Palaiomanina (near mod. **Astakos**). *Apogevmatini*, *Ethnos* (29/03/2007), *Vradyni* (22/03/2007) and *Eleftheros Typos* (23/03/2007) report on a summary of five years of investigation of this walled city, which may be anc. **Mitropolis**, situated next to the river Acheloos. The city is surrounded by a formidable outer fortification wall, 1.65 km *l.*, enclosing an area of 7.5ha overall. Within this is a fortified inner enclosure (1.4ha) and a fortified acropolis and refuge (0.5ha). The outer wall has a sophisticated gate ('court gate') similar to the Arcadian gate in anc. Messene. Differences in the style of masonry (polygonal in places, isodomic in others) indicate different phases of construction of the fortification from the 5th to the 3th Ct BC. Little remains on the surface of the Cl–Hel houses within the city, though one building with multiple rooms can be distinguished. Finds of Geo–Ar pottery, bronzes and graves of the 8th–6th Ct BC, various Ar inscriptions (some from tombs and one important 6th Ct inscription) indicate that the settlement is of some antiquity.

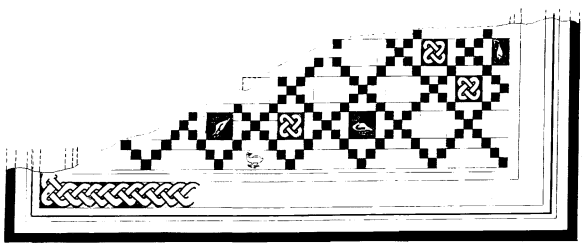
Thermon, Sanctuary of Apollo. Ioannis Papapastolou (ASA) reports (*Ergon*, 50–54) on a final season of excavations of the BA and EIA structures, investigated earlier by both Soteriadis and Rhomaios. Claims have been made with regard both to **Megaron A** and **Megaron B** that hero cult or ancestor worship was practised here in both the LBA and the EIA. Investigation of the pits around Megaron A revealed no traces of cremations or burials underneath this LBA structure. Similarly, investigation of deposits around the EIA Megaron B, constructed in the 11th Ct BC and abandoned around 800 BC, revealed no definite traces of burials or cremations underneath or around the structure. A deposit of ash with iron weapons, which the excavator had earlier (*Ergon* [1993], 56) interpreted as indicating a possible cremation, turns out to be a dump created by Soteriades, the contents of which probably relate to activity at the sanctuary from 800 BC onwards. He concludes that there is no positive evidence for either ancestor worship or hero cult here at Thermon. Analogies between either of these structures and the Toumba building at Lefkandi are illusory.

PHOKIS and WEST LOKRIS (10th EPCA; 7th/1st EBA)

Delphi. A new general survey on finds in the museum has appeared: Κολώνια, Ρ., *Το αρχαιολογικό μουσείο Δελφών* (Athens, Κοινωφελές Ιδρυμα Ιωάννη Σ. Λάτση 2006).

BOIOTIA (9th EPCA; 1st EBA)

Thisve/Kastorion. Archie Dunn (BSA/Birmingham) reports on a survey undertaken in collaboration with Ch. Koilakou (1st EBA) and Dr Aravantinos (9th EPCA) of Byz Thisve.



40. Palairos: submerged Rom mosaic floor

Mod. and anc. Thisve is probably the lost Byz bishopric and port of '**Kastorion**', home of Osios Loukas and area of his E *askesis*. It is also a previously unrecorded site of production of the imperial purple dye. In 2006, using documented laser scanning technology, the topographical, architectural and geophysical survey of Thisve recorded eight ruined Byz churches, a Med tower and a monumental vat (**Fig. 41**). The remains of the twin acropoleis and interconnecting walls of Thisve/Kastorion are being surveyed to produce the first integrated general plan of this urban site.

Geophysical survey of a vast half-buried complex of walls of EByz appearance below the lower acropolis records complementary features of this rediscovered Med town.



41. Thisve/Kastorion: multiple phases of walling

Tanagra. A new volume of the urban survey has appeared: Slapsak, B., B. Music, *Tanagra Urban Survey: Report on the Architectural and Geophysical Survey by the Ljubljana Team in 2005 with References to the Results of the Ljubljana 2001–2004 Survey* (Ljubljana, University of Ljubljana 2006).

EUBOIA (11th EPCA; 1st EBA)

Karystos. A new general book has been published: Chidiroglou, M. (ed.), A. Chatzidimitriou (trans.), *Antiquities of Karystia* (Karystos, Publications Kosmos 2006).

Area of Karystos, Kampos Survey. Zarko Tankosic and Donald Keller (Canadian Institute/Toronto) report on the first (2006) season of a new survey project in the alluvial Karystian Kampos (plain) located W of the town of Karystos, S Euboea.

The goals of the survey are: to examine a hitherto archaeologically poorly known part of the Karystia; to methodologically and spatially connect the previously surveyed areas in the region where different survey methods were employed; and to test the hypothesis that some of the mod. roads or trails were also used in anc. times.

The survey methodology during the first season consisted of following non-random transects that were predetermined either by natural features of the investigated landscape, such as streambeds or by man-made alterations, such as roads and trails. These transects were supplemented by two long artificial transects encompassing the limits of the survey area, which followed the natural boundary of the Kampos at the foothills of the surrounding hills N and S of the plain proper. The transects were *ca* 10m to 30m wide, with investigators

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spaced 10m from each other. In addition, some discrete features of the landscape adjacent to the transects were surveyed in their entirety if they looked promising as potential findspot locations.

A total of twenty findspots were discovered during the first field season with about 75% of the planned transects investigated. Their exact location was recorded on the map using a GPS navigation system, material from the surface was selectively collected, and each findspot was assigned with a number.

Most of the findspots consist of material scatter on the ground surface (fifteen), while several also have accompanying features (five), in this case defined loosely as architectural remains, altered natural features, pits, cairns or similar. On four occasions, findspots consist only of features without any accompanying material. Chronologically, the most numerous group of findspots contains material identified as L Rom in date (twelve). In addition, three findspots have a Byz component to them, and one, or possibly two, are definitely identified as Cl in date. Finally, there are four findspots that contain material of likely PH date (mostly identified by pottery, obsidian and several PH quern stones typical for the area). Two findspots are undated at the moment. As particularly significant finds of the 2006 season we can point out a Cl rural sanctuary and a large PH (most likely Final Neo or BA) obsidian scatter with little other accompanying material (06N16).

The preliminary results of the survey suggest that at least the route of the main mod. road connecting Karystos to Marmari (which, more or less, follows the route of the older road that dates to at least the beginning of the 19th Ct) could have been used as a thoroughfare in anc. times, since there are a number of findspots located along its course, supplemented by a number of stray finds (e.g., random pottery sherds, sandstone Rom building blocks, etc.). Also, our finds indicate that most of the alluviation in the Kampos plain happened sometime before the Rom period, regardless of whether it was in the form of a single event or a long-term continuous process. Naturally, these observations are preliminary and a lot more study is required.

Amarynthos. Thierry Theurillat (Swiss School) reports on test trenches near Amarynthos undertaken in 2006.

After a geoelectrical survey carried on in 2003 in the E vicinity of the mod. village of Amarynthos, test trenches were opened at the foot of the hill of Paleoekklisies. The goal was to discover the location of the Sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia. No archaeological remains clearly related to religious activities were found. Instead, a few MH walls and structures were discovered that could belong to the MH settlement excavated on top of the hill of Paleoekklisies (see *AAA* 12-1 [1979], 3–14; *Archeion Euboikon Meleton* 28 [1988–1989], 91–104). An adult inhumation with no finds associated was buried at the junction of two MH walls. Nearby, a coarse ware pot was found intact, carefully placed into a pit and its bottom intentionally pierced. The function of this structure and its relationship with the burial are not clear.

Layers covering the MH settlement have revealed a rich stratigraphy with LH III, ProtoGeo, SubProtoGeo and LGeo pottery. No structures can securely be associated with these periods, except for a LGeo–EAr bothros filled with stones and pottery, among which was found a complete pithos of large size.

A long wall, poorly constructed and built upon a thick layer of Cl–Hel pottery, was followed in several trenches N of the investigated area. It is interpreted as a retaining wall or a limit bordering an anc. road.

Eretria. Thierry Theurillat (Swiss School) reports on the re-excavation of a **sanctuary** on top of the acropolis undertaken in 2006.

In 2006, Sandrine Huber in collaboration with Sylvian Fachard conducted an excavation on top of the acropolis of Eretria. Previous excavations in 1993 and 1995 (*AKunst* 38 [1995], 108–19; *AKunst* 39 [1996], 107–11) brought to light a Neo, MH and LH settlement and an Ar–Hel sanctuary (7th–2nd Ct BC). The goals of the 2006 campaign were to extend the perimeter of investigations around the sanctuary, to identify the divinity to which it was devoted and to assert its connection with the fortification wall (**Fig. 42**). Excavations were stopped above the PH layers.

The Hel sanctuary consists of a large esplanade (A), carefully cut horizontally in the bedrock at the end of the 3rd Ct BC. It was extended to the W by an important fill limited by two parallel walls and closed by a wall and a rectangular structure, partly destroyed by the erosion of the cliff. The latter consists of three long blocks retaining an internal fill whose function remains unclear. The whole EW terrace is 28.20m *l.* and some 7m *w.*

Numerous votive objects from the Ar–Hel periods were found from the beginning of the excavations in the natural crevices as well as in the fill of the terrace: more than 100 terracotta female statuettes, among which were a few papades, Ar miniature hydriai and high-necked pitchers, two bf epinetra, fragments of bronze objects (dipper, oenochoe, tripod), as well as dozens of spindle whorls and loomweights.

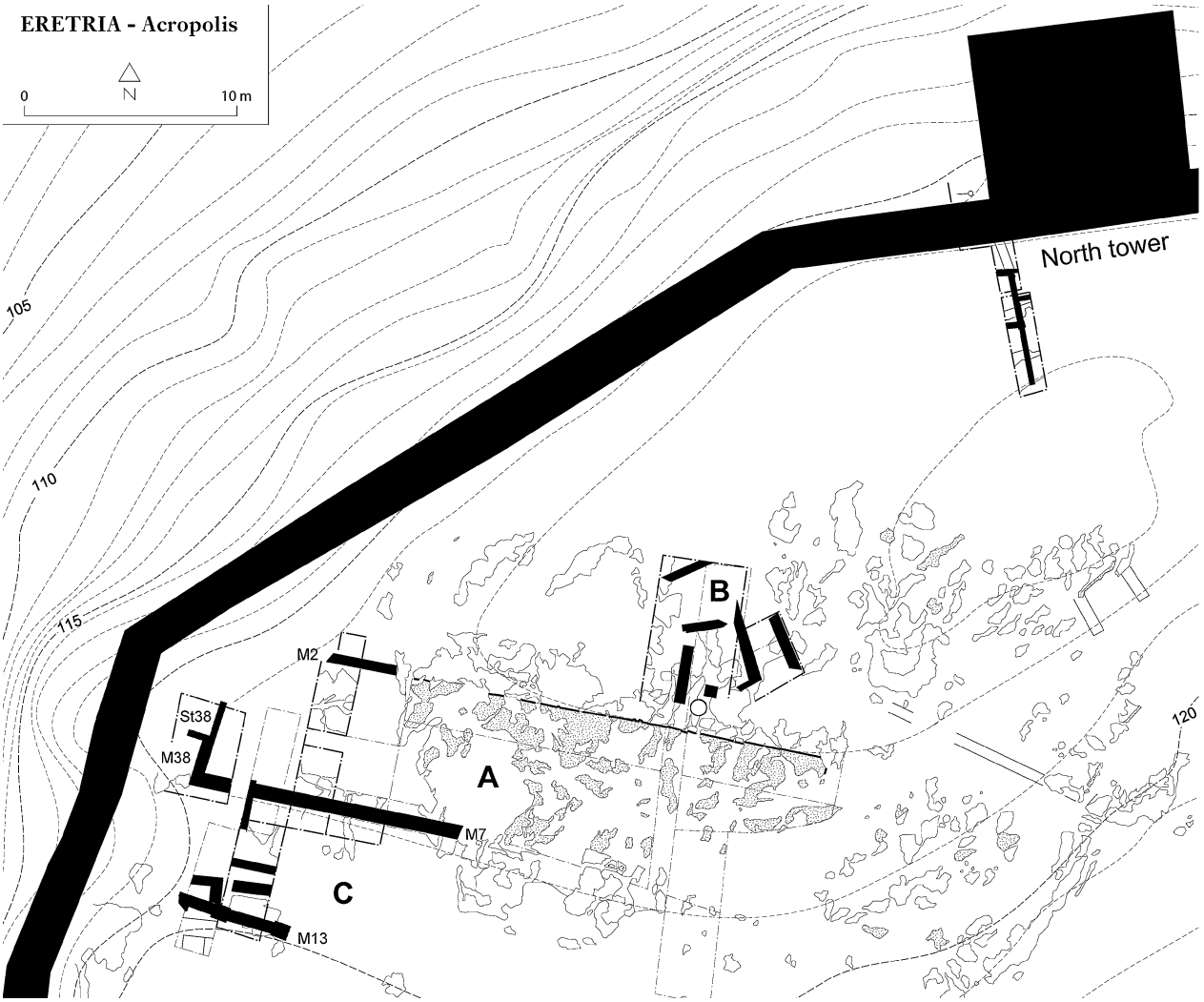
The main discovery of the 2006 excavation is a fragment of an Ar Cyprio-Ionian limestone sculpture representing a lion, with the name of the goddess Athena (ΑΘΕΝΑΙΕΣ written in retrograde) carved on its back (**Fig. 43**). This inscribed object together with an ECl terracotta appliqué showing the lower part of a feminine figure probably wearing an aegis encircled by snakes leave no doubt that the sanctuary at the summit of the acropolis was dedicated to Athena.

N of the rock-cut terrace (B) was excavated a layer containing Ar pottery (including some fragments of small bf lekythoi), seven Hel walls poorly preserved and a few Hel female terracotta statuettes. This ensemble remains difficult to interpret and its connection to the sanctuary cannot be clearly determined.

A lower terrace (C, 27m by 15m) lies to the S, limited by an E–W wall (M13), carefully built, which re-uses the bedrock to form a large and well leveled stylobate. Several walls and rich material were brought to light within the terrace. Worth mentioning are several fragments of Ar terracotta reliefs showing a frieze of warriors fighting on horses and on foot (**Fig. 44**), which probably adorned the walls of a public building. The excavation of the whole S terrace is planned in 2007.

Some 20m NE of the sanctuary, a trench was opened through a wide platform between the highest point of the acropolis and the city wall, near the N tower. The objective was to assess the extent of the religious area and, if possible, to verify the chronology of the fortification, thought to have been constructed in *ca* 400 BC. The excavation reached a *d.* of 2.20m and exposed walls dating to the MH period (?) as well as a multiple grave containing the remains of at least two children. The Cl fortification is composed of a double-face wall 2.10m *w.*, filled with packed rubble. The masonry is polygonal and reached a *h.* of 1.20m. It was not possible to establish a more precise chronology for this section of the city walls; the stratified pottery suggests a construction in the 5th Ct BC.

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42. Eretria: Hel sanctuary of Athena



43. Eretria: Ar Cyprio-Ionian limestone lion with inscription



44. Eretria: Ar terracotta reliefs with mounted warriors

A wall built in the axis of the N tower and two perpendicular mud-brick walls were unearthed in the platform. They re-use two stone bases (a Doric capital and a fluted shaft) which supported wooden poles. These walls belonged to a Hel structure whose setting remains unclear at this point, but which probably served to control access to the N tower. A relationship with the sanctuary seems excluded.

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Lefkandi. Irene Lemos (BSA/Oxford) reports on the 2006 excavations at **Xeropolis**:

This year we have made a number of significant discoveries in both regions (I and II); they allow us to appreciate better the great importance of the settlement during the end of the LBA and the early stages of the EIA.

The 2006 excavation brought to light unexpected finds never encountered before on Xeropolis. In region II, a substantial 'wall' running NW/SE was discovered, dividing the area into two zones (see below for a detailed report). N of the 'wall', the soils slope down in a depression; it was there and mainly in ProtoGeo contexts that a number of clay figurines were found broken amongst stones: we found among them two bulls, the model of a boat and the head of a probable centaur. It is clear – because of its structure and size – that the 'wall' was not that of a building; it could have been a 'terrace wall' or a city wall.

Equally important were the results of the excavations in region I: by the end of the season it had been shown that the substantial wall found in 2004 belongs to a ProtoGeo/Sub-ProtoGeo 'megaron', resembling in construction – though not in its scale – the monumental building at Toumba.

In **region I** the focus of the excavation was in area M and especially in the area around the substantial wall found in 2004. Area P was further investigated; it is located SW of the LGeo house excavated by Popham and Sackett in the 1960s. This year the excavations in area P revealed several LBA and EIA structures and soils.

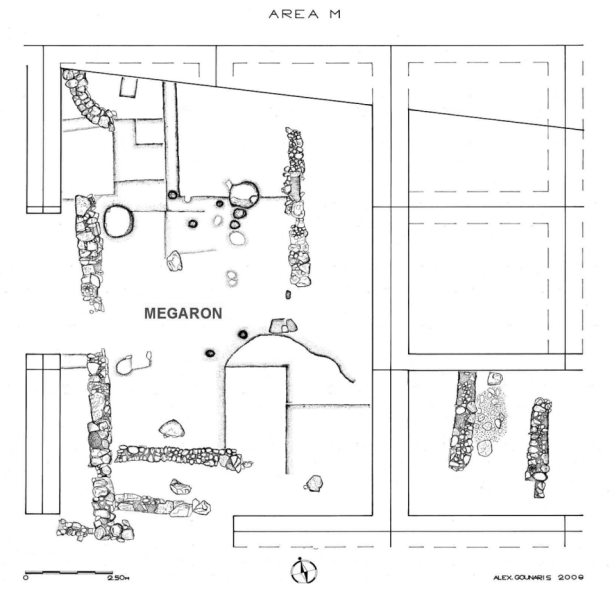
In **area M** the N/S **passage-way** was called the 'Sunken Way' in the 2004 reports. However, further excavation in this area considerably affected our understanding of the passage and its surrounding region. First, it became clear that although we have overestimated its depth, we did not misunderstand its overall purpose and character. Moreover, it was revealed that this N/S passage-way was not only used in the EIA but it had a LH IIIC predecessor. The main reason for our earlier assumption considering its depth was that in 2004 we were excavating the part of the passage where a LGeo pit was later dug. The opening up of the area around the N/S passage-way revealed that the substantial wall to the E of it, which was discovered in 2004, was not just defining and marking the passage but was the W wall of an edifice of ProtoGeo/Sub-ProtoGeo date (10th–9th Ct BC). This building, now called the **Protogeometric 'megaron'** (**Figs 45** and **46**) is clearly of a higher quality of architectural construction than any of the EIA structures recovered on Xeropolis so far. Most interestingly, the way it is built recalls the ProtoGeo building at Toumba, though it is smaller: the associated ceramics provide a ProtoGeo/Sub-ProtoGeo date. The internal size of the 'megaron' is at least 13m N/S by some 7.5m *w*. E/W, with the walls' widths adding 1m more.

The 'megaron' is defined mostly by its excellent W wall, and to a lesser extent by its E wall. The S limits are only partly known: they involve both a small fragment of walling and a number of postholes. At the N end, all traces of walls are removed by erosion of the tell in that part of the hill; thus it is not clear whether this was an apsidal or a rectangular building. The E wall – much robbed to the S – offers a different picture in part: here, as in the W, flat basal slabs were used, but it appears that the E wall was set on the top of an earlier LH IIIC wall.

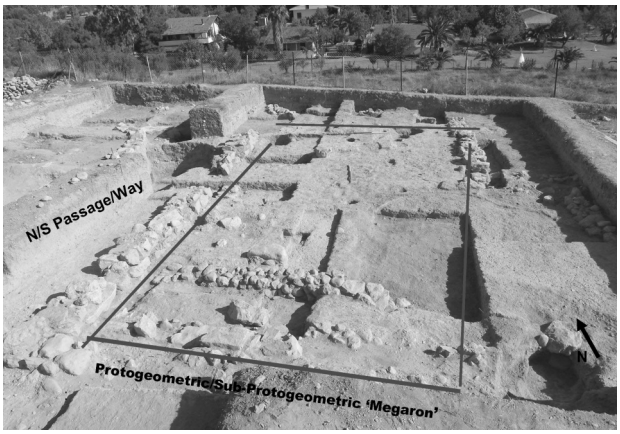
So far a number of postholes have also been uncovered inside the building. The postholes were circular (some 0.2m *di.*); there are none, however, perfectly aligned with the two N/S walls. Further internal divisions can be seen by a series of smaller postholes found in the N part of the building and running E/W (these are also circular and about 0.15–0.2m *di.*, but not so convincingly arranged in a single straight line). Accompanying them are at least two larger circular pits discovered in the same area (some 0.7–0.8m *di*. and 0.6m *d.*). It is possible that these were receptacles for large storage vessels (similar to those found in the apse of the Toumba building). If the E/W line of postholes divided the building into a N and a S part, then it is interesting to note that these two sections might have had different types of floors. It is probable that the N part was strewn with pebbles which provided a compact surface, whilst in the S part, a mud-brick surface was used

Other furniture inside the building is limited to a number of large stones, mostly set in the W half of it. At least two of these have been roughly worked into their present sub-circular outline: they are both directly set on or above the 'megaron' floors. It is possible that both are re-used LH IIIC post-pads.

The absence of finds other than ceramics suggests that after it ceased to be used, the ProtoGeo building was cleaned out. Interestingly, while the E wall was much robbed over time, most of the W wall was kept standing to a degree. The reason for this must be that the wall continued to mark a boundary to the W where the passage-way was still in use for a time.



45. Lefkandi: ProtoGeo 'megaron' plan



46. Lefkandi: ProtoGeo 'megaron'

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The 'megaron' was built almost directly above an earlier LH IIIC structure: the use of the same space and the re-use of earlier walls and features cannot be coincidental.

Area P (region I) was first excavated in 2004, when a pair of E/W walls was uncovered along with associated finds and a pit. These finds were dated to EIA occupation levels and some immediately to earlier phases covering the transition from the LBA. In 2006, the excavation yielded within a space of a mere 6m^2 a palimpsest of overlying buildings (up to nine separate structural phases), several of which show re-use of the same physical lines and walls.

The earliest phases of occupation in area P are dated to LH IIIC. Noticeable features discovered in this stage are the use of a series of mud-brick containers along wall 94 and the discovery of one burial below the floor. The latter is a common practice on Xeropolis during the LH IIIC period. Above that level, a house built during the LH IIIC period suffered a destruction accompanied by fire. The next use of the area is associated with the appearance of a series of postholes; at present they form part of an apse, suggesting that an apsidal structure was erected into the remains of the earlier LH IIIC levels. Alternatively, the postholes might have been part of a cross wall of a larger building. Further excavation to the W and to the S is necessary to fully understand the architecture and the history of these structures. Their importance is great when we take into consideration that it was on the floor of one of these houses that a figurine – possibly of a centaur – was found in 2004, dated to the EProtoGeo period. Next came another building which is found a little offset to the N. It is represented by a single wall, very little of which has survived, though some very fine ProtoGeo and SubProtoGeo pebble spreads are most likely associated with it.

The complexity of the archaeology in area P is obvious and it was clearly caused by the constant re-use of it without much contemporary build-up of soils. It is thus necessary to extend the excavation to the S where, by having a larger area to investigate, the chances of reconstructing the architectural sequences of the area will be increased.

Region II is located some 150m to the W of region I. Two main areas were investigated: area Q to the SE, and area R, to the NE. Region II was one of the areas where a geophysical survey was carried out in 2005.

The excavation of 2004 in this region revealed that the tell here appeared to drop away to the N, well within the confines of the mod. hilltop. An extensive geophysical survey by A. Saris in 2005 (see *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 62–63) showed potential wall lines running straight over extensive distances in this area: the possibilities of a boundary wall located in this area were clear. The same survey also indicated a wealth of unusual alignments and features to the S of the possible wall.

Accordingly two adjacent areas were opened up this year: area Q to the S was expected to reveal traces of the settlements; and area R the possible boundary wall to the N. It became swiftly apparent that the geophysical survey was not reliable in area Q. However, in area R, the results are far more accurate, if only because there are not the same stacked underlying features.

The excavation **area Q** came down at once upon a **N/S road** apparently flanked by an **area of domestic use** and defined by low periboloi. This year, a zone to the E of the road was first chosen for excavation. A total of eight trenches were excavated (some 200m^2 were ultimately opened). These revealed a house, structures which might have belonged to sheds or been auxiliary to the main houses and open spaces, most probably yards. All walls have been damaged and reduced by plough, but are also of a very low standard of construction.

The main house now comprises a 4m by 4m rectangle, defined mostly by three walls. Its N side is missing and it is not certain that it had one. Some very large blocks of stone appear to offer terminations to both the N/S wall-lines, as might a posthole at the E one.

Its S wall is also the N wall of another room/space to the S, made up by a further three walls. It is a rectangular room of 3m by 1.89m. At present it has no obvious means of entry, but as the walls are now low and comprised mostly of small stones, it is possible that some part might have acted as a raised threshold. Another possibility might be that this was a basement room, though the poor quality of the walls makes it hard to determine whether they were ever fit to support an upper storey. The 'floor' of the room in its interior was distinctly different in colour – browner – than that of the greyer-dominated soils found outside. This room also makes evident that here too earlier LH IIIC walls were partly demolished, and at the same time were also pressed into use to provide footings and actual wall stones. To the W of the house, an open space or yard contains two ancillary structures: one, a rectangle of 3m by 1.8m, is attached to the S side of the main unit.

In the outside space to the SW of the house another wall must have been part of another structure erected in this open space. A further wall may represent the N side of this structure. The discovery of a low basin of clay at the W and a hollow (? pit) near here with many large ceramic fragments and bones in it, taken together with the grey/pebble flooring, suggest an exterior work-place, perhaps roofed in a simple manner. Many spindle-whorls of clay were found in the general yard area, showing typical domestic activities.

These levels and structures represent the first clear horizon of this period (very L stages of LH IIIC and SubMyc) found on Xeropolis.

Area R yielded interesting results this year too. First, it is noticeable that a remarkable change in the archaeology occurs immediately below the mod. top-soils. This appears only 10m to the N of area Q. First, in an area of some 9m E/W by 11m N/S, there is hardly a single standing structure. This is unparalleled elsewhere on Xeropolis.

Instead of any evidence of standing structures, there is first a broad zone (some 6–7m N/S) which gently slopes down to the N and then, further to the N, a substantial wall. The zone is made up of small stones and pebbles, broken LH IIIC pottery and bones. Some wall stubs and other features to the S of this zone indicate that perhaps there were once some buildings there, but apparently these were removed deliberately to create this empty space. The zone ceases some 1–2m S of a wall which was discovered to the N. The NNW/SSE part of the wall is wall 118, which turns at its W end into a N/S spur, wall 121. The main wall continues to the E out of the end of the trench excavated this year. The anc. landscape drops gently down to the N of the wall over 6–8m into a hollow where again no structures have been found. The wall divides the area into two regions, topographically as well as in the nature of the deposits.

The wall is set into an extensive spread of relatively light brown soil – a chalky/limestone marl. This at present does not appear to be a naturally occurring band of geological deposition; it does contain very small numbers of sherds and fragments of mud-brick. What we have here is a massive work of engineering; a deliberate landscaping was undertaken in order perhaps to facilitate the approach to the settlement from the isthmus to the N.

The main wall was inserted into these paler soils described above. The courses below the ground surface of the time were set broader to provide a wider base, and were not faced.

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Above the contemporary ground level, the wall has proper facings in and out. How high it once stood is not obvious – some 0.5m now remains. It was reworked in later stages and it was then provided with a slightly broader base on the then ground surface.

So far, the excavation has revealed soils of ProtoGeo date which were deposited in the 'depression' on two occasions. The first, deposited from the W, is marked by smaller stone sizes and considerable amounts of pottery. On its surface and in the accumulated stone-free soils above it were retrieved some remarkable clay figurines: two of bulls, but, more importantly, a model of a boat with remarkable details (**Fig. 47**) and the head of another centaur (**Fig. 48**), perhaps double the size of that recovered from the Toumba burials. Lastly further stones came in from the E side, partly covering the earlier deposits. Over all this were strata more reminiscent of top soils, in an apparently more or less continuous process of deposition. If this deposition indeed represented deliberate human action then it may be that the deposit marks a deliberate 'ritual' destruction.



47. Lefkandi: ProtoGeo boat model *in situ*



48. Lefkandi: head of ProtoGeo centaur figurine

PHTHIOTIS and EAST LOKRIS (14^{th} EPCA; 7^{th} EBA)

Halai and E Lokris project. John E. Coleman (Cornell/ASCSA) reports on the 2006 season of study and conservation.

Study continued on the architecture and finds of the Neo period from the acropolis of Halai, particularly the pottery. We also carried out cleaning of our excavated trenches and erected a temporary protective roof over the Neo remains in area F.

Mitrou. Eleni Zahou (14^{th} EPCA) and Aleydis Van de Moortel (ASCSA/Tennessee) report on the third (2006) season of excavation and study at this important BA–EIA site.

Excavation in 2006 primarily focused on two areas in the NE (plots 10, 12) and NW (plot 6) of the islet. In the NE area we opened two new trenches, and we excavated deeper in many previously dug trenches to a maximum depth of *ca* 1.60m below the mod. surface. In the NW area of the islet we opened four new exploratory trenches. In the three seasons of excavation at Mitrou (2004–2006) we have exposed a total area of 446m^2 or 1.2% of the site.

Before excavating each trench we conducted a close-grained pick-up vacuum survey of its surface as well as of the adjacent area. The total area surveyed from 2004 to 2006 covers 4,075m^2 in the N part of the islet, representing 11.3% of the site. The material recovered from the surface survey has been stored for future study. In addition, an area 20m *l.* of the E sea scarp of the islet was cleaned and its stratigraphy documented. A total of 25 occupational levels were identified in this scarp. A limited stratigraphical excavation produced material for dating those levels.

Our excavations in 2006 uncovered a rectangular **monumental structure**, labeled building D, underneath LH IIIC building B in the NE part of the islet. Constructed in the MH/LH I transitional phase, building D measures 13.5m by 8.25m and its walls are on average 1m thick, built with roughly cut rectangular stones. The function of building D is as yet unknown, and neither do we know whether building D was free-standing or part of a larger architectural complex. Some time in the LH II phase, an infant was buried to the E of building D in a pit grave protected on one side by a large pithos fragment (grave 21). With the infant a corroded small bronze disc (LP784-091-013) was found, but no pottery. Building D was destroyed by natural or human causes during the LH IIIA phase.

To its N, building D was bordered by a pebbled area of as yet unknown width. To the W of building D was a 3m wide pebbled street separating building D from building F. Building F had thinner walls built of smaller stones than building D. It was destroyed in the LH IIIA2 E phase, perhaps contemporary with building D. In the subsequent LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB phases we have detected only limited human activity in the NE area of the islet in the form of informal surfaces and pottery dumps.

In 2006 we also uncovered the SW part of LH IIIC building B, the large structure discovered in 2004 that had been built on top of building D. The very corner of building B is missing, so we do not know whether its W wall formed a corner with the S wall or extended further S to form a porch. In a new trench to the N of building B we uncovered the corner of a structure of LH IIIC date.

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