

Aegean Seascapes: Space, Place and coastal habitation in prehistory

(Chapter from PhD thesis- “Seascape Dialogues: prehistoric maritime communities in Aegean Seascapes)

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Outline of the PhD study

- Human-seascape interaction
 - What influenced people to pursue a maritime way of life?
 - What form did this take?
 - How were coastal spaces used, perceived, and renegotiated temporally and spatially?
 - To what extent did seascapes impact and shape the relationships between communities?
- Aegean Sea as the pivot to research
 - Sea the central focus of the study
- Wider spatial net to redress the focus on smaller pockets of terrestrial space and regional narratives

**SEASCAPE DIALOGUES:
PREHISTORIC MARITIME
COMMUNITIES IN THE AEGEAN
SEASCAPE**

From Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age

Uppsala universitet

Christopher Nuttall



The problem: a skewed image?

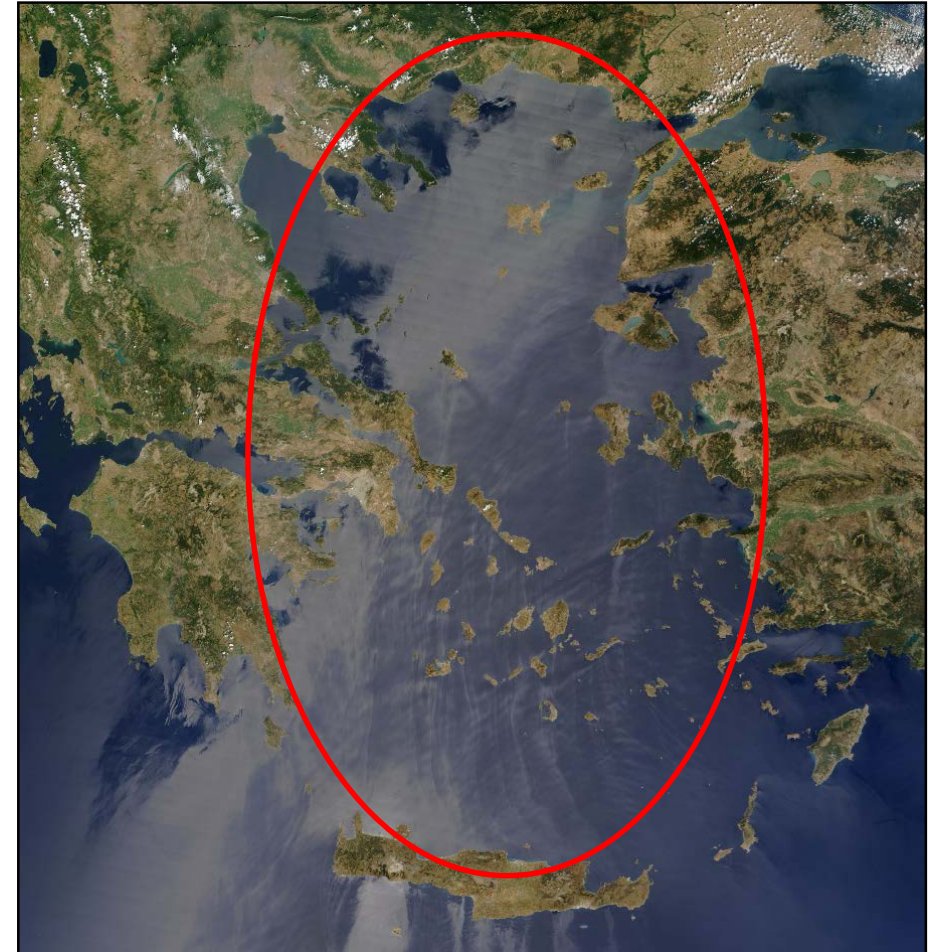


Work in the littoral/island areas has mostly focused on:

- Trade/Networks
 - ‘International Spirit’
 - ‘Anatolian trading network’
- Archaeological “cultures”
 - Keros-Syros
 - Kastrì
- Culture change
 - “Minoanisation”
 - “Mycenaeansisation”
- Social complexity
 - Emergence of Civilisation

Limitations

- All Aegean coastal areas (except coastal Anatolia)
 - Coastal mainland of Greece
 - Islands
- 15km inclusion zone from coast
- Late Neolithic (Saliagos) to the end of LB I (c. 4800-1550 BCE)
- Omission of LB II-III
 - Space constraints
 - Tartaron 2014 recently covered this period



Seascape Dialogues?

- What is a *seascape*?
 - Sea
 - Boats
 - Marine life/objects
 - Material culture *referencing* sea
- How has seascapes been approached?
 - The sea as a barrier?
 - Sea as an ever-present space to be used by a society – can be ‘entangling’
- Seascapes as a space to shape culture and action



Theoretical perspectives

- Analysis of prehistoric maritime cultures must focus heavily on *material culture*
- How do we get into the 'mind' to tease out the significance of the seascape to communities?
- 'Embedment' and Material engagement theory (**MET**) from Neuroarchaeology

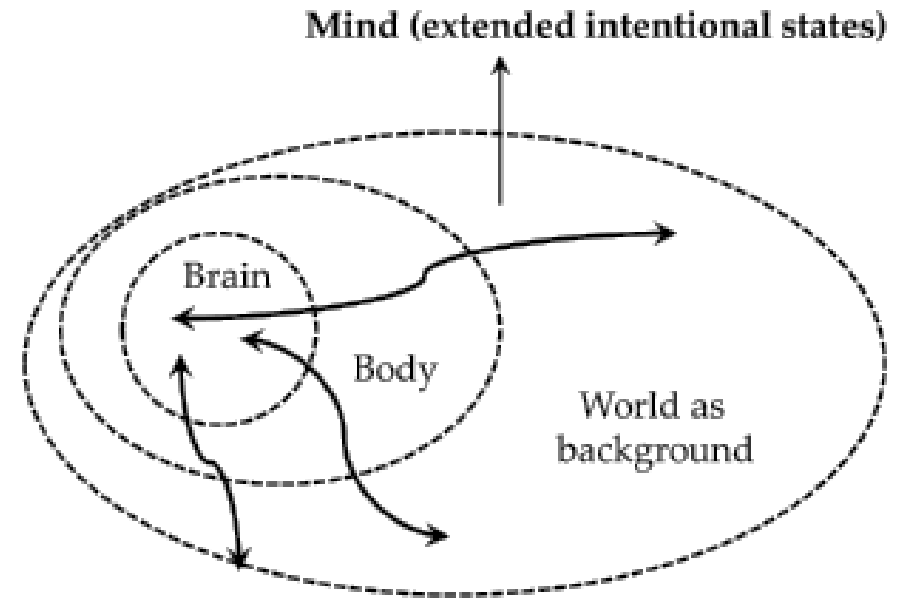
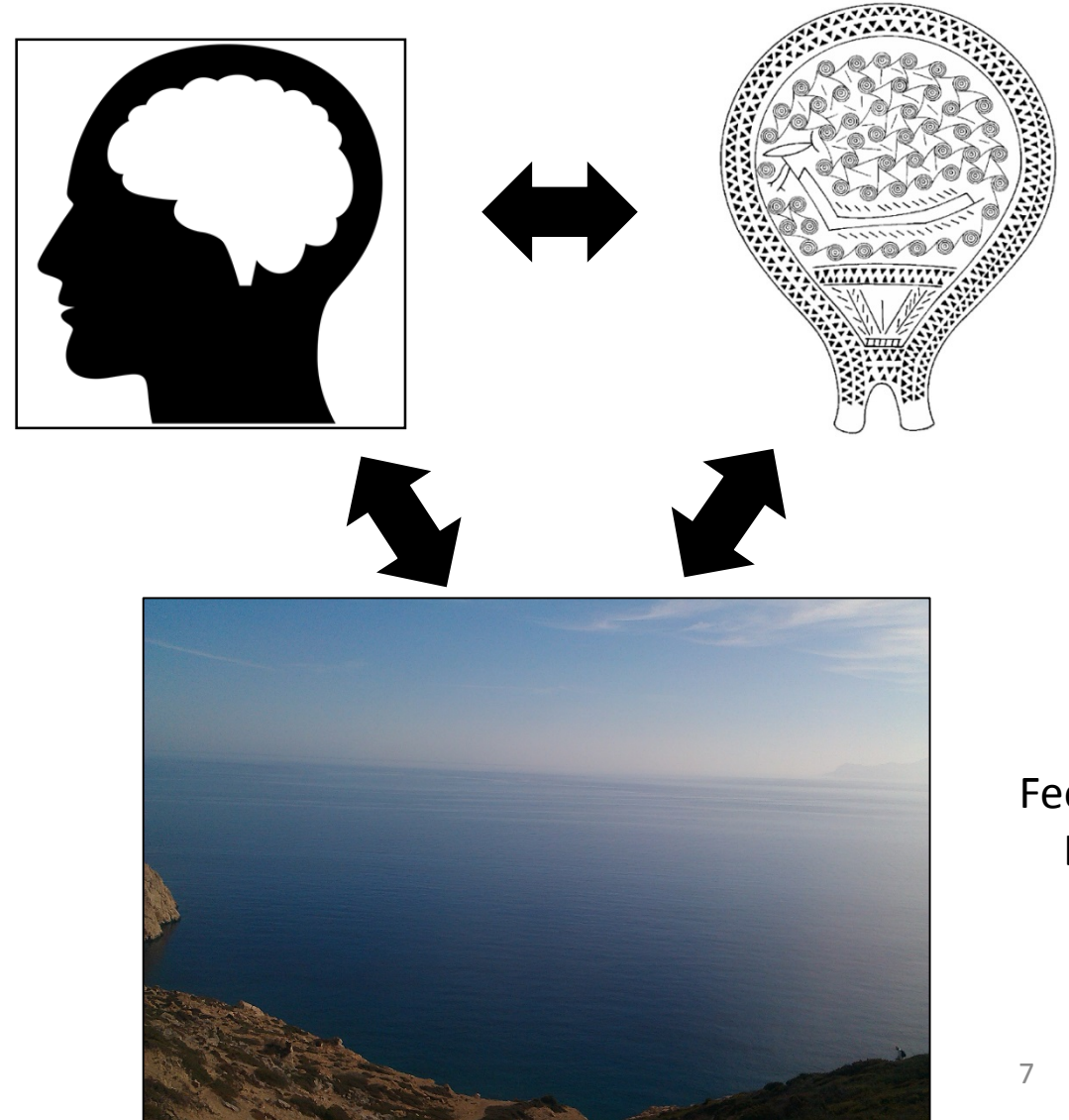


Figure 6.4
The background as an "extended intentional state."

Material Engagement (MET)

- MET rejects the mind being ‘in the head’ (Malafouris 2013)
- Thought is located in coordination between **body** and **mind** in **action**
- *“Humans create things which create humans”*
- Material culture referring to seascapes may indicate the significance of the seascape to world view and identities
- Not **what** does a concept mean, but **when**



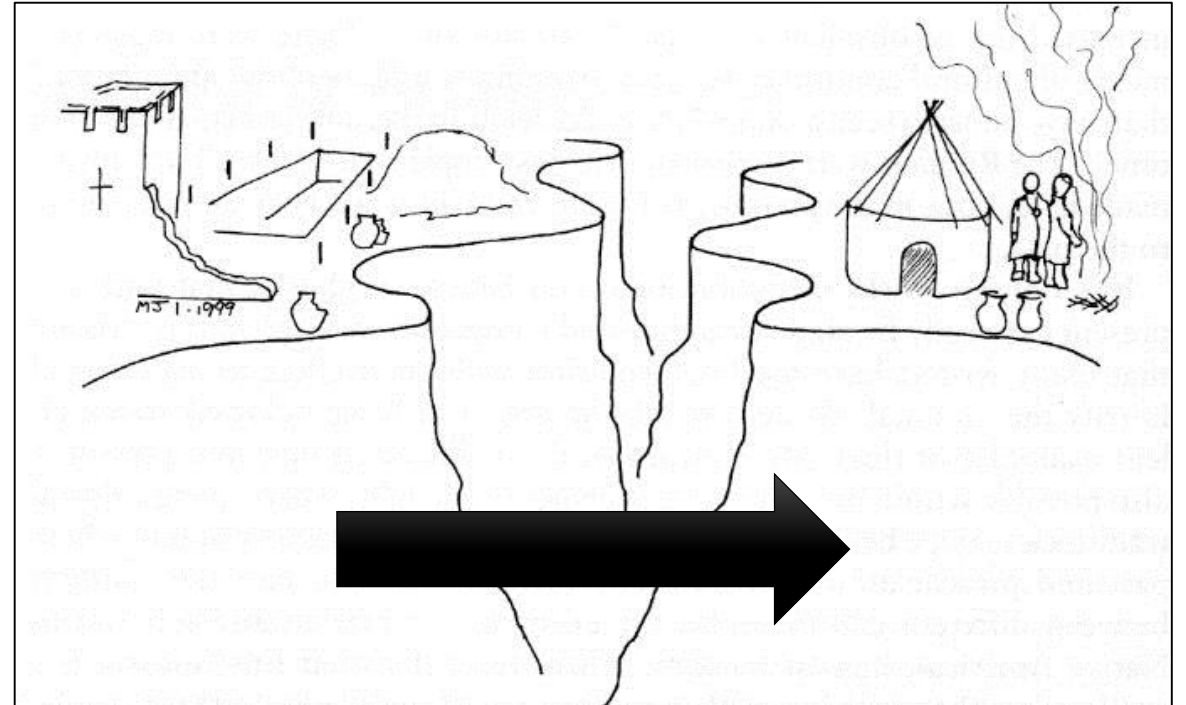
“Embedment”

- Embedment the relationship between **brain/body** and its **environment** (Northoff 2004)
- Environment is the mix of physical environment, cultural environment and structured practice
- Material culture helps humans make sense of their environment
- Meaningful interaction with objects but does not have to be “symbolic” (Knappett 2005) – not language

Null hypothesis: People living by the sea will interact and will reference it in their material culture. If not living beside the sea, they will not depict it. People in a coastal setting will naturally have a closer connection to the sea.

Method

- Connection of material culture, mind and environment through traces of human practice centered on human bodies.
- Archaeological sites and artefacts in academic literature
- Catalogue of sites and artefacts
- Holistic approach towards archaeological data – not just focus on one aspect, to get deeper all aspects need to be addressed
- Some distributions may be skewed due to publication/research bias
 - Attempt to include as much as possible



Evidence: life in seascapes



Flotilla fresco: Akrotiri

- **Spatial**
 - Relationship between settlements and coast (this chapter)
- **Consumption (life)**
 - Fish bones
 - Stable isotope analyses of skeletal material
 - Salt production
- **Representation**
 - Material culture

Evidence: death in seascapes

- **Spatial**
 - Relationship between the sea and mortuary practices
 - Positioning of cemeteries/tombs
- **Consumption**
 - Grave goods – sea related acts
 - Funerary feasts - seafood
- **Representation**
 - Depiction of seascapes in grave context



EC grave at Chalandriani, Syros

Chapter 3 – Space and Place

- Spatial analysis of settlement patterns
- **When** and **where** is coastal occupation most intense?
- How are settlements situated in relation to the coast?
- Can we begin to interpret these patterns from a spatial perspective in light of wider historical narratives or seascape interaction?

DRAFT

Chapter 3: *Space and place*: living beside the sea

"Place is security, space is freedom"

— Yi-Fu Tuan, *Space and Place: Humanistic Perspective*

3.1 Space and Place

Earlier in Chapter 1, we encountered how the formulation of *space* and *place* within landscape archaeology has had a profound influence on the *Seascape Perspective* (see 1.2).¹ To briefly recap, *space* is neutral, yet humans can ascribe meaning to space through their cognitive processing, making space known and significant, in other terms, a *place*.² The creation of *place* in coastal zones is the creation of a *seascape*, which, as we also encountered in Chapter 1, can include land also (see 1.2). One formulation of a seascape is the meaning given to a space as a locus of habitation, i.e. choosing to settle and build a house or settlement in a coastal zone. If we take a *place* to be a socially constructed attribution by communities in the transformation of *space*, then the choice to settle and inhabit a particular *locale* is to ascribe it with meaning and significance in the life-ways of the agents that inhabit that *space*.³ If the *space* is one with an interplay between sea and land, then the choice to settle and continue to inhabit such a location can indicate the importance of the seascape to communities and human agents. Settlements create *place* within a *seascape*.

In the Aegean, there are few locations which are natural magnets for human occupation. *Space*, i.e. the natural environment and geography of the Aegean, is not a static continuum.⁴ Seascapes are to be experienced and a decision to settle in a given locality can be influenced by the desire for interaction with such a *space*.⁵ The ecological background of a settlement is the canvas upon which the palimpsests of social interaction between humans through the life-span of a settlement are painted. As such, this ecological background, whether the interplay between land and sea, mountains or arable plains, is woven into the social fabric of agents, who either decided to settle in that specific *locale*, or were born, raised and died within a particular ecological framework.

Coastal life has attained a particularly exalted status in terms of desirability, with picturesque seaside settlements being a mark of affluence and hedonism, though we cannot assume that this modernistic view would hold any weight in the past. Living beside the sea comes with a host of associated risks, which are not so readily obvious today. Firstly, to live by the coast is to be connected. This is a risk, as connectivity can be inviting to unwanted guests and we must assume that acts of aggression were more frequent and transient than today. Secondly, there are risks associated with natural phenomena. Storms and high winds would at best be an inconvenience to coastal life, without modern protection and heating systems, or at worst a serious risk to survival. In a region so tectonically active, living beside the coast poses risks when tectonic events are stronger than average, with tsunamis being a hazard in these events.⁶

¹ I use the term *space* to denote the neutral, spatial dimension un-interpreted by humans, *place* is the general, hypothetical attribution of meaning to *space*, while *locale* is a particular *place* within the spatial dimension.

² Tilley 1994;

³ Tuan 1977, 3.

⁴ Tilley 1994, XX.

⁵ At this stage, the distinction between interaction with seascapes for economic means or for symbolic means is not differentiated, what we are looking for here is the evidence for spatial relationships between settlements and the sea, before further interrogation later.

⁶ XX

Motivation

- Transformation of *space* to *place* is significant and an intentional act.
- Creation of *place* within a seascape
- Choice for coastal habitation can indicate the importance of seascape to human agents
- First step into understanding the significance of seascapes to communities from a spatial dynamic



Lists of all sites considered thus far (work in progress)

MASTER SITE LIST (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER).....	1
0. Note on the format of the catalogue.....	6
1. AGIASOS = Needs to await further information be added to spatial analysis.....	8
2. AGIA ANNA= Needs to be added to spatial analysis.....	8
3. AGIA IRINI.....	8
4. AGIA PELAGIA.....	9
5. AGIA PHOTIA.....	9
6. AGIOI ANARGYROI.....	10
7. AGIOS ANDREAS.....	10
8. AGIOS ANTONIOS.....	10
9. AGIOS ANTONIOS POTOU.....	11
10. AGIOS ATHANAIUO Needs to be added to spatial analysis.....	11
11. AGIOS KOSMAS.....	12
12. AGIOS NIKOLAOS (ATTICA) Needs to be added to spatial analysis.....	12
13. AGIOS NIKOLAOS (CRETE) Needs to be added to spatial analysis.....	13
14. AGIOS MAMAS.....	14
15. AGIOS PETROS.....	14
16. AIGALE to be added.....	15
17. AKRI ROZOS.....	15
18. AKROTHERION OURION (VRYOKASTRO) to be added.....	16
19. AKROTIRI.....	16
20. ALEVRIKO needs to be added.....	17
21. ARKESINE to add.....	17
22. ASINE.....	17
23. ASKITARIO.....	18
24. ASPIS.....	19
25. ASTERIA GLYFADA needs to be added is there a settlement?.....	20
26. ATHENS.....	21
27. ATLANTI needs to be added.....	21
28. AVDHILI.....	22
29. AVYSSOS to be added.....	22
30. BRAURON.....	22
31. CAPE MAVROS.....	23
32. CHAMAIZI.....	23
33. CHANIA.....	23
34. CHEIROMYLOS.....	24
35. CHOMATOS needs to be added.....	24
36. CORINTH.....	24
37. DEBLA.....	25
38. DHASKALIO.....	25
39. DIKILI TASH needs to be added for the later periods.....	26
40. DIMINI to research.....	27
41. DIONYSOS.....	27
42. DOKATHISMATA to be added.....	27
43. ELEUSIS.....	28
44. EMPORIO to be added.....	28
45. EPIDAVROS APOLLO MALEATAS.....	29
46. ERMIONI MAGOULA (KASTRI).....	30
47. FALSARNA.....	31
48. FOURNOI MAGOULA/PETRES.....	31
49. FTELIA.....	32
50. FTELLOS.....	32

51. GOURNIA.....	32
52. GROTTA check for later.....	34
53. HALIEIS.....	34
54. HERAION.....	35
55. IALYSOS.....	35
56. ITANOS ALATOPATELA.....	36
57. KALMIS to be added.....	36
58. KALO CHORIO-ISTRON.....	37
59. KARAVELAS.....	37
60. KARYDI.....	37
61. KANAKIA.....	38
62. KAROUMES.....	38
63. KASTELLOS to await information. Add GPS.....	38
64. KASTRAKI.....	39
65. KASTRI (KYTHERA) to be added. Look for other Kythera sites.....	40
66. KASTRI (SYROS).....	40
67. KASTRO ALIMNIA.....	41
68. KATEVATI.....	41
69. KAVOS VASILI.....	41
70. KAVOUSI AZORIA.....	42
71. KEPHALA.....	43
72. KEPHALARI MAGOULA needs more information.....	43
73. KEPHALI SPHENDYLI.....	44
74. KERATEA to add.....	44
75. KIAPHA THITI.....	44
76. KNOSSOS.....	45
77. KOIMISI to be added.....	46
78. KOLONNA.....	46
79. KORFI T'ARONIOU.....	47
80. KOROPI.....	47
81. KOUFI.....	48
82. KOUKONISSI needs to be added check further.....	48
83. KOUKOUNIA.....	48
84. KOUKOUNARIES to be added.....	49
85. KOUREMENOS HILL.....	50
86. KRYOPIGADO to be added and located.....	50
87. KYNTHOS to be added.....	50
88. LAKKHOUDHES to be added.....	51
89. LAMBOGIANNA.....	51
90. LAMBRICA to be added.....	51
91. LEFKANDI to be further added.....	52
92. LERNA.....	52
93. MAGASA.....	53
A. MAGASA HOUSE.....	53
B. MAGASA VIGLI.....	53
94. MAGOULA ERETRIAS to be added.....	53
95. MAGOULA EVSTRATIOU.....	54
96. MAKROVOUNI to be added.....	54
97. MALIA.....	54
A. PROFITIS ELIAS.....	54
B. MALIA PALATIAL CENTRE.....	55
98. MALIA PITSIS to be added.....	56

99. MALIA STIRI to be added.....	56
100. MANIKA.....	56
101. MARKIANI.....	57
102. MAVRISPILIA.....	57
103. MAVRO VOUNO GRAMMATIKOU to be added.....	58
104. MEGALI MAGOULA GALATAS.....	58
105. MEGALO RIMBARI to be added.....	58
106. MERENDA to be added and refined.....	59
107. METHONI to be added.....	59
108. MIDEA.....	60
109. MIKRE VIGLA.....	60
110. MIKRO VOUNI find information for later times.....	61
111. MIKROGIALI to be added and located.....	62
112. MINOA to find later information.....	62
113. MITROU to be added.....	63
114. MODI to be added.....	65
115. MOSCHATO to be added.....	66
116. MOUNT KYNTHOS to be added find location.....	66
117. MYCENAE.....	66
118. MYRINA.....	67
119. NEA ERYTHRAIA.....	67
120. NEA MAKRI to be added.....	67
121. NEROKOIROU.....	68
122. NISI KHELIOU.....	68
123. PACHEIA AMMOS.....	69
124. PALAIKASTRO.....	69
A. PALAIKASTRO MARIDATHI.....	69
B. PALAIKASTRO KASTRI.....	70
C. PALAIKASTRO LIDIA KEFALA SOUTH.....	71
D. Palaikastro Settlement to BE ADDED.....	72
125. PALAIKASTRO (MYKONOS).....	73
126. PALLINI.....	73
127. PANAGIA I ANTILOUSA await Delton report. To be added.....	73
128. PANI HILL to be added.....	74
129. PANORMOS/KORFARI TON AMYGDALION.....	74
130. PALAMARI to be researched.....	75
131. PAPADIOKAMPOS.....	75
132. PAOURA to be added.....	76
133. PARADIMI.....	76
134. PAROIKIA to be checked for EBA and researched.....	76
135. PARTHENI.....	77
136. PEF(V)KAKIA.....	77
137. PERA GALINI.....	78
138. PETALOTA.....	78
139. PETRAS more information needed!.....	79
A. PETRAS KEPHALA.....	79
B. PETRAS.....	79
140. PETROMAGOULA.....	80
141. PHYLAKOPI.....	80
142. PHYRRHOYES.....	81
143. PIGH ATHINAS.....	81

144. PLAKA corroborate dating!.....	81
145. PLAKALONA.....	82
146. PLAKANI.....	82
147. PLASI wait for Delton.....	83
148. POLIOCHNI.....	83
149. POROS-KATSAMBAS.....	84
150. POUNDA to be added.....	85
151. PRINIATIKOS PYRGOS.....	85
152. PROSYMNA.....	86
153. PSEIRA to be added find more stuff.....	86
154. PYRGOS.....	87
155. RAOS.....	87
156. RETHI.....	88
157. RIZOKASTELLIA.....	88
158. RODOPOS TROULOS.....	88
159. ROUPH to be added.....	89
160. SALANDI BAY to find out more information. TO add.....	89
161. SALIAGOS.....	90
162. SAMBARIZA MAGOULA.....	90
163. SAMIOTI MAGOULA.....	91
164. SELES AKROTIRI.....	91
165. SERAGLIO to be researched.....	92
166. SESKLO more information.....	92
167. SFENDANI is a ditch enough?.....	93
168. SFINARI KORAKAS.....	93
169. SISI.....	94
170. SKALA SOTIKOS.....	94
171. SKARKOS.....	95
172. SKLAVOS.....	95
173. SPEDOS.....	96
174. STAVROUPODI.....	96
175. STROFILAS.....	97
176. STRONGILOS.....	97
177. TALIOTI find material and add.....	98
178. TAVROS.....	98
179. THORIKOS.....	98
180. THEIRMI find out if there is Neolithic also.....	99
181. THELOS.....	100
182. TIGANI.....	100
183. TIKYNS.....	101
184. TORONI.....	101
185. TROULLOS.....	102
186. VAGIA.....	102
187. VALTOS to be refined.....	102
188. VARIARNIA.....	104
189. VASILIKA-KYPARISSI (MACEDONIA) to be refined and name changed in text 104.....	104
190. VASILIKI to be refined.....	104
A. VASILIKI KEFALA.....	104
B. VASILIKI TO BE ADDED.....	105
191. VASSA.....	106
192. VATHI refine! Awaiting further info from AD and Prakt.....	106
193. VIGLIA to be added. Awaiting dating etc.....	107
194. VRIKASTRO (ANDROS).....	107
195. XEROLINDI VIGLI.....	108
196. YIALI YIALI.....	108
197. ZAGANI to be added.....	109
198. ZAKROS.....	109
199. ZERELIA.....	109
200. ZOUMBARIA.....	110
201. MATERIAL OUTSIDE CATCHMENT AREA RELEVANT.....	110
202. TEMPLATE.....	110

Selection Criteria

- Focus of the thesis on coastal settlements, limit of 15km inland
- Focus of this chapter is habitation – narrowing criterion
- Inclusion based on presence of houses dated to a **specific** phase, i.e. EM IIA.
- Presence of clay roof tiles on mainland indicating an EH IIB date
- Excluded:
 - Artefact scatters (lithic and ceramic)
 - Uncertain phasing. i.e. dated to the “Early Bronze Age” or “Prehistoric walls”
- A caveat: long-lived settlements and continuous habitation

Chronological concerns

- Parceling of time for this study – **NOT** reinventing the wheel.
Contextual solution to a specific problem.
- Driven by the chronological uncertainties of matching time across the different Aegean areas
 - e.g. MC early and EH III.
- Inspired by Rutter 2017 division of Middle Bronze Age
- Calibrated using the recent C14 datings put forward by Cavanagh et al 2016.
- Follows historical developments and collapses ‘problem areas’

Wace and Blegen 1918	Howell 1974	Rutter 1995, 2001	Wiersma 2013	Zerner 1978, 1986, 1988 [Lerna]	Gauss and Smetana 2007 [Kolonna]	Approximate Calendar Years	Rutter Proposal at Groningen [October 2013]
Early Helladic II		EH II			Phase B	2700–2200 BCE	Early Helladic IIA
					Phase C		Early Helladic IIB
Early Helladic III	Protominyan	EH III: 1	EH III	EH III	Phase D	2200/2150–2050/2000 BCE	Middle Bronze Age A [MBAA]
		EH III: 2			Phase E		
		EH III: 3					
Middle Helladic	Early Minyan	MH I	MH I – MH II	Lerna IV/V Transitional	Phase F	2050/2000–1900 BCE	Middle Bronze Age B [MBAB]
				Lerna VA	Phase G		
				Lerna VB			
	Classical Minyan	MH II	Lerna VC	Phase H	1900–1750 BCE		
				Phase I			
	Late Minyan	MH III	MH III – LH I	Lerna VD	Phase J	1750–1680 BCE	Middle Bronze Age C [MBAC]
				Lerna VE			
Late Helladic I		LH I	LH I	Lerna VI	Phase K	1680–1640 BCE	

Rutter 2017

Sea-level?

- 6000 BCE - sea level approx. 15m lower than present
- Since Late Neolithic, sea level rise a steady 0.7 – 1mm per year
- Using bathymetric maps and predicted average sea-level rise
- Figures take into account localized tectonic shifts (e.g. Lambeck 1995)
- Other factors
 - Sedimentation
 - Argolic Gulf, Volos Bay and Thermaic Gulf
 - Localized changes, e.g. Phylakopi.
 - Tectonic shifts



- Working from 4800 BCE with median of 0.85mm per year can give a general figure of around:
- GIS model will be built to factor in sea-level change

	Late Neolithic	Final Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	Middle-Late Bronze-Age transition
S. Aegean	7m	6m	5m	4m
C. Aegean	6m	5m	4m	3m
N. Aegean	5m	4m	3m	2m

Depth below the present sea-level

Coastal or non-coastal?

1. Coastal Sites

- Directly beside ancient coast (i.e. between 0-2km)
- Close-to sea-level
- Example: Agia Irini, Kea.

2. Semi-Coastal

- Reasonable distance to the ancient coast (2-5km)
- defensive position or withdrawn from the coast
- Example: Markiani, Amorgos.

3. Non-Coastal

- Inland (above 5km),
- Arable valleys or elevated inland positions
- Not be visible from the coast, nor visibility with the coast
- At 15km, it would have taken around a full day to travel to the coast
- Example: Midea, Argolid.



Late Neolithic

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Late Neolithic: (preliminary) thoughts

- Non-coastal pattern on the mainland. Coastal on islands
- Placement of settlements for seafood and subsistence – **Saliagos** culture?
- Settlers arriving in a new landscape,
 - communication networks within the new territory and back to the original location
- Space inscribed with significance and '*place-ness*'.
 - Understandable syntax for finding other similar settlements in the islandscape
 - Suitable departure points for sea-craft.
- Possible to live on the interior of larger islands but choice **not to**
- Coastal choice not just in Cyclades. **Also** in Northern Aegean – e.g. **Mikro Vouni** on Samothraki and **Agios Petros** on Kyra Panagia.
- Contrast with Crete. Knossos seems to be the only inhabited settlement site
 - Dodecanese follows Crete - cave sites
 - No relationship with the sea in Macedonia and Thrace - settlements close to large stretches of arable land and rivers.

Final Neolithic

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Final Neolithic: (preliminary) thoughts

- Emergence of elevated, defensive settlements in a semi-coastal fashion: **Strofilas** (Andros), **Rethi** (Andros), **Kastro Alimnia** (Alimnia)
 - Pastoral sites? One eye on the coast.
- Focus in N. Cyclades-Attica-S.Euboia region
 - Southern Euboia a part of the 'Cyclades' during this period?
- N. Aegean distribution of coastal settlements : **Toroni**, **Pigi Athinas**, **Mikro Vouni**, **Myrina** and **Poliochni**.
 - Unlike N. Cyclades, N. Aegean coastal settlements are not in defensive locations – directly beside the coast
- Rhodes and Crete habitation focused mostly on the interior

Early Bronze Age I (EBA A) (Grotta-Pelos)

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Early Bronze Age I-IIA (EBA B) (Kampos/Keros-Syros)

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Early Bronze Age IIB (EBA C) (Kastri/Lefkandi)

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Early Bronze Age: (preliminary) thoughts

- Increase in coastal habitation in Early Bronze Age, particularly our EBA A and EBA B - Drop our EBA C
 - Perhaps as a result of the adoption of the sail?
 - Or more linked to climatic shifts? Plausible in the Cyclades. Depopulation?
- Concentration of coastal sites in the Argolid.
 - Other ways to inhabit space in the Argolid, i.e. **Prosymna, Midea, Epidavros Apollo Maleatas.**
 - **Choice** to inhabit coastal locations
 - Can mainland communities be as **maritime** as island communities?
- Islands are the focus of coastal settlement.
 - Shift in the Cyclades from N.Cyclades to the C. Cyclades.
 - Appearance of elevated coastal settlements in the Cyclades and Saronic Gulf in EBA B.
- Crete becomes more 'coastal'
 - EBA A there is an even spread of non-coastal and coastal sites. Habitation of isolated, inland elevated sites – pastoralism?
 - EBA B onwards there are more coastal sites.
- Correlation between seafaring identity (ie. FN and EB II) and defensive, elevated settlements.
 - FN-EM I Crete and the EC IIA-B Cyclades.
 - Increased conflict?



SWEDISH
INSTITUTE
at ATHENS

Early Bronze Age III – Middle Bronze Age I (MBA A)

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Middle Bronze Age II-III (MBA B)

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Late Bronze Age I (MBA C)

Red = Coastal

Green = semi-coastal

Yellow = non-coastal



Middle-Late Bronze Age: (preliminary) thoughts

- Lower incidence of coastal habitation than in the Early Bronze Age, exception in Cyclades and N. Aegean islands.
 - Focus also on Crete – runs in stark contrast to the Neolithic and first part of the EBA.
- Most coastal settlements are on coastal plain or low hills beside the coast – not defensive positioning
 - Developments in fortifications?
- Exception is the Saronic region. E.g. Elevated defensive positions such as **Sklavos** and **Kanakia** on Salamis, **Kiapha Thiti** in Attika and **Megali Magoula Galatas** near Galatas.
 - All MH III, a link to the power of **Kolonna** on Aegina?
- Nucleated settlements in the Cyclades are joined by smaller settlements close to these centres in LB I
 - i.e. **Raos** and **Ftellos** on Thera, in the vicinity of **Akrotiri**; **Troullos** near **Agia Irini**
 - **Phylakopi**?
- On Crete there is strong continuity from EBA B through to our MBA B. In our MBA C we see appearance of coastal 'villa' sites
 - **Katevati**, **Karoumes**, **Papdiokambos** and **Pacheia Ammos**.
 - Timing corresponds to emergence of Neopalatial palaces - Dispersal of villa sites – not all are coastal but coastal villas are an option.

Wider patterns?

1. There is a correlation between long-lived settlements and coastal regions
 - a) **Lerna, Akrotiri, Kolonna, Phylakopi, Thermi, Grotta, Mikro Vouni, Poliochni, Palamari, Pefkakia** to name some.
 - b) Inland exceptions, such as **Knossos, Sesklo, Dikili Tash** and **Prosymna** but still quite a lot of continuity in coastal habitation
 - c) Stability of coastal settlements?
 - d) Dynamic and adaptable places?

Wider patterns?

2. Some sites can be accounted for as safe harbours against prevailing winds and currents
 - a) **Phylakopi** on Melos and **Agia Irini** on Kea are protected against both the *sorocco* and *meltemi*, but close to areas where easy access to the wind can be obtained
 - b) **Akrotiri** protected against *meltemi* but exposed to *sorocco*
 - c) Change in the position of settlements before and after adoption of the sail
 - d) Prior, i.e. before EB III, coastal settlement could be found on capes and exposed shores, such as at **Dhaskalio** on Keros, **Kastraki** on Naxos, **Agios Kosmas** in Attica and **Kephala** on Kea.
 - e) After adoption of the sail, relation to wind became more important. **Dhaskalio**, **Agios Kosmas** abandoned. **Phylakopi**, **Agia Irini** etc. gain prominence.
 - f) The sea transforms from a place of the waves to a place of the winds?

Wider patterns?

3. Some island sites are not in close contact with the sea and pursue alternate pathways
 - a) **Debla** on Crete: EM I-IIA settlement located on the uplands south of Chania. High elevation and probable focus on animal husbandry
 - b) Comes at the same time as **Gournia**, **Zakros** and **Malia** are gaining prominence in coastal locations. Choice to avoid the coast.
 - c) **Agioi Anargyroi** on Naxos: EC I community rejected coastal habitation to move further inland.
 - d) At the same time **Kastraki** and **Grotta** were in occupation beside the coast.
 - e) Life beside the coast is a viable and popular option but not the *only* option. Negotiation of relationship with seascapes

Wider patterns?

4. Defensive or semi-coastal settlements are generally one phase or short-lived
 - a) **Panormos, Kastri, Korfi t'aroniou, Strofilas** etc. are only in use for relatively short periods
 - b) Significant effort invested in their construction
 - c) Not practical spaces for habitation
 - d) Important for view over the sea – defensive relationship with the seascape

What has been completed?

- Introduction to seascapes and previous research (Chapter 1)
- Theoretical implications and analytical framework (Chapter 2)
- Space and Place in Coastal habitation (Chapter 3)



Where to next?

1. Representation of seascapes in material culture (Chapter 5)
2. The consumption of seafood and sea-related materials, (Chapter 4)
3. The relationship between death and the sea in the Aegean? (Chapter 6)
4. Pulling it all together! (Chapter 7).



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A scenic sunset over a harbor. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow across the sky and reflecting on the water. Silhouetted buildings and several boats are visible in the harbor. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Ευχαριστώ πολύ!

Any further questions or comments, I'd be
delighted to hear from you:

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