describe Crete
- **site type focus:** Settlements
- **time scale:** Period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** GR
- **multi-period recording:** GR-MOD
- **tradition:** Travellers
- **people-environment:** Basic mention
- **choice of area:** Not much previous exploration
- **site definition:** Rescue, resurvey, multi-disciplinary, environmental studies
- **date:** 1834
- **researcher/s:** Robert Pashley

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **Data recorded**
- **Recording method**
  - Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.
- **Average off-site density:**
- **Average site density:**
- **on-site sampling**
- **target population on the map** 8.297
- **sampled population**
- **sampling fraction**
- **sampling frame**
- **sampling interval**
- **area actually seen**
- **precision**
- **proportion of unit walked**
- **visibility correction**
- **Number of fieldwalkers**
- **Duration in days**
- **area covered kmsq**
- **people/time/area**
- **comments**
Survey id: Pashley

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: ancient architecture & pottery presence
routes: occasionally
elevation: occasionally
distance from sea: occasionally
descriptive topography: occasionally
soils: occasionally
landuse: occasionally
land potential: occasionally
vegetation: occasionally
water sources: occasionally
clay sources: occasionally
stone sources: occasionally
mineral sources: occasionally
✓ climate
□ pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
☑ Ethnography
□ Social Anthropology
□ Historical Ecology
☑ Historical Data
□ Geomorphology
☑ Geology
□ Fabrics Analysis
□ Geophysics
□ GIS
□ IT
□ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info: descriptive
Topographic maps scale: 1:1,535,763
Geology maps scale: 
Soil maps scale: 
Land-potential maps scale: 

☐ location of area
☐ area boundary
☑ general site map
☐ functions site maps
☐ period site maps
☐ density maps
☐ field units (tracts)
☐ field forms
☐ graphs
☑ tables
☐ architectural plans
☑ geomorphological sketch-maps
☐ section/stratigraphy plans
☐ topographical plans
☐ architectural sketch-maps
☐ topographical sketch-maps
☐ distribution of finds
☑ object drawings
☑ object photos
☑ landscape photos
☐ aerial/satellite photos
☑ art drawings
☐ schematic diagrams
☐ topographical drawings
### Survey id: Pashley

#### Theoretical / Interpretative Framework

- [ ] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- ✔ description of arch/cal remains
- ✔ geographical descriptions/potential
- [ ] historical narrative of settlement
- ✔ trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- ✔ statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- ✔ territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- ✔ warfare/defence
- ✔ population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- ✔ cultural continuity
- ✔ regional variation
- ✔ island-wide patterns
- ✔ use of analogy
- ✔ correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- ✔ comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

#### Site Counts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC?:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PH:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR:</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR?:</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total GR:</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVT:</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVT?:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total BVT:</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD?:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total MOD:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey id: Pashley

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:

GR pattern:

BVT pattern:

gaps:

other: Contemporary political, economic and social life of Cretans (1834, still under the Turkish conquest).

Most of the sites mentioned by ancient writers can be relocated.
CULTURE HISTORY TRADITION
**Survey id:** Pendlebury 1934

### GENERAL

- **aims:** Describe known sites & discover new
- **site type focus:** All site-types
- **time scale:** Period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** PH
- **multi-period recording:** PH-MOD
- **tradition:** Culture History
- **people-environment:** Basic mention
- **choice of area:** Previous exploration
- **site definition:** Usually architecture and pottery, but also just pottery concentrations. The term 'site' often implies a settlement.

- **rescue**
- **resurvey**
- **multi-disciplinary**
- **environmental studies**

- **date:** 1934
- **researcher/s:** J.D.S. Pendlebury
- **M.B. Money-Coutts
- **E. Eccles**

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **Data recorded:** Pottery and architecture; topography.
- **Recording method:** Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.
- **Average off-site density:**
- **Average site density:**
- **on-site sampling**
- **Area actually seen:**
- **number of fieldwalkers:** 3
- **Duration in days:** 25
- **area covered kmsq:** 0.15
- **people/time/area:** 0
- **comments:** Area covered in person days is estimated tentatively for a month of 25 days and 3 people walking 0.002sq.km a day (in intensive survey terms). Obviously they covered a larger area in an extensive manner.

- **target population**
- **target population on the map**
- **sampled population**
- **sampling fraction**
- **sampling frame**
- **sampling interval**
- **area actually seen**
- **precision**
- **proportion of unit walked**
- **visibility correction**

- **extensive judgmental walking**
- **extensive judgmental driving**
- **extensive random**
- **intensive no sampling**
- **intensive sampling**

### EXTENSIVE JUDGMENTAL WALKING

- Data recorded: Pottery and architecture; topography.
- **Recording method:** Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.
- **Average off-site density:**
- **Average site density:**
- **on-site sampling**
- **Area actually seen:**
- **number of fieldwalkers:** 3
- **Duration in days:** 25
- **area covered kmsq:** 0.15
- **people/time/area:** 0
- **comments:** Area covered in person days is estimated tentatively for a month of 25 days and 3 people walking 0.002sq.km a day (in intensive survey terms). Obviously they covered a larger area in an extensive manner.

- **target population**
- **target population on the map**
- **sampled population**
- **sampling fraction**
- **sampling frame**
- **sampling interval**
- **area actually seen**
- **precision**
- **proportion of unit walked**
- **visibility correction**
### Survey id: Pendlebury 1934

#### DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variability of arch/cal observations:</th>
<th>pottery concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landuse:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land potential:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sources:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clay sources:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone sources:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral sources:</td>
<td>climate, pollen cores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

#### PRESENTATION

- locational info: descriptive
- topographic maps scale: 1:135.135; 1:280.000
- geology maps scale: 
- soil maps scale: 
- land-potential maps scale: 
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
### Survey id: Pendlebury 1934

#### THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- [ ] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [ ] description of arch/cal remains
- [ ] geographical descriptions/potential
- [ ] historical narrative of settlement
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [x] heterarchy
- [ ] territority
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

#### SITE COUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sites</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC:</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC?:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PH:</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR:</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR?:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total GR:</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVT:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVT?:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total BVT:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD?:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total MOD:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Survey id:** Pendlebury 1934

### INTERPRETATIONS

**PH pattern:** Guard posts along routes to protect them.

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**

Geometric sites on high hills show that 'times must have been difficult after the Minoan period'.

### Survey id: Travels in Crete

#### GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aims:</strong></td>
<td>Describe known sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site type focus:</strong></td>
<td>All site-types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time scale:</strong></td>
<td>Multi-period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period aim:</strong></td>
<td>PH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi-period recording:</strong></td>
<td>PH-TUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tradition:</strong></td>
<td>Culture History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People-environment:</strong></td>
<td>Basic mention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choice of area:</strong></td>
<td>Previous exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site definition:</strong></td>
<td>Localities with archaeological material usually easily distinguishable or even excavated, but in some occasions the locality where something was said to have been found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Researcher/s:</strong></td>
<td>S. Hood, P. Warren, G. Cadogan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

| Data recorded               | Site location and material culture.                                         |
|                            | Recording method                                                            |
|                            | Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.         |
| **Sampling strategy:**     | Visiting known sites                                                        |
| **Target population:**     | 2.654                                                                        |
| **Target population on the map:** |                                              |
| **Sampled population:**    |                                                                             |
| **Sampling fraction:**     |                                                                             |
| **Sampling frame:**        |                                                                             |
| **Sampling interval:**     |                                                                             |
| **Area actually seen:**    |                                                                             |
| **Precision:**             |                                                                             |
| **Proportion of unit walked:** |                                                              |
| **Visibility correction:** |                                                                             |

- **Comments:**
  - The area covered in person days is estimated tentatively for a month of 25 days and 3 people walking 0.002 sq.km a day in intensive survey terms. Obviously they covered a larger area in an extensive manner.
Survey id: Travels in Crete

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes: occasionally
elevation: occasionally
distance from sea: occasionally
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: 
landuse: 
land potential: 
vegetation: 
water sources: occasionally
clay sources: 
stone sources: occasionally
mineral sources: 
  - climate
  - pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
☐ Ethnography
☐ Social Anthropology
☐ Historical Ecology
☐ Historical Data
☐ Geomorphology
☐ Geology
☐ Fabrics Analysis
☐ Geophysics
☐ GIS
☐ IT
☐ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info: 
  - descriptive

  topographic maps scale: 1:322.580; 1:28.571 etc (sketchmaps)

  geology maps scale: 

  soil maps scale: 

  land-potential maps scale: 

  ✓ location of area
  ✓ area boundary
  ✓ general site map
  ☐ functions site maps
  ☐ period site maps
  ☐ density maps
  ✓ field units (tracts)
  ✓ field forms
  ☐ graphs
  ☐ tables
  ☐ architectural plans
  ☐ geomorphological sketch-maps
  ☐ section/stratigraphy plans
  ☐ topographical plans
  ☐ architectural sketch-maps
  ✓ topographical sketch-maps
  ☐ distribution of finds
  ✓ object drawings
  ☐ object photos
  ☐ landscape photos
  ☐ aerial/satellite photos
  ☐ art drawings
  ☐ schematic diagrams
  ☐ topographical drawings
Survey id: Travels in Crete

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

☑ surface record bias
☑ certain-possible sites distinction
☑ description of arch/cal remains
☑ geographical descriptions/potential
☑ historical narrative of settlement
☐ trade/contacts
☐ ecology
☐ cultural ecology
☐ core-periphery
☐ theory development/test
☐ statistics
☑ hierarchy
☐ heterarchy
☐ territoriality
☐ dispersal/nucleation
☐ immigration
☑ warfare/defence
☐ population estimates
☐ chronological gaps(why)
☑ cultural continuity
☐ regional variation
☑ island-wide patterns
☐ use of analogy
☑ correlative approach
☐ explanatory approach
☐ comparability
☐ comparison with other areas
☐ view
☐ visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 108
PREHISTORIC: 65
PREHISTORIC?: 11
Total PH: 76
GR: 55
GR?: 8
Total GR: 63
BVT: 16
BVT?: 4
Total BVT: 20
MOD: 4
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 4
unknown: 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Survey id:</strong></th>
<th>Travels in Crete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### INTERPRETATIONS

**PH pattern:** Evidence for a flight to the higher hills during Subneolithic or E.M. times. Beginning of L.M: destructions of sites. In or after L.M IIIB also times of social troubles, idea of refuge settlements. Character of Bronze Age settlement: palaces, smaller towns perhaps with small 'palaces', countryside with farms and villas. Dense population. Minoan pottery is more widespread than in any other period except perhaps the Roman.

**GR pattern:** Some Roman settlements thought to have been descendants of earlier ones located on the hills in more troubled times. Dense population.

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**
**Survey id:** Hood 65

### GENERAL

- **Aims:** Describe known sites & discover new
- **Site type focus:** All site-types
- **Time scale:** Period’s aim, multiperiod recording
- **Period aim:** PH
- **Multi-period recording:** PH-GR
- **Tradition:** Culture History
- **People-environment:** Basic mention
- **Choice of area:** Not much previous exploration
- **Site definition:** Previously discovered sites, architecture and pottery concentrations. Find-spots of a few sherds even of ‘possible’ PH date.
- **Date:** 1963-4
- **Researcher/s:** Hood, S.; Warren, P.; Catogan, G.

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling Strategy</th>
<th>Data Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extensive judgmental walking</td>
<td>Site location and material culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive judgmental driving</td>
<td>Recording method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive random</td>
<td>Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive no sampling</td>
<td>Average off-site density:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive sampling</td>
<td>Average site density:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sampling Strategy:

- **Target population:**
- **Sampled population:**
- **Sampling fraction:**
- **Sampling frame:**
- **Sampling interval:**
- **Area actually seen:**
- **Precision:**
- **Proportion of unit walked:**
- **Visibility correction:**

#### Sampling Strategy Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling Strategy</th>
<th>Data Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extensive judgmental walking</td>
<td>Site location and material culture</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Recording method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive random</td>
<td>Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive no sampling</td>
<td>Average off-site density:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive sampling</td>
<td>Average site density:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sampling Strategy Table Details:

- Target population:
- Sampled population:
- Sampling fraction:
- Sampling frame:
- Sampling interval:
- Area actually seen:
- Precision:
- Proportion of unit walked:

#### Sampling Strategy Table Details Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling Strategy</th>
<th>Data Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extensive judgmental walking</td>
<td>Site location and material culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive judgmental driving</td>
<td>Recording method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive random</td>
<td>Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive no sampling</td>
<td>Average off-site density:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive sampling</td>
<td>Average site density:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes: occasionally
elevation: occasionally
distance from sea: occasionally
descriptive topography: occasionally
soils:
landuse:
land potential:
vegetation:
water sources: occasionally
clay sources:
stone sources:
mineral sources:
- climate
- pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info: descriptive
topographic maps scale:
geology maps scale:
soil maps scale:
land-potential maps scale:
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps

section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Hood 65

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ☑ surface record bias
- ☐ certain-possible sites distinction
- ☑ description of arch/cal remains
- ☑ geographical descriptions/potential
- ☑ historical narrative of settlement
- ☐ trade/contacts
- ☐ ecology
- ☐ cultural ecology
- ☐ core-periphery
- ☐ theory development/test
- ☐ statistics
- ☐ hierarchy
- ☐ heterarchy
- ☐ territoriality
- ☐ dispersal/nucleation
- ☑ immigration
- ☐ warfare/defence
- ☐ population estimates
- ☑ chronological gaps(why)
- ☐ cultural continuity
- ☑ regional variation
- ☑ island-wide patterns
- ☐ use of analogy
- ☑ correlative approach
- ☐ explanatory approach
- ☐ comparability
- ☑ comparison with other areas
- ☐ view
- ☐ visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 63
- PREHISTORIC: 51
- PREHISTORIC?: 7
- Total PH: 58
- GR: 22
- GR?: 1
- Total GR: 23
- BVT: 6
- BVT?: 0
- Total BVT: 6
- MOD: 2
- MOD?: 0
- Total MOD: 2
- unknown: 6
**Survey id:** Hood 65

**INTERPRETATIONS**

**PH pattern:**
The west of Crete seems to have been quite extensively occupied during the Neolithic and all Minoan periods. Region mountainous and more heavily forested, it was economically poor and somewhat backward compared to the centre and east of the island.

In spite of local differences, there is an essential cultural unity of the Minoan civilization in every part of Crete from the earliest times.

Pattern of flight to the hills at the end of the Late Bronze Age (also all over Crete).

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**
**Survey id:** Hagios Vasilios 66

### GENERAL

- **aims:** describe known sites & discover new
- **site type focus:** all site-types
- **time scale:** multi-period
- **period aim:** multi-period recording: PH-BYZ
- **tradition:** Culture History
- **people-environment:** basic mention
- **choice of area:** not much previous exploration
- **site definition:** area with find-spots. Stones and sherds.

- rescue
- resurvey
- multi-disciplinary
- environmental studies

- **date:** 1965
- **researcher/s:** S. Hood & P. Warren

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **data recorded:** Site location and material culture
- **recording method:** Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sampling strategy:</th>
<th>Data recorded</th>
<th>Site location and material culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **sampling strategy:**

- **target population**
- **target population on the map**
- **sampled population**
- **sampling fraction**
- **sampling frame**
- **sampling interval**
- **area actually seen**
- **precision**
- **proportion of unit walked**

- **visibility correction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sampling strategy:</th>
<th>Data recorded</th>
<th>Site location and material culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of fieldwalkers</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>area covered km²</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people/time/area</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **comments:** 3 people walked for 10 days, but some sites were already discovered by P. Faure, Papadakis and others.
Survey id: Hagios Vasilios 66

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations:
- pottery concentrations
routes:
- occasionally

elevation:

distance from sea:

descriptive topography:
- consistently
soils:

landuse:
- occasionally

land potential:
- occasionally

descriptive topography:

vegetation:

water sources:
- occasionally

clay sources:

stone sources:
- occasionally

mineral sources:
- climate
- pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locaitonal info:

- descriptive

topographic maps scale:
- 1:400.000; 1:50.000; 1:80.000; 1:28.570

geneology maps scale:

soil maps scale:

land-potential maps scale:

- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Hagios Vasilios 66

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation

- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 41
- PREHISTORIC: 22
- PREHISTORIC?: 3
- Total PH: 25
- GR: 25
- GR?: 2
- Total GR: 27
- BVT: 10
- BVT?: 1
- Total BVT: 11
- MOD: 1
- MOD?: 0
- Total MOD: 1
- unknown: 0
**Survey id:** Hagios Vasilios 66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PH pattern:</strong> Evidence of occupation in all Minoan periods and probably from the Neolithic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GR pattern:</strong> GR sites may have taken the place of earlier 'refuge' sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BVT pattern:</strong> Imported fine ware which seemed to be Late Roman / Early Byzantine may portray an immigration of refugees into Crete during the period of Slav inroads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gaps:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>other:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Survey id:** Hood 67

### GENERAL

- **Aims:** discover new sites
- **Site type focus:** all site-types
- **Time scale:** period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **Period aim:** PH
- **Multi-period recording:** PH-GR
- **Tradition:** Culture History
- **People-environment:** basic mention
- **Choice of area:** not much previous exploration
- **Site definition:** architecture and pottery concentrations. Find-spots of a few sherds even of 'possible' PH date.
- **Date:** 1966
- **Researcher/s:** Hood, S.

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **Sampling strategy:**
  - Target population
  - Target population on the map
  - Sampled population
  - Sampling fraction
  - Sampling frame
  - Sampling interval
  - Area actually seen
  - Precision
  - Proportion of unit walked
  - Visibility correction

- **Data recorded:** Site location and material culture.
- **Recording method:** Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.
- **Average off-site density:**
- **Average site density:**
- **On-site sampling:**
- **Indicative collection:**
- **Number of fieldwalkers:** 2
- **Duration in days:** 4
- **Area covered kmsq:**
- **In person days:**
- **People/time/area:**

### Comments
**Survey id:** Hood 67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA OBSERVED</th>
<th>MULTIDISCIPLINARITY</th>
<th>PRESENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal</td>
<td>🔖 Ethnography</td>
<td>locational info:</td>
</tr>
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<td>observations:</td>
<td>🔖 Social Anthropology</td>
<td>descriptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pottery concentrations</td>
<td>🔖 Historical Ecology</td>
<td>topographic maps scale: 1:50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
<td>☑ Historical Data</td>
<td>geology maps scale:</td>
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<td>occasionally</td>
<td>☑ Geomorphology</td>
<td>soil maps scale:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
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<td>land-potential maps scale:</td>
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<td>occasionally</td>
<td>☑ Fabrics Analysis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea:</td>
<td>☑ Geophysics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>☑ GIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography:</td>
<td>☑ IT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>☑ Remote Sensing</td>
<td>location of area</td>
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<td>soils:</td>
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<td>area boundary</td>
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<tr>
<td>occasionally</td>
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<td>general site map</td>
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<tr>
<td>landuse:</td>
<td>☑ Social Anthropology</td>
<td>functions site maps</td>
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<td>occasionally</td>
<td>☑ Historical Ecology</td>
<td>period site maps</td>
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<td>land potential:</td>
<td>☑ Geomorphology</td>
<td>density maps</td>
</tr>
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<td>☑ Geology</td>
<td>field units (tracts)</td>
</tr>
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<td>vegetation:</td>
<td>☑ Fabrics Analysis</td>
<td>field forms</td>
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<td>water sources:</td>
<td>☑ Geophysics</td>
<td>graphs</td>
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<tr>
<td>consistently</td>
<td>☑ GIS</td>
<td>tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clay sources:</td>
<td>☑ IT</td>
<td>architectural plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral sources:</td>
<td>☑ Remote Sensing</td>
<td>geomorphological sketch-maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ climate</td>
<td>section/stratigraphy plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ pollen cores</td>
<td>topographical plans</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>architectural sketch-maps</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>topographical sketch-maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>distribution of finds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>object drawings</td>
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<td>object photos</td>
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<td>art drawings</td>
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<td>schematic diagrams</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>topographical drawings</td>
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</table>
Survey id: Hood 67

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation

immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 16

PREHISTORIC: 3
PREHISTORIC?: 3
Total PH: 6
GR: 8
GR?: 1
Total GR: 9
BVT: 5
BVT?: 2
Total BVT: 7
MOD: 0
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 0
unknown: 0
Survey id: Hood 67

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern: Presence of sites.

GR pattern: Presence of sites.

BVT pattern: Presence of sites.

gaps: 

other: 
Survey id: Ayiofarango 75

GENERAL

Aims: discover new sites
Site type focus: all site-types
Time scale: multi-period
Period aim: multi-period recording: PH-GR
Tradition: Culture History
People-environment: basic mention
Choice of area: not much previous exploration
Site definition: Ancient structures

Field methods / Sampling

- Target population
- Target population on the map
- Sampled population
- Sampling fraction
- Sampling frame
- Sampling interval
- Area actually seen
- Precision
- Proportion of unit walked
- Visibility correction
- Extensive judgmental walking
- Extensive judgmental driving
- Extensive random
- Intensive no sampling
- Intensive sampling

Data recorded

- Site location and material culture.
- Recording method
- Average off-site density:
- Average site density:
- On-site sampling
- Collection of all sherds they could see.

- Number of fieldwalkers: 6
- Duration in days: 3
- Area covered kmsq: 0.036
- People/time/area: 
- Comments:

This was part of Ayiofar 77 which took place over a period of a month.

Date: 1971
Researcher/s: Blackman, D., Branigan, K.
Survey id: Ayiofarango 75

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: ancient architecture & pottery presence
routes: ..........................................................................................................................
elevation: ..........................................................................................................................
distance from sea: occasionally
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: ..................................................................................................................................
landuse: .............................................................................................................................
land potential: ....................................................................................................................
vegetation: ..........................................................................................................................
water sources: ....................................................................................................................
clay sources: .......................................................................................................................
stone sources: occasionally
mineral sources: occasionally
  □ climate
  □ pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
□ Ethnography
□ Social Anthropology
□ Historical Ecology
□ Historical Data
□ Geomorphology
□ Geology
□ Fabrics Analysis
□ Geophysics
□ GIS
□ IT
□ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info:
  descriptive
  topographic maps scale: 1:35,700
geology maps scale: ...........................................................................................................
soil maps scale: ...................................................................................................................
land-potential maps scale: ...................................................................................................

  □ location of area
  □ area boundary
  □ general site map
  □ functions site maps
  □ period site maps
  □ density maps
  □ field units (tracts)
  □ field forms
  □ graphs
  □ tables
  □ architectural plans
  □ geomorphological sketch-maps
  □ section/stratigraphy plans
  □ topographical plans
  □ architectural sketch-maps
  □ topographical sketch-maps
  □ distribution of finds
  □ object drawings
  □ object photos
  □ landscape photos
  □ aerial/satellite photos
  □ art drawings
  □ schematic diagrams
  □ topographical drawings
Survey id: Ayiofarango 75

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

☐ surface record bias
☐ certain-possible sites distinction
☑ description of arch/cal remains
☑ geographical descriptions/potential
☑ historical narrative of settlement
☐ trade/contacts
☐ ecology
☐ cultural ecology
☐ core-periphery
☐ theory development/test
☐ statistics
☐ hierarchy
☐ heterarchy
☐ territoriality
☑ dispersal/nucleation

☐ immigration
☐ warfare/defence
☐ population estimates
☐ chronological gaps (why)
☐ cultural continuity
☐ regional variation
☐ island-wide patterns
☐ use of analogy
☐ correlative approach
☐ explanatory approach
☐ comparability
☐ comparison with other areas
☐ view
☐ visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 12
PREHISTORIC: 6
PREHISTORIC?: 0
Total PH: 6
GR: 7
GR?: 0
Total GR: 7
BVT: 1
BVT?: 1
Total BVT: 2
MOD: 1
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 1
unknown: 6
### Survey id:  
**Ayiofarango 75**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **PH pattern:**  
Occupation during EBA. The tholoi must have been out of use by MM I and from then on there are no traces of occupation till late 5th B.C. Tholoi suggest the existence of a larger settlement - speculations… |

| **GR pattern:**  
From 5th B.C. Occupation at Lasaia and spread westwards to Kalo Limenes. Peak during LR (5th-6th A.D.). Second period of abandonment in the area from the mid-7th A.D until the second Byzantine / Venetian. No certain cause, but partly due to the Arab conquest - pirate activity. Lasaia was a harbour town. Roman farmsteads were not uncommon. |

| **BVT pattern:**  
Sole occupation on Trafos island (medieval and modern refuge site) and SC4, a probable industrial site related to a farm. |

| gaps: |
|       |

| other: |
|        |
Survey id: Ayiofarango 89

GENERAL

aims: describe known sites & discover new
site type focus: all site-types
time scale: specific period/s
period aim: PH
multi-period recording:
tradition: Culture History
people-environment: environmental potential
choice of area: previous exploration
site definition:

excavation and previous survey sites. Architecture and pottery

☐ rescue
☑ resurvey
☐ multi-disciplinary
☐ environmental studies
date: 1980-84
researcher/s: Antonis Vasilakis

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

☐ extensive judgmental walking
☐ extensive judgmental driving
☐ extensive random
☑ intensive no sampling
☐ intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

☐ target population
☐ target population on the map
☐ sampled population
☐ sampling fraction
☐ sampling frame
☐ topographic areas
☐ sampling interval
☐ area actually seen
☐ precision
☐ proportion of unit walked
☐ visibility correction

Data recorded
Site location and material culture.
Recording method
Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

Average off-site density:
Average site density:
on-site sampling
Collection of all sherds that seemed useful (diagnostics)

Number of fieldwalkers: 1-2
Duration in days
area covered kmsq
in person days
people/time/area

comments
The researcher works in the county council; he visited sites already known to predecessors or guards, but discovered new ones also as he walked the area extensively over several years (about 4?).
**Survey id:** Ayiofarango 89

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA OBSERVED</th>
<th>MULTIDISCIPLINARITY</th>
<th>PRESENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal observations:</td>
<td>□ Ethnography</td>
<td>locational info:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
<td>□ Social Anthropology</td>
<td>topographic maps scale:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
<td>□ Historical Ecology</td>
<td>geology maps scale:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea:</td>
<td>□ Historical Data</td>
<td>soil maps scale:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography:</td>
<td>□ Geomorphology</td>
<td>land-potential maps scale:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils:</td>
<td>□ Geology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landuse:</td>
<td>□ Fabrics Analysis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>land potential:</td>
<td>□ Climate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>vegetation:</td>
<td>□ GIS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sources:</td>
<td>□ Remote Sensing</td>
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<tr>
<td>clay sources:</td>
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<td>stone sources:</td>
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<td>mineral sources:</td>
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<td>□ Historical Data</td>
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<td>□ Geomorphology</td>
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<td>□ Remote Sensing</td>
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</table>
**Survey id:** Ayiofarango 89

### THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- [ ] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [x] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

### SITE COUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC?:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PH:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR:</td>
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<td>BVT:</td>
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<td>MOD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>unknown:</td>
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</table>
**Survey id:** Ayiofarango 89

### INTERPRETATIONS

**PH pattern:**
- The valley was occupied by probably different clans forming different communities, exploiting the subsistence potential of the area around them. Relationship between tholoi and settlements.
- Tholoi were built at locations that had been previously occupied by Neolithic houses.
- Description of houses, tholoi, farming, hunting; reconstruction of how people lived.

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY TRADITION
**Survey id:** Lehmann

**GENERAL**

- **aims:** Settlement geography
- **site type focus:** Settlements
- **time scale:** Intentionally diachronic
- **period aim:** Multi-period recording: PH-TUR
- **tradition:** Human Geography
- **people-environment:** Environmental potential
- **choice of area:** Previous exploration
- **site definition:** Settlements and habitation sites known from excavations and previous research, a few found by the researcher
- **date:** 1939
- **researcher/s:** Lehmann, H.

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

- Data recorded:
  - Geographic potential
- Recording method:
- Average off-site density:
- Average site density:
- On-site sampling:
- Number of fieldworkers:
- Duration in days:
- Area covered kmsq:
- People/time/area:
- Comments:

- Sampling strategy:
- Target population:
- Target population on the map:
- Sampled population:
- Sampling fraction:
- Sampling frame:
- Sampling interval:
- Area actually seen:
- Precision:
- Proportion of unit walked:
- Visibility correction

- Extensive judgmental walking
- Extensive judgmental driving
- Extensive random
- Intensive no sampling
- Intensive sampling
Survey id: Lehmann

DATA OBSERVED

- variability of arch/ical observations: ancient architecture & pottery presence
- routes: consistently
- elevation: occasionally
- distance from sea: consistently
- descriptive topography: consistently
- soils: occasionally
- landuse:  
- land potential: consistently
- vegetation: consistently
- water sources: consistently
- clay sources:  
- stone sources:  
- mineral sources:  
- climate
- pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

- locational info: descriptive
- geology maps scale: 1:333.333
- soil maps scale:  
- land-potential maps scale:  
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
### APPENDIX 1B

**Survey id:** Lehmann

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK</th>
<th>INTERPRETATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✅ surface record bias</td>
<td>EM: coastal settlement, richer in eastern Crete, priority is proximity to sea &gt; overseas contacts. MM: priority is fertile land, settlement density in Mesara. Sub-Minoan/PG: refuge inland due to social troubles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✅ certain-possible sites distinction</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ description of arch/cal remains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ geographical descriptions/potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ historical narrative of settlement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ trade/contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ ecology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ cultural ecology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ core-periphery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ theory development/test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>✅ hierarchy</td>
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<tr>
<td>✅ territoriality</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ dispersal/nucleation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ immigration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ warfare/defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ population estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ chronological gaps(why)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ cultural continuity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ regional variation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ island-wide patterns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ use of analogy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ correlative approach</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ explanatory approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>✅ comparability</td>
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<tr>
<td>✅ comparison with other areas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ view</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅ visibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GR pattern:** In Late Greek through to Roman times settlement is coastal, no social troubles. Before and after however, social troubles, need for defense, settlements inland. Since hellenistic times open coasts and valleys have been preferred for major settlements e.g. Hierapytna and Setia.

**BVT pattern:** Settlement in more secure inland locations. Many modern settlements from Byzantine times.
Survey id: Wroncka

**GENERAL**

- **Aims:** Settlement geography
- **Site type focus:** All site-types
- **Time scale:** Specific period/s
- **Period aim:** PH
- **Multi-period recording:**
- **Tradition:** Human Geography
- **People-environment:** Environmental potential
- **Choice of area:** Previous exploration
- **Site definition:** Excavated sites and find spots

- **Excavated sites and find spots:**
  - Rescue
  - Resurvey
  - Multi-disciplinary
  - Environmental studies

- **Date:** 1959
- **Researcher/s:** Wroncka

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

- **Sampling strategy:**
  - Target population: 800
  - Target population on the map: 592.5
  - Sampled population
  - Sampling fraction
  - Sampling frame
  - Sampling interval
  - Area actually seen
  - Precision
  - Proportion of unit walked
  - Visibility correction

- **Data recorded:**
  - Geographic potential.
  - Recording method
  - Material culture descriptions.

- **Recording method:**
  - Average off-site density:
  - Average site density:
  - On-site sampling

- **Sampled population:**
  - Area covered (km²)
  - Duration in days
  - Number of fieldwalkers
  - People/time/area
  - Comments

- **Sampling fraction:**
  - Area actually seen
  - Precision
  - Proportion of unit walked
  - Visibility correction
Survey id: Wroncka

DATA OBSERVED
- variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
- routes: consistently
- elevation: consistently
- distance from sea: consistently
- descriptive topography: occasionally
- soils: consistently
- landuse:
- land potential: consistently
- vegetation:
- water sources: consistently
- clay sources:
- stone sources:
- mineral sources: climate, pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
- locational info: map coordinates
- topographic maps scale: 1:62,500
- geology maps scale:
- soil maps scale:
- land-potential maps scale:
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- topographical plans
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Wroncka

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 94
- PREHISTORIC: 72
- PREHISTORIC?: 22
- Total PH: 94
- GR: 1
- GR?: 0
- Total GR: 1
- BVT: 0
- BVT?: 0
- Total BVT: 0
- MOD: 1
- MOD?: 0
- Total MOD: 1
- unknown: 1
Survey id: Wroncka

**INTERPRETATIONS**

**PH pattern:** Irregularity of Minoan settlements in the region, not due to variability of research, but relative to geographic conditions. Thus, the important factors for Minoan settlement were proximity to coast and alluvial plains, which open up to inland territory (cultivation of wine and oil and exportation especially during LM). Minoan 'postes de garde' along routes (for the exploitation of crops) could be rest posts. The multitude of poor sites in the interior is probably explained by the fact that they could not cultivate cereals near the coast. The small size of alluvial plains probably explains the lack of a palace.

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**
### Survey id: Faure

#### GENERAL
- **aims:** study specific site-types
- **site type focus:** all site-types
- **time scale:** period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** multi-period recording: PH-MOD
- **tradition:** Human Geography
- **people-environment:** environmental potential
- **choice of area:** topographic characteristics
- **site definition:**
  - multi-disciplinary
  - environmental studies
- **date:** 1960's
- **researcher/s:**
  - extensive judgmental walking
  - extensive judgmental driving
  - extensive random
  - intensive no sampling
  - intensive sampling

#### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING
- **sampling strategy:**
- **target population:**
- **sampled population:**
- **sampling fraction:**
- **sampling frame:**
- **sampling interval:**
- **area actually seen:**
- **precision:**
- **proportion of unit walked:**
- **visibility correction**

#### Data recorded:
- Geographic location, topography, material culture
- Notes of observations. Measurements. Comparison with written sources.

#### Recording method:

#### Average off-site density:

#### Average site density:

#### on-site sampling:

#### Number of fieldwalkers:

#### Duration in days:

#### area covered kmsq in person days:

#### people/time/area:

#### comments:
His explorations lasted a number of years, published in relevant reports.
Survey id: Faure

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography: occasionally
soils: occasionally
landuse: occasionally
land potential: occasionally
vegetation: occasionally
water sources: occasionally
clay sources: occasionally
stone sources: occasionally
mineral sources: occasionally
climate

pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

Ethnography
Social Anthropology
Historical Ecology
Historical Data
Geomorphology
Geology
Fabrics Analysis
Geophysics
GIS
IT
Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info: descriptive
topographic maps scale: 1:100.000; 1:500.000
geology maps scale:
soil maps scale:
land-potential maps scale:

location of area
area boundary
general site map
functions site maps
period site maps
density maps
field units (tracts)
field forms
graphs
tables
architectural plans
geomorphological sketch-maps
section/stratigraphy plans
topographical plans
architectural sketch-maps
topographical sketch-maps
distribution of finds
object drawings
object photos
landscape photos
aerial/satellite photos
art drawings
schematic diagrams
topographical drawings
**Survey id:** Faure

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK</th>
<th>INTERPRETATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ surface record bias</td>
<td>PH pattern: West of the Rethimno-Preveli line, Minoan art and culture followed a different trajectory; The White Mountains due to isolation have been very slow in changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ certain-possible sites distinction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ description of arch/cal remains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ geographical descriptions/potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ historical narrative of settlement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ trade/contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ ecology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ cultural ecology</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ core-periphery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ theory development/test</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ hierarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ heterarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ territoriality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ dispersal/nucleation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GR pattern: Not really patterns as such, rather the nature and history of sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BVT pattern:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gaps:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other: The mountains have always been used as major subsistence sources, but they have also been inhabited on various scales especially at times of trouble. Continuity of cult and rituals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Survey id:** Nowicki

### GENERAL

- **aims:** Study specific site types
- **site type focus:** Refuge sites
- **time scale:** Specific period/s
- **period aim:** LM IIIC/PG
- **multi-period recording:** PH-GR
- **tradition:** Human Geography
- **people-environment:** Environmental potential
- **choice of area:** Topographic characteristics
- **site definition:**
  - Rescue
  - Resurvey
  - Multi-disciplinary
  - Environmental studies
- **date:** 1980’s-90’s
- **researcher/s:** Nowicki K.

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling Strategy</th>
<th>Data Recorded</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Extensive judgmental walking</td>
<td>Topography, material culture, inter-visibility.</td>
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<td>Extensive judgmental driving</td>
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<td>Extensive random</td>
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<td>Intensive no sampling</td>
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<td>Intensive sampling</td>
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<table>
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<td>Sampling fraction</td>
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<td>Sampling frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling interval</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area actually seen</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Precision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of unit walked</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility correction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Number of fieldwalkers:** 2
- **Duration in days:** 3
- **Area covered kmsq:** |
- **People/time/area:** 0
- **Comments:**
### DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation of Arch/Cal Observations:</th>
<th>Pottery concentrations</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Routes:</td>
<td>Consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation:</td>
<td>Consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from Sea:</td>
<td>Consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Topography:</td>
<td>Consistently</td>
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<td>Soils:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landuse:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Potential:</td>
<td>Occasionally</td>
</tr>
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<td>Vegetation:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Sources:</td>
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<td>Clay Sources:</td>
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<td>Stone Sources:</td>
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<td>Mineral Sources:</td>
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<td>Climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pollen Cores</td>
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### MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

### PRESENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Location of Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Topographic Maps Scale:</td>
<td>Section/stratigraphy plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geology Maps Scale:</td>
<td>Topographical plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Maps Scale:</td>
<td>Architectural sketch-maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-Potential Maps Scale:</td>
<td>Topographical sketch-maps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- General Site Map
- Functions Site Maps
- Period Site Maps
- Density Maps
- Field Units (Tracts)
- Field Forms
- Graphs
- Tables
- Architectural Plans
- Geomorphological Sketch-maps
- Topographical Drawings
Survey id: Nowicki

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 171
- PREHISTORIC: 145
- PREHISTORIC?: 16
- Total PH: 161
- GR: 53
- GR?: 5
- Total GR: 58
- BVT: 7
- BVT?: 0
- Total BVT: 7
- MOD: 2
- MOD?: 0
- Total MOD: 2
- unknown: 1
Survey id: Nowicki

**INTERPRETATIONS**

**PH pattern:** LM IIIC/PG refuge settlements in most of mountainous Crete were of various sizes (from watch towers to extensive settlements) and formed complex defensive systems shutting off the routes leading to an extensive hinterland in upland valleys and mountains behind them and protecting inhabitants from sea raids. 3 such defensive schemes were identified: in Lasithi, in the Sitia mountains and in the Ayios Vasiliou area. Defensible sites were also detected for the LN and EM III-MMI, representing times of social troubles. Continuation, movement and topography of settlement however, show historical differences, e.g. the movement inland of late LM IIIB-LM IIIC was due to external attacks, whereas settlement movement to more inaccessible areas in PG (e.g. from Vrondas to Kastro) show internal, intra-regional troubles for territorial control - beginnings of G-A town territories. MM: expansion in the highlands and continuity of older defensive settlements. The appearance of PK’s is probably related to palace territories and herding. MM II-III: fortified buildings and defensive settlements are evidence of conflicts between people in Lasithi and those beyond (probably fight over land control). In the plateau, 4 MM II large settlements probably represent some kind of political structures.

Some LM IIIC / PG settlements develop into Greek poleis.

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:** Some refuge settlements

gaps:

other:
TOPOGRAPHIC TRADITION
### Survey id: Hood Knossos

#### GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aim:</th>
<th>urban &amp; context survey</th>
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<tr>
<td>site type focus:</td>
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<td>time scale:</td>
<td>multi-period</td>
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<td>period aim:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PH Arab conquest</td>
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<td>Topographic</td>
</tr>
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<td>environmental background</td>
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<td>previous exploration</td>
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<td>site definition:</td>
<td>material-culture quantities, excavations</td>
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<td>rescue</td>
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<td>resurvey</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>researcher/s:</td>
<td>Hood, Smyth, Roberts</td>
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#### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

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<tr>
<th>Data recorded</th>
<th>Site location, material culture.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average off-site density:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average site density:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>on-site sampling</td>
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<tr>
<td>target population on the map</td>
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<tr>
<td>sampled population</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>sampling fraction</td>
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<tr>
<td>area actually seen</td>
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<tr>
<td>precision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion of unit walked</td>
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<td>visibility correction</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Although 16 sq.km are grided in the map published, he describes the region as a maximum of 3km from west to east and 5km from north to south…this area of some 10 square kilometres.
Survey id: Hood Knossos

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: consistently
vegetation: consistently
water sources: consistently
clay sources: 
stone sources: consistently
mineral sources: 
✓ climate
✓ pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

☐ Ethnography
☐ Social Anthropology
☐ Historical Ecology
☒ Historical Data
☒ Geomorphology
☒ Geology
☐ Fabrics Analysis
☐ Geophysics
☐ GIS
☐ IT
☐ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info: map coordinates
site boundary
map coordinates
topographic maps scale: 1:5.000; 1:21.739
geology maps scale: 
soil maps scale: 
land-potential maps scale: 

☐ location of area
☒ area boundary
☐ general site map
☐ functions site maps
☐ period site maps
☐ density maps
☐ field units (tracts)
☐ field forms
☐ graphs
☐ tables
☐ architectural plans
☐ geomorphological sketch-maps
☐ section/stratigraphy plans
☐ topographical plans
☐ architectural sketch-maps
☐ topographical sketch-maps
☐ distribution of finds
☐ object drawings
☒ object photos
☐ landscape photos
☒ aerial/satellite photos
☐ art drawings
☐ schematic diagrams
☐ topographical drawings
Survey id: Hood Knossos

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps (why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 372
PREHISTORIC: 170
PREHISTORIC?: 19
Total PH: 189
GR: 193
GR?: 25
Total GR: 218
BVT: 6
BVT?: 1
Total BVT: 7
MOD: 0
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 0
unknown: 18
### Survey id: Hood Knossos

#### INTERPRETATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minoan: spread and alignment of settlement for subperiods. No defence walls. Probably suburbs with terrace houses with gardens and countryside dotted with farms and villas. Deposits may reflect isolated farms, groups of houses, offerings, dumps. Densely occupied Knossos estimated at 400,000 sq.m and population at 12,000 people. End of LM I: invaders from Greek mainland. Burials of LM II-III are spread over a much wider area (change in customs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR pattern:</td>
<td>Centre of habitation in the neighbourhood of the former palace as early as PG. Settlement by the end of EIA may have been as large and populous as in later Greek and Roman times. CL-HL: not much evidence, probably covered by later Roman, northwards of the palace. Known from sources to have been a strong state. No defence evidence. Ritual places are the main evidence left from this period. The description of the period is based mainly on ancient sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVT pattern:</td>
<td>Probable shrinkage of site in EB. No signs of defensive walls, perhaps the administrative centre was transferred to Herakleion before the Arab conquest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaps:</td>
<td>No real gap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other:</td>
<td>3 major breaks in the course of its 7000 years of political history:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. end of LM IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. end of LM IIIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. foundation of the Roman colony, 27 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Survey id:** Schiering

**GENERAL**

- **Aims:** describe known sites
- **Site type focus:** all site-types
- **Time scale:** period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **Period aim:** PH
- **Multi-period recording:** PH-GR
- **Tradition:** Topographic
- **People-environment:** Environmental potential
- **Choice of area:** Previous exploration
- **Site definition:** Quantity of material culture, architecture, and sherd(s). No specific definition and some doubts as to whether sherd spreads form 1 or many sites.
- **Date:** 1977
- **Researcher/s:** von Wolfgang Schiering (collaboration of von Walter Müller & Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier)

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

- **Target population:** 2.25
- **Target population on the map:** 2.25
- **Sampled population:** 1.00
- **Sampling fraction:** 100
- **Sampling frame:**
- **Sampling interval:**
- **Area actually seen:**
- **Precision:**
- **Proportion of unit walked:**
- **Visibility correction:**

**Data recorded**

- Architecture and pottery concentrations.

- Average off-site density:
- Average site density:
- On-site sampling

**Comments**

- Target and sampled population (area researched) is estimated from the map published in the article. The figure of area covered in person days is only hypothetical as it is based on systematic intensive survey terms.

**Researcher/s:** von Wolfgang Schiering (collaboration of von Walter Müller & Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier)
### Survey id: Schiering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA OBSERVED</th>
<th>MULTIDISCIPLINARITY</th>
<th>PRESENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal observations:</td>
<td>pottery concentrations</td>
<td>Ethnography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>Social Anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>Historical Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>Historical Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
<td>Geomorphology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landuse:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fabrics Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land potential:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetation:</td>
<td></td>
<td>GIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sources:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clay sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remote Sensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral sources:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Survey id: Schiering

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
- ✓ ecology
- ✓ cultural ecology
- ✓ core-periphery
- ✓ theory development/test
- ✓ statistics
- ✓ hierarchy
- ✓ heterarchy
- ✓ territoriality
- ✓ dispersal/nucleation
- ✓ immigration
- ✓ warfare/defence
- ✓ population estimates
- ✓ chronological gaps(why)
- ✓ cultural continuity
- ✓ regional variation
- ✓ island-wide patterns
- ✓ use of analogy
- ✓ correlative approach
- ✓ explanatory approach
- ✓ comparability
- ✓ comparison with other areas
- ✓ view
- ✓ visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 19
- PREHISTORIC: 18
- PREHISTORIC?: 0
- Total PH: 18
- GR: 5
- GR?: 1
- Total GR: 6
- BVT: 0
- BVT?: 0
- Total BVT: 0
- MOD: 0
- MOD?: 0
- Total MOD: 0
- unknown: 0
**Survey id:** Schiering

### INTERPRETATIONS

**PH pattern:** Settlement from the Neolithic, LM III more inland. Probably various settlements (habitations) in the same area or less if location changed through time. Harbour and inland settlements were linked.

**GR pattern:** Important activity, many cult finds. CL-R burials on the coast. No Geometric settlement found.

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**
Survey id: Minoan Roads

GENERAL

- Study specific site types
- Road systems
- Period's aim, multiperiod recording
- PH
- PH-MOD
- Topographic
- Man-environment interrelationships
- Site(s) of interest in the area
- Environmental studies
- Yes
- Rescue
- Resurvey
- Multi-disciplinary
- Yes
- 1984-1996
- Tzedakis, Chrysoulaki, Vokotopoulos, Voutsaki, Venieri, Avgouli

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- Extensive judgmental walking
- Extensive judgmental driving
- Extensive random
- Intensive no sampling
- Intensive sampling
- Target population
- Target population on the map: 318.3
- Sampled population:
- Sampling fraction:
- Sampling frame:
- Sampling interval:
- Area actually seen:
- Precision:
- Proportion of unit walked:
- Visibility correction

Data recorded:

- Topography, material culture, inter-visibility.

Recording method:


Average off-site density:

Average site density:

On-site sampling:

Number of fieldwalkers:

Duration in days:

Area covered km²:

People/time/area:

Comments:

Area covered in person days:

No data available for comments.
### Survey id: Minoan Roads

#### DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal</td>
<td>pottery concentrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils:</td>
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<td>landuse:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
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<tr>
<td>land potential:</td>
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<td>consistently</td>
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<tr>
<td>clay sources:</td>
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<tr>
<td>stone sources:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral sources:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>climate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollen cores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

#### PRESENTATION

- locational info: descriptive
- topographic maps scale: 1:66,666; 1:25,000
- geology maps scale:          
- soil maps scale:             
- land-potential maps scale:   
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
### Survey id: Minoan Roads

**THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK**

- [ ] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [ ] historical narrative of settlement
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [x] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [x] visibility

**SITE COUNTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sites</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC:</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Total PH</td>
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<tr>
<td>GR:</td>
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<td>GR?:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total GR:</td>
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<td>BVT:</td>
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<td>BVT?:</td>
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<td>Total BVT:</td>
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<td>MOD:</td>
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<td>MOD?:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total MOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>unknown:</td>
<td>0</td>
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**Survey id:** Minoan Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PH pattern:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GR pattern:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BVT pattern:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gaps:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>other:</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Survey id: Itanos

**GENERAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aims:</th>
<th>urban &amp; context survey</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>site type focus:</td>
<td>all site-types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time scale:</td>
<td>period's aim, multiperiod recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period aim:</td>
<td>GR</td>
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<td>multi-period recording:</td>
<td>PH-MOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition:</td>
<td>Topographic</td>
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<tr>
<td>people-environment:</td>
<td>basic mention</td>
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<tr>
<td>choice of area:</td>
<td>site(s) of interest in the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site definition:</td>
<td>rescue, resurvey, multi-disciplinary, environmental studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date:</td>
<td>1994-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sampling strategy:</th>
<th>extensive judgmental walking, extensive judgmental driving, extensive random, intensive no sampling, intensive sampling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>target population:</td>
<td>sampled population:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target population on the map:</td>
<td>sampling fraction:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampling frame:</td>
<td>sampling interval:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area actually seen:</td>
<td>precision:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion of unit walked:</td>
<td>visibility correction</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data recorded:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recording method:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average off-site density:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average site density:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on-site sampling:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fieldwalkers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration in days:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area covered kmsq in person days:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people/time/area:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comments:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area actually seen:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey id: Itanos

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes: consistently
elevation:
distance from sea:
descriptive topography: occasionally
soils:
landuse:
land potential:
vegetation:
water sources:
clay sources:
stone sources: consistently
mineral sources:
climate
pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

☐ Ethnography
☐ Social Anthropology
☐ Historical Ecology
☐ Historical Data
☐ Geomorphology
☐ Geology
☐ Fabrics Analysis
☐ Geophysics
☐ GIS
☐ IT
☐ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info:
topographic maps scale: 1:47,619
geology maps scale:
soil maps scale:
land-potential maps scale:
☐ location of area
☐ area boundary
☐ general site map
☐ functions site maps
☐ period site maps
☐ density maps
☐ field units (tracts)
☐ field forms
☐ graphs
☐ tables
☐ architectural plans
☐ geomorphological sketch-maps
☐ section/stratigraphy plans
☐ topographical plans
☐ architectural sketch-maps
☐ topographical sketch-maps
☐ distribution of finds
☐ object drawings
☐ object photos
☐ landscape photos
☐ aerial/satellite photos
☐ art drawings
☐ schematic diagrams
☐ topographical drawings
Survey id: Itanos

**INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK**

- [x] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [x] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [x] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defense
- [ ] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

**INTERPRETATION**

**PH pattern:** Neolithic and EM occupation. No new communities at the end of Prepalatial. The countryside is almost empty in Protopalatial times. Highest density in LM I, with sites of variable function. LM II-III are difficult to recognise (a general problem in surveys).

**GR pattern:** The city is open to the outside world. CL burials respected an archaic building, but in HL, we have total re-organisation of the cemetery. The countryside is rather empty.

**BVT pattern:** Abandonment after the Roman period.

**gaps:**

**other:**
LANDSCAPE TRADITION
Survey id: Ayiofarango 77

GENERAL

Aims: Regional settlement history
Site type focus: All site-types
Time scale: Intentionally diachronic
Period aim: Multi-period recording: PH-MOD
Tradition: Landscape Tradition
People-environment: Environmental potential
Choice of area: Not much previous exploration
Site definition: Architecture and pottery concentrations

Fields:
- Rescue
- Resurvey
- Multi-disciplinary
- Environmental studies

Date: 1971
Researcher/s: D. Blackman, K. Branigan.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

Sampling strategy:
They selected topographical areas and walked through them as intensively as possible.

Target population: 15
Target population on the map: 21.01
Sampled population: 15
Sampling fraction: 100
Sampling frame: Topographic areas
Sampling interval: Area actually seen
Precision: Proportion of unit walked
Visibility correction

Data recorded:
- Site location and material culture
- Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements
- Average off-site density
- Average site density
- On-site sampling
- Collection of all sherds they could see
- Number of field walkers
- Duration in days
- Area covered kmsq
- People/time/area
- Comments

In person days: 10
Survey id: Ayiofarango 77

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes:
elevation:
distance from sea:
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: consistently
vegetation:
water sources: consistently
clay sources: consistently
stone sources: consistently
mineral sources: consistently

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
✓ Ethnography
☐ Social Anthropology
✓ Historical Ecology
☐ Historical Data
✓ Geomorphology
✓ Geology
☐ Fabrics Analysis
☐ Geophysics
☐ GIS
☐ IT
☐ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info: descriptive
topographic maps scale: 1:35,700
geology maps scale: 1:35,700
soil maps scale: 1:35,700
land-potential maps scale: 1:35,700

✓ location of area
topographical plans
✓ area boundary
topographical plans
✓ general site map
topographical sketch-maps
✓ functions site maps
✓ period site maps
distribution of finds
✓ density maps
✓ field units (tracts)
object drawings
✓ field forms
✓ object photos
✓ graphs
✓ landscape photos
✓ tables
✓ aerial/satellite photos
✓ architectural plans
✓ art drawings
✓ geomorphological sketch-maps
✓ schematic diagrams
topographical drawings
Survey id: Ayiofarango 77

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

☑ surface record bias
☑ description of arch/cal remains
☑ geographical descriptions/potential
☑ historical narrative of settlement
☑ trade/contacts
☑ ecology
☑ cultural ecology
☑ core-periphery
☑ theory development/test
☑ statistics
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☑ territoriality
☑ dispersal/nucleation
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☑ population estimates
☑ chronological gaps(why)
☑ cultural continuity
☑ regional variation
☑ island-wide patterns
☑ use of analogy
☑ correlative approach
☑ explanatory approach
☑ comparability
☑ comparison with other areas
☑ view
☑ visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 51
PREHISTORIC: 25
PREHISTORIC?: 3
Total PH: 28
GR: 24
GR?: 1
Total GR: 25
BVT: 12
BVT?: 2
Total BVT: 14
MOD: 16
MOD?: 1
Total MOD: 16
unknown: 2
### Survey id: Ayiofarango 77

#### INTERPRETATIONS

**PH pattern:**
- Postulated that the valley above Ayiofarango was occupied by shepherds from the Late Neolithic (as in Miamou). But the earliest traces of permanent occupation are subneolithic / EM I at locations of EM I tholoi. Population expansion from the beginning of EM I.
- Proximity to fertile land. Abandonment in LM I due to urbanisation. Relationship between tholoi - settlements - farms.
- Principal settlement Megalo Skoinoi.
- Valley exploitation during abandonment periods also.

**GR pattern:**
- Earliest traces of reoccupation are a few late 5th century sherds.
- Concentration of settlement around religious sites.
- LH and ER farms, but the general trend in the Roman period, is one of decline.
- Principle settlement of HL at A.Kyriaki, and of Roman period at Gavaliana.

**BVT pattern:**
- Substantial Venetian occupation, mid 15th-mid 17th. Monasteries and occupation sites tied to them.
- Turkish and Modern times: Abandonment periods due to pirates and urbanisation. Only partial exploitation of the valley.

**gaps:**

**other:**
**Survey id:** Lasithi

**GENERAL**

- **aims:** regional settlement history
- **site type focus:** all site-types
- **time scale:** intentionally diachronic
- **period aim:** multi-period recording: PH-TUR
- **tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **people-environment:** man-env/ment interrelationships
- **choice of area:** previous exploration
- **site definition:** potsherds, stone artefacts, traces of ancient walls or a combination of all these

- rescue
- ✓ resurvey
- ✓ multi-disciplinary
- ✓ environmental studies

- **date:** 1973
- **researcher/s:** L.V.Watrous

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

- □ extensive judgmental walking
- □ extensive judgmental driving
- □ extensive random
- ✓ intensive no sampling
- □ intensive sampling

- **sampling strategy:** No sampling. The foothills up to 200m were walked at intervals and the plain was transversed at 'various' points.

- **target population:** 48
- **target population on the map:** 48,39
- **sampled population:** 48
- **sampling fraction:**
- **sampling frame:**

- **sampling interval:** 10-30
- **area actually seen:**
- **precision:** 20-6.66
- **proportion of unit walked:**

- **visibility correction:**

**Data recorded**

- Toponym, location, size, elevation, vegetation, water sources, soil type, cultivation, ancient features, date and type of artifacts.

**Recording method**


- **Average off-site density:**
- **Average site density:**
- on-site sampling

- Visual estimate of site size. On multi-period sites the area was walked and sampled at intervals (not explained how) in order to find relative localised areas in different periods.

- **Number of fieldwalkers:** 3-4
- **Duration in days:** 100
- **area covered kmsgq in person days:** 0.6-0.8
- **people/time/area:** 7

- **comments**

- **area surveyed around 30 sq.mi.**
Survey id: Lasithi

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: 
vegetation: consistently
water sources: consistently
clay sources: 
stone sources: 
mineral sources:
  ✓ climate
  ✗ pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
✓ Ethnography
✓ Social Anthropology
✓ Historical Ecology
✓ Historical Data
✓ Geomorphology
✓ Geology
✓ Fabrics Analysis
✓ Geophysics
✓ GIS
✓ IT
✓ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info: map coordinates
topographic maps scale: 1:50.000; 1:77.000, 1:66.666
geology maps scale: 
soil maps scale: 
land-potential maps scale:
✓ location of area
✓ area boundary
✓ general site map
✓ functions site maps
✓ period site maps
✓ density maps
✓ field units (tracts)
✓ field forms
✓ graphs
✓ tables
✓ architectural plans
✓ geomorphological sketch-maps
✓ topographical str enjoyment plans
✓ architectural sketch-maps
✓ topographical sketch-maps
✓ distribution of finds
✓ object drawings
✓ object photos
✓ landscape photos
✓ aerial/satellite photos
✓ art drawings
✓ schematic diagrams
✓ topographical drawings
Survey id: Lasithi

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 77
PREHISTORIC: 58
PREHISTORIC?: 3
Total PH: 61
GR: 39
GR?: 1
Total GR: 40
BVT: 14
BVT?: 2
Total BVT: 16
MOD: 0
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 0
unknown: 0
**Survey id:** Lasithi

### INTERPRETATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PH pattern:</th>
<th>FN/EMI: first settlement due to expanded population (island-wide phenomenon). Seasonal pastoral sites.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EMI II: continuation of growth (site size and number). Sites on top of steep hills (forests &amp; defensibility).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MM: continuation of growth. Consideration of space and proximity to cultivable land. MM I start of pithos burials (also caves and rock-shelters). MM III site apex. Small sites could be metochia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM I: scarcity of material. Nucleation? Movement down onto the plain (parallels of external forces of economic centralisation)- trade with Mallia. No LM II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM IIIA-B: population drop. In fact probably same pattern as elsewhere in Crete of LM IB destruction/desertion of settlements and later (LM IIIA2) reoccupation by Myceneans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM IIIC: Karphi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GR pattern:</th>
<th>PG-G: main site Papoura, population from Karphi. Psychron popular shrine.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: dispersal of Papoura at different sites around the edge of the plain. Reuse of Minoan settlements and burial grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CL-Hell: the evidence for settlement, probably due to climatic change (colder) and political subordination to Lyttos; depopulation also in other areas of Crete (e.g. Mesara - political control from Gortyn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R: from 1st BC gradual repopulation. For the first time the alluvium of the plain is inhabited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BVT pattern:

### gaps:

### other:
Survey id: Kommos

GENERAL

- **aims:** context survey & regional settlement history
- **site type focus:** all site-types
- **time scale:** periods aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** PH
- **multi-period recording:** PH-VEN
- **tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **people-environment:** environmental background
- **choice of area:** site(s) of interest in the area
- **site definition:** places where evidence is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that a habitation, burial, or other type of ancient site actually existed at, or very near, the precise location of the surface finds
- **date:** 1978-79
- **researcher/s:** Hope-Simpson et al

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **sampling strategy:**
  - target population 25
  - target population on the map 20.59
  - sampled population 17.5
  - sampling fraction 70
  - sampling frame
- **sampling interval**
- **area actually seen**
- **precision**
- **proportion of unit walked**
- **visibility correction**

Data recorded

- extensive judgmental walking
- extensive judgmental driving
- extensive random
- intensive no sampling
- intensive sampling

Recording method

- Looking for sherd concentrations.
- Material culture descriptions.
- Notes of observations.
- Measurements.
- Average off-site density:
- Average site density:
- on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers

- Duration in days
- 80
- area covered kmsg
- in person days
- people/time/area
- comments

0
**Survey id:** Kommos

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<th>DATA OBSERVED</th>
<th>MULTIDISCIPLINARITY</th>
<th>PRESENTATION</th>
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<td>variability of arch/cal observations: pottery concentrations</td>
<td>✓ Ethnography</td>
<td>✓ location of area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes: occasionally</td>
<td>□ Social Anthropology</td>
<td>□ area boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation: consistently</td>
<td>✓ Historical Ecology</td>
<td>□ general site map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea: occasionally</td>
<td>✓ Historical Data</td>
<td>□ functions site maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography: consistently</td>
<td>✓ Geomorphology</td>
<td>✓ period site maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils: consistently</td>
<td>✓ Geology</td>
<td>□ density maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landuse: consistently</td>
<td>□ Fabrics Analysis</td>
<td>□ field units (tracts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>land potential: occasionally</td>
<td>□ Geophysics</td>
<td>□ field forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>vegetation: consistently</td>
<td>□ GIS</td>
<td>□ graphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sources: consistently</td>
<td>□ IT</td>
<td>✓ architectural plans</td>
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<td>clay sources: occasionally</td>
<td>□ Remote Sensing</td>
<td>✓ geomorphological sketch-maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>stone sources: consistently</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mineral sources: consistently</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ climate</td>
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<td>□ pollen cores</td>
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**Survey id:** Kommos

### Theoretical/Interpretative Framework
- [x] surface record bias
- [x] certain-possible sites distinction
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [x] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation

### Site Counts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of sites</th>
<th>PREHISTORIC:</th>
<th>PREHISTORIC?:</th>
<th>Total PH:</th>
<th>GR:</th>
<th>GR?:</th>
<th>Total GR:</th>
<th>BVT:</th>
<th>BVT?:</th>
<th>Total BVT:</th>
<th>MOD:</th>
<th>MOD?:</th>
<th>Total MOD:</th>
<th>unknown:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sites</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Survey id:** Kommos

### INTERPRETATIONS

**PH pattern:** Minoan sites frequently occur in 'clusters' nearby building material, preferring 'lee' slopes, sheltered from the winds. FN-EM I occurs on hills or ridges, but also near the coast. Possibly the difference is a chronological one, showing a need for defense in later times. Population rise in MM. Nucleation in protopalatial and even more in neopalatial times. LM III is rare, probably due to nucleation in larger settlements.

Survey data is rare for G-A, but we know from the excavations that the area kept contacts with other regions. In the 2nd half of the 7th B.C. inhabitants started resettling the countryside. Ancient Metallon was the major settlement in CL, HL & R. Reduction in rural population in ER. Population drop in LR.

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:** Inability to date post-Roman pottery accurately. No Arab to 2nd Byzantine (828-1204 A.D.). During Venetian times the countryside began to be resettled.

**gaps:**

**other:**
### GENERAL

- **Survey id:** Chania
- **aims:** Context survey & regional settlement history
- **site type focus:** Site and off-site data
- **time scale:** Period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** PH
- **multi-period recording:** PH-MOD
- **tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **people-environment:** Man-env/ment interrelationships
- **choice of area:** Site(s) of interest in the area
- **site definition:**
  - rescue
  - resurvey
  - multi-disciplinary
  - environmental studies
- **date:** 1978-87
- **researcher/s:** J. A. Moody

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **Data recorded**
  - Topography, geology, water, artifacts.
- **Recording method**
  - Walking and discovery of sites on visual estimates. No off-site collection.
- **Average off-site density:**
- **Average site density:**
- **on-site sampling**
- **The sampling unit was defined by a 70cm radius - all artifacts were studied. Diagnostics from the whole site.**
- **Number of fieldwalkers:** 2-5
- **Duration in days:**
- **area covered kmsq:**
- **in person days:**
- **people/time/area:**
- **comments**
  - Unknown number of days for 4 years. The sampled population does not seem to be a logical figure. The only thing said is that 25 out of 171 sq.km. could not be surveyed.

#### Sampling strategy:

- **target population:** 171
- **target population on the map:** 170,4
- **sampled population:** 146
- **sampling fraction:** 85
- **sampling frame**
  - Topographic units of 2sq.km (?). Contour lines walked in each topographic area. Fields were treated as separate units.
- **sampling interval:** 20
- **area actually seen:** 14.6-41.71
- **precision:** 10-28.57
- **proportion of unit walked:**
- **visibility correction**
Survey id: Chania

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography: occasionally
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: consistently
vegetation: consistently
water sources: consistently
clay sources: consistently
stone sources: consistently
mineral sources: consistently

☑ climate
☑ pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
☐ Ethnography
☐ Social Anthropology
☑ Historical Ecology
☐ Historical Data
☑ Geomorphology
☑ Geology
☑ Fabrics Analysis
☐ Geophysics
☐ GIS
☑ IT
☑ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info: map coordinates
topographic maps scale: 1:142.857; 1:133.333; 1:650.000
geology maps scale: 1:130.434
soil maps scale: land-potential maps scale:

☑ location of area
☑ area boundary
☐ general site map
☑ functions site maps
☑ period site maps
☐ density maps
☐ field units (tracts)
☑ field forms
☑ graphs
☑ tables
☐ architectural plans
☐ geomorphological sketch-maps
☐ section/stratigraphy plans
☐ topographical plans
☐ architectural sketch-maps
☐ topographical sketch-maps
☐ distribution of finds
☑ object drawings
☑ object photos
☐ landscape photos
☐ aerial/satellite photos
☐ art drawings
☐ schematic diagrams
☐ topographical drawings

appendix 1b
Survey id: Chania

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 272
- PREHISTORIC: 257
- PREHISTORIC?: 9
- Total PH: 266
- GR: 107
- GR?: 9
- Total GR: 116
- BVT: 119
- BVT?: 6
- Total BVT: 125
- MOD: 12
- MOD?: 0
- Total MOD: 12
- unknown: 6
Survey id: Chania

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern: Neolithic: agro-pastoralism and nuclear families. By late MN either full-time pastoralists or transhumance (sites in high altitude). By FN the combination of expanding population, ameliorating climate and tectonism may have driven people away from the caves and towards open settlements both in high and low altitudes.

EM: overseas contacts. It is likely that the basic social unit was the nuclear family (Myrtos, Vasiliki), but the economic one was probably extended families. Site - size and population calculations showed that sites were not as densely occupied as in eastern and central Crete. 3 possible independent territories – spheres of economic interaction within a larger administrative polity. Site location: coastal, south slopes, near ravines and deposits of terra rosa, occasionally hilltops. Sites not as densely occupied (too big for population estimates).

MM I-II: central places. Peaceful times (increase of life-spans). Surface record shows growth. 1 or 2 independent territories. Level 2 sites surrounded by level 3 ones. Site location: not so near the sea, south slopes, near ravines and deposits of terra rosa. New settlements near existing ones. Hierarchy developed.

MM III-LM I: growth, peace and decentralisation. Location: non-coastal, south slopes, near terra rosa, more settlements near ravines, less on hilltops. New settlements near existing ones. Hierarchy stabilized.

LM III: again coastal, south and north slopes, more sites on hilltops, still along ravines and near terra rosa.

GR pattern:

BVT pattern:

gaps:

other: Proximity to land of high environmental value, not on it.
As settlements increase they tend to be founded near previously existing ones.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Survey id:</strong></th>
<th>Palaikastro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**GENERAL**

- **Aims:** Urban survey
- **Site Type Focus:** Period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **Time Scale:** Period aim: PH, Multi-period recording: PH-GR
- **Period Aim:** PH
- **Multi-Period Recording:** PH-GR
- **Tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **People-Environment:** Basic mention
- **Choice of Area:** Site(s) of interest in the area
- **Site Definition:** Yes, rescue
- **Date:** 1983

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

- **Sampling Strategy:**
  - Target population: 0.36
  - Target population on the map: 0.36
  - Sampled population: 0.36
  - Sampling fraction: 100%
  - Sampling frame: Field units
  - Sampling interval: 
  - Area actually seen: 
  - Precision: 
  - Proportion of unit walked: 
  - Visibility correction

- **Recording Method:** Estimates of density per field, but precise architectural recording.

- **Data Recorded:** Architecture, land-features, pottery densities, other material culture.

- **Average Off-Site Density:** 
- **Average Site Density:** 
- **On-Site Sampling:** 
- **Number of Fieldwalkers:** 
- **Duration in Days:** 
- **Area Covered Kmsq:** 
- **People/Time/Area:** 0

**Comments:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA OBSERVED</th>
<th>MULTIDISCIPLINARITY</th>
<th>PRESENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Survey id:</td>
<td>Palaikastro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/ical observations:</td>
<td>pottery densities (measured)</td>
<td>Ethnography</td>
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<td>consistently</td>
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<td>schematic diagrams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topographical drawings</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ topographical drawings</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**Survey id:** Palaikastro

### INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
- ✓ ecology
- ✓ cultural ecology
- ✓ core-periphery
- ✓ theory development/test
- ✓ statistics
- ✓ hierarchy
- ✓ heterarchy
- ✓ territoriality
- ✓ dispersal/nucleation

### PH pattern:
- EM IIA: 2 small, perhaps familial holdings.
- EM IIB: large structure similar to Vasiliki, Tylissos, Phaistos type.
- MM IB/IIA: continuous occupation, appearance of town (old palaces elsewhere), foreign contacts.
- MM IIIA: destruction of town (end of Old Palace period).
- MM IIIB/LM IA: rapid reconstruction of town, well-planned street system, first public building.
- LM IB: destruction by fire.
- LM II: sporadic re-occupation.
- LM IIIIB: town abandoned. From then on sacred to Diktaian Zeus.

### GR pattern:

### BVT pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gaps:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>other:</th>
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### Survey id: Phaistos

#### GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aim:</th>
<th>Context survey &amp; regional settlement history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>site type focus:</td>
<td>site and off-site data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time scale:</td>
<td>Intentionally diachronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period aim:</td>
<td>PH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi-period recording:</td>
<td>PH-MOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition:</td>
<td>Landscape Tradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people-environment:</td>
<td>man-env/ment interrelationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choice of area:</td>
<td>previous exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site definition:</td>
<td>Peaks of artifact densities, more than 5-10 securely dated contemporary sherds in a locus before being considered a potential site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescue</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resurvey</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<tr>
<td>multi-disciplinary</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environmental studies</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date:</td>
<td>1984, 86-87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>researcher/s:</td>
<td>V.Watrous, D.Hadzi-Vallianou and J.Bennet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

| sampling strategy: | Intensive walking of a single, large, contiguous area as opposed to probabilistic sampling. Stratified sample upon geomorphological criteria. |
| target population | 22 |
| target population on the map | 25.7 |
| sampled population | 22 |
| sampling fraction | 100 |
| sampling frame | Landscape units (fields). |
| sampling interval | 10-20 |
| area actually seen | 2.2-4.4 |
| precision | 10-20 |
| proportion of unit walked | 100 |
| visibility correction | ☑ |

| Data recorded | Diagnostics, visibility. On-site: setting, function, probable date, visibility, hydrology, and disturbance. |
| Recording method | Counts of all material and collection of diagnostics through every walker's transect. |
| Average off-site density | 3.17 per 100sq.m |
| Average site density | 6.05 per 100sq.m |
| on-site sampling | |
| Defining extents: | 4 radii at right angles from the centre. 1.5m radius vacuum circles every 5-20 m along these radi. Diagnostic grab sample at quadrants. |
| Number of fieldwalkers | 12-20 (2 teams, each 6-10) |
| Duration in days | 75 |
| area covered kmsq | 1.8-3 |
| in person days | |
| people/time/area | |
| comments | Average offsite density corresponds to fields without sites, and average site density to fields with sites. |
Survey id: Phaistos

**DATA OBSERVED**
- variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
- routes: consistently
- elevation: consistently
- distance from sea: consistently
- descriptive topography: consistently
- soils: consistently
- landuse: consistently
- land potential: consistently
- vegetation: consistently
- water sources: consistently
- clay sources:
- stone sources: consistently
- mineral sources: climate, pollen cores

**MULTIDISCIPLINARITY**
- ✓ Ethnography
- ✓ Historical Ecology
- ✓ Geomorphology
- ✓ Remote Sensing

**PRESENTATION**
- data observed:
  - ✓ Ethnography
  - ✓ Historical Ecology
  - ✓ Geomorphology
  - ✓ Remote Sensing
- multidisciplinary:
  - ✓ Ethnography
  - ✓ Historical Ecology
  - ✓ Geomorphology
  - ✓ Remote Sensing
- presentation:
  - ✓ locational info: descriptive
  - ✓ topographic maps scale: 1:77.000; 1:66.666 (1:5000 used)
  - ✓ geology maps scale: 1:66.666
  - ✓ soil maps scale: 1:66.666
  - ✓ land-potential maps scale: 1:66.666
  - ✓ location of area
  - ✓ area boundary
  - ✓ general site map
  - ✓ functions site maps
  - ✓ period site maps
  - ✓ density maps
  - ✓ field units (tracts)
  - ✓ field forms
  - ✓ graphs
  - ✓ tables
  - ✓ architectural plans
  - ✓ geomorphological sketch-maps
  - ✓ section/stratigraphy plans
  - ✓ topographical plans
  - ✓ architectural sketch-maps
  - ✓ topographical sketch-maps
  - ✓ distribution of finds
  - ✓ object drawings
  - ✓ object photos
  - ✓ landscape photos
  - ✓ aerial/satellite photos
  - ✓ art drawings
  - ✓ schematic diagrams
  - ✓ topographical drawings
Survey id: Phaistos

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 113
PREHISTORIC: 75
PREHISTORIC?: 1
Total PH: 76
GR: 67
GR?: 0
Total GR: 67
BVT: 24
BVT?: 0
Total BVT: 24
MOD: 5
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 5
unknown: 0
### Survey id: Phaistos

#### INTERPRETATIONS


---

**GR pattern:** After an EIA nucleation, dispersal well under way by 7th BC. 13 sites of O-A period, which most continued in Cl-Hell. Hamlets and farmhouses. Hellenistic rural expansion. Minoan sites became focus of cult during Hell. Mid 2nd BC Gortyna destroyed Phaistos. Most rural sites continued to be inhabited in ER, but there are also new sites.

---

**BVT pattern:** Known history of the region. LR drop of population. After the mid 7th AD the population was mainly rural (generally in Crete).

---

**gaps:** EM III-MM IA: the gap may be apparent, relevant pottery in Mesara is poorly known. The same problem with LM II-III A. LM II in the area is only known from excavated sites. Gap of LM II-III A1.

---

**other:** Landscape destabilisation periods are related to anthropogenic factors (intensification of landuse). Same pattern in Argolid. Major erosional periods: MM, & LR-BYZ. Smaller episodes in FN/EM, Hell, and Mod.
Survey id: Hagia Photia

GENERAL

aims: Context survey & regional settlement history
site type focus: All site-types
time scale: Period's aim, multiperiod recording
period aim: PH
multi-period recording: PH-GR
tradition: Landscape Tradition
people-environment: Environmental background
choice of area: Site(s) of interest in the area
site definition:
the presence of at least 30 sherds per 10 m² for the plain, whereas on the hill even a few sherds were considered to be due to human activity.

rescue
resurvey
multi-disciplinary
environmental studies

date: 1985
researcher/s: M. Tsiropoulou

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

Data recorded
Vegetation, soil morphology, terrace walls, artifacts' frequency (70% collection) ancient and terrace walls, stone tools and small finds.

Recording method
Entries in note-books and effort to standardize them.

Average off-site density:
Average site density: 10.5% of the diagnostics collected.

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers 20
Duration in days 18 (3 weeks)
area covered km² 0.72
people/time/area 89

comments
Sampling is not quite clear. How was the 70% estimated while walking? Also, too big a difference between area seen and area coverable.

Data recorded

Sampling strategy:
They defined the area to be intensively surveyed based on the geography and excavations. Built areas were excluded, thus they performed total coverage.

target population 4,05

area actually seen 4,05

precision 100

proportion of unit walked 100

visibility correction

visibility correction

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers 20
Duration in days 18 (3 weeks)
area covered km² 0.72
people/time/area 89

comments
Sampling is not quite clear. How was the 70% estimated while walking? Also, too big a difference between area seen and area coverable.
Survey id: Hagia Photia

DATA OBSERVED

- variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
- routes: occasionally
- elevation: consistently
- distance from sea: occasionally
- descriptive topography: consistently
- soils: consistently
- landuse: consistently
- land potential: consistently
- vegetation: consistently
- water sources: 
- clay sources: consistently
- stone sources: 
- mineral sources:
  - climate
  - pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

- locational info: tract number
- topographic maps scale: 1:12,500
- geology maps scale:
- soil maps scale:
- land-potential maps scale:
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Hagia Photia

**THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK**

- surface record bias
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps (why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

**SITE COUNTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sites</td>
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<td>PREHISTORIC:</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Total PH:</td>
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<td>GR:</td>
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<td>GR?:</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Total GR:</td>
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<td>BVT:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total BVT:</td>
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<td>MOD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOD?:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total MOD:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown:</td>
<td>0</td>
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**Survey id:** Hagia Photia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PH pattern:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GR pattern:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BVT pattern:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaps:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**Survey id:**

**Pseira**

### GENERAL

- **aims:** context survey & regional settlement history
- **site type focus:** all site-types
- **time scale:** period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** PH
- **multi-period recording:** PH-MOD
- **tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **people-environment:** man-env/ment interrelationships
- **choice of area:** site(s) of interest in the area
- **site definition:** any location with pottery or other evidence of human activity or a location with cultural artifacts and/or architectural remains. They don't distinguish between sites and scatters.
- **date:** 1985-89
- **researcher/s:** R. Hope Simpson
- **Ph. Betancourt
- K. Davaras

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **sampling strategy:** Full coverage.
- **target population:** 1,75
- **target population on the map:** 2,163
- **sampled population:** 1,75
- **sampling fraction:** 100
- **sampling frame:** 500m grid squares
- **sampling interval:** 5-10
- **area actually seen:** 0,35-0,7
- **precision:** 20-40
- **proportion of unit walked:**
- **visibility correction:**

**Data recorded**
- Even 1 sherd. Material culture, terraces.

**Recording method**
- Total collection.
- Record of all material culture found.

**Average off-site density:**

**Average site density:**

**on-site sampling**

**Number of fieldwalkers:** 3-5

**Duration in days:**

**area covered kmsq:**

**in person days:**

**people/time/area:** 0

**comments**

**visibility correction**
Survey id: Pseira

DATA OBSERVED
variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography:
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: consistently
vegetation: consistently
water sources: consistently
clay sources: consistently
stone sources: consistently
mineral sources: consistently
✓ climate
✓ pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
✓ Ethnography
✓ Social Anthropology
✓ Historical Ecology
✓ Historical Data
✓ Geomorphology
✓ Geology
✓ Fabrics Analysis
✓ Geophysics
✓ GIS
✓ IT
✓ Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION
locational info: map coordinates
topographic maps scale: 1:11,627
gеology maps scale: 1:10,000
soil maps scale: 
land-potential maps scale:
✓ location of area
✓ area boundary
✓ general site map
✓ functions site maps
✓ period site maps
✓ density maps
✓ field units (tracts)
✓ field forms
✓ graphs
✓ tables
✓ architectural plans
✓ geomorphological sketch-maps
✓ section/stratigraphy plans
✓ topographical plans
✓ architectural sketch-maps
✓ topographical sketch-maps
✓ distribution of finds
✓ object drawings
✓ object photos
✓ landscape photos
✓ aerial/satellite photos
✓ art drawings
✓ schematic diagrams
✓ topographical drawings
Survey id: Pseira

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 314
- PREHISTORIC: 305
- PREHISTORIC?: 0
- Total PH: 305
- GR: 9
- GR?: 0
- Total GR: 9
- BVT: 156
- BVT?: 0
- Total BVT: 156
- MOD: 14
- MOD?: 1
- Total MOD: 15
- unknown: 0
**Survey id:** Pseira

**INTERPRETATIONS**

**PH pattern:** First habitation in FN. EM I-LM IB: increasing agricultural exploitation, terraces but no permanent constructions in the fields. Polyculture in a marginal environment. Settlement debris were used as fertilizer. Destruction in LM IB and no LM II from survey. Little LM III and after the LM IIIIB destruction of the town, the island is abandoned (island-wide movement inland).

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:** 2 early Byzantine farms and permanent agricultural construction in the fields.

**gaps:** LM II.

**other:**

Very little evidence, perhaps only occasional animal raising. Only a few sherds from the 2 settlements.
Survey id: Vrokastro

### GENERAL

**aims:**
context survey & regional settlement history

**site type focus:**
site and off-site data

**time scale:**
period's aim, multiperiod recording

**period aim:**
LM IIIIC/PG

**multi-period recording:**
PH-MOD

**tradition:**
Landscape Tradition

**people-environment:**
man-env/ment interrelationships

**choice of area:**
site(s) of interest in the area

**site definition:**
a collection of artifacts (modern survey definitions). Also scatters>activity

- rescue
- resurvey
- multi-disciplinary
- environmental studies

**date:**
1986-91

**researcher/s:**
J. Moody, and B. Hayden

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- extensive judgmental walking
- extensive judgmental driving
- extensive random
- intensive no sampling
- intensive sampling

**sampling strategy:**
Systematic stratified (upon geology, slope, elevation, and topography). Pre-test to define ecological units upon which they decided the % coverage for each unit. 100% on the coast, 50% inland, 10% on cliffs.

**target population**
80

**target population on the map**
40,90

**sampled population**
20 intensive, 20 extensive

**sampling fraction**
40

**sampling frame**
In 1986 on the coast: 2m-vacuum circles every 100m, diagnostics on transect lines.

**sampling interval**
3-20

**area actually seen**
2-4

**precision**
10-20

**proportion of unit walked**
8-16

- visibility correction

**area covered kmsq**
\[0.6 - 1.2\]

**people/time/area**
18

**number of fieldworkers**
2-4 per 50 transect

**duration in days**
300

**area covered in person days**
\[6 - 1.2\]

**comments**
3 years (2 months a year) were spent in transect walking and 3 more in site recording.

The area actually seen does not include the extensively walked area.

The area covered in person days (representing only the 3 years of transect walking) shows smaller figures because it is based on average area covered by walkers in most projects (0.002sq.km). However, teams in Vrokastro were in the field longer than usually (9-10 hours a day).

**data recorded**
Ecological and archaeological.

**recording method**
Pace forms...Most probably recording methods were the same as in Aghios Vasilios survey (diagnostics along walkers' lines, vacuum circles every 50m)

**average off-site density:**

**average site density:**

**on-site sampling**
Overall grid, or transects divided into 5m units, or units of natural divisions (terraces). Usually axial grid and additional grab in the quadrants.

**number of fieldworkers**
2-4

**duration in days**
300

**area covered in person days**
\[6 - 1.2\]

**people/time/area**
18

**comments**
3 years (2 months a year) were spent in transect walking and 3 more in site recording.

The area actually seen does not include the extensively walked area.

The area covered in person days (representing only the 3 years of transect walking) shows smaller figures because it is based on average area covered by walkers in most projects (0.002sq.km). However, teams in Vrokastro were in the field longer than usually (9-10 hours a day).
Survey id: Vrokastros

**DATA OBSERVED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation</th>
<th>Consistency</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal observations</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pottery densities (measured)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
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<td>landuse</td>
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<td>land potential</td>
<td>consistently</td>
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<tr>
<td>vegetation</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
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<td>water sources</td>
<td>consistently</td>
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<td>clay sources</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone sources</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral sources</td>
<td>consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollen cores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MULTIDISCIPLINARITY**

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

**PRESENTATION**

- locational info: map coordinates
- topographic maps scale: 1:50,000; 1:10,000
- geology maps scale: 1:45,454; 1:20,000
- soil maps scale: 
- land-potential maps scale:

- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
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- geomorphological sketch-maps
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
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- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Vrokastro

### THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
- ✓ ecology
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- ✓ island-wide patterns
- ✓ use of analogy
- ✓ correlative approach
- ✓ explanatory approach
- ✓ comparability
- ✓ comparison with other areas
- ✓ view
- ✓ visibility

### SITE COUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sites</th>
<th>106</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC:</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC?:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PH:</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR:</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR?:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total GR:</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVT:</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total BVT:</td>
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<td>MOD:</td>
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<td>Total MOD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>unknown:</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>
Survey id: Vrokastro

**INTERPRETATIONS**

**PH pattern:**
Highest activity. Concentration on the coast. Peak in MM.
FN/EM-II: settlement on the coast, defensive sites, agricultural sites, a few near springs inland, good visibility, along routes. EMI dispersed (although Haggis in Kavousi-Thripihi, nucleated). No burial sites. Emerging complexity assessed from varying functions and difference in site-size. 500-1000people. Growth of settlements in EM I & II explained via trade, exchange, agriculture.

MM I-II (Protopalatial): wide distribution of sites, tremendous growth as in the rest of the island, perhaps carrying capacity to its limit. Perhaps political-ideological control from Mallia state (at least accessible areas). Hierarchy of isolated farmsteads (some with megalithic construction), hamlets, villages and regional centres. Large 'farmstead': appearance in Protopalatial, main period the neo-palatial

MM III-LM II (Neopalatial): seismic activity probably responsible for initial decline. Mean site size higher than in protopalatial times, small sites slowly disappear, probably nucleation. Possible causes of lesser number of sites: nucleation, immigration, tectonic activity. Farmsteads are now constructed with ashlar blocks perhaps run by extended families and having a role in an upward distribution. Some survive in postpalatial and into historic times. Smaller population, more involved with trade and exchange, new regime for land management

Postpalatial LM IIIA-B: settlement pattern continues to contract. Less sites flank the sea, strategic locations continue to be inhabited, withdrawal from zones far inland, no nucleation as is attested near palatial centres.

LM IIC: pattern of fortified settlements a little aback from the sea with good visibility and arable land in the vicinity. More sites than in LM IIIB.

**GR pattern:**
E.I.A sites (lowest density) concentrated inland, but some coastal activity. Stable pattern between 12th-8th B.C. Most important site is Vrokastro - centre among other sites. Sites fewer in quantity but larger in size. Population expands from PG onwards. Mixed burial customs at the time hint to a mixed population.
Sites continuing into GR, maybe marking boundary between Lato & Hierapytna.

**A-CL:** along with nucleated Oleros, a fairly dispersed pattern. Many scatters probably represent habitation > high population & extensive landuse.
Emerging power centres control smaller communities.

**BVT pattern:**
Ven: evidence of pastoralism in the form of mandras and related caves. 2 nucleated sites and secondary seasonal ones. Small population but growth and more recognisable pottery.
Turkish (perhaps earlier) field-houses now largely abandoned are scattered around, near water and cultivable land. Slight trend away from coast

**gaps:**

**other:**
'Watch-stations' on coastal peaks, knolls and hills during FN/EM I, LM IIIC/EIA, early Greek, LR/Ebyz, V/T. Often same site reoccupied.
Survey id: Sphakia

GENERAL

aims: regional settlement history
site type focus: site and off-site data
time scale: intentionally diachronic
period aim: multi-period recording: PH-MOD
multi-period recording: PH-MOD
tradition: Landscape Tradition
people-environment: man-environment interrelationships
choice of area: not much previous exploration
site definition: site = any locality with significant human activity

☐ rescue
☑ survey
☐ multi-disciplinary
☑ environmental studies
date: 1987
researcher/s: L. Nixon, J. Moody, O. Rackham, S. Price

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

Data recorded
Shards, stone tools, coins, bone, metal objects, glass, building remains, and standing structures, environmental data.

Recording method
Face forms. Most probably recording methods were the same as in Aghios Vasilios survey (diagnostics along walkers' lines, vacuum circles every 50m).

Average off-site density:
Average site density:
on-site sampling
Additional special collection (diagnostics) to supplement transect lines' recording.

Number of fieldwalkers
3-4 per 50m unit, 6-8 altogether
Duration in days
300
area covered kmsq
1.8 - 2.4
in person days
people/time/area

comments
3 years (2 months a year) were spent in transect walking and 3 more in site recording.

The area covered in person days (representing only the 3 years of transect walking) shows smaller figures because it is based on average area covered by walkers in most projects (0.002sq.km). However, teams in Sphakia were in the field longer than usually (9-10 hours a day).

sampling strategy:
Stratified upon environmental zones.
Sample fraction: 10%-90% depending on environmental region. So 90% on the coast, 10% purposeful in the Madhares.

target population
970
target population on the map
317
sampled population
235
sampling fraction
5

sampling frame
Contour & line transects, and 1m vacuum circles at 77m (100paces) for the pre-test & later at 50m.

sampling interval
10-15
area actually seen
3.13 - 4.7
precision
13.33 - 20

proportion of unit walked
12 - 16
☑ visibility correction
Survey id: Sphakia

DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Consistency</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal</td>
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<tr>
<td>observations:</td>
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<td>pottery densities (measured)</td>
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<td>routes:</td>
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MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

- locational info: map coordinates
- topographic maps scale: 1:50,000; 1:5,000
- geology maps scale:              
- soil maps scale:                
- land-potential maps scale:      
- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Sphakia

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation
- immigration
- warfare/defence
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

- Number of sites: 339
- PREHISTORIC: 125
  - PREHISTORIC?: 2
  - Total PH: 127
- GR: 162
  - GR?: 6
  - Total GR: 167
- BVT: 194
  - BVT?: 4
  - Total BVT: 198
- MOD: 103
  - MOD?: 0
  - Total MOD: 103
- unknown: 4
Survey id: Sphakia

PH pattern: N/E/M sites: 600-800m elevation. Later, access to the sea & its resources. Contacts with the north.
No palaces or villas but only 2-3 large settlements > no upper end of a site hierarchy, pattern of smaller dispersed settlements.

GR pattern: Cl/Hel sites: away from the sea. Hell:wars & piracy, hamlets and farms. Roman: more dispersed pattern, also coastal settlement. Range of non-cretan pottery >connections. Settlement hierarchy changes and we have larger sites some of which are poleis in the Hellenistic period.

BVT pattern: Nucleated and dispersed villages near cultivable land. Avoidance of coastal areas. Pastoralism and transhumance from the Venetian period. Only lower level of hierarchy, in fact no real hierarchy, only small sites of similar size.

gaps:

other:
Survey id: Kavousi

### GENERAL

**aims:**
- context survey & regional settlement history

**site type focus:**
- site and off-site data

**time scale:**
- period's aim, multiperiod recording

**period aim:**
- LM IIIC/PG

**multi-period recording:**
- PH-MOD

**tradition:**
- Landscape Tradition

**people-environment:**
- man-env/ment interrelationships

**choice of area:**
- site(s) of interest in the area

**site definition:**
- architecture and pottery; formal definitions of quantitative and qualitative criteria used for the identification of 'farmhouse' and 'hamlet'.

**date:**
- 1988-1990

**researcher/s:**
- D. Haggis.

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

#### Data recorded
- Visiblity, soil type, landuse, architectural features, a total pottery sherd count (no off-site collection) and an impression of chronology, function and ceramic fabric types of the archaeological material.

#### Recording method
- Transect lines but on the mountains they walked along ridges and hill contours. Field notebook and map plotting.

#### Target population
- 21

#### Sampled population
- 21

#### Sampling fraction
- 100

#### Sampling frame
- 50m long transect lines. They were part of landscape transects 300-500m long, which were part of fields 1.0ha -1sq.km big.

#### Sampling interval
- 5-25

#### Area actually seen
- 1,68-8,4

#### Precision
- 8-40

#### Proportion of unit walked
- visibility correction

#### Comments
- The factor peoplextime:area is estimated upon an average of 2 fieldwalkers.

#### On-site sampling

#### Number of fieldwalkers
- 1-3

#### Duration in days
- 200

#### Area covered kmsq
- 0,4-1,2

#### People/time/area
- 19
Survey id: Kavousi

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: consistently
vegetation: consistently
water sources: consistently
clay sources: 
stone sources: 
mineral sources: 
- climate
- pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info: map coordinates
- topographic maps scale: 1:434.782; 85.000-91.000; 943
- geology maps scale:
- soil maps scale:
- land-potential maps scale:

- location of area
- area boundary
- general site map
- functions site maps
- period site maps
- density maps
- field units (tracts)
- field forms
- graphs
- tables
- architectural plans
- geomorphological sketch-maps
- section/stratigraphy plans
- topographical plans
- architectural sketch-maps
- topographical sketch-maps
- distribution of finds
- object drawings
- object photos
- landscape photos
- aerial/satellite photos
- art drawings
- schematic diagrams
- topographical drawings
Survey id: Kavousi

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
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- chronological gaps(why)
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- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

SITE COUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>PREHISTORIC</th>
<th>PREHISTORIC?</th>
<th>Total PH</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>GR?</th>
<th>Total GR</th>
<th>BVT</th>
<th>BVT?</th>
<th>Total BVT</th>
<th>MOD</th>
<th>MOD?</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PH pattern:

EM I-II: nucleated settlements on defensible ground and secluded from but within reach of the sea.

MM I-II: population peak, dispersal and increase in the number of new sites. Protopalatial site clustering with no visible size hierarchy.

LM I: site-size hierarchy of towns and large country houses. Urbanisation and nucleation. From MM III, also an increase of local pottery wares. Shift from household economy in the Protopalatial to nucleated towns and wider economic systems (palatial influence).

LM II-III: striking reduction in settlement activity, supported by excavations.

LM IIIC-PG: striking increase in settlement size. Defensive location up in the mountains. Nucleation (large sites) but in reality the pattern is dispersed and in clusters. Perhaps return to a clan-based society.

Generally EM I-LM IIIB: numerous sites, but isolated houses and hamlets.

GR pattern:

Dark Age: clusters of interdependent nucleated hamlets and villages in topographically distinct and isolated regions. Not exclusively refuge settlements but regional identity, clan-based system and external threats.

750 B.C.: population growth and settlement expansion reached its apex.

CL: abandonment. More significant change than the transition from Bronze to Iron Age.

R: densest human activity around Tholos bay, part of the economic activity of Hierapytna. By 2nd A.D. also Roman farmhouses>rural population. Perhaps economic diversification and some agricultural specialization, but inland settlement expansion mainly due to trade routes from Hierapytna to north coast and the rest of the Aegean.

Iron Age generally: fewer but larger sites than in the Bronze Age, located near water and arable land.

BVT pattern:

gaps: Neolithic, LM II-III, and CL-HELL are either poorly represented or absent especially in the central plain of Kamos-Tholos.

The transition between Late Prepalatial and Protopalatial (EM III-MM IA) is difficult to recognise in the surface record.

other: Mountain terraces have been more fertile than the plain until the irrigation projects in the last 3-4 decades, that allowed consistent cultivation of the plain.

Dual settlement system with Khalasmeno (permanent) and Katalymata (seasonal).
**Survey id:** Malia

### GENERAL

- **aims:** urban & context survey
- **site type focus:** all site-types
- **time scale:** period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** PH
- **multi-period recording:** PH-TUR
- **tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **people-environment:** man-env/ment interrelationships
- **choice of area:** site(s) of interest in the area
- **site definition:**
  - ✔ rescue
  - ✔ multi-disciplinary
  - ✔ environmental studies
- **date:** 1989-91, 1995 & 1996
- **researcher/s:** S. Muller

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- ✔ extensive judgmental walking
- ✔ extensive judgmental driving
- ✔ extensive random
- ✔ intensive no sampling
- ✔ intensive sampling

#### sampling strategy:
- target population:
  - ✔ 40
  - ✔ 34,46

#### target population on the map:
- sampled population:
  - ✔ 40

#### sampling fraction:
- sampling frame:
  - ✔ 50x50 grid and fields

#### sampling interval:
- area actually seen:
  - ✔ 107

#### precision:
- proportion of unit walked:
  - ✔ 20

#### visibility correction

#### Data recorded:
- ✔ Material culture.

#### Recording method:

#### Average off-site density:

#### Average site density:

#### on-site sampling:

#### Number of fieldwalkers:
- ✔ 6-10

#### Duration in days:
- ✔ 30

#### area covered kmsq in person days:
- ✔ 6.528

#### people/time/area:
- ✔ 6

#### comments:
The urban survey took place the first 3 seasons for about 11 weeks. Only 6 persons in the 1st season. The landscape survey (for which the calculations in the table), lasted 5 weeks. Data is not adequate for meaningful calculations.
Survey id: Malia

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
routes: consistently
elevation: consistently
distance from sea: consistently
descriptive topography: consistently
soils: consistently
landuse: consistently
land potential: consistently
vegetation: consistently
water sources: consistently
clay sources: consistently
stone sources: consistently
mineral sources: consistently
climate
pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

Ethnography
Social Anthropology
Historical Ecology
Historical Data
Geomorphology
Geology
Fabrics Analysis
Geophysics
GIS
IT
Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info: descriptive
topographic maps scale: 1:17.391; 1:94.340
gеology maps scale:
soil maps scale:
land-potential maps scale:
location of area
area boundary
general site map
functions site maps
period site maps
density maps
field units (tracts)
field forms
graphs
tables
architectural plans
geomorphological sketch-maps
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topographical plans
architectural sketch-maps
topographical sketch-maps
distribution of finds
object drawings
object photos
landscape photos
aerial/satellite photos
art drawings
schematic diagrams
topographical drawings
Survey id: Malia

### INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
- ✓ ecology
- ✓ cultural ecology
- ✓ core-periphery
- ✓ theory development/test
- ✓ statistics
- ✓ hierarchy
- ✓ heterarchy
- ✓ territoriality
- ✓ dispersal/nucleation

### INTERPRETATION

#### PH pattern:
- Extents of the Minoan town with subburbs. Three habitation zones: by the coast, in the plain and at the foot of the mountain.
- LM I: nucleation

#### GR pattern:
- LR: much evidence

#### BVT pattern:
- LM III B - LR: only sparse evidence

#### Gaps:
- LR: only sparse evidence

#### Other:
- 

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
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- ✓ territoriality
- ✓ dispersal/nucleation
**Survey id:** Aghios Vasilios Valley

### GENERAL

- **Aims:** Context survey & regional settlement history
- **Site type focus:** Site and off-site data
- **Time scale:** Period's aim, multi-period recording
- **Period aim:** PH
- **Multi-period recording:** PH-MOD
- **Tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **People-environment:** Man-env/ment interrelationships
- **Choice of area:** Site(s) of interest in the area
- **Site definition:** Area of human activity
- **Date:** 1991
- **Researchers:** J. Moody, A. Peatfield, and S. Markoulaki

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **Sampling Strategy:** Landscape transects based on WW II British Maps.
- **Target population:** 20
- **Sampling fraction:** 60
- **Sampling frame:** 50sq.m units covered with line transects and 2m-vacuum circles every 50m
- **Sampling interval:** 15
- **Area actually seen:** 1,60
- **Precision:** 3.33
- **Proportion of unit walked:** 12
- **Visibility correction**

#### Data recorded:
- Extensive judgmental walking
- Extensive judgmental driving
- Extensive random
- Intensive no sampling
- Intensive sampling

#### Recording method:
- Diagnostics, landuse, vegetation, soils etc.
- Diagnostics throughout transects, 1-2m vacuum circles and environmental recording every 50m, density maps every 250x250.

#### Average off-site density:

#### Average site density:

#### On-site sampling:
- Additional sampling: 4 transects at right angles from notional centre, diagnostics at transects, 1m-vacuum circles every 5-10m. Sometimes more transects/axes diagonally, and grab sampling from quadrants.

- **Number of fieldwalkers:** 3 every 50m, 12 altogether
- **Duration in days:** 100
- **Area covered kmsq in person days:** 6.8
- **People/time/area:** 60

#### Comments:
- Transect walking lasted only 1 month. In later years (1994 & 1997) another 4 months were spent for site recording.
- Area coverable in person days is based on 1 month transect walking. The figure should be bigger as teams spent longer days than normally in the field. Sampled population and therefore area actually seen might be overestimated.
Survey id: Aghios Vasilios Valley

DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Observations</th>
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MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

- Location of area
- Area boundary
- General site map
- Functions site maps
- Period site maps
- Density maps
- Field units (tracts)
- Field forms
- Graphs
- Tables
- Architectural plans
- Geomorphological sketch-maps
- Topographical plans
- Architectural sketch-maps
- Topographical sketch-maps
- Distribution of finds
- Object drawings
- Object photos
- Landscape photos
- Aerial/satellite photos
- Art drawings
- Schematic diagrams
- Topographical drawings

Locational info: Map coordinates

Topographic maps scale: 1:50,000

Geology maps scale:

Soil maps scale:

Land-potential maps scale:
Survey id: Aghios Vasilios Valley

INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
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- ✓ use of analogy
- ✓ correlative approach
- ✓ explanatory approach
- ✓ comparability
- ✓ comparison with other areas
- ✓ view
- ✓ visibility

INTERPRETATION

PH pattern: Rarity of Neolithic and EM material (if under alluvia, the gap is still a problem in higher places) Nucleation from EM II, increased obsidian circulation in early MM. At the end of the Proto-palatial there is a rather dispersed settlement pattern, (maybe relevant to MM II destructions of Monasteraki and Apodoulou in neighbouring Amari?). No settlement above 500m.

GR pattern: More sites than expected, no major centre.

BVT pattern: Great erosion; 3 flood episodes: 1) before human settlement, 2) during or just after Minoan, 3) during or just after Byzantine

gaps:

other:
### Survey id:
**Gournia**

#### GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>man-env/ment interrelationships</td>
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<td>site(s) of interest in the area</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>researcher/s:</strong></td>
<td>V. Watrous, K. Davaras, and H. Blitzer</td>
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#### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

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<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Recording method:</strong></td>
<td>Total collection during transect walking</td>
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<td><strong>Average off-site density:</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Duration in days:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>comments:</strong></td>
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### Survey id: Gournia

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<th>PRESENTATION</th>
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<td>□ climate</td>
<td>□ graphs</td>
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<td>□ geomorphological sketch-maps</td>
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<td>□ topographical sketch-maps</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ distribution of finds</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ object drawings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ object photos</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ landscape photos</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ aerial/satellite photos</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ art drawings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ schematic diagrams</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ topographical drawings</td>
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</table>
Survey id: Gournia

**INTERPRETIVE FRAMEWORK**

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
- ✓ ecology
- ✓ cultural ecology
- ✓ core-periphery
- ✓ theory development/test
- ✓ statistics
- ✓ hierarchy
- ✓ heterarchy
- ✓ territoriality
- ✓ dispersal/nucleation
- □ immigration
- ✓ warfare/defense
- ✓ population estimates
- □ chronological gaps(why)
- □ cultural continuity
- □ regional variation
- ✓ island-wide patterns
- ✓ use of analogy
- ✓ correlative approach
- ✓ explanatory approach
- □ comparability
- □ comparison with other areas
- □ view
- □ visibility

**INTERPRETATION**

**PH pattern:**
- PH pattern: FN/EM I: earliest habitation near well watered land
- EM II: growth & trade. Hamlets, farms, seasonal camps. Also dry farming-new crops.
- MM IA: resettlement of the countryside.
- MM IB-II: expansion of settlement.
- LM IIA-B: sharp settlement drop.
- LM IIIC: refuge sites, population growth.

**GR pattern:**
- 1st A.D.: regional resettlement, towns, villages, farms, water management through aqueducts.

**BVT pattern:**
- BVT pattern: Middle Byzantine: reduction of settlement
- Venetian: settlement picks up.
- 17th: the area is heavily resettled and the pattern persists today.

**gaps:**
- LM II.

**other:**
Survey id: Gavdos

GENERAL

- **Aims:** Regional settlement history
- **Site type focus:** Site and off-site data
- **Time scale:** Intentionally diachronic
- **Period aim:** Multi-period recording: PH-MOD
- **Tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **People-environment:** Man-environment interrelationships
- **Choice of area:** Not much previous exploration
- **Site definition:** An archaeological unit, either isolated (tomb, kiln etc) or more complex (farm, cemetery, settlement etc)
- **Rescue:** No
- **Resurvey:** No
- **Multi-disciplinary:** Yes
- **Environmental studies:** Yes
- **Date:** 1992-95
- **Researcher/s:** K. Kopaka

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **Sampling strategy:** Extensive survey to define zones of archaeological interest that were surveyed intensively.
- **Target population:** 25
- **Sampled population:** 25
- **Sampling fraction:** 100
- **Sampling frame:** 50m & 100m units
- **Sampling interval:** 10-20
- **Area actually seen:** 2.5-5
- **Precision:** 10-20
- **Proportion of unit walked:** 8-16
- **Visibility correction:** No

**Data recorded:**
- Material culture, landscape features

**Recording method:**
- 3 record forms on: 1) natural and human landscape features
- 2) architecture
- 3) portable finds
- Collection of diagnostics

**Average off-site density:**

**Average site density:**

**On-site sampling:** Axes from the notional centre of the site.

**Number of fieldwalkers:** Variable

**Duration in days:**

**Area covered kmsq in person days:**

**People/time/area:**

**Comments:**
Not all 25 sq km of Gavdos were intensively surveyed between 1992-95, but this project has also an educational character and every year students walk the area, so the biggest part of the island has been surveyed. As extensive walking has also been employed, estimates based upon the whole surface area of Gavdos can not in fact represent the truth, but the exact sampled population is not known.
### Survey id: Gavdos

#### DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variability of arch/cal observations:</th>
<th>pottery densities (measured)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
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<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>clay sources:</td>
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<td>climate</td>
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<td>pollen cores</td>
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#### MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- Ethnography
- Social Anthropology
- Historical Ecology
- Historical Data
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
- GIS
- IT
- Remote Sensing

#### PRESENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of area</th>
<th>section/stratigraphy plans</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>area boundary</td>
<td>topographical plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functions site maps</td>
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</table>
Survey id: Gavdos

**INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK**

- surface record bias
- certain-possible sites distinction
- description of arch/cal remains
- geographical descriptions/potential
- historical narrative of settlement
- trade/contacts
- ecology
- cultural ecology
- core-periphery
- theory development/test
- statistics
- hierarchy
- heterarchy
- territoriality
- dispersal/nucleation

- immigration
- warfare/defense
- population estimates
- chronological gaps(why)
- cultural continuity
- regional variation
- island-wide patterns
- use of analogy
- correlative approach
- explanatory approach
- comparability
- comparison with other areas
- view
- visibility

**INTERPRETATION**

**PH pattern:** Earliest settlement in FN/EM I.

**GR pattern:**

**BVT pattern:**

**gaps:**

**other:**
### Survey id: Praisos

### GENERAL

- **aims:** urban & context survey
- **site type focus:** site and off-site data
- **time scale:** period's aim, multiperiod recording
- **period aim:** GR
- **multi-period recording:** PH-MOD
- **tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **people-environment:** environmental background
- **choice of area:** sites of interest in the area
- **site definition:** sherd density & architecture. Distinction from features (=man-made artefact, which was not the major focus for human activity eg. Spring, terrace, road). Many 'site spots' instead of 1 big settlement for Praisos

### FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- **data recorded:** Vegetation, visibility, diagnostics, architecture.
- **recording method:** (Keos survey both off-site and on-site). Off-site: field-tracts, transects.

#### sampling strategy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Sampled Population</th>
<th>Sampling Fraction</th>
<th>Sampling Frame</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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#### target population on the map

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Precision</th>
<th>Proportion of unit walked</th>
<th>Visibility correction</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.666</td>
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#### intensive sampling

- extensive judgmental walking
- extensive judgmental driving
- extensive random
- intensive no sampling

#### rescue

- extensive judgmental walking

#### environmental studies

- extensive judgmental driving

- multi-disciplinary

- intensive no sampling

- intensive sampling

- intensive sampling

- area covered in person days

- 1,92-2,4

- people/time/area

- 150

- comments

- The figure of area covered in person days is not real because most of the time was actually spent in topographic and site recording and not in transect walking.

#### data recorded

- Vegetation, visibility, diagnostics, architecture.

#### researcher/s:

Whitley, J., M. Prent and S. Thorne
**Survey id:** Praisos

### DATA OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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- Fabrics Analysis
- Geophysics
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- IT
- Remote Sensing

### PRESENTATION

- locational info: tract number
- topographic maps scale: 1:23,800; 1:4,000
- geology maps scale:                        |
- soil maps scale:                           |
- land-potential maps scale:                 |
- location of area                           |
- area boundary                              |
- general site map                           |
- functions site maps                        |
- period site maps                           |
- density maps                               |
- field units (tracts)                       |
- field forms                                |
- graphs                                     |
- tables                                     |
- architectural plans                        |
- geomorphological sketch-maps              |
- section/stratigraphy plans                |
- topographical plans                        |
- architectural sketch-maps                  |
- topographical sketch-maps                  |
- distribution of finds                      |
- object drawings                            |
- object photos                              |
- landscape photos                           |
- aerial/satellite photos                    |
- art drawings                               |
- schematic diagrams                         |
- topographical drawings                     |
### Survey id: Praisos

#### THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

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<td>certain-possible sites distinction</td>
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</table>
**Survey id:** Praisos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERPRETATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GR pattern:</strong> Peak of area in CL and late HL. Praisos with 3 acropolises. There are cultural differences to the rest of Greek cities - Praisians were Eteocretans (Minoan descendants). Expansion of rural settlement seems to have been less dramatic than in the Mainland, but there are difficulties in dating pottery. Density of rural density in CL/HL is no greater than in MM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BVT pattern:</strong> Signs of habitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gaps:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>other:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey id: Katelionas

GENERAL

- aims: Regional settlement history
- site type focus: Site and off-site data
- time scale: Multi-period
- period aim: Multi-period recording: PH-Arab conquest
- multi-period recording: Landscape Tradition
- tradition: Landscape Tradition
- people-environment: Environmental background
- choice of area: Not much previous exploration
- site definition: Architecture with pottery concentrations or high densities interpreted as occupation, burial, religious sites. Densities interpreted as activity also noted, but not site status.
- rescue
- resurvey
- multi-disciplinary
- environmental studies
- date: 1994
- researcher/s: K.Branigan

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- extensive judgmental walking
- extensive judgmental driving
- extensive random
- intensive no sampling
- intensive sampling
- sampling strategy:
- target population: 142
- target population on the map: 142
- sampled population: 142
- sampling fraction: 100
- sampling frame: 100m grid units (142?)
- sampling interval: 10
- area actually seen: 0.284
- precision: 20
- proportion of unit walked: 20
- visibility correction

Data recorded

- Material culture.
- Recording method: Collecting all sherds and finds in walkers' transects.
- Average off-site density: 102.74/hectare, 1.02/sq.m
- Average site density:...
- on-site sampling: 2m grid, or sampling at 2m interval along two transects at right angles, or second set of 10m transects at right angle with original ones (40% sample). Not all sites were sampled.
- Number of fieldwalkers: 10
- Duration in days: 17
- area covered kmsq in person days: 0.4x(142/207)=0.274
- people/time/area: 120

comments

- Statement of average off-site density: total amount of sherds divided by number of fields =20% sample, multiplied by 5 = density per hectare.
- Area covered in person days takes into account that in 1 month they covered both Katelionas and Lamnoni, which equals 207 units in total (142 in Katelionas + 65 in Lamnoni).
- The duration of 17 days is estimated upon the fact that 1 month (25 days) was spent for both Katelionas and Lamnoni.
### Survey id: Katelionas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA OBSERVED</th>
<th>MULTIDISCIPLINARITY</th>
<th>PRESENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variability of arch/cal observations:</td>
<td>pottery densities (measured)</td>
<td>✓ Ethnography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routes:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
<td>✓ Social Anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Historical Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance from sea:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Historical Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive topography:</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td>✓ Geomorphology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soils:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
<td>✓ Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landuse:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Fabrics Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land-potential:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Geophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetation:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ GIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sources:</td>
<td>consistently</td>
<td>✓ IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clay sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Remote Sensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone sources:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ section/stratigraphy plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral sources:</td>
<td>✓ climate</td>
<td>✓ topographical plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ pollen cores</td>
<td>✓ architectural sketch-maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ distribution of finds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ object drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ object photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ landscape photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ aerial/satellite photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ art drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ schematic diagrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ topographical drawings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey id: Katelionas

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- ✓ surface record bias
- ✓ certain-possible sites distinction
- ✓ description of arch/cal remains
- ✓ geographical descriptions/potential
- ✓ historical narrative of settlement
- ✓ trade/contacts
- ✓ cultural ecology
- ✓ core-periphery
- ✓ theory development/test
- ✓ statistics
- ✓ hierarchy
- ✓ heterarchy
- ✓ territoriality
- ✓ dispersal/nucleation

-☐ immigration
-☐ warfare/defence
-☐ population estimates
-☐ chronological gaps(why)
-☐ cultural continuity
-☐ regional variation
-☐ island-wide patterns
-☐ use of analogy
-☐ correlative approach
-☐ explanatory approach
-☐ comparability
-☐ comparison with other areas
-☐ view
-☐ visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites: 15
PREHISTORIC: 10
PREHISTORIC?: 0
Total PH: 10
GR: 6
GR?: 0
Total GR: 6
BVT: 0
BVT?: 0
Total BVT: 0
MOD: 0
MOD?: 0
Total MOD: 0
unknown: 0
**Survey id:** Katelionas

### Interpretations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PH pattern:</strong></td>
<td>Minoan material is more dispersed than Neolithic. Places of significant density are also more in Minoan times and in fact more than in Lamnoni. FN: a small nucleated settlement and occasional isolated farmhouses. Site of burial and site of religious function for the community of the basin. Minoan: similar to Neolithic, but 2 settlements &gt;maybe difference in chronology. Peak of population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GR pattern:</strong></td>
<td>Identifiable pottery from 3rd BC - 9th AD. LR is considered to be the period of 6th-8th AD. Discussion of pottery densities and other material evidence, interpreted as villages or farmsteads. From the 195 BC destruction of Praisos by Ierapetra, Katelionas must have fallen within the later's territorial borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BVT pattern:</strong></td>
<td>Gaps: EM and from LM III to Hellenistic (3rd century B.C.) Other: Recurrent pattern of occupation and abandonment till the present day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey id: Lamnoni

**GENERAL**

- **Aims:** Regional settlement history
- **Site type focus:** Site and off-site data
- **Time scale:** Multi-period
- **Period aim:** Multi-period recording: PH-Arab conquest
- **Tradition:** Landscape Tradition
- **People-environment:** Environmental background
- **Choice of area:** Not much previous exploration
- **Site definition:** Architecture with pottery concentrations or high densities interpreted as occupation, burial, religious sites. Densities interpreted as activity also noted, but not site status.

- **Rescue**
- **Resurvey**
- **Multi-disciplinary**
- **Environmental studies**

- **Date:** 1994
- **Researcher/s:** K. Branigan

**FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING**

- **Sampling strategy:** Grid: choice of grid location (sample) in the survey area upon judgmental criteria of where there might be sites.
- **Target population:**
  - **On-site sampling:** Grid: choice of grid location (sample) in the survey area with judgmental criteria of where there might be sites.
  - **Off-site sampling:** 100m grid units, or sampling at 2m interval along two transsects at right angles, or second set of 10m transects at right angle with original ones (40% sample). Not all sites were sampled.
- **Sampled population:**
  - On-site sampling: 0.65
  - Off-site sampling: 0.65
- **Sampling fraction:** 100%
- **Sampling frame:**
  - 100m grid units
- **Sampling interval:** 10
- **Area actually seen:** 0.13
- **Precision:** 20
- **Proportion of unit walked:** 20
- **Visibility correction**

**Data recorded**

- **Material culture**
- **Recording method**
  - Collecting all sherds and finds in walkers’ transects.
  - Average off-site density: 133.38/ha, 1.33/sq.m
  - Average site density: on-site sampling
    - 2m grid, or sampling at 2m interval along two transsects at right angles, or second set of 10m transects at right angles with original ones (40% sample). Not all sites were sampled.
    - Number of fieldwalkers: 10
    - Duration in days: 8
    - Area covered km²: 0.4 x (65/207) = 0.125
    - People/time/area: 123
  - Average off-site density: total amount of sherds divided by number of fields – 20% sample, multiplied by 5 = density per hectare
    - Area covered in person days takes into account that in 1 month they covered both Katelionas and Lamnoni, which equals 207 units in total (142 in Katelionas + 65 in Lamnoni).
    - The duration of 8 days estimated upon the fact that 1 month (25 days) were spent for both Katelionas and Lamnoni. 
Survey id: Lamnoni

**DATA OBSERVED**
- variability of arch/cal observations: pottery densities (measured)
- routes: consistently
- elevation:
- distance from sea:
- descriptive topography: occasionally
- soils: consistently
- landuse:
- land potential:
- vegetation:
- water sources: consistently
- clay sources:
- stone sources:
- mineral sources: climate, pollen cores

**MULTIDISCIPLINARITY**
- ✓ Ethnography
- ✓ Social Anthropology
- ✓ Historical Ecology
- ✓ Historical Data
- ✓ Geomorphology
- ✓ Geology
- ✓ Fabrics Analysis
- ✓ Geophysics
- ✓ GIS
- ✓ IT
- ✓ Remote Sensing

**PRESENTATION**
- locational info: tract number
- topographic maps scale: 1:1666; 1:1562
- geology maps scale:
- soil maps scale:
- land-potential maps scale:
- ✓ location of area
- ✓ area boundary
- ✓ general site map
- ✓ functions site maps
- ✓ period site maps
- ✓ density maps
- ✓ field units (tracts)
- ✓ field forms
- ✓ graphs
- ✓ tables
- ✓ architectural plans
- ✓ geomorphological sketch-maps
- ✓ section/stratigraphy plans
- ✓ topographical plans
- ✓ architectural sketch-maps
- ✓ topographical sketch-maps
- ✓ distribution of finds
- ✓ object drawings
- ✓ object photos
- ✓ landscape photos
- ✓ aerial/satellite photos
- ✓ art drawings
- ✓ schematic diagrams
- ✓ topographical drawings
### Theoretical / Interpretative Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theoretical / Interpretative Framework</th>
<th>Site Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ surface record bias</td>
<td>Number of sites: 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ certain-possible sites distinction</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ description of arch/cal remains</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC?: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ geographical descriptions/potential</td>
<td>Total PH: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ historical narrative of settlement</td>
<td>GR: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ trade/contacts</td>
<td>GR?: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ cultural ecology</td>
<td>Total GR: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ core-periphery</td>
<td>BVT: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ theory development/test</td>
<td>BVT?: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ statistics</td>
<td>Total BVT: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ hierarchy</td>
<td>MOD: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ heterarchy</td>
<td>MOD?: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ territoriality</td>
<td>Total MOD: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ dispersal/nucleation</td>
<td>unknown: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Survey id:** Lamnoni

### PH pattern:
- Minoan material is more spread than Neolithic, but places of significant densities are not many more than in the Neolithic.
- FN: small nucleated settlement and occasional isolated farmhouses. Site of burial and site of religious function for the community of the basin.
- Minoan: Similar to Neolithic

### GR pattern:
- Identifiable pottery from 3rd BC - 9th AD. LR is considered to be the period of 6th-8th AD. Most of the GR sherd spread represents 'background' resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry activities rather than specialized activity places.
- From the 195 BC destruction of Praisos by Ierapetra, Lamnoni must have fallen within the later's territorial borders. The area must have supported 50-100 people, as much as in the BA.

### BVT pattern:

### Gaps:
- EM and from LM IIIC till Hellenistic (3rd century B.C.)

### Other:
- Recurrent pattern of occupation and abandonment till the present day.