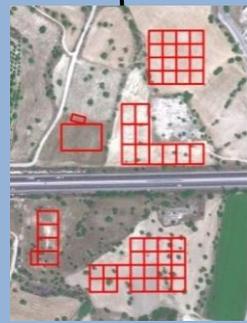
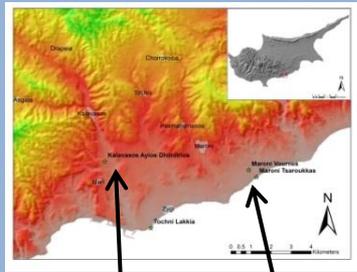


The Kalavassos and Maroni Built Environments Project 2013 Season: New Assessments of Late Bronze Age Cityscapes

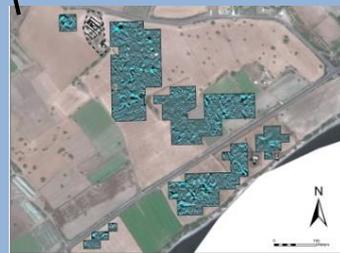
Cornell University: Sturt Manning, Jeffrey Leon,
Catherine Kearns, Peregrine Gerard-Little
Oxford University: Thomas Urban
University of British Columbia: Kevin D. Fisher

Introduction

The KAMBE Project takes an interdisciplinary approach to investigating the relationships between built environments, landscape, and social change in Late Bronze Age Cyprus (1700 to 1100 BCE), a period of significant social, political and economic transformations. We use a combination of geophysical survey and pedestrian survey to understand the dynamics of these emerging cityscapes.



Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios

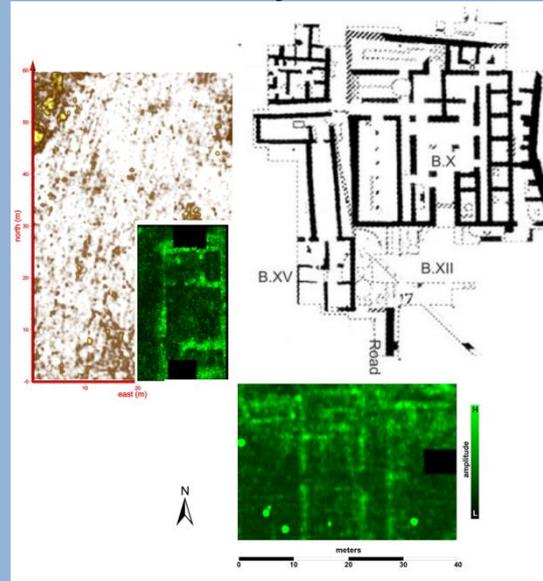


Maroni-Vournes and -Tsaroukkas

Project Location

We focus on two regional urban centers in south-central Cyprus dating to the Late Cypriot period (14th – 13th c BCE). Kalavassos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (KAD), an ~11.5 ha. site with monumental architecture (e.g. Building X) and agricultural storage areas, sits on important east-west communication and trade routes and likely controlled access to nearby copper resources in the Vasilikos Valley. The Maroni urban complex, ~4 km to the west and ~25 ha., consists of the site of *Vournes* with monumental buildings (e.g. Ashlar Building) and the anchorage of Maroni-*Tsaroukkas*, with Late Cypriot tombs and evidence for craft production near the coast.

Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios



Previous GPR survey (2008-2010) indicated structures south of Building X, and new features were detected in 2012-2013 to the immediate west of Building XV. A large 12 x 25 m rectilinear structure designated Building XVI (following the numbering conventions of the excavation) contain a number of rooms, and is of a scale similar to those structures associated with Building X. Additional survey to the west of this newly discovered structure shows no sign of architecture, therefore suggesting a demarcation of elite space, separating the monumental constructions around Building X from the remainder of the settlement.

Discussion and Future Work

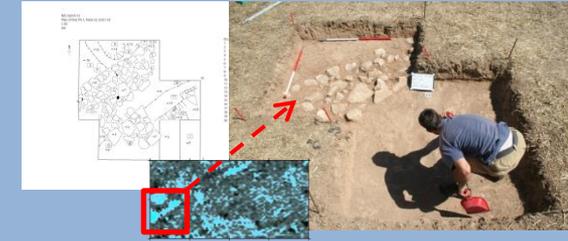
Our surveys since 2011 reveal a number of structures and provide data from which to begin to interpret the LBA cityscape. While the geophysical data do not date the structures imaged, the strong pattern of LBA or LBA-type objects found in earlier pedestrian survey and in our recent ground-truthing suggests structures that are predominantly of LBA origin. At KAD our evidence indicates new monumental structures, which significantly expand the "elite" precinct of the site, and suggest potential purposeful zoning, perhaps related to hierarchical political organization. Our data from Maroni point to the dispersed nature of features and low density of this urban landscape, suggesting an alternate trajectory of urbanism at this site.

Acknowledgements

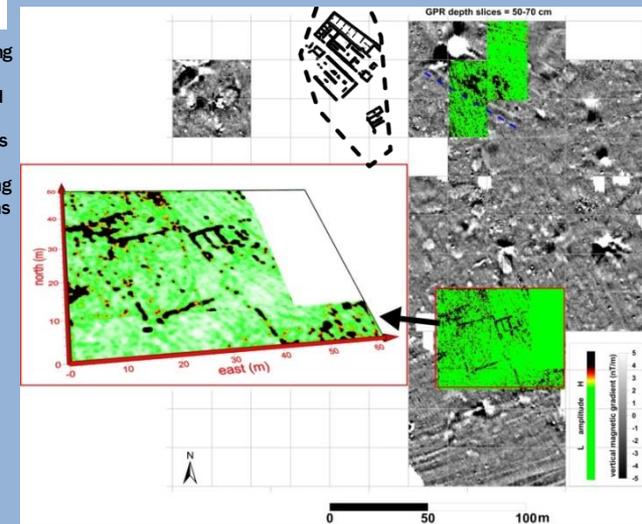
NSF #BCS-0917732&0917734, CAARI
Department of Classics, Cornell University
Geological Survey Department



Maroni-Vournes and -Tsaroukkas



The magnetometry survey performed in 2012-2013 indicates a number of rectilinear features and open spaces in the fields surrounding this urban complex. Both the magnetometry and targeted GPR survey in 2012 revealed a linear anomaly in a field between *Vournes* and *Tsaroukkas*, and test excavations confirmed a wall and wall join related to an LC structure. Additional areas of interest include a large feature comprising parallel linear anomalies to the east of the excavated area at *Vournes*, which are in similar alignment and of a similar size to the Ashlar and West Buildings. Detailed GPR survey also revealed a rectilinear set of structures with internal partitioning, multi-aisled spaces and potential deliberate open areas to the south of *Vournes*, whose varied alignments may reflect diachronic development and whose scale is in par with the excavated monumental structures..



References

- Cadogan, G. 2011. Bronze Age Maroni-Vournes: a review. In A. Demetrio (ed.), *Proceedings of the IV International Cyprological Conference*, Vol. I.1., 397-404. Nicosia: Society of Cypriot Studies.
- South, AK. 1980. Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios 1979: a summary report, *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*, 22-53.

Geophysical Methods

Our initial field seasons demonstrated that ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and gradient magnetometry provide the best results at these sites. We use a combination of large-scale, gridded magnetometry survey (FM 256 fluxgate gradiometer), combined with targeted GPR survey (sled-mounted, 250 MHz antenna) to examine areas of interest in over 7 ha. surrounding these two Late Cypriot sites.



Survey units were placed in fields cleared of crops, and additional mapping of features was performed using a Leica total station and digital GPS. The geophysical data was processed to remove unwanted signals, to normalize units, and to identify features of archaeological interest.