



Akrotiri-Dreamer's Bay (*Nissarouin*) Excavation & Survey, Spring 2018 *Interim Report*

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On the cover: excavating Late Roman shoreline buildings in Area 4 at Dreamer's Bay in April 2018, with Nissarouin ('the islet') in the background.

Summary

During spring 2018 the Ancient Akrotiri Project (AAP) conducted a fourth season of fieldwork on the ancient port at Dreamers Bay (*Nissarouin*), Akrotiri, at the southern tip of Cyprus. This involved a campaign of excavation and survey by a field team from the University of Leicester, with participation from colleagues from the Universities of Cyprus, Athens and Glasgow.

This year, following geophysical survey in January, excavation of the shoreline remains of port buildings of Roman date was completed. The 2018 work further elucidated the extent and layout of the remains, which appear to comprise at least four complexes, considerably larger than previously thought, comprising long buildings and courtyards. These structures, belonging to the Roman imperial period, were multi-functional, apparently serving as warehouses and repair facilities for ships.

During the season survey was also undertaken of the ancient quarries overlooking the harbour in Dreamer's Bay itself. This identified the conglomerates being exploited, and the products: millstones, squared blocks, and probably also loose aggregate for use in cement and concrete.

The season also saw further important developments in the project outreach programme, including a public open day for residents of the airbase, and an organised visit to the excavations for the local Cypriot community, many of whom do not normally have access to the area.

Introduction

From 29 March-16 April 2018 the Ancient Akrotiri Project, Cyprus (AAP) conducted further terrestrial excavations and archaeological survey at and around Dreamer's Bay, RAF Akrotiri (Figs 1 and 2). This was effectively the second of three phases of AAP fieldwork taking place during its fourth year of operations. It was preceded in January 2018 by geophysical survey, undertaken by a University of Leicester team seeking to map the extent and conformation of the shoreline remains, as an MOD-funded contract to inform the UK's heritage management responsibilities, at the same time assisting AAP objectives (James *et al.* 2018). September will see a third AAP expedition, comprising underwater survey and related activities in and around the known ancient harbour at Dreamer's Bay.

The springtime fieldwork was conducted by a team of archaeologists from the School of Archaeology & Ancient History, University of Leicester (SAAH, UoL), UK. As ever, this work was conducted with the approval of both the UK Sovereign Base Areas Administration and the Republic of Cyprus Department of Antiquities; with active support from the UK Ministry of Defence's Defence Infrastructure Organisation; and with generous assistance from RAF Akrotiri, and the President of the Western Sovereign Base Areas Archaeological Society, Maj. Frank Garrod (ret.).

The work was conducted by Prof. Simon James (SAAH: project director) and a team of volunteer professional field archaeologists from SAAH's contracting company, University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS): Vicki Score (ULAS Deputy Director: Akrotiri field director), Claire Brown, Pauline Carroll, Donald Clark, Andy Hyam, Andy McLeish, Joe Peters, and Dr Mireya Gonzalez Rodriguez (MGR, also in charge of outreach). These also supervised a group of undergraduate and Masters students from SAAH and the University of Cyprus. Sgt Graham Moore, RAF, kindly joined the team to help with logistics and on site. Dr Adam Rogers (also SAAH) attended as research assistant to SJ for planned project publications.

The field season was designed to continue and develop work undertaken over the previous three years (James & Score 2015; 2016; 2017), to investigate and record threatened archaeological remains along the shoreline at the location known to Anglophones as Dreamer's Bay; (the vicinity is known as *Nissarouin*, 'the islet' in Greek Cypriot dialect: E. Procopiou, pers. comm.). The AAP seeks to understand them as components of the wider ancient port, and to put these into the context of the settlement history of the Akrotiri peninsula as a whole.

During the field season, Dr Michael Given (University of Glasgow) also came to conduct with MGR reconnaissance of the rock-cut tombs which form part of the Dreamer's Bay archaeological coastscape. AAP research partner Dr Lucy Blue (LB: University of

Southampton) visited to discuss project progress, and planning for the September underwater season. Regretfully, other professional commitments had obliged our geomorphologist Dr Ferréol Salomon to withdraw from the project. However, we were delighted to welcome to the project a Cypriot colleague, Miltiadis Polidorou, PhD candidate geologist at the University of Athens, who also visited to discuss the underwater work and future research on the ancient quarries above Dreamer's Bay.

The project's wider public outreach programme was also further developed, to maximise the social value of the archaeological fieldwork to local communities, both military and local civilian.

The Landscape context of Dreamer's Bay



Figure 1: The location of Dreamer's Bay on the Akrotiri peninsula, Cyprus (Google Earth).

Dreamer's Bay lies on the southern coast of the Akrotiri peninsula (*akrotiri* meaning 'promontory': Fig. 1). The peninsula is a unique and, by comparison with much of the rest of coastal Cyprus, exceptionally well-preserved block of coastal land, famed for its wildlife. It also contains extensive and important archaeological remains, most famously the Aetokremnos site with pygmy hippo bones and the earliest evidence of human activity on Cyprus (c.12,000 cal. BP: Simmons 2001, 2013).

Since the Republic of Cyprus gained independence from British rule in 1960, under the Treaty of Guarantee Akrotiri has been part of the UK's Western Sovereign Base Area (WSBA), one of two military base areas retained indefinitely (the other being the Eastern SBA of Dhekelia, east of Larnaca). The peninsula comprises a rocky former island, 9.6km long from Cape Zevgari in the west to Cape Gata in the east, and about 3.5km north-south. The land rises gently from north to south, reaching 60m above sea level, and terminating on its southern edge in cliffs, except for a stretch of low shoreline at Dreamer's Bay. Akrotiri is now connected to Cyprus proper on the west side by a massive tombolo beach of large pebbles, and on the east side by a broad sand beach which runs into the outskirts of Limassol. The beaches frame a salt lake, famed for its flamingos.

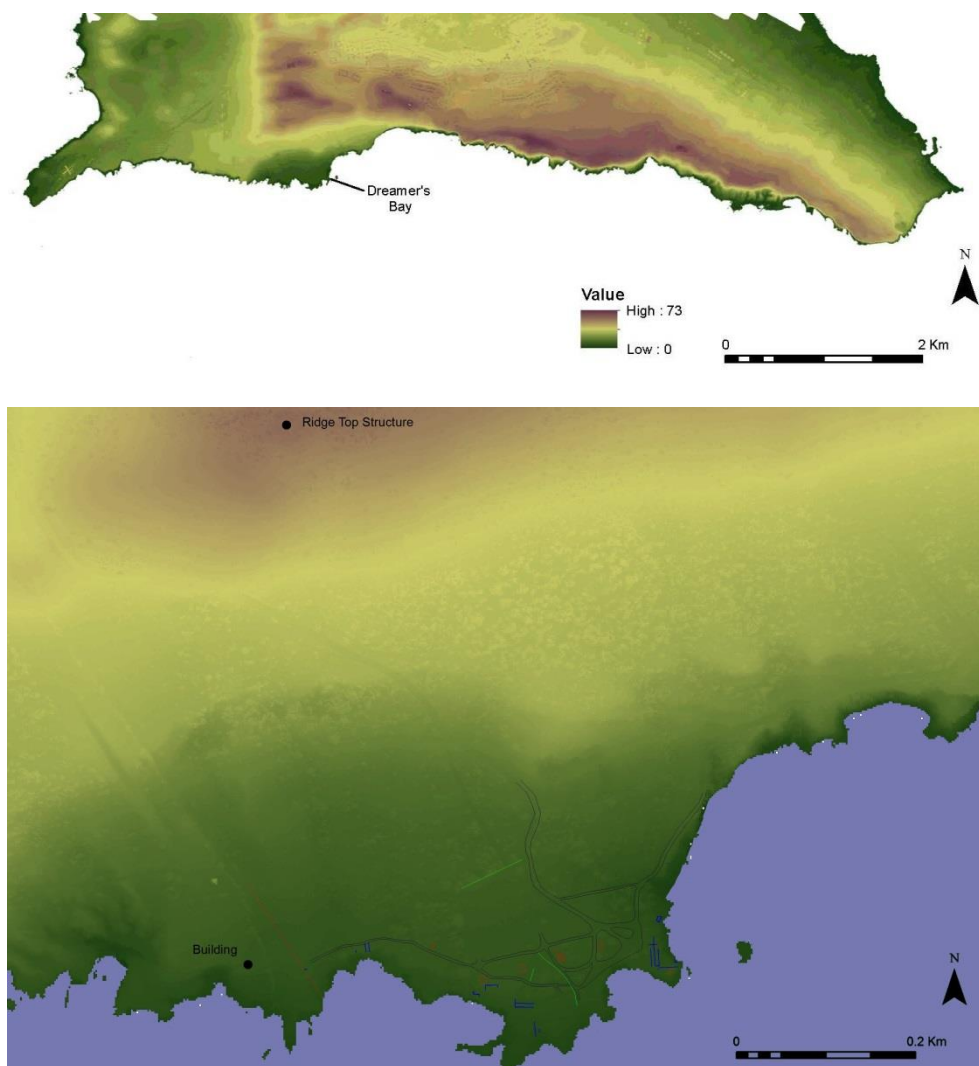


Figure 2: Digital terrain model of the Dreamers Bay locality, with low ground at left, and the ancient anchorage in the bay itself at right.

The southern coast of the peninsula (Fig. 2) consists of high cliffs or very steep eroding slopes except for one area in the west about 600m long, where a stretch of lower-lying land projects

somewhat into the sea. Here, around Dreamer's Bay, the shoreline stands nowhere more than about 5m above sea level, with eroding rocky ledges and inlets, some of which have accumulated tiny sandy beaches. In this area human communications between sea and land are practicable, especially as the bay to the east formed a practicable natural anchorage, its use confirmed by the submerged ancient artificial breakwater, anchors and other archaeological remains known on the sea floor.

This part of the southern coast has been largely protected from human interference by its location within the UK RAF base security perimeter, but in an area away from the main airfield complex and residential zone. With the exception of vehicle tracks and some surface features, it is largely undisturbed. However, its location on the coast and the soft bedrock has resulted in erosion and many of the walls are visible in wave-scoured surfaces and cliff edges eroding into the sea.

Previous work at Dreamer's Bay

Remains of masonry buildings along the shoreline at Dreamer's bay were reportedly first exposed during heavy rains c.1973-4 (Heywood 1982, p.167). The remains visible on the surface at the start of the project in 2015 comprised masonry wall foundations and scatters of pottery and other material at various points along the east-west shoreline.

In the 1980s, in the cliff-lined bay east of the known shoreline buildings, a submerged artificial breakwater, built on an existing area of reef, was spotted from the air, and subsequently captured by aerial photography. It was subject to preliminary survey work by local avocational archaeology workers which identified ancient anchors and ceramic concentrations thought to attest wrecks (Leonard and Demesticha 2004). The breakwater remains undated, but it has been suggested it is Hellenistic (Leonard *et al.* 2007).

Since 2000, survey work conducted by John Leonard and Stella Demesticha (Leonard and Demesticha 2004) led to a wider US/Canadian project at Dreamer's Bay. This was unfortunately cut short due to funding problems and the tragic early death of Danielle Parks (Leonard *et al.* 2006; Leonard *et al.* 2007; Ault 2010; Ault and Leonard forthcoming). Work at the site was largely confined to cleaning and recording of some of the remains, some experimental geophysical survey work, and a start on survey of the submerged archaeology. Examination of the onshore evidence indicated that the buildings appeared to be associated with extensive quantities of overwhelmingly late Roman/early Byzantine ceramics, although some Hellenistic and earlier Roman material was also noted. The structures were identified as probably warehouses (*horrea*) rather than residential.

The Ancient Akrotiri Project: objectives and previous work

Archaeological remains inside RAF Akrotiri and the wider UK Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus are the responsibility of the Sovereign Base Areas Administration, and are monitored by DIO's archaeology team, specifically Philip Abramson. His inspection of the exposed shoreline remains confirmed they were under immediate threat, due to intense rainfall runoff

and waves during winter storms eroding them into the sea. The School of Archaeology & Ancient History has broad expertise in Mediterranean archaeology, although not previously in Cyprus. The School entered discussions with DIO regarding undertaking the urgent archaeological rescue work at Dreamer's Bay as the potential first stage of a wider university research fieldwork scheme on the peninsula (the Ancient Akrotiri Project).

Even as plans were developed to investigate the remains at Dreamer's Bay, it was soon apparent these could only be understood in relation to the rest of the archaeology of the peninsula, in the setting of the wider region of south central Cyprus, especially the contemporaneous city-states of Kourion and Amathous; hence the choice of project name. The project has also been a collaboration from the outset. While led by the University of Leicester, the planned comprehensive study of the ancient port required underwater research, and so the UK's leading centre of maritime archaeological expertise, the University of Southampton, was invited to participate. Led by Dr Lucy Blue, Southampton's contribution also included geomorphological aspects, now undertaken by Miltiadis Polidorou of the University of Athens. As of 2018, we are delighted to report that Prof Stella Demesticha of the University of Cyprus is also participating. Just as important as the academic partnerships are the close collaborations with UK MOD and the Dept of Antiquities, the Akrotiri Environmental Education Centre and the WSBA Archaeological Society, which make the project possible.

The research questions at Dreamer's Bay include:

- What is the nature and extent of the occupation? It clearly involved harbour works and apparently had peripheral cemeteries, but how large was the built-up area, and what can we discover about its layout and nature?
- When was it established, how and why did it develop? Was it indeed a Hellenistic foundation as has been posited? Was its flourishing related to the silting up of the channel which turned Akrotiri from island to peninsula, creating a need or opportunity for a harbour at the site? Did the earthquake which devastated Kourion and its region around the AD360s play any role?
- What trading functions did the site have, and with which Mediterranean trade routes did it engage?
- How did it meet its end?
- What might be done to preserve the archaeological remains, and to present the evidence to public audiences?

Results of the four dry-land field seasons are detailed in the previous interim reports (James & Score 2015; 2016; 2017), and below. A season of underwater work, led by LB in September 2018, will be reported on separately.

All of the areas of archaeology excavated so far at Dreamers Bay are listed in Table 1 and (except Area 7, not investigated in 2018) shown on Fig. 3.

UoL Area	Description of Archaeology	UoL Season	Work undertaken
Area 1	Structure 1: Long 'warehouse' type structure 4m x 24m +	2015	Cleaned and recorded. Some sample excavation.
Area 2	Structure 3: North-south oriented building (4m x ?m), very eroded only a few fragments left.	2015	Recorded.
	Structure 4: East-west oriented 2 celled building (4m x ?m).	2015-2018	Recorded. Geophysical Survey Trial pits for clarification.
	Structure 5: East-west oriented structure. Internal walls, collapsed and external courtyard.	2015 - 2018	Excavated and recorded over 4 seasons. Geophysical Survey (2018) Trial pits for clarification (2017-8).
Area 2/Trench 5	Windblown cover sands but no archaeological features	2016	Trench excavated
Area 3	Structure 6: Three walls eroding out of the cliff edge and further fragments of wall to the west.	2015-2016	Cleaned and recorded. Geophysical Survey (2018) Test-pit excavations to test the geophysical anomalies (2018).
Area 3/Trench 6	Possible Structure 9: Robber trenches suggesting possible buildings on a different NE – SW alignment to the other coastal structures.	2016	Trenches 6a and 6b, sample excavation and recording of robber trenches.
Area 4	Structure 2: Multiphased building possibly linked to Structure 1.	2015-2018	Fully excavated and recorded over 4 seasons.
Area 7	Hill top Structure 8: High status structure overlooking Dreamer's Bay. Hints that this is a structure or complex of some size.	2016-2017	Main room cleaned and recorded. 2 x trenches to look at extents of the building.
Area 8	Structure 7: Rectangular building on raised area.	2016-2018	Cleaned and part excavated.

Table 1: Areas excavated between 2015-2018



Figure 3: Areas and structures identified 2015-2017 overlain on Google Earth.

2015 Excavations

The initial 2015 season involved the inspection and recording of the remains visible on the surface along the shoreline from around the road head to just within the firing range. A number of areas were cleaned and small trial trenches opened. It became evident that the remains were more extensive than had been appreciated and that further work would be needed to fully document the immediately threatened remains, discover the full extent of the harbour settlement, and to place it into its landscape and maritime context (James and Score 2015).

The SAAH has also for several years been in partnership with the Defence Archaeology Group which runs Operation Nightingale, a programme to help injured UK Service personnel and veterans recover through engaging them in archaeological fieldwork. The 2015 season laid the groundwork for larger-scale fieldwork, with Operation Nightingale participation in 2016.

Area 1: This area contained a structure (Structure 1) on the Dreamer's Bay south-eastern headland that was already partially exposed. This was cleaned, and some small test-pits excavated to look for possible buried stratigraphy. **Structure 1** comprised a long narrow structure orientated north-south, approximately 4m x at least 24m long but continuing to the north. Walls were also identified to the west and the south possibly forming an external courtyard. A number of shallow pits containing burning were visible within this 'courtyard' area. Test-pits in the interior of the building found no evidence for floors. Along the eastern coast were the remnants of a revetment wall built against the cliff edge and at least one rock cut slot feature possibly associated with the structure.

Area 2: Three structures were identified in this area. **Structure 3** orientated north-south on the southern coast comprised two parallel lines of stone (approximately 4m apart). This area is characterised by uneven bedrock and cleaning and trial excavation of the area suggests that the rest of this structure has eroded into the sea.

Structure 4 to the northwest was orientated east-west and appeared to comprise a narrow building with a possible 2nd cell to the north. **Structure 5** appeared to be the best preserved and comprised a similar narrow building to Structure 1 but with internal divisions and a zig-zag wall to the south following the line of the coast, possibly a similar external 'courtyard' area as seen in Structure 1.

Area 3: Three walls were visible eroding out of the section possibly indicating another north-south structure (**Structure 6**).

Area 4: Remnants of a second structure (**Structure 2**) including a wall, areas of burning and rock-cut features were identified approximately 25m north of Structure 1. Although only quickly cleaned it was evident that the archaeological deposits in this area were much more complex and extensive than in Areas 1 and 3.

Area 7: A building on the higher ground inland to the north had been previously identified (**Hilltop Structure 8**), in a disused, fenced rubbish dump. It was inspected, and the previous excavations were easily located.

Area 8: Another coastal building was identified to the west (**Structure 7**) and photographed.

2016 Excavations

Six Areas were identified for further work during the 2016 season. In addition permanent stations were located around the area by Differential GPS to provide a fixed grid for recording (James and Score 2016).

Area 2: Structure 5 was further cleaned. Following the identification of a large amphora potentially still in situ, a trench was excavated across the building. This found several internal walls and two other in situ pottery vessels suggesting that Structure 5 was more complex and contained possible preserved features and finds within the interior.

Trench 5: A single trench was machine excavated to determine if archaeology in Area 2 continued northwards. No evidence for any archaeology was identified although a significant depth of sand was seen suggesting windblown cover sands.

Area 3/Trench 6: Two trenches were machine excavated to the north of the coastline to try and find the extents of the walls identified in Area 3 and further possible buildings. In the event no further evidence for **Structure 6** was identified and it seems that the majority of this building has been lost to coastal erosion. Instead evidence for other walls in the form of robber trenches, on a very different alignment to the rest of the structures were recorded running north-east to south-west (**Structure 9**).

Area 4: Identified and recorded in 2015, Area 4 contains a building (**Structure 2**) and areas of burning. In 2016, the scrub and topsoil were cleared by JCB and the area hand excavated.

Area 7: This area lies on top of the hill overlooking Dreamers Bay. **Structure 8** comprises a building with at least one room, covered in stone rubble (presumably much of this demolition rubble). This potentially multiphased building was cleared by machine to identify several walls, some plastered with high quality flooring, ceramic tile roofing and a circular feature on the south-east corner,.

Area 8: This area lies within the Rifle Range Area, west of the fence. **Structure 7**, a rectangular building with rooms approximately 4m wide on a north-south alignment was surveyed and photographed.

2017 Excavations

Four areas were looked at during the 2017 season (James and Score 2017).

Area 2: Trial pits were excavated at certain points of **Structure 4** to attempt to identify the plan of the structure. Test-pits identified further wall sections of the building.

Full excavation of **Structure 5** was undertaken using a JCB to clear the overburden with hand excavation of the interior of the building. This recorded a rectangular east-west building with

several interior divisions and an external walled courtyard to the south. The walls were constructed on top of the natural bedrock with a fine sand and crushed bedrock layer used to level the ground before construction. There were at least two different styles of wall construction with the western wall containing tile fragments as well as stone suggesting that this wall had either been replaced or represents a different phase of construction. Several gaps in the walls hinted at entrances or a more complex building.

It was apparent that the north-eastern walls of the main room had collapsed inwards. This had preserved several pottery vessels beneath the tumbled stone; the proximity of the vessels to the internal walls suggesting they had been leant against these walls and there were hints that some may have been counters rather than full-height walls and some upside-down vessels may have fallen from their surface, with a fragment of flat marble possibly representing the counter top.

Area 4: The area excavated in 2016 was reopened and expanded by JCB and excavation continued to try and determine the character, date and extent of the structure. Further walls of **Structure 2** were recorded suggesting it was much larger than previously thought, and it became evident that there were earlier phases to the building including walls and rock cut features. This area contained large amounts of pottery and burnt deposits suggesting significant activity in this area. The building is on the same alignment as Structure 1 and possibly part of the same complex sharing one or two north-south orientated walls

Area 7: The wall lines and floor levels of hill top **Structure 8** had been identified and cleaned in 2016. In 2017 two small trenches were opened outside the main building by machine to determine if the structure continued to the north and west. The southern wall was traced, and its return identified marking the westernmost extent of the building. The second trench looking to identify the northern extent of the building, however, found what appears to be either a separate room or building, with a curving wall and a plaster floor laid on a layer of pea-grit gravel.

Area 8: Structure 7 within the Rifle Range Area to the west was investigated to determine the condition and preservation of the structure. It was initially thought that this building was badly eroded. However, several small test-pits proved that at least part of the structure had well preserved walls.

The 2018 Excavations

2018 objectives

The strategy for Easter 2018 was to prioritise completion of work on shoreline buildings, and to conduct the initial phase of fieldwork on the other element of the Dreamer's Bay port landscape, the quarries and associated features above the protected harbour; this would lay the groundwork for detailed survey and any excavation in the quarry zone for the projected fifth and final season in 2019. To this end, it was decided to temporarily suspend work on the hilltop structure, area 7, the intention being to make a concentrated effort on this, too, in 2019.

The planned 2018 work therefore comprised, first and foremost, completion of surveying, excavating and recording of the Roman/Byzantine structural remains along the shoreline. The geophysics results from this area (James *et al.* 2018) detected multiple electromagnetic anomalies indicating the hidden extent of some known structures and the possible existence of others. Small trenches were therefore planned around areas 2, 3 and 8, 'ground-truthing' to check whether they represent ancient buildings.

The main excavation effort was to comprise continued work on structural remains and associated sealed contexts in Area 4, at the eastern end of the low ground facing Dreamer's Bay itself, and in Area 8 at the western end, inside the rifle ranges.

On top of the cliffs overlooking Dreamer's Bay itself are extensive ancient quarries, with clear evidence of cutting of orthogonal blocks and round mill stones. Some of the products of the site were probably moved inland by visible track-ways, but probably most were transported by sea from the anchorage below the quarries, perhaps an important reason for establishment and maintenance of the harbour. The 2018 objective was to survey the quarries, and associated or interspersed archaeological remains (already known, from previous amateur surveys by Haggerty and recent informal inspection, to include a water channel, rock-cut steps, track-ways, and now one or more buildings have been identified in the area). The geology of the area and the output materials of the quarries was to be characterised by Miltiadis Polidorou.

In addition to manual survey in the quarries, use of a camera drone was also proposed as the fastest and safest way to record the cliff-edge evidence, graphically and photographically. However, in the event permission to undertake this—which we knew was asking a lot within a busy, high-security airbase—was not forthcoming from MOD.

Methodology

Excavation was conducted manually, although a JCB was used where scrub over or surrounding the planned trench areas needed to be cleared, and also where necessary to remove colluvium, modern redeposited material and rubble overlying the archaeological levels. Recording was conducted using the standard context-sheet-based system employed by University of Leicester Archaeological Services, which is designed to cope with both simple and complex, deeply stratified sites. Although the students were trained using conventional

recording, Surface from Motion (SfM) technology was also used to produce 3D photogrammetric models in addition to traditional recording techniques. All excavations were tied into the previous work using a Total Station and the permanent stations located using DGPS.

Backfilling

Following the completion of the 2018 season all areas were backfilled with a JCB, leaving markers to indicate excavated areas.

Excavation and Survey Results

Area 2

Geophysical survey was conducted over the area earlier in 2018. The magnetometry results identified several anomalies that could represent extra walls within Structures 4 and 5 (James *et al.* 2018, 42). Two small hand dug test-pits were undertaken to verify the survey results. The test-pits confirmed that the survey anomalies were indeed walls (Fig 4).



Figure 4: Area 2, test-pits showing walls identified as anomalies on the geophysical survey

More significantly these new walls strongly suggest that Structures 4 and 5 are in fact part of the same complex (Fig. 5). While the previously excavated western side was well preserved, the eastern part, where investigated appeared to be eroded and truncated. Much of the north-eastern area lies beneath scrub vegetation and is difficult to trace.

The complex narrow range is therefore potentially 70m long (east-west) with a 25 x 25m block to the east. Internal divisions suggest at least two narrow rooms running east-west, approximately 4m wide x 25 long, in the eastern and central part of the structure with several north-south divisions at the western end also creating a series of cells approximately 4m x 7m wide.

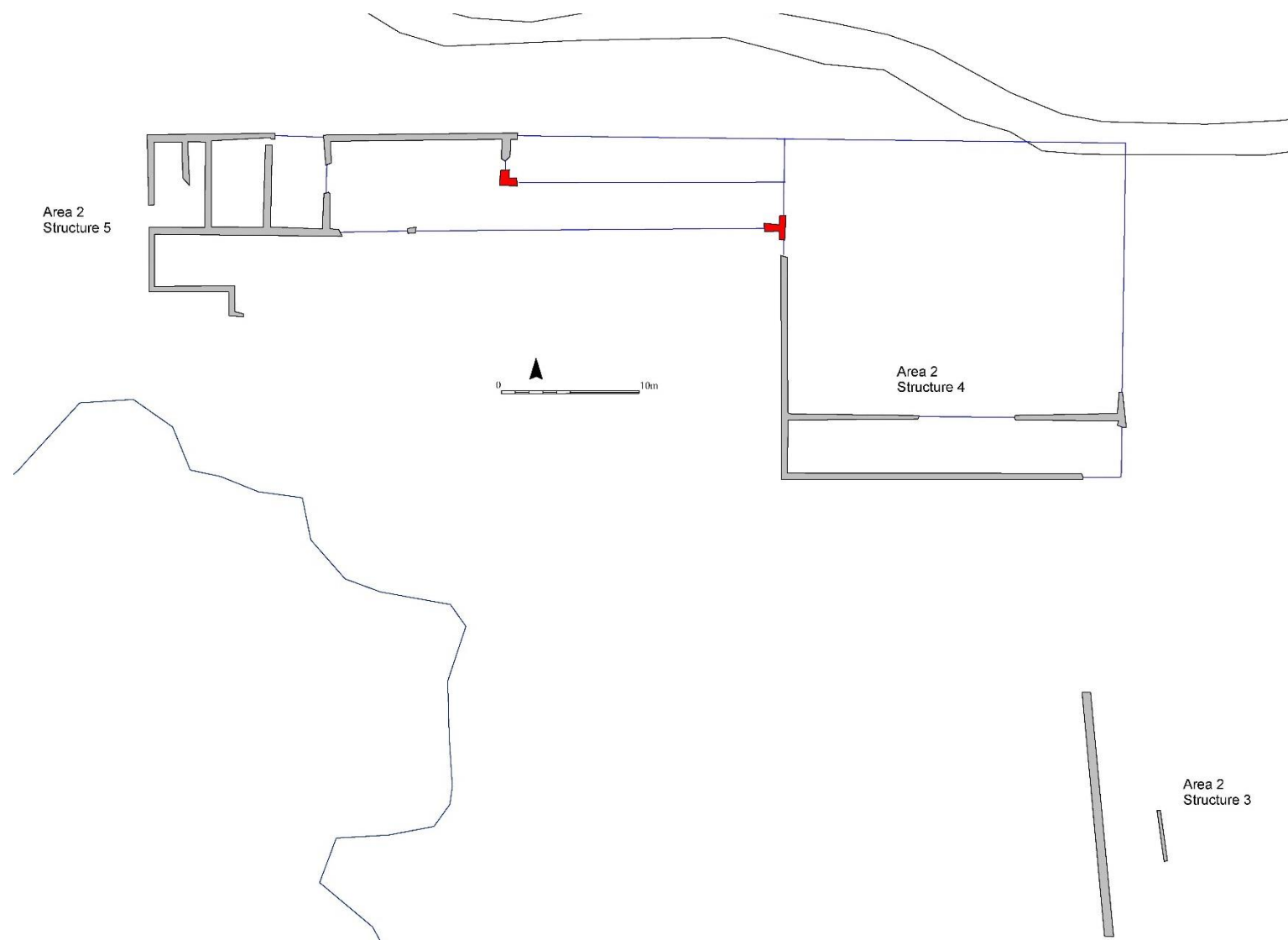


Figure 5: Area 2, plan of Structures 4 and 5. Red represents areas investigated in 2018, blue are projected lines.

Area 3

Walls had previously been noted in Area 3 in the western part of the coastline along the rifle range fence, although clearing of areas in 2016 suggested that while there may have been a structure here (Structure 6), much of it had been lost to the sea. Geophysical survey however, picked up some more possible walls lines and these were tested by excavation (James et al. 2018, 51). A trial pit over the area found evidence for the walls. Unlike the walls in Area 2 this structure appeared to be represented by robbed out walls – very similar to the robbed out walls seen in Trenches 6a and 6b excavated in 2016 (although this structure is on a very different alignment) and the traces of Structure 6 seen in the wall of the cliff edge (Fig. 6).

The walls are on roughly the same alignment as the remains of cliff edge walls and approximately 50 - 60m to the west. Given the length of the structures seen in Areas 1 and 2 they could form part of the same structure, although most of the building appears to have been lost to the sea.

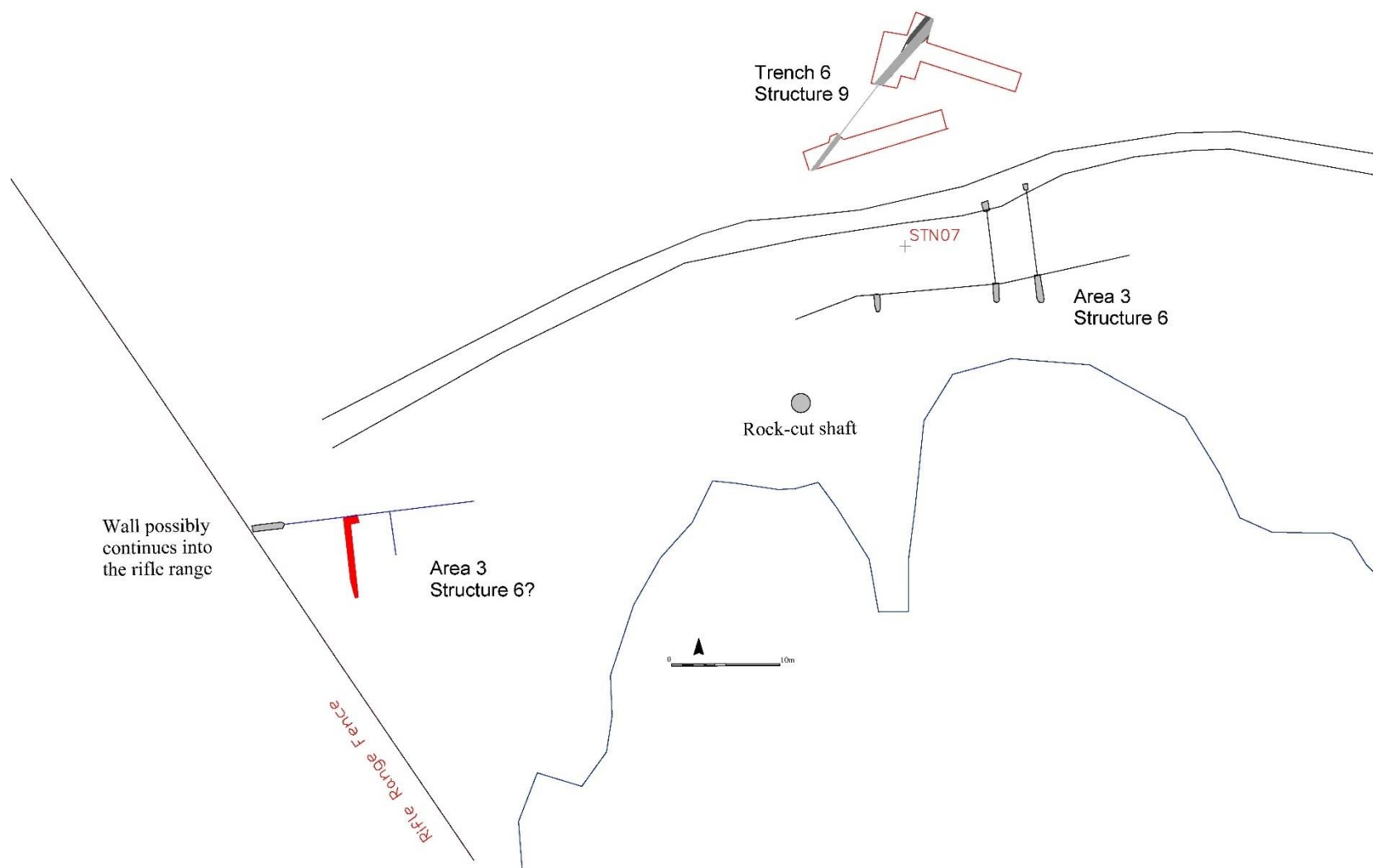


Figure 6: Area 3, plan of Structure 6. Red indicates areas investigated in 2018, blue are geophysical survey anomalies.

Area 8

The building in Area 8 had been cleaned in 2017 and exploratory test-pits indicated that Structure 7 was more extensive and better preserved than previously thought (Fig. 7). The aim in 2018 was to produce a plan of the structure and determine its condition and preservation.



Figure 7: Area 8, buried walls showing the depths of deposits.

Geophysical survey in this area was not very productive, mostly indicating walls that were already known (James *et al.* 2018, 48). Structure 7 was located some distance back from the coastline on a slight rise sloping southwards towards the sea. While the far northern wall was buried over 0.5m beneath the ground surface, the southern walls on the lower slopes were only just surviving on the surface and it seems likely that much of the southern part of the structure has been lost to erosion.

The main structure was very similar to the western end of Structure 5 in Area 2 with a block approximately 12m x 7m divided into two 4m wide cells. A wall ran east from the south-east corner with a break of 6m but continuing eastwards. A test-pit identified a return suggesting a northern wall, but vegetation prevented the full extent of the northern area being determined and it may continue further to the north (Figs 8-9).

A short stretch of wall was also recorded to the south-east some 46m from the south-east corner. This is on the same alignment as Structure 7 and may be part of the same complex (Fig. 2).

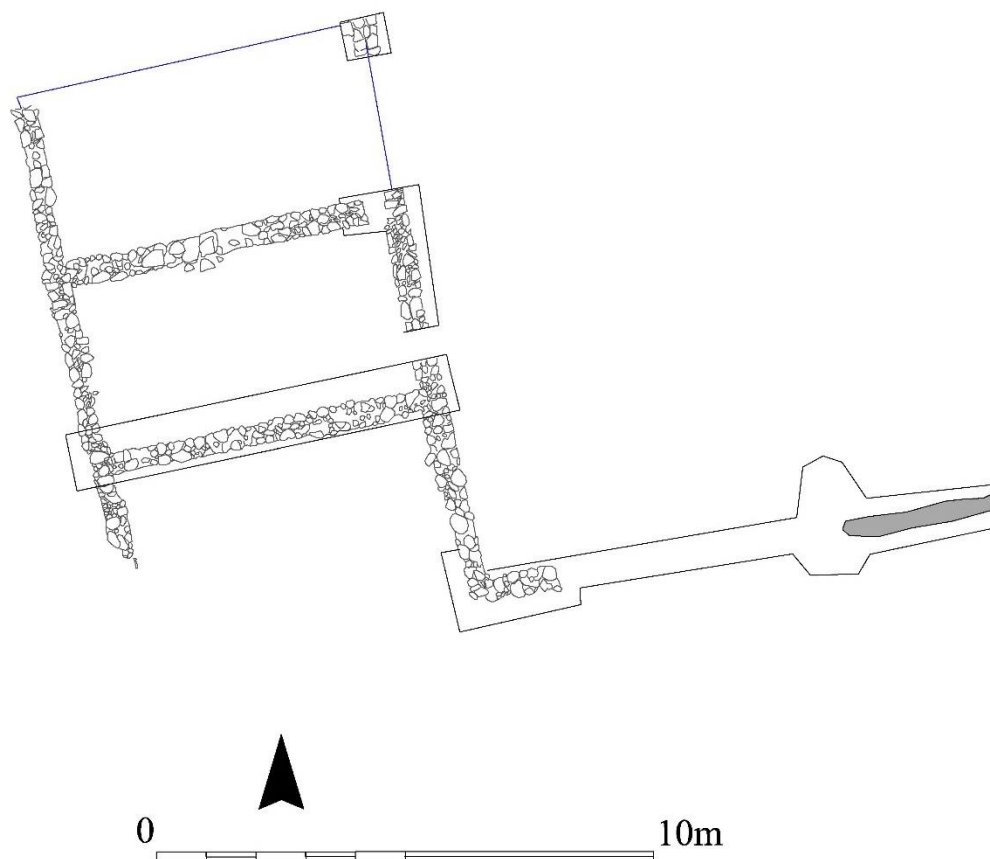


Figure 8: Area 8, plan of Structure 7. Blue are projected lines.

All of the walls excavated appear to be foundation walls with no obvious construction cuts. They are all very similar and appear contemporary with the possible exception of the south-east corner. There is a sizable gap in the wall here which might suggest robbing and the continuation of the wall running east is of a rougher build and could be a later repair or rebuild (Fig. 7: Bottom image).

Unlike Structure 5 in Area 2, there was no evidence for collapse of the building with stone rubble over the ground surface probably being a result of erosion. Although pottery was recovered, the majority of it came from the upper layers and is similar to the pottery sherds shattered across the ground in this area.



Figure 9: Area 8: Photogrammetry (North to top)

Area 4

The aim in 2018 was to complete the excavation of Area 4, and the area was therefore again uncovered, cleaned and excavated. The excavations revealed that there were several phases of building. The earliest features in this area appear to be a series of slots cut into the natural and orientated north-east to south-west. Mostly these lay outside the eastern edge of the building however, one was discovered inside the structure beneath the various layers. Another of these slots had been recorded on the eastern coastline just outside the building in Area 1 (Figs 10-11). A wide U-shaped ditch with steep sides on the eastern boundary and a butt end to the south had previously been identified as the earliest phase of the building as it lay beneath one of the walls, and this feature lies on a similar alignment to the other slots. The suggestion was that this could have been a palisade trench for a fence or boundary and it is possible that these shallow slots could have been associated beam slots.

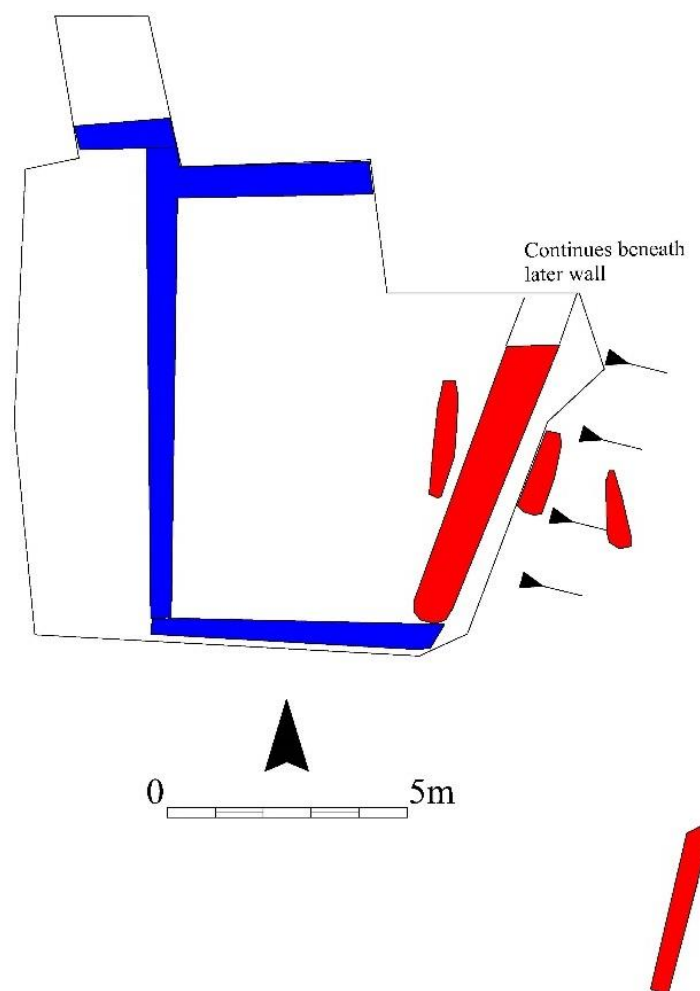


Figure 10: Early phase of slots (red) and walls (blue)



Figure 11: Two of the linear slots cut into the natural bedrock. The one on the left lies beneath the layers infilling the building with the previously excavated ditch immediately to the east.

The earliest walls of the Structure 2 comprised a robbed out east-west wall at the northern side of the structure joining a north-south wall. These were on very slightly different alignments to the later walls previously identified (Figs 10 and 12). To the north another east-west wall may also be part of this phase (Fig. 12, right image).

The southern end of the north-south wall had been robbed out but the edge of a second east-west wall may well also belong to this phase forming the southern boundary (Fig. 12).



Figure 12: Early walls. Robbed out robber trench running E-W (left) and wall running N-S (right).



Figure 13: walls. Robbed out section of wall to the south (left) and the southern east-west wall.

The later walls had all been recorded previously and covered an area approximately 12m x 12m (Fig. 14). Investigations in 2017 had found further fragments of wall to the south of the building which suggested that the later phase was perhaps part of the same building as Structure 1 (Fig. 19). The building comprised an east-west wall, with a short fragment of wall running north (Fig. 15; 313, 376). It forms a T-junction at its western end with a wall running southwards (Fig. 16; 357). This wall appears to continue beyond the excavation area and may be the western wall of Structure 1. A fragment of wall parallel with the main east-west wall runs west and could form a 4m cell as seen in the other structures (Fig. 16; 389).

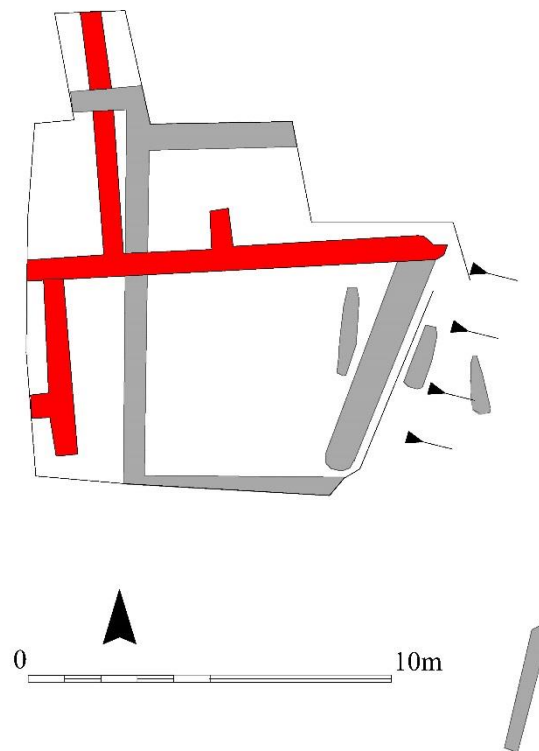


Figure 14: Later walls of Structure 2 (red).

Another wall runs northwards from the main east-west wall. Where it crosses the east-west wall identified as part of the early phase it appears to butt up against it on either side suggesting perhaps that it reused the earlier wall. In addition, the lower levels appear to be slightly misaligned and could suggest either reuse or rebuilding on a slightly different alignment (Fig. 17).



Figure 15: Structure 2, later walls 313, 376.



Figure 16: Structure 2, later walls 357, 389.



Figure 17: Structure 2, earlier wall 392 and later 314.

Across the whole of the excavated area between the walls were layers of burning and areas of rubble with large quantities of material culture. No obvious floors or internal structures were identified, and the amounts of tumbled rubble and the disturbed and mixed nature of these deposits suggest the lower layers represent demolition rubble and infill perhaps from the earliest phases of the building. The large amounts of pottery and layers of burning suggest that the later building may have been used for domestic purposes (e.g. cooking, food production and possibly small scale industrial or commercial use). Pits containing burnt material against the outside of the walls of Structure 1 and Structure 5 in Area 2 and the areas of burning overlying rubble in Area 4 may also suggest later use of these areas, after the structures had gone out of use but before they were completely demolished, perhaps utilising the remnants of the walls for shelter.



Figure 18: Area 4: Photogrammetry (North to top)

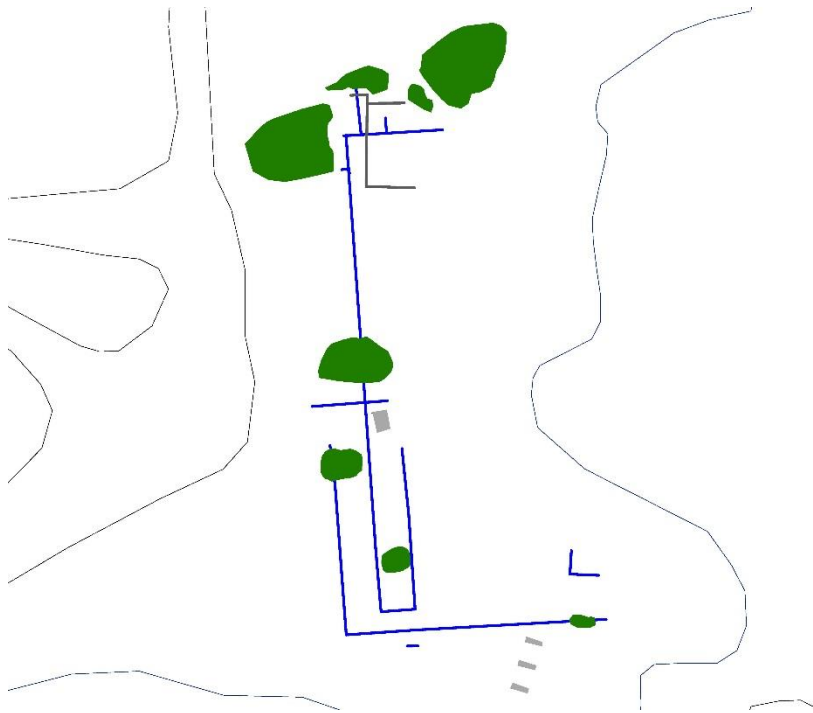


Figure 19: Reconstructed relationship between Structures 1 and 2

Dreamer's Bay quarry complex: survey

Alongside the excavations, a survey of the quarries on the top of the steep scarp overlooking Dreamer's Bay harbour was undertaken. Features associated with quarrying had been long identified, but there had been no detailed survey. The purposes of the 2018 exercise were to plot the extent and assess the nature of the quarries for record, and to identify questions and targets for more detailed investigation in 2019. The intention is to characterise the minerals being exploited, to identify the products of quarrying, and to investigate methods of extraction, processing, and export from the site (apparently both by land, as indicated by a rutted track, and by sea from the harbour below).

Each feature was numbered, described and sketched using standard pro formas and their location recorded using hand held GPS (accurate to between 2-5m) and plotted onto Google Earth (Figs 20-22; Table 2).

The majority of the features are quarries with cut edges. Miltiades Polidorou has identified the exploited mineral as a conglomerate, of small fragments of hard, dark inclusions derived originally from the Troodos massif, washed into the sea and concreted together in a matrix of sea floor deposits later uplifted with the formation of the island/peninsula. The conglomerate strata are highly variable in the density and size of inclusions. A high-density deposit was, to judge by curved grooves left in the quarry floor, used to make circular millstones (Fig. 22, lower left). Strata with fewer, finer inclusions were cut into orthogonal blocks, presumably for building. Some of the strata were friable, and were apparently used to create aggregate. Very similar material was encountered in the hilltop structure in Area 7, and is to be seen used in cements at many points in Kourion city. Methods of excavating conglomerate for aggregate may explain curious curving cut faces in the quarries which were initially thought possibly to be some kind of chamber tomb (Fig. 22, lower right).

Other features in the area apparently related to quarrying include a set of stone-cut steps, 'cistern' type features and a linear channel (Fig. 21). The last was presumably to carry water, probably for soaking wooden wedges to split blocks. On the higher ground to the north, in an artificial cut some narrow walls were identified including one wall section with plaster surviving on the inner face. Although these are undated they probably represent rough buildings.

The other major element of the landscape is a huge eroded pile of distinctive brown earth on the steep natural slope below the quarried area. This represents re-deposition of thousands of tons of material which had originally overlain all or part of the strata targeted for human exploitation. Miltiades Polidorou has identified this as cemented ancient sand-dune material. It is clear that the material reached its present position as a result of human, not natural processes: it appears to have been tipped over the edge from a single point. Further investigation of the steep slope below the known quarries is also now required as a result of observations subsequently made by the marine archaeology team in September 2018. Close to

the shoreline around the foot of the dump MP and LB identified archaeological features, apparently including masonry structures, probably associated with transfer of quarried stone to ships in the bay. There are reported also indications of more quarrying near the shore, apparently of sandstone, which may well be the source of stone for construction of the breakwater.

Table 2: Features identified in the quarry zone

Area	Uol Ref	Description	Resolution	Rec By	Date
Quarry East of DB	DB001	Rock cut Quarry	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB002	Shallow Quarry on Cliff edge	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB003	Rock cut slot	3m	AH	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB004	Rock cut quarry edge along cliff	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB005	Rock cut quarry edge along cliff – Cont. of DB04?	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB006	Rock cut steps	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB007	Cistern/header tank?	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB008	Stone quarry on edge of cliff	3m	AH	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB009	Linear cut edge	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB010	Stone walls of Building	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB011	Roughly marked out blocks of stone	3m	AH	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB012	Linear cut face	3m	VS	05/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB013	Small Quarry on Cliff edge	3m	DC	08/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB014	'Tomb' within quarry DB16	3m	VS	08/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB015	Wheel ruts	DC	VS	08/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB016	Small Quarry on Cliff edge	3m	DC	08/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB017	Rock cut 'tomb'	3m	DC	08/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB018	'Tomb' Entrance	3m	DC	08/04/2018
Quarry East of DB	DB019	Very large quarry	3m	VS	08/04/2018

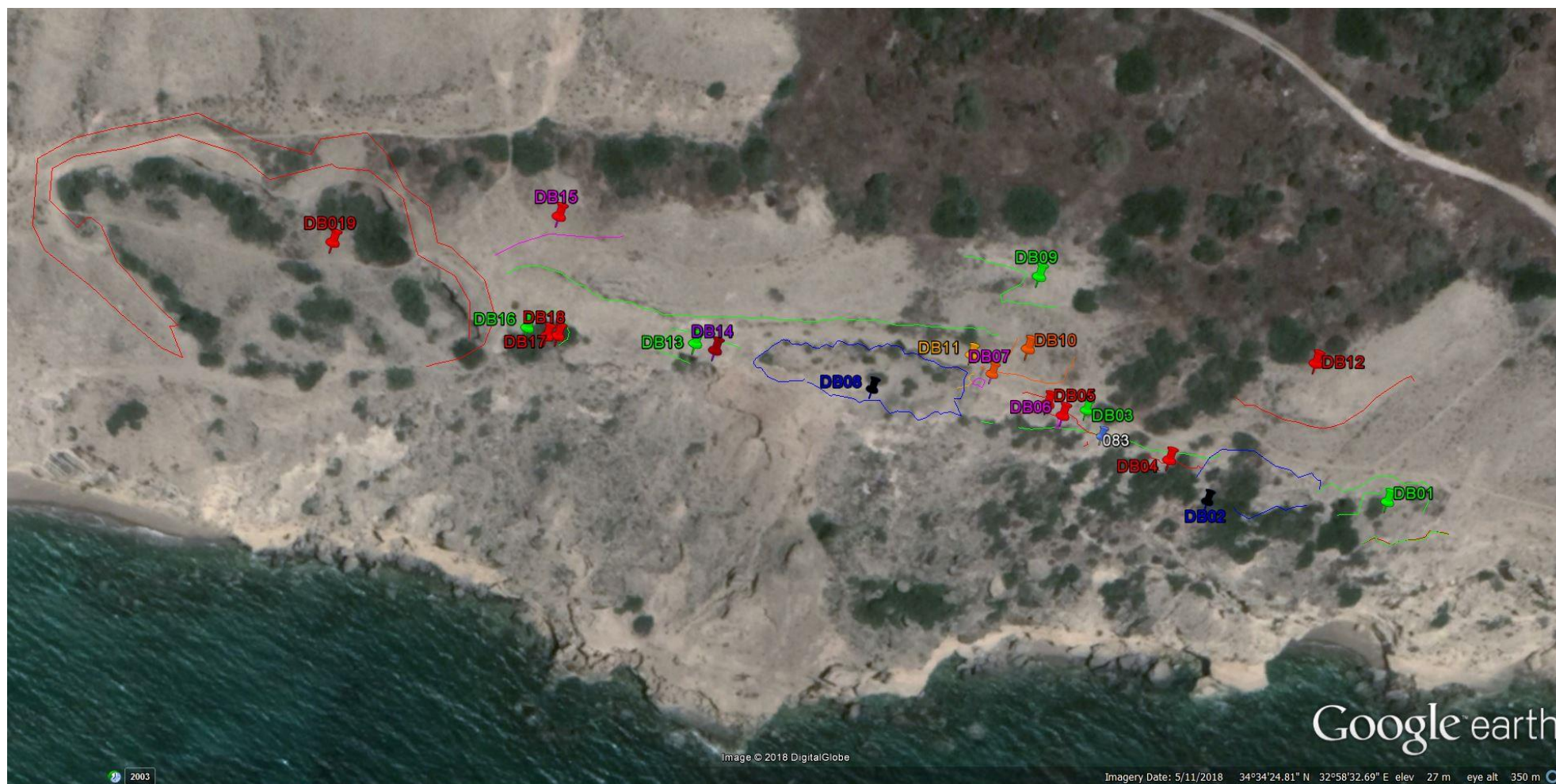


Figure 20: Plan showing the cliff top features surveyed during the Field Survey

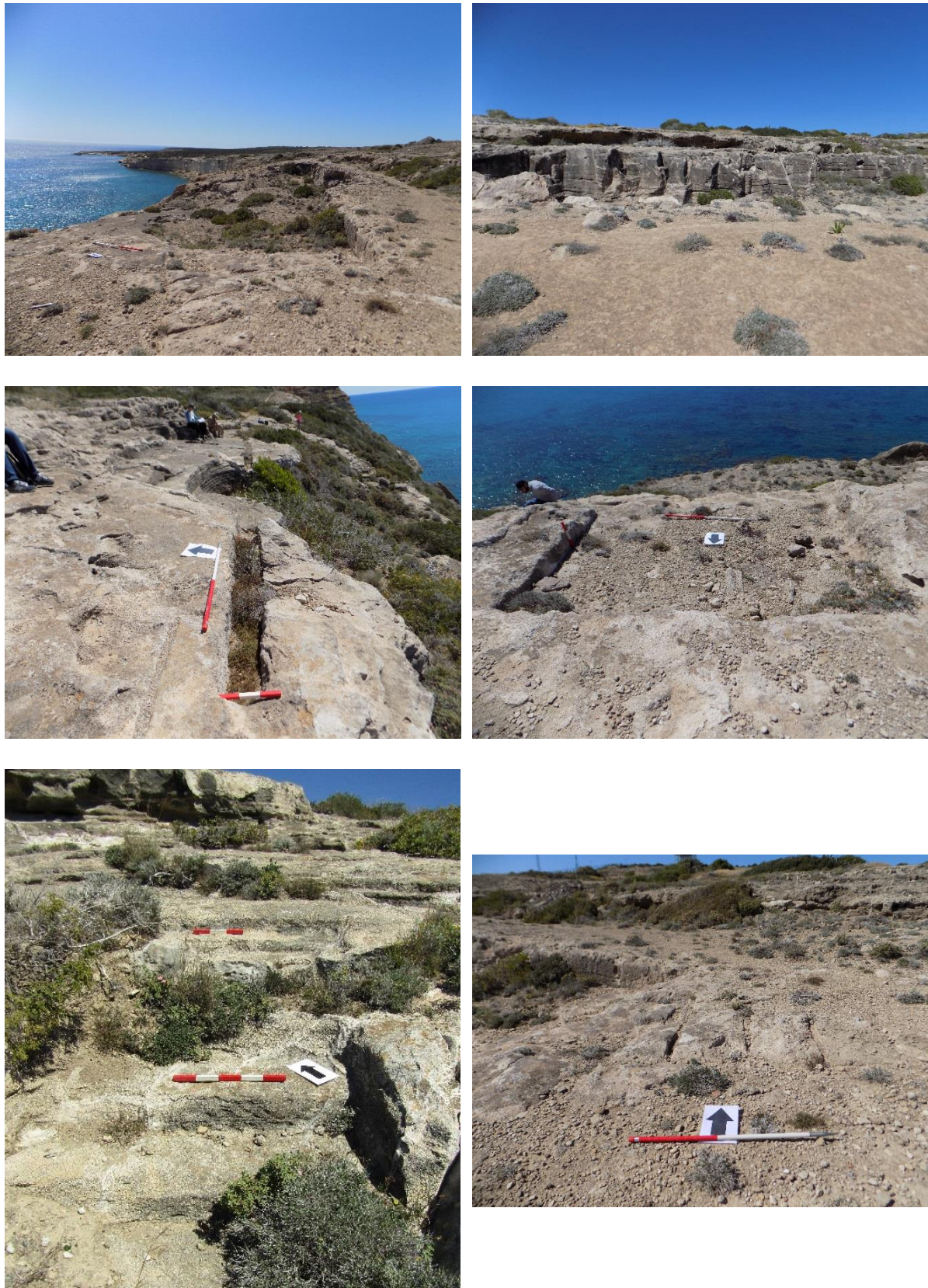


Figure 21: Quarry features on the cliff edge. Top: Quarries; Middle: Possible cistern and water channel; Bottom: Rock cut steps and stone block rough-outs;

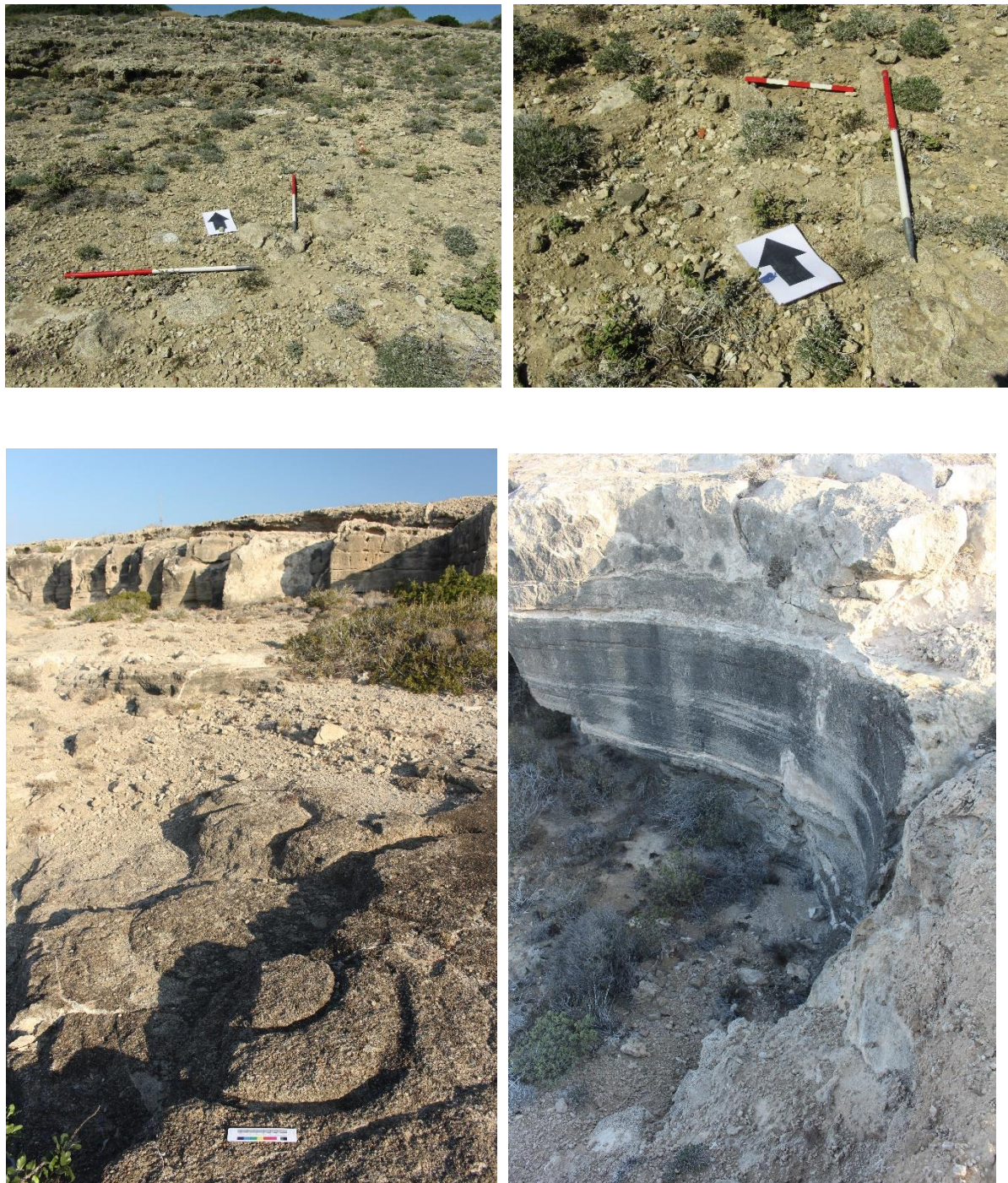


Figure 22: Top: Possible walls of a building and detail of plaster on one of the walls. Lower left: foreground, traces of millstone cutting, with a 'dogtooth' quarry face left by cutting orthogonal blocks in the background. Lower right, a curved quarry face, about 5m long, perhaps representing quarrying of loose conglomerate to use as aggregate in cement/concrete.

Outreach

Mireya González Rodríguez



Figure 23: Explaining the layout of the port (top), and excavation of shoreline structures on Area 4 (bottom) to members of the Akrotiri village community.

Community outreach is an essential element of the Ancient Akrotiri Project which aims to raise awareness of the cultural heritage of the area among both the military community and the civilian Cypriot population. Our presence at the bay is noticed by the RAF community and thus, we had a steady stream of visitors that were always met by staff or students to provide a site tour, show some of our day finds and answer questions. Amongst the visitors

are families who have been following our progress annually. Coinciding with the Easter holidays, the outreach programme focused on engagement with the public through two Open Days which aimed at promoting knowledge and interest in the site at Dreamers Bay, emphasising the importance of its protection and encouraging the local communities to engage with the archaeology and historical heritage of Akrotiri.

Open Day for Akrotiri village community

In collaboration with the Akrotiri Environmental Education Centre, we organised an Open Day for the community of Akrotiri village on 10th April, which attracted 50 local residents, including 9 children.



Figure 24: 'Show and tell' with ancient pottery for visitors from the village community.

It consisted of a site tour, visits to one of the open area excavations and a finds session along with interactive activities for children. In advance of the Open Day a short leaflet was prepared to hand in to all visitors. This provided a short introduction about the aims and objectives of the project and background about the archaeology of the area including two annotated site plans. SJ, accompanied by Vakis Michael of the Environmental Centre, led the site tour which provided an opportunity to introduce and contextualise the excavations at Dreamers Bay within the wider archaeological landscape of the Akrotiri Peninsula. The site visit focused on Area 4, where visitors were introduced to archaeological field techniques by the excavators on site, with the much-needed assistance of Andria, an MA student from Nicosia who was volunteering on site during this season. Adjacent to Area 4, finds from this and previous seasons as well as materials recovered from the peninsula were displayed while Cristiana Christodoulou, a local from Akrotiri village and MA student at the University of Cyprus, demonstrated the different types of ceramics, fabrics and its uses. All sessions were organised to allow maximum interaction between the visitors and staff, encouraging questions and engagement in discussions about local knowledge of the area. Alongside these, a tent was set up with activities for children supervised by one of the University of Leicester students. Refreshments were provided at the end of the tours to facilitate further conversations and interaction with the visitors.

Twenty six adults filled in the questionnaire, which provides a 63.4% sample of the visitors. Out of this, only three were currently working at the base. Most of the visitors had visited the base once or never, although 73% knew something about the presence of archaeological remains on the base, but due to lack of access they had not been able to visit the sites. These figures indicate that the Open Day attracted visitors with an interest in the archaeology and local heritage. All visitors emphasised their increased understanding of the archaeology and the necessity to undertake further events where the local population can be involved. The age range for most visitors who answered the questionnaire is between 18 and 45 (61.5%).

Akrotiri military base community Open Day

The second Open Day, on 11th April, was aimed at visitors from the RAF base, and was advertised through posters in public areas including messes, shops and library, and a live interview on the breakfast show of the radio station on the morning of the event. The Open day followed a similar programme to the one on the 10th but included a wider range of activities for children run by the University of Leicester students. These included handling archaeological materials, activities about mosaics (giving them the opportunity to learn about the mosaics at Paphos and Kourion as well as the chance to design their own mosaic), *defixiones* (Roman curse tablets) linked to Roman religion and ways of communicating with the Roman gods (children had the opportunity to 'gain revenge' by asking their favourite Roman god for help!), and the life of a Roman soldier, with an introduction to Latin through a series of role games in the style of 'Simon Says'. Forces TV documented the event.

The day attracted around 100 visitors, mostly 18-45 years old dependants of RAF personnel rather than serving. This is a good result considering the continuous influx and interest of people during the two-week excavation and the fact that the only area open for the day was Area 4, the same as the previous two years. In fact, 26 out of the 27 participants that completed our questionnaire responded that they did not come to the 2017 Open Day. All of the participants indicated that not only the Open Day had increased their understanding of the importance of protecting the heritage but that the Open Day had increased their interest in learning more about the archaeological sites in the area and how to protect them.

Schools events

Along with the two events directly linked to the excavation, two full days of activities were delivered at the primary schools in Episkopi and Akrotiri. Continuing our ongoing relationship with Episkopi Primary, I was requested to design and deliver an educational programme for a Year 5 Enrichment Day under the school's theme 'Aspiration through Inspiration'. This was delivered on the 19th April 2018. Sixteen children were selected by the school to take part in the event. The enquiry-based activities were designed to allow maximum engagement, and stretch the pupils by exploring, experiencing and learning about classics and Roman life. The day was divided in two sections: the morning, dedicated to classics, lessons included an introduction to Latin (all pupils learnt to introduce themselves and their family in Latin and through role games we discover how to follow orders from a Roman centurion), Roman dinner parties, curse tablets. The afternoon was linked to archaeology, where we discovered the multifaceted and multidisciplinary nature of archaeology, breaking some preconceived ideas through quizzes, excavating an archaeologist's tool box, and games such as relay races to find the right definition for an archaeological term. We finished the day with a handling session of materials from the Akrotiri peninsula and a Q&A session.

A second Widening Participation event took place on 21st April 2018. Over 100 Year 1 students participated on "Learning about the Past" at Akrotiri Primary School, where we discovered how archaeologists learn about the past and through a series of enquiry-based activities and Q&A we went back in time from our present day to the dinosaurs! The day was divided into two sessions, to be delivered to individual classes. During the morning, we worked on a timeline of 'things' familiar to us, from our house, kitchen, bicycle and favourite toy or t-shirt going back through time, seeing how these have changed in time and discussing similarities and differences. Arriving at the Roman period allowed for a handling session of archaeological artefacts recovered from Akrotiri and its vicinity. The afternoon provided the opportunity to work outdoors and do a bit of archaeology. The pupils had a range of activities representing the different aspects of an archaeologist job on the field. They started by picking the right tools from the archaeologist's tool box to carry out the activities successfully, which included taking photographs with scales and north arrows, to measured drawings of features and small finds in situ and a bit of digging in the school's sandpit.

Archive, and storage of finds

All finds from the season have been bagged, boxed and placed in secured storage at the Kourion Museum in Episkopi village, pending further study.

The site archive is held by University of Leicester under the site code ADB.2015 and comprises the following:

- 222 context sheets
- 37 A2 Drawing sheets
- High resolution digital site photos and working shots.
- 8 x environmental samples (retained at the stores in Cyprus)
- 17 x boxes of pottery, 2 boxes of metal and 1 box of glass small finds (retained at the stores in Cyprus). See Appendix 2
- Survey data processed into CAD drawings and a GIS.

Discussion, conclusions and prospect

The 2018 season saw completion of excavation on the low shoreline west of Dreamer's Bay. Although initially seven possible structures were identified, it now seems that the buildings are far larger than previously thought and that there were at least four main complexes (Fig. 3). Structures 1 and 2 in Areas 1 and 4 are part of a single complex as are Structures 4 and 5 in Area 2. Structure 3 may also belong to this complex, perhaps part of a courtyard or enclosing coastal wall. Structure 6 in Area 3 and Structure 7 in Area 8 are also much larger than previously identified. Although not identical, the complexes share similar dimensions with an overall length of *c.* 70m and internal cells *c.* 4m x 7m or 4m x 25m (Fig. 25).

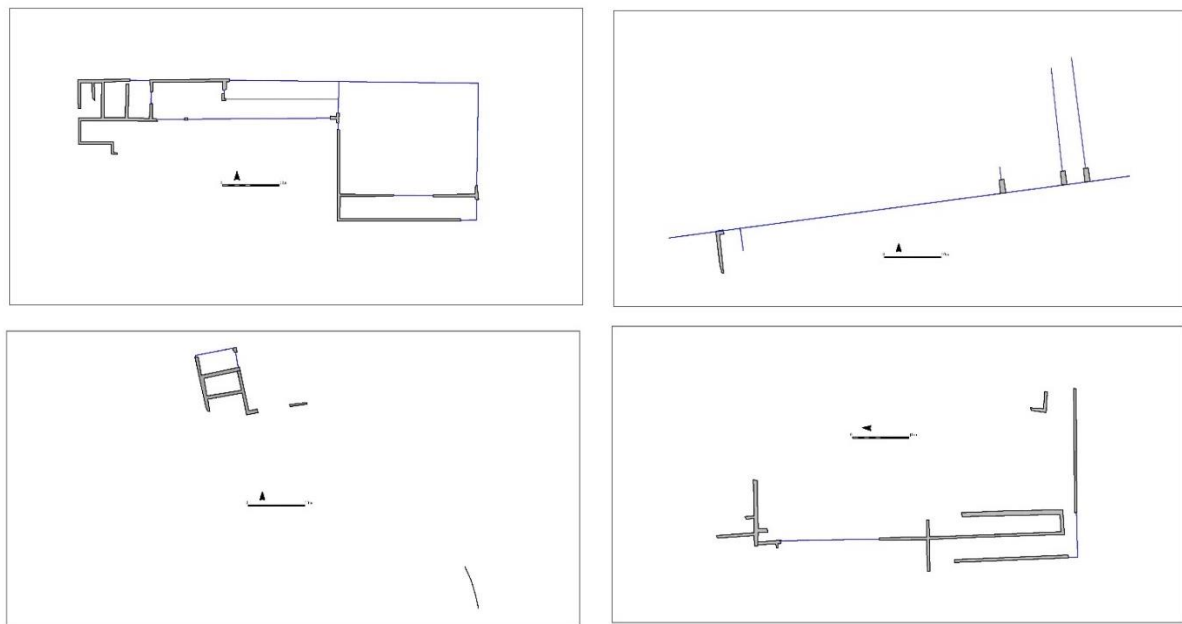


Figure 25: Plans of the four main structural complexes identified on the Dreamer's Bay shoreline

The buildings mostly appear to be contemporaneous, sharing similar methods of construction, although there is some suggestion of repair and rebuilding in Area 2 and Area 4.

The structure in Area 8 was only evaluated, however, the limited excavation suggest that while the southern part on the lower slopes has indeed been largely lost to erosion, like the western end of Area 2 the foundation walls on the upper slopes are preserved beneath significant deposits of cover sand. Where excavated, this structure is similar to the others to the east.

Area 2 is the only building with evidence for an end date. The building was clearly abandoned following the collapse of the walls with no attempt to recover the contents, possibly due to an earthquake, although the evidence for the collapse of the other shoreline buildings may have been robbed out. The excavation of Area 4 clearly shows an earlier phase of building with walls and slots. There is little dating evidence for this phase although given the close alignment and reuse of walls it is unlikely to be much earlier than the later structure. Area 4

also produced large amounts of pottery and areas of burning suggest occupation deposits indicating a domestic function for this part of the building. Interestingly there is also evidence for later use of the structures with a number of areas of burning/hearths found externally against the walls in Areas 2 and 2 and also above some of the rubble of Area 4. This suggest that the area was being used while the walls were still visible but perhaps after at least some of them had collapsed or been robbed out.

With regard to function, the size and location of these buildings on the shoreline would suggest warehousing for handling ships' cargoes, consistent with the amphora fragments found associated with them. On the other hand, Area 2 provided evidence for a variety of different ceramic forms, including used cooking pots, suggesting that people were at least eating meals in these complexes (below). However, as we noted in 2017: 'a relative dearth of other domestic occupation debris (e.g. food debris and personal items) perhaps indicates that people were not actually living in these buildings, at least for any great length of time. A number of copper alloy nails and what may be a sailmaker's needle likely to be from boats or ships were also found here. These last finds, and the burnt areas outside some of the structures perhaps hinting at industrial activities, suggest that alongside cargo handling and trading indicated by the weight found in 2016, maintenance and repair of vessels, sails, rigging and other tackle was likely undertaken here, as would be expected at a port. However, occupation may have been for only part of the year, during the main, weather-limited ancient sailing season from spring to early autumn. The relative dearth of domestic debris may also be explicable by the proximity of the port to the known contemporaneous substantial 'village' settlements of Pano and Kato Katalymata to the northeast, and Katalymata ton Plakoton to the north west. These were close enough for most port workers to have lived in them, walking to and from Dreamers Bay each day' (James & Score 2017, 46).

The survey of the quarries east of the shoreline buildings undertaken this season represents an initial foray into the last major component of the Dreamer's Bay archaeological landscape. Although this was largely undertaken as preparation for more intensive work in 2019, it has already identified many of the products of the workings, provided information on methods of extraction, and clues towards handling and exportation of materials.

Funding permitting, further fieldwork is projected at Dreamers Bay for 2018-2019, to develop our understanding of the nature and dating of the identified remains, and to place them in their wider historical landscape context. The main foci for 2019 will be the hilltop complex in area 7, the quarries, and funerary remains in the vicinity. The objective, by the end of the current project in 2019, is to document and investigate all the remains in the ancient port landscape, to understand Dreamer's Bay in relation to the peninsula, the region, and the neighbouring ancient cities of Kourion and Amathous.

Acknowledgements

The project team would like to express their gratitude to the UK Sovereign Base Areas Administration and the Republic of Cyprus Department of Antiquities for enabling the fieldwork to take place. We would also like to thank the Republic of Cyprus Department of Antiquities for their support and advice, especially the Director Dr Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou, Eleni Procopiou, Demetra Aristotelous and the staff of Kourion Museum.

We are especially grateful to the Honor Frost Foundation for their continued support in generously funding the 2018 field season.

SBAA officials, notably Antonis Antoniadis, also provided indispensable assistance in preparing and running the expedition, an effort also relying on support from DIO Environmental staff, both in the UK with archaeologist Philip Abramson playing a key role, and in Cyprus, David Reynolds. RAF Akrotiri station commander Group Captain Mike Blackburn offered warm support, and Maj Steven 'Smudge' Smith provided vital practical help with security clearances, equipment, and valuable guidance.

As ever Maj Frank Garrod (ret.), Chairman of the WSBA Archaeological Society offered us generous hospitality, gave us the use of the Society's well-equipped club house, provided key equipment, helped us secure excellent accommodation, and by no means least provided access to cheap vehicle hire.

This year Sgt Graham Moore, RAF, was also an invaluable member of the team, both on site and handling logistics.

We are also hugely grateful for the help and advice provided this season by Dr Lucy Blue, Miltiadis Polidorou and Dr Michael Given.

By no means least, we are grateful to our excellent University of Leicester staff archaeologists Claire Brown, Pauline Carroll, Donald Clark, Andy Hyam, Andy McLeish, Joe Peters, and Pauline Carroll for running the finds processing, and Mireya Gonzalez Rodriguez who also ran an excellent outreach programme, kindly supported by Thomas Hadjikyriakou and Vakis Michael of the Akrotiri Environmental Education Centre. Thanks also to an excellent group of students from the Universities of Leicester and Cyprus, both graduates (Christiana Christodoulou, Andria Karaoli and Anna-Sophie Bulder) and undergraduates (Joanna Hameed, Volker Laska, Olivia Lovell, Joe Savage and Hope Shaw).

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Appendix 1: Survey stations

Station	East	North	Height	Description
STN01	196881.954	326535.021	19.257	Area 1: Original RO02 - middle concrete block, SW facing Area 1 (mid point)
STN02	196848.828	326548.705	17.897	Area 1: Immediate west of
STN03	LOST			
STN04	LOST			
STN05	196599.384	326520.408	17.195	Area 2: Western coast directly west of STN06
STN06	196673.129	326520.408	19.240	Eastern concrete base survey point
STN07	196533.637	326558.570	19.291	Area 3: Southern coast NE of STN08 next to metal peg
STN08	196474.255	326532.422	18.884	Far west against Range fence nail in wall stub
STN09	196708.514	326502.948	18.612	Area 2: Red Concrete SE of CB3, Old Buffalo STN3
STN10	196717.254	326535.304	19.198	Centre west concrete base survey point
STN11	196760.755	326547.713	18.942	Eastern concrete base survey point
STN12	196804.549	326560.923	18.786	Centre east concrete base survey point
STN13	196812.556	326486.991	16.495	Area 1: Red Concrete peg close to shore SW
STN14	196876.205	326598.398	15.431	Area 4: NE corner red concrete peg
STN15	196448.707	327133.147	66.715	Area 7: top of site South of excavation red concrete peg
STN16	196438.125	327105.882	63.534	Area 7: bottom of site South of excavation close to fence around dump red concrete peg
STN17	196076.632	326614.186	37.813	Ranges: Southern side of track Red concrete peg c. 10m back

STN18	195972.510	326601.826	38.842	Ranges: Southern side of track top of hill overlooking Bay Red concrete peg
STN19	196173.303	326639.508	29.187	Ranges: Northern side of track Red concrete peg
STN20	196410.388	326541.585	20.103	Area 8: Buffalo peg NE of building Red concrete peg
STN21	196400.372	326537.874	19.828	Area 8: NW corner of grid Red concrete peg
STN22	196399.591	326522.992	17.694	Area 8: South of STN22 Red concrete peg
STN23	196866.975	326561.800	17.460	Area 1:Original RO01:SE corner of concrete plinth of bench between Area 4 and 1
STN24	196866.556	326563.942	17.453	Area 1: NE corner of concrete plinth of bench between Area 4 and 1

Appendix 2: List of all finds stored at the Kourion Museum

BULK FINDS							
Season	Trench/Area	Context	Material	Object/Date	Amount	Location	Stored Location
2016	1	01	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	01	Pot		1 x bag		Box 7
2016	1	02	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	03	Pot		1 x bag		Box 7
2016	2	04	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	1	04	Pot		1 x bag		Box 7
2016	1	09	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	19	Pot		2 x bags		Box 1
2016	1	24	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	25	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	26	Pot		2 x bags		Box 1
2016	1	27	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	28	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	44	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	4	50	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	4	51	Pot		4 x bags		Box 1
2016	4	52	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	1	52	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	4	53	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	4	58	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	2	108	Pot	fine ware	2 x crystal boxes		Box 5
2016	2	108	Pot	fine ware	2 x crystal boxes		Box 5
2016	2	108	CBM	Roof tile	1 x bag		Box 5
2016	2	108	Shell	Murex & others	1 x bag		Box 5
2016	2	108	Pot		4 x bags		Box 5
2016	2	108	Pot		3 x bags		Box 5

2016	2	109	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	2	110	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	6B	201	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	6A	208	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	6B	212	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1
2016	4	302	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	302	Pot		1 x bag		Box 7
2016	4	303	Pot		1 x large bag		Box 7
2016	4	304	Pot		2 x bags		Box 4
2016	4	305	Pot		4 x bags		Box 4
2016	4	305	Pot		1 x bag		Box 7
2016	4	307	Pot		4 x bags		Box 4
2016	4	307	CBM		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	308	CBM		2 x bags roof tile		Box 1
2016	4	308	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	308	CBM		1 x bag		Box 7
2016	4	309	CBM		2 x bags roof tile		Box 1
2016	4	309	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	310	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	311	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	318	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	4	321	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	4	322	Pot	Pottery handles	1 x bag		Box 5
2016	7	500	Pot/CBM		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	7	526	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	4	US	Pot		4 x bags		Box 1
2016	8	US	Pot		1 x bag	Surface finds	Box 1
2016	6	US	Pot		1 x bag		Box 1

2016	4	US	Pot		1 x bag		Box 4
2016	2	US	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2016	7	US	Pot		1 x bag		Box 5
2017	4	333	CBM	Tile/brick	5 x bags		Box 09
2017	4	347	CBM	Tile	1 x bag		Box 09
2017	4	355	CBM	Tile	1 x bag		Box 09
2017	4	366/367	CBM	Tile	1 x bag		Box 09
2017	4	305	Pot		1 x bag		Box 10
2017	4	330	Pot		2 x bags		Box 10
2017	4	331	Pot		1 x bag		Box 10
2017	4	332	Pot		8 x bags		Box 10
2017	4	333	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	335	Pot		3 x bags		Box 11
2017	4	336	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	337	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	338	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	340	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	341	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	342	Pot		2 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	343	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	344	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	347	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	351	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	353	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	358	Pot		1 x bag		Box 11
2017	4	352	Pot		13 x bag		Box 12
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	99.1, 104.4	Box 13
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	95.96, 106.47	Box 13

2017	4	355	Pot		1 x bag		Box 13
2017	4	361	Pot		1 x bag		Box 13
2017	4	364	Pot		1 x bag		Box 13
2017	4	366	Pot		3 x bag		Box 13
2017	2D	108	Pot		1 x bag		Box 14
2017	2C	108	Pot		1 x bag		Box 14
2017	2	120	Pot		1 x bag		Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		4 x bags	98.7, 104.3	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	98.97, 104.65	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	101.23, 108.4	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	98.05, 103.43	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		2 x bags	100,107.05	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	96.5, 104.95	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		4 x bags	101.64, 108.5	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		3 x bags		Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot	beneath 92?	1 x bag	95.97, 106.94	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	100.14, 105.9	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	103.2, 108.11	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot	beneath 92?	1 x bag	96.2, 107.4	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot		1 x bag	100, 107.05	Box 14
2017	2	123	Pot	Fine wear bowl	1 x bags	99.05, 103.43	Box 14
2017	2	125	Pot		1 x bag	100, 101.5	Box 14
2017	2	126	Pot		1 x bag	100.5, 101.3	Box 14
2017	2	126	Pot		1 x bag	100.5, 101.3	Box 14
2017	2	120	CBM	Brick/Tile	1 x bag		Box 15
2017	2	123	CBM	brick	1 x bag	over SF90	Box 15
2017	2	123	CBM	Brick/Tile	1 x bag	100.14, 105.9	Box 15
2017	2	123	Marble	sample	1 x bag	100, 107.05	Box 15

2017	4	331	CBM	Tile	3 x bags		Box 15
2018	8	220	Pot		2x bag		Box 16
2018	8	224	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	8	229	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	334	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	336	Pot		2x bags		Box 16
2018	4	344	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	365	Pot		2x bags		Box 16
2018	4	372	Pot		5x bags		Box 16
2018	4	373	Pot		4x bag		Box 16
2018	4	374	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	378	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	379	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	381	Pot		2x bag		Box 17
2018	4	383	Pot		2x bags		Box 16
2018	4	384	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	4	387	Pot		4x bag		Box 17
2018	4	US	Pot		1x bag		Box 16
2018	8	US	Pot		1x bag		Box 17
2018	8	US	Stone		1x bag		Box 17
2018	8	US	Pot		9x bags		Box 17
2018	4	US	Pot		4x bags		Box 17
2018	4	381	Pot		1x bag		Box 17
2018	4		Roof Tile samples		1x bag		Box 17
2018	4	302	Pot		5x bags		Box 17
2018	8	-	Grab samples		2 xbags		Box 17
2018	Trench 6B	US	Pot		1xbag		Box 17
2018	Trench 6B	201	Pot		1xbag		Box 17

2018	Trench 6B	209	Pot		1xbag		Box 17
2018	6	212	Pot		1xbag		Box 17
2018	2	US	Pot		1xbag		Temp in SF box need bag

SMALL FINDS										
Season	Find number	Area/ Trench	Context	Material	Description	Condition	Measurement (mm)	Easting	Northing	location
2015	1	1	19	Fe	Object x 2	Very corroded	400/300mm			SF metal objects box
2015	2	1	1	Cu alloy	cu alloy nail	corroded	560mm			
2015	3	1	1	glass	vessel frag- curved					
2015	4	1	US from cleaning	glass	frag					
2015	5	1	9	Cu alloy	object					
2015	6	1	51	Fe	Object x 2	corroded				
2015	7	1	3	Fe	Object - nail?	corroded				
2015	8	1	3	Cu alloy	frag					
	9		NOT USED							
2016	10	2	100	Cu alloy	coin	corroded	20mm dia			SF metal objects box
2016	11	4	US from cleaning	Cu alloy	nail	bent, patinated and slightly corroded	85mm			SF metal objects box
2016	12	4	US from cleaning	Cu alloy	alloy nail	bent and corroded	65mm			SF metal objects box
2016	13	4	US from cleaning	Fe	nail	corroded fragment	50mm			SF metal objects box
2016	14	4	US from cleaning	Fe	object	corroded	25mm			SF metal objects box
2016	15	4	US from cleaning	Fe	nail	corroded fragment	64mm			SF metal objects box
2016	16	2	US from cleaning	Glass	frag	fragmentary	42mm thin			SF glass box

2016	17	4	US from cleaning	Glass	bottle neck and rim	fragmentary	30mm dia, 38mm high			Triple bagged in SF glass box
2016	18	4	US from cleaning	Cu alloy	nail head	fragmentary	32mm			SF metal objects box
2016	19	4	US from cleaning	Fe	nail	corroded fragments	longest fragment 30mm			SF metal objects box
2016	20	-	found on track between areas 2 & 4	Cu alloy	coin	corroded	13mm dia			SF metal objects box
2016	21		US from cleaning	Fe	nail	corroded fragmentary	42mm			SF metal objects box
2016	22		US from cleaning	Fe	nail	corroded fragmentary	45mm			SF metal objects box
2016	23		302	Charcoal	2 x frags		ca 10mm each			SF metal objects box
2016	24		302	Fe	nail	complete but corroded	44mm			SF metal objects box
2016	25		302	Glass	frag	fragmentary	15mm thin			SF glass box
2016	26		302	Cu alloy	coin	corroded	12mm dia			SF metal objects box
2016	27		302 (sieving)	Cu alloy	coin	corroded	12mm dia			SF metal objects box
2016	28		302 (sieving)	Pb	fragment	corroded and folded back on itself	42mm			SF metal objects box
2016	29		304 (sieving)	Glass	frag	Fragmentary	26mm, 6mm thick			SF glass box
2016	30		304 (sieving)	Glass	frag	Fragmentary	27mm thin			SF glass box
2016	31		107	Cu alloy	coin	corroded	27mm dia			SF metal objects box

2016	32		108	Cu alloy	nail point	corroded fragment	33mm			SF metal objects box
2016	33		305	Fe	Nail	corroded fragments	longest piece 50mm			SF metal objects box
2016	34		303	Fe	nail	corroded but complete	110mm l, 29mm head			SF metal objects box
2016	35	7	500	Glass	frag	Fragmentary	45mm thin			SF glass box
2016	36		502	Pottery	small cup	broken but about 80% present	Ca 120mm h, 100mm dia			
2016	37		107	Pottery	Amphora Vessel A	2 x vessels close together - sherds may be mixed				Boxes 2 & 3
2016	38	4	307	Cu alloy	nail point	corroded fragment	45mm l, 7mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	39	4	307	Cu alloy	nail point	Corroded fragment	47mm l, 4mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	40	4	307	Cu alloy	nail point	Corroded fragment	39mm l, 6mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	41	4	307	Fe	nail	Corroded fragment	66mm l, 16mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	42	4	309	Cu alloy	nail head	corroded fragment	4mm l, 11mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	43	7	US - spoil heap	Fe	nail head	Corroded fragment	55mm l, 27mm head			SF metal objects box
2016	44		305	Fe	nail	Corroded fragment	45mm l, 23mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	45		305	Fe	flat object	fragmentary	22mm l, 14mm w, ca 3mm thick			SF metal objects box
2016	46		US - in surface rubble	Stone	saddle quern	about 80% complete	315x250x110mm			Currently on desk
2016	47		108	Stone	Spherical worked stone - shot?	complete	64mm dia			
2016	48		108	Fe	nail head	fragmentary	74mm l, 40mm head			SF metal objects box
2016	49	4	309	Cu alloy	nail point	fragmentary	45mm l, 4mm w			SF metal objects box

2016	50	4	310	Pb	sheet frag	corroded fragments	largest piece 100x30 mm ca 1mm thick			SF metal objects box
2016	51	NOT USED								
2016	52	4	305	Fe	Tip of nail	corroded fragment	33mm l, 5mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	53	4	310	Fe	Iron door catch	complete but corroded	115mm l, 64mm h, 22mm w		BS 2.45	SF metal objects box
2016	54	4	310	Fe	Two iron nail heads	Corroded fragments	40mm l, 40mm head & 30mm head			SF metal objects box
2016	55	4	321/308	Fe	Nail					
2016	56		321	Pottery	Large ceramic pithoi?					Box 6, 5 BAGS
2016	57		NOT USED							
2016	58	4	305	Cu alloy	object	Corroded	37mm l, 12mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	59	2	109	Cu alloy	pin or nail point	Corroded	26mm l, 6mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	60	2	108	Glass	frag	fragment	22x8mm thin			SF glass box
2016	61	2	107	Pottery	Amphora Vessel B	2 x vessels close together - sherds may be mixed				Boxes 2 & 3
2016	62	4	305	Fe	Fe nail shank	corroded fragment	60mm l, 6mm w			SF metal objects box
2016	63	4	US - spoil heap	Cu alloy	nail head	corroded fragment	43mm l, 17mm head			SF metal objects box
2016	64	2	108	Fe	Fe nail shank	corroded fragment	60mm l, 9mm w			SF metal objects box

2016	65	4	305	Metal?	metallic fragments or slag	corroded fragments	largest 68x45x28mm			SF metal objects box
2016	66	4	311	Glass	frag	fragments	largest ca 8x10mm thin			SF glass box
2016	67	2	107	Pottery	Small flagon with handle	broken but mostly complete except top & bottom				Finds Tray
2017	68	4	US	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	small corroded fragment	16x5mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	69	4	US	Cu alloy	Cu nail head	corroded fragment	21x13mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	70	2	Cleaning	Cu alloy	Cu nail and Cu nail shank	Both the whole nail and the shank corroded	L 62x13mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	71	2	US	Metal	Metal object	corroded fragment	48x8mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	72	2	US	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	69x7mm	100	102.06	SF Box A Metals
2017	73	2	Cleaning	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	bent and corroded fragment	19x12mm	100.07	103.53	SF Box A Metals
2017	74	2	Cleaning	Cu alloy	Cu nail head	corroded fragment	56x11mm	104.25	107.3	SF Box A Metals
2017	75	2	Cleaning	Cu alloy	Cu nail	bent and corroded fragment	37x12mm	103.1	102.07	SF Box A Metals
2017	76	2	Cleaning	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	16x11mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	77		NOT USED							
2017	78	4	333	Cu alloy	Cu nail	bent and corroded fragment	16x11mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	79	4	330	Cu alloy	metal fragment	small corroded fragment	9x8mm			SF Box A Metals in a crystal box
2017	80	4	334	Pottery	Burnt frags	fragment	200x130x150mm			SF plastic Box 17
2017	81	4	334	Pottery	Burnt frags	fragment	200x120x140mm			SF plastic Box 17

2017	82	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded and bent tip	129x16mm	100.9	103.7	SF Box A Metals
2017	83	2	Cleaning	Cu alloy	Cu coin	heavily corroded	23x24mm	102.9	104.75	SF Box A Metals
2017	84	4	US	Cu alloy	Cu nail head	corroded fragment	12x12mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	85	4	UD	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	37x18mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	86	4	US	Metal	Metal object	small corroded fragment	24x15mm			SF Box A Metals in a crystal box
2017	87	2	Cleaning	Fe	Fe nail head	corroded fragment	23x18mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	88	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	26x4mm	101.8	103.4	SF Box A Metals
2017	89	2	US	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded nail missing tip	99x6mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	90	2	120/123	Pottery	Amphora	fragments	L 274x187x10mm	99	103.55	SF plastic Box 17 (4 bags)
2017	91	2	120/123	Pottery	Flagon	fragments	L 212x296x18mm	96.07	106.8	SF Plastic Box 19 (5 x bags)
2017	92	2	120/123	Pottery	Flagon	fragments	L 240x95x2mm	95.74	107.85	SF plastic Box 8 (3 x bags)
2017	93	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail	two corroded fragments	L 33x13mm	101.9	103.5	SF Box A Metals
2017	94	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail	small corroded nail	17x8mm	97.75	104.75	SF Box A Metals
2017	95	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu needle	corroded large needle	177x8mm	99.03	104.3	SF Box A Metals
2017	96	2	120/123	Pottery	Bowl	large piece of base surviving but fragmented	223x187x9mm	98.97	104	SF plastic Box 8 (1 x bag)
2017	97	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	60x8mm	99.1	104.33	SF Box A Metals
2017	98	2	120/123	Pottery	Amphora	surviving base	323x896x18mm	100.4	107.7	SF plastic Box 18 (3 x bags)
2017	99	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	44x8mm	99.82	104.35	SF Box A Metals

2017	100	2	120/123	Pottery	Bowl/Flagon	fragments	168x122x10mm	99.86	107.65	SF plastic Box 8 (3 x bags)
2017	101	4	336	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	23x8mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	102	4	332	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	45x13mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	103	2	121	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	53x6mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	104	2	120	Pb	Pb object	flat corroded object	151x72mm	102.5	104.7	SF Box A Metals
2017	105	2	122	Cu alloy	Cu nail	small corroded nail	16x6mm	98.96	103.95	SF Box A Metals
2017	106	2	122	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	29x16mm	98.38	109.9	SF Box A Metals
2017	107	2	120/123	Pottery	Bowl/Jar red fabric	whole but damaged	210x108x2mm	99.86	107.77	SF Box 16
2017	108	2	120	Fe	Fe nail	corroded nail	79x28mm	99.9	107.65	SF Box A Metals
2017	109	4	340	Cu alloy and Fe	Cu weight with corroded Fe nail	corroded objects	46x27mm			SF Box A Metals in a crystal box
2017	110	4	344	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	21x16mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	111	4	352	Fe	Fe nail	corroded fragment	44x23mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	112	4	355	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	52x16mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	113	4	355	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	43x26mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	114	4	355	Cu alloy	Cu tack	small corroded fragment	7x5mm			SF Box A Metals in a crystal box
2017	115	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail shank	corroded fragment	72x5mm	101.86	106.4	SF Box A Metals
2017	116	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded nail	73x14mm	102.83	107	SF Box A Metals
2017	117	2	120	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	38x3mm	102.83	106.7	SF Box A Metals
2017	118	2	120	Glass	glass fragments	small glass fragments	L 21x13mm			SF Box
2017	119	2	120/123	Pottery	storage vessel	entire vessel upside down	Dia 168mm	87.1	107.57	SF Box 16
2017	120	2	120/123	Pottery	storage vessels	Two different bowls fragmented	L 230x150x7mm	97.3	107.28	SF Plastic Box 17 (4 x bags)
2017	121	2	120/123	Pottery	storage vessel	fragments	L 262x195x1mm	97.35	107.7	SF Plastic Box 19 (3 x bags)

2017	122	2	120/123	Pottery	crushed vessel	fragments	257x254x23mm	102	105.85	SF plastic Box 18 (7 x bags)
2017	123	4	355	Fe	Fe nail shank	heavily corroded fragment	31x13mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	124	4	355	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	36x19mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	125	4	355	Fe	Fe nail	corroded fragment	155x31mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	126	4	357	Cu alloy	Cu object nail?	heavily corroded fragment	66x7mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	127	2	120	metal	metal object	corroded fragment	40x25mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	128	4	337	Fe?	Fe Nail?	corroded fragment	22x17mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	129	2	123	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	47x17mm	103.2	107	SF Box A Metals
2017	130	2	123	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded with bent tip	72x10mm	94.88	102.76	SF Box A Metals
2017	131	4	340	glass	glass fragments	small fragile glass fragments	L 20x16mm			SF Crystal Box
2017	132	4	340	Fe?	Fe nail shank?	corroded fragments	L 39x14mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	133	2	124	Fe	Fe object	large corroded object	202x96mm	100	107.05	SF Plastic Box
2017	134	2	120/123	Pottery	Bowl	Whole but damaged	Dia 213mm			SF Box 20
2017	135	2	123	metal	large lump	coroded				SF plastic Box 16 (1 x bag)
2017	136	2	123	Fe	Fe Nail	Corroded fragment	19x14mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	137	2	US	Cu Alloy	Cu Nail	corroded fragment	28x13mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	138	2	123	Fe	Fe nail	corroded fragment	52x14mm	100.14	105.9	SF Box A Metals
2017	139	2	123	Fe	Fe nail	corroded fragment	59x22mm	100.14	105.9	SF Box A Metals

2017	140	4	347	Fe	Fe object nail?	heavily corroded fragment	83x33mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	141	4	347	Fe	Fe nail	heavily corroded fragment	79x19mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	142	4	347	Fe	Fe nail	heavily corroded fragment	60x34mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	143	4	347	Fe	Fe nail	heavily corroded fragment	54x36mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	144	4	347	Fe	Fe nail	heavily corroded fragment	56x26mm			SF Box A Metals
2017	145	2	123	Cu alloy	Cu nail	corroded fragment	32x17mm	107.3	103.05	SF Box A Metals
2018	680	8	US	Small coin	Coin?					
2018	681	4	372	Cu	Nail	corroded	94x10mm			SF Box
2018	682	4	372	Cu	Rectangle with hole	Corroded - split into two pieces through the hole	larger piece - 20x6mm Smaller piece - 7x7mm			SF Box
2018	683									
2018	684	4								
2018	685	4	373	Cu	Nail	Fair condition	152x21mm			SF Box
2018	686	4	373	Cu	Nail	Fair condition	25x7mm			SF Box
2018	687	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded- two pieces	Larger piece- 22x6mm Smaller - 10x2mm			SF Box
2018	688		US	Cu	Nail	Fair condition	30x13mm			SF Box
2018	689	4	382	Cu	Nail	Corroded	26x15mm			SF Box
2018	690	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	52x25mm			SF Box
2018	691	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	22x10mm			SF Box
2018	692	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	20x12mm			SF Box
2018	693	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	25x15mm			SF Box
2018	694	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	20x9mm			SF Box

2018	695	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	14x14mm			SF Box
2018	696	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	19x10mm			SF Box
2018	697	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	25x4mm			SF Box
2018	698	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	20x1mm			SF Box
2018	699	4	373	Cu	Nail	Corroded	27x11mm			SF Box
2018	700	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	82x23mm			SF Box
2018	701	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	64x30mm			SF Box
2018	702	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	85x22mm			SF Box
2018	703	4	373	Cu	Nail	Broken into three pieces	Largest- 30x9mm Middle- 21x7mm Smallest- 22x4mm			SF Box
2018	704	8	220	Fe	Nail	Corroded	48x24mm			SF Box
2018	705	8	220	Fe	Nail	Broken into two pieces	Largest- 44x7mm Middle- 27x8mm Smallest 12x7mm			SF Box
2018	706	4	381	Cu	Nail	Corroded	27x15mm			SF Box
2018	707	4	373	Cu	Nail	Bent and corroded	49x7mm			SF Box
2018	708	4	373	Cu	Rectangular object	Corroded	60x20mm			SF Box
2018	709	4	373	Cu	Tac	Fair condition	21x12mm			SF Box
2018	710	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	91x22mm			SF Box
2018	711	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	47x25mm			SF Box
2018	712	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	52x17mm			SF Box
2018	713	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	68x32mm			SF Box
2018	714	4	373	Cu	Nail	Fair	75x5mm			SF Box
2018	715	4	373	Pb	Weight	Corroded	42x30mm			SF Box
2018	716	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	74x22mm			SF Box
2018	717	4	383	Glass	Rim	Fair, fragment	25x9mm			SF Box
2018	718	2	US	Cu	Nails	Collection of Nails				

2018	719	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded - 3 pieces	Largest-750x11mm, Middle-30x11mm, Smallest-19x3mm			SF Box
2018	720	4	373	CU	Nail	Corroded - 2 pieces	Largest-37x9mm, Smallest-18x10mm			SF Box
2018	721	4	381	FE	Nails	Corroded - x 3	Largest - 46x34mm Middle - 45x21mm Smallest - 29x4mm			SF Box
2018	722	4	373	Glass	Base	Fair	-			SF Box
2018	723	8	224	Glass	Base	Good	35x40mm			SF Box
2018	724	4	373	Fe	Nail	Corroded	43x21mm			SF Box
2018	725	4	381	Glass	Fragment	Poor	18x12mm			SF Box
2018	726	4	381	Grind/Whetstone	Rubbing stone	Good	115x96mm			Box 17
2018	727	4	381	FE and CU	Nails	X 13 corroded	-			SF
2018	728	4	387	FE	Nail	Corroded	57x21mm			SF

Coins

Find no.	Area/ Trench	Context	Cut	Material	Description	Condition	Measurement (mm)	EDM File/Drawings	location	Photo ?	checked by	Special instructions
10	2	100	T/S	Cu alloy	coin	corroded	20mm dia	16-09-16A	SF metal objects box	Yes	WR	
20	-	found on track between areas 2 & 4		Cu alloy	coin	corroded	13mm dia	16-09-16A	SF metal objects box	Yes	WR	
26	4	302		Cu alloy	coin	corroded	12mm dia		SF metal objects box	Yes	WR	
27	4	302 (sieving)		Cu alloy	coin	corroded	12mm dia		SF metal objects box	Yes	WR	
31	2	107		Cu alloy	coin	corroded	27mm dia		SF metal objects box	Yes	WR	
83	2	Cleaning		Cu alloy	coin	corroded	24mm dia		SF Box A metals	Yes	CMLB	