

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS



Annual Report 2009–2010



THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

REGISTERED CHARITY NO. 208673

www.bsa.ac.uk

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THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Chairman's Report

The activity of the School in the 2009–10 session was mostly business as usual, albeit against a backcloth of financial uncertainty in Greece, with ongoing protests at the austerity measures introduced by the government, and of expectation that the UK government elected in May 2010 — whatever its political hue — would be devising and implementing its own programme of major spending cuts. It was business as usual, however, within the new governance and administrative framework described in Lord Renfrew's Chairman's Report for the 2008–09 session. And it was business punctuated and stimulated by the quinquennial review visit in December 2009 of the team appointed by BASIS, the committee the British Academy established some years ago to oversee its 'sponsored institutes and societies', on which the Director already commented in her Report last year.

The School was informed of the outcome of the review early in the spring. The members of the review team declared themselves impressed by what they had found, both in absolute terms and relative to the previous review. They spoke of 'a well-managed and effective research facility, sustaining a vibrant programme of projects and activities, playing a unique and valued role that successfully furthers the Academy's international objectives, and delivering value for money from its BASIS grant.' At the same time they noted that the School's Council 'has a major strategic challenge ahead in securing the School's future financial sustainability'. Suggested priorities included the desirability of raising the School's profile and developing the range of what it can offer to the wider research community, and the need to sharpen the case we can make to the UK taxpayer regarding the positive contribution the School is making to society, economy, and culture.

A long list of achievements was singled out for particularly appreciative comment:

- the governance and administrative reforms introduced since the last review;
- the coherence and integration of the School's new Corporate Plan, Strategic Research Plan, and the various operating plans that will deliver them;
- the simultaneous focus on both strategy and detail;
- the transformations observed in the Library, the Fitch Laboratory, and the IT architecture;
- the positive morale and entrepreneurial spirit across the School;
- the range of constructive partnerships, collaborations and shared services being developed;
- the quality of its flagship archaeology programmes, and steps taken to broaden the disciplinary range;
- the encouragement given to language skills development amongst visiting students;
- the quality of feedback from the School's users.

The Council was naturally heartened by the BASIS team's findings, confirming as they do the sense that, despite some painful reorganisation and some choppy financial waters still to be negotiated, the School is flourishing, with a cohesive academic and support staff under excellent leadership. I was myself impressed by the buoyant atmosphere I encountered on my first visit to the School as Chairman in February 2010. And I was especially pleased that in his report on his stay as Visiting Fellow in the early months of the year, Christopher Mee was able to write as follows:

The very successful outcome of the BASIS Review has boosted staff morale and was the well deserved reward for the meticulous preparation which preceded the British Academy visit. The review was an opportunity for the School to reflect on its

strategic priorities and also brought the staff together. After the major administrative changes which have taken place recently, this sense of a common purpose was clearly beneficial. The staff meeting which I attended was a good opportunity to share information about current and future developments. Perhaps these should be held more often to build on the collegiality which the review engendered.

Christopher also made many specific comments and suggestions, including appreciative remarks on the Fitch Laboratory and the Library (his affections are for the physical book), and on a weekend visit to Knossos. The Visiting Fellow has a special contribution to make to the life of the School, much valued by us all.

The School's administrative reconfiguration is still in part a work in progress. Through the good offices of the British Academy, an agreement was reached with the British Institute in East Africa to make a joint appointment of London Secretary, whose time would be split equally between the two institutions. Following interviews in December 2009 Jane Gillespie was appointed and began work in January 2010, for the School initially from the office in Senate House. Council had by then taken the decision to move the London Office from Senate House to the Academy, where most of the other BASIS institutions have their London home, and in July Jane re-established herself in the Academy's temporary administrative accommodation at the Royal Academy of Engineering (at the other end of Carlton House Terrace). The refurbishments in the Academy's own building are at the time of writing close to completion, and it is hoped that the move to the School's new permanent London home will now take place quite soon.

Jane comes to the school with an MA in Classical Civilisation and a varied work background in which banking has played a major part, as well as some time as Admissions Administrator for the departments of Classics and Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies at King's College London. A strong working relationship with the administration in Athens has been established, one key dimension being work on the integration of financial systems, a project driven by Carol Bell, our Honorary Treasurer. Finance inevitably bulks large in Council's

thinking, and the firm grip exercised by the Treasurer will be evident from the Financial Review, where we are able to report that the 2009 deficit of £125,732 has been reversed, and a surplus of £138,174 recorded, bringing the unrestricted reserves up to £341,697 over the year. In anticipation of the outcome of the new government's 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review, the Treasurer has more recently been helping Council, and in particular the Finance and General Purposes Committee, with scenario planning over the next four years. There will of course be much more to report on here in next year's Annual Report, when we expect to know the level of the School's grant from the Academy for that whole period (a welcome change from the annual settlement pattern).

I spoke earlier of business as usual, but this is the moment to make brief mention of new initiatives. I single out three of the most important, on each of which the Director comments at greater length. Pride of place must go to the conversion of the Upper House roof space into an art studio, made possible by a further generous benefaction from one of the School's friends of long standing, Mr Lou Kollakis. This is a significant and imaginative enhancement of the School's facilities and of the cultural opportunities it can offer, and we are once again most gratefully in Mr Kollakis's debt. Another expansion of our programme — involving a stimulating mix of colloquia and outreach events of various kinds in London and Athens — is due to the energy being invested by its members, and particularly its Chair, Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, in the work of the new Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters. Finally, at its June meeting Council agreed to accept a tender from Cambridge University Press for publication of the School's *Annual* in both print and electronic form. A new co-editor will be overseeing the changes this will involve. We thank Nicoletta Momigliano, now stepping down after three years' much appreciated service, and we welcome Sue Sherratt in the role. Sue will be working closely with Alan Johnston, indefatigable Chair of the Publications Subcommittee, and Ella Colvin and her team at CUP, to ensure a smooth transition. I must also mention here a final parting that long-standing Subscribers will have registered with much sadness: the death at the age of 91 of Sally Miall, who as Sally

Bicknell served as London Secretary from 1975 to 1980. As the obituary by her son Julian in *The Guardian* for 27 October 2010 recorded, her earlier experience of living in Istanbul and Athens as an RAF officer's spouse, and her love of literature and ancient cultures, stood her in good stead in the BSA role and on her annual visits to the School.

One of the keynotes of our work as a School as we move forward must be increasing collaboration with new as well as old partners. I want to end by saluting our continuing relationship with the Institute of Classical Studies, which has been such a faithful guardian of

the School's interests over many years. We owe Mike Edwards, Director of the Institute, a particular debt both for his help throughout his years in post, and most recently for securing the Institute's financial assistance for our operations in Knossos. We left our home in Senate House with real regret, and it is a pleasure to record our gratitude to the Institute for its continued hosting of Friends' events as well as the annual ICS Spring Lecture, an event promoted in association with the School.

Malcolm Schofield

Director's Report

As this report reaches our readers, the British School enters its 125th year. A cause for celebration in itself, this is a year in which we reflect on our traditions, assert the value of our contribution to contemporary humanities and social science scholarship, and invite all our members past and present to (re-)join us in recalling our respective memories of, and contributions to, School life. The School website has undergone a transformation for this year, with a rolling 'decade of the month' presentation providing the precursor of a new institutional history of the school now in preparation (Fig. 1). A particularly important aspect of this endeavour is our appeal to you, our members, to share your memories of the life and work of the School with the Archivist, Amalia Kakissis (archive@bsa.ac.uk). Whether or not you wish your recollections to form part of the website presentation, please share them, and your photographs, with us and with the generations of School students yet to come.

An important aspect of the School's programme in 2009–10 has been to ensure that the full range of the scholarship which we support is brought to public attention. With the initiation of the Knossos summer lecture, every department of the School is formally represented in our academic programme, and our annual lectures in

London are now separate from the AGM and open to all. Thanks to the energy of our new Committee for Society, Arts and Letters under the chairmanship of Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, our non-archaeological research is now beginning to match that in archaeology in its vision and academic impact. Barely a year after the establishment of the new committee, the School has joined in the organisation of two conferences which reaffirm the vital importance of dialogue between humanities scholarship and public policy. In December 2010, we joined colleagues from Athens University and the Working Group on the History of Race and Eugenics of Oxford Brookes University in a workshop on *Health and Society: Private and Public Medical Traditions in Greece and the Balkans (1453–1920)* at which scholars from Turkey and across the Balkans joined British and Greek historians to explore distinctive regional patterns in attitudes to, and the delivery of, healthcare (Fig. 2). The result was not merely excellent medical and social history, but analysis which can deepen our understanding of contemporary attitudes to what is often a problematic area of public service delivery. And we have just now, in late January 2011, joined the Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics in staging a workshop on *Changing Conceptions of 'Europe' in Modern*



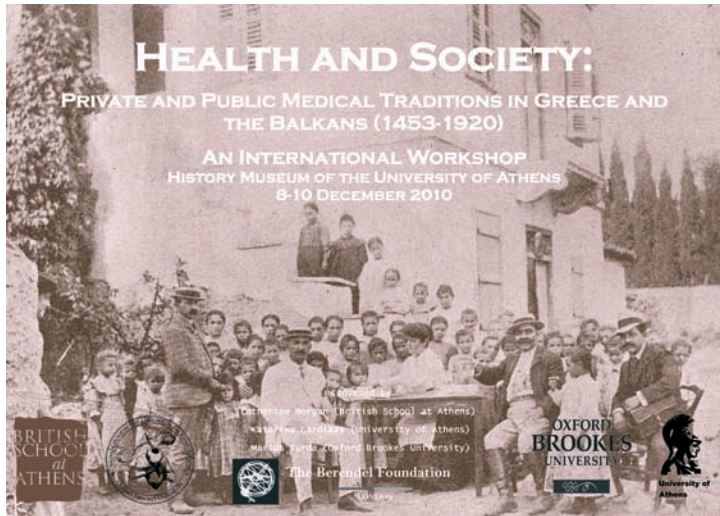
Fig. 1. <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>
celebrating the School's
125th anniversary.

Greece: Identities, Meanings, and Legitimation — a timely reflection on the complexity of an engagement at the forefront of contemporary political debate in Greece. Thanks to the technical expertise of our colleagues from Oxford Brookes, the *Medical Traditions* conference was the first of our activities to be podcast, and we look forward over the next year to expanding this to make records of as many as possible of our events freely available via our website.

Joint ventures with partners in and beyond the UK and Greece are on the increase. Building on our collaboration in *Archaeology in Greece Online*, we now share a seminar in history and anthropology with the Ecole française d'Athènes, with whom we continue to explore wider collaborations in other aspects of our work. The Chairman is now starting a joint reading group with the Research Centre for Greek Philosophy of the Academy of Athens, and plans for the next four years include further collaborations with the British School at Rome, the British Council, and the Council for British Research in the Levant — all set out in the Strategic Plan for Research 2011–2015 on our website.

Perhaps the most exciting development of the past year, as the Chairman has indicated, is the completion of the new art studio in

the Upper House attic, shortly to receive its first tenant in the Prince of Wales Bursary holder, Brigitte Jurack. The Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts is one of the most significant additions to the School's programme in the past ten years. It has brought to Greece and to the School a diversity of practitioners in different media, at different stages of projects, and with different agendas (from making preliminary sketches for major commissions to seeking the stimulus of a new workplace). It is not — and will not become — a straightforward studio award, but the availability of studio space will benefit certain award holders, and most importantly, offer the opportunity to attract more artists to work with us, and for us to expand our connections with the art world in Britain and in Greece. The event at which the formal opening will take place — a lecture by Professor Irit Rogoff of the Department of Visual Cultures, Goldsmiths University of London, co-sponsored by the QBox gallery (founded and managed by City University graduate Myrtia Nikolakopoulou) and the British Council — symbolises this new range of connections. We are deeply indebted to Mr Lou Kollakis for making the studio conversion possible, and for supporting us in the best way — both financially and with a genuine sympathy for



what we are trying to achieve — and to our Friends, who funded the furnishing and finishing of the space.

I have chosen to emphasise the Academic achievements and aspirations of the School rather than dwelling on the financial climate, difficult as it is, because our survival depends on our continuing scholarly excellence. However I join the Chairman in paying tribute to the work of the School's administrative staff and non-executive officers in ensuring the best possible financial management and in helping to effect administrative reforms. The constructive and close relationship now enjoyed with colleagues in the British Academy continues to strengthen in both academic and practical ways. The Academy's 2010 international engagement day brought us together with colleagues from universities, the business world and policy fora to debate the role and future of area studies. I myself joined Middle East analyst Rosemary Hollis (former Director of Research at Chatham House and now of City University) and Japanese specialist John Swenson-Wright (of Chatham House and the University of



Fig. 2 (above left).

Fig. 3 (right). The art studio in the Upper House attic.

Cambridge) in a panel discussion of the problems of identifying and communicating effectively with the users of area studies research. Without doubt the Academy faces hard times and hard choices, but it is heartening to see the central role of the overseas institutes within its international activities reaffirmed. This is in no small measure due to the energy of the outgoing chair of the BASIS committee, Professor Mike Fulford, who has fought powerfully on our behalf. We congratulate him on the award of a CBE in the New Year's Honours

list, as also Simon Gass, who in his former capacity as HMAmbassador to the Hellenic Republic worked so sympathetically and effectively on our behalf, on his appointment as KCMG.

I conclude by returning to the BSA community and to our Friends and colleagues. The Friends in the UK and in Athens have yet again raised significant sums to support the library and research facilities of the School, with a prize draw earlier in the year, and then in the Autumn of 2010 a new departure in the form of what was planned as a painting holiday based at Knossos. Preparations are now in hand for a sponsored walk on Crete in 2011. We are deeply grateful not only for their practical support, but for an enthusiasm and commitment to the School which is truly heartening. As our academic programme grows in scale and variety, it is a pleasure to welcome more Friends at our regular events in addition to those organised specifically for

them. Sadly, 2009–10 saw the passing of a number of Friends, and we recall with thanks Miss V. Babington-Smith, Mr D. Clarke, The Rev. Canon Drewett, Mr J. Fitton, and Mr G. Varley. I join the Chairman in remembering also Sally Miall (Bicknell). Among School staff, library cleaner Litsa Eliopoulou, a friendly presence for all of our readers, retired; she is recalled with affection in the Librarian's report. And we congratulate Fitch Laboratory Director Evangelia Kiriati on her appointment to a lectureship in prehistoric archaeology in the University of Crete at Rethymnon. As is usual in Greece, we expect some years to elapse between her election and the formal opening of her post during which she will remain with us as laboratory director. We look forward to working with her to consolidate her achievements in developing the laboratory into the leading centre described later in this Report.



Fig. 4. The annual garden party, June 2010.

Events 2009–10

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

- ‘Recent Approaches to Pottery Studies: from Prehistory to Byzantine Times’ (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, with contributions from: S. Andreou, K. Christakis, P. Day, S. Demitriadis, A. Dimoula, E. Hatzaki, E. Hitsiou, I. Iliopoulos, V. Kilikoglou, E. Kiriatzi, C. Knappett, K. Kotsakis, D. Malamidou, D. Margomenou, C. Mee, E. Nodarou, A. Pentedeka, N. Poulou, V. Rondiri, J. Rutter, D. Tsiafaki, Z. Tsirtsoni, and D. Urem-Kotsou). *In collaboration with the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Democritus University of Thrace, and the University of Cincinnati*
- ‘Η ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΑΡΧΗ. The Athenian Empire: old and new problems’ (conference in honour of H. B. Mattingley, with contributions from: A. Boegehold, M. Chambers, K. Clinton, C. Crowther, J. K. Davies, G. Kavvadias, A. Makri, G. Malouchou, A. Matthaiou, H. B. Mattingley, A. Moroo, B. Paarman, N. Papazarkadas, M. Piérart, R. Pitt, P. Rhodes, M. Sakurai, A. Scafuro, D. Sourlas, G. Steinhauer, R. Stroud, and A. Themis). *In collaboration with the Greek Epigraphic Society*

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Robin Cormack (Cambridge): ‘Byzantium in the British Empire: the architects of the Byzantine Research Fund overseas’ (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)
- Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati): ‘Pots, frescoes, textiles and people. The social life of decorated pottery at Late Bronze Age Knossos’ (Knossos Summer Lecture)
- Robert Holland (London): ‘Anglo-Hellenic experience since 1821: contexts, connections and chronology’ (2010 Annual Archive Lecture)

- Margaret Kenna (Swansea): ‘Reflecting on images: sacred space and secular contestation’ (delivered in London)
- Christopher Mee (Liverpool): ‘In search of the first Spartans: excavations at Kouphovouno in Laconia’ (2009–10 Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)
- Kostalena Michelaki (McMaster): ‘There is nothing permanent except change: exploring ceramic technological choice and change in prehistoric Calabria Italy’ (2009–10 Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)
- Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The work of the British School in 2009’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki, and London)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

Archaeology

- Karim Arafat (London): ‘Aspects of Archaic Isthmia’
- Anna-Lucia D’ Agata (Rome): ‘The many lives of a ruin. History and metahistory of the Palace of Minos at Knossos’
- Anastasia Gadoulou (National Archaeological Museum): ‘The Geometric impressed ware of Achaia — new evidence’
- Areti Pentedeka (BSA): ‘Exploring neolithic pottery exchange networks in Thessaly’
- David Saunders, Ian Jenkins, and Giovanni Verri (The British Museum), Evi Papaconstantinou and Christina Vlassopoulou (Α’ ΕΠΚΑ), Konstantinos Vasileiadis (Acropolis Museum): ‘Paint on the Parthenon sculptures’
- Tyler Jo Smith (Virginia): ‘Pay and display: Sir John Soane’s “Greek” vases’

Ancient history and epigraphy

- Emma Aston (Reading): ‘Was there a cult of Thetis in Thessaly?’
- Anca-Cristina Dan (KERA/EIE): ‘Herodotus on the Black Sea’

John Davies (Liverpool): ‘Ephoros and the invention of Greek history’

Joseph Skinner (BSA/Liverpool): ‘The invention of Greek ethnography’

Modern history and society

Peter Mackridge (Oxford): ‘Why was there a language controversy in Greece?’

Christopher Pelling (Oxford): ‘Plutarch and Shakespeare’

Art

Vanessa Gardiner: ‘Drawings and watercolours from Greece: April 2009–March 2010’ (with an accompanying exhibition)

FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Sireen El Zataari (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): ‘Ecogeographic variations in Neanderthal dietary habits: evidence from microwear texture analysis’

Christopher Hayward (Edinburgh): ‘Tephrochronology and its archaeological applications’

Mihalis Katapotis (ASCSA): ‘Bronze Age metallurgy in the northeastern Aegean: a case study of Mikro Vouni on Samothrace’

Maria Liston (ASCSA): ‘Assembling the evidence on infant death from the Agora baby well’

Gilbert Marshall (London): ‘Surveying the Greek landscape: the results of the “Prehistoric Stones of Greece” project’

Richard Payne (Manchester): ‘Records of past climate change from eastern Mediterranean peatlands: testing and refining the methodology’

Tatiana Theodoropoulou (Paris): ‘Fishbones in the lake: reconstructing fishing activities and daily life in the prehistoric lake settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria (Northern Greece)’

EXHIBITION

‘Architectural trails through Byzantium’: Lefa Gallery, Municipality of Psychiko

BOOK PRESENTATIONS

Haris Kalligas, *Monemvasia: a Byzantine City-State* (with additional contributions from Angelos Delivorrias and Charalambos Bouras)

Michael Llewellyn Smith, Paschalis Kitromilides and Eleni Calligas (eds), *Scholars, Travels, Archives: Greek history and culture through the British School at Athens* (in London and Athens)

FRIENDS’ LECTURES

Oliver Dickinson: ‘Was there really a Trojan War?’ (London)

Duncan Howitt-Marshall: ‘Underwater archaeology in the Mediterranean: recent work off the west coast of Cyprus’ (Athens)

Margaret Kenna: ‘The adventures of an anthropologist on Anafi’ (London)

Chris Naunton: ‘John Pendlebury in Egypt’ (London)

Fran O’ Rourke: ‘James Joyce and Greece’ (Athens)

David Parfitt: ‘Drawing in South Wales, Macedonia and Crete’ (London)

Keith Rutter: ‘Coins and cultures in western Sicily’ (London)

Dimitrios Vasileiadis: ‘Greeks and Buddhism: a meeting of cultures’ (Athens)

Michael Wright: ‘The Antikythera Mechanism — a Hellenistic planetarium’ (London)

Library and Archive

LIBRARY

The library staff continue to focus on improving services to readers and to all those who use our online resources remotely. During the academic year 2009–10 the library was used by almost 200 members, 567 readers and 821 visitors, and the librarians answered several hundred more research queries by e-mail. A major project undertaken in the past year now gives readers instant and reliable access to electronic journals and monographs in the field of Hellenic studies. Library intern Philippa Currie (who is completing an MSc in Library Science at Robert Gordon University) registered and entered data on more than 1,500 titles (of which 686 were e-subscriptions) into the Union catalogue AMBROSIA, with a separate listing on the BSA website. A central log now facilitates the control of additions and changes to ensure that the links remain effective. We thank the Friends of the BSA for their financial support for this project.

The expansion of the archive in particular presents continuing challenges of storage. The BSA publication stock has now been removed from the map room into the extensive new space created in the eaves of the Upper House following the conversion of the attic into an art studio. The map room now serves as the archive reading room, with substantial storage space freed for planned acquisitions.

We would like to thank all the individuals and institutions who have so generously given support to enrich the collection and services offered by the library. We are particularly grateful to Professors Mary and Michael Walbank, Jock Anderson and Tyler Jo Smith, and to Irene Miliou for their continued generosity. The School would like to thank Richard Braun for donating a collection of pamphlets on ancient history from the library of his brother Thomas Braun (Oxford University), and Professor Renee Hirschon for a valuable collection of books on anthropology.

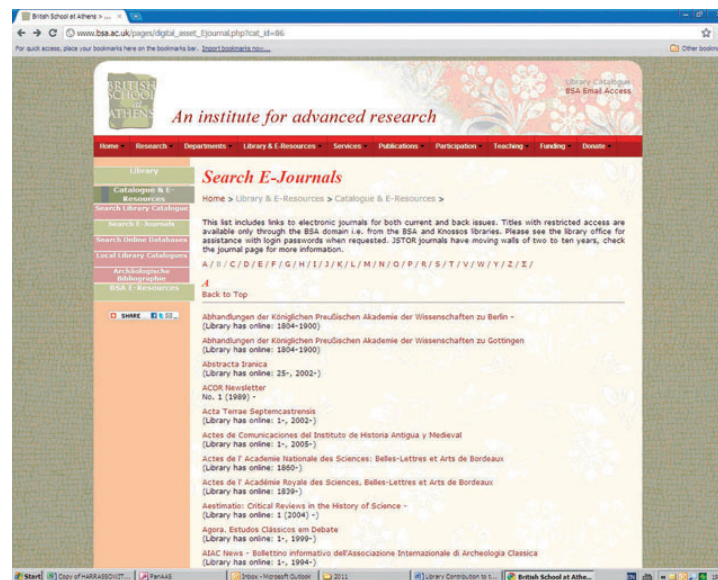


Fig. 5. E-journals on <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>.

We have again received most welcome support from student interns and volunteers. Ronette Hope from the Arcadia Center for Hellenic Studies transferred the publications sales log from paper to database records. School leaver George Koutromanidis worked for 3 weeks during the summer, helping, amongst other tasks, to check and pack the BSA publications for dispatch to JSTOR for scanning, and to process the Thomas Braun pamphlet collection. The library could not have functioned efficiently without the able services of two student

research assistants, Nicolas Zorzin of Southampton University, who completed his PhD thesis on commercial archaeology, and Duncan Howitt Marshall (Cambridge University) who temporarily replaced Nicolas during the Spring term when he was required to return to Southampton. Duncan, who is completing his PhD on marine archaeology, is now back with us as the 2010–11 research assistant.

The library intern, Philippa Currie, continued to give much needed support with the cataloguing and acquisition of new journals.

Finally, on the occasion of her retirement, we pay tribute to Litsa Iliopoulou who has devotedly taken care of the cleaning of the library and archive for the last 12 of her 16 years of service to the BSA. We wish her well and welcome her successor, Violetta Meparisvili.



Fig. 6 (left). Library Research Assistant Duncan Howitt-Marshall in the field.

Fig. 7 (below). Staff and students bid farewell to Litsa Iliopoulou (centre).



ARCHIVE

In December 2009, with generous support from an anonymous benefactor, the School inaugurated a new Annual Archive lecture to celebrate the work of the archive and scholarship supported by, or complementing, its holdings. The first lecture, by Professor Robert Holland (King's College London) on 'Anglo-Hellenic experience since 1821: contexts, connections and chronology', reflected on the rhythms and multiple layers of Anglo-Greek interactions in the eastern Mediterranean since the original Revolution, and addressed issues of dependency and quasi-colonialism, irredentism, regional struggles and the impact of Great Power competition during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Byzantine Research Fund Archive was again the focus of the Archivist's research. An exhibition at the Lefa Gallery in the Municipality of Psychiko, entitled *Architectural Trails through Byzantium*, ran from October 2009 to February 2010, and was curated by the Archivist and coordinated by the gallery director, Eliza Gerolimatos. Developed from our 2008 travelling exhibition, *The Byzantine Research Fund Archive: Encounters of Arts and Crafts Architects in Byzantium*, this exhibition showed highlights of six of the monuments recorded by the BRF architects, including the Daphne Monastery and Panagia Gorgorepikoos in Attica, Ag. Demetrios, Ag. Georgios (the Rotunda), and Profitis Elias in Thessaloniki, and Hosios Loukas Monastery in Phocis. It was accompanied by an educational outreach programme which attracted over 500 students of all school levels. The exhibition and programme was made possible through the generous sponsorship of ΟΠΑΠ and the support of the Δημοτικής Κοινωφελούς Επιχείρησης Ψυχικού.

Significant progress was made by BRF Project Assistant Philippa Currie in cleaning the BRF data in *Museums and Archives Online*, especially in the areas of collection narratives and bibliography, and in creating parties records for the creators/authors of the BRF. Assisting her in the digital curatorial project were volunteers Stephanie Chan (Arcadia Center for Hellenic Studies) and Cassandra Tsavlis (IB student) who checked the original drawings, photo-



Fig. 8. The diary of Irene Noel-Baker (née Noel) for 1897–March 1902: 1901 entries with enclosed photograph of Lt. Byron Cecil Noel.

graphs and glass negatives against the electronic records of BRF publications. Finally, the Archivist travelled to England in May to pursue her research on the Arts and Crafts Movement and its links with BRF Archive in preparation for a conference in 2013.

The Noel Baker Family papers were a second focus of attention in 2010. In July, the Archivist and the Project Assistant, Dr Eleftheria Daleziou, collected further material from the Noel-Baker Estate in Euboea, including family papers (correspondence, diaries, and photographs) mostly dating from World War I onwards, as well as original paintings by Frank Noel and Edward Lear. These have now been inventoried by Eleftheria Daleziou and by Semele Assinder who took over the processing of the Francis Noel-Baker Series while

Dr Daleziou turned her attention to the Irene Noel-Baker Series. Volunteer Cassandra Tsavlisir undertook some archival description and placed in archival storage four early diaries of Irene Noel-Baker dated between 1892 and 1907. In September 2009, the School signed a Deed of Gift with the Churchill Archive Centre in Cambridge for the transfer of 36 boxes of Irene Noel-Baker papers to Athens: following a visit to the Centre by the Archivist in May, arrangements are now in hand to complete this transfer in the coming year.

Work also progressed on processing the earliest Corporate Records of the School. Christa Mee organised, indexed, and summarised records from 1897 to 1915, and undertook detailed work on the two copy letter books of the School of 1897–1900 and 1900–1903 which constitute the very few surviving records of that time.

As the official repository for the records of the School's fieldwork projects, the Archive received a large donation of material from Hector Catling following the publication of his *Sparta: Menelaion I — the Bronze Age* in 2009. Other donations include excavation records from the Sparta theatre from John Wilkes, and from Hugh Sackett various materials from the Euboea Survey and excavations at Lefkandi, Knossos Unexplored Mansion (1967–73) and Palaikastro (including Kastri) 1962–64.

Throughout the year, the Archivist answered a large number of requests for publication and study permits, plus diverse research requests from scholars worldwide (including many colleagues in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism). She also supported a range of outreach activities, including tours and presentations for BSA course participants and other visiting groups (e.g. a study session with the BRF Archive for a group of Byzantine art students from the College Year in Athens). As ever, the archive relies heavily upon the help of volunteers. In addition to those mentioned above, we thank Elpida Komborgiorga who completed the inventory of the



Fig. 9. The Acropolis from the gardens of the Zappeion, c. 1908: BSA-SPHS 5655.

Nicholas Coldstream papers as well as undertaking the Ag. Stephanos and Sparta theatre material; Eleni Polychroniadis (IB student), who created a finding aid to the 1936 BSA Jubilee Exhibition panels, which contain original archive photos and watercolours of artefacts by Piet de Jong; and Isidora Tsouri (University of Leicester) who inventoried and re-stored the negatives of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (SPHS) collection in preparation for cataloguing.

Publications

The academic year 2009–2010 was one of transition for BSA publications, with changes both completed and in train. Following the publication of a trio of Supplementary Volumes and Studies devoted to Lakonia last year, Crete reappeared in 2010 in the form of *Cretan Offerings: Studies in Honour of Peter Warren* (Fig. 10), launched on December 9th in London with many of the distinguished cast of contributors in attendance (Fig. 11). Crete will feature in next year's crop also. Also in 2011, users will have electronic access via JSTOR to Supplementary Volumes and Studies published before 2007 (with a three-year rolling wall maintained thereafter). Sales of new publications remain buoyant, and a 'fire-sale' of much material housed by Oxbow Books has been remarkably successful in both reducing stock, and thereby storage charges, and producing modest but timely and otherwise unbudgeted income.

The *Annual* for 2010 is the last to be produced under the joint editorship of Nicoletta Momigliano. Nico has performed sterling service in delivering academically rich volumes on time and to budget, and we thank her warmly for her hard work. Sue Sherratt has now taken over as co-editor, and will oversee a major change in the production of the *Annual*. In autumn 2010 the School signed a contract with Cambridge University Press for the publication of the *Annual* in print and electronic formats from January 2011. Current content will be available via Cambridge Journals Online (for our homepage, see <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ATH>), all volumes will be available via the Cambridge Journals Digital Archive, and our existing arrangement with JSTOR for editions over three years old will continue. Online publication offers significant advantages, enabling a greater range and quantity of illustrations, and e-publication in advance of the print journal which will, we hope, attract more articles with scientific content. Moreover, the agreement with CUP will mean that through the Press's online consortia agreements the *Annual* will become available to many more institutions and libraries than currently subscribe.

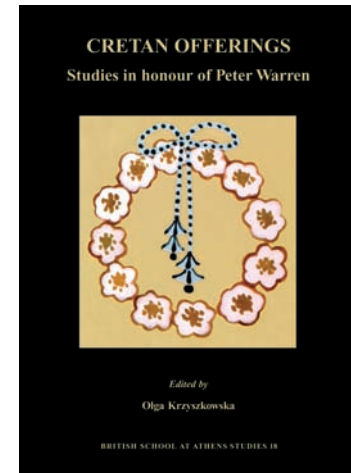


Fig. 10 (right).

Fig. 11 (below). Peter Warren receives his Festschrift from editor Olga Krzyszkowska.



The *Annual* now joins the *Papers of the British School at Rome*, the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, the *Journal of Roman Studies*, and *Britannia* within one of the largest and most influential groups of journals on Greek and Roman antiquity to be produced by a single publisher. In partnership with CUP, we look forward to bringing BSA research to new audiences worldwide. *Archaeological Reports*, as a supplement to *JHS*, moved to CUP in 2010 (<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ARE>). This year's *AR* contains one of the largest editions of 'Archaeology in Greece' in recent memory, with even fuller records published in *Archaeology in Greece Online* (www.chronique.efa.gr). The decision to move online last year was timely, since the constraints of print publication can no longer accommodate the wealth of data now available. From 2011, in continuing collaboration with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the École française d'Athènes, we will publish the full entries in *AGOnline* as a rolling service with full RSS support and transform the print *AG* into a more accessible synthesis useful to a wider readership, thus regaining the focus and clarity of the *AG* of past decades.



Fieldwork

In 2009–10, the School conducted field and/or study seasons at Karphi, on Keros, at Knossos (Little Palace North, Kephala, Gypsades, and the Knossos Urban Landscape Project), Kouphovouno, Koutroulou Magoula, Kythera, Lefkandi, the Menelaion, Palaikastro, Pavlopetri, and Praisos. We are deeply grateful to the Secretary General of Culture, Dr Lina Mendoni, the Director General of Antiquities, Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, and to the numerous colleagues in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism who help to make our work possible. We particularly thank those then in charge of the regions in which our major 2010 field seasons took place —

Mrs Stavroula Apostolakou (ΚΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Ag. Nikolaos), Mrs Maria Bredaki (ΚΓ' ΕΠΚΑ, Herakleion), Dr Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou (ΙΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Volos), Dr Mariza Marthari (ΚΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Cyclades), Mrs Amalia Karapaschalidou (ΙΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Chalkis), Dr Angeliki Simosi (Ephoreia of Underwater Antiquities), and Mrs Adamantia Vasilogamvrou (Ε' ΕΠΚΑ, Sparta). We here offer extended accounts of two projects which have yielded particularly significant results, and an introduction to two more which began in 2010 with geophysical surveys.

KOUTROULOU MAGOULA

Professor Yannis Hamilakis (Southampton) reports on the first season of a new collaborative excavation and ethnography project centred on this Neolithic settlement. The project is under the overall direction of Dr Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika of the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece (who had previously directed excavation here between 2001 and 2009).

The mound (206 m long and 182 m wide) rises some 6.6 m above the surrounding fields at 130.7 masl. Almost half of it, and especially the west part, has been destroyed by modern farming. The topography and extant archaeological remains were surveyed, with attention to two major structures — Building 1 (5.3 m long and 4.3 m wide), with at least three habitation phases, and the rather larger Building 2 (7.2 m long and 6.4 m wide) at the highest point of the settlement.

Fig. 14 (below). Koutroulou Magoula: the two buildings excavated to date.

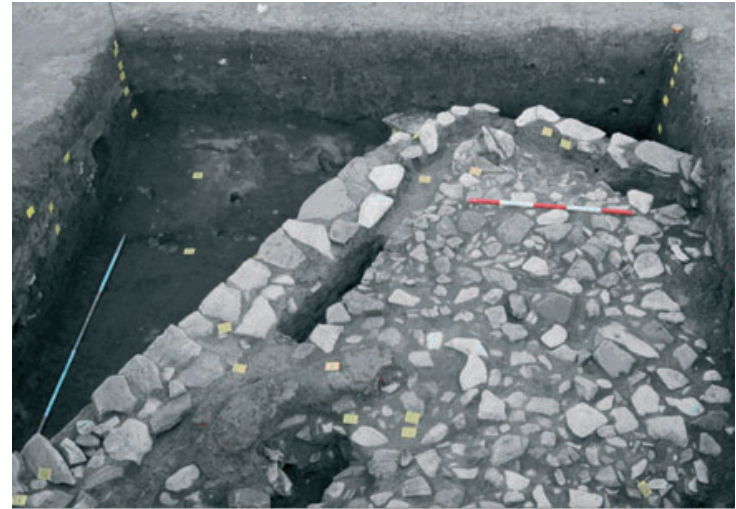
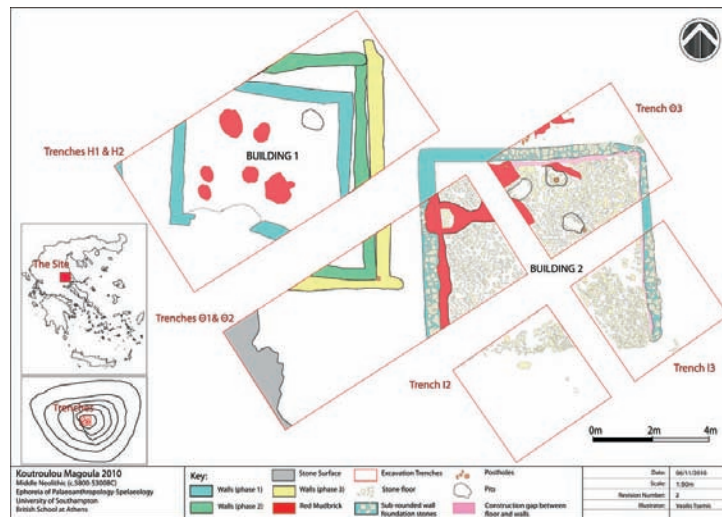


Fig. 15 (above). Koutroulou Magoula: the northern and the eastern walls of Building 2.

Survey also revealed terracing and possible retaining walls on the north side of the magoula, a particularly significant discovery since constant farming and dumping of soil has destroyed or obscured most such evidence elsewhere. On the north side, a flat terrace 8.5 m wide and 30 m long could easily have accommodated a series of structures similar in size to Building 1. While the principal phase of occupation dates to the Middle Neolithic period, the survey also documented a post-medieval well.

Excavation in 2010 aimed to investigate further Building 2 and the area outside its north, east and south sides, to explore the possibility of earlier phases of the building, and to provide stratified material from deposits predating the building. Building 2 proved to be a robustly built, and no doubt impressive, rectangular structure with elaborately constructed walls and clay floors laid over a stone-paved under-floor deposit. It is now clear that it had undergone a

series of modifications and alterations which will be explored further in future seasons. In contrast to the areas outside it, its internal surfaces were largely empty, and there is no evidence for destruction found outside the structure. In the absence of internal features or informative finds, the function of the building cannot be determined. But its size, elaborate construction and probable repairs to its eastern wall suggest that it was an important and probably long-lived structure, perhaps with ancestral connotations. The cleanliness of its interior and possible evidence for a careful, arguably methodical, demolition, suggest deliberate destruction. Similar practises have been discussed for the Neolithic of the Balkans.

Deposits excavated on the northeast side of Building 2 proved to be rich in anthropogenic material, although since they predate the building stratigraphically, they offer no help in reconstructing its function or the activities that took place in or around it. The large number of finds collected includes clay figurines, plain and decorated pottery, chipped and ground stone, animal bones and shell. Notable among the finds from the main, Middle Neolithic, phase of the settlement is a large quantity of clay figurines (more than 30 found in 2010), which, when added to the high numbers collected in previous years, means that Koutroulou Magoula has one of the largest collections of Neolithic figures from stratified contexts in Greece.

Excavation in 2010 also contributed to our understanding of the later phases of occupation. Some Bronze Age pottery was found, as well as a substantial amount of Medieval (Byzantine and Ottoman) pottery and tile in the upper layers, plus a 12th century Byzantine coin. While unexpected, these are too numerous to be chance finds: they imply a sizeable degree of Byzantine activity, even though the lack of secure context is problematic.

An extensive programme of environmental sampling and analysis accompanied the excavation, and analysis of samples from previous seasons continued. Soil micromorphology was targeted to investigate the laying out of floors, and to understand the nature of some clay deposits. Initial assessment of the animal bone assemblage from the 2001–2010 seasons revealed that among the sub-sample identifiable to species (34%), sheep/goat represented 76%, cattle 13%, pig 10%,



Fig. 16. Koutroulou Magoula: Middle Neolithic figurine.

and dog 0.8%. As this sample derives from a variety of areas and excavation seasons, these percentages may be representative of the site as a whole. Tortoise, hare, roe deer and red deer are also present in smaller quantities. A number of scattered human bones were found mixed with animal bones, possibly indicating the circulation of human remains within the settlement and thus shedding light on little understood Neolithic death-related practices. Several bone tools are the subject of a zooarchaeological-technological study.

During the 2009 season, 29 soil samples were collected from undisturbed excavation units, with all types of contexts (floors, pits, postholes, pot contents, hearths, use layers etc.) equally represented.

The botanical material retrieved corresponds to a variety of species — cereals (einkorn, emmer and barley), legumes (lentil, pea, vetch/vetchling), fruits/nuts (fig, terebinth, elder etc.), herbs and/or various wild flora elements (among which are edible as well as non-palatable representatives).

Ethnographic work undertaken in parallel with the excavation by Dr Kostas Kalantzis combined investigation of the local communities with that of their relationship to the material past.

PAVLOPETRI UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Dr Jon Henderson (University of Nottingham) reports on the second season of a 5-year project conducted in collaboration with the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities and the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research under the general direction of Mr Elias Spondylis. The overall aim is to outline the history and development of the submerged prehistoric town at Pavlopetri (just off the Pounta shore, opposite the island of Elaphonisos) and, through systematic study of the geomorphology of the area, to explain how the town and the Strait of Elaphonisos became submerged.

The essential first stage of the project was completed: the surviving architectural remains were accurately recorded using modern digital techniques and a range of surface archaeological finds recovered from across the site. The project aims to become a testing ground for new and innovative scientific approaches. Consequently, a new stereo-photogrammetric system of underwater mapping was tested alongside continued digital survey of the structural remains using a shore based Total Station, and more extensive use of the Kongsberg-Mesotech MS 1000 Sector Scan Sonar. The MS 1000 provides instantaneous high resolution seafloor scans consisting of 3-D point cloud data comparable to that produced by terrestrial laser scanners. 214 drops were carried out, covering the entire site. Sonar scan radii used for the submerged structures at Pavlopetri ranged from 100 m scans of building complexes (covering a total sea floor area of 31,000 m²) to very high resolution 5 m scans of areas of importance

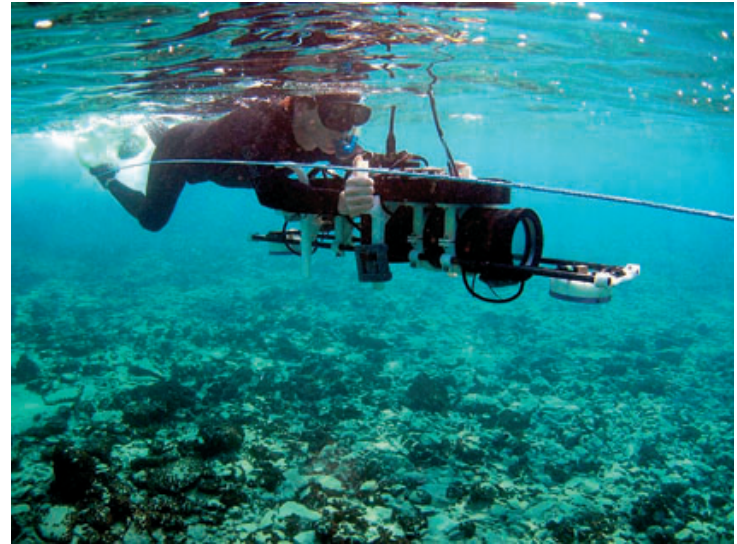


Fig. 17. Pavlopetri: the Australian Centre for Field Robotics' stereo-vision mapping system in use.

such as cist graves. Radii of 15 to 30 m were most effective in producing measured scans of individual buildings in which the individual stones used in the walls were visible. All of the standing structural elements of the site — buildings, streets, courtyards, walls and graves — were recorded in three dimensions, alongside the topography of the seabed. The data produced by the sector scan sonar can be manipulated in 3-D environments to produce isometric images of the building complexes.

A stereo-vision mapping system designed by the Australian Centre for Field Robotics was used for the first time to survey and record an archaeological site. The system consists of digital stereo cameras with LED flashes, a GPS receiver, a multibeam sonar, hard disk (320 GB) and power module attached to a diver rig. It is capable of producing photo-realistic, textured three-dimensional maps and

models of features on the seabed. The stereo-cameras obtain measured two dimensional photo-mosaic maps of areas of the seabed quickly and efficiently. These high resolution mosaics are then processed using Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping software to produce accurate 3-D models. In addition, the multibeam sonar on the diver rig can obtain 3-D data of seabed surfaces that can be combined with the stereo-photogrammetric data.

In 2010 priority was given to recording areas containing structures of the highest archaeological importance. A total of 47 dives gathered more than 135,000 pairs of stereo images. Post-processing of this large quantity of data is expected to take at least one year, but preliminary results are extremely encouraging. One 15×30 m survey box (built of 6,315 stereo image pairs) contains Building 9 and parts of Street 1. Walls can be clearly seen in both the photo-mapped view (Fig. 18), and the depth-coloured view (Fig. 19). The visible structures agree well with the Total Station plan of the area. Detailed views of

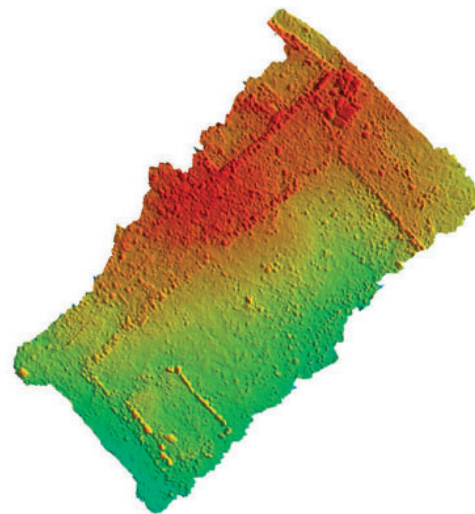
Building 9 were reconstructed, as exemplified in Fig. 20. Fig. 21 shows an overhead view of another mesh of Chamber Tomb 1 located on the bedrock ridge to the northeast of the city. This tomb was cut from the surrounding bed rock, producing a structure with large depth variations. These preliminary results suggest that the 3-D reconstructions are highly suitable for archaeological interpretation, both as a visually coherent composite view of the site and as a three-dimensional model. The ability to produce geometrically accurate photo-realistic maps of submerged archaeological features, and photo-realistic models of them, has the potential to revolutionise the practice of underwater archaeological survey.

The visible architectural remains at Pavlopetri begin some 20 m from the shore at Pounda Beach and run over 300 m south to Pavlopetri Island (Fig. 22). They are bounded to the east by a bedrock ridge, running north to south, and to the west by extensive sand deposits and deeper water (no remains have been identified in water more



Fig. 18 (left). Pavlopetri: photo-mosaic of the area around Building IX, showing parts of the building plus Street 1.

Fig. 19 (right). Pavlopetri: 3-D surface of the area covered around Building IX.



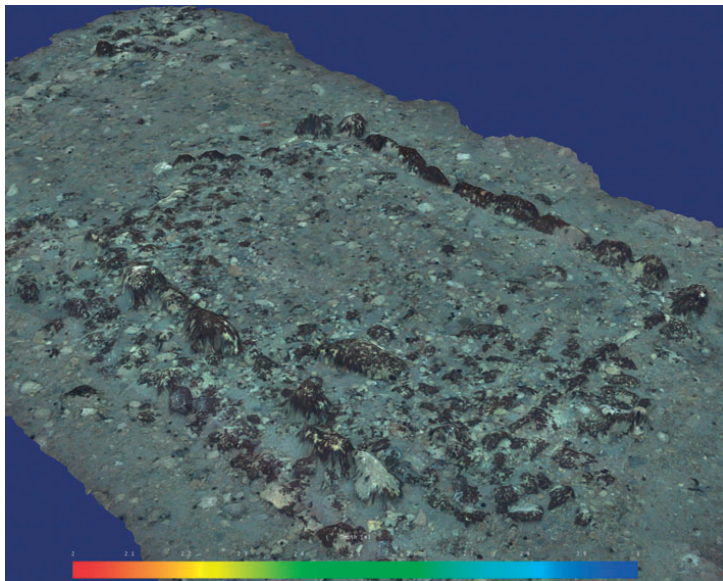


Fig. 20 (above). Pavlopetri: photo-mosaic of Building IX manipulated in 3-D.

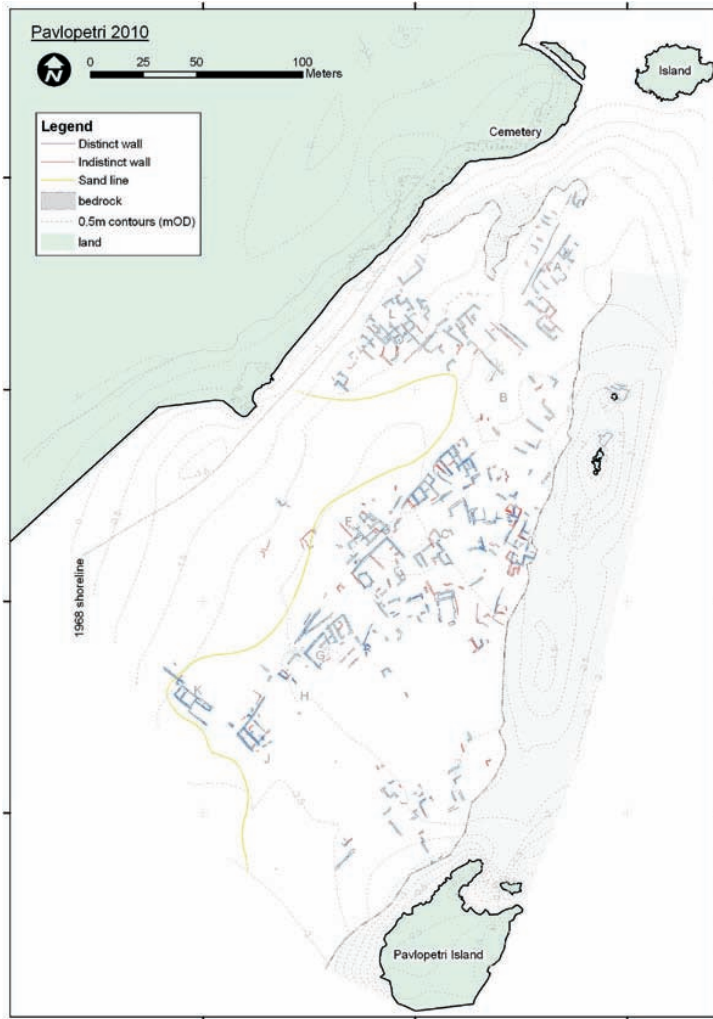
Fig. 21 (right). Pavlopetri: photo-mosaic of Chamber Tomb 1.



than 3 m deep). Beyond Pavlopetri Island and the eastern rocky ridge the sea is deeper and no artificial constructions can be traced. No indications of artificial harbour constructions or jetties were identified in 2009 or 2010. The town appears as a series of large spreads of stones indicating building complexes, amongst which a network of stone walls can be traced. The walls themselves are built of uncut aeolianite, sandstone and limestone blocks, without mortar. They can survive up to 3 courses high, but the vast majority have only one course or are completely flush with the sea bed. The submerged remains recorded in 1968 can be identified clearly and survive in approximately the same condition as originally reported (though most

of the cist graves seem to have been disturbed). The eastern bedrock ridge has protected the remains from the full force of wave action over the years, but wherever there are gaps in the ridge walls have either been completely eroded away, as seems to have happened near Pavlopetri Island, or have been eroded flush with the seabed.

In addition to recording the 30,000 m² of buildings first identified in 1968, over 9,000 m² of new structures were discovered in 2009 emerging from the sand to the north of the original remains, while in 2010 a further 5,000 m² of buildings were found to the south. It is likely that these remains had been covered by sand in previous years, a hypothesis supported by the cleaner appearance of the stonework



in the new areas, whereas that in older areas features well established marine algal species and encrusting marine organisms. Changes in sand cover could be related to changes in the position and shape of the shoreline over time, causing variability in wave action. Equally the map of the bathymetry and topography of the town and the eastern bedrock ridge shows there are low gaps in the ridge where wave action would pass through and be diffracted and refracted round Pavlopetri Island itself and the other high points. This would result in a focusing of wave energy at discontinuous points over the town and the adjacent beach, with a pattern of high and low energy determined by the recent wave direction. The discoveries made in 2009 suggest that revisiting the site in future years and at different seasons may reveal further parts of the Bronze Age town at present under thick beds of sand.

The discovery of major new areas of the site in 2009 and 2010 shows that Pavlopetri is a larger and more important town than previously thought. At least 7 buildings clustered along a street running SW to NE were found in 2010, and 4 new cist graves bring the site total to 43. Visible remains of intact building foundations, monumental structures, courtyards, streets, cist graves and rock-cut tombs now cover almost 4 ha. Scattered sections of wall suggest that the fully built-up area extended as far as Pavlopetri Island, and since many more buildings are likely hidden under the sand, the original size of the settlement may be at least 8 ha. Given the lack of rubble from the site as a whole, the surviving walls probably represent stone foundations built to around a metre in height which supported upper sections constructed of mud brick and/or timber frames covered in plaster. In an innovative collaboration for the BSA, the BBC filmed the survey work in 2010 and produced valuable CGI reconstructions: the BBC team will return in 2011 to cover the first season of excavation and complete a documentary for release in 2012.

Since the removal of significant areas of sand by the currents left the majority of architectural remains more exposed than in 2009,

Fig. 22. Contour survey of Pavlopetri, 2010.

large amounts of pottery were revealed, including almost intact pithoi. A more comprehensive lifting of archaeological material across these areas was undertaken to recover material in danger of damage or removal, as well as to retrieve further information on the chronology of the site. Seven collections were carried out and a total of 395 artefacts (pottery and stone tools) recovered. The pottery lifted in 2010 confirmed and refined the dates obtained in 2009. The earliest occupation is firmly dated to the Final Neolithic period, as suggested by the occurrence of jars and fruit stands. The EBA period is largely represented by jars and pithoi, sauceboats, beaked jugs, pyxis lids, tripod vessels, plates and portable hearths. A relatively large number of grinders in various stones have been recovered, along with a phyllite disc with exact parallels from Ag. Stephanos. The MBA is represented by fewer sherds of open jars and closed vessels, basins and cups. Most finds date to the LBA (MB III/LB I to LH IIIB/C) and consist of nearly all known LBA pottery types (kylikes, pithoi, jugs and jars, cups, goblets and deep bowls, incense burners, tripod vessels and cooking pots, plus loomweights). The Neopalatial material (pithoi, jugs, alabastra, scoops, etc.), both imported and locally produced, shows close affinities with excavation and survey material from Kythera and Crete. One LG II sherd with painted decoration was lifted. A few sherds from drinking vessels (cups and kylikes) can be dated to the Classical period. An intact Roman lamp was lifted along with several Roman and Late Roman sherds of amphorae, jars and cooking vessels. Fragmentary transport amphorae of Byzantine date were also recovered. Architectural materials include parts of roof and drainage tiles, mudbrick, and clay settings for roof rafters.

E. Spondylis supervised the recording of beach rock at the area of Pikri-Magganos and identified submerged cuttings along Pavlopetri island. The observations made have been confirmed by the work carried out by the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research. Oceanographic research conducted by Dr Dimitris Sakellariou employed three acoustic technologies — high resolution swath bathymetry, side-scan sonar and sub-bottom profiling — to reconstruct the ancient shoreline and the geomorphology of the seabed between Elaphonisos and Viglafia.

LAKONIA: KOUPHOVOUNO

Dr Rebecca Sweetman (St Andrews) reports on resistivity and magnetometry surveys undertaken by Dr Michael Boyd in the area immediately west of the recent excavations of Neolithic layers, where test trenches had indicated the possibility of Roman habitation.

Magnetometry revealed an anomaly (18×13 m) to the west of area G, focused on a well-defined rectangular area $6\text{ m} \times 3.5$ m. This is most likely to be a kiln, oven or furnace (Fig. 23), and other circular features may also represent the same kind of activity. Resistivity survey here revealed a square feature (7×7 m), with wide, evidently collapsed, walls. This coincides with the strong magnetic feature described above and may form part of the built furnace or kiln (a strong brick foundation might also cause this sort of anomaly).

Certain north–south linear features evident in both magnetometry and resistivity data may be interpreted as terracing, pathways or roads.

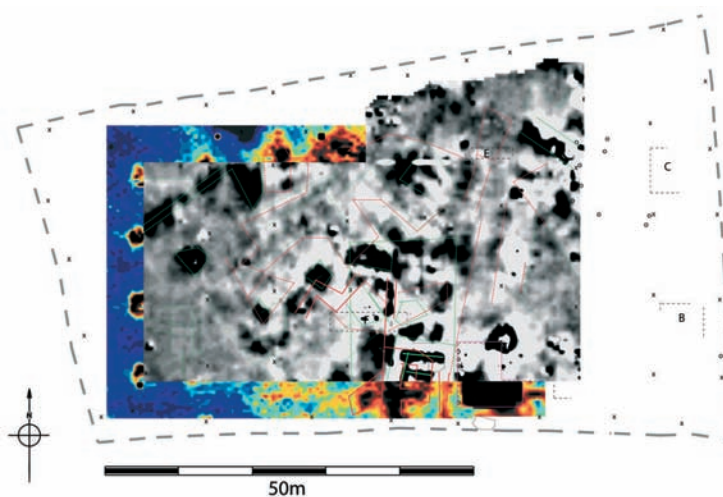


Fig. 23. Kouphovouno: results of the magnetometry survey with features outlined.

Two possible collapsed architectural features were located in the north-central and the south-central parts of the survey area: the northern one is oriented NE–SW and the southern one appears to represent a square (*c.* 7 × 7 m) architectural feature.

KNOSSOS

On the Lower Gypsades Hill, a team led by John Bennet (Sheffield), Amy Bogaard (Oxford) and Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati) undertook a season of geophysical survey aimed at achieving general understanding of the extent, nature and density of sub-urban settlement. Despite more than a century of continuous fieldwork at Knossos, the Bronze Age town remains perhaps the least understood sector of the site. Lower Gypsades (including the terraces on which lie the Caravanserai and the House of High Priest) is the ideal location to investigate the Bronze Age urban landscape of Knossos using geophysical techniques, because of the absence of deep post-BA levels and the likelihood that the area represents the outer suburbs of the settlement, bounded above and to the south by cemeteries. A magnetometry survey conducted in July 2010 over an area of *c.* 14.5 ha (Fig. 24) was supplemented in January 2011 with resistivity in selected parts of the survey area. Initial review of the magnetometry data indicates terracing broadly following slope contours, while possible tomb signatures appear to the SE and SW, suggesting that the cemetery lay across the southernmost section of the study area. The results of the resistivity survey will be reported next year.

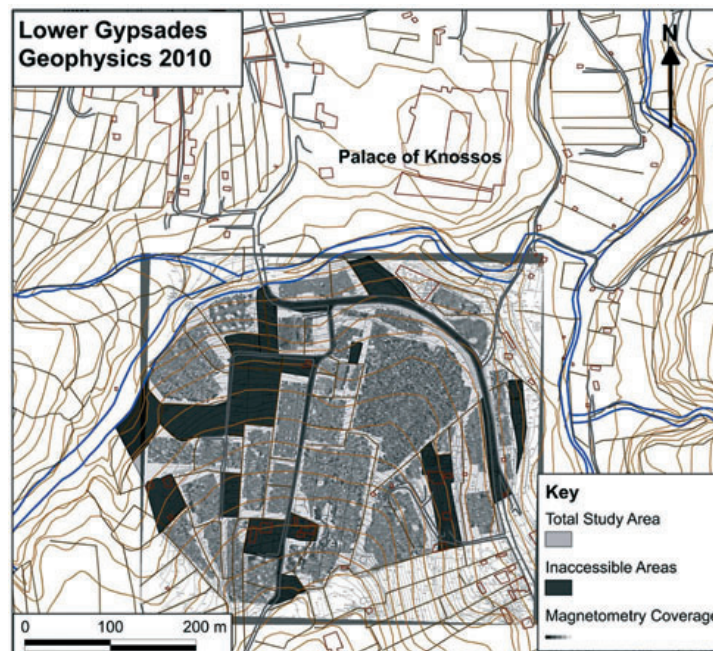


Fig. 24. Knossos, Lower Gypsades Hill: areas covered by magnetometry survey in 2010.

The Fitch Laboratory

2009–10 has been a particularly active session in the laboratory. Significant progress was made in completing existing projects and developing new ones which expand the scope and geographical coverage of the laboratory's research. Two workshops organised in collaboration with other institutions brought together researchers from

different countries and academic traditions, advancing co-operation and raising the international profile of the laboratory. The proceedings, now in preparation, will make a significant contribution to the fields of ceramic studies and Mediterranean archaeology. The first postgraduate training course in ceramic petrology, taught in

collaboration with UCL, attracted numerous applicants from around the world, underlining the current importance and potential wider role of the Fitch in the training of young researchers. Finally, long-held plans for the development of the laboratory's infrastructure were realised, with the purchase and installation of a new Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence (WD-XRF) instrument. Extensive changes to the premises were required to meet the specifications of the new technique. The result is a thorough make-over for the laboratory, with extensive re-configuration of space to house our expanding activities and the growing number of researchers using our facilities — the beginning of a new era for the Fitch.

In autumn 2009, the Fitch welcomed its second Senior Visiting Fellow, Dr Kostalena Michelaki, then Associate Professor of Anthropology at McMaster University and now Professor in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University. She pursued two projects during her three-months at the laboratory. The first was an examination of the influence of data format, methodology of data analysis, and the kinds and numbers of

elements included in multivariate analytical methods, on establishing ceramic chemical groups. The results of this work, undertaken in collaboration with R. G. V. Hancock, were presented at the 38th International Symposium of Archaeometry in Tampa, Florida (May 2010) and submitted for publication in *Archaeometry*. The second was analysis of chemical and mineralogical data from prehistoric ceramics from southwestern Calabria, obtained by the Bova Marina Archaeological Project (a joint project of the Universities of Cambridge and Leicester). Comparative analysis of ceramic material from four Neolithic and Bronze Age sites excavated in the region (Umbro, Penitenzeria, Umbro Bronze and Sant' Aniceto) showed that although potters had access to at least four or five distinct kinds of clay in proximity to their hamlets, they did not use them indiscriminately, but instead targeted particular clays for the production of particular kinds of ceramics. The results of this work were presented at the XXIV Ceramic Ecology session at the American Anthropological Association annual meetings in New Orleans (November 2010), and are currently being prepared for publication.



Fig. 25 (left). Fitch Laboratory: new sample preparation facility.

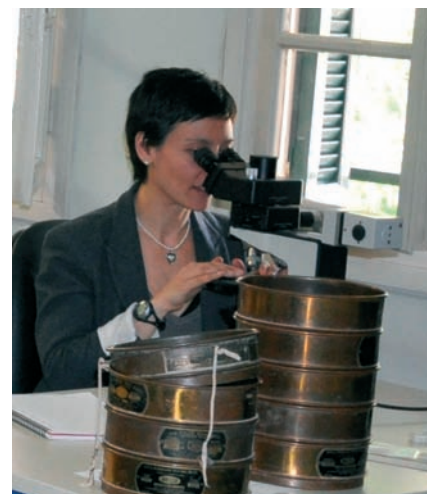


Fig. 26 (right). Kostalena Michelaki, Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow, 2009–10.

Fitch bursaries were awarded in 2009–10 to Clare Burke and Ioanna Moutafi, both PhD students at the University of Sheffield. Clare Burke made two research visits to Greece in March and July 2010 to pursue her doctoral research on ceramics and the technologies of consumption in the Early Bronze Age Peloponnese. She made significant progress on the petrographic analysis of thin sections of Early Helladic II pottery from Tsoungiza through the use of the Fitch Laboratory reference collection. This allowed her to characterise the Tsoungiza material and place it into the wider context of regional ceramic traditions, assessing possible sources of imported pottery. She examined contemporary assemblages from Korakou and the gymnasium at ancient Corinth, and sampled pottery from site 204 of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project. In collaboration with Dr Vassilis Kilikoglou, she undertook Scanning Electron Microscopy of a selection of samples from Tsoungiza at the NCSR Demokritos, and began to process chemical data from a comparative study conducted during the 1970s and 80s. She also travelled around the northeast Peloponnese with her supervisor, Dr Peter Day, to assess the geology in preparation for targeted sampling of raw materials.

Ioanna Moutafi undertook bioarchaeological analysis of the human remains from Keros. The assemblage comprises mainly commingled inhumations from two interlinked rock-shelters in Kavos Area A, plus cremated human remains found in Trench XV on Dhaskalio. Osteological analysis included the compilation of a detailed skeletal inventory, followed by refitting analysis and assessment of MNI, sex and age, recording of non-metric dental traits, and palaeopathological observations. Bone condition and other post-mortem alterations were recorded as crucial evidence in reconstructing the taphonomic process. Detailed presentation of these data will appear in the first volume of the Keros publication.

Dr Xenia Charalambidou served as Fitch Laboratory Research Officer during the 2009–10 session, with both administrative and research responsibilities. Her research focused on pottery from the Early Iron Age tumulus cemetery at Tsikalario in inland Naxos, a site dated mainly to the Middle Geometric period. Combining macroscopic and microscopic analysis of the pottery from the



Fig. 27. Areti Pentedeka sampling raw materials in Aphales bay, Ithaca.

Tsikalario graves, she has concentrated on reconstructing the life cycle of the original pots in the context of inland Naxos. Samples were subjected to petrographic analysis, as were a selection from the contemporary Plithos cemetery in Naxos town in order to compare fabrics in inland and coastal Naxos. The first results of this research

were presented in lectures at the National Archaeological Museum, the University of Athens, and the University of Naples ‘L’Orientale’.

Dr Areti Pentedeka, Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, is engaged in two new research programmes. In collaboration with School Director and the Director of the ΑΕ’ ΕΠΚΑ, Mr Andreas Soteriou, she is investigating pottery production and potting traditions from prehistory to late antiquity in the central Ionian Islands, with special reference to Ithaca. Throughout antiquity, Ithaca was a key station on sea routes between the Peloponnese, central and north-western Greece and southern Italy. Consideration of the island within this network and as part of the Ionian chain, linking Leukas and Kephallonia, reveals a distinctive pattern of settlement history and international relations. Almost 200 Neolithic to Late Roman ceramic samples were selected from old BSA excavation assemblages (at Aetos, Pilikata and Polis Cave) and the School’s recent Stavros Valley Survey, and from the prospections and rescue excavations of the ΑΕ’ ΕΠΚΑ. In parallel, raw material prospection and sampling was conducted to provide a basis for characterising local products (Fig. 27). Preliminary results of petrographic analysis yield interesting information on pottery production and circulation in all periods. From Early Roman times onwards, coarsewares, notably cooking pots, present an unprecedented variability in fabric, indicating extensive trade in these wares. To set these results in context, Late Roman assemblages from Fiskardo and Sami on Kephallonia have also been incorporated into the study. A paper on cooking pottery production and circulation in the Ionian Islands will be presented at the fourth conference on *Late Roman Coarse Ware, Cooking Ware and Amphorae in the Mediterranean* in Thessaloniki in the spring of 2011.

The second research programme, on Neolithic Thessaly and Central Greece, is conducted in collaboration with Dr E. Alram-Stern (Austrian Academy of Sciences), Professor J. Coleman (Cornell University) and the regional Archaeological Service departments. Building upon Dr Pentedeka’s doctoral research on pottery exchange networks in Thessaly, selected assemblages from both Central Greece (Koutroulou Magoula, Lianokladi, Halai) and Thessaly (Visviki Magoula, Tsalma Magoula, Tsapocha Magoula, Hatzimissiotiki

Magoula, Kamara, Sesklo) will be analysed to shed light on intra- and extra-regional connectivity as expressed in material culture, especially pottery (Fig. 28). Old BSA material from the excavations of Wace and Thompson at Lianokladi and Tsangli is central to this study, as is that from the new School project at Koutroulou Magoula in the heart of the interface region. This project marks the School’s return, after a gap of almost a century, to an area of Greece where it has conducted fundamental research.

Myrto Georgakopoulou, Fellow in Archaeological Chemistry, has played a major role in the purchase and commissioning of the new



Fig. 28. Thessaly and Central Greece showing the Neolithic sites included in the study.

WD-XRF. Her academic research focused on the study of metallurgical remains (mostly iron slags) from the Kythera Island Project (co-directed by Cyprian Broodbank and Evangelia Kiriatzi), exploring the potential of such materials recovered from intensive surface surveys in reconstructing ancient metallurgical practices across a landscape poor in ore resources. The project faced two inherent challenges — the macroscopic and analytical similarities of iron slags, irrespective of the production stage from which they result, and the inability to date such finds directly. Dr Georgakopoulou developed a methodology that combined macroscopic study of all metallurgical finds from the project, field evaluation and sampling of ore resources on the island (Fig. 29) and in the immediate vicinity, and chemical and microstructural analyses of a sample of slags and comparative ores. She collaborated with KIP's GIS specialists in investigating the distribution of different types of finds across the survey area, and used the ceramic assemblages to define by association the main periods of metallurgical activity on the island. Iron metallurgy is most prominent during the Classical period, when it is encountered at approximately a quarter of the KIP sites with pottery of that period. This distribution suggests spatially widespread activity with some specialisation between sites. Although the nature of activity (e.g. smelting, primary and/or secondary smithing) could not be deduced in every case, an important observation concerned evidence of smelting on Kythera. However, the scale of production (with a total of 45 kg of slag mostly from 22 sites) contrasts markedly with that at neighbouring Neapoli during the same period, where estimates of thousands of tons of slag suggest a different organisation of metal production. Dr Georgakopoulou also presented a synthesis of her work on EBA metallurgy in the southern Aegean at the Fitch workshop on mobile technologies (see below), where she assessed the level of mobility and technological uniformity in copper, lead, and silver production. Finally, she collaborated in teaching a postgraduate course on Early Bronze Age Aegean metal production in the University of Athens.

Alongside the study of metallurgical remains, the penultimate study season of the Kythera Island Project focused on the petrographic analysis of Byzantine and Venetian pottery samples by



Fig. 29. Oligisto at Agios Nikolaos.

Evangelia Kiriatzi in collaboration with Joanita Vroom. The main fabric groups formed in 2009 were better defined, and comparative material from neighbouring areas identified to pursue questions of provenance. Samples have been selected from the School's recent excavations of 12th century AD pottery deposits in the ancient theatre of Sparta, thought to be of local origin, and contacts established with colleagues working on contemporary pottery in Crete, since the Cretan origin of certain pottery on Kythera is plausible on the basis of mineralogical composition. In collaboration with Alan

Johnston and Kathleen Slane, Dr Kiriatzki proceeded with the selection of Classical and Roman pottery samples mainly from the survey but also from the BSA excavations at Kastri, emphasising coarse wares (pithoi, mortars, cooking pots, and plain wares) and tiles, to address questions of local production in each period. Well-defined types of imported pottery have also been selected for analysis where provenance can easily be explored through petrographic and/or chemical analysis and comparison with published reference material. In addition to her work on Kythera, Evangelia Kiriatzki continued her collaboration with Stelios Andreou of the University of Thessaloniki and Manthos Bessios of the Archaeological Service in the *Hellenisation of Macedonia* project, exploring the nature and intensity of contacts between the north and southern Aegean during the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.

Another major laboratory project, the diachronic investigation of pottery production on Aegina, was completed, with a monograph due to be published by the Austrian Academy of Science in 2011. Results of the analysis of Archaic and Classical pottery from the sanctuary of Apollo at Kolonna on Aegina were presented as a chapter in the final publication of the pottery from the sanctuary by G. Klebinder-Gauss. Petrographic and chemical analyses indicate a substantial local production of kitchenware, tableware and storage vessels. Understanding of Aegina's external contacts and trade networks during the Classical period was also enhanced by the identification of a wide range of imports from the major potting centres of the Aegean, notably Corinth (oinochoai, mugs, Corinthian type A amphorae, perrirantaria, and storage jars) and Attica (black glazed table ware and cooking pots), as well as from specialised amphora production centres (Chios, Lesbos and Mende).

A full programme of geophysical research was completed in 2009–10. Michael Boyd (University of Cambridge), Honorary Fellow in Geophysics, returned to Plataia in Boeotia for a fourth and final season of the current research programme conducted in collaboration with V. Aravantinos (Θ' ΕΠΙΚΑ), A. Konecny (University of Vienna), and R. Marchese (University of Minnesota). As reported in previous years, the team has made remarkable discoveries at a site whose

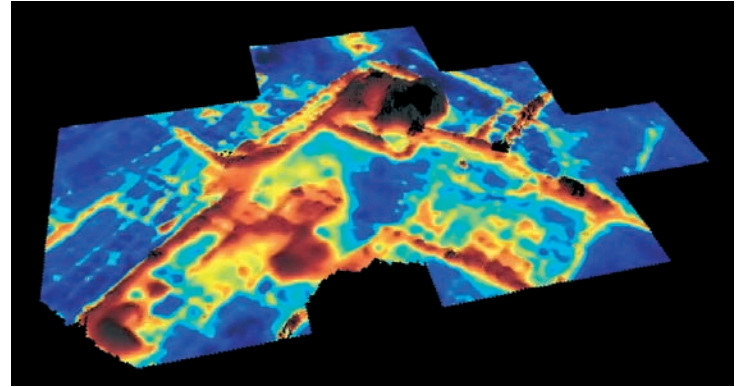


Fig. 30. Plataia: resistivity survey of the eastern area.

surface remains are so scant. The outline of the Late Classical, Hellenistic and Roman town has been clearly delineated, including the location of the agora with its public monuments, and that of other important public buildings and private dwellings. The 2009 season was planned to provide information about zones of the site further from the centre, as well as to fill out some of the central area. Some 5.5 ha were surveyed, bringing the overall total to 27 ha (32% of the enclosed area), making this the largest resistivity survey to date in Greece. A magnetometry survey of c. 5 ha was also completed over the lifetime of the project. The 2009 survey added to our knowledge of the northern gateway, of the extent of urban build-up (no more than 50% of the enclosed area was ever occupied), and added a new locus of occupation on the east side of the site (Fig. 30). The results of the 2009 season have now been processed and integrated with those of previous years, and the final report on the whole project is in press with *Hesperia*. In addition to his work at Kouphovouno reported above, Michael Boyd also returned to Bulgaria in summer 2010 to work on the Anglo-Bulgarian project at the small Late Roman fortified site of Dobri Dyall (directed by Andrew Poulter, University of Nottingham). Here survey defined

precisely the course of the fortification wall as well as delineating features suggesting occupation outside the fortified area.

LEVENTIS FELLOW

Following extensive fieldwork in 2008–09 to gather modern grape and olive samples from various areas of Greece, Evi Margaritis's work on vine and olive domestication focused on the retrieval of well-stratified archaeobotanical remains from excavations in the Aegean and Crete (including Keros, Thermi, Samos, Chryssi, and Papadiokambos). Publications on 'The world's first olive oil industry in Bronze Age Crete' (with Colin Renfrew) and 'Agriculture at the Bronze Age site of Thermi at Lesvos', based on certain of these data, are in press. Analysis proceeds of material from the Early Bronze Age site at Dhaskalio on Keros, where stratified olive and grape remains, together with an abundance of olive charcoal, indicate intensive human exploitation of both plants. Two articles in preparation also challenge current models for the distinction of wild from domesticated species. Finally, Dr Margaritis collaborated with colleagues in the University of Cambridge in the initiation of a molecular project, focusing as a pilot study on the extraction of DNA from both modern and ancient olive populations.

WORKSHOPS

During 2009–10 the Fitch Laboratory co-organised two workshops and its researchers presented papers at a number of meetings across the world, from Florida to Cyprus and the UK. A workshop entitled *Recent Approaches to the Study of Pottery: from Prehistory to Byzantine times*, co-organised with the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Democritus University of Thrace and the University of Cincinnati, allowed scholars working on different periods to exchange their experience in relation to contemporary theoretical and methodological developments. A growing number of projects clearly show the potential of pottery in the study of past human societies when approached in less conventional theoretical and methodological ways. The variety of approaches and topics is re-markable, but it is



Fig. 31. Fitch Laboratory workshop (*Mobile Technologies across Dynamic Landscapes*): keynote lecture by K. Kristiansen.

equally significant that trends usually encountered in the study of prehistoric pottery are becoming more common in later periods too.

A 2-day workshop on *Mobile Technologies across Dynamic Landscapes: Perspectives from Mediterranean Prehistory* was organised at the Fitch in December 2010 by Evangelia Kiriati and Carl Knappett (University of Toronto). Drawing on the laboratory's long involvement in developing new approaches and methodologies which integrate scientific techniques into the investigation of technological change at various scales (local, regional and inter-regional), the workshop brought together 15 speakers from European and North American institutions to explore different aspects of technological mobility in the prehistoric Mediterranean. We particularly welcomed the presence of Olivier Gosselain, whose research focuses on contemporary technological traditions mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, as the main discussant/commentator throughout the workshop.

VISITING RESEARCHERS

Ms Natalie Abell (Cincinnati), Dr Lucia Alberti (CNR Rome), Professor Stelios Andreou (Thessaloniki), Dr Andrew Bevan (UCL), Mr Thomas Birch (Aberdeen), Dr Emma Blake (Arizona), Dr Marie-Claude Boileau (Istanbul), Professor Cyprian Broodbank (UCL), Professor Joost Crowel (Amsterdam), Dr Peter Day (Sheffield), Mr John Gait (Liverpool), Dr Olivier Gosselain (Brussels), Dr Jill Hilditch (Toronto), Dr Alan Johnston (London), Professor Kostas

Kotsakis (Thessaloniki), Professor Carl Knappett (Toronto), Professor Kristian Kristiansen (Gothenburg), Ms Francesca Logoluso (EfA), Dr Irene Nikolakopoulou (Archaeological Institute of Aegean Studies), Ms Emilia Oddo (Cincinnati), Mrs Annie Raath (Yale), Professor John Robb (Cambridge), Dr Andrew Shortland (Cranfield), Dr Ruth Siddall (UCL), Ms Luana Toniolo (Venice), Ms Debra Trusty (Florida State), Dr Duska Urem-Kotsou (University of Thrace), Dr Emanuele Vaccaro (Cambridge), Ms Polly Westlake (Glasgow), Mr Stavros Zachariades (Thessaloniki).

Knossos

Throughout 2009–10, the Stratigraphical Museum, library and Taverna were heavily used. Among School projects, work continued towards the publication of excavations in the Little Palace North (Eleni Hatzaki) and Southwest Houses (Colin Macdonald), and the Knossos Kephala project (Peter Tomkins). As reported above, a new project to investigate the suburbs of the Bronze Age town on the Lower Gypsades Hill began with a season of geophysical survey. The Knossos Urban Landscape Project held two study seasons, completing the broad dating of all the plain body, feature and decorated sherds collected. Specialist work focused on the definition of the principal ceramic fabrics and variants used through the prehistoric periods and the Early Iron Age. In addition, basic recording of all non-ceramic finds was completed. Preparation of a major preliminary report for the BSA *Annual* is now in hand.

Following the return of the Curator from secondment in January 2010, the Curatorial Project was resumed on an expanded scale, with records now integrated into the School's *Museums and Archives*

Online. In June 2010 Polly Westlake was appointed as project manager, assisted by Flora Michelaki who undertook the major task of cleaning old records within the EMu system and preparing further databases for migration. Fig. 32 shows Polly and Flora at work with the first of the new project interns Anna Kamarinopoulou (Trento) and Maria-Xeni Grigoriadou (formerly UCL).



Fig. 32 (right). Knossos Curatorial Project: Flora Michelaki (left, back) and Polly Westlake (right, front) at work with project interns Anna Kamarinopoulou and Maria-Xeni Grigoriadou.

Courses and Teaching

INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY

Building upon its established reputation in the application of ceramic petrology and its extensive reference collections of geological and ceramic thin sections, the Fitch Laboratory offered a two-week introductory course in ceramic petrology taught by Evangelia Kiriati and Ruth Siddall (UCL). This was made possible by a generous grant from the Bradford McConnell Trust to build the necessary infrastructure (mainly teaching microscopes and additions to the sample collection) and provide student bursaries. Ten participants were selected from a field of fifty one applicants from more than thirty institutions across fifteen countries, giving priority to young doctoral researchers. The course included daily lectures and practicals introducing optical polarising light microscopy, the identification of the main rock-forming minerals, the classification of rock types, the use and interpretation of geological maps and, subsequently, the analysis of ceramic thin sections to reconstruct provenance and technology. A field class to Aegina provided practical experience of prospection for pottery raw materials and sampling, as well as observation of contemporary potting practices in a traditional pottery workshop. Each participant completed a small project based around an individual case study.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The 38th Annual Summer School for Undergraduates on ‘The Archaeology and Topography of Ancient Greece’ took place between 22nd August and 12th September 2010. We were again inundated with applications, from which 30 successful students from 12 universities were chosen to spend three weeks visiting over 60 archaeological sites and museums. The course was led by the Assistant Director, who shared the teaching with Dr Matthew Haysom and Mr Conor Trainor, ably assisted by the course manager, Ms Semele Assinder. Following an orientation around the BSA and its



Fig. 33. Fitch Laboratory course in ceramic petrology 2010: practical class.

facilities, students explored the archaeological sites of central Athens and Attica before moving to the Peloponnese. As ever, the highlights of the course were seeing the ‘roped-off’ areas of the interior of the Parthenon and the temple of Apollo at Bassai. One addition to the itinerary this year was a night in Andritsaina, which allowed a visit to the superb historic collection at the public library with its set of casts of the Bassai sculptures.

The course would not be possible without the support of the Craven Committee, the University of Cambridge Classics Faculty, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the Classical Association, and the Gilbert Murray Trust. All are warmly thanked for providing bursaries to enable students to undertake this valuable addition to their classical education.

Students and Research Fellows

The 2010 Visiting Fellow, Professor Christopher Mee (University of Liverpool), was in residence from January to April 2010. In addition to completing his book *Greek Archaeology: a Thematic Approach*, he made great progress with the publication of pottery from the School's excavations at Kouphovouno, a project which he co-directs with Bill Cavanagh and Josette Renard. He completed texts on the Middle and Late Neolithic pottery, spent two periods in Sparta working through key Middle and Late Neolithic contexts, and studied comparative Late Neolithic pottery from Corinth. He also visited Knossos.

In October 2010, we welcomed the second holder of the Early Career Fellowship, Dr Milena Melfi (University of Oxford), who pursued research into the impact of Rome on Greek sanctuaries in the second-first centuries BC. Dr Melfi studied primary material from a number of sites, including Corinth and the Athenian Agora, gave an Upper House seminar and travelled widely.

The Macmillan-Rodewald student for the academic year 2009–10 was Jean-Sébastien Balzat of Newcastle University (previously School Student), who continued his doctoral research on the spread



Fig. 34 (left). Christopher Mee, Visiting Fellow 2009–10, with students on the Fitch Laboratory course in ceramic petrology, Aegina fieldtrip.



Fig. 35 (centre). Milena Melfi: Early Career Fellow 2010.

Fig. 36 (below). Jean-Sébastien Balzat: Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2009–10.





Fig. 37 (above). Francesco Iacono: Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2010–11.

Fig. 38 (right). Joe Skinner: School Student 2009–10.



of Roman citizenship in the province of Achaëa. In the spring of 2010, Jean-Sébastien was appointed to a research position at the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names in Oxford, since when he has submitted his PhD and made a number of return visits to the School. We thank him for his hard work on our behalf, and wish him well. His successor, Francesco Iacono of UCL, is researching the social interaction between the regions facing the Southern Adriatic Sea during the Late Bronze Age, with particular reference to the Aegean-type pottery found at the site of Roca in Adriatic southern Italy.

School student Joe Skinner worked on the revision of his doctoral thesis on ‘The Invention of Greek Ethnography’, having secured a

publication contract with Cambridge University Press. Together with Jean-Sébastien, he continued to organise the Theoretical Archaeology in Athens seminars with the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies, and to travel widely. At the end of the session Joe returned to a position as University Teacher in Ancient History at Liverpool University. His successor, Denitsa Nenova (UCL), is pursuing doctoral research on the dynamics of isolation and interaction in Late Bronze Age Thrace. Noting that Thracian communities appear disconnected from the highly-stratified societies and the processes of urbanisation that affected their coastal Anatolian and Aegean neighbours to the south and east, her research focuses on the cycles of interaction and

independence which characterise this point of Eurasian articulation.

We have been fortunate in the 2009–10 session to appoint two further students to six-month School Studentships. Petros Karatsareas (University of Cambridge) will pursue a postdoctoral project to document and describe Misiotika, the last surviving variety of Cappadocian Greek still spoken in a number of dialect enclaves in various locations in Greece. Semele Assinder (University of

Cambridge) is working on a doctoral thesis examining the literary relationship between Britain and modern Greece between 1866 and 1915. In particular, she focuses on the role played by British women in transmitting Greek culture and translating Greek texts. We will report more fully on both in next year's Annual Report.

The 2009 holder of the Prince of Wales Bursary, landscape painter Vanessa Gardiner, produced a rich collection of work on the highly

Fig. 39 (below). Denitsa Nenova: School Student 2010–11.

Fig. 40 (right). Petros Karatsareas: School Student 2010–11.





*Fig. 41 (top left). Semele Assinder:
School Student 2010–11.*

*Fig. 42 (left). Argos 5. 2009:
Vanessa Gardiner.*

*Fig. 43 (above). Two Girls (detail):
Brigitte Jurack.*

structured landscapes, and especially coastlines, of Greece, emphasising, in her own words ‘the strong architectural and geometrical forms co-existing with a particular and elegant linearity’. During her time in Greece she focused on the drawing which she describes as an essential tool for exploring a place well before abstracting the true forms and shapes to translate into paintings. She presented a highly successful exhibition with an accompanying lecture in the Upper House. We are also grateful to Vanessa for her advice on the equipping of the new studio, the first user of which will be her successor, the sculptor Brigitte Jurack of

Manchester Metropolitan University whose research will explore how youth as a period of uncertainty and unstable identity and sexual ambiguity is represented through sculpture. As she notes, in the cultural context of the late 20th and early 21st century which is recognised as a post-industrial and digitised leisure society that regards itself as perpetually young, youth is primarily understood as a period located between late childhood and the commencement of adulthood; a period of vulnerable identities, loneliness, early responsibilities, tough competition and the potential of early success through the media.

Other Awards

CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS

Dr Christina Avronidaki (Beazley Archive, Oxford and Ure Archive, Reading)

Publication of the Boeotian red-figure pottery housed in the National Archaeological Museum, Athens

Mr Serkan Karas (Archives of the Crown Agents, the Parliamentary Archives, Public Record Office, the Bodleian Library, Oxford)

The historiography of technology on Cyprus: Researching the British influence

Dr Yiannos Katsourides (The National Archive)

The origins of the party system in Cyprus, 1878–1931

Mr Socrates Koursoumis (Centre for Spartan and Peloponnesian Studies, University of Nottingham)

Finds from the sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis and the cave – sanctuary of Demiova on the Messenian Slope of Taygetus

THE JOHN MORRISON MEMORIAL FUND FOR HELLENIC MARITIME STUDIES

Mr Zisis Fotakis

THE RICHARD BRADFORD MCCONNELL FUND FOR LANDSCAPE STUDIES

Mr Samuel Gartland

Ms Amanda Rose

THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES

Dr Angelos Papadopoulos

Fundraising and Development

In 2009–10 the School continued to benefit greatly from many small gifts from supporters worldwide. We are profoundly grateful to all of these donors and greatly appreciate the regard in which they hold the work of the School. As ever, our Friends have raised significant sums in difficult circumstances, and we also thank the many donors to the library acknowledged in the Librarian's report. We are, however, particularly grateful for a number of larger donations, and thank especially Professor Sir John Boardman, the estate of the late Mr Costas Maleas, Mr Nicolas and Mrs Matti Egon, Mr Sinclair Hood, Mr Pantelis (Lou) Kollakis, Mr Athanasios C. Laskaridis, and Mrs Theodoti Artemis Mandyla. In the USA, the British School at Athens Foundation continues to raise a significant

range of donations, notably from the Malcolm Hewitt Wiener Foundation and Dr Charles K. Williams II. We gratefully acknowledge large grants in support of School activities made by the Aurelius Trust, the Bradford McConnell Trust (for the Fitch Laboratory), Creta Farms (in support of the Leventis Fellow's fieldwork), the Institute of Classical Studies, University of London (for Knossos), the Society of Dilettanti, INSTAP (for fieldwork and the Knossos Curatorial Project), Sinegram, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Stefi Productions, and the Robinson Trust (for the numismatic holdings in the Museum). The Annual Archive lecture was sponsored anonymously in memory of Sophia Miliou.

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Mr K. Feeny (Chair), Mr G. Cadogan, Mr J. Forder, Mr R. J. Heyhoe, Sir Adam Ridley, Mr N. Talbot-Rice, Prof. P. M. Warren, Treasurer, Chair of Council (by invitation), Director (by invitation)

Trustees' Report for the year ended 5 April 2010

The Council presents its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2010. The Council has followed the provisions of 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice' (Revised 2005) (SORP 2005) in preparing the annual report and financial statements of the charity.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The British School at Athens is a registered charity and is governed by trust deed which was last amended on 18th June 2009.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Council consists of the Chair, Honorary Treasurer, 1 representative of the Vice Presidents, 4 members elected by the School's Subscribing Members for a 4-year term, 2 members elected by School's Regular Members for a 2-year term, and 4 nominated members elected by Council for a 4-year term. A Vice-Chair is elected from its number. The Chairs of the Committees for Archaeology, for Society, Arts, and Letters, and for Finance and General Purposes are *ex-officio* members of Council. Trustees are recruited from all constituencies represented in the School's activities: nominations for election by Subscribing and Regular Members may be made by any such Members. Election is by postal ballot. The representative of the Vice-Presidents is elected by the Vice-Presidents. The Search Committee considers the balance of skills and interests represented on the Council whenever a nominated vacancy arises, identifies potential nominees by all appropriate means, and puts forward names for consideration so as to ensure that the Council is equipped to exercise critical scrutiny of all areas of the School's operation. Where the Council perceives the need for particular specialist experience to be represented on the Council, it shall have the power to co-opt one further member of the Council for a term of up to four years. Such a co-option must have the support of three-fourths of those present at a meeting of the Council.

Trustees are currently referred to the website of the Charity Commission, and offered guidance by the Honorary Treasurer and/or Auditors as appropriate. They are also offered places on courses at the British Academy on Trustee responsibilities from time to time.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The School is governed by its Council, whose members are Trustees under the terms of the Charities Act 1993 and have the general duty of protecting all the School's property. Council elects the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer; appoints the Director of the School in Athens, the Assistant Director of the School in Athens, the Director of the Fitch Laboratory, the Curator at Knossos, and approves the appointment of the School Administrator and London Secretary.

Council appoints advisory Committees for Archaeology; for Society, Arts, and Letters; and for Finance and General Purposes, and such Subcommittees as it shall require. The current standing Committees and Subcommittees of Council and their terms of reference are defined in Annexe A to the Statutes (published on www.bsa.ac.uk): the current membership is listed on p. 37.

Charge of the School in Greece is delegated to the Director, who reports to the Council. S/he is the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer of the School and represents it in all its relations with the Greek State, Greek Entities of Public law, the Greek Archaeological Authorities and any third parties whatsoever. Council retains the power to intervene directly in the management of the School in Greece in the case of misconduct or other emergency.

The major risks to which the School is exposed, as identified by Council, have been reviewed and systems and procedures have been established to manage those risks.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The purpose and objectives of the School are defined in Articles 1–10 of the Statutes. The School's mission statement, strategic plan for research, and corporate plan may be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk. The School's activities in furtherance of these objectives consist of: the conduct of research in archaeology and in all other disciplines pertaining to the study of Greek lands from antiquity to the present day; the provision of teaching for undergraduates, postgraduates and schoolteachers; the provision of facilities for research for individual scholars (notably the library, archive, and Knossos

centre) and assistance with application for permits for study; the provision of fellowships, bursaries and studentships to promote research links between the UK and Greece.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Activities conducted and awards made during 2009–10 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 7–36.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial statements that follow should be read in conjunction with the reports on pp. 7–36. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a surplus of £138,174 (2009 deficit of £125,732). This improvement arose principally as a result of donations received and cost cutting measures enacted during the year. The School restructured its administration in response to a more difficult outlook for funding from BASIS, our UK funding body, and was grateful to receive a grant to fund part of our restructuring costs from BASIS, of which we received £23,000 during the year with a further £19,000 received since year end. We continued to endure the effects of a strong Euro against Sterling (although this pressure has eased slightly since year end in the wake of the financial turmoil within the Euro zone generally, and Greece specifically).

Restricted income includes grants for specific research and other projects and investment income from Restricted Funds. The movements in Restricted Funds are disclosed in note 13. Endowment income includes donations and legacies and investment income from Endowment Funds, from which only the income may be spent. The movements in Endowment Funds are disclosed in note 14. There was a significant improvement in the value of our investment funds during 2010 (resulting in an unrealized gain of £422,964 and a realised gain of £73,038 compared with an unrealised loss of £684,648 during the year to 31 March 2009). However, the global financial crisis also resulted in reduced interest rates and a lower income environment generally for investors. As a consequence of this, investment income fell to £139,842, down from £165,807 in 2009.

Overall, the School's unrestricted reserves increased from £194,950 to £341,697 over the year. This increase of £146,747 is made up of unrestricted donations of £67,244, gains on investments of £8,573 with the effects of

the restructuring measures implemented resulting in a cost saving of £70,930. The School's policy is to ensure that unrestricted reserves are maintained at a level of at least three months' charitable expenditure.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND RETURNS

The School's Investment Committee is responsible for management of its investment funds. Its investments are held in charity-specific and other gross managed funds that generate income and interest-bearing bank accounts. The Investment Committee strives to generate optimal annual income for the School's charitable activities through asset allocation decisions that balance income with risk to capital.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustees have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission. The Trustees draw attention to the membership services detailed on www.bsa.ac.uk (provision of accommodation, teaching, permit applications, academic guidance and research facilities), to the provision of grants and scholarships, and to the range of Library services, academic lectures, and e-resources provided free of charge (the last via www.bsa.ac.uk).

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The following statement which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' statement of auditors responsibilities set out on p. 43, is made for the purpose of clarifying the respective responsibilities of the Trustees and the auditors in the preparation of the financial statements.

The charity's Trustees are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Charity law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and its financial activities for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ascertain the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Charities Act 1993. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditors are unaware. They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

By Order of the Council (13 October 2010)
Signed on its behalf by
Dr C Bell — Honorary Treasurer

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

The Council plans to develop the activities of the School in furtherance of its objectives. The School's aims are set out in the Corporate Plan (2011–2015) and Strategic Plan for Research (2011–2015), which may be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk.

Independent Report of the Auditors to the Trustees of The British School at Athens

We have audited the financial statements of The British School at Athens for the year ended 5 April 2010 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and with regulations made under Section 44 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The Trustees' responsibilities for preparing the Trustees' Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities.

We have been appointed as auditors under section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom & Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the information given in the Annual Report is not consistent with those financial statements, if the School has not kept sufficient accounting records, if the School's financial statements are not in agreement with these accounting records or if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We read other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatement or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom & Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the School's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the School's affairs as at 5 April 2009 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993.

WMT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Torrington House
47 Holywell Hill
St Albans
Herts
AL1 1HD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 5th April 2010

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2010 £	Total Funds 2009 £
Incoming Resources						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		770,000	–	–	770,000	729,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		23,000	–	–	23,000	12,980
• Donations and legacies		67,244	353,452	5,752	426,438	180,701
• Subscriptions and admission fees		26,990	–	–	26,990	26,743
Total Voluntary Income		887,234	353,452	5,742	1,246,428	949,424
Investment income – UK listed investments		13,922	41,641	84,279	139,842	165,807
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		901,156	395,093	90,021	1,386,270	1,115,231
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		91,903	–	–	91,903	72,846
• Project & course income		146,609	–	–	146,609	60,740
• Hostel income		105,309	–	–	105,309	93,072
• Miscellaneous		16,458	–	–	16,458	19,695
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		360,279	–	–	360,279	246,353
Total Incoming Resources		1,261,435	395,093	90,021	1,746,549	1,361,584
Resources Expended						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	12,920	–	–	12,920	16,800
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		553,441	3,135	8,571	565,147	676,213
• Research		208,656	125,545	69,812	404,013	601,895
• Hostel		104,883	616	2,822	108,321	117,506
• Communications & outreach		174,657	–	–	174,657	121,156
Total Charitable Activities	3	1,041,637	325,917	81,205	1,252,138	1,516,770
Governance costs	4	68,704	–	–	68,704	76,731
Total Resources Expended	5	1,123,261	325,990	81,205	1,333,762	1,610,301
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers		138,174	265,797	8,816	412,787	(248,717)
Transfers between funds		–	–	–	–	–
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		138,174	265,797	8,816	412,787	(248,717)
Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:						
Realised		1,260	23,737	48,041	73,038	–
Unrealised		7,313	137,451	278,200	422,964	(684,648)
		8,573	161,188	326,241	496,002	(684,648)
Net Movement in Funds		146,747	426,985	335,057	908,789	(933,365)

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2010 £	Total Funds 2009 £
Opening Funds at 6 April 2009		194,950	751,815	1,243,558	2,190,323	3,123,688
Net Movement in Funds		146,747	426,985	335,057	908,789	(933,365)
Closing Funds at 5 April 2010		<u>341,697</u>	<u>1,178,800</u>	<u>1,578,615</u>	<u>3,099,112</u>	<u>2,190,323</u>

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus for the year is calculated on an historical cost basis is £485,825 (2009 – £248,717 deficit). The notes on pages 46–52 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	59,645	26,698
Investment property	7	85,000	85,000
Listed investments	8	2,675,486	2,279,338
		<u>2,820,131</u>	<u>2,391,036</u>
Current Assets			
Stock of publications		85,122	55,699
Debtors	9	45,799	54,369
Cash at bank and in hand		489,438	178,400
		<u>620,359</u>	<u>288,468</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(122,632)</u>	<u>(142,023)</u>
Net Current Assets		497,727	146,445
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,317,858</u>	<u>2,537,481</u>
Provision for liabilities	11	(218,746)	(347,158)
Net Assets		<u>3,099,112</u>	<u>2,190,323</u>
Represented by:			
Funds			
Unrestricted	12	341,697	194,950
Restricted	13	1,178,800	751,815
Endowment	14	1,578,615	1,243,558
Total Charity Funds		<u>3,099,112</u>	<u>2,190,323</u>

Approved by the Council on 13 October 2010 and signed on its behalf by Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (Revised 2005) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' ('SORP 2005') and applicable accounting standards and the Charities Act 1993. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets using the following policies.

a) Incoming Resources

All income is gross without deduction for related expenditure.

Legacies, including payments on account of legacies, are recognised in the accounts when there is reasonable certainty of receipt and the amount can be ascertained.

Grants for general support, research, scholarships or fixed assets are recognised on a receivable basis and are deferred only when the donor has imposed pre-conditions on the timing of the application of the grant.

b) Outgoing Resources

Liabilities for expenditure are recognised in accordance with the accruals concept.

Grants payable for research and scholarship fall due only when such research is undertaken or upon attendance at the School and accordingly are accounted for over the period of research or attendance. Grants are determined by the relevant committees in line with the grant making policy of the School.

c) Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are disclosed at cost less accumulated depreciation. Books purchased during the year are charged to the income statement. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated at the following rates:

Computers	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 20% straight line
Furniture and fittings	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line

The library is considered to be a heritage asset and is not valued in the balance sheet as there is not reliable historical information on its cost and a conventional valuation would be overly onerous to conduct and given the nature and uniqueness of some of the items held might well prove to be arbitrary.

Property improvements are not capitalised and are written off to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year that the cost is incurred.

d) Investment Properties

Investment properties are carried on the balance sheet at valuation in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19 'Accounting for Investment Properties'.

e) Fixed Assets

Fixed asset investments are carried at valuation in accordance with the SORP. Realised and unrealised gains and losses have been included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

f) Stock of Publications

Stock of publications is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

g) Cash Flow Statement

The School is exempt under FRS 1 from preparing a cash flow statement.

h) Legacies and Donations

All legacies and donations are allocated between unrestricted, restricted and endowment funds, depending on conditions imposed by the donors.

i) Designated Fieldwork

Each year the School allocates funds from the General Fund, to support designated fieldwork in Greece. This is included within the Statement of Financial Activities as transfers between funds.

j) Foreign Currency

Foreign currency conversion per the balance sheet is at year-end value. During the year the translation has been at average rates on a month to month basis.

k) Pensions

The School contributes to two pension schemes on behalf of its employees. The main UK pension scheme is the Universities Superannuation Scheme, a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The School is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities is equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the year.

The School also contributes to a money-purchase pension scheme for one employee. The charges recognised within the Statement of Financial Activities are equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the year.

2. COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS

Costs of generating funds comprise expenditure on open lectures, general PR, the costs of generating voluntary income and salary costs for staff working in this area.

3. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Included within Research are grants and scholarships, comprising the following:

	2010 £	2009 £
Unrestricted funds		
Payable to individuals	46,744	28,094
Restricted funds		
Payable to individuals	11,434	21,289
Payable to or in favour of institutions	-	1,386
	11,434	22,675
Endowment funds		
Payable to individuals	66,442	63,179
Payable to or in favour of institutions	-	1,089
	66,442	64,268
Total grants payable	124,620	115,035

Grants payable to individuals represent grants made for studentships and to assist individuals to meet travel costs. These include a number of salaried fellowships. During the year under review grants were made to 23 individuals (2009 — 16). Grants payable to institutions are made for archaeological fieldwork towards excavation costs, costs of studying finds and the publication of papers. Such grants are made by the school towards fieldwork projects sponsored by the school itself and by UK universities. See notes 13 and 14 below.

Expenditure on activities in furtherance of the charity's objects is made up as follows:

Activity	Funded directly	Grant funded	Support costs	Total 2010 £	Total 2009 £
Core activities	392,410	-	172,737	565,147	676,213
Research	279,393	124,620	-	404,013	601,895
Hostel	102,173	-	6,148	108,321	117,506
Communications & outreach	174,657	-	-	174,657	121,156
	948,633	124,620	178,885	1,252,138	1,516,770

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Research	Hostel	Comm & Out	Total 2010 £	Total 2009 £
Staff	290,861	175,126	64,202	47,652	577,841	562,580
Premises	6,376	-	28,452	-	34,828	38,242
Travel	8,201	-	-	-	8,201	7,752
Conferences & courses	-	28,225	-	52,547	80,772	257,818
Laboratory	9,442	76,042	-	-	85,484	65,880
Library	77,530	-	-	-	77,530	69,398
Publications	-	-	-	74,458	74,458	79,820
Other	-	-	9,519	-	9,519	10,609
	392,410	279,393	102,173	174,657	948,633	1,092,099

SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2010 £	Total 2009 £
Staff	83,246		83,246	106,009
Premises	56,904		56,904	72,789
Office expenses	21,046	1,761	22,807	11,666
Insurance	8,773	4,387	13,160	16,075
Depreciation	15,790		15,790	9,446
Loss on exchange	(18,997)		(18,997)	60,536
Other costs	5,975		5,975	33,115
	172,737	6,148	178,885	309,636

Support costs are reviewed and individual components are allocated to the activity to which they relate.

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2010 £	2009 £
Auditors' remuneration	7,000	6,950
Professional fees	11,219	13,175
Meetings and sundries	3,213	6,129
Annual report	377	2,903
Administration staff costs	46,895	47,574
	68,704	76,731

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £7,000 (2009 — £6,950). In addition accountancy fees of £11,219 (2009 — £13,175) were paid.

5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2010 £	2009 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	495,414	488,333
Taxes, social security and related costs	155,758	150,727
Pensions	21,220	26,895
	672,392	665,955

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000, including pension contributions, per annum (2009 — 1).

The School participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund.

Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the scheme's assets are not hypothecated to individual institutions and a scheme wide contribution rate is set. The School is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement

Benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

The latest triennial actuarial valuation of the scheme was at 31 March 2008. This was the first valuation for USS under the new scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. The actuary also carries out a review of the funding level each year between triennial valuations and details of his estimate of the funding level at 31 March 2010 are also included in this note.

The valuation was carried out using the projected unit method. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the result of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments (ie the valuation rate of interest), the rates of increase in salary and pensions and the assumed rates of mortality. The financial assumptions were derived from market yields prevailing at the valuation date. An 'inflation risk premium' adjustment was also included by deducting 0.3% from the market-implied inflation on account of the historically high level of inflation implied by government bonds (particularly when compared to the Bank of England's target of 2% for CPI which corresponds broadly to 2.75% for RPI per annum).

To calculate the technical provisions, it was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 6.4% per annum (which includes an additional assumed investment return over gilts of 2% per annum), salary increases would be 4.3% per annum (plus an additional allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion reflecting historic Scheme experience, with a further cautionary reserve on top for past service liabilities) and pensions would increase by 3.3% per annum.

At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £28,842.6 million and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £28,135.3 million indicating a surplus of £707.3 million. The assets therefore were sufficient to cover 103% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The actuary also valued the scheme on a number of other bases as at the valuation date. On the scheme's historic gilts basis, using a valuation rate of interest in respect of past service liabilities of 4.4% per annum (the expected return on gilts) the funding level was approximately 71%. Under the Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004 the Scheme was 107% funded; on a buy-out basis (ie assuming the Scheme had discontinued on the valuation date) the assets would have been approximately 79% of the amount necessary to secure

all the USS benefits with an insurance company; and using the FRS17 formula as if USS was a single employer scheme, using a AA bond discount rate of 6.5% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2008 was 104%.

The technical provisions relate essentially to the past service liabilities and funding levels, but it is also necessary to assess the ongoing cost of newly accruing benefits. The cost of future accrual was calculated using the same assumptions as those used to calculate the technical provisions except that the valuation rate of interest assumed asset outperformance over gilts of 1.7% per annum (compared to 2% per annum for the technical provisions) giving a discount rate of 6.1% per annum; also the allowance for promotional salary increases was not as high. There is currently uncertainty in the sector regarding pay growth. Analysis has shown very variable levels of growth over and above general pay increases in recent years, and the salary growth assumption built into the cost of future accrual is based on more stable, historic, salary experience. However, when calculating the past service liabilities of the scheme, a cautionary reserve has been included, in addition, on account of the variability mentioned above.

The scheme-wide contribution rate required for future service benefits alone at the date of the valuation was 16% of pensionable salaries and the trustee company, on the advice of the actuary, agreed to increase the institution contribution rate to 16% of pensionable salaries from 1 October 2009.

Since 31 March 2008 global investment markets have continued to fluctuate and at 31 March 2010 the actuary has estimated that the funding level under the new scheme specific funding regime had fallen from 103% to 91% (a deficit of £3,065 million). Compared to the previous 12 months, the funding level has improved from 74% (as at 31 March 2009) to 91%. This estimate is based on the funding level at 31 March 2008, adjusted to reflect the fund's actual investment performance over the two years and changes in market conditions (market conditions affect both the valuation rate of interest and also the inflation assumption which in turn impacts on the salary and pension increase assumptions).

On the FRS17 basis, using a AA bond discount rate of 5.6% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2010 was 80%. An estimate of the funding level measured on a buy-out basis at that date was approximately 57%.

Surpluses or deficits which arise at future valuations may impact on the institution's future contribution commitment. A deficit may require additional funding in the

form of higher contribution requirements, where a surplus could, perhaps, be used to similarly reduce contribution requirements.

USS is a 'last man standing' scheme so that in the event of the insolvency of any of the participating employers in USS, the amount of any pension funding shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer will be spread across the remaining participant employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation of the scheme.

The next formal triennial actuarial valuation is due as at 31 March 2011. The contribution rate will be reviewed as part of each valuation and may be reviewed more frequently.

At 31 March 2010 USS had over 135,000 members and the school had 3 active members participating in the scheme.

The total UK pension cost for the School in respect of this scheme was £21,220 (2009: £26,895). There were no outstanding contributions at the balance sheet date. The contribution rate payable was 16% of pensionable salaries.

The average number of employees analysed by function was as follows:

	2010	2009
Hostel	4	4
Office	3	3
Laboratory	3	3
Library	4	4
Premises	2	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	21	21

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year 15 (2009 — 15) trustees received reimbursed expenses of £1,958 (2009 — £2,389) for travel costs.

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 6 April 2009	17,300	35,880	112,959	15,824	181,963
Additions		4,936	43,800	-	48,736
At 5 April 2010	17,300	40,816	156,760	15,824	230,700
Depreciation					
At 6 April 2009	17,300	23,400	99,189	15,376	155,265
Charge for the year	-	1,164	14,402	224	15,790
At 5 April 2010	17,300	24,564	113,591	15,600	171,055
Net Book Value					
As at 5 April 2010			43,169	224	59,645
As at 5 April 2009			13,770	448	26,698

The properties used by the School have not been included in the financial statements, since the properties have been in existence for many years and their historical cost is unknown. Therefore any cost attributed to the properties would now be fully depreciated due to the length of time the assets have been used by the School. The School uses the properties for the library, laboratory and other research facilities in addition to administration. The properties are insured for £1.74 million.

The library books have not been valued for the financial statements, as the School has no intention of disposing of any of them. The library of the British School supports post graduate research into the Hellenic world from Prehistory to the present day. It comprises approximately 60,000 volumes plus more than 1,200 journal titles with a growing collection of electronic resources. The collection is especially strong in the area of art and archaeology and includes a valuable collection of rare books on travellers to Greece, the earliest dating from 1469. It covers many languages, with a focus on Greek language publications hard to obtain in the UK. Total annual acquisitions equal approximately 1,000 titles with a registered annual membership of more than 600 regular users. The catalogue is available on line at <http://www.bsa.gla.ac.uk/library/index.htm>

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2010 £	2009 £
Investment property at probate value	85,000	85,000

The investment property was donated to the School during the year ended 5 April 2002. The property is included at probate value.

8. LISTED INVESTMENTS

	2010 £	2009 £
Quoted Investments - UK	2,526,400	2,030,398
Cash on Deposit	149,086	248,940
	2,675,486	2,279,338
Quoted Investments		
Market Value at 6 April 2009	2,030,398	2,174,796
Acquisitions at cost	353,348	540,250
Sales proceeds from disposals	(353,348)	-
Gains/ (loss) in the year	496,002	(684,648)
Market Value at 5 April 2010	2,526,400	2,030,398
Historical cost at 5 April 2010	2,755,428	2,692,150

Material investments, where individually the value represents over 5% of the total investment portfolio are as follows:

	2010 £	2009 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,378,438	1,019,999
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	423,488	395,324
The Charities Property Fund	145,052	134,878
NOSF Sterling Fixed Interest Class	224,568	199,887
Invesco Corporate Bond	354,854	280,310

No restrictions apply on the realisation of any of the investments.

9. DEBTORS

	2010 £	2009 £
Taxation recoverable	5,504	8,318
Other debtors	21,435	21,627
Prepayments	18,860	24,424
	45,799	54,369

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2010 £	2009 £
Other creditors and accruals	122,632	142,023

11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	2010 £	2009 £
Staff Severance Fund	218,746	347,158

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2010, payable when they leave the School. This amount payable is calculated in accordance with existing Greek legal requirements and the Greek national labour contract.

The movements on the provision in the year are as follows:

	2010 £	2009 £
Balance at 6 April	347,158	270,185
Increase in provision for the year	(134,225)	30,360
Exchange (gain)/loss	20,036	46,613
Balance at 5 April	218,746	347,158

12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2010 £	Total 2009 £
Opening balance at 6 April 2009		22,232	194,950	347,458
Prior year adjustment			-	(18,064)
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		(7,583)	138,174	(125,732)
- realised		859	1,260	-
- unrealised		4,974	7,313	(7,979)
Transfers from/(to) restricted funds				
- Fieldwork Project Funds		-	-	(733)
Net Movement in Funds		(1,750)	146,747	(152,508)
Closing Balance at 5 April 2010		20,482	341,697	194,950

The reserve policy is to retain in the general fund, reserves to the value of approximately three months charitable expenditure.

13. RESTRICTED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010 £

	Balance at 5 April 2009	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale Of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2010
General Research Funds	350,192		30,643	23,421	(29,123)	77,307	-		465,790
Laboratory Research Funds	218,118		306,195	14,068	(80,779)	46,441	-		512,063
Libraries, Archive & Museum	100,249		9,002	3,317	(13,677)	10,948	-		111,730
Broader Purposes Funds	12,669		-	835	(354)	2,755	-		16,381
Designated Fieldwork	70,587		7,612	-	(5,363)	-	-		72,836
Total Restricted Funds	751,815		353,452	41,641	(129,296)	137,451	-		1,178,800

A full list of the individual funds that underlie the above summary is available from the Financial Statements lodged with the Charity Commission and available at <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>.

14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010 £

	Balance at 5 April 2009	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale Of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2010
General Research Funds	516,800		5,742	35,025	(31,951)	115,615	19,964		661,195
Laboratory Research Funds	423,200		-	28,681	(28,681)	94,675	16,349		534,224
Archive Funds	17,670		-	1,198	(1,198)	3,953	683		22,306
Broader Purpose Funds	285,888		-	19,375	(19,375)	63,957	11,045		360,890
Total Endowment Funds	1,243,558		5,742	84,279	(81,205)	278,200	48,041		1,578,615

A full list of the individual funds that underlie the above summary is available from the Financial Statements lodged with the Charity Commission and available at <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>.

15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2010:				
Tangible fixed assets	59,645	-	-	59,645
Investment property	85,000	-	-	85,000
Listed investments	-	1,096,871	1,578,615	2,675,486
Current assets	560,513	81,929	-	642,442
Current and long term liabilities	(341,378)	-	-	(341,378)
Net Assets	363,780	1,178,800	1,578,615	3,121,195
Unrealised Gains/(Losses) in the year on investment assets:	(7,313)	(137,451)	(278,200)	(422,964)

In the opinion of the trustees, sufficient resources exist to enable the funds to be applied in accordance with any imposed restrictions.

16. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The charity is controlled by its trustees.

