TÆSP

Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project

Report on the Third Season, July-August 2002

Michael Given, 28th October 2002

The Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project (TÆSP) is studying the relationship between people and their environment from the Neolithic to the Modern period. Its 160 square kilometre survey area, on the northern slopes of the Troodos Mountains in central Cyprus, stretches from Skouriotissa and Kaliana in the west to Potami and Xyliatos in the east. TÆSP is directed by Dr Michael Given (University of Glasgow), Dr Vasiliki Kassianidou (University of Cyprus), Prof. A. Bernard Knapp (University of Glasgow), and Prof. Jay Noller (Oregon State University).

TÆSP is very grateful to the Department of Antiquities, and in particular to its Director Dr Sophocles Hadjisavvas, for permission to carry out this survey. We also thank the people of Tembria, Katydhata and other villages in the survey area for their help and hospitality during the season. We wish to thank all of the institutions that helped to fund our 2002 season: the Arts and Humanities Research Board, the British Academy, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Council for British Research in the Levant, the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, and the American Schools of Oriental Research. Our 42 fieldwalkers and specialists worked hard and cheerfully during a long and busy season, and we are very grateful to them all.

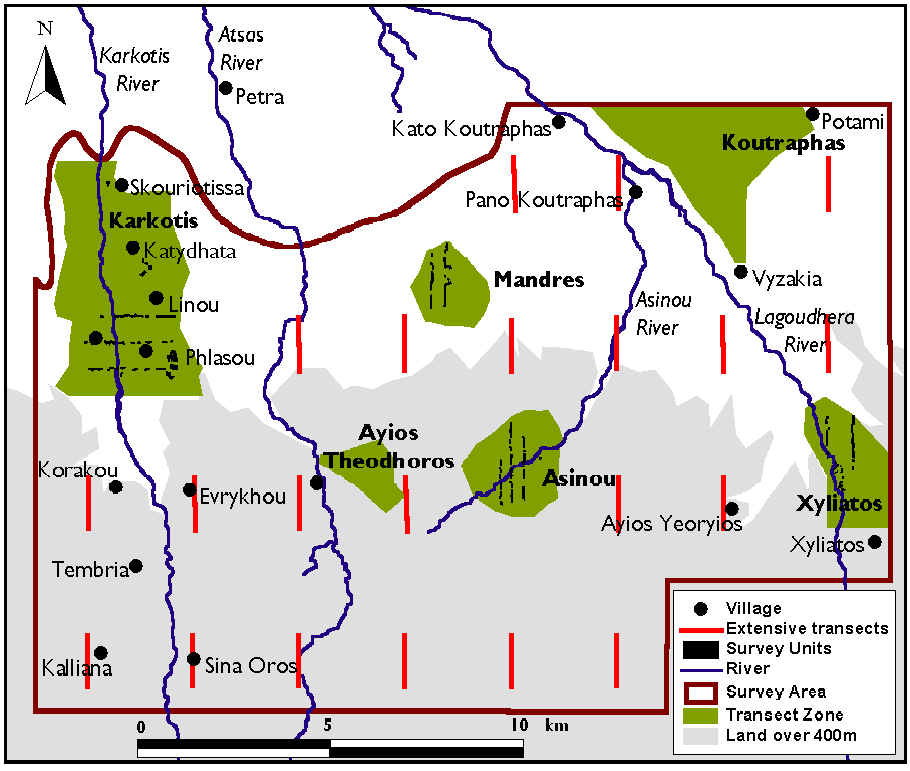

Figure 1. TÆSP Survey Area, with intensive survey zones (green) and extensive transects (red)

During the 2002 season we focused most of our fieldwalking efforts on four out of five Intensive Survey Zones within the survey area: Karkotis, Mandres, Asinou and Xyliatos. Together with the fifth, Ayios Theodhoros, these make up 24% of our total survey area. Towards the end of the season we made a start on the 'extensive transects' that we are using to sample systematically the parts of the survey area outside the Intensive Survey Zones. At the same time as the fieldwalking, the various project specialists

worked on their different disciplinary areas, particularly archaeometallurgy, architecture, artefact studies, geobotany, geomorphology, oral history and the water distribution system.

All these varied data are recorded systematically on a series of paper forms, and then transferred, stored and manipulated in the project database (*Microsoft Access*). Spatial data such as the outlines of survey units are digitised in the GIS (*ArcGIS* and *ArcView*), which are then joined to carry out spatial analysis (e.g., distribution mapping, artefact densities, etc).

There follows a description of the work carried out in each of the four Intensive Survey Zones in which we worked during the 2002 season.

Karkotis Valley

Team West. Team leader: Alexis Boutin. Geomorphological investigator: Adina Gleeson.

The Karkotis Valley round Katydata and Skouriotissa is rich in material from the Bronze Age to the Modern period, mainly due to the rich copper sources at Skouriotissa and the well-watered and fertile soils of the valley. During the season we carried out six east-west transects, 500 m apart, across the valley: these complement the three transects done last season. Much of the area is disturbed as a result of modern mining, the proximity of the buffer zone, and the ever-increasing presence and work of bulldozers. Careful geomorphological control, however, made sure that each survey unit consisted of a coherent geomorphological entity whose degree of intactness was precisely recorded.

In 2001 TÆSP investigated the Prehistoric Bronze Age cemetery at Katydhata *Laonarka* (TS09), excavated by Menelaos Markides in the 1910s, and found the possible location of both the cemetery and its associated settlement. This year we tested that identification by means of block survey in the immediate area and by geophysical survey. The block survey showed that the concentration of pottery was highly localised, with a full range of Red Polished wares suggestive of a settlement. Resistivity survey carried out in part of this area by Iain Banks suggested a sizeable architectural component that included a 30-metre long wall. Thanks to several local informants, we also were able to locate some of the Prehistoric Bronze Age tombs excavated by Markides, although this picture is complicated by the presence of a series of Roman tombs in the same area. Bronze Age material is not restricted to the Prehistoric Bronze Age cemetery and settlement at Katydhata *Laonarka* (TS09; see below), but is spread in a relatively even but light distribution right across this part of the valley.

The most notable component of the Iron Age is an Archaic rural sanctuary at Katydhata *Pano Limna* (Figure 2; TS15). This lies on the western edge of the valley opposite Katydhata village, and occupies a small spur overlooking the valley. Along with the adjacent Late Roman settlement (see below), we mapped the entire area with a total station, and sampled the material with a grid of 95 squares that followed what seemed to be building terraces. The precise location of the sanctuary had clearly been

Figure 2. Katydhata Pano Limna *(TS15) from the southwest, with the modern spoil heaps of Skouriotissa copper mine across the valley. Photograph: Michael Given.*

built up with imported soil, and produced some 250 fragments of terracotta figurines, ranging from snowmen figurines about 12 cm high to sherds of life-size terracotta statues, all probably dating to the sixth century BC. The cult seems similar to that at the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion, with several fragments of ring-dancer groups noted.

The highest proportion of material from this part of the Karkotis Valley can be dated to the Roman period. Skouriotissa *Pseftas* (TS13) was a scatter of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery. The wide range of table wares and lamps, alongside the lack of utility wares, suggest that this material probably results from a series of washed out or looted tombs. The finds from Katydhata *Pano Limna* (Figure 2; TS15), just adjacent to the Archaic sanctuary, definitely came from a Late Roman settlement: a wall with *in situ* pottery was exposed in a fresh bulldozer cut, and a wide range of utility wares and tiles was recovered there. Just north of the settlement we mapped and sampled what was clearly its associated cemetery, with 12 open tombs clearly visible (TP129).

The most striking Roman site in the Lower Karkotis Valley is the 330-metre long slag heap at Skouriotissa. During the season we mapped the entire slag heap in detail with a total station, and by means of metric photography produced accurate drawings of all the main exposed sections. There were large amounts of pottery in these sections, particularly tiles and transport amphorae, but also table, utility and cooking wares. The dates of this pottery indicate that most copper mining and smelting took place during the Late Roman period (4th to 6th centuries AD). This represents an input of labour, resources and organisation on an enormous scale. We still have an extensive programme of research to complete at Skouriotissa.

Mandres

Team Central. Team leader: Erin Gibson. Geomorphological investigator: Genaro Keehn.

Poor ground visibility seriously affected the two transects we carried out in 2001. Conditions were still poor in the Mandres Intensive Survey Zone in the 2002 season, but it was possible to survey one additional transect (TT495900E). This confirmed our suspicions from 2001 that the area had seen much older occupation than the 19th and 20th century seasonal settlement of Kato Koutrafas *Mandres* (TS07). Of particular interest was the wide spread of Cypro-Geometric pottery; the Hellenistic, Roman and Ottoman to Modern periods were also well represented.

Our topographic team (Gary Tompsett, Stephen Digney, Melios Agathangelou) spent several days at the Mandres settlement, using a total station to map the topography and structures. The final map is intended to demonstrate the extent to which the inhabitants exploited and modified the alluvial terraces and risers on which the settlement is built. We also followed up our study of the threshing floors of this settlement, with mapping, description, and the collection of an excellent sample of threshing sledge blades. A soil sample from between the paving stones of one of these floors was analysed by Patricia Anderson of the CNRS, and contains phytoliths from threshing with a threshing sledge.

Asinou Valley

Team Central. Team leader: Erin Gibson. Geomorphological investigator: Genaro Keehn.

The Asinou Valley provides a great contrast to the Karkotis Valley. It is steep-sided, relatively remote, and has much poorer agricultural soils. In spite of this, it is clear that this mountainous area was a hive of activity for much of the Medieval, Ottoman and Modern periods. In 2001 we carried out three transects across the steep-sided valley. To complement these, during the 2002 season we surveyed a series of fields along the alluvial terraces of the valley bottom, from the church of Panayia Phorviotissa heading southwest up the valley. These produced our first pieces of evidence for pre-Medieval activity, with a few sherds of Hellenistic, Early Roman and Late Roman pottery. They also put last year's block survey around the church in context: the intensive agricultural production of the 16th century and later was clearly focused on the immediate area of the church.

In the 2001 season, geomorphologist Jay Noller observed that there were still *in situ* deposits within the church courtyard. During this season we carried out geophysical survey – once initial problems associated with the dryness of the soil were solved by a well-timed downpour of rain. Preliminary results suggest a long wall on a different alignment to that of the church and its courtyard, and some structural features on the north side of the church.

Three kilometres up the valley lies the small, 19th-20th century settlement of Nikitari *Mandres tous Jerenides* (TP038), which was mapped by our settlement team, led by Luke Sollars. It includes four clusters of ruined structures, one of them particularly well-built with three rooms, as well as a built stone oven and some tracks. Another settlement, that of Nikitari *Vouni* (TP031), lies just north of the Asinou valley and faces northward over the Mesaoria plain. We mapped the settlement and collected pottery in a grid of circles across the site. The structures are much more ruined than at Jerenides, but the pottery suggests a similar date. The ruined church of Ayios Yeoryios lies just above the saddle where the settlement is situated, and has recently been cleaned out.

Potami

Team Central. Team leader: Erin Gibson. Geomorphological investigator: Genaro Keehn.

The Potami Intensive Survey Zone in the northeast part of the TÆSP survey area is important for its position adjacent to the Mesaoria Plain and for its very weathered red soils and the age of its surface (Figure 3). Unfortunately the combination of standing stubble and straw left lying in the fields meant that visibility was exceptionally poor, mostly too bad to carry out useful survey. Two 'keyholes' consisting of a few ploughed fields were available, so we carried out block survey to gain an initial impression of what material might be in the area. To our surprise, these good though not well-watered alluvial soils produced very little pottery that might have suggested agricultural activity from the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval-Ottoman periods. This contrasts with the Mandres area just 5 km to the east, as well as with the Karkotis Valley. What we did find, however, were two areas with considerable quantities of ground and chipped stone tools. One of these (TP095) may well be a seasonal camp for the intensive production of cereals, perhaps from the Aceramic Neolithic.

Figure 3. Fieldwalking in the ancient red soils of the Potami intensive survey zone. SU1325, from the North. Photograph: Erin Gibson.

Xyliatos

Team East. Team leader: Angus Graham. Geomorphological investigator: Megan Manago.

TÆSP's other main research area in the 2002 season was the Lagoudhera Valley between Xyliatos and Vyzakia, in the region of the modern sulphur mine of Memi. We carried out one north-south transect (TT504000E) to the north of Memi mine to complement the two done in this area last year. This

produced very little pottery, partly because of visibility problems, but it did reveal various other interesting features, all of which we recorded. These included several check dams (one of them, TP079, is 3 m high), a stone-lined well (TP074), a jasper quarry (TP096), a possible collapsed field shelter (TP078), a mining adit (TP075), and a substantial path (TP077). It is clear that throughout this area, considerable time and effort have been spent fighting the forces of gravity and water, particularly by the building of an impressive series of check dams.

The team then carried out block survey along the valley from Xyliatos *Mavrovouni* (TS02) southwards to Xyliatos *Ayios Kyriakos* (TS10) and beyond. This more purposive method of survey produced minimal traces of Chalcolithic and Prehistoric Bronze Age material, and demonstrated that there was considerable activity in the area during the Roman period, clearly associated with copper mining and smelting activities in those two areas. The discovery of a further mining adit in this part of the valley (TP088), plus another two in Transect TT503500E to the south (TP103, TP106), simply accentuates the significance of ancient industrial activity in this part of the survey area. The same area, particularly west of the river, showed evidence for intensive agriculture in the Ottoman and Modern periods, with a broad spread of pottery and a complex system of terrace walls of several different types (Figure 4). A path about 1.5 m wide runs along the western side of the valley about 4 m above the floodplain, to allow passage at all times of year (TP086/TP087). It is cut into a riser, with dry stone retaining walls, and is clearly integrated into the system of fields and terraces.

Figure 4. SU1655, with characteristic terrace walling. Photograph: Robin Bhattal.

We also did some similar block survey northwards up the Lagoudhera River. This work produced some Medieval to Modern pottery in the region of the estate house documented last year (TP014), as well as a certain amount of Roman material. This valley was probably the main route for transporting copper to Soloi, 22 km to the northwest, the nearest major Roman city and transhipment point.

Xyliatos *Mavrovouni* (TS02) is an important Roman site, flourishing from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and again from the 4th to early 7th centuries AD. It has an impressive range of functional vessels for storage and food processing, and was an important copper producing site, though not on the scale of Skouriotissa. Most block survey and the recording of the slag heap were carried out last year, but during 2002 we surveyed an additional six units where fields had better visibility than last year. In general this work confirmed last year's interpretation that the main concentration of activity during the Late Roman period was in the area to the south of the slag heap.

We carried out geophysical survey in four fields round the slag heap, and preliminary results suggest that there are structural elements which do not conform to the present alignment of field wall boundaries. More intensive collection was made from one of these fields by means of 36 two-metre circles (TP104), and produced an impressive range of heavy and light utility forms such as transport and storage vessels, almost all dating to the Late Roman period. Fresh cuts in the south side of the slag heap produced considerable quantities of furnace material.

Extensive Survey

After the 2001 season we doubled the size of our survey area, but chose five 'intensive survey zones' within it, where most of our transects would be carried out. To gain a sample of the entire survey area, and to make sure that we surveyed in areas we would not have chosen for archaeological or environmental reasons, we planned 20 'extensive transects' distributed on a kilometre grid across all areas not within the intensive survey zones (see Figure 1). Because of time constraints, we were only able to carry out three of these, but the experiment nonetheless proved to be a great success. Unlike transects within intensive survey zones, these transects consisted of survey units with 100 m between each one. This meant we moved faster across the landscape, while still gaining a reasonable sample of it, in a way that would be directly comparable to data collected in the normal survey transects.

We chose three very different areas: the high ridgelines above Korakou village in the southwestern part of the survey area; part of the Atsas drainage in the central northern part of the survey area; and a series of Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits south of Potami in the northeastern sector of the TÆSP area. The first was notable for its network of paths and the 'garden landscape' of this apparently wild but in fact intensively exploited mountain region. The second, in the Atsas drainage, suggested there had been cultivation there in the Roman period. The third, in the Potami area, had surprisingly little pottery away from the fields round the village, but produced some intriguing ground and chipped stone.

Data Management

The development of the **database** (Luke Sollars) had been considerably hampered by the changeover from *Filemaker Pro* to *Microsoft Access*, to enable a dynamic link with *ArcView* and *ArcGIS*. In spite of this, the complex recording system, with 24 principle database tables and numerous look-up tables, worked smoothly throughout the season. The Local Area Network, used for the first time this season, allowed easy and secure access to the database by multiple machines, efficient backing up of all data, and smooth transfer of data to the GIS. As of October 2002, work is proceeding on auditing all data entered during the season, as well as the full documentation of all database codes and fields.

The **GIS** (Paul Pelosi) functioned very well in producing large quantities of image prints that were used by field teams and specialists for navigation and the recording of spatial data. Not all of our aerial photographs had been fully processed by the beginning of the season, however, which led to some late night orthorectification sessions by Jay Noller and Genaro Keehn. Digitisation of spatial data during the season went smoothly, greatly helped by the Local Area Network.

Specialist Research

The examination of the **pottery** was a major operation, with the number of sherds analysed during the season reaching a total of 13,351 (Kristina Winther Jacobsen, Mara Horowitz, Trine Wismann). In spite of the huge quantities coming in from *Pano Limna* in the last few days of the project, all pottery was read and is now in the database. The only backlog consists of a few sherds to be inventoried and the figurine fragments from Pano Limna, as well as more detailed studies of particular assemblages.

The breakdown of sherds by by period and season (Table 1) shows the high proportions of Medieval to Modern pottery, particularly as many of the Archaic-Modern and Roman-Modern sherds are likely to belong to this periods. The numbers of Hellenistic-Roman sherds are up from 668 sherds in 2001 to 2,510 in 2002. This is due partly to our focusing on several Roman POSIs (e.g. Mavrovouni and Pano Limna), but mostly to the far greater amounts of Roman material in the Lower Karkotis Valley where we were working this season.

Analysis of the **chipped and ground stone** (Carole McCartney) went well, and the preliminary characterisation of prehistoric versus recent chipped stone *chaînes opératoires* is now possible. In general, samples without threshing sledge blades show greater variety in terms of tool types and core technology, whereas samples with threshing sledge blades are more homogeneous with less variety in techniques and methods of core reduction. The vast majority of ground stone consists of equipment for

food preparation such as querns, rubbers and grinding stones. So far there are no examples of vessels or axes. Some of the largest concentrations of ground stone may well be prehistoric.

	2000	2001	2002	Undated	Total	% of total sherds
Early Prehistoric	0	0	2		2	0%
Bronze Age	0	460	289		749	3%
Geometric-Classical	0	35	213		248	1%
Archaic-Roman	137	311	1,233	3	1,684	7%
Archaic-Modern	361	4,377	5,264		10,002	44%
Hellenistic-Roman	142	668	2,510	11	3,331	15%
Roman-Modern	0	24	692		716	3%
Medieval-Modern	79	2,647	3,067	17	5,810	25%
Unknown/other	12	198	81		291	1%
Total	**731**	**8,720**	**13,351**	**31**	**22,833**	**100%**

Table 1. Summary of pottery by period and by season of collection (Luke Sollars). 'Undated' refers to sherds whose date of collection was not recorded.

As well as supporting the Geomorphological Investigators and running the computer network, Jay Noller carried out **geomorphological mapping** across the survey area, particularly in the lower Karkotis Valley. There is rather less alluviation in this area than in the middle part of the valley where we were working last year, which explains why many of the higher river terraces were rich in ancient material.

The **archaeometallurgy** of the survey area focused on the massive Skouriotissa slag heap (Vasilki Kassianidou, Myrto Georgakopoulou). Using metric photography of the various large sections of the Skouriotissa slag heap (Gary Tompsett), they recorded and sampled the many layers of slag and other waste materials (Figure 5; see under 'Karkotis Valley', above). They also examined all archaeometallurgical material brought in by the field teams, and did some sampling at fresh cuts in the slag heap at Xyliatos *Mavrovouni*.

Figure 5. Gary Tompsett carrying out topographic survey at Skouriotissa slag heap (TS01). Photograph: Vasiliki Kassianidou.

During 2001 TÆSP's **geobotanist** (Neil Urwin) completed the land use map of the survey area, based on a classified satellite image. This year's work was based on that land use map, and consisted of carrying out botanical survey on POSIs located by the survey teams to generate a predictive model based on the satellite image. He continued work on the dating of olive trees within the survey area and investigating fuel sources for ancient copper smelting. Muriel McDonald carried out detailed botanical survey at three Ottoman-Modern abandoned settlements, investigating their inhabitants' complex and wide-ranging use of plant resources.

The **architecture** team (Ian Evans, Tracy Ireland, Charlotte Schriwer, Sevina Zesimou) continued documenting the pre-1970s standing buildings of the survey area, particularly village houses and water mills. One of their major achievements was to complete the recording of 135 structures and their digitization onto the Building Unit layer of the GIS. Similarly, our glossary of local technical terms for structures, spaces and materials now consists of 184 entries. We have now recorded all 24 Ottoman-period water mills of the survey area (unless we find more), and have selected one with a particularly well-surviving wheel room for detailed drawing, cleaning and analysis next season. Ian Evans examined materials, technology and techniques, and focused on the impact of the construction of village housing on the landscape of the survey area. A village of 100 houses, this study shows, required approximately 10,000 cubic metres of soil.

TÆSP's **oral historian** (Marios Hadjianastassi) was given an enormously broad range of questions and issues by the project specialists and team leaders. During the season he held fifteen interviews in Tembria, Phlasou and Xyliatos. Information included topics such as mud brick making, miners' strikes, a series of Cypriot folk songs, and the locations of Bronze Age and Roman tombs in Katydhata and a Roman settlement near Xyliatos. All these interviews were recorded on a digital recorder and form part of the project's database.

Conclusions

In general 2002 was a highly successful season. The field teams made impressive progress across the landscape, whilst the artefact specialists kept up with the huge amounts of material the teams brought in. We covered 32% more ground than last year, and collected and analysed 53% more pottery. This was due to a full team and full funding, as well as the greater experience of our staff. Table 2 gives a breakdown of our various recording units by season. Clearly there are still minor anomalies: at the time of writing (28 October 2002), we are still working on the lithics database tables, and a fair number of records have no date of recording. As far as we can see, such issues are relatively minor, and will be solved in time for next season. In general we are entirely confident about the accuracy and usefulness of our data collection and management procedures, and we conclude from Table 2 that by the end of fieldwork in 2003 we will have a dataset more than sufficient in terms of size and accuracy for a wide-ranging analysis of the TAESP landscape.

A much broader range of periods was represented in 2002 than in 2001. In different parts of the survey area we have enough data for the detailed analysis of landscapes of the Prehistoric Bronze Age, Archaic to Roman, and Medieval to Modern periods. In addition we are beginning to understand much better the material from the early Prehistoric periods. The integration of our different disciplinary specializations is going well, particularly because of the specialists' willingness to work closely with each other and with the field teams.

The major problem we faced was that of ground visibility in the Potami and Mandres survey areas. Local agricultural practices include leaving straw as well as stubble strewn across the fields, causing ground visibilities of typically 5-10%. This is clearly not worth surveying. Survey in 'keyholes' of visibility in both of these areas showed interesting and – for Potami – unexpected results. The solution that we are considering is to hold an extra season in October-November 2003, when most fields will have been ploughed. This would consist of a single team of fieldwalkers dedicated to carrying out survey transects and, where appropriate, block survey in these two areas. This will be cheap to run and will involve only a modicum of extra fund-raising. Other than that, there is plenty of scope for the full 2003 summer season in the Karkotis Valley, the mountainous zone round Asinou, and the area of Alestos and Memi mines to the east.

	2000	2001	2002	Undated	All	notes (1)
SIA	3	5	4	4	16	
POSI	7	54	63	3	127	
Survey Unit	13	249	320	6	588	
Geomorph Unit	0	221	246	3	470	
Building Unit	43	46	36	7	132	
Geobotanical Unit	7	28	10	2	47	
Lithographic Unit	0	0	0	0	0	
POSI unit	0	69	230	0	304	
Soil Unit	0	0	1	0	1	
Archaeometallurgical Unit	0	32	143	4	179	
Pottery counted	1,387	17,056	38,648	424	57,515	(2)
Tile counted	925	4,154	6,970	4	12,053	
Pottery & tile analysed	731	8,720	13,351	31	22,920	
Chipped stone counted	4	209	559	52	824	(3)
Chipped stone analysed	0	245	62	1	308	(4)
Ground stone counted	1	24	103	0	128	
Ground stone analysed	0	16	27	1	44	(4)
Slag counted	97	8,899	5,001	500	14,497	(5)
Pottery inventoried	31	111	140	82	364	
Lithics inventoried	0	71	0	36	107	(6)
Archmet inventoried	0	4	7	0	11	
Special finds inventoried	0	0	3	0	3	
Photographs	49	1,754	2,562	93	4458	
Drawings	0	145	29	2	178	
Image prints	0	115	80	48	246	
Samples	0	5	41	0	46	

Notes

(1) 2000 was a pilot season, with experimental collection of data only. 'Undated' refers to records with no date for when they were recorded.
(2) An additional 68 pottery and tile fragments were counted in Archaeometallurgy Units
(3) An additional 54 non-worked stones were collected.
(4) An additional 7 lithics were analysed, but their category not specified. As of 28 October 2002, chipped and ground stone data entry is not finished; the 2002 figure is much greater than this.
(5) Two additional units from 2002 had '9999' slag fragments, i.e. an uncountably large number.
(6) As of 28 October 2002, lithics inventory data entry is not finished; the 2002 figure is much greater than this.

Table 2. Numbers of database records by type and year (Luke Sollars and Michael Given)

Publications

Given, M., Knapp, A.B.; Evans, I.; Gibson, E.; Ireland, T.; Kassianidou, V.; Noller, J.; Saunders, H.; Sollars, L.; Urwin, N.; Winther Jacobsen, K.; Zesimou, S.
2001 Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project: First Preliminary Report (June-July 2000). *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*: 425-440.

Given, Michael, Vasiliki Kassianidou, A. Bernard Knapp, and Jay Noller
2002 Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project, Cyprus: Report on the 2001 Season. *Levant* 34: 25-38.

http://www.taesp.arts.gla.ac.uk/

2002 Specialists and Team Members

Archaeometallurgy	Vasiliki Kassianidou (University of Cyprus)
Architecture	Ian Evans (NSW, Australia), Sevina Zesimou (Limassol, Cyprus)
Database	Luke Sollars (University of Glasgow)
Geobotany	Neil Urwin (Canberra, Australia)
Geomorphology	Jay Noller (Oregon State University)
Geographic Information System	Paul Pelosi (University of Glasgow)
Geophysics	Iain Banks (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division)
Historical archaeology	Tracy Ireland (Australian National University)
Lithics	Carole McCartney (Lemba, Cyprus)
Oral history	Marios Hadjianastassi (University of Birmingham)
Illustrator	Jean Humbert (Phlasou, Cyprus)
Photographer	Chris Parks (Bloomington, Indiana)
Pottery	Kristina Winther Jacobsen (University of Copenhagen), Mara Horowitz (Columbia University)
Topographic survey	Gary Tompsett (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division)
Team leaders	Alexis Boutin (University of Pennsylvania), Erin Gibson (University of Glasgow), Angus Graham (University College London)
Geomorphological investigators	Adina Gleeson (Auckland University, New Zealand), Genaro Keehn and Megan Manago (Oregon State University)
Fieldwalkers and specialists' assistants	Melios Agathangelou, Georgia Apostolou, Robin Bhattal, Erinna Christou, Matthew Conroy, Stephen Digney, Amanda Gow, Myrto Georgakopoulou, Marianna Ktori, Muriel McDonald, Rebekah Merriman, Angela Michael, Mark Monaghan, Jennifer Piro, Charlotte Schriwer, Joe Somerville, Caroline Torres.