The historiography of landscape research on Crete

Gkiasta, M.

MAIN REPORT

TRAVELLERS TRADITION

Survey id: Sieber

GENERAL

aims: describe Crete

site type focus: settlements

time scale: specific period/s

period aim: 'Modern'

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: 1817

researcher/s: Sieber

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] 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:

sampling interval:

area actually seen:

precision:

proportion of unit walked:

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded:

Recording method: 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 arch/cal 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:	

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] 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
- [x] 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
- [x] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Sieber

INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

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

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

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

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

Data recorded

Recording method: Material culture descriptions. 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: Pashley

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations:	ancient architecture & pottery prese
routes:	occasionally
elevation:	occasionally
distance from sea:	occasionally
descriptive topography:	occasionally
soils:	occasionally
landuse:	occasionally
land potential:	
vegetation:	occasionally
water sources:	occasionally
clay sources:	
stone sources:	
mineral sources:	occasionally

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [ ] Geomorphology
- [x] 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
- [x] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [ ] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [ ] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [ ] graphs
- [x] tables
- [ ] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [ ] section/stratigraphy plans
- [ ] topographical plans
- [ ] architectural sketch-maps
- [ ] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [x] object photos
- [x] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [x] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Pashley

THEORETICAL / INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

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

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	80
PREHISTORIC:	0
PREHISTORIC?:	0
Total PH:	0
GR:	50
GR?:	4
Total GR:	54
BVT:	17
BVT?:	0
Total BVT:	17
MOD:	20
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	20
unknown:	3

Survey id: Pashley

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	
GR pattern:	Most of the sites mentioned by ancient writers can be relocated.
BVT pattern:	
gaps:	
other:	Contemporary political, economic and social life of Cretans (1834, still under the Turkish conquest).

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
- [x] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1934

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

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

target population on the map: 3.012,5

sampled population

sampling fraction

sampling frame

sampling interval

area actually seen

precision

proportion of unit walked

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded

Pottery and architecture; topography.

Recording method

Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations.

Average off-site density:

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers: 3

Duration in days: 25

area covered kmsq in person days: 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.

Survey id: Pendlebury 1934

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations:	pottery concentrations
routes:	consistently
elevation:	
distance from sea:	occasionally
descriptive topography:	consistently
soils:	
landuse:	
land potential:	occasionally
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:	1:135.135; 1:280.000
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [ ] location of area
- [ ] area boundary
- [x] 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
- [x] 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
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [ ] historical narrative of settlement
- [x] 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
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	116
PREHISTORIC:	72
PREHISTORIC?:	5
Total PH:	77
GR:	57
GR?:	5
Total GR:	62
BVT:	2
BVT?:	3
Total BVT:	5
MOD:	2
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	2
unknown:	2

Survey id: Pendlebury 1934

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Guard posts along routes to protect them.
GR pattern:	Geometric sites on high hills show that 'times must have been difficult after the Minoan period'.
BVT pattern:	
gaps:	
other:	

Survey id: Travels in Crete

GENERAL

aims: describe known sites

site type focus: all site-types

time scale: multi-period

period aim: PH

multi-period recording: PH-TUR

tradition: Culture History

people-environment: basic mention

choice of area: previous exploration

site definition:

localities with archaeological material usually easily distinguishable or even excavated, but in some occassions the locality where something was said to have been found.

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1962

researcher/s: S.Hood, P.Warren, G.Cadogan,

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

Visiting known sites

target population

target population on the map: 2.654

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. Measurements.

Average off-site density:

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Indicative collection.

Number of fieldwalkers: 3

Duration in days: 25

area covered kmsq in person days: 0,15

people/time/area

comments

The 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.

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:	

- [x] location of area
- [x] area boundary
- [x] 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
- [x] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [ ] object photos
- [ ] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [ ] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Travels in Crete

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] 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

Survey id: Travels in Crete

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Evidence for a flight to the higher hills during Subneolithic or E.M. times. Beginning of LM: destructions of sites . In or after LM 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.

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1963-4

researcher/s: Hood,S.
Warren, P./Catogan, G.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

target population on the map: 2.486

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

Number of fieldwalkers

Duration in days

area covered kmsq in person days

people/time/area

comments

Survey id: Hood 65

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:	

- [x] location of area
- [x] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [x] 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
- [x] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] 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
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] 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

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

target population on the map: 151,5

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. Measurements.

Average off-site density:

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Indicative collection

Number of fieldwalkers: 3

Duration in days: 10

area covered kmsq in person days

people/time/area

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
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:	1:400.000; 1:50.000; 1:80.000; 1:28.570
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [x] location of area
- [ ] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [x] 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
- [x] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] 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
- [x] certain-possible sites distinction
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [ ] historical narrative of settlement
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [x] 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
- [x] 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

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Evidence of occupation in all Minoan periods and probably from the Neolithic.
GR pattern:	GR sites may have taken the place of earlier 'refuge' sites.
BVT pattern:	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.
gaps:	
other:	

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.

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1966

researcher/s: Hood,S.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

target population on the map: 76,25

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

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	1:50.000
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [x] location of area
- [x] 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
- [x] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [ ] object photos
- [ ] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [ ] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Hood 67

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
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [x] 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

Number of sites	15
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

- ☐ rescue
- ☐ resurvey
- ☐ multi-disciplinary
- ☐ environmental studies

date: 1971

researcher/s: Blackman, D., Branigan, K.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

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

sampling strategy:

They selected areas and tried to walk them as intensively as possible.

target population

target population on the map: 5,354

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. Measurements.

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 in person days: 0,036

people/time/area

comments

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

Survey id: Ayiofarango 75

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations:	ancient architecture & pottery prese
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
- [x] 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:	

- [x] location of area
- [ ] area boundary
- [x] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [ ] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [ ] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [ ] graphs
- [ ] tables
- [x] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [ ] section/stratigraphy plans
- [ ] topographical plans
- [x] architectural sketch-maps
- [ ] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [ ] object photos
- [x] 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
- [x] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] 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:	0

Survey id: Ayiofarango 75

INTERPRETATIONS

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 Kaloi 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
- [x] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1980-84

researcher/s: Antonis Vasilakis

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

target population on the map: 66,05

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

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations:	ancient architecture & pottery prese
routes:	occasionally
elevation:	consistently
distance from sea:	occasionally
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:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	no scale
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

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
- [x] 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

Number of sites	33
PREHISTORIC:	30
PREHISTORIC?:	3
Total PH:	33
GR:	0
GR?:	0
Total GR:	0
BVT:	0
BVT?:	0
Total BVT:	0
MOD:	0
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	0
unknown:	0

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:	Modern. Very sparse occupation (metochia) now deserted. Many xoklisia.

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

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1939

researcher/s: Lehmann, H.

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: 1.029

sampled population:

sampling fraction:

sampling frame:

sampling interval:

area actually seen:

precision:

proportion of unit walked:

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded: Geographic potential.

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: 0

comments:

Survey id: Lehmann

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	1:333.333; 1:214.285
geology maps scale:	1:333.333
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [ ] location of area
- [ ] area boundary
- [x] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [x] 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
- [x] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [ ] object drawings
- [ ] object photos
- [ ] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [ ] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Lehmann

INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

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

INTERPRETATION

PH pattern:	EM: coastal settlement, richer in eastern Crete, priority is proximity to sea> overseas contacts. MM: priority is fertile land, settlement density in Mesara. Sub-Minoan/PG: refuge inland due to social troubles.
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.
gaps:	
other:	

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

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1959

researcher/s: Wroncka

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population: 900

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.

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

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
- [x] 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:	

- [x] location of area
- [x] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [x] 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: Wroncka

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] 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:

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1960's

researcher/s:

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [x] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population:

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

Data recorded: Geographic location, topography, material culture.

Recording method: Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements. Comparison with written sources.

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: 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

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [ ] Geomorphology
- [x] 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
- [x] area boundary
- [x] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [ ] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [ ] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [ ] graphs
- [ ] tables
- [x] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [ ] section/stratigraphy plans
- [ ] topographical plans
- [ ] architectural sketch-maps
- [ ] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [x] object photos
- [x] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [ ] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Faure

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
- [x] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defense
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [x] view
- [x] visibility

INTERPRETATION

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.

GR pattern: Not really patterns as such, rather the nature and history of sites.

BVT pattern:

gaps:

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.

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

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population

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

Data recorded: Topography, material culture, inter-visibility.

Recording method: Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

Average off-site density:

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers: 1-2

Duration in days

area covered kmsq in person days

people/time/area: 0

comments

Survey id: Nowicki

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	1:333.333; 217.391; 33.333; 3.571; 10.000; 1.666; 416; 1351
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Nowicki

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [x] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [x] 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 Vasilios 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.
GR pattern:	Some LM IIIC / PG settlements develop into Greek poleis.
BVT pattern:	Some refuge settlements
gaps:	
other:	

TOPOGRAPHIC TRADITION

Survey id: Hood Knossos

GENERAL

aims: urban & context survey

site type focus: all site-types

time scale: multi-period

period aim:

multi-period recording: PH-Arab conquest

tradition: Topographic

people-environment: environmental background

choice of area: previous exploration

site definition:

material-culture quantities, excavations

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1977

researcher/s: Hood, Smyth, Roberts

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population: 10

target population on the map: 14

sampled population:

sampling fraction:

sampling frame:

sampling interval:

area actually seen:

precision:

proportion of unit walked:

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded

Site location, material culture.

Recording method

Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

Average off-site density:

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers: 2

Duration in days:

area covered kmsq in person days:

people/time/area:

comments

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:	
descriptive topography:	consistently
soils:	consistently
landuse:	
land potential:	consistently
vegetation:	consistently
water sources:	consistently
clay sources:	
stone sources:	consistently
mineral sources:	

- [x] climate
- [x] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

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

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

Survey id: Hood Knossos

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] 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:	5
BVT?:	1
Total BVT:	6
MOD:	0
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	0
unknown:	18

Survey id: Hood Knossos

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Neolithic: location and spread of settlement in relation to the palace. Mention of Poros and child burials. 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 400,000sq.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).
GR pattern:	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.
BVT pattern:	Probable shrinkage of site in EB. No signs of defensive walls, perhaps the administrative centre was transferred to Herakleion before the Arab conquest.
gaps:	No real gap.
other:	3 major breaks in the course of its 7000 years of political history: 1. end of LM IB 2. end of LM IIIC 3. foundation of the Roman colony, 27 B.C.

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 sherds. No specific definition and some doubts as to whether sherd spreads form 1 or many sites

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1977

researcher/s: von Wolfgang Schiering (collaboration of von Walter Muller & Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier)

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population: 2,25

target population on the map:

sampled population: 2,25

sampling fraction: 100

sampling frame:

sampling interval:

area actually seen:

precision:

proportion of unit walked:

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded

Architecture and pottery concentrations.

Recording method

Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

Average off-site density:

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers: 3

Duration in days: 18

area covered kmsq in person days: 0,108

people/time/area: 20

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.

Survey id: Schiering

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:	
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:	1:12.500
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Schiering

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] 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

aims: study specific site-types

site type focus: road systems

time scale: period/s aim, multiperiod recording

period aim: PH

multi-period recording: PH-MOD

tradition: Topographic

people-environment: man-env/ment interrelationships

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

site definition:

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1984-1996

researcher/s: Tzedakis, Chrysoulaki, Vokotopoulos, Voutsaki, Venieri, Avgouli

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

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: material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

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: Minoan Roads

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [ ] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [ ] Historical Data
- [x] 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
- [x] general site map
- [x] functions site maps
- [ ] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [ ] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [ ] graphs
- [ ] tables
- [x] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [ ] section/stratigraphy plans
- [x] topographical plans
- [x] architectural sketch-maps
- [x] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [x] object photos
- [x] 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
- [x] core-periphery
- [x] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] 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

Number of sites	89
PREHISTORIC:	82
PREHISTORIC?:	0
Total PH	82
GR:	10
GR?:	0
Total GR:	10
BVT:	0
BVT?:	0
Total BVT:	0
MOD:	3
MOD?:	0
Total MOD	3
unknown:	0

Survey id: Minoan Roads

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	SN/EM: burials in coastal caves and rock-shelders. Respective settlements on leveled peak with difficult access. Settlement also in cave-antichambers. MM, LM: settlements, guard-posts, enclosures, quarries, peak sanctuaries, villas, farmsteads, respective road-system. This was created by a very organised central administration.
GR pattern:	various settlements along the east coast.
BVT pattern:	
gaps:	
other:	

Survey id: Itanos

GENERAL

aims:	urban & context survey
site type focus:	all site-types
time scale:	period/s aim, multiperiod recording
period aim:	GR
multi-period recording:	PH-MOD
tradition:	Topographic
people-environment:	basic mention
choice of area:	site(s) of interest in the area
site definition:	

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date:	1994-
researcher/s:	Th. Kalpaxis, A. Schnapp, D. Viviers, E. Greco.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:	
target population:	
target population on the map:	24,72
sampled population:	
sampling fraction:	
sampling frame:	
sampling interval:	
area actually seen:	
precision:	
proportion of unit walked:	

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded:

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:	0
comments:	

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
- [x] Historical Data
- [ ] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] Fabrics Analysis
- [x] Geophysics
- [x] GIS
- [x] IT
- [x] Remote Sensing

PRESENTATION

locational info:	
topographic maps scale:	1:47,619
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [x] location of area
- [x] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [ ] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [ ] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [ ] graphs
- [ ] tables
- [x] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [ ] section/stratigraphy plans
- [x] topographical plans
- [ ] architectural sketch-maps
- [ ] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [ ] object drawings
- [x] object photos
- [x] landscape photos
- [x] 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
- [ ] 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
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] 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

- [x] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1971

researcher/s: D. Blackman, K. Branigan.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive 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.

Recording method

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 fieldwalkers: 6

Duration in days: 25

area covered kmsq in person days: 0.3

people/time/area: 10

comments

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

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [x] Historical Ecology
- [ ] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] 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

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

Survey id: Ayiofarango 77

THEORETICAL / 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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [x] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] 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:	15
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 Megaloi 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
- [x] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1973

researcher/s: L.V.Watrous

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] 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

Looking for sites. Material culture descriptions. Notes of observations. Measurements.

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 kmsq 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:	
descriptive topography:	consistently
soils:	consistently
landuse:	consistently
land potential:	
vegetation:	consistently
water sources:	consistently
clay sources:	
stone sources:	
mineral sources:	

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] 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:	

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

Survey id: Lasithi

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [x] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] 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

PH pattern:	FN/EMI: first settlement due to expanded population (island-wide phenomenon). Seasonal pastoral sites. EM II: continuation of growth (site size and number). Sites on top of steep hills (forests & defensibility). 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. LM I: scarcity of material. Nucleation? Movement down onto the plain (parallels of external forces of economic centralisation)- trade with Mallia. No LM II. 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. LM IIIC: Karphi
GR pattern:	PG-G: main site Papoura, population from Karphi. Psychron popular shrine. A: dispersal of Papoura at different sites around the edge of the plain. Reuse of Minoan settlements and burial grounds. CL-Hell: the evidence for settlement, probably due to climatic change (colder) and political subordinance to Lyttos; depopulation also in other areas of Crete (e.g. Mesara - political control from Gortyn). R: from 1st BC gradual repopulation. For the first time the alluvium of the plain is inhabited.
BVT pattern:	
gaps:	
other:	

Survey id: Kommos

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-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'

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1978-79

researcher/s: Hope-Simpson et al

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive 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

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: 50

area covered kmsq in person days:

people/time/area: 0

comments

Survey id: Kommos

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	34.482
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	34.482
land-potential maps scale:	

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

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

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	120
PREHISTORIC:	58
PREHISTORIC?:	5
Total PH:	63
GR:	78
GR?:	8
Total GR:	86
BVT:	11
BVT?:	2
Total BVT:	13
MOD:	4
MOD?:	1
Total MOD:	5
unknown:	1

Survey id: Kommos

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Minoan sites frequently occur in 'clusters' nearby building material, prefering '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.
GR pattern:	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.
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:	

Survey id: Chania

GENERAL

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
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1978-87

researcher/s: J. A. Moody

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

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 (?). Countour lines walked in each topographic area. Fields were treated as seperate units.

sampling interval: 7-20

area actually seen: 14,6-41,71

precision: 10-28,57

proportion of unit walked:

- [x] visibility correction

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: 0

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.

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

- [x] climate
- [x] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [ ] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [x] Historical Ecology
- [ ] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] Fabrics Analysis
- [ ] Geophysics
- [ ] GIS
- [x] IT
- [x] 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:	

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

Survey id: Chania

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [x] core-periphery
- [x] theory development/test
- [x] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [x] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] 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.

Survey id: Palaikastro

GENERAL

aims: urban survey

site type focus:

time scale: period/s aim, multiperiod recording

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:

- [x] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1983

researcher/s: J.MacGillivray, L.Sackett, D.Smyth, J. Driessen, D. G. Lyness, and B.Hobbs.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [x] intensive no sampling
- [ ] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population: 0,36

target population on the map:

sampled population: 0,36

sampling fraction: 100

sampling frame: Field units

sampling interval:

area actually seen:

precision:

proportion of unit walked:

- [ ] visibility correction

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

Recording method: Estimates of density per field, but precise architectural recording.

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: Palaikastro

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	
topographic maps scale:	1:20.000;1:6.000;1:4.500
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Palaikastro

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [ ] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [ ] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defense
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

INTERPRETATION

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 IIIA/early LM IIIB: re-building programme.
LM IIIB: town abandoned. From then on sacred to Diktaian Zeus.

GR pattern:

BVT pattern:

gaps:

other:

Survey id: Phaistos

GENERAL

aims: context survey & regional settlement history

site type focus: site and off-site data

time scale: intentionally diachronic

period aim: PH

multi-period recording: PH-MOD

tradition: Landscape Tradition

people-environment: man-env/ment interrelationships

choice of area: previous exploration

site definition:

peaks of artifact densities; more than 5-10 securely dated contemporary sherds in a locus before being considered a potential site.

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1984, 86-87

researcher/s: V.Watrous, D.Hadzi-Vallianou and J.Bennet

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive 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:

- [x] 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 vaccum circles every 5-20 m along these radii. Diagnostic grab sample at quadrants.

Number of fieldwalkers: 12-20 (2 teams, each 6-10)

Duration in days: 75?

area covered kmsq in person days: 1,8-3

people/time/area: 55

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:	

- [x] climate
- [x] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [x] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [ ] Fabrics Analysis
- [ ] Geophysics
- [ ] GIS
- [ ] IT
- [x] 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:	

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

Survey id: Phaistos

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [x] core-periphery
- [x] theory development/test
- [x] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [x] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] 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

PH pattern:	BA settlement reached its highest density. Neolithic sites are underrepresented (depositional factors). LN egalitarian but heterogenous society. Demographic expansion in FN/EM I (also in Ayiofarango). Also seasonal sites. EM II: agriculture. No EM III. MM IA radical population drop, nucleation around Phaistos. By MM single burials (wealth). MM IA intense social stratification and conflict led to state formation. MM IB-II: greatest density. Neopalatial: less evidence > probably drop of regional population due to centralisation in larger settlements. Pattern attested also elsewhere in Crete. LM I pattern exhibits a 3-tier hierarchy, centre, village, farmhouse and maybe also seasonal sites. No LM II, little LM IIIA1. Expansion LM IIIA2-B. LM IIIC: countryside almost abandoned, evidence for centralisation (mainly at Phaistos).
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-IIIA. LM II in the area is only known from excavated sites. Gap of LM II-IIIA1.
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
- [x] resurvey
- [ ] multi-disciplinary
- [ ] environmental studies

date: 1985

researcher/s: M.Tsipopoulou

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

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
target population on the map	1,038
sampled population	4,05
sampling fraction	100

sampling frame

arbitrary units (decision in the field)

sampling interval	1-1,5
area actually seen	4,05
precision	100
proportion of unit walked	100

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded

Vegetation, soil morphology, terrace walls, artifacts' frequencey (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 kmsq in person days	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:	
vegetation:	consistently
water sources:	
clay sources:	consistently
stone sources:	
mineral sources:	

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [ ] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [ ] Historical Data
- [ ] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] 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:	

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

Survey id: Hagia Photia

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] 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
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	10
PREHISTORIC:	10
PREHISTORIC?:	0
Total PH:	10
GR:	5
GR?:	0
Total GR:	5
BVT:	2
BVT?:	0
Total BVT:	2
MOD:	1
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	1
unknown:	0

Survey id: Hagia Photia

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	First occupation in the Neolithic. In EM I-II a community showing strong connections with the Aegean & Cyclades, settled in the area. In MM IA the top of the hill at Kouphota is occupied, and the community probably feared danger from the North. In MM IIA we have a change of population. In MM III/LM I there are a few country houses and the exploitation of the plain is more intense.
GR pattern:	7th century: a country house on top of the hill, exploitation of the plain. Late 5th-1st BC the plain is cultivated by inhabitants of Trypitos. 2nd-4th AD: country house and cultivation of the plain.
BVT pattern:	The village of Aghia Photia was founded in Medieval times.
gaps:	MM II and Medieval periods are difficult to recognise in pottery.
other:	The whole area of about 10km around Aghia Photia is very important, demonstrating a large number of sites from PH to GR, including important settlements and necropoles. The geographical position of the area is considered the main reason for the intensity of human settlement and activity; sea routes link it with the SE Aegean, the SW coast of Asia Minor and Cyprus. The existence of a plain as well as proximity to the sea, have played a key role.

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.

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1985-89

researcher/s: R.Hope Simpson
Ph.Betancourt
K.Davaras

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive 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:

- [x] 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

Survey id: Pseira

DATA OBSERVED

variability of arch/cal observations:	pottery densities (measured)
routes:	
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

- [x] climate
- [x] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	map coordinates
topographic maps scale:	1:11,627
geology maps scale:	1:10,000
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Pseira

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
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [x] theory development/test
- [x] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [ ] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] 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 IIIB destruction of the town, the island is abandoned (island-wide movement inland).
GR pattern:	Very little evidence, perhaps only occasional animal raising. Only a few sherds from the 2 settlements.
BVT pattern:	2 early Byzantine farms and permanent agricultural construction in the fields.
gaps:	LM II.
other:	

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 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:

a collection of artifacts (modern survey definitions). Also scatters>activity

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1986-91

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

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] 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: 50

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.
From 1987 transects or strips 250m wide divided in 50m strips and surveyed in alternate numbers. 2m-vaccuums every 50m.

sampling interval: 10-20

area actually seen: 2-4

precision: 10-20

proportion of unit walked: 8-16

- [x] visibility correction

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 fieldwalkers: 2-4 per 50 transect

Duration in days: 300

area covered kmsq in person days: 0,6 - 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: Vrokastro

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

- [x] climate
- [x] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [x] Social Anthropology
- [x] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] Fabrics Analysis
- [ ] Geophysics
- [ ] GIS
- [x] IT
- [x] 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:	

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

Survey id: Vrokastro

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
- [x] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [x] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	195
PREHISTORIC:	123
PREHISTORIC?:	1
Total PH:	124
GR:	107
GR?:	3
Total GR:	110
BVT:	100
BVT?:	7
Total BVT:	107
MOD:	48
MOD?:	1
Total MOD:	49
unknown:	0

Survey id: Vrokastro

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Highest activity. Concentration on the coast. Peak in MM. FN/EMI-II: settlement on the coast, defensive sites, agricultural sites, a few near springs inland, good visibility, along routes. EMI dispersed (although Haggis in Kavousi-Thriphti, 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 Proto-palatial, 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 IIIC: 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:	Byz: problems in pottery recognition. Abandonment and desolation. More villages from 13th cent., agriculture, herding, defensibility and religion influence appearance of sites. 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

tradition: Landscape Tradition

people-environment: man-env/ment interrelationships

choice of area: not much previous exploration

site definition:

site = any locality with significant human activity

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1987

researcher/s: L. Nixon, J. Moody, O. Rackham, S. Price

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [x] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

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: 470

target population on the map: 531,7

sampled population: 23,5

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

- [x] visibility correction

Data recorded

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

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

Additional special collection (diagnostics) to supplement transect lines' recording.

Number of fieldwalkers: 3-4 per 50munit, 6-8 altogether

Duration in days: 300

area covered kmsq in person days: 1,8 - 2,4

people/time/area: 4

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).

Survey id: Sphakia

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

- [x] climate
- [x] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [x] Social Anthropology
- [x] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] Fabrics Analysis
- [ ] Geophysics
- [ ] GIS
- [x] IT
- [x] 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
- [x] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [ ] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [x] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [x] graphs
- [x] tables
- [ ] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [ ] section/stratigraphy plans
- [ ] topographical plans
- [ ] architectural sketch-maps
- [ ] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [x] object photos
- [x] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [ ] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Sphakia

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	339
PREHISTORIC:	125
PREHISTORIC?:	2
Total PH:	127
GR:	162
GR?:	5
Total GR:	167
BVT:	194
BVT?:	4
Total BVT:	198
MOD:	103
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	103
unknown:	4

Survey id: Sphakia

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	N/EM 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'.

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1988-1990

researcher/s: D. Haggis.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

Equally stratified area of highlands, coastal hills, and alluvial plain. Topographical units.

target population: 21

target population on the map: 39,56

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:

- [x] visibility correction

Data recorded

Visibility, 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.

Average off-site density: 0,028-0,46/100sq.m

Average site density: 0,457-5,58/100sq.m

on-site sampling

Number of fieldwalkers: 1-3

Duration in days: 200

area covered kmsq in person days: 0,4-1,2

people/time/area: 19

comments

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

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:	

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [x] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] Fabrics Analysis
- [ ] Geophysics
- [ ] GIS
- [ ] IT
- [x] 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:	

- [x] location of area
- [x] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [x] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [x] field units (tracts)
- [ ] field forms
- [x] graphs
- [x] tables
- [x] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [x] section/stratigraphy plans
- [ ] topographical plans
- [x] architectural sketch-maps
- [ ] topographical sketch-maps
- [ ] distribution of finds
- [x] object drawings
- [x] 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
- [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
- [x] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [x] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	91
PREHISTORIC:	77
PREHISTORIC?:	3
Total PH:	80
GR:	33
GR?:	1
Total GR:	34
BVT:	18
BVT?:	2
Total BVT:	20
MOD:	14
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	14
unknown:	0

Survey id: Kavousi

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	FN/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 Kampos-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:	

- [x] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date:	1989-91, 1995 & 1996
researcher/s:	S. Muller

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:	
target population:	40
target population on the map:	34,46
sampled population:	40
sampling fraction:	
sampling frame:	50x50 grid and fields
sampling interval:	10?
area actually seen:	
precision:	20
proportion of unit walked:	

- [x] 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:	0,528
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:	
stone sources:	consistently
mineral sources:	

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	1:17.391; 1:94.340
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Malia

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defense
- [ ] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

INTERPRETATION

PH pattern:	Extents of the Minoan town with supburbs. 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:	
gaps:	LM III B - LR: only sparse evidence
other:	

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, 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:	area of human activity

- [ ] rescue
- [x] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date:	1991
researcher/s:	J. Moody, A. Peatfield, and S. Markoulaki.

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:	Landscape transects based on WW II British Maps.
target population:	20
target population on the map:	20,92
sampled population:	12
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:	13,33
proportion of unit walked:	12

- [x] visibility correction

Data recorded:

Diagnostics, landuse, vegetation, soils etc.

Recording method:	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:	0,6
people/time/area:	60
comments:	Figures in the fields 'sampled population' and 'duration in days' are approximate. 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

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

- [x] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	map coordinates
topographic maps scale:	1:50.000
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [ ] location of area
- [ ] area boundary
- [ ] general site map
- [ ] functions site maps
- [x] period site maps
- [ ] density maps
- [x] field units (tracts)
- [x] field forms
- [ ] graphs
- [ ] tables
- [ ] architectural plans
- [ ] geomorphological sketch-maps
- [x] 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: Aghios Vasilios Valley

INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- [x] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [ ] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [x] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [x] cultural ecology
- [x] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [x] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [x] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defense
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [x] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [ ] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [x] 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:	
gaps:	
other:	Great erosion; 3 flood episodes: 1) before human settlement, 2) during or just after Minoan, 3) during or just after Byzantine

Survey id: Gournia

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:

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1992-94

researcher/s: V. Watrous,K. Davaras, and H. Blitzer

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population: 24

target population on the map: 21,26

sampled population: 24

sampling fraction: 100

sampling frame: 100m transects

sampling interval: 10

area actually seen: 4,8

precision: 20

proportion of unit walked:

- [ ] visibility correction

Data recorded: All sherds.

Recording method: Total collection during transect walking.

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: Gournia

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:	occasionally
water sources:	consistently
clay sources:	consistently
stone sources:	occasionally
mineral sources:	

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	descriptive
topographic maps scale:	1:17.241; 1:57.142 ; 1:86.956
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Gournia

INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- [x] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [ ] 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
- [x] hierarchy
- [x] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defense
- [x] population estimates
- [ ] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [x] island-wide patterns
- [x] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [ ] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

INTERPRETATION

PH pattern:

FN/EM I:earliest habitation near well watered land
EM II: growth & trade. Hamlets, farms, seasonal camps. Also dry farming-new crops.
EM III: sharp reduction of settlement. EM IIB-MM IA:fortified refuge sites.
MMIA : resettlement of the countryside.
MM IB-II: expansion of settlement.
MM III-LM I: slight settlement drop (Theran erruption and nucleation in Gournia). LM I palace and peak sanctuary at Efendis Christos. Dam and shipshed.
LM IIIA-B: sharp settlement drop.
LM IIIC: refuge sites, population growth.

GR pattern:

LM IIIC-CL: the hilltop site of Profitis Elias developed to the
5-hectare city state of Larisa. Its inhabitants resettled in nearby Hierapytna.
Hellenistic: almost unsettled.
1st A.D.: regional resettlement, towns, villages, farms, water management through aquaducts.

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-env/ment interrelationships
choice of area:	not much previous exploration
site definition:	an archaeological unit, either isolated (tomb, kiln etc) or more complex (farm, cemetary, settlement etc)

- ☐ rescue
- ☐ resurvey
- ☑ multi-disciplinary
- ☑ environmental studies

date:	1992-95-
researcher/s:	K. Kopaka

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

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

sampling strategy:	Extensive survey to define zones of archaeological interest that were surveyed intensively.
target population:	25
target population on the map:	
sampled population:	25
sampling fraction:	100
sampling frame:	50m & 100m unints
sampling interval:	10-20
area actually seen:	2,5-5
precision:	10-20
proportion of unit walked:	8-16

- ☐ visibility correction

Data recorded:

Material culture, landscape features.

Recording method:	3 record forms on: 1) natural and human landscape 2) architecture and 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

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	
topographic maps scale:	1:50.000
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

- [x] 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
- [x] object drawings
- [x] object photos
- [x] landscape photos
- [ ] aerial/satellite photos
- [ ] art drawings
- [ ] schematic diagrams
- [ ] topographical drawings

Survey id: Gavdos

INTERPRETATIVE FRAMEWORK

- [ ] surface record bias
- [ ] certain-possible sites distinction
- [ ] description of arch/cal remains
- [x] geographical descriptions/potential
- [x] historical narrative of settlement
- [x] trade/contacts
- [x] 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
- [x] 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: site(s) 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

- [ ] rescue
- [ ] resurvey
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1993-94 & 1998

researcher/s: Whitley, J., M. Prent and S. Thorne

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [ ] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

target population: 9

target population on the map: 9,8

sampled population: 5

sampling fraction: 55,55

sampling frame: field tracts

sampling interval: 15

area actually seen: 0,666

precision: 13,33

proportion of unit walked:

- [x] visibility correction

Data recorded

Vegetation, visibility, diagnostics, architecture.

Recording method

(Keos survey both off-site and on-site).
Off-site: field-tracts, transects.

Average off-site density: 0,25sherds/m2

Average site density:

on-site sampling

Along 2 right-angled axes: line samples and vacuum circles of 1sq.m every 5m, diagnostics along lines; additional grab sampling. (Praisos urban survey is based on Alcock's methods in Phlious)

Number of fieldwalkers: 2-5 per tract, 12-15 altogether

Duration in days: 100

area covered kmsq 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.

Survey id: Praisos

DATA OBSERVED

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

- [ ] climate
- [ ] pollen cores

MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [ ] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [ ] Geology
- [x] Fabrics Analysis
- [ ] Geophysics
- [ ] GIS
- [ ] 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:	

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

Survey id: Praisos

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
- [ ] trade/contacts
- [x] ecology
- [ ] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [x] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [x] warfare/defence
- [ ] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [x] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [x] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	85
PREHISTORIC:	23
PREHISTORIC?:	5
Total PH:	28
GR:	29
GR?:	10
Total GR:	39
BVT:	12
BVT?:	2
Total BVT:	14
MOD:	18
MOD?:	1
Total MOD:	19
unknown:	28

Survey id: Praisos

INTERPRETATIONS

PH pattern:	Habitation since Neolithic but rural expansion from MM (Megalithic structures). Fn/EM: defensible sites. Protopalatial: sites near arable land, sources, routes. Neopalatial: little evidence (in Kavousi nucleation). LM III: Population expansion as opposed to abandonment of coastal sites in the rest of eastern Crete. Important refuge settlement of Kypia LM IIIC. Nucleation from LM IIIA-B (opposite to Kavousi).
GR pattern:	Peak of area in CL and late HL. Praisos with 3 acropoleis. 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.
BVT pattern:	signs of habitation
gaps:	
other:	

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

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
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1994

researcher/s: K.Branigan

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

Grid: choice of grid location (sample) in the survey area upon judgmental criteria of where there might be sites.

target population: 1,42

target population on the map:

sampled population: 1,42

sampling fraction: 100

sampling frame:

100m grid units (142?)

sampling interval: 10

area actually seen: 0,284

precision: 20

proportion of unit walked: 20

- [x] 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:

5m 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

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

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

PRESENTATION

locational info:	tract number
topographic maps scale:	1:1666; 1:14.285; 1:13.158
geology maps scale:	
soil maps scale:	
land-potential maps scale:	

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

Survey id: Katelionas

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] 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

PH pattern:	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 >maybe difference in chronology. Peak of population.
GR pattern:	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.
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.

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
- [x] multi-disciplinary
- [x] environmental studies

date: 1994

researcher/s: K.Branigan

FIELD METHODS / SAMPLING

- [x] extensive judgmental walking
- [ ] extensive judgmental driving
- [ ] extensive random
- [ ] intensive no sampling
- [x] intensive sampling

sampling strategy:

Grid: choice of grid location (sample) in the survey area upon judgmental criteria of where there might be sites.

target population: 0,65

target population on the map:

sampled population: 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

- [x] visibility correction

Data recorded:

Material culture

Recording method:

Collecting all sherds and finds in walkers' transects.

Average off-site density: 133,38/ hectare, 1,33/sq.m

Average site density:

on-site sampling:

5m 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: 8

area covered kmsq in person days: 0,4x(65/207)=0,125

people/time/area: 123

comments:

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

- [x] Ethnography
- [ ] Social Anthropology
- [ ] Historical Ecology
- [ ] Historical Data
- [x] Geomorphology
- [x] Geology
- [x] 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:	

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

Survey id: Lamnoni

THEORETICAL / 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
- [x] cultural ecology
- [ ] core-periphery
- [ ] theory development/test
- [ ] statistics
- [ ] hierarchy
- [ ] heterarchy
- [ ] territoriality
- [x] dispersal/nucleation
- [ ] immigration
- [ ] warfare/defence
- [x] population estimates
- [x] chronological gaps(why)
- [ ] cultural continuity
- [ ] regional variation
- [ ] island-wide patterns
- [ ] use of analogy
- [x] correlative approach
- [ ] explanatory approach
- [x] comparability
- [x] comparison with other areas
- [ ] view
- [ ] visibility

SITE COUNTS

Number of sites	11
PREHISTORIC:	10
PREHISTORIC?:	0
Total PH:	10
GR:	4
GR?:	0
Total GR:	4
BVT:	1
BVT?:	0
Total BVT:	1
MOD:	0
MOD?:	0
Total MOD:	0
unknown:	0

Survey id: Lamnoni

INTERPRETATIONS

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.